



Mirror, Mirror on the Wall

How the Performance of the U.S. Health Care System Compares Internationally

2010 Update



Karen Davis, Cathy Schoen, and Kristof Stremikis

June 2010

The Commonwealth Fund is a private foundation that promotes a high performance health care system providing better access, improved quality, and greater efficiency. The Fund's work focuses particularly on society's most vulnerable, including low-income people, the uninsured, minority Americans, young children, and elderly adults.

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ABSTRACT: Despite having the most costly health system in the world, the United States consistently underperforms on most dimensions of performance, relative to other countries. This report—an update to three earlier editions—includes data from seven countries and incorporates patients’ and physicians’ survey results on care experiences and ratings on dimensions of care. Compared with six other nations—Australia, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom—the U.S. health care system ranks last or next-to-last on five dimensions of a high performance health system: quality, access, efficiency, equity, and healthy lives. Newly enacted health reform legislation in the U.S. will start to address these problems by extending coverage to those without and helping to close gaps in coverage—leading to improved disease management, care coordination, and better outcomes over time.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. health system is the most expensive in the world, but comparative analyses consistently show the United States underperforms relative to other countries on most dimensions of performance. This report, which includes information from the most recent three Commonwealth Fund surveys of patients and primary care physicians about medical practices and views of their countries' health systems (2007–2009), confirms findings discussed in previous editions of *Mirror, Mirror*. It also includes information on health care outcomes that were featured in the most recent (2008) [U.S. health system scorecard](#) issued by the Commonwealth Fund Commission on a High Performance Health System.

Among the seven nations studied—Australia, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the U.S. ranks last overall, as it did in the 2007, 2006, and 2004 editions of *Mirror, Mirror*. Most troubling, the U.S. fails to achieve better health outcomes than the other countries, and as shown in the earlier editions, the U.S. is last on dimensions of access, patient safety, coordination, efficiency, and equity. The Netherlands ranks first, followed closely by the U.K. and Australia. The 2010 edition includes data from the seven countries and incorporates patients' and physicians' survey results on care experiences and ratings on various dimensions of care.

The most notable way the U.S. differs from other countries is the absence of universal health insurance coverage. Health reform legislation recently signed into law by President Barack Obama should begin to improve the affordability of insurance and access to care when fully implemented in 2014. Other nations ensure the accessibility of care through universal health insurance systems and through better ties between

Exhibit ES-1. Overall Ranking

Country Rankings								
	1.00–2.33	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
	2.34–4.66							
	4.67–7.00							
OVERALL RANKING (2010)		3	6	4	1	5	2	7
Quality Care		4	7	5	2	1	3	6
Effective Care		2	7	6	3	5	1	4
Safe Care		6	5	3	1	4	2	7
Coordinated Care		4	5	7	2	1	3	6
Patient-Centered Care		2	5	3	6	1	7	4
Access		6.5	5	3	1	4	2	6.5
Cost-Related Problem		6	3.5	3.5	2	5	1	7
Timeliness of Care		6	7	2	1	3	4	5
Efficiency		2	6	5	3	4	1	7
Equity		4	5	3	1	6	2	7
Long, Healthy, Productive Lives		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Health Expenditures/Capita, 2007		\$3,357	\$3,895	\$3,588	\$3,837*	\$2,454	\$2,992	\$7,290

Note: * Estimate. Expenditures shown in \$US PPP (purchasing power parity).

Source: Calculated by The Commonwealth Fund based on 2007 International Health Policy Survey; 2008 International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults; 2009 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians; Commonwealth Fund Commission on a High Performance Health System National Scorecard; and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD Health Data, 2009 (Paris: OECD, Nov. 2009).

patients and the physician practices that serve as their long-term “medical homes.” Without reform, it is not surprising that the U.S. currently underperforms relative to other countries on measures of access to care and equity in health care between populations with above-average and below-average incomes.

But even when access and equity measures are not considered, the U.S. ranks behind most of the other countries on most measures. With the inclusion of primary care physician survey data in the analysis, it is apparent that the U.S. is lagging in adoption of national policies that promote primary care, quality improvement, and information technology. Health reform legislation addresses these deficiencies; for instance, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act signed by President Obama in February 2009 included approximately \$19 billion to expand the use of health information technology. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 also will work toward realigning providers’ financial incentives, encouraging more efficient organization and delivery of health care, and investing in preventive and population health.

For all countries, responses indicate room for improvement. Yet, the other six countries spend considerably less on health care per person and as a percent of gross domestic product than does the United States. These findings indicate that, from the perspectives of both physicians and patients, the U.S. health care system could do much better in achieving value for the nation’s substantial investment in health.

Key Findings

- **Quality:** The indicators of quality were grouped into four categories: effective care, safe care, coordinated care, and patient-centered care. Compared with the other six countries, the U.S. fares best on provision and receipt of preventive and patient-centered care. However, its low scores on chronic care management and safe, coordinated care pull its overall quality score down. Other countries are further along than the U.S. in using information technology and managing chronic conditions. Information systems in countries like Australia, New Zealand, and the U.K. enhance the ability of physicians to identify and monitor patients with chronic conditions.
- **Access:** Not surprisingly—given the absence of universal coverage—people in the U.S. go without needed health care because of cost more often than people do in the other countries. Americans with health problems were the most likely to say they had access issues related to cost, but if insured, patients in the U.S. have rapid access to specialized health care services. In other countries, like the U.K. and Canada, patients have little to no financial burden, but experience wait times for such specialized services. There is a frequent misperception that such tradeoffs are inevitable; but patients in the Netherlands and Germany have quick access to specialty services and face little out-of-pocket costs. Canada, Australia, and the U.S. rank lowest on overall accessibility of appointments with primary care physicians.
- **Efficiency:** On indicators of efficiency, the U.S. ranks last among the seven countries, with the U.K. and Australia ranking first and second, respectively. The U.S. has poor performance on measures of national health expenditures and administrative costs as well as on measures of the use of information technology, rehospitalization, and duplicative medical testing. Sicker survey respondents in Germany and the Netherlands are less likely to visit the emergency room for a condition that could have been treated by a regular doctor, had one been available.

- **Equity:** The U.S. ranks a clear last on nearly all measures of equity. Americans with below-average incomes were much more likely than their counterparts in other countries to report not visiting a physician when sick, not getting a recommended test, treatment, or follow-up care, not filling a prescription, or not seeing a dentist when needed because of costs. On each of these indicators, nearly half of lower-income adults in the U.S. said they went without needed care because of costs in the past year.
- **Long, healthy, and productive lives:** The U.S. ranks last overall with poor scores on all three indicators of long, healthy, and productive lives. The U.S. and U.K. had much higher death rates in 2003 from conditions amenable to medical care than some of the other countries, e.g., rates 25 percent to 50 percent higher than Canada and Australia. Overall, Australia ranks highest on healthy lives, scoring in the top three on all of the indicators.

