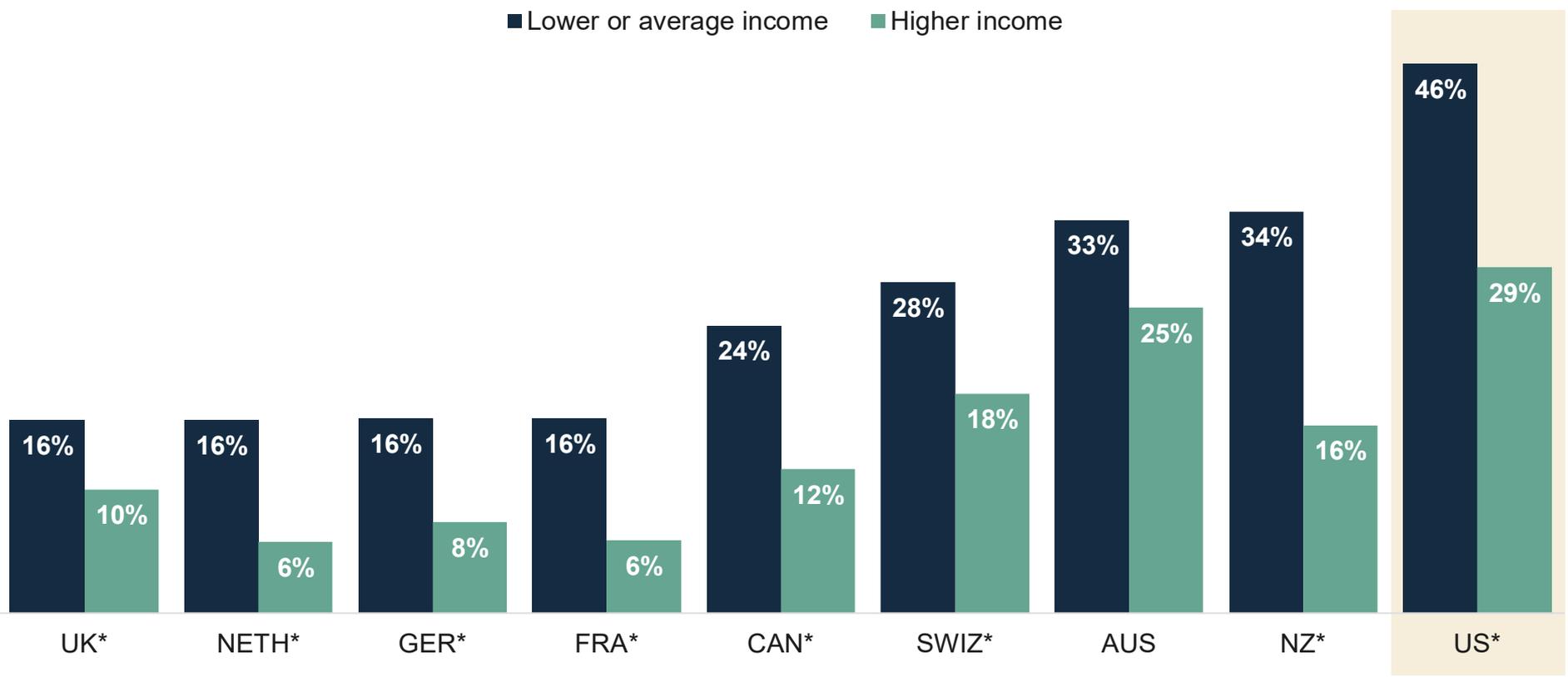


Adults in the U.S. with lower or average incomes are most likely to skip or delay getting needed health care because of the cost.

