



HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY IMPACT OF CHRONIC CONDITIONS BACK PAIN

Revision 2: September 2019

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Executive Summary: Health and Productivity Impact of Back Pain

- One in four employed U.S. adults reported having back pain in the prior three months. Women were slightly more likely than men to report back pain.
- The rate of treatments for back pain was less than half the reported prevalence. Of a nationally representative sample of employed U.S. adults, about one in nine had treatments for back pain. (ICD-9 diagnosis codes 720.XX to 724.XX; ICD-10 diagnosis codes M45.XX to M54.XX).
- One in three employees with back pain also had obesity. Hypertensive disease afflicted one in four employees with back pain, while lipid metabolism disorder afflicted one in five.
- Excess medical and pharmacy treatment costs for employees with back pain averaged about \$2,400 per year.
- Employees with back pain had an average of 2 excess sick days per year, at a cost of almost \$600 in wages and benefits.
- Each year, employers' short-term disability (STD) insurance policies experience an average of 4 new claims for back pain per 1,000 covered lives. STD claims for back pain incur an average of 52 lost workdays, at an average cost of about \$10,900 in wage replacements and paid employee benefits. This represents about \$14,700 in lost economic output.
- Each year, employers' LTD insurance policies manage an average of 2.7 active claims for back pain per 1,000 covered lives. Claims that carried over from previous years (1.4 per 1,000) slightly outnumber new claims (1.3 per 1,000). Of LTD claims for back pain, 30% remain open two years after they begin. LTD claims for back pain incur an average of 184 lost workdays per year that they remain open, at an average cost of more than \$25,300 in wage replacements and paid employee benefits per year.
- Overall, for every 1,000 U.S. employees, back pain in the workforce costs about \$442,000 in excess healthcare treatments and lost work time. This does not include the value of returns to lost labor inputs, early exits from the labor force, excess turnover costs and presenteeism (underperformance on the job due to back pain).
- Considerable cost differences are observed across industries, ranging from about \$290,000 per 1,000 employees in the construction industry to about \$746,000 per 1,000 employees in the information industry

Introduction to This Series

Helping employees manage chronic illnesses remains one of the most viable strategies for reducing employers' healthcare and disability costs. IBI's *Health and Productivity Impact of Chronic Conditions* series uses high-quality data to model healthcare, illness absence (i.e., sick days) and disability costs for populations of employees across different industries. The results provide a scalable cost benchmark that employers and their supplier partners can use to assess the potential savings from reductions in the prevalence of a condition, costs of treatments, and illness-related absences and disability leaves.

Data

The series uses data primarily from three sources.

Data from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's (AHRQ's) *Medical Expenditure Panel Survey* (MEPS) are used for healthcare costs and illness absences¹. MEPS collects annual, nationally representative information about health status, care utilization and treatment costs from components: (A) a survey of U.S. households, with information supplemented by data from household members' medical providers (the household component); and (B) a separate survey of employers about their employment-based health insurance plans (the insurance component). This report uses person-level data from the 2011–2015 household component files for information about health conditions, healthcare costs, illness absences, and demographic and occupational/industrial characteristics.

MEPS data can identify persons with a condition for which they sought treatment. For symptomatic conditions such as back pain that may be underdiagnosed, this may lead to underreporting of the actual prevalence in a population. For this reason, data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) *National Health Interview Survey*² are used to report the proportion of persons who respond yes to the question, "During the past three months, did you have ... back pain?" This report uses data from 2011–2016 surveys.

Data from IBI's *Health and Productivity Benchmarking System* (referred to simply as *Benchmarking*)³ are used for short-term disability (STD) and long-term disability (LTD) outcomes. Each year, *Benchmarking* collects millions of STD and LTD claims from the books of business of 14 of the largest U.S. disability insurance carriers and third-party administrators. This report uses claims data for calendar years 2011–2017 for information on diagnoses, claims rates, durations and industry.

This report also incorporates information about wages and benefits from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and healthcare cost growth estimates from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Detailed information about the data and analytic methods is included in the appendix.

Methods

Attributing healthcare costs and illness absences to specific conditions poses well-known challenges. This is primarily due to the presence of comorbidities that can impact the severity of illness symptoms and the efficacy or intensity of care management.⁴ For this reason, we control for the presence of other chronic conditions for analyses of healthcare costs and illness absences in a way that permits us to compare the excess burdens for persons with a specific condition, over and above the burdens associated with their other conditions. See the appendix for details on the models. Lost work time and costs associated with disability claims are more straightforward—no detail on comorbidities is provided, so only average outcomes are reported. All outcomes are reported on an annual basis.

Definitions of Conditions and Industries

CONDITIONS

Conditions are defined using the *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th revision (ICD-9) and 10th revision (ICD-10),⁵ based on the three-digit diagnosis categories available in the MEPS data. MEPS data contain ICD-9 codes. *Benchmarking* data contain full ICD-9 and ICD-10 diagnosis information, which is truncated to conform to the MEPS three-digit reporting. Individuals in the MEPS data are determined to have a condition based on records in the medical conditions files of the household component. *Benchmarking* disability claims record only the primary claim diagnosis.

INDUSTRIES

MEPS data record the industry of an employee's current (or past) employer. These include the following civilian categories:

- Natural resources
- Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Transportation and utilities
- Information
- Financial activities
- Professional and business services
- Education, health and social services
- Leisure and hospitality
- Other services
- Public administration

Given the small sample sizes in the MEPS data, mining is combined with natural resources. *Benchmarking* claims contain North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes, in many cases to the six-digit coding level. To conform to MEPS, NAICS sectors are combined to create major industries, as described in the following table.

HIPCC industry	NAICS sectors
Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting • Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing
Wholesale and retail trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale trade • Retail trade
Transportation and utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation and warehousing • Utilities
Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information
Financial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and insurance • Real estate and rental and leasing
Professional and business services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional, scientific and technical services • Management of companies and enterprises • Administrative and support and waste Management and remediation services
Education, health and social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational services • Healthcare and social assistance
Leisure and hospitality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts, entertainment and recreation • Accommodation and food services
Other services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other services (except public administration)
Public administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public administration

BACK PAIN

Introduction

Most workers experience back pain at some point in their career; in fact back pain is one of the most common health complaints in the employed workforce.⁶

For the purpose of this report, back pain is indicated as diagnoses for treatment or benefits with ICD-9 codes 720.XX to 724.XX or ICD-10 codes M45.XX to M54.XX. Common diagnoses include intervertebral disc disorders and ankylosing spondylitis.

Prevalence

HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE BACK PAIN?

Figure 1 shows that of a nationally representative sample of employed U.S. adults, one in four reported having back pain in the prior three months. Women were slightly more likely than men to report back pain.