Summary and Implications

The U.S. ranks last of seven nations overall. Findings in this report confirm many of those in the earlier three editions of *Mirror, Mirror*. As in the earlier editions, the U.S. ranks last on indicators of patient safety, efficiency, and equity. Australia and the U.K. continue to demonstrate superior performance. The Netherlands, which was included for the first time in this edition, ranked first overall. In the subcategories, the U.S. ranks first on preventive care, and is strong on waiting times for specialist care and nonemergency surgical care, but weak on access to needed services and ability to obtain prompt attention from primary care physicians.

Any attempt to assess the relative performance of countries has inherent limitations. These rankings summarize evidence on measures of high performance based on national mortality data and the perceptions and experiences of patients and physicians. They do not capture important dimensions of effectiveness or efficiency that might be obtained from medical records or administrative data. Patients' and physicians' assessments might be affected by their experiences and expectations, which could differ by country and culture.

Disparities in access to services signal the need to expand insurance to cover the uninsured and to ensure that all Americans have an accessible medical home. Under health care reform, young adults up to age 26 will be eligible for coverage under their parents' insurance plans beginning in September 2010, and low- to moderate-income families will be eligible for assistance in obtaining coverage in 2014.

With the enactment of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the U.S. has accelerated its efforts to adopt health information technology and provide an integrated medical record and information system that is accessible to providers and patients. Those efforts must come to fruition soon for the nation to deliver more effective and efficient care.

Many U.S. hospitals and health systems are dedicated to improving the process of care to achieve better safety and quality, but the U.S. can also learn from innovations in other countries—including public reporting of quality data, payment systems that reward high-quality care, and a team approach to management of chronic conditions. Based on these patient and physician reports, and with the enactment of health reform, the U.S. could improve the delivery, coordination, and equity of the health care system.

MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL: How the Performance of the U.S. Health Care System Compares Internationally, 2010 Update

INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade, leaders in the United States have begun to realize that the nation's health care system is far more costly and does not produce demonstrably better results than any other system in the world.¹ It is increasingly clear that the United States has nowhere near “the best health care system in the world,” and that performance often falls markedly short of that of other countries.² Despite this awareness, costs continue to accelerate relative to other countries (Exhibit 1). To do better, the U.S. must search for lessons that might be adopted or adapted to improve its system.

In the first major attempt to rank health care systems, the World Health Organization's (WHO) *World Health Report 2000* placed the U.S. health system 37th in the world.³ This called into question the value Americans receive for their investment in health care. The U.S. ranked 24th in terms of “health attainment,” even lower (32nd) in terms of “equity of health outcomes” across its population, and lower still (54th) in terms of “fairness of financial contributions” toward health care. In the same report, the U.S. ranked first in terms of “patient responsiveness.” Some experts have criticized the report's measures, methods, and data, including the fact that the data did not include information derived directly from patients.⁴

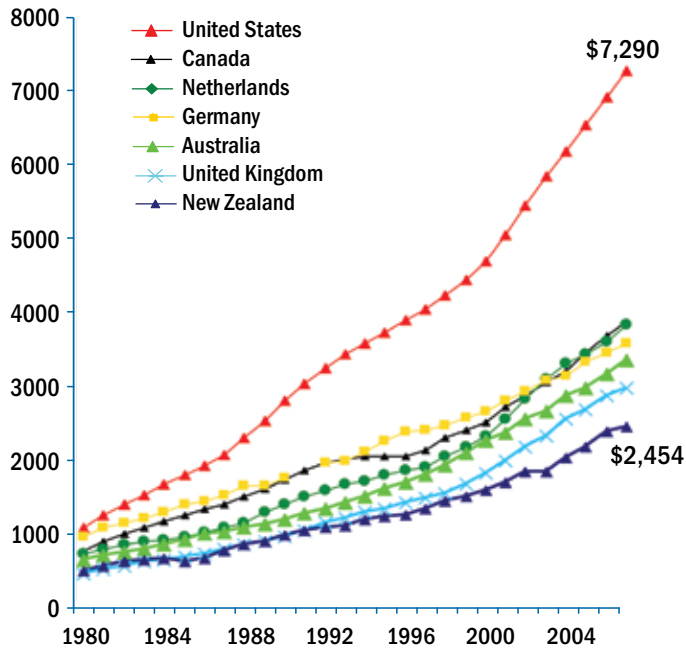
Cross-national surveys of patients and their physicians offer a unique dimension that has been missing from international studies of health care system performance, including the WHO analysis. When such surveys include a common set of questions, they can overcome differences among national data systems and definitions that frustrate cross-national comparisons. Since 1998, The Commonwealth Fund has supported surveys about patients' and health professionals' experiences with their health care systems in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.⁵ Germany and the Netherlands were added in 2005 and 2006, respectively, and are included in this analysis.⁶ Focusing on access to care, costs, and quality, these surveys allow assessments of important dimensions of health system performance. However, they have their own limitations. In addition to lacking clinical data on effectiveness of care and including data from a limited number of countries, the surveys focus on only a slice of the health care quality picture—patient and primary care physician perceptions of the care they received and administered.

While each of the seven developed countries in this study has a unique health system, they all face cost and quality issues. Comparing patient- and physician-reported experiences in these countries can inform the ongoing debate over how to make the U.S. health care system more effective and responsive to patient needs and also can be useful to the others in improving their own systems.

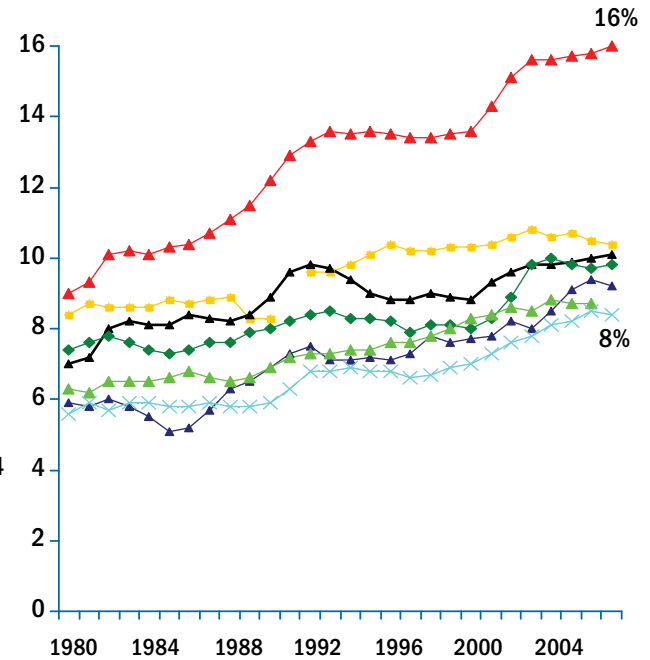
In 2005, The Commonwealth Fund established a Commission on a High Performance Health System to assess the overall performance of the U.S. health care system. In July 2008, the Commission released the second *National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance*, which ranked the nation's performance on 37 indicators, 11 of which were based on international comparisons.⁷ This report groups indicators into the same categories outlined in the Commission's *National Scorecard*, but uses a more extensive international database

Exhibit 1. International Comparison of Spending on Health, 1980–2007

Average spending on health per capita (\$US PPP)



Total expenditures on health as percent of GDP



Note: \$US PPP = purchasing power parity.
 Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *OECD Health Data, 2009* (Paris: OECD, Nov. 2009).

with 74 indicators drawing heavily on annual international surveys sponsored by The Commonwealth Fund. The five dimensions of high performance identified in the Commission's *National Scorecard* are: quality, access, efficiency, equity, and long, healthy, and productive lives. This report presents patients' and primary care physicians' views and an additional exhibit on health outcome measures, drawing on international comparisons reported in the Commission's *National Scorecard*. A complete methodology is included in the [Methodology Appendix](#).

