

Obesity's Impact on USA's Economy and Workforce in 2025



\$495B



TOTAL REDUCED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

1.6% Reduction in USA's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



68%

Adults have obesity or overweight



\$52.6B

Detrimental State Budget Impact

INDIRECT COSTS



900,600

Reduced Labor Force

Reduced workforce participation + premature mortality



3%

Reduced Earnings for Employed Women

Women with obesity earn 3% less than women with healthy weight



598,300

Obesity-Related Premature Mortality

Premature deaths occur annually



\$31.5B

Higher Medical Costs

Households out-of-pocket spending on obesity-related care

COST OF OBESITY ON EMPLOYERS

Higher Medical Cost Per Employee

Overweight

\$410

Obesity

\$1,620

\$227B

Higher Healthcare, Absenteeism, & Disability Costs



\$69.7B

Higher Healthcare Costs



\$109.2B

Health-related lost workdays



\$48.2B

Workers' Compensation and Disability

DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT

Increased Government Spending

Medicaid Higher Medicaid Spending **\$24.9B**

Healthcare Employee healthcare coverage **\$10.85B**

Lost Government Revenue

Tax Revenue Reduced receipts from lost economic activity **\$16.9B**

TOTAL STATE & LOCAL FISCAL IMPACT **\$52.6B**

Medicare Overweight
\$17.5B

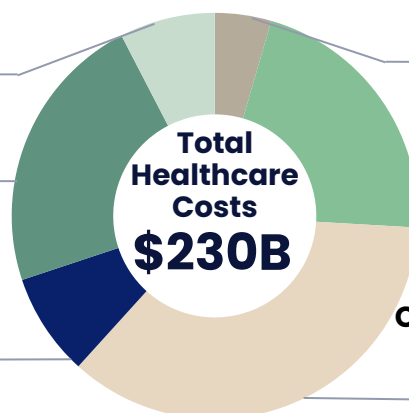
Medicare Obesity
\$51.8B

Commercial Overweight
\$18.8B

Medicaid Overweight
\$10.3B

Medicaid Obesity
\$49.3B

Commercial Obesity
\$82.4B



Supported by Eli Lilly and Company

For more information: Consulting@globaldata.com

Access more factsheets & reports: <https://www.globaldata.com/health-economics/US/>

