The State of Obesity in

Missouri



1,658,127 Adults living with obesity1,2

34.8% Percentage of adults with obesity²

39.6%

Obesity is associated with more than 60 comorbidities³



10.3% Adult diabetes rate4



Adult hypertension rate⁵



Adult high cholesterol rate⁶

National obesity statistics



By 2030, nearly $\mathbf{1}$ in $\mathbf{2}$ adults in the United States are projected to have obesity (BMI \geq 30 kg/m²), and nearly 1 in 4 adults are projected to have Class II or III obesity (BMI ≥35 kg/m²)^{7,8}



Employees with obesity incur a more than 2.5X increase in cost vs employees with normal weight^{8,a}



Absence due to illness or injury is increased 128% for employees with obesity: **3** additional days per year⁹

\$271 to \$542 Annual productivity loss per employee with obesity⁹ Annual productivity loss

\$14,341 to \$28,321 with obesity per year^{8,b}

Cost per employee

BMI=body mass index.

^aIncludes medical, pharmacy, sick days, disability, presenteeism, and workers' compensation costs. Cost increase depends on class (severity) of obesity. ^bRange is based on class (severity) of obesity.

Novo Nordisk in **Missouri**

Novo Nordisk has spent more than 2 decades researching the science behind obesity and developing innovative treatments. We have an industry-leading pipeline and our R&D efforts are ongoing because we know there are many pathways to treating obesity. We are committed to changing how this disease is viewed, prevented, and treated.

References: 1. U.S. Census Bureau. 2019: ACS 1-year estimates subject tables. https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20States&t=Age%20and%20Sex&g=0100000US.04000.001&y=2019&tid=ACSST1Y2019.S0101&hidePreview=true&moe=false. Accessed July 20, 2021. 2. Nutrition, physical activity, and obesity: data trends and maps. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. https://nccd.cdc.gov/dnpao_dtm/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=DNPAO_DTM.ExploreByTopic&islClass=OWS&islTopic=OWS1&go=GO. Accessed September 9, 2021. 3. What is obesity? Obesity Medicine Association website. https://obesitymedicine.org/what-is-obesity/. Accessed September 9, 2021. **4.** BRFSS prevalence trends & data: diabetes. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. https://nccd.cdc.gov/BRFSSPrevalence/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=DPH_BRFSS.ExploreByTopic&irbLocationType=StatesAndMMSA&islClass=CLASS10&islTopic=TOPIC31&islYear=2019&rdRnd=7481. Accessed September 9, 2021. **5.** BRFSS prevalence & trends data: high blood pressure. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. https://nccd.cdc.gov/BRFSSPrevalence/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=DPH_BRFSS. ExploreByTopic&irbLocationType=StatesAndMMSA&islClass=CLASS10&islTopic=TOPIC31&islYear=2019&rdRnd=74815. September 7, 2021. **6.** BRFSS prevalence & trends data: cholesterol high. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. https://nccd.cdc.gov/BRFSSPrevalence/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=DPH_BRFSS.ExploreByTopic&irbLocationType=StatesAndMMSA&islClass=CLASS02&islTopic=TOPIC12&islYear=2019&rdRnd=19278. Accessed September 9, 2021. **7.** Ward ZJ, Bleich SN, Cradock AL, et al. Projected U.S. state-level prevalence of adult obesity and severe obesity. N Engl J Med. 2019;381(25):2440-2450. 8. Ramasamy A, Laliberté F, Aktavoukian SA, et al. Direct and indirect cost of obesity among the privately insured in the United States. JOEM. 2019;61(11):877-886 9. Cawley J, Biener A, Meyerhoefer C, et al. Job absenteeism costs of obesity in the United States: national and state-level estimates. J Occup Environ Med. 2021;63(7):565-573.

