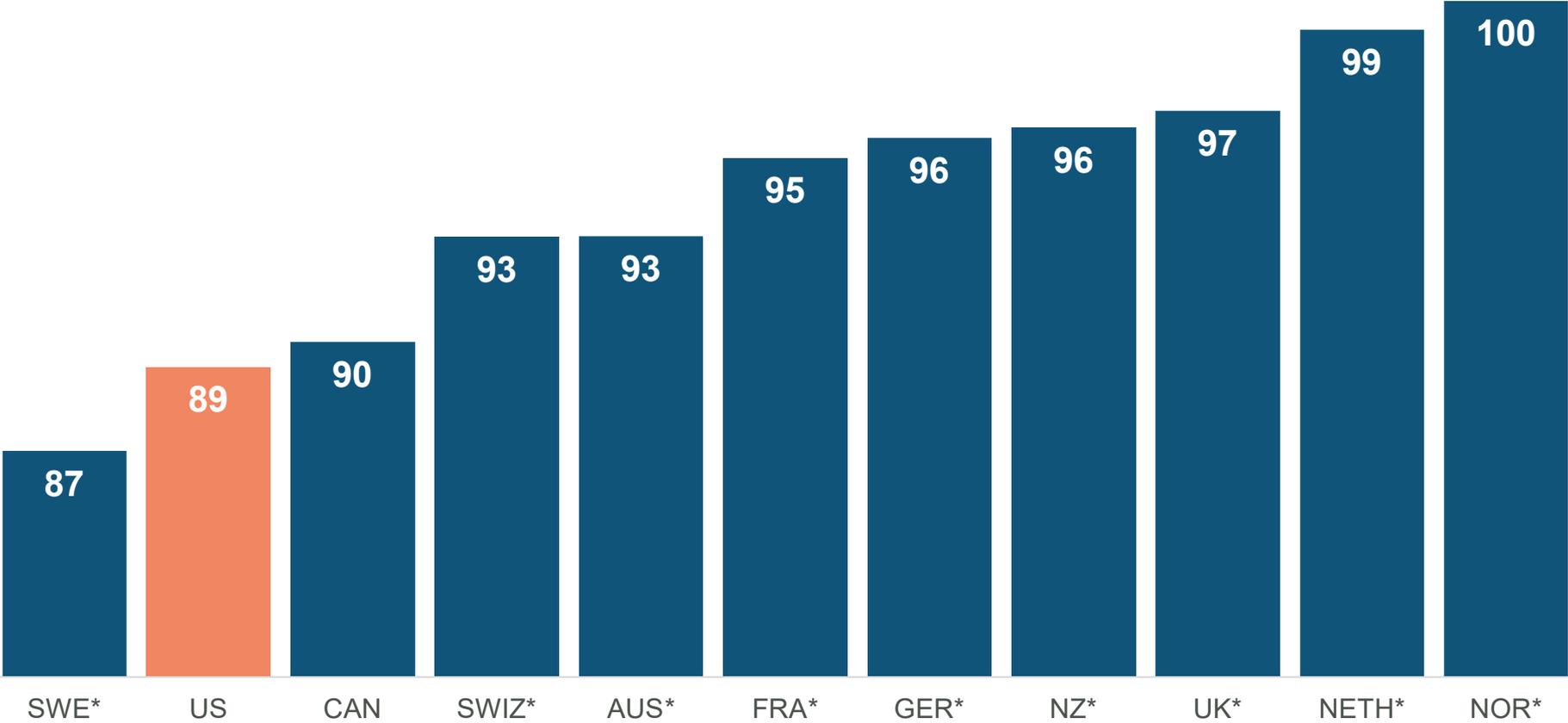


U.S. adults are among the least likely to have a regular doctor or place to go for care.