Exhibit 2. Seven-Nation Summary Scores on Health System Performance

	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
OVERALL RANKING	3	6	4	1	5	2	7
Quality Care	4	7	5	2	1	3	6
Effective Care	2	7	6	3	5	1	4
Safe Care	6	5	3	1	4	2	7
Coordinated Care	4	5	7	2	1	3	6
Patient-Centered Care	2	5	3	6	1	7	4
Access	6.5	5	3	1	4	2	6.5
Cost-Related Access Problems	6	3.5	3.5	2	5	1	7
Timeliness of Care	6	7	2	1	3	4	5
Efficiency	2	6	5	3	4	1	7
Equity	4	5	3	1	6	2	7
Long, Healthy, and Productive Lives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

RESULTS

Overall, the U.S. ranks last or next-to-last on all five dimensions of a high performance health system, as it did in the 2007, 2006, and 2004 editions of *Mirror, Mirror*.⁸ Exhibit 2 provides a snapshot of how the seven nations rank on the domains of quality, access, efficiency, equity, and long, healthy, and productive lives. The Netherlands ranks first overall, scoring highest on access and equity. The United Kingdom, which ranks second overall, scores best of the seven countries in terms of efficiency. Australia ranks highest on long, healthy, and productive lives. New Zealand is first on quality of care. Canada and the U.S. rank sixth and seventh overall, respectively.

The top-performing and lowest-performing countries have been relatively stable over time (Exhibit 3), though caution is warranted when examining trends in rankings given that indicators and domains have undergone minor variations in previous editions of this report. Overall rankings also may overshadow important absolute differences in performance, and closer examination of data is warranted when identifying high- and low-performing countries. Raw scores are included in tables and discussed in relevant sections of the report for this purpose.

Exhibit 3. Overall Ranking

	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
Overall Ranking (2010 edition)	3	6	4	1	5	2	7
Overall Ranking (2007 edition)	3.5	5	2	n/a	3.5	1	6
Overall Ranking (2006 edition)	4	5	1	n/a	2	3	6
Overall Ranking (2004 edition)	2	4	n/a	n/a	1	3	5
Health Expenditures per Capita, 2007*	\$3,357	\$3,895	\$3,588	\$3,837	\$2,454	\$2,992	\$7,290

* Expenditures shown in \$US PPP (purchasing power parity). Netherlands is estimated.
Data: OECD, *OECD Health Data, 2009* (Nov. 2009).

Exhibit 4a. Effective Care Measures

	Source	Raw Scores (Percent)							Ranking Scores						
		AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
Overall Benchmark Ranking (with average of subcategories):									2	7	6	3	5	1	4
Prevention									2	7	6	5	3.5	3.5	1
Physicians reporting it is easy to print out a list of patients who are due or overdue for tests or preventive care	2009	63	18	37	65	57	90	24	3	7	5	2	4	1	6
Patients sent computerized reminder notices for preventive or follow-up care	2009	82	10	17	48	92	76	18	2	7	6	4	1	3	5
Receive reminders for preventive/follow-up care	2007	44	40	57	58	48	58	70	6	7	4	2.5	5	2.5	1
Doctor asked if emotional issues were affecting health	2007	37	36	25	27	31	25	46	2	3	6.5	5	4	6.5	1
Received advice from doctor on weight, nutrition, or exercise	2007	41	46	37	24	36	29	56	3	2	4	7	5	6	1
Chronic Care									3	7	5	2	6	1	4
Diabetics receiving all four recommended services†	2008	36	39	40	59	55	67	43	7	6	5	2	3	1	4
Practice routinely uses written guidelines to treat diabetes	2009	87	82	77	98	93	96	82	4	5.5	7	1	3	2	5.5
Patients with hypertension who have had cholesterol checked in past year	2008	82	83	88	78	75	81	85	4	3	1	6	7	5	2
Practice routinely uses written guidelines to treat hypertension	2009	83	81	75	90	75	96	78	3	4	6.5	2	6.5	1	5
Practice routinely uses written guidelines to treat depression	2009	71	45	26	31	65	80	49	2	5	7	6	3	1	4
Has chronic condition and did not follow recommended care or treatment plan because of cost	2007	11	7	0	1	9	10	24	6	3	1	2	4	5	7
Primary care practices that routinely provide patients with chronic diseases written instructions	2009	24	16	23	22	15	33	30	3	6	4	5	7	1	2
Physicians reporting it is easy to print out a list of patients by diagnosis	2009	61	34	68	67	56	97	41	4	7	2	3	5	1	6
Physicians reporting it is easy to print out a list of all medications taken by individual patients, including those prescribed by other doctors	2009	71	33	55	70	57	89	45	2	7	5	3	4	1	6
Doctor sometimes, rarely, or never reviewed all medications, including those prescribed by other doctors (base: taking prescriptions regularly)	2008	41	40	49	62	48	48	41	2.5	1	6	7	4.5	4.5	2.5

† Recommended services include hemoglobin A1c checked in past six months and feet examined, eye exam, and cholesterol checked in past year.

QUALITY

High-quality care is defined in the Commission's *National Scorecard* as care that is effective, safe, coordinated, and patient-centered. New Zealand ranks first and Canada last, based on averages of the scores in these four areas (Exhibit 2).

Effective Care

In its discussion of effective care, the Commission's *National Scorecard* states that an important indicator of quality is the degree to which patients receive "services that are effective and appropriate for preventing or treating a given condition and controlling chronic illness."⁹ In this report, the indicators used to define effective care are grouped into two categories: prevention and chronic care (Exhibit 4a).

Prevention: Preventive care is crucial to an effective health care delivery system. When utilized appropriately, lists of patients who are due or overdue for tests or preventive care, reminders for preventive care visits, and discussions of emotional and lifestyle issues can increase the effectiveness of care through the early diagnosis or prevention of illness. Consistent with previous editions of *Mirror, Mirror*, the U.S. does especially well in providing preventive care for its population. Respondents in the U.S. were more likely than those in other countries to receive preventive care reminders and advice from their doctors on diet and exercise.

