

New Trends in Wellness: Moving into the 21st Century

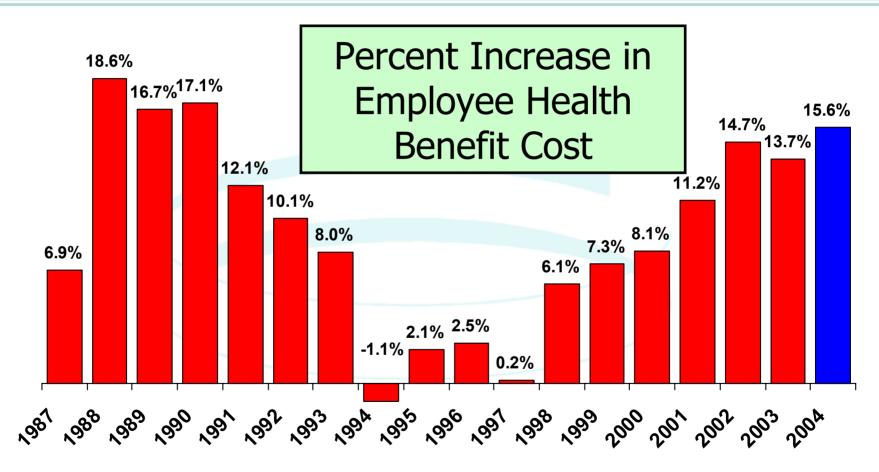
by
Larry S. Chapman MPH
Chairman and Co-Founder
Summex Corporation
(206) 364-3448

Agenda

- Where are we on costs?
- Where have we been on wellness?
- Emerging trends
 - HRA-driven programming
 - Population health management (PHM) model
 - "Virtual" health improvement methods
 - Significant incentives
 - Health and Productivity Management (HPM)
 - CDHPs and Health Savings Accounts
 - Improved integration
- Economic evidence
- One option to consider



