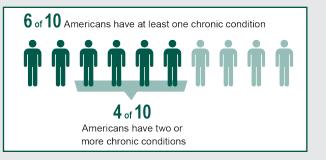
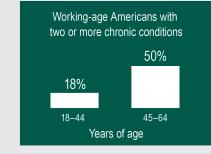
From Community Health and Economic Prosperity: Engaging Businesses as Stewards and Stakeholders—A Report of the Surgeon General

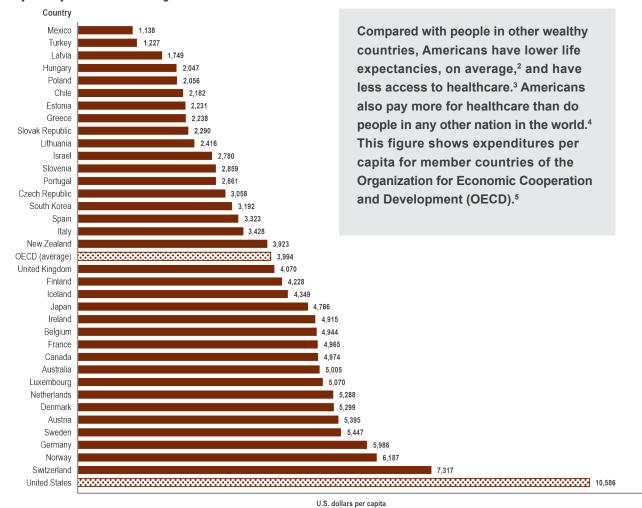
What Is the U.S. Health Disadvantage?

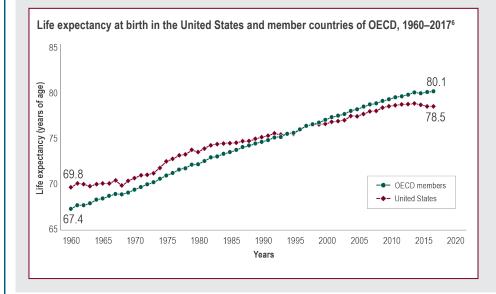
The health of Americans is not as good as it could be and is worse than the health of people in other wealthy countries.¹





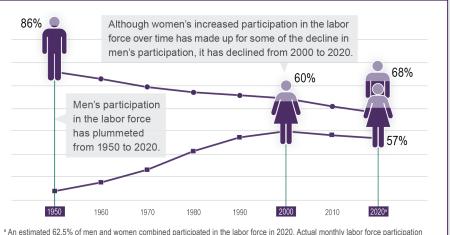
Health expenditure per capita, 2018 (or nearest year), by country and the OECD average





The U.S. health disadvantage—poorer health (i.e., shorter lives and more illness) and higher costs for and less access to healthcare—is a burden to U.S. individuals, families, and businesses and to the U.S. economy.⁷

With more Americans in poor health, fewer Americans working, and the whole country burdened by high and growing healthcare costs, the United States is less able to compete in the global economy and sustain opportunities for Americans to achieve their best health, wealth, and well-being. Quality of life suffers for all Americans as potential remains unrealized for too many.



^a An estimated 62.5% of men and women combined participated in the labor force in 2020. Actual monthly labor force participation reached a low of 60.2% in April 2020, due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, before rebounding slightly to 61.5% in June 2020.⁶

Notes

- ¹ Data in graphic from Buttorff, C., Ruder, T., & Bauman, M. (2017). Multiple chronic conditions in the United States. Retrieved from http://www.fightchronicdisease.org/sites/default/files/TL221_final.pdf
- ² Murphy, S. L., Xu, J. Q., Kochanek, K. D., & Arias, E. (2018). Mortality in the United States, 2017. NCHS Data Brief, 328, 1–8.
- ³ Dickman, S. L., Himmelstein, D. U., & Woolhandler, S. (2017). Inequality and the health-care system in the U.S.A. Lancet, 389(10077), 1431–1441; and Mossialos, E., Djordjevic, A., Osborn, R., & Sarnak, D. (Eds.). (2017). International profiles of health care systems. New York, NY: The Commonwealth Fund.
- ⁴ Papanicolas, I., Woskie, L. R., & Jha, A. K. (2018). Health care spending in the United States and other high-income countries. JAMA, 319(10), 1024–1039.
- ⁵ Graphic adapted from page 151 of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2019). Health at a glance 2019: OECD indicators. Paris, France: OECD Publishing. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.1787/4dd50c09-en
- ⁶ Data obtained from The World Bank. (n.d.). Life expectancy at birth, total (years). Retrieved from https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/sp.dyn.le00.in
- ⁷ Data in graphic from Table 4 in Toossi, M. (2002). A century of change: the U.S. labor force, 1950–2050. Monthly Labor Review, 15–28; and Table 3 in Toossi, M. (2012). Employment outlook: 2010–2020. Labor force projection to 2020: a more slowly growing workforce. Monthly Labor Review, 43–64.
- ⁸ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2020, July 2). Charting the labor market: Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Retrieved from https://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cps_charts.pdf

ABOUT THIS FACT SHEET | The content of this fact sheet is adapted from *Community Health and Economic Prosperity: Engaging Businesses as Stewards and Stakeholders—A Report of the Surgeon General.*



The complete Surgeon General's report describes the U.S. health disadvantage and the importance of strengthening communities and improving the health of residents. It also offers recommendations for how businesses can address the U.S. health disadvantage by engaging with and investing in communities, while creating value, lowering business costs, and improving the health of employees and other stakeholders.

For more content—including supporting references and additional resources—view the complete report, business digest, fact sheets, and other supplementary materials at https://www.hhs.gov/surgeongeneral/reports-and-publications/



www.surgeongeneral.gov



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