Chronic Care: Carefully managing the care of patients with chronic illnesses is another sign of an effective health care system. Overall, the U.K. outperforms the other countries on six of the 10 chronic care management indicators, while New Zealand and Canada lag behind. Different countries however, were successful on different aspects of chronic care. U.K. physicians are most likely to report it is easy to print out a list of all their patients by diagnosis. This finding may reflect the major push made by the U.K. government to implement health information technology (IT). Alternatively, low levels of IT use pull down the U.S. and Canada's scores.¹⁰ Germany does well on the percentage of hypertensive patients having their cholesterol checked and the extremely low percentage of patients with chronic conditions who do not follow recommended treatment or care because of cost.

The U.S. is fourth on effective care overall, performing well on prevention but average in comparison to other industrialized nations on quality chronic care management. The U.K. and Australia scored first and second place, respectively, in terms of effective care. The increased use of IT in the U.K. plays a large role in the country's high score on the chronic care management indicators, as well as its performance on system aspects of preventive care delivery. All countries, however, have room for improvement to ensure patients uniformly receive effective care.

Safe Care

The Institute of Medicine describes safe care as "avoiding injuries to the patients from the care that is intended to help them."¹¹ Sicker adults in Australia, Canada, and the U.S. reported the highest rates of medical and medication errors (Exhibit 4b). Among those who had a lab test in the previous two years, sicker adults in the U.S. were more likely to have been given incorrect medication or experience delays in being notified

Exhibit 4b. Safe Care Measures

	Source	Raw Scores (Percent)							Ranking Scores						
		AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US	AUS 6	CAN 5	GER 3	NETH 1	NZ 4	UK 2	US 7
Overall Benchmark Ranking															
Believed a medical mistake was made in your treatment or care in past 2 years	2008	17	16	12	9	15	8	16	7	5.5	3	2	4	1	5.5
Given the wrong medication or wrong dose by a doctor, nurse, hospital, or pharmacist in past 2 years	2008	13	10	7	6	13	9	14	5.5	4	2	1	5.5	3	7
Given incorrect results for a diagnostic or lab test in past 2 years (base: had a lab test ordered in past 2 years)	2008	7	5	5	1	3	3	7	6.5	4.5	4.5	1	2.5	2.5	6.5
Experienced delays in being notified about abnormal test results in past 2 years (base: had a lab test ordered in past 2 years)	2008	13	12	5	5	10	8	16	6	5	1.5	1.5	4	3	7
Hospitalized patients reporting infection in hospital	2008	7	6	6	5	11	10	7	4.5	2.5	2.5	1	7	6	4.5
Doctor routinely receives a computerized alert or prompt about a potential problem with drug dose or interaction	2009	92	20	24	95	90	93	37	3	7	6	1	4	2	5
Practice has no process for identifying adverse events and taking follow-up action	2009	15	55	48	68	15	5	31	2.5	6	5	7	2.5	1	4

about abnormal results. Canada, Germany, and the U.S. lag in terms of using IT to receive computerized alerts or prompts about potential problems with drug doses or interactions, with scores markedly below international leaders. Only 20 percent of physicians in Canada reported receiving such alerts compared with 95 percent in the Netherlands.

The U.S. ranks last out of the seven countries on safe care overall, while the Netherlands ranks first. Differences in education, cultural norms, and media attention, as well as the subjective nature of communication between doctors and patients might influence patients' perceptions of error. Therefore, caution must be used in relying only on patients' perceptions to rank safety. Nevertheless, these findings indicate that Americans, Australians, and Canadians have serious concerns about medical errors. Given the litigiousness of the population and concerns about personal costs of malpractice suits among physicians in the U.S., even perception of possible error has significance.

Exhibit 4c. Coordinated Care Measures

	Source	Raw Scores (Percent)							Ranking Scores						
		AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US	AUS 4	CAN 5	GER 7	NETH 2	NZ 1	UK 3	US 6
Overall Benchmark Ranking															
Have a regular doctor	2008	89	92	97	99	95	92	82	6	4	2	1	3	4	7
Percent for whom specialist did not have information about medical history	2008	19	16	32	16	12	14	22	5	3.5	7	3.5	1	2	6
When primary care physicians refer a patient to a specialist, they always or often receive a report back with all relevant health information	2009	96	85	78	92	93	83	75	1	4	6	3	2	5	7
Percent of primary care physicians who report the amount of time they spend coordinating care for patients is a major problem	2009	17	33	29	20	18	20	30	1	7	5	3.5	2	3.5	6
Doctor receives computerized alert or prompt to provide patients with test results	2009	68	12	11	8	41	49	22	1	5	6	7	3	2	4
Time was often or sometimes wasted because medical care was poorly organized	2008	26	29	31	21	23	18	36	4	5	6	2	3	1	7
Know whom to contact for questions about condition or treatment (among those hospitalized within past two years)	2008	83	88	88	85	85	80	92	6	2.5	2.5	4.5	4.5	7	1
Receive written plan for care after discharge (among those hospitalized within past two years)	2008	55	69	60	60	64	62	89	7	2	5.5	5.5	3	4	1
Hospital made arrangements for follow-up visits with a doctor or other health care professional when leaving the hospital	2008	60	66	64	78	66	70	71	7	4.5	6	1	4.5	3	2
Percent of primary care physicians receive the information needed to manage a patient's care from the hospital in 2 weeks or less from when their patients were discharged	2009	89	63	81	87	96	75	82	2	7	5	3	1	6	4

Coordinated Care

In its discussion of coordinated care, the Commission's first *National Scorecard* report states, "Coordination of patient care throughout the course of treatment and across various sites of care helps to ensure appropriate follow-up treatment, minimize the risk of error, and prevent complications Failure to properly coordinate and integrate care raises the costs of treatment, undermines delivery of appropriate, effective care, and puts patients' safety at risk."¹²

New Zealand ranks first among coordinated care measures, while Germany ranks last and the U.S. next-to-last (Exhibit 4c). Chronically ill patients in the U.S. are least likely to report having a regular doctor (82%) while those in the Netherlands are most likely to have this connection (99%). Ninety-six percent of