Percentage of adults who have a regular doctor or place of care

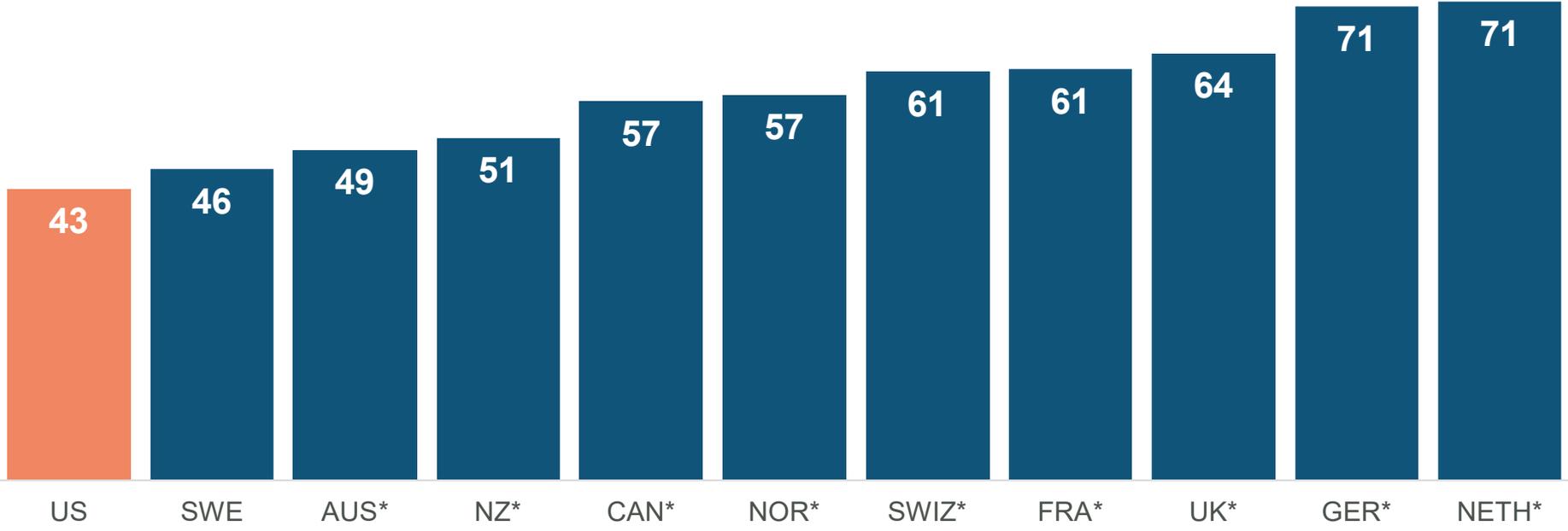


Note: * Statistically significant difference from US at p<.05 level.
Data: Commonwealth Fund 2020 International Health Policy Survey.

EXHIBIT 2

U.S. adults are the least likely to have a longstanding relationship with a primary care provider.

Percentage of adults who have a regular doctor or place of care and have been with them for five years or more



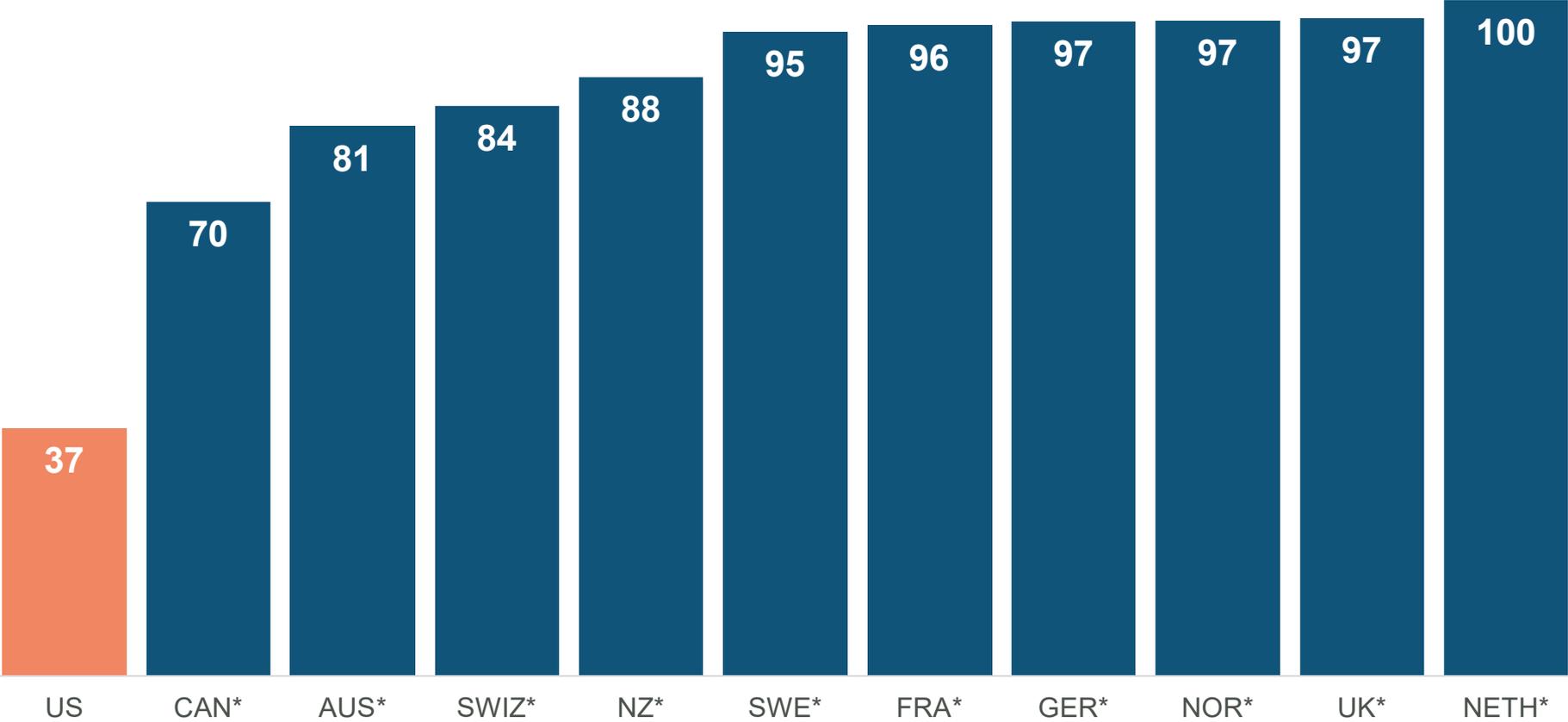
Note: * Statistically significant difference from US at p<.05 level.
Data: Commonwealth Fund 2020 International Health Policy Survey.



