FOR EMPLOYERS

Prediabetes Is Affecting Your Workforce: How You Can Help



Prediabetes Is a Growing Workforce Issue with Serious Health and Cost Consequences

- An estimated 96 million Americans—and likely a growing number of your employees—have prediabetes, putting them at risk for type 2 diabetes, which can lead to kidney failure; blindness; heart attack; stroke; and loss of toes, feet, or legs.¹
- Diabetes in adults has tripled in the past two decades; it is estimated that 1 in 3 adults in the United States could have diabetes by 2050.²
- 12 percent of Delaware adults have diabetes and 9 percent have pre-diabetes, at an **annual cost of \$1.2 billion**.³
- Diabetes doubles the risk of physical disability; adults with diabetes who are 50 years or older lose independence 6-7 years before their peers without diabetes.⁴
- Diabetes is the costliest of the 155 most common diseases in the country, at \$327 billion in 2017, including \$237 billion in direct medical costs and \$90 billion in indirect costs such as reduced productivity and absenteeism. That's an increase of 60 percent from 2007.^{5,6}
- Care for people with diabetes was responsible for 1 in every 4 U.S. health care dollars spent, and annual medical expenditures were \$16,750 per person with diagnosed diabetes—2.3 times as much as for those without diabetes.⁵
- 1 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Diabetes Statistics Report, 2017. Atlanta, Ga., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2017.
- 2 Boyle JP, Thompson JT, Gregg EW, et al. Projections of the year 2050 burden of diabetes in the US adult population: dynamic modeling of incidence, mortality, and prediabetes prevalence. Popul Health Metr 2010:81-29.
- 3. Delaware Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 2003-2020.
- A Bardenheier BH, Lin J, Zhuo X, et al. Disability-free life-years lost among adults aged ≥50 years, with and without diabetes. Diabetes Care. 2016:39:1222-1229.
- 5 Economic Costs of Diabetes in the U.S. in 2017. American Diabetes Association. Diabetes Care. Mar 2018, dci180007; DOI: 10.2337/dci18-0007
- 6 American Diabetes Association. Economic costs of diabetes in the U.S. in 2017. Diabetes Care. 2018;41:917–928.

A SOLUTION:

The National Diabetes Prevention Program (National DPP) Lifestyle Change Program



Can prevent or delay type 2 diabetes by 58%



Costs about \$500-\$700 per participant



Cost-effective and cost-saving^o



A full year of support



Easy-to-access



Quality and adherence to scientific standards monitored by CDC

WHAT EMPLOYERS AND PARTICIPANTS ARE SAYING:

- "The National DPP lifestyle change program generates a high return on investment. If you think about infusing joy into the workforce, the return is even bigger. COVID-19 slowed us down but did not stop us."
- Dany Bourjolly Smith, Employee Benefits Manager, City of Wilmington & National DPP Participant

"I've lost over 30 pounds since March. I'm exercising almost regularly and I've started making healthier food choices with better portion control. I feel more energetic and my chronic back pain is gone. I've accomplished things that I never thought I could thanks to YMCA's leadership and my coworkers."

- State of Delaware Employee











Reduce costs, increase productivity, and promote the health of your employees with

the National Diabetes Prevention Program (National DPP) lifestyle change program

The National DPP Lifestyle Change Program Is Proven to Reduce Risk of Developing Type 2 Diabetes and Is Cost-effective

- The National DPP, led by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, can help you reduce costs, increase productivity by reducing absenteeism, and promote the health of your employees.
- The cost of offering the program is about \$500-\$700 depending on factors such as promotion, recruitment, staff, and logistics costs. The cost of preventing diabetes is typically much lower than the cost of managing the complications of type 2 diabetes.¹⁰
- It can cut your employees' risk of developing type 2 diabetes by 58 percent. For people over 60 years of age, the program reduced risk by 71 percent.⁷
- Even after 10 years, those who participated in the program had a 34 percent lower rate of type 2 diabetes.⁸

What You Can Do

- Talk to your health insurance carrier(s)
 about covering CDC-recognized programs
 as a health benefit for your employees.
- Talk to a third-party administrator to help you determine potential return on investment (ROI) specific to your organization and help implement the program, process claims, recruit participants, and collect data. Or use CDC's cost calculator to determine ROI: https://nccd.cdc.gov/Toolkit/DiabetesImpact.
- Offer the in-person and/or online program to your workforce. Find more information at https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/ prevention/employers-insurers.htm.
- Work with your CDC-recognized delivery organization to promote the program being offered.
- Use existing resources, such as a poster for the workplace; an email, newsletter, or website template; and a fact sheet describing the program and its benefits, to promote this program to employees.

www.cdc.gov/diabetes/prevention

https://coveragetoolkit.org

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE NATIONAL DPP

National DPP Coverage Toolkit Overview - https://www.ediscolearn.com/learn/course/external/view/elearning/125/national-dpp-coverage-toolkit-overview

⁷ Knowler, WC, Barrett-Connor, E, et al. Reduction in the incidence of type 2 diabetes with lifestyle intervention or metformin. N Engl J Med. 2002;346(6):393-403.

⁸ Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group. 10-year follow-up of diabetes incidence and weight loss in the Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study. Lancet. 2009;374:1677-86.

⁹ Diabetes Prevention Programs: Effectiveness and Value Final Evidence Report and Meeting Summary July 25, 2016, Institute for Clinical and Economic Review. Retrieved from https://icerreview.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/CTAF_DPP_Final_Evidence_Report_072516.pdf

¹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diabetes Prevention Recognition Program WORKING WITH EMPLOYERS AND INSURERS GUIDE for CDC-Recognized Organizations. 2017.