Exhibit 4d. Patient-Centered Care Measures

	Source	Raw Scores (Percent)							Ranking Scores						
		AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
Overall Benchmark Ranking									3	6	2	5	1	7	4
Communication									2	5	7	4	1	6	3
Patients reporting very or somewhat easy to contact doctor/GP's practice by telephone during regular business hours about a health problem	2007	83	75	45	77	89	81	79	2	6	7	5	1	3	4
Patients can communicate with regular place of care by email	2007	15	9	16	15	22	11	20	4.5	7	3	4.5	1	6	2
Doctor always explains things in a way you can understand	2007	79	75	71	71	80	71	70	2	3	5	5	1	5	7
Received clear instructions about symptoms to watch for and when to seek further care when leaving the hospital (among those who had been hospitalized)	2008	74	79	70	75	71	72	87	4	2	7	3	6	5	1
Continuity and Feedback									5	6	1	2.5	4	2.5	7
With same doctor 5 years or more	2008	61	66	80	79	62	73	53	6	4	1	2	5	3	7
Doctor routinely receives and reviews data on patient satisfaction and experiences with care	2009	52	15	24	23	65	96	55	4	7	5	6	2	1	3
Regular doctor always knows important information about patient's medical history	2007	69	67	78	71	69	63	62	3.5	5	1	2	3.5	6	7
Engagement and Patient Preferences									4.5	4.5	3	6	1	7	2
Doctor always tells you about treatment options and involves you in decisions about the best treatment for you	2007	66	62	62	60	67	54	61	2	3	4.5	6	1	7	4.5
Regular doctor always or often tells you about care, treatment choices and asks opinions	2008	74	76	79	79	80	69	76	6	4.5	2.5	2.5	1	7	4.5
Regular doctor always or often encouraged you to ask questions	2008	67	70	60	55	67	60	74	3.5	2	5.5	7	3.5	5.5	1
Regular doctor always or often gives clear instructions about symptoms, when to seek further care	2008	79	77	81	75	79	69	80	3	5	1	6	3	7	2

Australian primary care physicians report they always or often receive relevant information back from specialists, compared with 75 percent in the U.S. Only 17 percent of Australian physicians said the amount of time they spend coordinating care for patients is a major problem, roughly half the rate of those in the U.S. (30%) and Canada (33%).

Effective communication among patients, physicians, and hospitals is essential for high-quality care. Among chronically ill respondents who had been hospitalized within the past two years, American patients were the most likely to receive a written plan for care after discharge and to know whom to contact for questions about their condition or treatment when leaving the hospital. Seventy-one percent of American patients had arrangements for follow-up visits with a doctor or other health care professional made for them when leaving the hospital, second only to the Netherlands (78%). Physicians in New Zealand and Australia reported the highest rates of receiving information from the hospital needed to manage a patient's care within two weeks of discharge.

Patient-Centered Care

The Commission defines patient-centeredness as “care delivered with the patient's needs and preferences in mind.”¹³ The surveys explored issues related to provider–patient communication, physician continuity and feedback, and engagement and patient preferences. New Zealand ranked first and Australia second—although the two countries had fairly similar raw scores—among the group of seven countries with respect to engagement and patient preference, communication, and continuity and feedback measures. The U.S. was in the middle of the pack, ranking fourth (Exhibit 4d). All countries could improve substantially in this area.

Communication: Communication measures included whether patients reported it was very or somewhat easy to contact a doctor's practice during regular business hours, whether they could communicate with their regular place of care by e-mail, and whether their doctor always explains things in a way they can understand. Patients who had been hospitalized were asked whether they had received clear instructions about what to watch for or when to seek further care. The U.S. ranked fourth in terms of the percentage of respondents who were able to contact the doctor's office by phone and ask about a health problem during regular business hours. The country did well relative to other nations on the measure of communicating by e-mail and had the best score on receiving clear instructions about further care when leaving the hospital. However, the U.S. was last on having doctors explain things in an understandable way.

Continuity and Feedback: The U.S. scores in the midrange on measures of continuity and feedback. Only slightly more than half (53%) of U.S. respondents had been with the same doctor for five years or more, compared with more than three-quarters (79%) of respondents in the Netherlands. The U.S. ranks third among the seven countries in terms of physicians routinely receiving data on patient satisfaction and experiences with care; 55 percent of American physicians receive such data. As in previous editions of this report, the U.K. continues to lead other nations in feedback: nearly all (96%) physicians in the U.K. receive patient satisfaction data.

Exhibit 5. Access Measures

	Source	Raw Scores (Percent)							Ranking Scores						
		AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
Overall Benchmark Ranking									6.5	5	3	1	4	2	6.5
Cost-Related Access Problems									6	3.5	3.5	2	5	1	7
Did not fill a prescription; skipped recommended medical test, treatment, or follow-up; or had a medical problem but did not visit doctor or clinic in the past 2 years, because of cost	2008	36	25	26	7	31	13	54	6	3	4	1	5	2	7
Patient had serious problems paying or was unable to pay medical bills	2007	8	4	4	5	8	1	19	5.5	2.5	2.5	4	5.5	1	7
Physicians think their patients often have difficulty paying for medications or out-of-pocket costs	2009	23	27	28	33	25	14	58	2	4	5	6	3	1	7
Out-of-pocket expenses for medical bills more than \$1,000 in the past year, US\$ equivalent	2008	25	20	13	8	14	4	41	6	5	3	2	4	1	7
Timeliness of Care									6	7	2	1	3	4	5
Last time needed medical attention had to wait 6 or more days for an appointment	2008	18	34	26	3	8	14	23	4	7	6	1	2	3	5
Percent of primary care practices who report almost all patients who request same- or next-day appointment can get one	2009	36	17	57	62	45	64	44	6	7	3	2	4	1	5
Primary care practices that have an arrangement where patients can be seen by a doctor or nurse if needed when the practice is closed, not including ER	2009	50	43	54	97	89	89	29	5	6	4	1	2.5	2.5	7
Somewhat or very difficult to get care on nights or weekends (base: sought care)	2008	62	56	35	30	39	44	60	7	5	2	1	3	4	6
Waiting time for emergency care was less than 1 hour (base: used an emergency room in past 2 years)	2007	54	38	73	73	61	50	52	4	7	1.5	1.5	3	6	5
Waiting time to see a specialist was less than 4 weeks (base: saw or needed to see a specialist in past two years)	2008	45	40	68	69	45	42	74	4.5	7	3	2	4.5	6	1
Waiting time of 4 months or more for elective/nonemergency surgery (base: those needing elective surgery in past year)	2007	18	27	5	7	13	30	8	5	6	1	2	4	7	3

Engagement and Patient Preferences: The surveys measured patient engagement by asking respondents whether their regular doctor always tells them about their options for care and asks their opinions; always or often encourages them to ask questions; or gives clear instructions about symptoms to watch for and when to seek treatment. While the U.S. set the benchmark in terms of doctors encouraging patients to ask questions, involvement in decision-making overall remains a problem for U.S. patients, as well as those in Canada, the Netherlands, and the U.K. As shown in Exhibit 4d, the U.S. rank is average to poor on two of the four measures of patient engagement. New Zealand ranks highest on measures of being informed about treatment options and patients being asked for their opinion. German patients were most likely to receive clear instructions about symptoms and when to seek further care.

ACCESS

Patients have good access to health care when they can obtain affordable care and receive attention in a timely manner. The 2007 and 2008 surveys included questions about whether patients were able to afford needed care (Exhibit 5). Specifically, respondents were asked if, because of cost, they did not fill prescriptions; get a recommended test, treatment, or follow-up care; or visit a doctor or clinic when they had a medical problem. The surveys also asked whether patients had serious problems paying medical bills and assessed out-of-pocket costs in each of the seven countries.