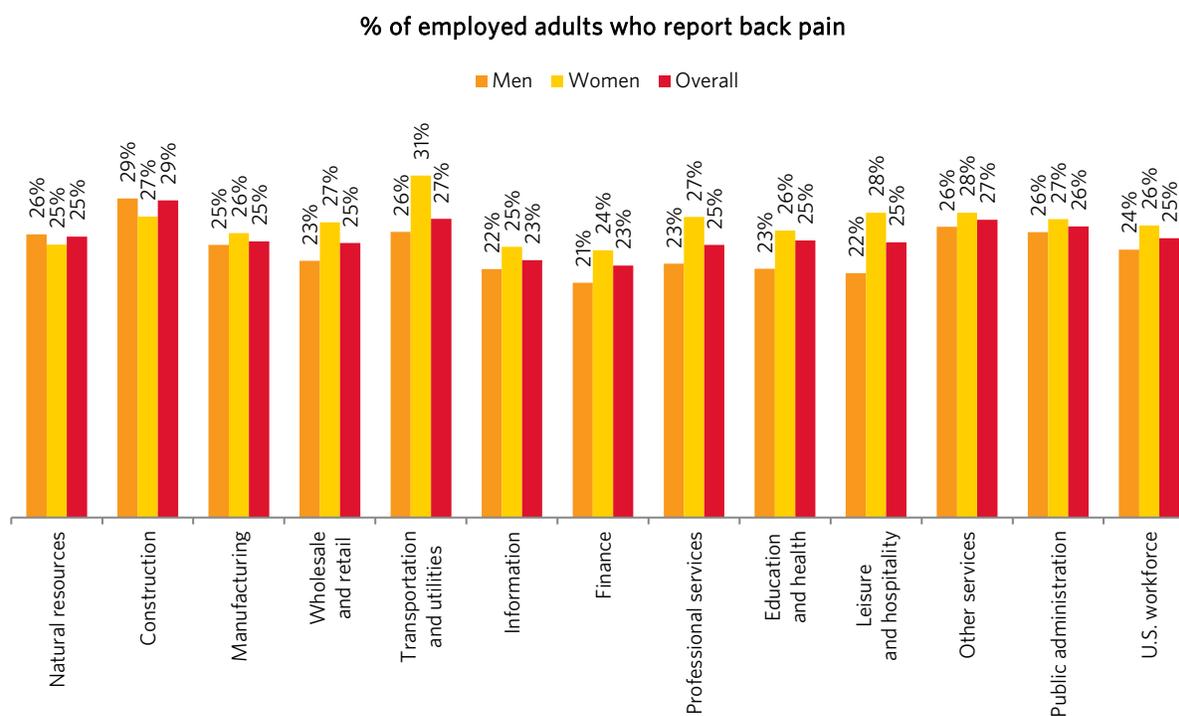


Figure 1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Health Interview Survey, 2011-2016.

HOW MANY PEOPLE RECEIVE HEALTHCARE TREATMENT FOR BACK PAIN?

Figure 2 shows that compared to the findings in Figure 1, the rate of treatments for back pain was less than half the reported prevalence. Of a nationally representative sample of employed U.S. adults, about one in nine had treatments for back pain.

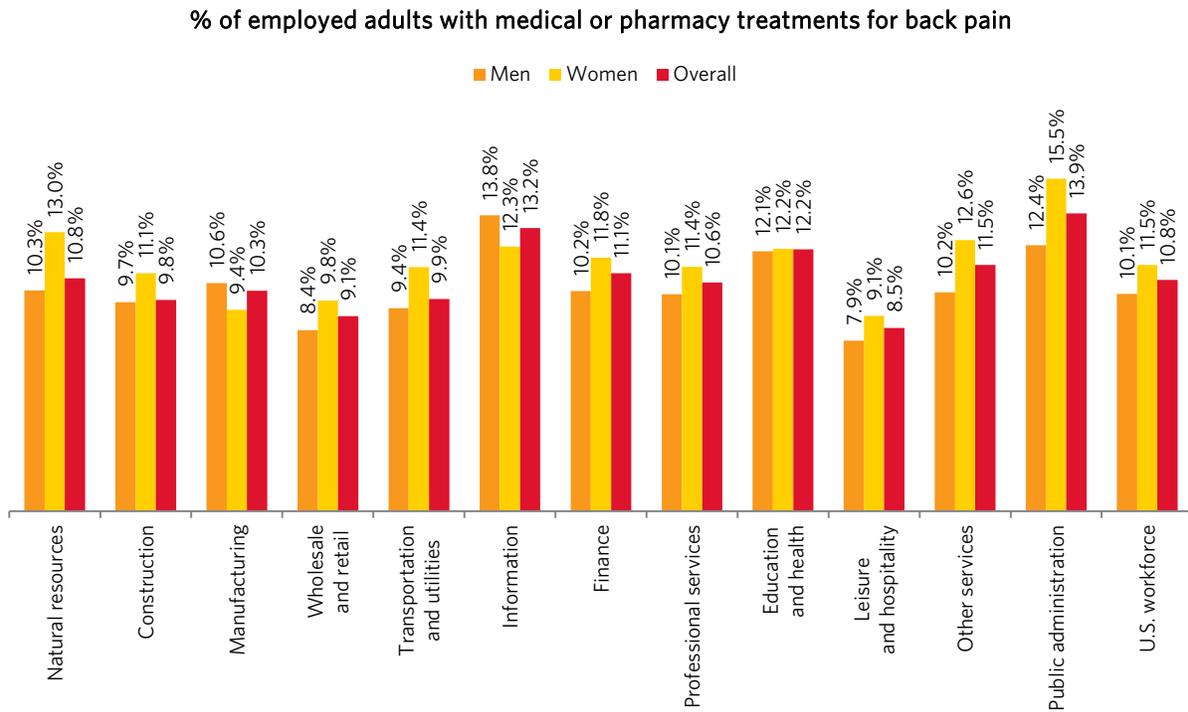


Figure 2

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Study, 2011-2015.

WHAT OTHER CONDITIONS (COMORBIDITIES) AFFLICT EMPLOYEES TREATED FOR BACK PAIN?

Figure 3 shows that one in three employees with back pain also had obesity. Hypertensive disease afflicted one in four employees with back pain, while lipid metabolism disorder afflicted one in five.