Percentage of adults who had a cost-related access problem^ in the past 12 months



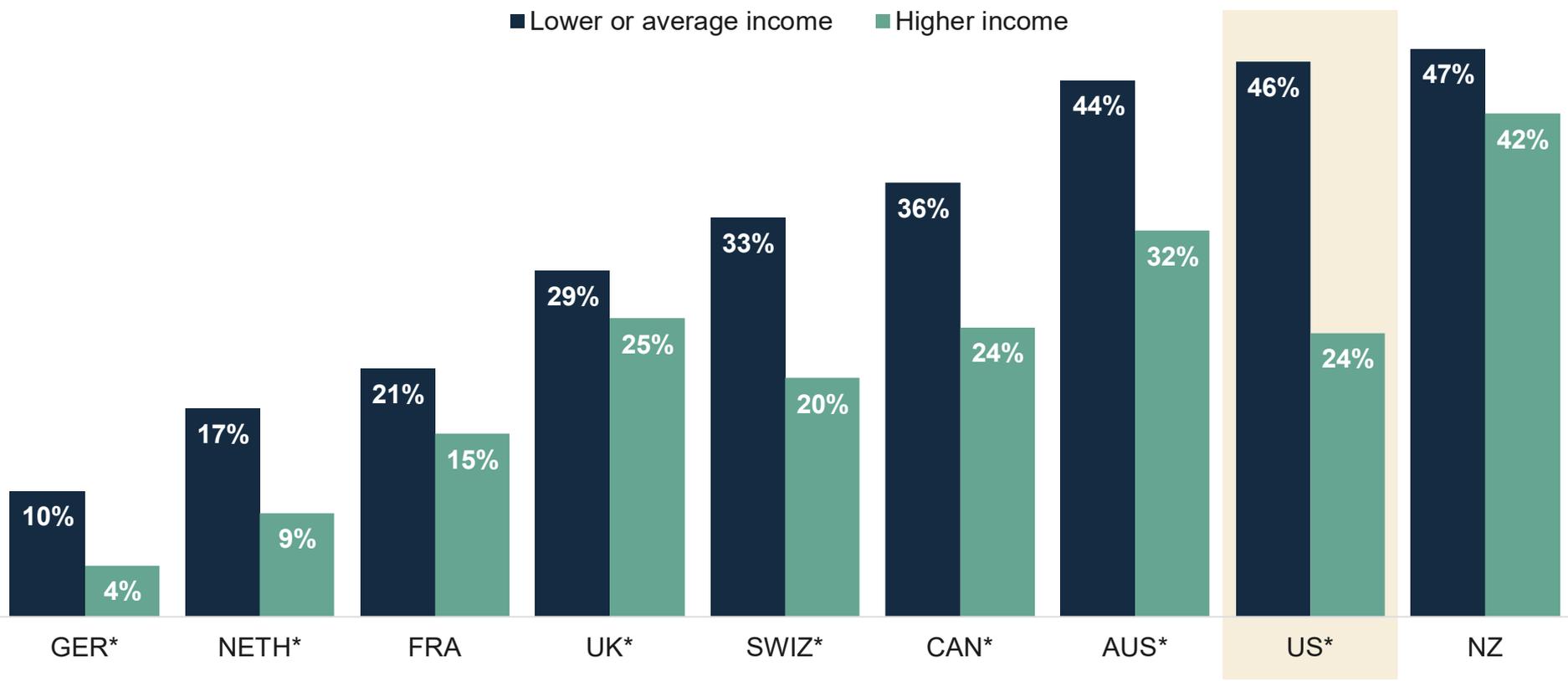
^ Cost-related access problem includes responding “yes” to at least one of the following because of the cost: had a medical problem but did not visit a doctor; skipped a medical test, treatment, or follow-up that was recommended by a doctor; did not fill a prescription for medicine; or skipped doses of medicine. * Indicates the difference between lower or average income group and higher income group within country is statistically significant at p<.05 level; in Australia, that difference is statistically significant at p<.01 level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey (2023).



In seven of nine countries, adults with lower or average incomes are more likely to skip dental care than those with higher incomes.

