

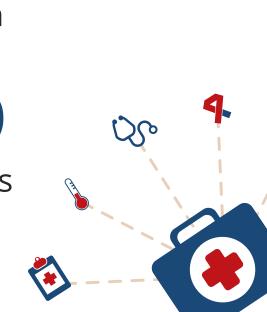




#### US burden of NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES



Drives more than US healthcare costs



In 2013, US health expenditures reached \$2.9 TRILLION or \$9,255 PER PERSON



on business



US employers spent \$578.6 billion on group healthcare coverage, a 72% rise since 2000

amount of modifiable health risk factors linked to more than 20% of employee healthcare spending





or \$225.8 billion annually

Productivity losses related to personal and family health problems

cost US employers \$1,685 per employee per year,

If we don't invest in prevention, healthcare SPENDING COULD REACH 19.3% of the national economy by 2023

Workplace Health Promotion programs are **cost effective** and can:



**MEDICAL COSTS** by about \$3.27/\$1 spent



**PRODUCTIVITY** at work





ABSENTEEISM COST by \$2.73/\$1 spent

SUCCESS OF workplace initiatives

Companies that have received the ACOEM Award yielded



value for their investors with an average annual excess return of 5.75% over the S&P 500

Workplace health promotion should go hand in hand with COMMUNITY HEALTH PROMOTION



#### **HEALTH VARIES ACROSS COUNTIES**

Smoking rates in some counties are 1.5x those in other counties

### WORKPLACE **HEALTH PROMOTION**

is insufficient

#### **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** MANUFACTURING & **HEALTH CARE &**

**HEALTH VARIES ACROSS WORKFORCES** 

**TRANSPORTATION** high obesity

**SOCIAL ASSISTANCE** high risks of obesity and hypertension

RECREATION, **ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICE** lower workforce obesity

ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT,

#### NEED TO LINK COMMUNITY AND WORKFORCE HEALTH



More than 90% of large firms offered employee wellness benefits but only 65% extended these to spouses or dependents, and only a fraction did so for communities

Lack of linkage between community and workforce health promotion is a **BARRIER** to effective workplace wellness programs and business profitability

#### LINK BETWEEN WORKPLACE AND COMMUNI

Many industries with an unhealthy workforce are also in the least healthy counties The following industries are more likely to be concentrated in counties with higher risk of:

Obesity,

**MANUFACTURING** 

physical inactivity, diabetes, CVD deaths



**ADMINISTRATION** 

Smoking, physical

**RETAIL TRADE** 

inactivity, diabetes



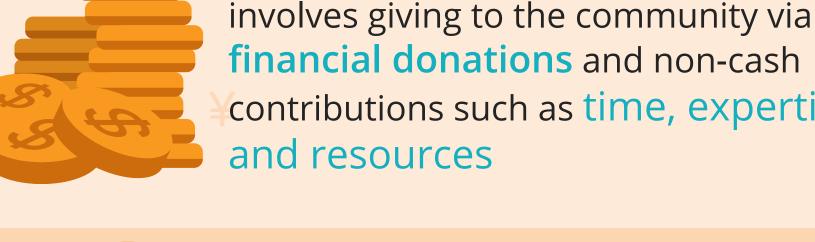
smoking, physical inactivity, diabetes, **PUBLIC** 

TRANSPORTATION &

Smoking, CVD

**WAREHOUSING** 

Employers are using the following THREE STRATEGIES to invest in COMMUNITY HEALTH:



the workplace

## financial donations and non-cash

STRATEGIC PHILANTHROPY

contributions such as time, expertise and resources

# CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

involves incurring short-term costs that don't provide an immediate financial benefit to the company but promote positive social and environmental change to reduce adverse ef-

fects on the planet and on people and promote healthier environments

#### **CREATING SHARED VALUE (SV)**

refers to business policies and operating practices enhancing the competitiveness of a company while advancing economic and social conditions in the communities in which it operates; includes extending corporate health strategies beyond the four walls of



investment strategies