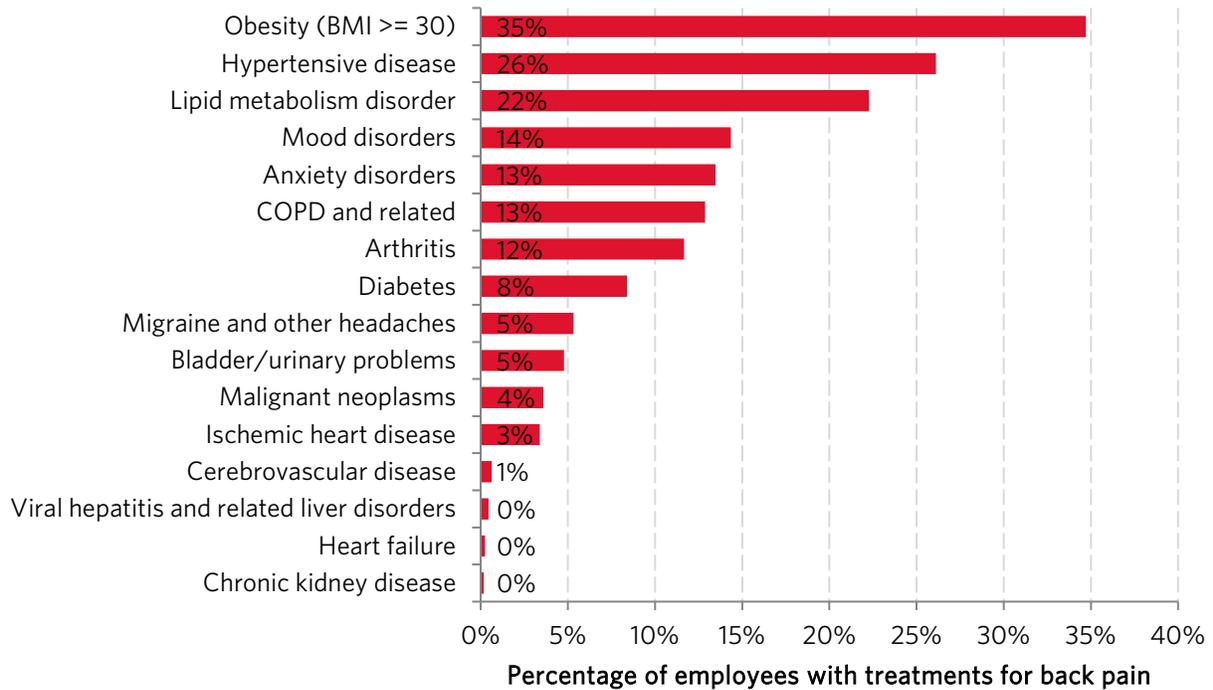


Figure 3

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Study, 2011-2015. BMI = body mass index. COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Treatment Costs

HOW MUCH ARE MEDICAL/RX TREATMENT COSTS FOR EMPLOYEES WITH BACK PAIN?

Figure 3 shows that excess medical and pharmacy treatment costs for employees with back pain averaged about \$2,400 per year.

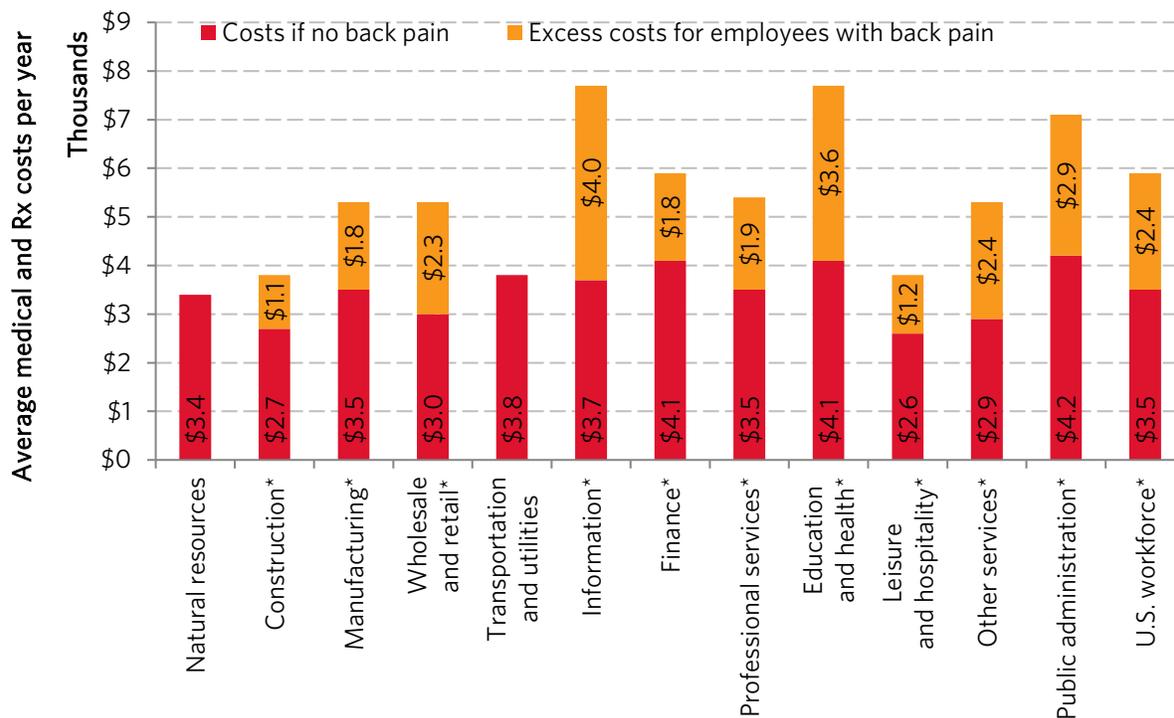


Figure 4

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Study, 2011-2015. Costs include expenses for all medical and pharmacy treatment, regardless of reason. Costs are estimated from multivariate regression models controlling for other comorbid chronic conditions, age, sex, race and ethnicity. An asterisk (*) next to an industry label indicates that the estimated excess costs for employees with back pain are statistically significant below the 0.05 level. For industries without an asterisk, a combination of a small sample of employees and wide variation in costs prevent us from confidently estimating that the excess costs are significantly different from \$0 and are therefore not reported. See the appendix for details on the model.

Illness Absences

HOW OFTEN ARE EMPLOYEES TREATED FOR BACK PAIN ABSENT FROM WORK DUE TO ILLNESS?

Figure 4 and Figure 5 show that employees with back pain had almost 2 excess sick days per year, at a cost of almost \$600 in wages and benefits.