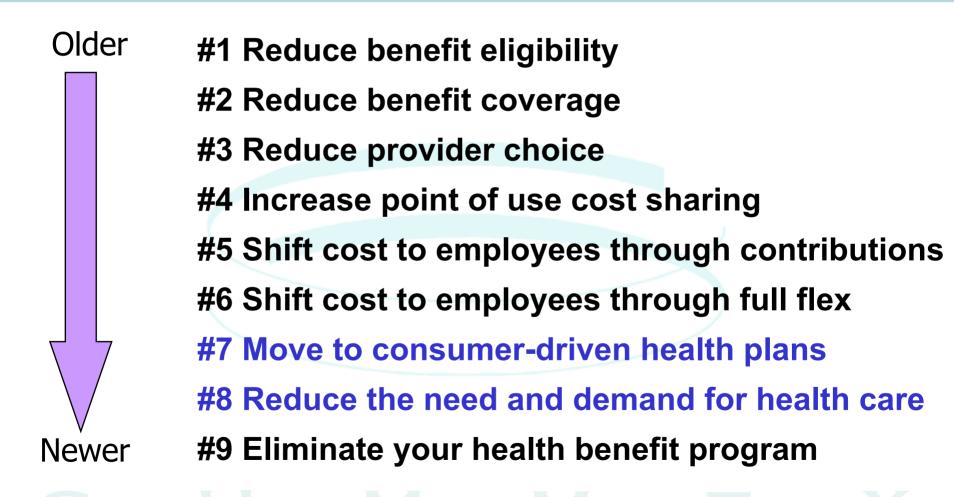
National Employer Cost Trends



Source: Mercer & Company Annual

Employer Benefit Survey

Major Options for Employers to Slow Health Plan Cost Growth Rate

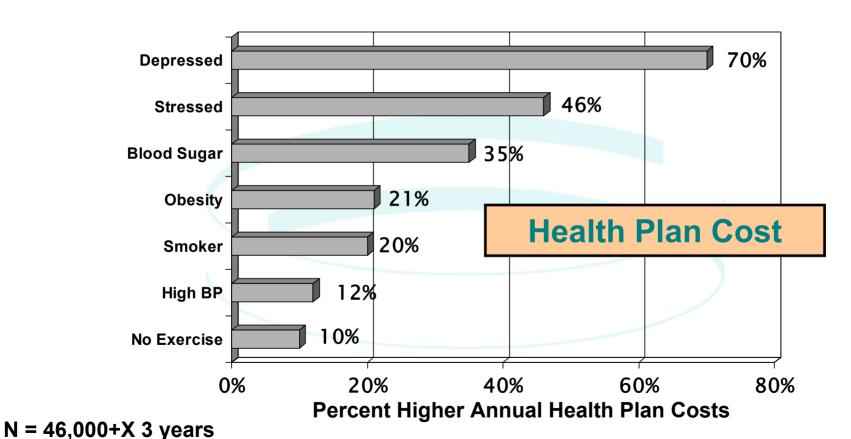


Must Affect Utilization and Cost Drivers

Age* **Supply-Side Factors Demand-Side Factors Supply-Side Factors** Gender (outside the individual) (inside the individual) (outside the individual) Extent and scope of Regional or local Sense of Personal insurance coverage* practice patterns responsibility health for personal Point-of-use cost Provider incentives behavior* health* sharing* affecting diagnosis and treatment decisions* Clinical rist Attitudes Geographic access factors* about to services personal Current health and morbidity* health care use* * =Potentially modifiable.

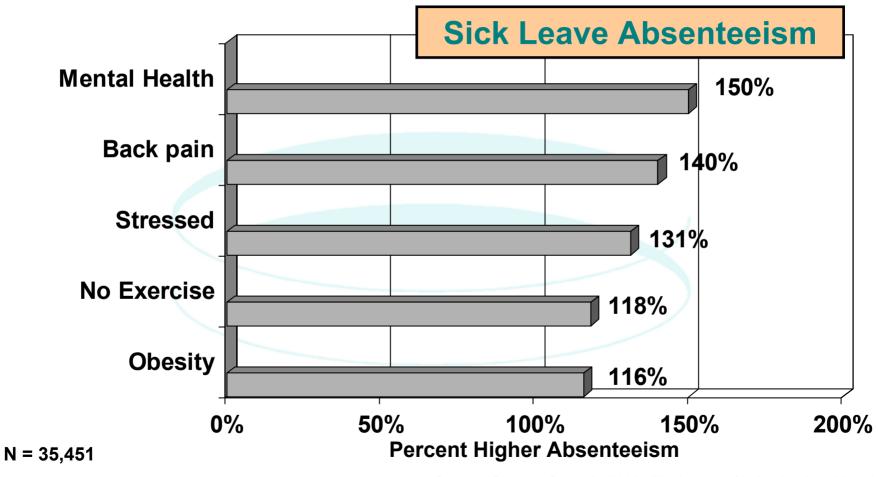
© 2004, Summex Corporation.

Effect of Single Risk Factors



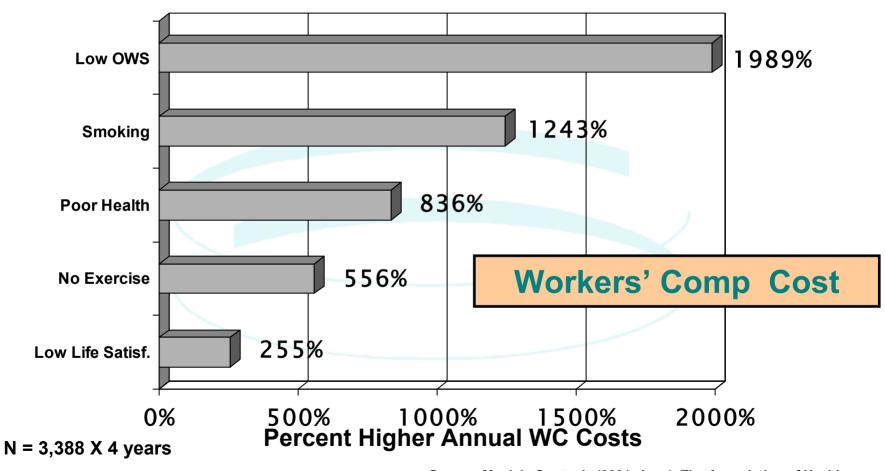
Source: Goetzel RZ, et. al. (1998, October). The relationship between modifiable health risks and health care expenditures: An analysis of the multi-employer HERO health risk and cost database. *JOEM*, 40(10):843-54.