USA's Case for Action: The Health & Economic Value of Weight Loss



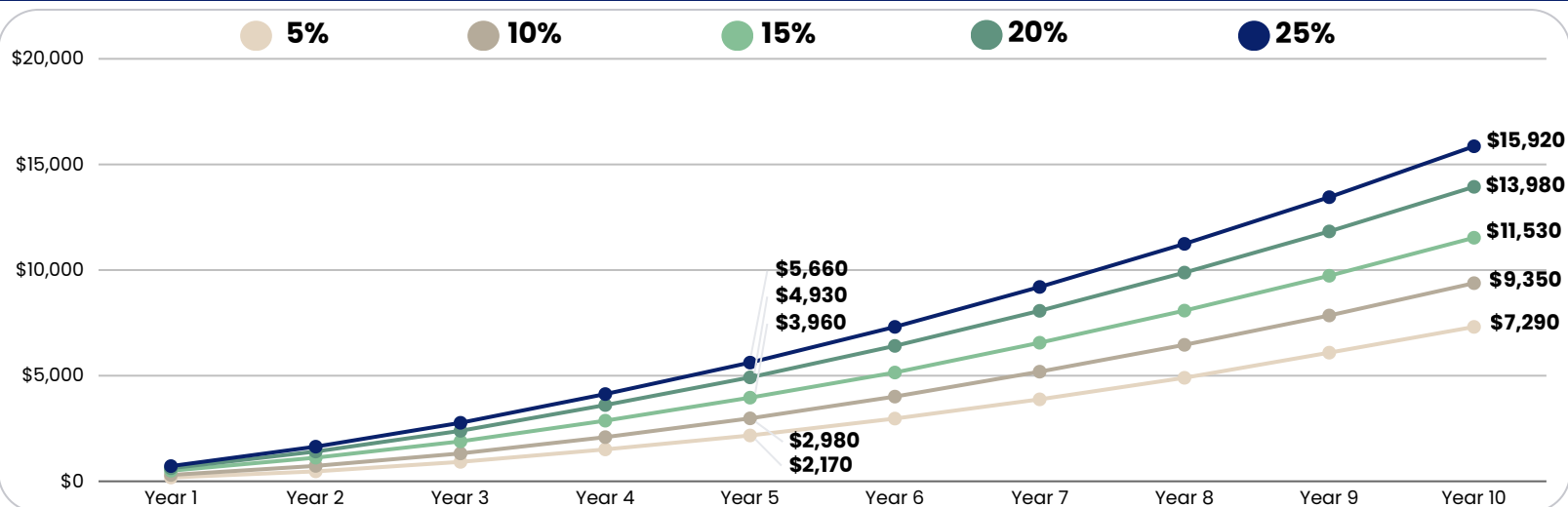
KEY SAVINGS OPPORTUNITY



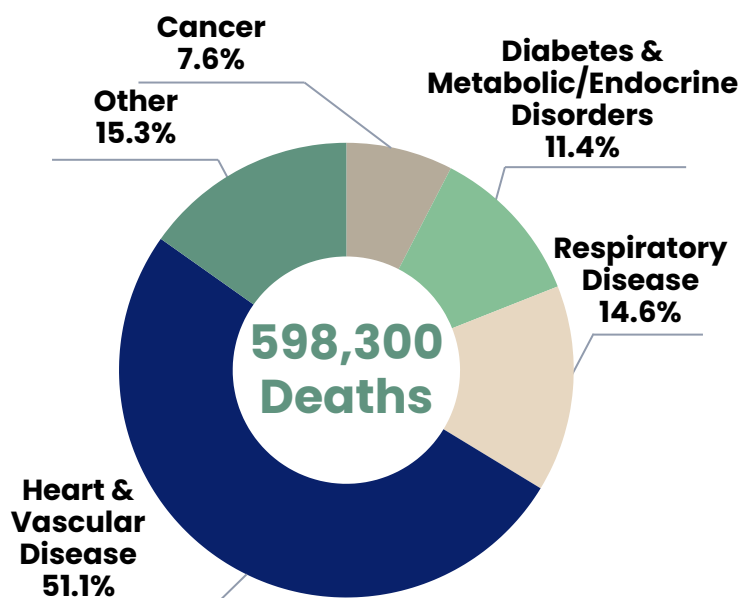
A **5%–25%** weight loss through sustained treatment among adults over 10 years could generate between **\$661B and \$1.4T** in cumulative medical cost savings

\$661B–\$1.4T
10-Year Savings Range

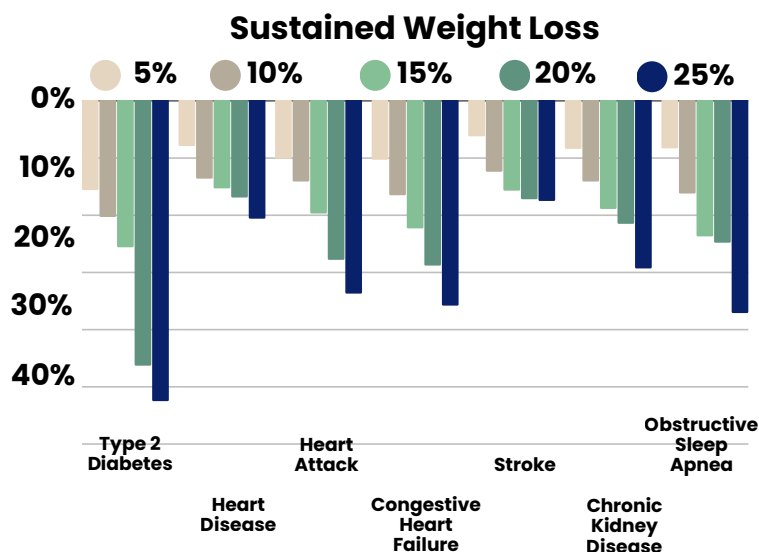
MEDICAL COST SAVINGS PER PERSON BY SUSTAINED WEIGHT LOSS



OBESITY-ATTRIBUTED DEATHS BY CAUSE



10-YEAR REDUCTION IN DISEASE ONSET



Modeled onset of obesity-related diseases shows the greatest reductions in diabetes, heart failure, and obstructive sleep apnea at higher levels of weight loss

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