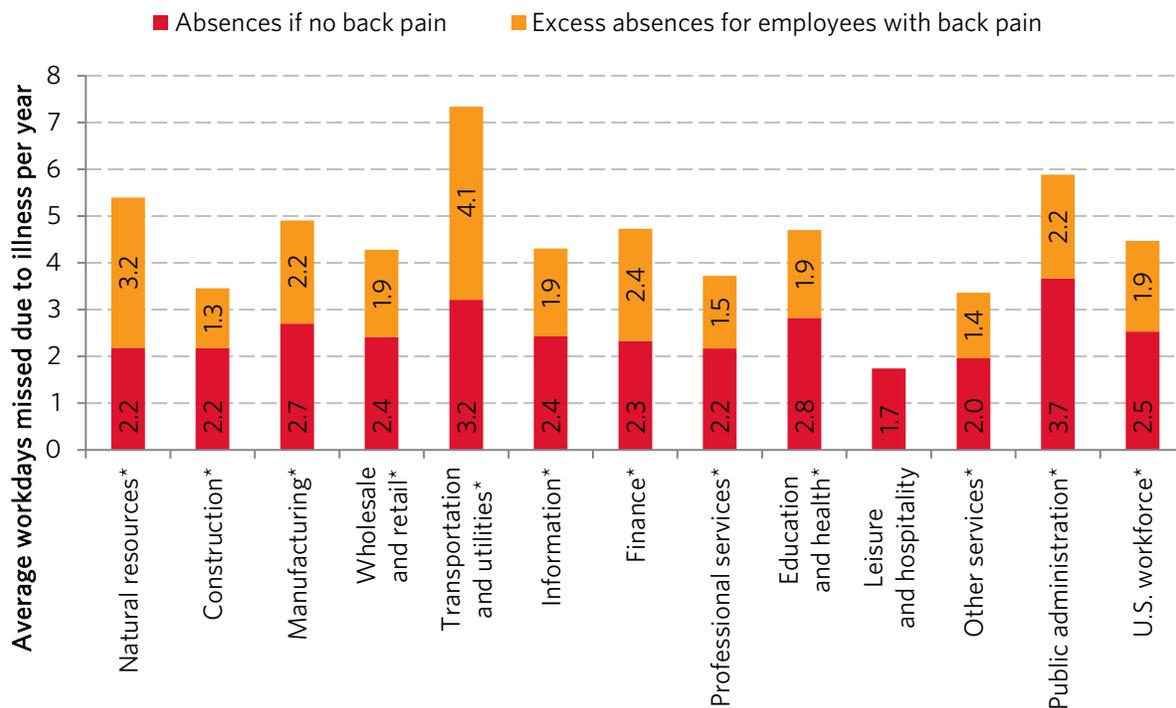


Figure 5

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Study, 2011-2015. Illness absences are estimated from multivariate, negative binomial regression models controlling for other comorbid chronic conditions, age, sex, race and ethnicity. An asterisk (*) next to an industry label indicates that the estimated excess absences for employees with back pain are statistically significant below the 0.05 level. For industries without an asterisk, a combination of a small sample of employees and wide variation in absences prevent us from confidently estimating that the excess absences are significantly different from 0 days and are therefore not reported. See the appendix for details on the model.

WHAT ARE THE COSTS OF ILLNESS ABSENCES FOR EMPLOYEES TREATED FOR BACK PAIN?

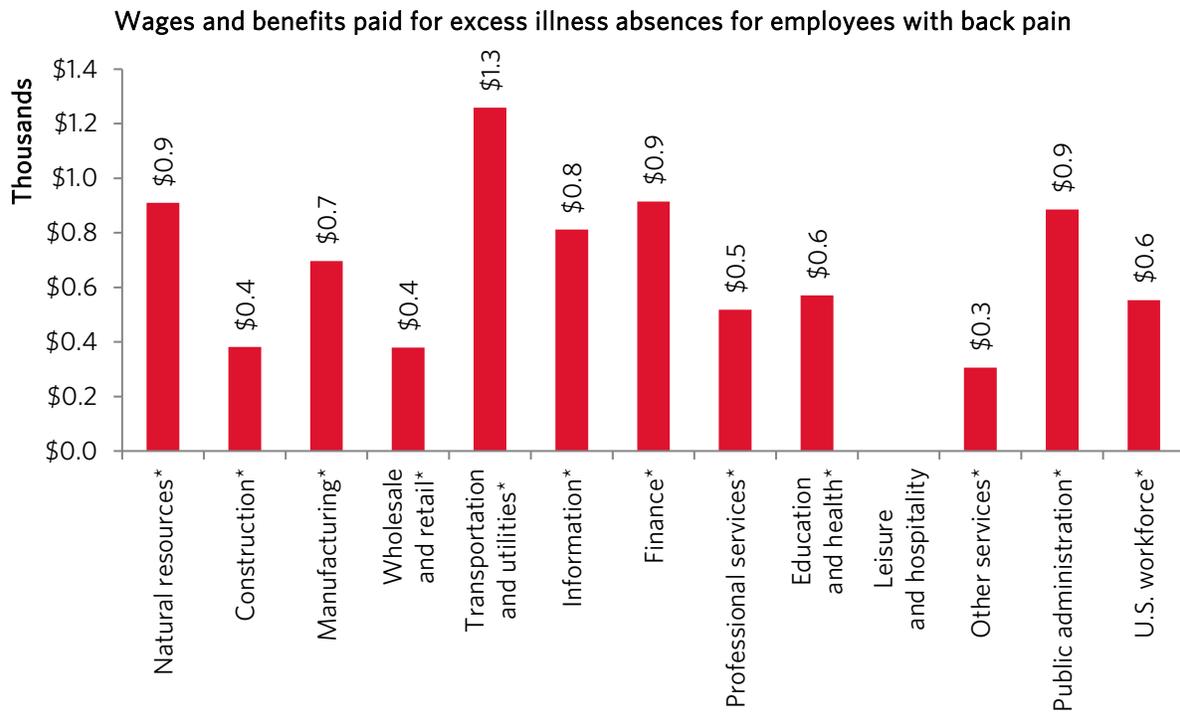


Figure 6

See Figure 4 for sources and interpretation of starred industries. Estimates assume that all employees are eligible for paid sick days.

STD Outcomes

HOW OFTEN DO EMPLOYEES TAKE STD LEAVE FOR BACK PAIN?

Figure 6 shows that each year, employers' STD policies experience an average of 4 new claims for back pain per 1,000 covered lives.

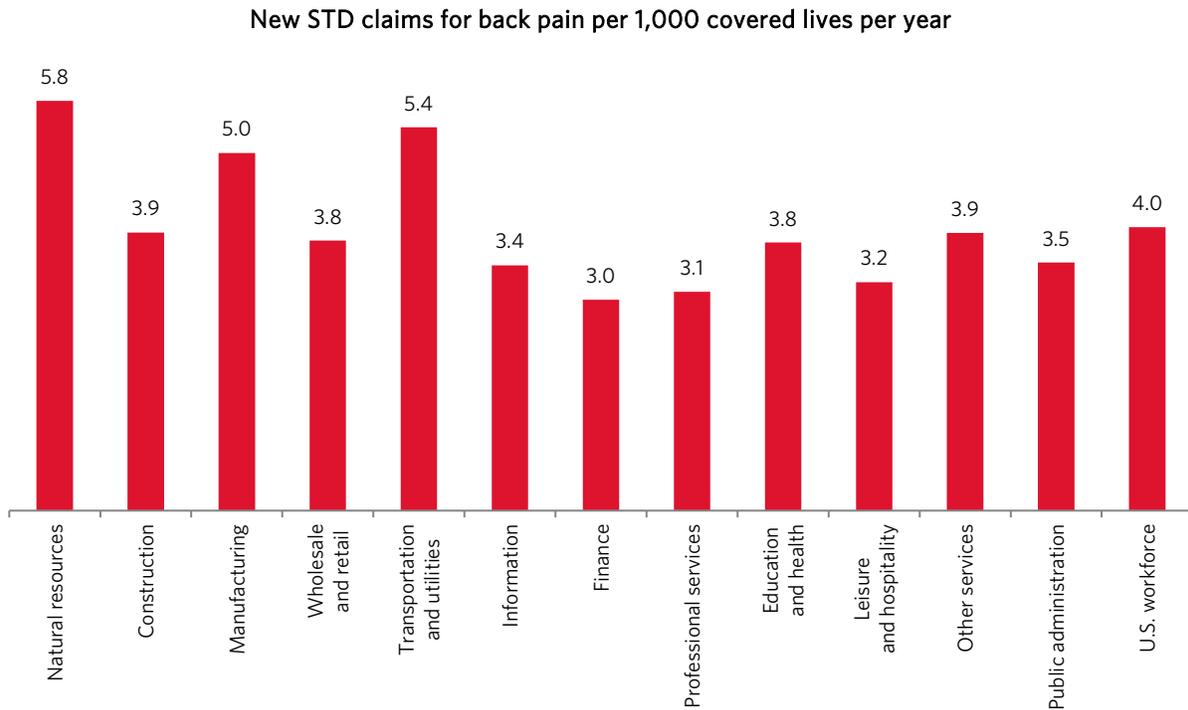


Figure 7

Source: Integrated Benefits Institute, Health and Productivity Benchmarking database, 2011-2017.