Effect of Single Risk Factors



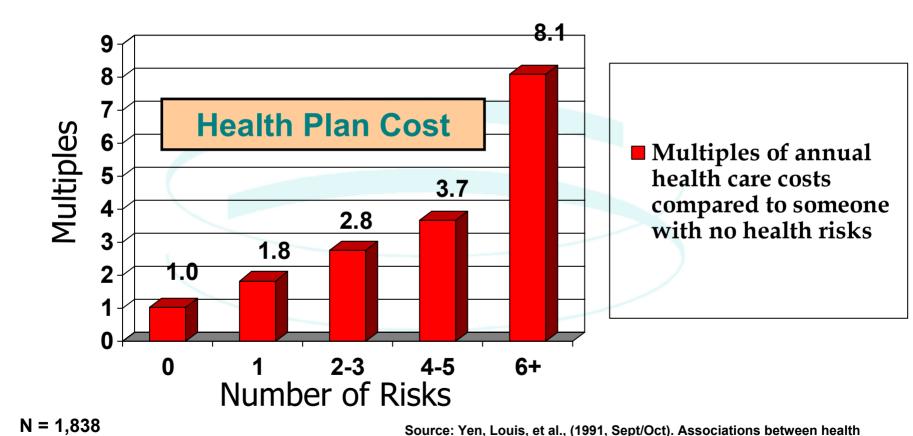
Source: Serxner, S., et al., (2001). The impact of behavioral health risks on worker absenteeism. *JOEM*, 43(4), 347-354

Effect of Single Risk Factors



Source: Musich, S., et. al., (2001, June). The Association of Health Risks with Workers' Compensation Costs, *JOEM*,, p. 534-541.

Effect of Multiple Risk Factors



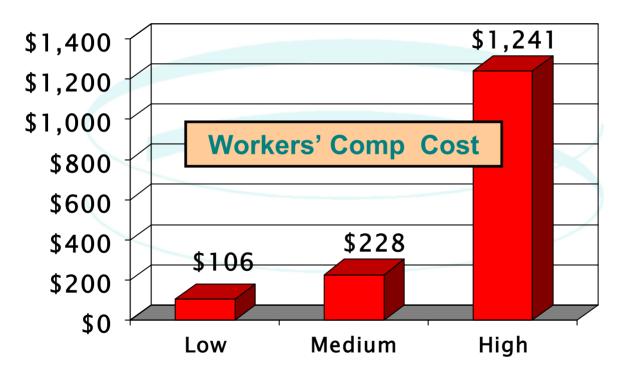
risk appraisal scores and employee medical claims costs in a

manufacturing co., AJHP, 6(1), p. 46-54.

© 2004, Summex Corporation.

Multiple Risk Factors and WC Costs

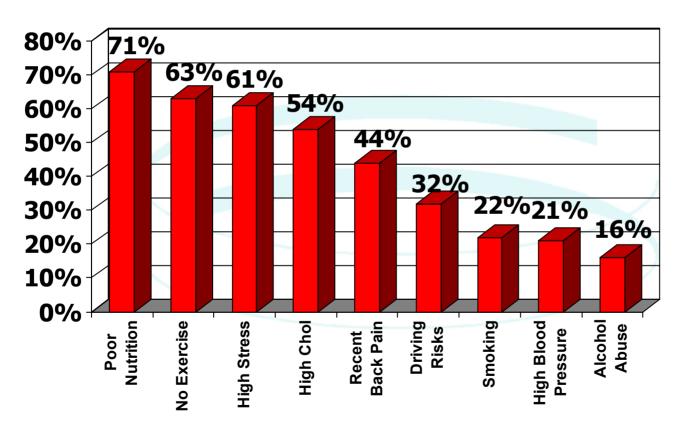
Average Annual Workers' Compensation Cost



N = 3,338

Source: Musich, S., et. al., (2001, June). The Association of Health Risks with Workers' Compensation Costs, *JOEM*, p. 534-541.