EXHIBIT 3

U.S. adults are the least likely to have access to home visits by a primary care provider.

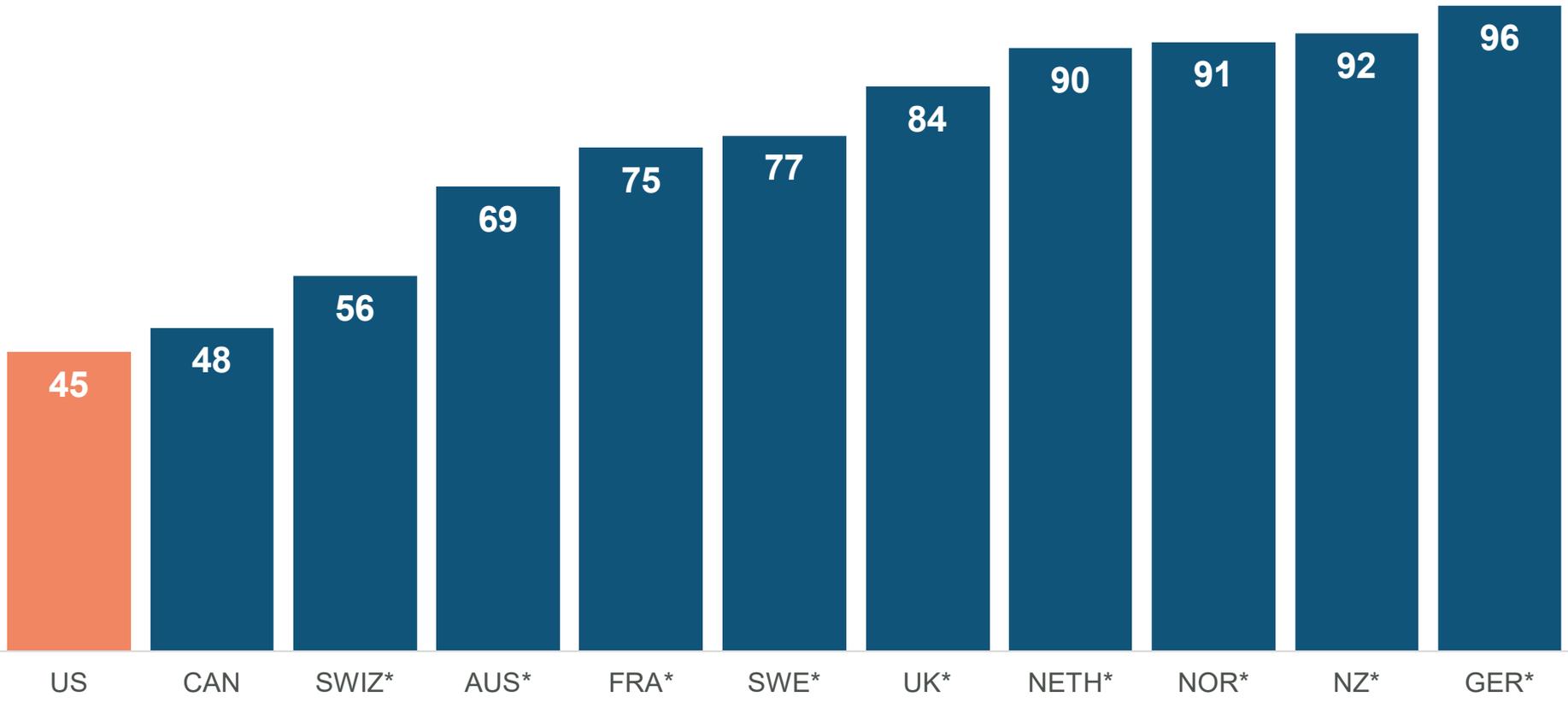
Percentage of primary care providers who report making home visits frequently or occasionally