HOW LONG IS THE AVERAGE STD CLAIMANT FOR BACK PAIN AWAY FROM WORK?

Figure 7 shows that STD claims for back pain incur an average of 52 lost workdays.

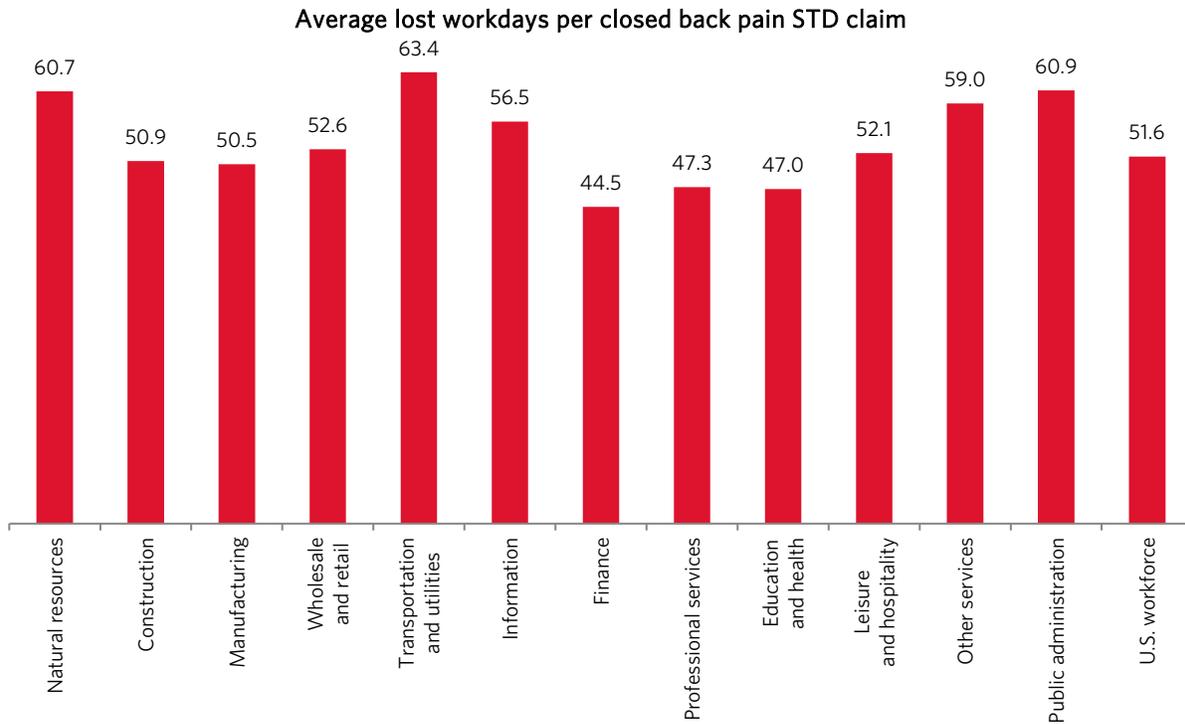


Figure 8

Source: Integrated Benefits Institute, Health and Productivity Benchmarking database, 2011–2017. Lost workdays do not include any elimination period that precedes the claim. Analysis based on 556,000 STD claims for ICD-9 720.XX – 724.XX and ICD-10 M45.XX – M54.XX.

HOW MUCH DOES THE AVERAGE STD CLAIM FOR BACK PAIN COST?

Figure 8 shows that the average STD claim for back pain cost about \$10,900 in wage replacements and paid employee benefits. This represents about \$14,700 in lost economic output.

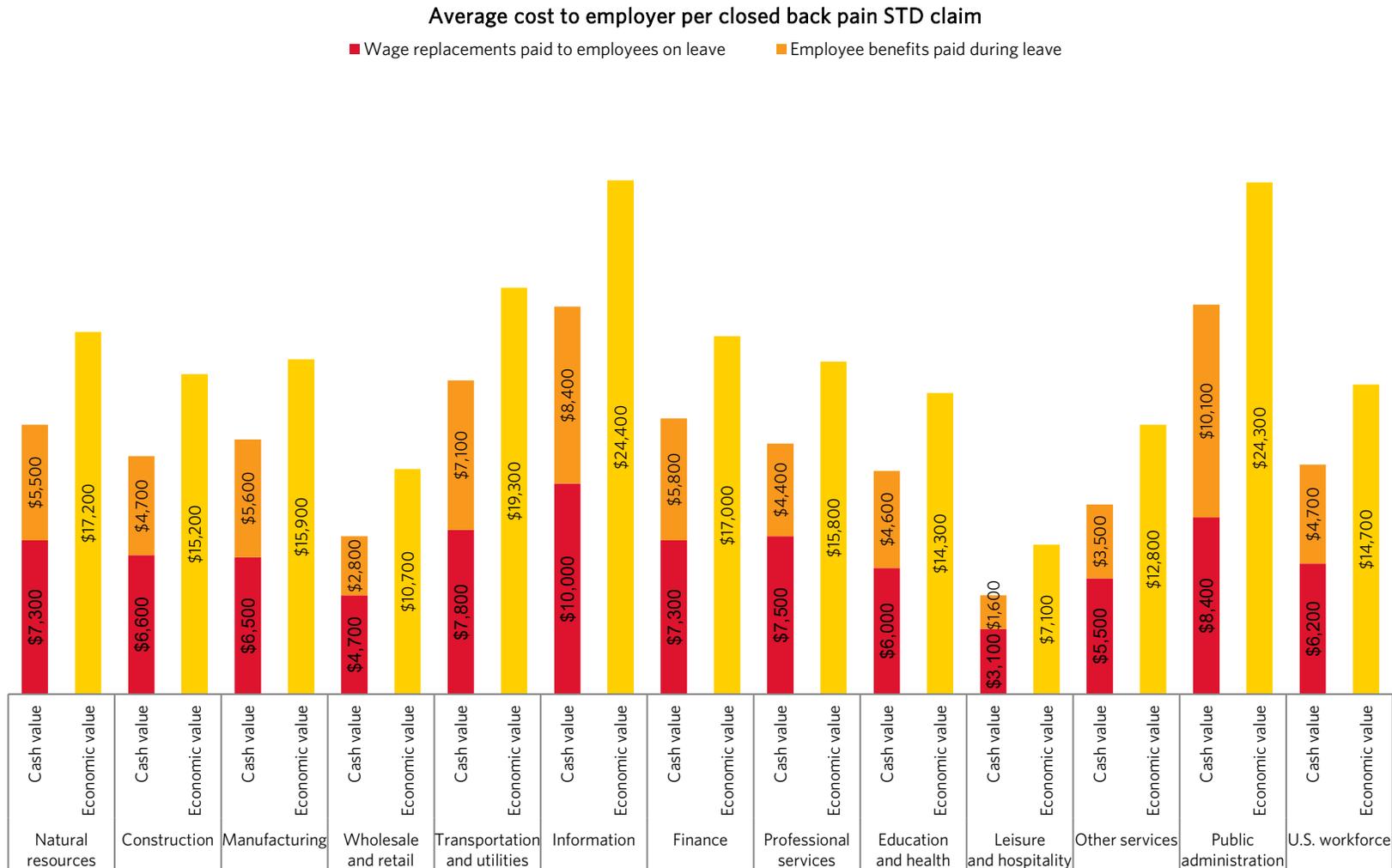


Figure 9

See Figure 7 for source and the appendix for cost estimation method. *Cash value* refers to compensation to employees on STD leave, including benefits continuation. *Economic value* refers to the marginal product of lost labor inputs and is estimated by average daily wages and benefits. Cash and economic value represent distinct ways of valuing lost productivity and should not be combined. See the appendix for more information.