Cost-Related Access Problems

The U.S. population continues to fare much worse than others surveyed in terms of going without needed care because of cost. Americans with health problems were the most likely to say they had access problems because of cost. More than half (54%) said they had problems getting a recommended test, treatment, or follow-up care; filling a prescription; or visiting a doctor or clinic when they had a medical problem because of cost. In the next-highest country, Australia, the comparable percentage was 36; patients in the Netherlands were the least likely to report having these problems (7%). Americans with health problems were significantly more likely to have out-of-pocket costs greater than \$1,000 for medical bills (41%), as opposed to only 4 percent of adults in the U.K. Physicians in the U.S. acknowledge their patients have difficulty paying for care, with 58 percent believing affordability is a problem.

Timeliness of Care

While the Netherlands ranks very highly on all measures of timeliness, different national patterns surface for the other countries in the study, depending on the particular health care service. Patients in the U.S. face financial burdens, but if insured, they have relatively rapid access to specialized health care services. The U.K. has relatively short waiting times for basic medical care and nonemergency access to services after hours, but has longer waiting times for specialist care and elective, nonemergency surgery. Conversely, a large number of German patients report waiting six or more days for an appointment the last time they needed medical care, yet the country has some of the shortest wait times for emergency care, specialist care, and elective, nonemergency surgery. Canada ranks last or next-to-last on almost all measures of timeliness of care. It is a common

Exhibit 6. Efficiency Measures

	Source	Raw Scores (Percent)							Ranking Scores						
		AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
Overall Benchmark Ranking															
Total expenditures on health as a percent of GDP*	2007	8.9	10.1	10.4	9.8	9	8.4	16	2	5	6	4	3	1	7
Percentage of national health expenditures spent on health administration and insurance**	2007	2.6	3.6	5.3	5.2	7.4	3.4	7.1	1	3	5	4	7	2	6
Patient did not spend any time on paperwork or disputes related to medical bills or health insurance	2007	90	88	86	68	87	97	76	2	3	5	7	4	1	6
Visited ED for a condition that could have been treated by a regular doctor, had he/she been available	2008	17	23	6	6	8	8	19	5	7	1.5	1.5	3.5	3.5	6
Medical records/test results did not reach MD office in time for appointment, in past 2 years	2008	16	19	12	11	17	15	24	4	6	2	1	5	3	7
Sent for duplicate tests by different health care professionals, in past 2 years	2008	12	11	18	4	10	7	20	5	4	6	1	3	2	7
Hospitalized patients went to ER or rehospitalized for complication after discharge	2008	11	17	9	17	11	10	18	3.5	5.5	1	5.5	3.5	2	7
Practice with high clinical information technology functions***	2009	91	14	36	54	92	89	26	2	7	5	4	1	3	6

* Data: OECD, *OECD Health Data, 2009* (Nov. 2009). Netherlands is estimated.

** Data: OECD, *OECD Health Data, 2009* (Nov. 2009). Netherlands is estimated. U.K. data are from 1999.

*** Primary care practice has 9 to 14 of the following IT functions: EMR; EMR access to other doctors, outside offices, and patients; routine tasks, including ordering of tests and prescriptions and accessing test results and hospital records; computerized patient reminders, prescription alerts and tests results; “easy” generation of lists of patients by diagnosis, medications, needed tests, or preventive care. Significant differences between countries are indicated for distribution of summary variable rather than individual responses.

Health expenditures per capita figures are adjusted for differences in cost of living.

misconception to associate universal or near-universal coverage with long waiting times for care. That is not true either for meeting immediate care needs, as in the United Kingdom, or for specialist care—patients in Germany and the Netherlands have similar rapid access to specialists as U.S. patients.

EFFICIENCY

In the Commission's first *National Scorecard* report, efficiency is described in the following way: "An efficient, high-value health care system seeks to maximize the quality of care and outcomes given the resources committed, while ensuring that additional investments yield net value over time."¹⁴ To measure efficiency, this report examines total national expenditures on health as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP), as well as the percent spent on health administration and insurance. An important indicator from the 2007 survey of adults includes whether patients spent any time on paperwork or disputes related to medical bills or health insurance.

Exhibit 6 also shows data from the 2008 survey on adults with health problems who visited the emergency department for a condition that could have been treated by a regular doctor had one been available, those whose medical records did not reach the doctor's office in time for an appointment, and those who were sent for duplicate tests. It also reports on the incidence of hospitalized sicker adults who went to the emergency department or were rehospitalized for complications during recovery. Indicators from the 2009 survey include primary care physicians' use of multidisciplinary teams and practices with high clinical IT functions. To be defined as a primary care practice with high clinical IT functionality, the practice must have or use nine of the following 14 tools: electronic medical records (EMRs); EMR access to other doctors, outside offices, and patients; routine tasks, including ordering tests and prescriptions and accessing test results and hospital records; computerized patient reminders, prescription alerts, and test results; easy generation of lists of patients by diagnosis, medications, needed tests, or preventive care.

On indicators of efficiency, the U.S. scores last overall with poor performance on the two measures of national health expenditures, as well as on measures of timely access to records and test results, duplicative tests, rehospitalization, and physicians' use of IT. Of sicker respondents, those in Canada and the U.S. were most likely to visit the emergency department for a condition that could have been treated by a regular doctor had one been available, with rates three to four times that of Germany and the Netherlands. In the summary ranking, the U.K. scores first and the U.S. scores last.

EQUITY

The Institute of Medicine defines equity as "providing care that does not vary in quality because of personal characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, geographic location, and socioeconomic status."¹⁵ We grouped adults by two income categories: those who reported their incomes as above the country median and those who reported their incomes as below the country median. In all seven countries, adults reporting below-average incomes were more likely to report chronic health problems (not shown). Thus, reports from these lower-income adults provide particularly sensitive measures for how well each country performs in terms of meeting the needs of its most vulnerable population.