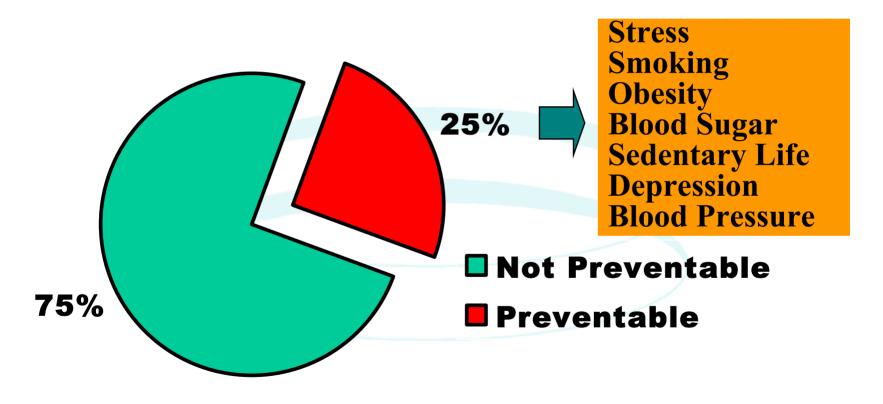
Typical Health Risk Prevalence



Percent of working adults with major risk factors

Source: Summex, 2004

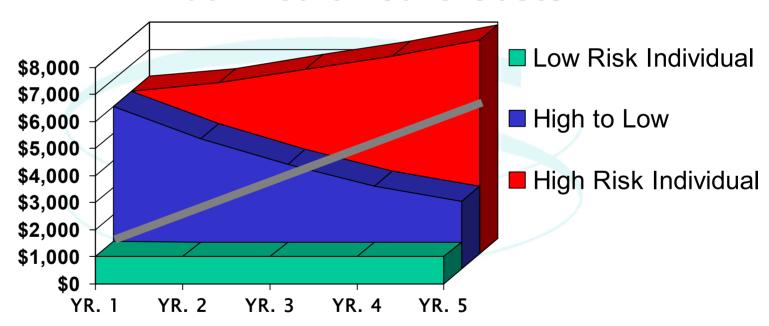
Preventable Health Costs



Source: Anderson, et. al., (2000, Sept/Oct). The Relationship Between Modifiable Health Risks and Group-Level Health Care Expenditures, *AJHP*, 15(1), p. 45-52.

Health Risks and Cost Over Time

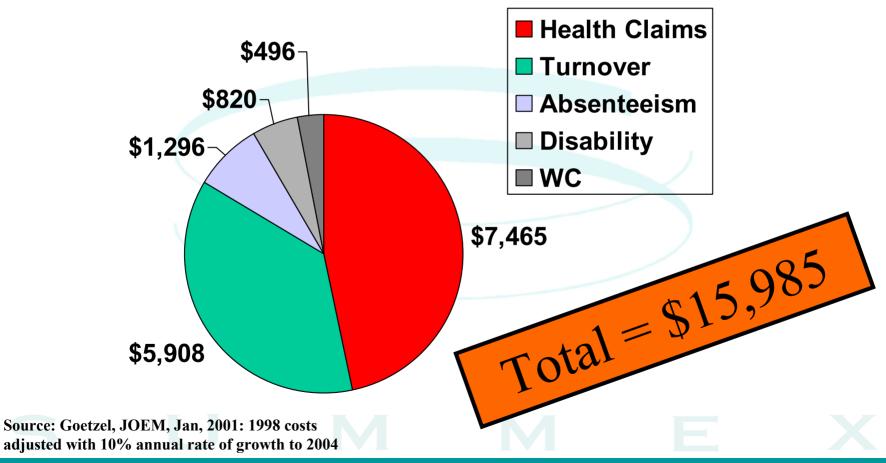
Annual Health Care Costs



Source: Updated from Edington, et. al., (1997, November). The financial impact of changes in personal health practices. *JOEM*, 39(11), p. 1037-1046.

The Significance of Worker Health

Estimated 2004 Median Health Cost/Employee



Where Have We Been with Wellness?