LTD Outcomes

HOW MANY EMPLOYEES ARE ON LTD LEAVE FOR BACK PAIN OVER A GIVEN YEAR?

Figure 9 shows that each year, employers' LTD insurance policies manage an average of 2.7 active claims for back pain per 1,000 covered lives. Claims that carried over from previous years (1.4 per 1,000) slightly outnumber new claims (1.3 per 1,000).

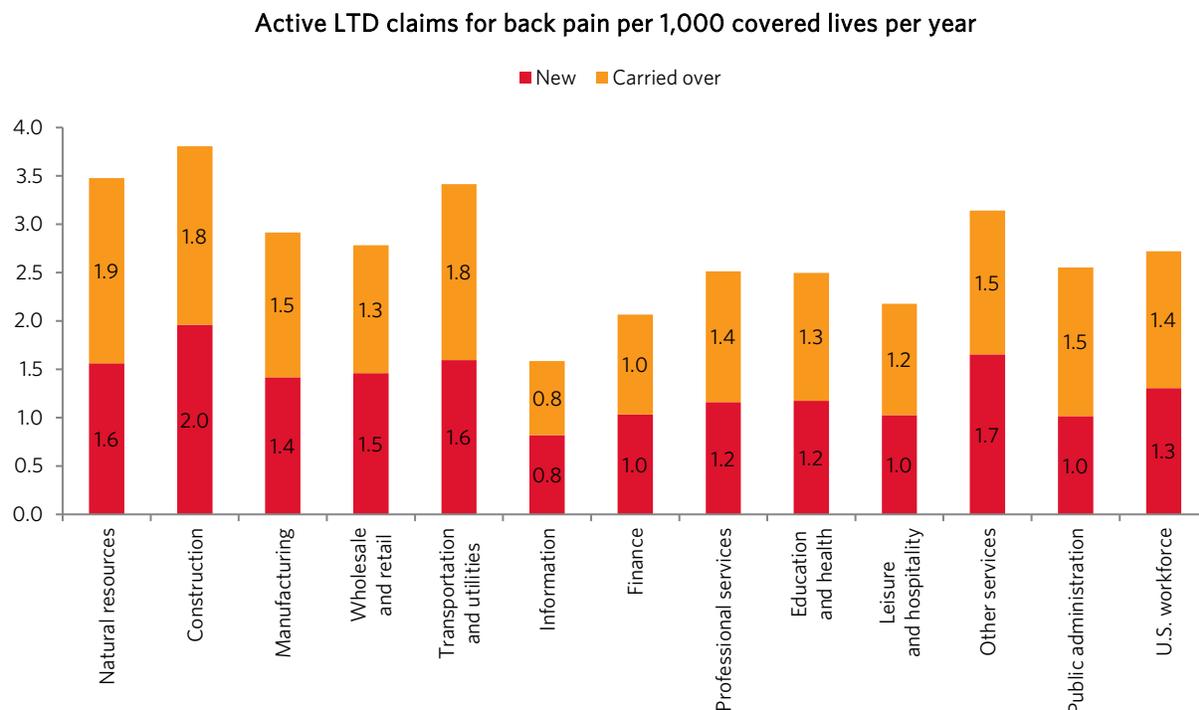


Figure 10

Source: Integrated Benefits Institute, Health and Productivity Benchmarking database, 2011-2017. New claims began within an observed data year. Carried-over claims began prior to an observed data year.

HOW MANY LTD CLAIMS FOR BACK PAIN CLOSE WITHIN TWO YEARS?

Figure 10 shows the percentage for LTD claims for back pain that close within two years—roughly the point at which LTD policies require an evaluation for whether an employee's condition has improved enough to permit them to perform their own occupation or any other.¹ Of LTD claims for back pain, about 30% remain open two years after they begin.

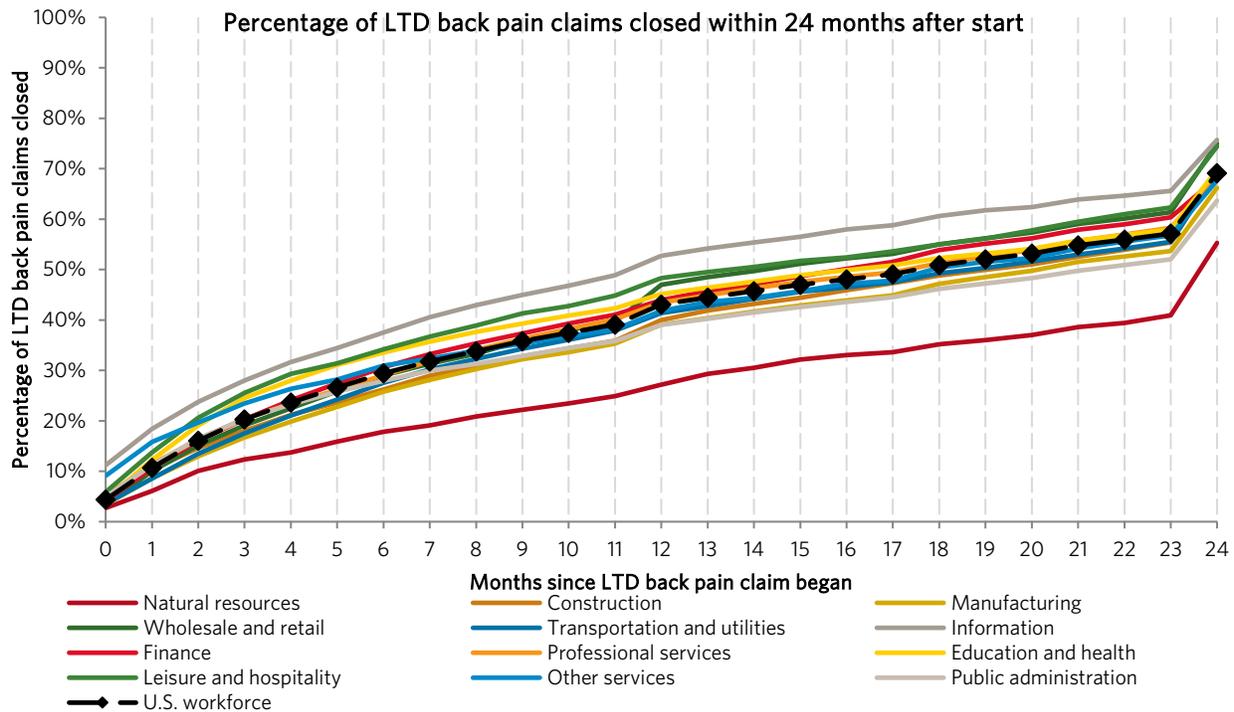


Figure 11

Source: Integrated Benefits Institute, Health and Productivity Benchmarking database, 2011–2017. Analysis is limited to claims with a start date from 2011 to 2015 to provide adequate observation time. Analysis based on 84,500 LTD claims for ICD-9 720.XX - 724.XX and ICD-10 M45.XX - M54.XX.