Percentage of adults who skipped getting dental care or dental checkups because of the cost in the past 12 months

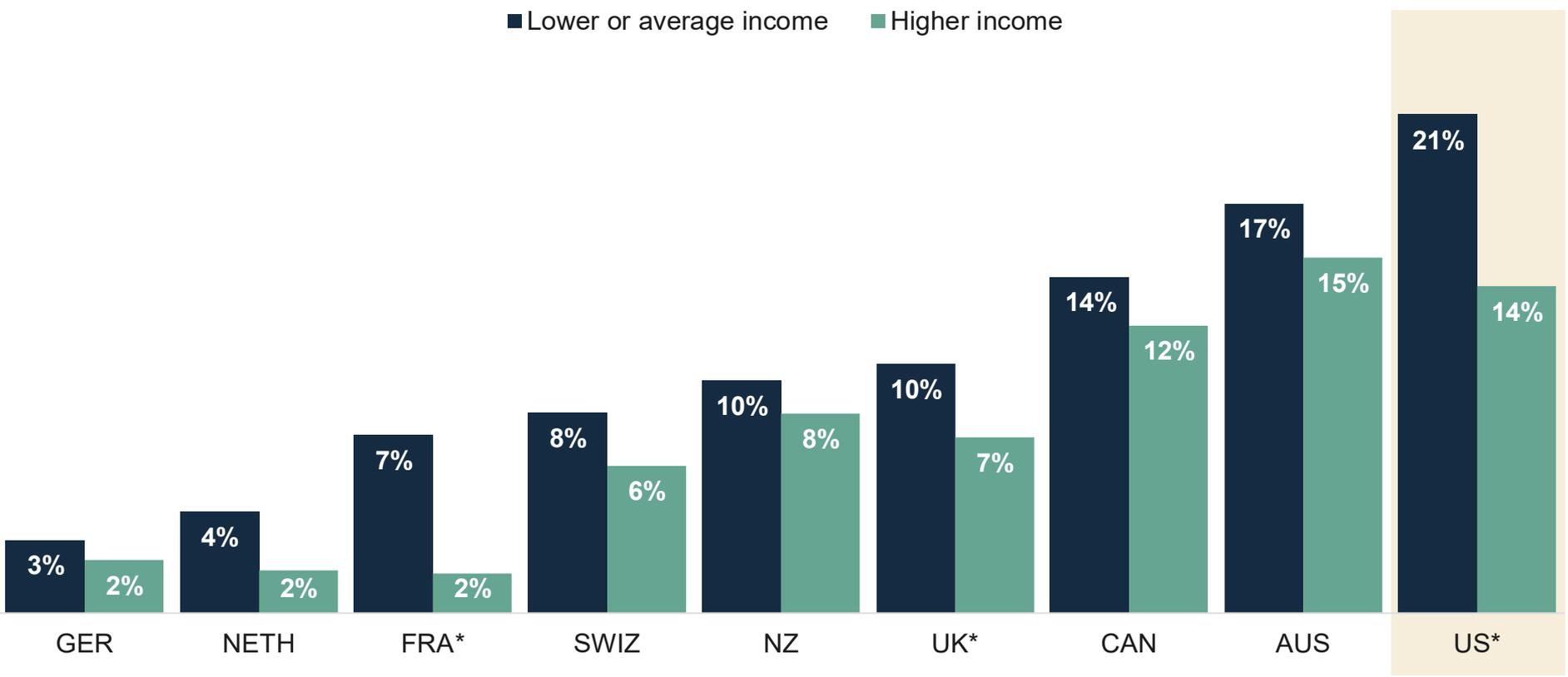


* Indicates the difference between lower or average income group and higher income group within country is statistically significant at p<.05 level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey (2023).

Adults in the U.S. with lower or average incomes are among the most likely to skip getting mental health care because of the cost.