In Exhibit 7, we compare patient reports on various measures of access to care for adults reporting their incomes as below average and those reporting their incomes as above average. The rankings are based on the percentage-point difference between the responses of below-average income respondents to above-average income respondents, with a higher score indicating greater access problems for those with below-average

Exhibit 7. Equity Measures

	Source	Raw Scores (Percent):							Raw Scores (Percent):						
		Below-Average Income							Above-Average Income						
		AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
Overall Ranking:															
Rated doctor fair/poor	2007	9	10	6	9	3	10	13	4	5	3	4	3	7	4
Had medical problem but did not visit doctor because of cost in the past year	2008	21	12	14	4	32	5	45	21	4	16	3	12	7	21
Did not get recommended test, treatment, or follow-up because of cost in the past year	2008	33	13	12	6	22	9	46	18	7	9	3	12	3	27
Did not fill prescription or skipped doses because of cost in the past year	2008	22	22	16	4	25	10	50	16	13	9	4	9	3	32
Needed dental care but did not see dentist because of cost in past year	2007	43	33	11	6	46	16	49	30	13	5	4	39	21	21
Last time needed medical attention had to wait 6 or more days for an appointment	2008	21	36	27	2	6	14	28	18	25	21	3	5	15	15
Somewhat or very difficult to get care in the evenings, on weekends, or holidays (base: those who sought care)	2008	64	57	39	22	48	50	66	60	55	24	42	31	43	49
% waiting less than 1 hour in ER (base: those going to ER)	2007	46	38	70	82	56	54	47	59	36	78	70	62	52	57
Unnecessary duplication of medical tests in past 2 years	2008	12	11	19	3	10	6	21	15	9	15	5	6	4	18

incomes. We used survey measures expected to be sensitive to financial barriers to care, such as not getting needed or recommended care—including dental care—because of costs and difficulty getting care when needed.

The U.S. ranks low on all access to care measures and, as a result, does poorly on all measures of equity. Americans with below-average incomes were much more likely than their counterparts in other countries to report not visiting a physician when sick and not getting a recommended test, treatment, or follow-up care; not filling a prescription; or not seeing a dentist when needed because of costs. On each of these indicators, almost half of lower-income adults in the U.S. said they went without needed care because of costs in the past year.

In addition, Americans with below-average incomes were more likely than their counterparts in other countries to rate their doctor “fair” or “poor” and to have difficulty getting care in the evenings, on weekends, or on holidays. Below-average income respondents in Canada were more likely to report problems accessing timely care, including waiting more than one hour in the emergency department and waiting six days or more for a doctor’s appointment. Among the higher-income population, U.S. respondents often were more likely than their counterparts in other countries to report difficulty obtaining needed care because of costs. That

Exhibit 7. Equity Measures (continued)

Percentage-Point Difference Between Below-Average and Above-Average Income							Ranking Scores						
AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
							4	5	3	1	6	2	7
5	5	3	5	0	3	9	5	5	2.5	5	1	2.5	7
0	8	-2	1	20	-2	24	3	5	1.5	4	6	1.5	7
15	6	3	3	10	6	19	6	3.5	1.5	1.5	5	3.5	7
6	9	7	0	16	7	18	2	5	3.5	1	6	3.5	7
13	20	6	2	7	-5	28	5	6	3	2	4	1	7
3	11	6	-1	1	-1	13	4	6	5	1.5	3	1.5	7
4	2	15	-20	17	7	17	3	2	5	1	6.5	4	6.5
-13	2	-8	12	-6	2	-10	7	2.5	5	1	4	2.5	6
-3	2	4	-2	4	2	3	1	3.5	6.5	2	6.5	3.5	5

said, almost no U.S. respondents with above-average incomes rated their doctor “fair” or “poor,” suggesting these Americans feel content in their choices of physician.

The Netherlands and the U.K. score highest on overall equity, with small differences between lower- and higher-income adults on most measures. Differences by income in Canada, Germany, and New Zealand most often emerged for services covered least well in universal national insurance programs, namely prescription drugs and dental care.

Cost-related access problems are particularly acute in the United States, where more than 46 million citizens are currently uninsured. Uninsured adults were more likely than insured adults to report difficulties getting needed care or going without care because of costs. However, differences by income persist even after taking insurance status into account. Compared with insured Americans with above-average incomes, insured Americans with below-average incomes were more likely to report going without care because of costs and difficulties seeing a specialist when needed.¹⁶ Compared with their counterparts in the six other countries, low-income Americans were significantly more likely to have access problems related to cost, even after controlling for health status and insurance.

Exhibit 8. Long, Healthy, and Productive Lives Measures

	Raw Scores							Ranking Scores						
	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
Overall Ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mortality amenable to health care (deaths per 100,000) ^a	71	77	90	82	96	103	110	1	2	4	3	5	6	7
Infant mortality ^b	4.7	5	3.8	4.4	5.2	5	6.7	3	4.5	1	2	6	4.5	7
Healthy life expectancy at age 60 (average of women and men) ^c	24.6	23.8	23	22.8	23.7	22.5	22.6	1	2	4	5	3	7	6

^a 2003 World Health Organization (WHO) mortality data. For more details on sources see [Methodology Appendix](#).

^b OECD, OECD Health Data, 2009 (Nov. 2009). Data are from 2006.

^c World Health Statistics 2008, WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS). Data from 2006.

LONG, HEALTHY, AND PRODUCTIVE LIVES

The goal of a well-functioning health care system is to ensure that people lead long, healthy, and productive lives. To measure this dimension, the Commission's *National Scorecard* report includes outcome indicators such as mortality amenable to health care—that is, deaths that could have been prevented with timely and effective care; infant mortality; and healthy life expectancy.

Exhibit 8 summarizes country findings on each of these measures. Overall, Australia ranks highest, scoring in the top three on all indicators. It sets the standard with its scores on mortality amenable to health care and healthy life expectancy at age 60. The U.S. ranks last on mortality amenable to health care, last on infant mortality, and second-to-last on healthy life expectancy at age 60, although differences among countries are greatest on mortality amenable to health care.

DISCUSSION

This examination provides evidence of deficiencies in quality of care in the U.S. health system, as reflected by patients' and physicians' experiences. Although the U.S. spends more on health care than any other country and has the highest rate of specialist physicians per capita, survey findings indicate that from the patient's perspective, the quality of American health care is severely lacking. The nation's substantial investment in health care is not yielding returns in terms of public satisfaction.

Based on the indicators measured in the surveys, the U.S. rarely outperforms the other nations; on two measures of quality of care, it ranks last. The U.S. is tied for third on effective care, due in part to preventive care being a focus of policy attention and reporting in the last decade. Among the seven countries, the U.S. performed particularly poorly on measures of access; efficiency; equity; and long, healthy, and productive lives.

It is difficult to disentangle the effects of health insurance coverage from the quality of care experiences reported by U.S. patients. Comprehensiveness of insurance and stability of coverage are likely to play a role in patients' access to care and interactions with physicians. While the U.S. differs from the other countries in the survey because of the absence of universal health insurance coverage,¹⁷ we found that even insured

Americans and higher-income Americans were more likely than their counterparts in other countries to report problems such as not getting recommended tests, treatments, or prescription drugs.¹⁸ This is undoubtedly a reflection of the lack of comprehensive health insurance coverage and the high out-of-pocket costs for care in the U.S., even among the insured and those with above-average incomes. Fragmented coverage and insurance instability undermine efforts in the U.S. to improve care coordination, including the sharing of information among providers. Patients in other countries, in addition, are more likely to have a regular physician and long-time continuity with the same physician.¹⁹

The comprehensive health reform legislation recently signed into law in the United States will undoubtedly ameliorate some of these problems. The establishment of health insurance exchanges, income-related premium subsidies, minimum standard benefit packages, and new insurance market regulations, effective in 2014, will help extend coverage to 32 million previously uninsured Americans and contribute greatly to the stability and security of coverage of those who already have it.²⁰ Closing gaps in coverage will lend itself to better disease management, greater care coordination, and superior outcomes over time.