¹ See Group Disability Benefits Specialist Course Handbook. The National Underwriter Company. October, 2011. The sharp increase in percentage of closed LTD claims is due to a change in definition of disability from “own occupation” to “any occupation”. This is referred to as a test change and own occupation refers to the claimant’s original occupation while any occupation is defined as one the claimant can reasonably perform based on their education, training or experience.

HOW MUCH OF EACH WORK YEAR IS LOST BY THE AVERAGE LTD CLAIMANT FOR BACK PAIN?

Figure 11 and Figure 12 show that LTD claims for back pain incur an average of 184 lost workdays per year that they remain open, at an average cost of more than \$25,300 in wage replacements and paid employee benefits per year.

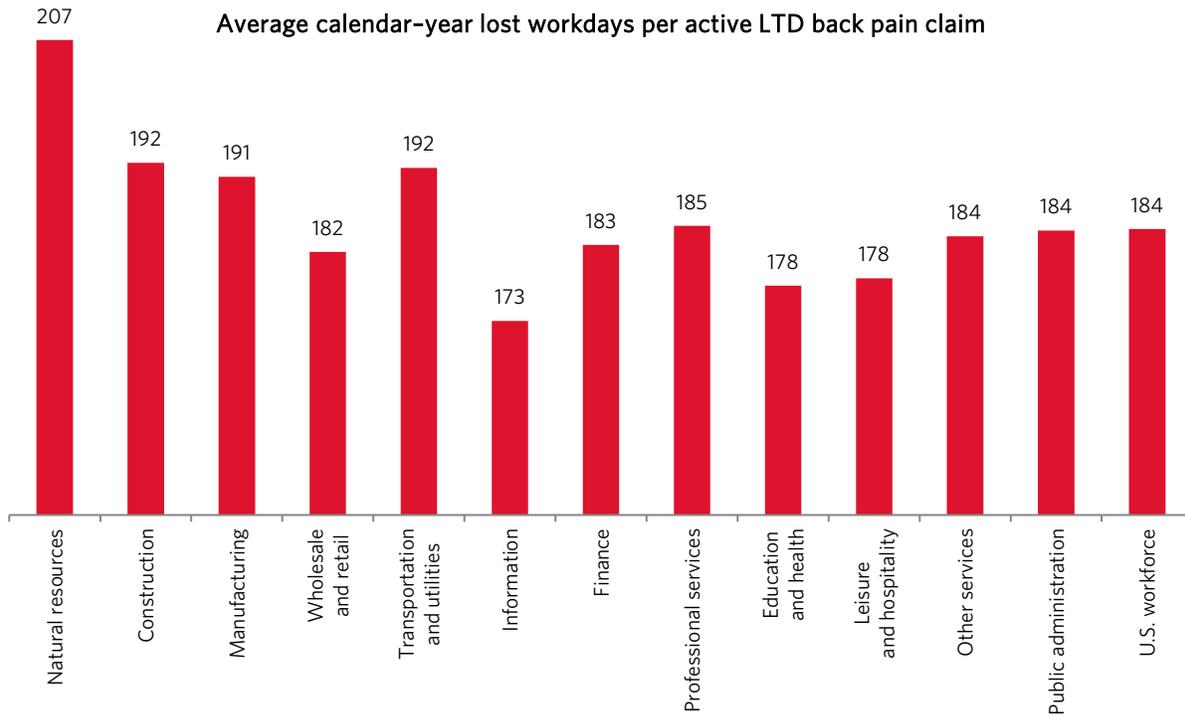


Figure 12

Source: Integrated Benefits Institute, Health and Productivity Benchmarking database, 2012–2017. Analysis based on 112,000 LTD claims for ICD-9 720.XX – 724.XX and ICD-10 M45.XX – M54.XX. Days for LTD claims represent wage replacements for lost workdays occurring within a calendar year. This includes claims that began within a calendar year and claims that carried over from previous calendar years.

HOW MUCH DOES THE AVERAGE LTD CLAIM FOR BACK PAIN COST EACH YEAR?

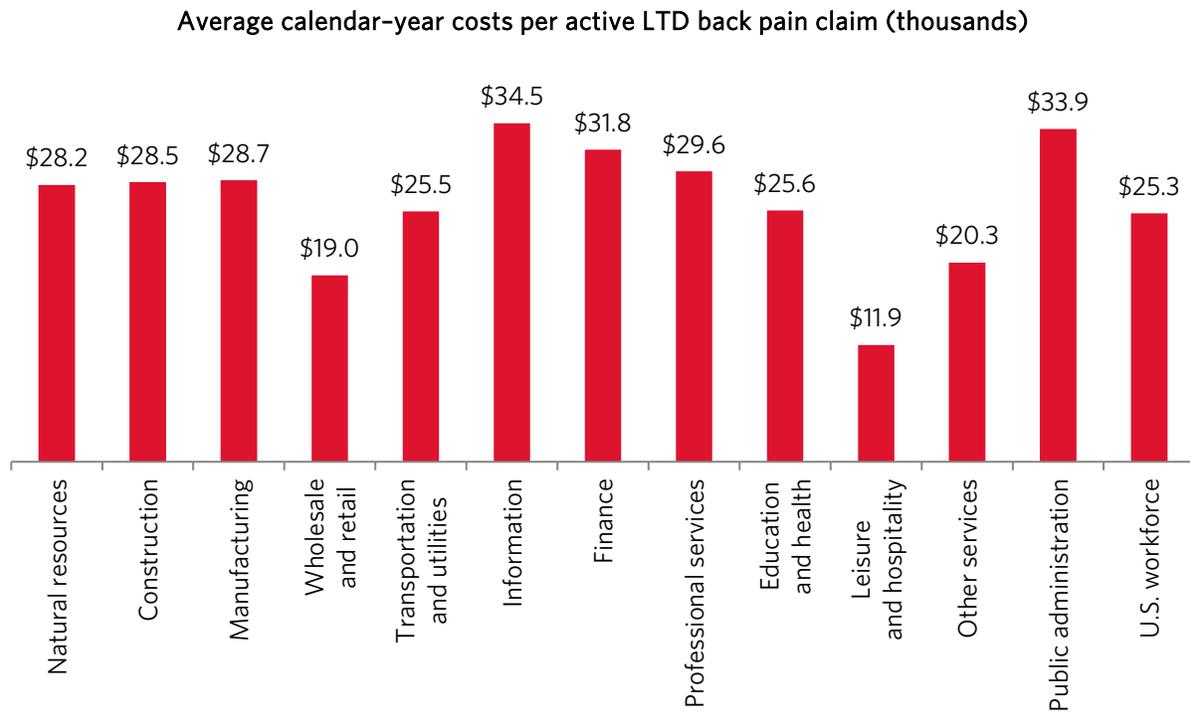


Figure 13

See Figure 11 for source and the appendix for cost estimation method.