Percentage of adults who did not get mental health services when they needed them because of the cost in the past 12 months

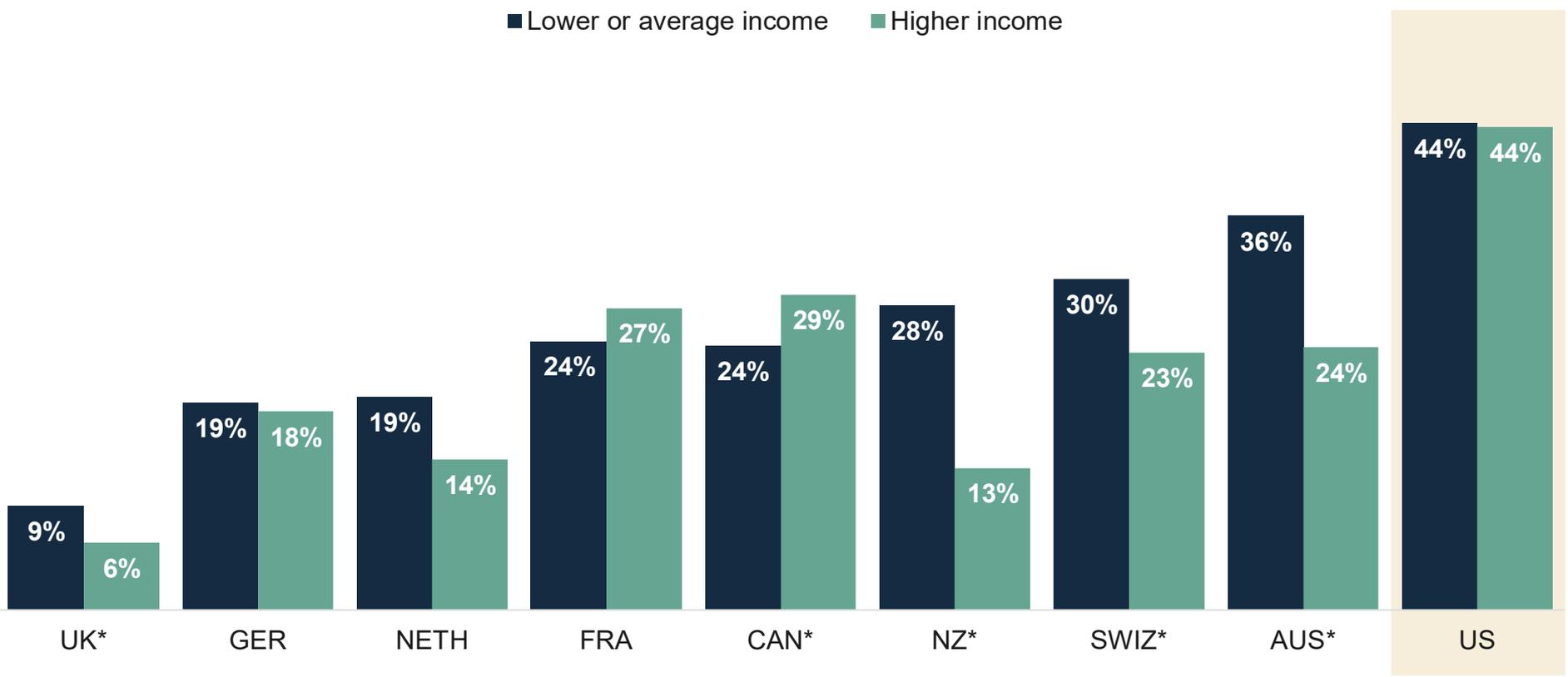


* Indicates the difference between lower or average income group and higher income group within country is statistically significant at p<.05 level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey (2023).

Adults in the U.S. are most likely to have medical bill problems, regardless of income.