Note: * Statistically significant difference from US at p<.05 level.
Data: Commonwealth Fund 2019 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians.

U.S. adults are the least likely to be able to see a primary care provider after regular office hours.

Percentage of primary care providers who report having after-hours arrangements

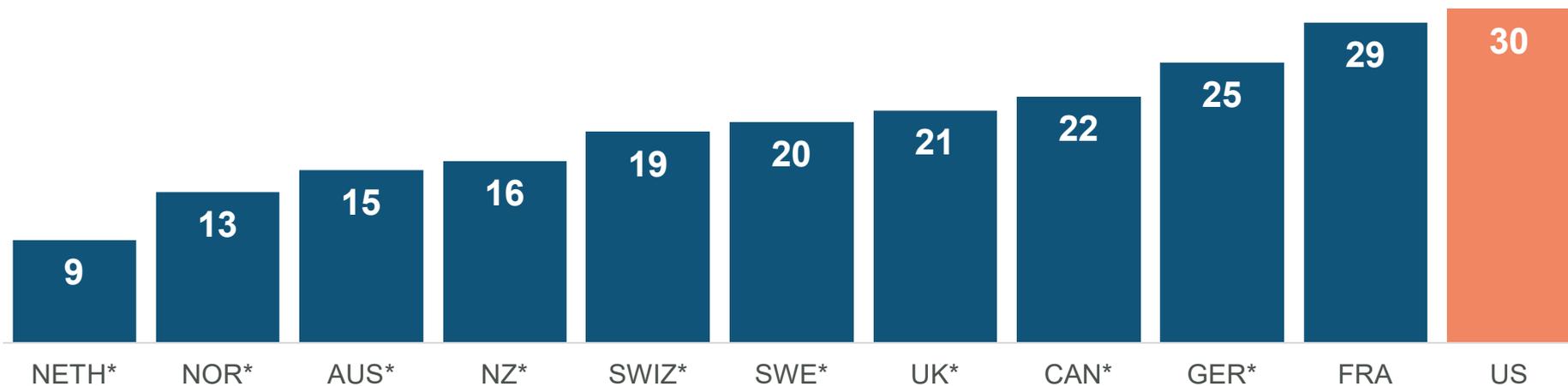


Notes: After-hours visits do not include hospital emergency department visits. * Statistically significant difference from US at p<.05 level.
Data: Commonwealth Fund 2019 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians.



U.S. primary care providers are the most likely to screen their patients for social needs.

Percentage of primary care providers who reported they or other personnel in their practice “usually” screen or assess patients for at least one social need