Quality of Work Life



Traditional Wellness



"New" Wellness

Fun activity only
No risk reduction
No high risk focus
Not HCM focused
All voluntary
Site based
No personalization
No evaluation

Mostly health focus
Some risk reduction
Weak high risk
Limited HCM focus
All voluntary
Site based
Weakly personal
Weak evaluation

Add productivity focus
Strong risk reduction
Strong high risk
Strong HCM focus
Some required activity
Virtual & site based
Strongly personal
Strong evaluation

Health Cost Savings

Emerging Trends and Insights

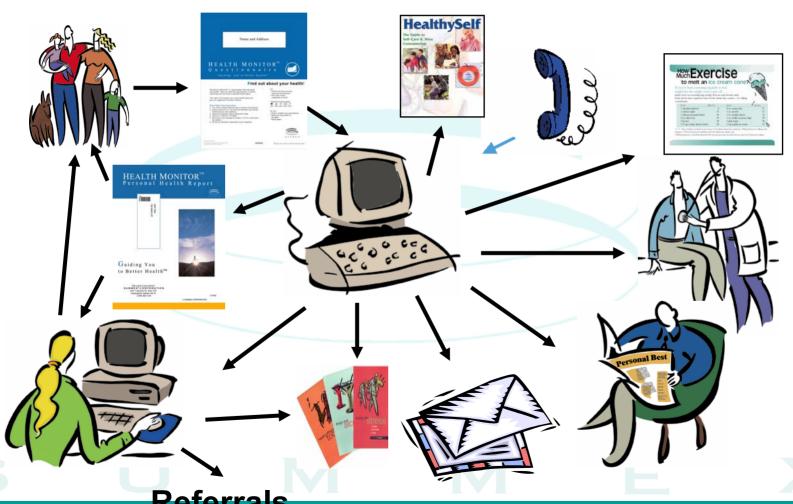
- HRA-driven programming
- Population health management (PHM) model
- "Virtual" health improvement methods
- Use of significant incentives
- Health and Productivity Management (HPM)
- Use of CDHPs and HSAs
- Importance of Improved integration

HRA-Driven Programming



- Confidential data base
- Web-based or paper
- Readiness-oriented
- Morbidity-based & QoL
- Biometrics optional
- 12 15 minutes per year
- 245+ data elements
- HPM-oriented
- Epidemiologically sound
- Multiple "actionable insights"

HRA-Driven Interventions



© 2004, Summex Corporation.

PHM Model



Population Segmented Across the Continuum of Health Risk

Unstable Stable Symptoms/
Condition Condition Diagnosis High Risk Moderate Risk At- Risk Low Risk

Disease Treatment and Complications Management Education and Interventions to
Increase Health Knowledge, Skills and Responsibility