Total Costs of Back Pain in a Workforce

WHAT ARE THE ESTIMATED ANNUAL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH BACK PAIN IN A 1,000-PERSON WORKFORCE?

Table 1 shows the estimates of annual productivity and healthcare costs associated with back pain. Overall, for every 1,000 U.S. employees, back pain in the workforce costs about \$442,000 in excess healthcare treatments and lost work time. This does not include the value of returns to lost labor inputs (which some economists contend are undercounted by compensation costs, perhaps by as much as 44% on average for different occupations ⁷), early exits from the labor force, excess turnover costs and presenteeism (impaired performance on the job due to back pain). Considerable cost differences are observed across industries, ranging from about \$290,000 per 1,000 employees in the construction industry to about \$746,000 per 1,000 employees in the information industry.

Table 1: Estimates of annual costs associated with back pain in a 1,000-person workforce (thousands)

	Excess medical and Rx treatments	Excess illness absences	STD claims	LTD claims	Total*
Natural resources	n.s.	\$98.5	\$99.2	\$95.1	
Construction	\$108.5	\$37.5	\$59.5	\$84.8	\$290.3
Manufacturing	\$187.5	\$71.4	\$80.1	\$75.2	\$414.3
Wholesale and retail	\$209.9	\$34.4	\$40.7	\$69.5	\$354.5
Transportation and utilities	n.s.	\$124.4	\$104.2	\$62.5	
Information	\$520.8	\$106.9	\$84.1	\$34.3	\$746.1
Finance	\$204.2	\$101.4	\$50.2	\$65.0	\$420.8
Professional services	\$201.2	\$55.1	\$48.6	\$71.2	\$376.1
Education and health	\$443.7	\$69.4	\$53.8	\$65.1	\$632.1
Leisure and hospitality	\$101.3	n.s.	\$22.8	\$50.6	
Other services	\$280.5	\$35.0	\$50.2	\$31.0	\$396.6
Public administration	\$399.6	\$122.7	\$84.9	\$50.7	\$657.8
U.S. workforce	\$261.5	\$59.6	\$58.7	\$62.4	\$442.2

Sources: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Study, 2011–2015; Integrated Benefits Institute, Health and Productivity Benchmarking database, 2011–2017; Bureau of Labor Statistics.

n.s. = Not significant in Figures 3, 4, and 5. * Totals not calculated for industries with non-significant excess treatment or illness costs.

Treatment costs and illness absence days are calculated by the product of the prevalence of treatment for back pain and the average excess outcomes for employees with back pain (see previous charts in this section). Costs for illness absences and STD claims represent the economic value of lost labor inputs from absences. They are calculated by applying industry-average 2015 daily wage and benefits estimates from BLS to the total number of estimated lost workdays. See the appendix for more information. Costs for LTD claims represent wage replacements for lost workdays occurring within a calendar year. Costs assume that all employees are eligible for illness absence, STD benefits and LTD benefits or for other benefits that allow them to take time off from work due to back pain. Analysis of STD is limited to claims with a start date from 2011 to 2015 to provide adequate time to observe a claim closure. Analysis of LTD is limited to claims from data years 2012 to 2017 to observe lost workdays from both new and carried-over claims.

Evidence for Workplace Interventions

For most back pain patients, there is no obvious cause. Therefore, treatments often intend to manage symptoms and improve function rather than to provide a cure.^{8,9} Because of the large effect of back pain on the workforce, strategies to minimize work loss and productivity impairment are needed. Often, reasonable accommodations are warranted to bring those on short term disability leave back to work. Fortunately, many promising strategies exist to reduce sick leave related to back pain, especially those which coordinate management between employees, health practitioners, and employers.^{10,11}

Many sources offer good starting points for crafting strategies to manage the health and productivity impact of back pain: Examples include:

- Several studies provide evidence for mitigating absence due to sick leave through management strategies such as workplace accommodation (i.e., work aids or adjustments including new desk or chair, special tools, lifting aid),¹²⁻¹⁴ behavioral peer support groups,^{15,16} light physical activity,^{15,17-19} occupational therapy,^{16,20,21} and multicomponent approaches.^{15,16,22}
- There is mixed evidence for improvement in pain or function through intervention. Pain appears to be most improved through a coordinated work rehabilitation approach utilizing the efforts of a tailored program designed by occupational therapists.^{16,22}
- Although physical activity as an intervention to reduce sick days shows promise,^{15,17-19} there is no evidence for physical activity as a strategy to combat pain,^{13,19} and there is even some concern that it may stall improvements in functional status.¹³

Additional Information about Back Pain

More information about the causes, treatment, and prevention of back pain can be found at the following sources:

[National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases' Back Pain Information Page](#)

Appendix

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

To estimate the costs for each lost workday, we apply industry-average daily wages in 2017 from the BLS's Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program.²³ We also include an estimate of payments for employee benefits such as healthcare, retirement, and mandatory programs from the BLS's National Compensation Survey.²⁴

Our estimates assume a population of employees that is 100% eligible for paid sick days and for STD and LTD benefits. The economic value of each lost workday is the sum of average daily wages and benefits. For the cash value of disability absences, we assume that employees are paid 100% of their daily benefits, but only a portion of their wages based on their industry's average wage replacement rate as a fixed percent of annual earnings reported in the BLS's Employee Benefits Survey.²⁵ The STD wage replacement rate was 63% for the U.S. workforce, ranging from 59% to 65% across industries. For LTD, the average replacement rate was 58%, ranging from 57% to 61%.

Healthcare treatment costs in the MEPS data are reported in current dollars. We inflate all costs to 2015 dollars using the chain-weighted national health expenditures deflator reported in 2016 by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Office of the Actuary.²⁶

REGRESSION MODELS

Our analyses of healthcare costs and illness absences using the MEPS data employ multivariate regression methods to isolate marginal results on average of employees' demographics and other comorbidities. The basic form of the model is:

$$\hat{Y} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Chronic} + \beta_2 \text{Any other chronic} + \beta_3 \text{Chronic} \times \text{Any other chronic} + \sum \beta_k \text{Demographics} + \varepsilon$$

Equation 1

Where \hat{Y} is the predicted value of the outcome, α is the constant intercept if all variables in the model equal zero, and ε is the error term. β_1 is the marginal increase or decrease in the outcome for employees with the focal chronic condition (in this case, back pain) compared to employees without the focal condition. β_2 is the marginal change for employees with any conditions besides the focal condition, and β_3 captures the marginal changes for the interactions between the focal and other conditions. $\sum \beta_k$ represents the marginal changes for the demographic variables included in the models. These demographics include sex, age, race (white, black, or any other), and Hispanic ethnicity. The models are run separately for each industry. For the estimates of the U.S. workforce, indicator variables for each industry are included.

The estimator is ordinary least squares regression for healthcare treatment costs and negative binomial regression for illness absences. To estimate either costs or absences for the baseline case (that is, for employees without the focal condition), the equation is solved at the mean of all variables in the model, with the values of focal condition and the interaction with the focal conditions set to zero. Excess costs or absences are calculated as β_1 plus the product of β_3 and the proportion of the population with any other chronic conditions (converted to the predicted number of events in the case of absences). All results are weighted to reflect the U.S. workforce.

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