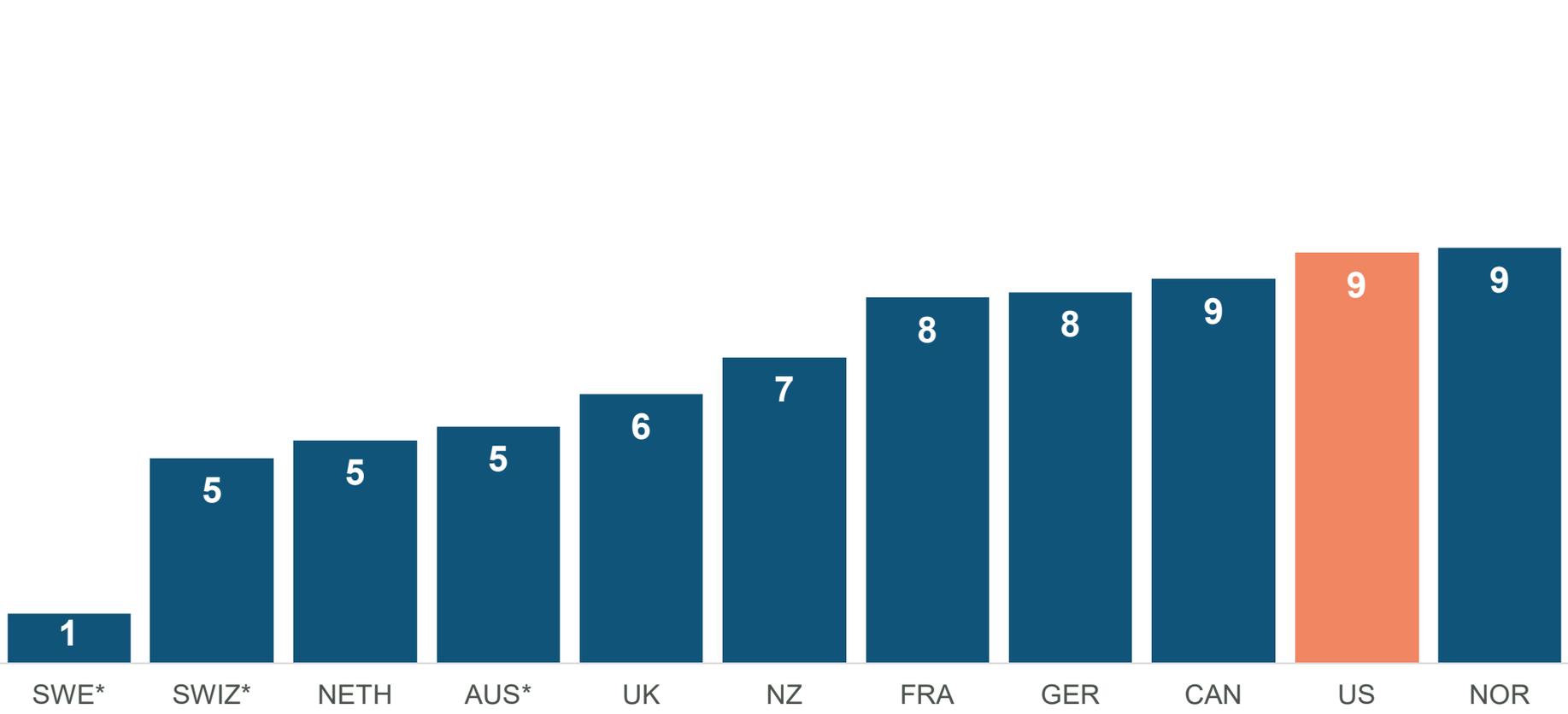
Notes: Primary care physician or other personnel in practice usually (75%–100% of the time) screen or assess their patients for one or more of: problems with housing, financial security, food insecurity, transportation needs, utility needs, domestic violence, social isolation/loneliness. * Statistically significant difference from US at $p < .05$ level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund 2019 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians.

EXHIBIT 6

Nearly one in 10 U.S. patients who have a regular doctor received information on how to get help with meeting their social needs.

Percentage of adults with a regular primary care provider (PCP) who received information on how to get help with their social needs from their PCP or practice