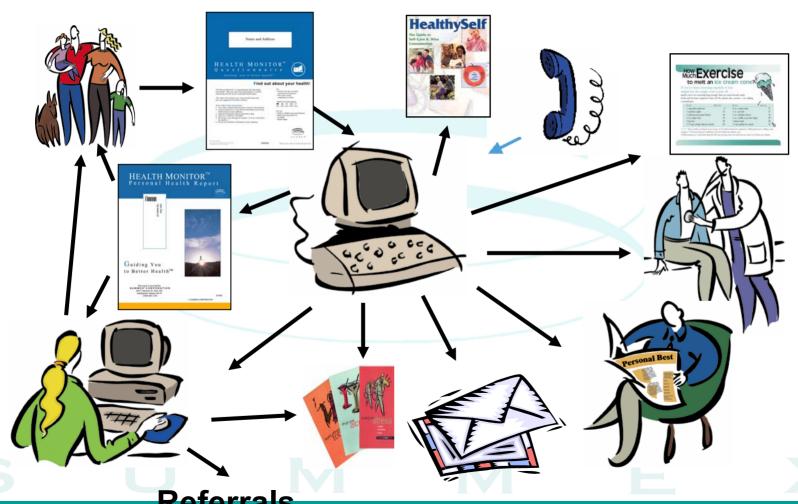
Case Management

Disease Management

Wellness & Health Risk Management Activity

Population Health Management

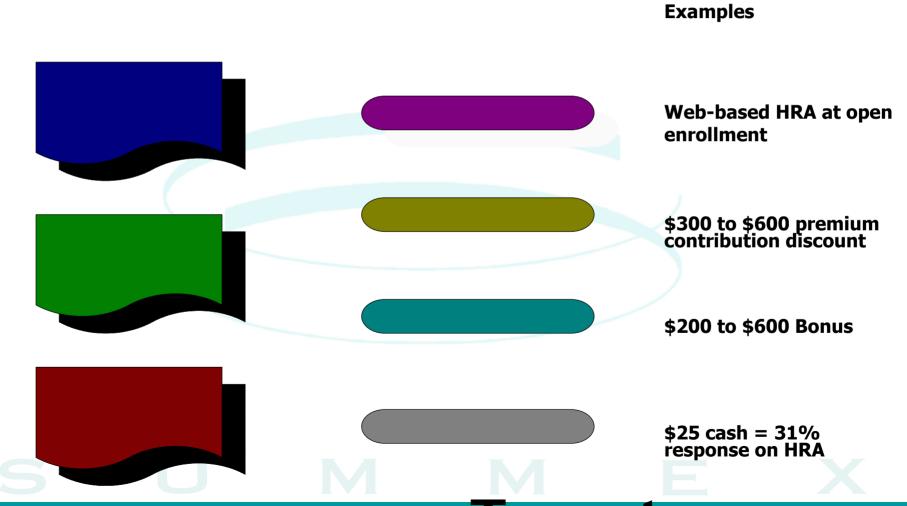
"Virtual" Wellness Methods



© 2004, Summex Corporation.

Reterrals

Use of Most Effective Incentives

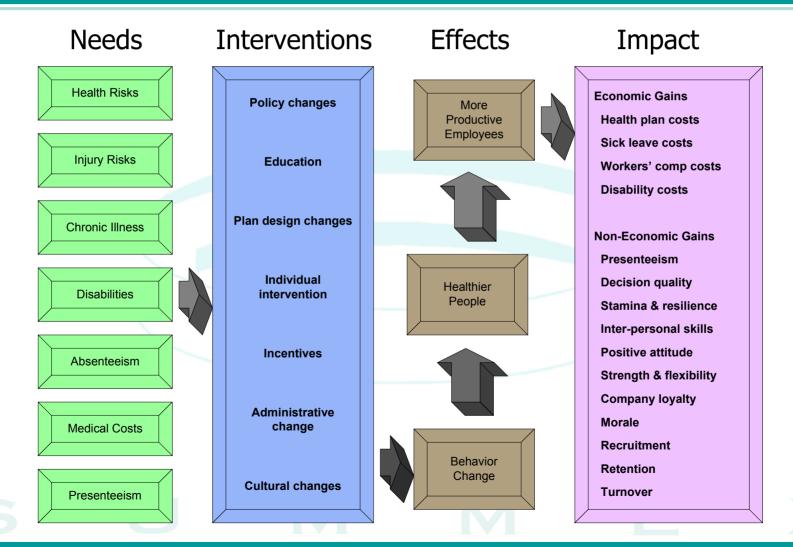


Health & Productivity Management

"The integrated management of health risks, chronic illness, and disability to reduce employees' total health-related costs including direct medical expenditures, unnecessary absence from work, and lost performance at work (i.e., presenteeism)."

-IHPM

HPM Framework



Consumer Driven Health Plans

Family Coverage Example

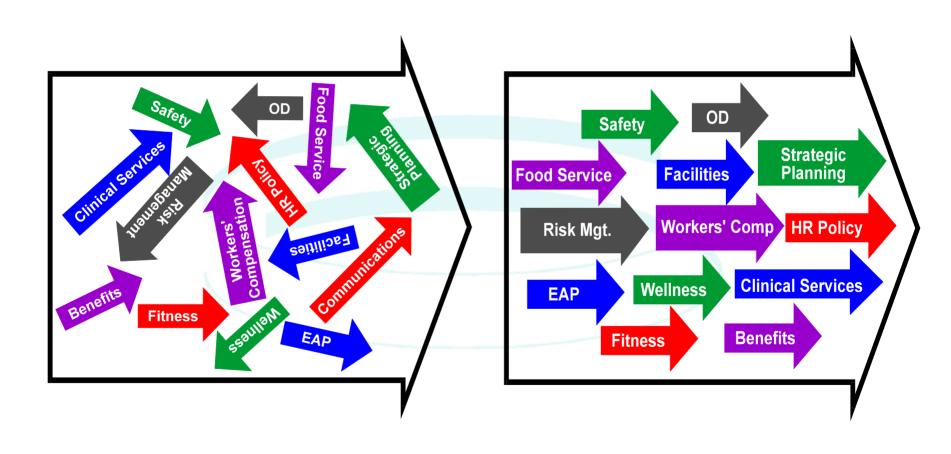
Annual employer and/or employee pre-tax allocation to an employee's HSA