Percentage of adults who had at least one medical bill problem[^] in the past 12 months



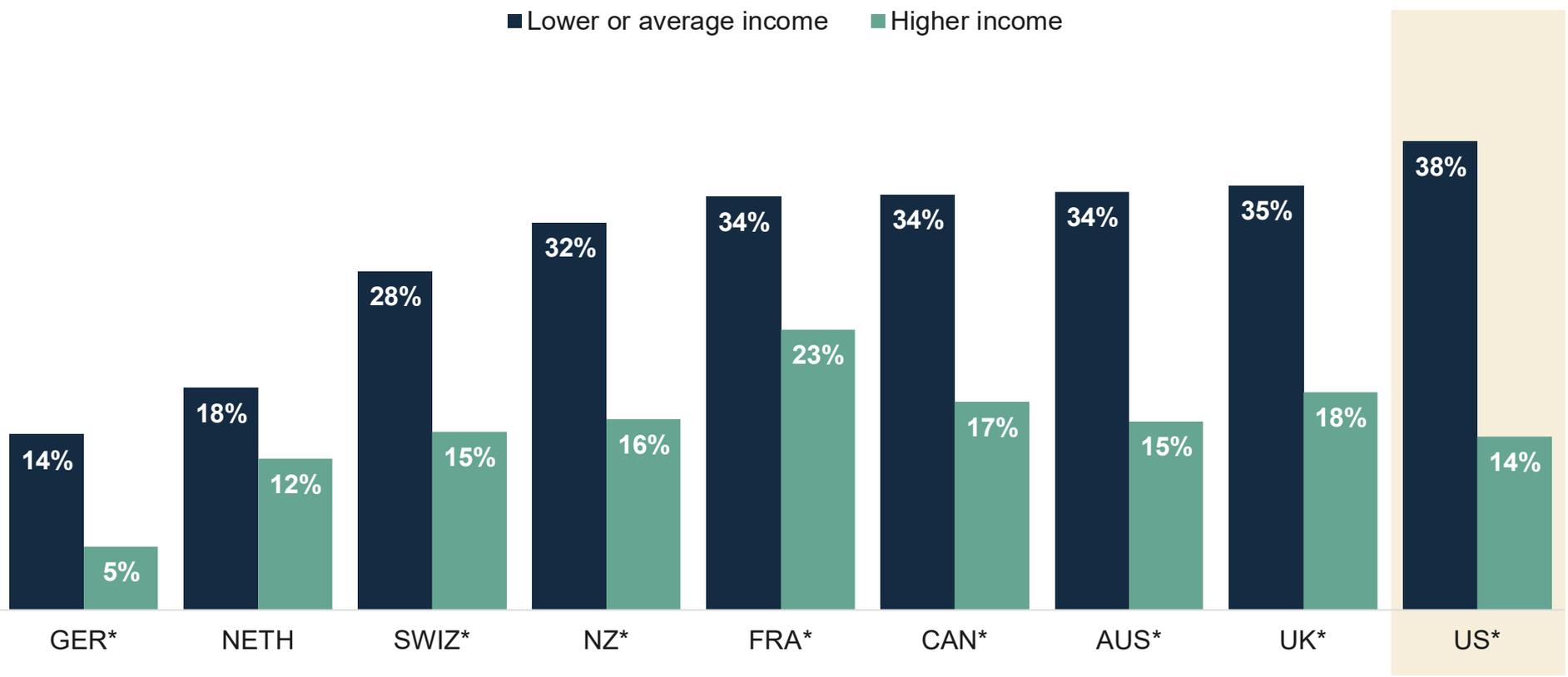
[^] Medical bill problem includes responding “yes” to any of the following: having problems paying or unable to pay medical bills, spending a lot of time on paperwork or disputes related to medical bills, insurance denying payment for medical care or did not pay as much as respondent expected. * Indicates the difference between lower or average income group and higher income group within country is statistically significant at p<.05 level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey (2023).



In six of nine countries, about one-third of adults with lower or average incomes reported at least one social service need.

Percentage of adults who had at least one social service need[^] in the past 12 months



[^] Social service need includes responding that they are “always” or “usually” worried about at least one of the following: having enough food, having enough money to pay rent or mortgage, having a clean and safe place to sleep, having a stable job or source of income. * Indicates the difference between lower or average income group and higher income group within country is statistically significant at p<.05 level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey (2023).