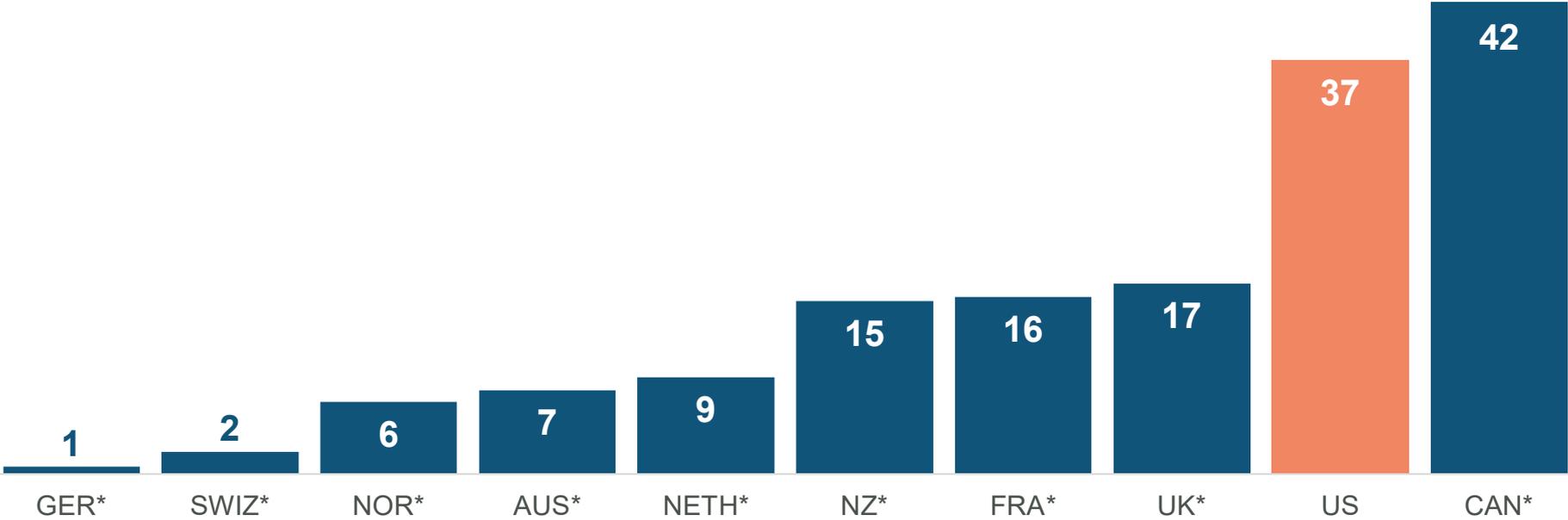
Notes: Base is limited to adults with social needs, including getting enough food, finding stable housing, or finding a stable job or income. * Statistically significant difference from US at p<.05 level. Data: Commonwealth Fund 2020 International Health Policy Survey.



EXHIBIT 7

Primary care providers in the U.S. are more likely than those in most other countries to have social workers in their practice.

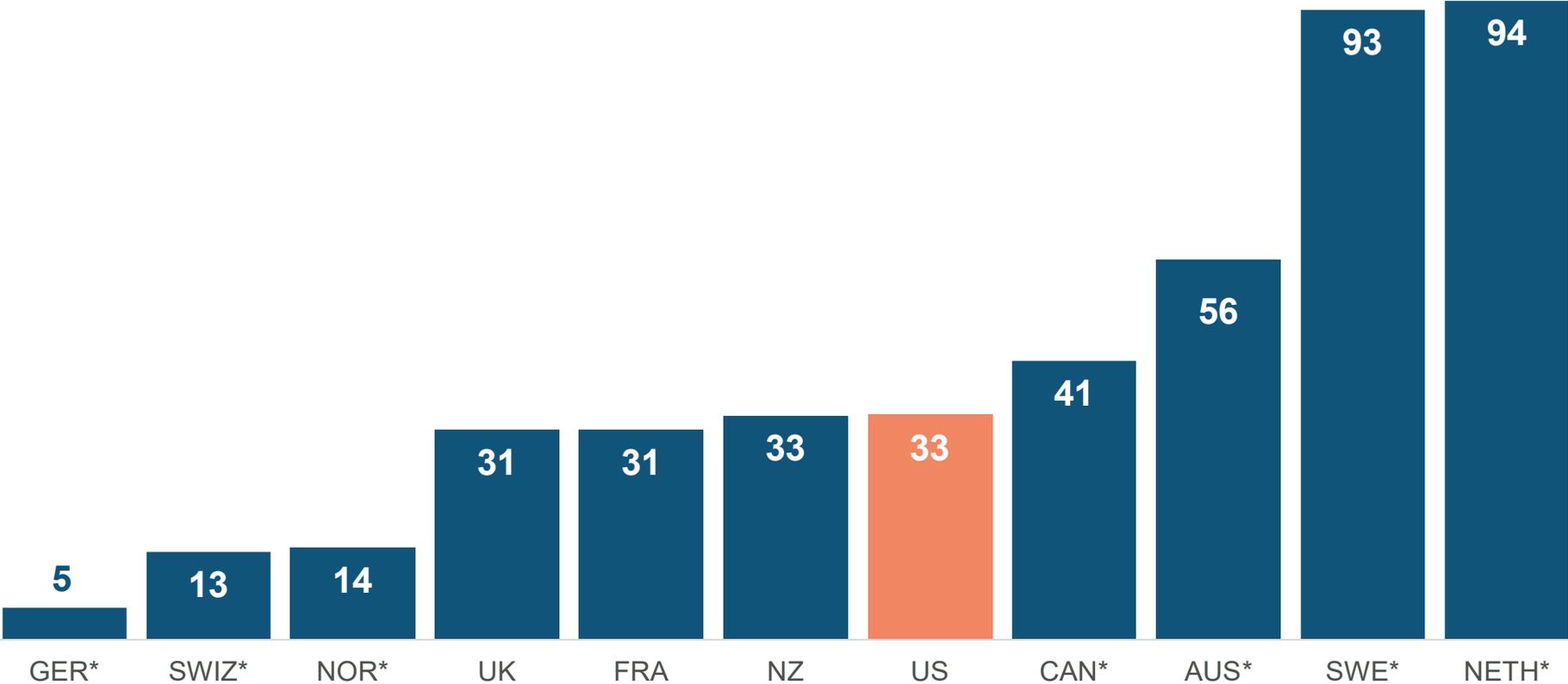
Percentage of primary care providers who report that social workers work on their team in their main practice to provide care for their patients