Employee is responsible for paying an out-of-pocket amount to "bridge" to traditional coverage

Employer provides coverage above the deductible with or without contribution

Health Savings Used by employees for routine medical care. **Account** Deductible \$2,000 Unused amounts roll over \$1,000 year-to-year **Optional: Bridge** employee puts additional \$1,000 funding into HSA Coverage takes effect when **Traditional** qualified medical expenses Health exceed annual HSA allocation plus the Bridge Coverage

Improved Integration

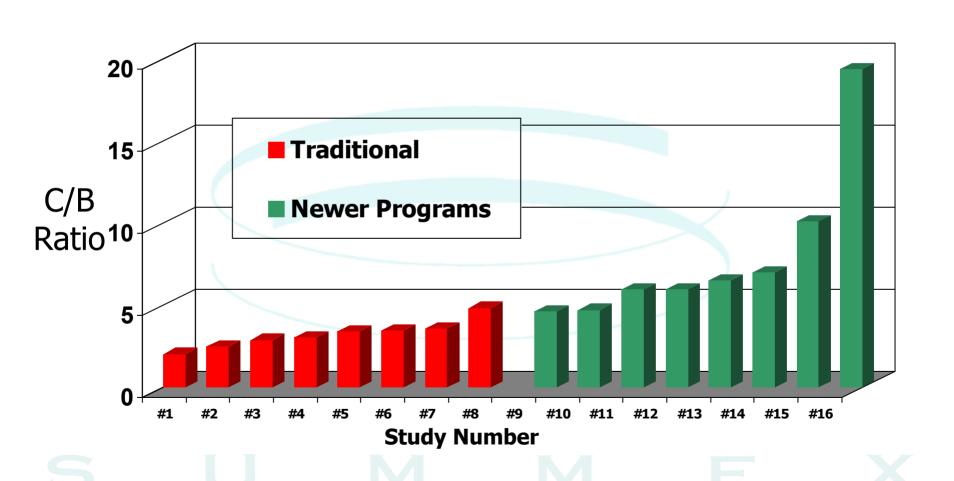


Summary of Findings

Study Parameter	Averages & Totals	
Average study years	3.60	
Observational years	151.4	
Year Reported (median)	1992	
# of Study Subjects	537,319	
# of Separate Controls	193,393 N=	=42 Studies
# of Prog Components	4.7	
% Change in Sick Leave	-28.3% (19)	
% Change in HCs	-26.1% (23)	
% Change in DM/WC	-30.0% (4)	
C/B Ratio	1: 5.63 (16)	

Source: Proof Positive: An Analysis of the Cost-Effectiveness of Wellness, 2003

Cost/Benefit Studies of Wellness Programs



Conduct Your Own Approach

- Use an outside facilitator
- Use an internal "planning team"
- Develop a full proposal for a 3 year pilot program
- Focus on health benefit cost, sick leave, WC, disability and presenteeism
- Use the "new" wellness or HPM approach
- Get all stakeholders to participate and agree



Higher Education Clients

- Washington State Higher Education System
- Maricopa Community College System
- University of Miami
- Southwest Missouri State University
- Central Missouri State University
- Indiana University, Bloomington
- University of Michigan
- Purdue University
- University of Nebraska System
- Vanderbilt University
- University of North Dakota System



Summary of Key Points

- Health costs are complex and not easy to control
- Health plan costs <u>will</u> increase significantly in the future and a major proportion of these costs are preventable
- We are running out of other supply-side HCM options
- PHM is a more intentional form of wellness
- CDHPs are coming and support wellness
- The best potential solution rests with reducing the need and demand for care
- HPM is an effective approach for organizations to reduce the need for and cost of health –related expenses
- You can conduct your own process with some help
- Everybody wins with these types of interventions

Questions...



S U M M E X