Any international comparison of health care is subject to inherent data weaknesses, such as the absence of medical record clinical information or timely health outcomes data. The measures, methods, and data used in this analysis—like those used in the WHO report—are far from perfect. Different measures, moreover, are given equal weight in the rankings and are not weighted based on independent evidence of what patients value most highly. That is, patients may, in fact, value a measure of effective care—whether they received a reminder for preventive care or recommended diabetic services if warranted—over a measure of timeliness. However, for the purposes of this report, all measures are weighted equally.

One definition of “quality” care is health services that meet or exceed consumer expectations. Even if the expectations of U.S. patients were higher than patients in other countries, the U.S. health care system should be held to the standard of meeting its consumers’ needs. Thus, while patient perspectives are only one lens through which to view health systems, the overall conclusion remains: the U.S. health care system is not the “fairest of them all,” at least from the viewpoint of those who use it to stay healthy, get better, or manage their chronic illnesses, or who are vulnerable because of low income and poor health. Patients’ perceptions on issues of financial accessibility are reflected, too, by physicians’ views.

Improving on patient- and physician-reported dimensions of quality in the U.S. will require a sustained effort to improve coordination of care and promote the adoption of systems that support better transfer of information across multiple providers and assist clinicians in providing safe and effective care. The [2009 International Survey of Primary Care Physicians](#) found that the U.S. and Canada lag far behind other industrialized countries in information capacity. The majority of primary care doctors in Australia, New Zealand, and the U.K. use EMRs, as well as electronic prescribing and electronic access to test results. With the enactment of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the U.S. has started to accelerate its efforts to adopt health information technology and provide an integrated medical record and information system accessible to providers and patients.²¹ Those efforts must come to fruition soon for the nation’s health system to deliver more effective and efficient care.

Other countries' experiences suggest models for the U.S. to explore in seeking to improve health system performance. Australia ranks high on health outcomes and efficiency; the Netherlands on quality, access, and equity; New Zealand on quality; and the U.K. on the measures of efficiency and equity. Rather than focus solely on best practices within its borders, the U.S. would benefit from analysis of promising innovations in other countries and greater investment in cross-national research. That said, examination of the raw scores shows that in many or most instances the top-ranked country is performing at less than an "ideal" level. It is likely that, as within the U.S. (illustrated by The Commonwealth Fund's *State Scorecard on Health System Performance*), there is significant variation within each of the countries and all countries could improve performance by looking for best practices within and outside their borders. This will require better ways of diffusing models that have been shown to be effective locally or in demonstration projects. For example, there is evidence that an advanced-access approach to scheduling office visits can enable patients to make appointments—even walk-in or same-day appointments—that match their needs.²² This practice, however, has not been widely implemented. Another major source of dissatisfaction—the communications process—could be improved through a shared decision-making model, developed by Wennberg and colleagues, which has been proven to raise patients' levels of satisfaction.²³ The benefits of the model could improve many dimensions of quality, including patient-centeredness, effectiveness, and safety. Yet, such approaches and tools are not widely used by physicians and patients, pointing to the need for more effective diffusion strategies.

These results indicate a consistent relationship between how a country performs in terms of equity and how patients then rate performance on other dimensions of quality: the lower the performance score for equity, the lower the performance on other measures. This suggests that, when a country fails to meet the needs of the most vulnerable, it also fails to meet the needs of the average citizen. Rather than disregarding performance on equity as a separate and lesser concern, the U.S. should devote far greater attention to seeing a health system that works well for all Americans. The U.S. has passed historic legislation that promises to improve health insurance coverage and quality of care for low- and moderate-income families. This is an important first step, but the nation must remain vigilant about monitoring the experiences and outcomes of vulnerable populations. In doing so, it can continue to make progress toward a high performance health system that can truly be called "the best in the world."

NOTES

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METHODOLOGY APPENDIX

Data are drawn from the Commonwealth Fund 2007 International Health Policy Survey, conducted by telephone in Australia, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States; the 2008 International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults, conducted in the same seven countries plus France; and the Commonwealth Fund 2009 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians, conducted in the same eight countries plus Italy, Norway, and Sweden.²⁴ The 2007 survey focuses on the primary care experiences of nationally representative samples of adults age 18 and older in the seven countries. The 2008 survey targets a representative sample of “sicker adults,” defined as those who rated their health status as fair or poor, had a serious illness in the past two years, had been hospitalized for something other than a normal birth delivery, or had undergone major surgery in the past two years.²⁵ The 2009 survey looks at the experiences of primary care physicians.

Approximately 1,000 adults in Australia and New Zealand; 1,500 in Germany, the Netherlands, and the U.K.; 2,500 in the U.S.; and 3,000 in Canada were included in 2007. Approximately 750 sicker adults in Australia and New Zealand; 1,000 in the Netherlands; 1,200 in Germany, the U.K., and U.S.; and 2,600 in Canada were included in 2008. In 2009, 500 to 1,000 physicians in Germany, the Netherlands and New Zealand and 1,000 to 1,500 in Australia, the U.S., Canada, and the U.K. were included. The total sample across these countries was 11,910 adults in 2007, 8,742 sicker adults in 2008, and 6,750 primary care physicians in 2009.

The 2007 survey focuses on patients’ self-reported experiences getting and using health care services, as well as their opinions on health system structure and recent reforms. The 2008 survey examines sicker patients’ views of the health care system, quality of care, care coordination, medical errors, patient–physician communication, waiting times, and access problems. The 2009 survey looks at primary care physicians’ experiences providing care to patients, as well as the use of information technology and teamwork in the provision of care. Further details of the survey methodology are described in this section and elsewhere.²⁶

For this report, we selected and grouped indicators from these three surveys using the *National Scorecard’s* dimensions of quality. Quality was measured by 42 indicators, broken down into four areas (15 effective care measures, seven safe care measures, 10 coordinated care measures, and 10 patient-centered care measures). There are 11 access indicators (four for cost-related access problems, and seven indicators of timeliness of care), and nine efficiency indicators. For the equity measure, we compared experiences of adults with incomes above or below national median incomes to examine low-income experiences across countries and differences between those with lower and higher incomes for each of nine indicators. For the long, healthy, and productive lives dimension, we compiled three indicators from OECD and WHO.²⁷

In all, 74 indicators of performance are included. We ranked countries by calculating means and ranking scores from highest to lowest (where 1 equals the highest score) across the seven countries. For ties, the tied observations were both assigned the average score that would be assigned if no tie had occurred. For each Scorecard domain of quality and access, a summary ranking was calculated by averaging the individual ranked scores within each country and ranking these averages from highest (value=1) to lowest (value=7) score.

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