Note: * Statistically significant difference from US at p<.05 level.
Data: Commonwealth Fund 2019 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians. Data for SWE not available.

One-third of U.S. primary care physicians have mental health providers in their practice, compared with nearly all in the Netherlands and Sweden.

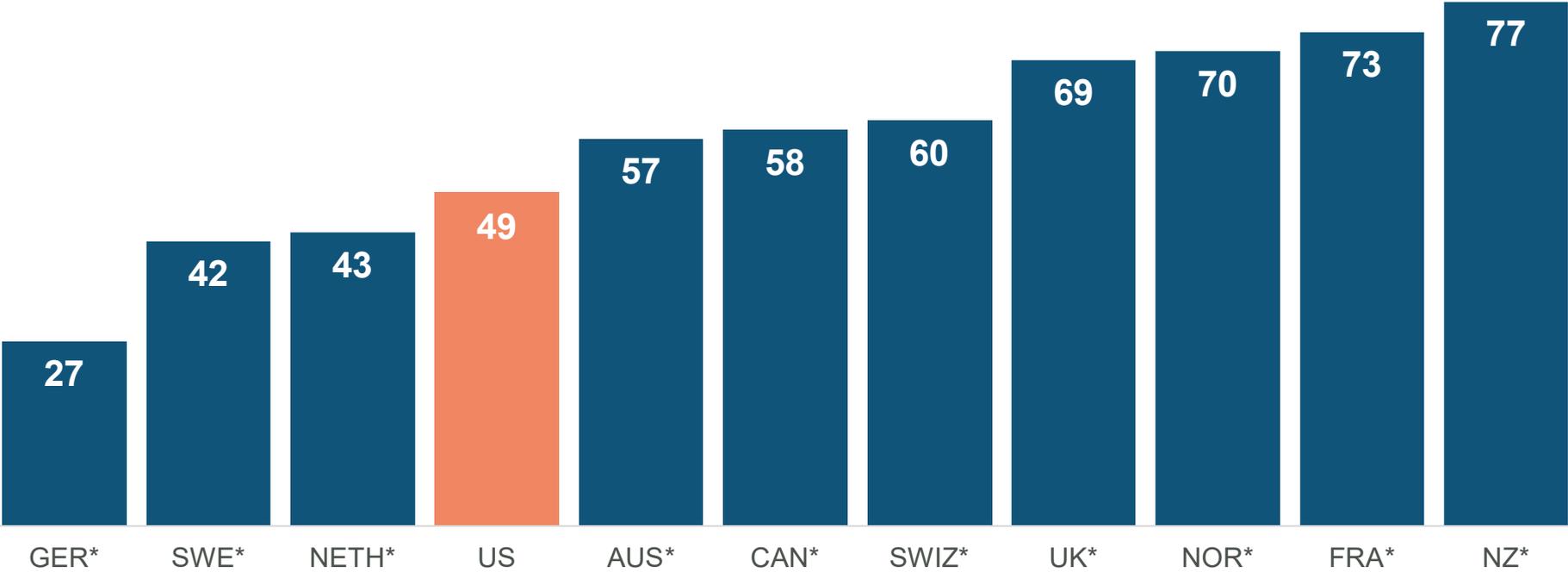
Percentage of primary care providers who report that psychologists or other mental health workers work on their team in their main practice to provide care for their patients



Note: * Statistically significant difference from US at p<.05 level.
Data: Commonwealth Fund 2019 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians. Data for SWE not available.

Half of U.S. primary care providers report adequate levels of coordination with specialists and hospitals about changes to their patient’s care plan.

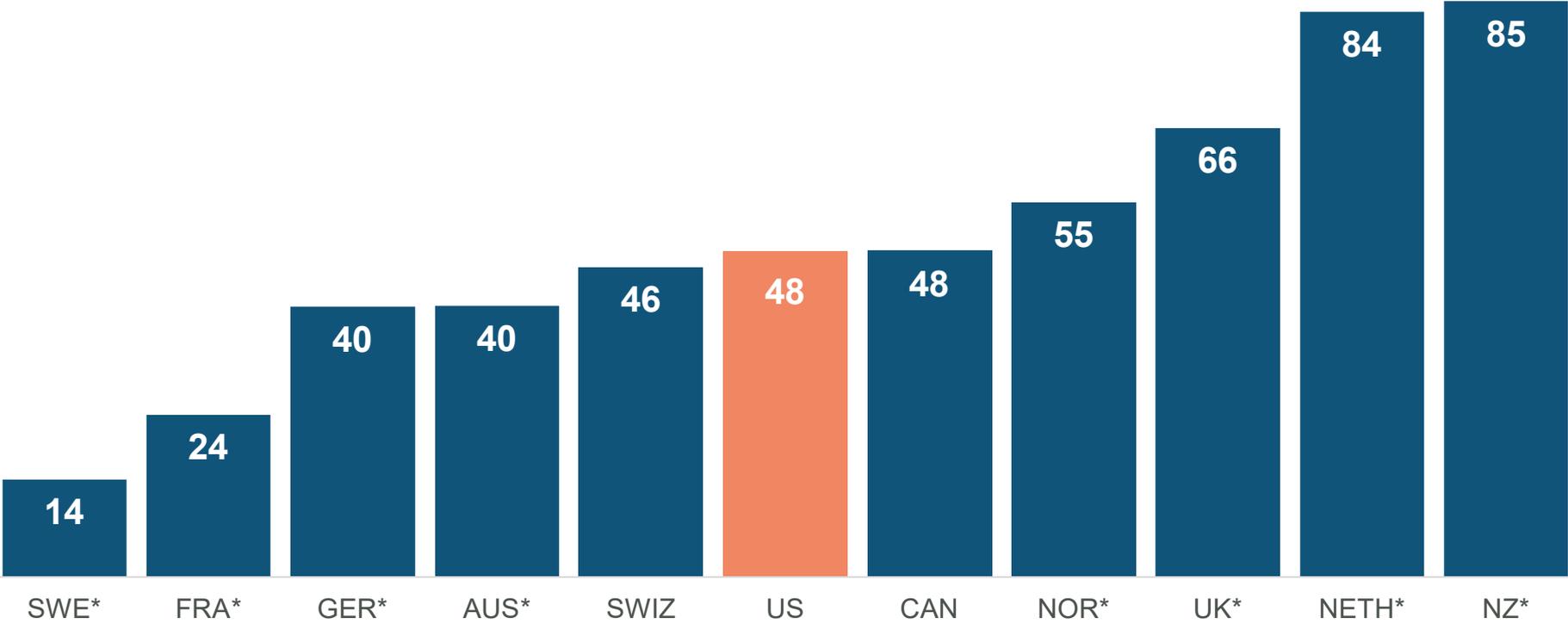
Percentage of primary care providers who report they usually receive information from the specialist about changes made to the patient’s medication or care plan



Notes: "Usually" is defined as 75%–100% of the time. * Statistically significant difference from US at p<.05 level.
Data: Commonwealth Fund 2019 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians.

Half of U.S. primary care providers are notified when their patient has been admitted to an emergency department.

Percentage of primary care providers who report they are usually notified when their patient has been seen in an emergency department



Notes: "Usually" is defined as 75%–100% of the time. * Statistically significant difference from US at p<.05 level.
Data: Commonwealth Fund 2019 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians.