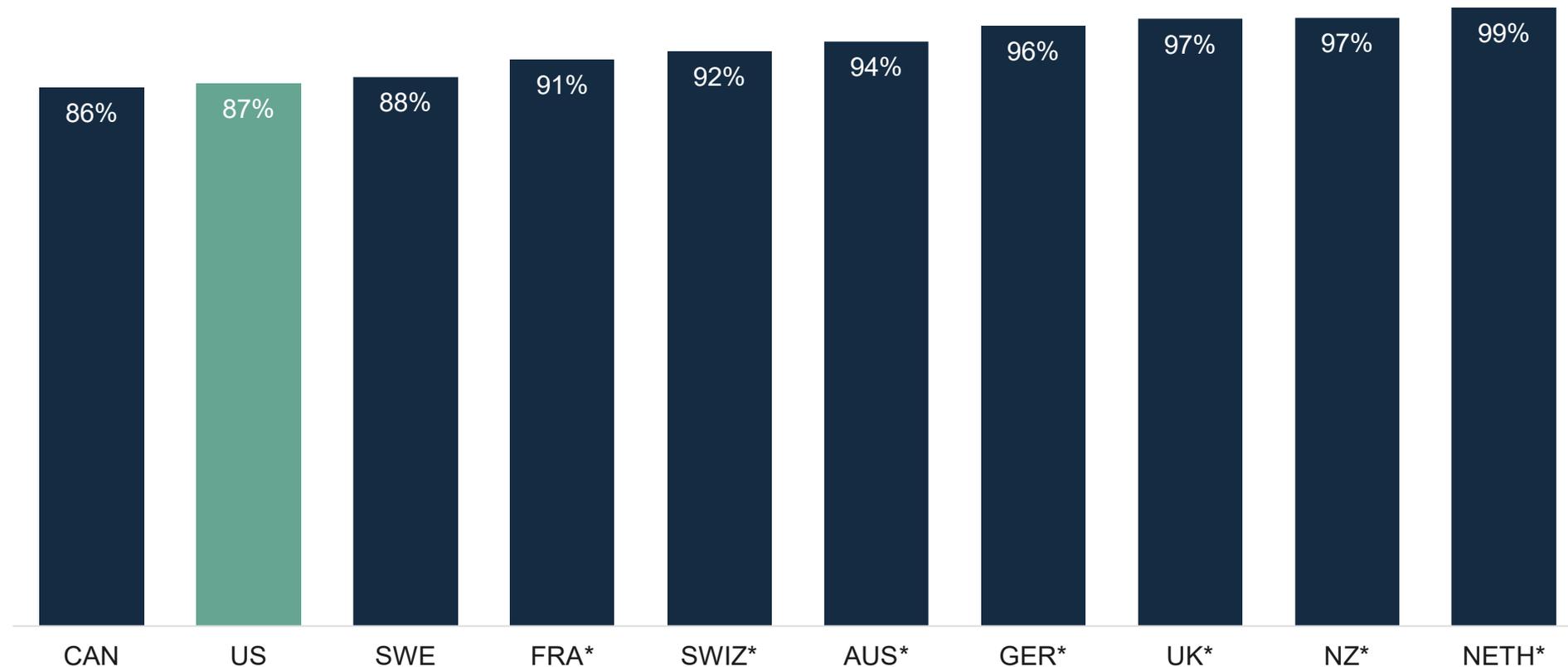


Adults in the U.S., Sweden, and Canada reported the lowest rates of having a regular doctor or place to go for care.

Percentage of adults with a regular doctor or place of care

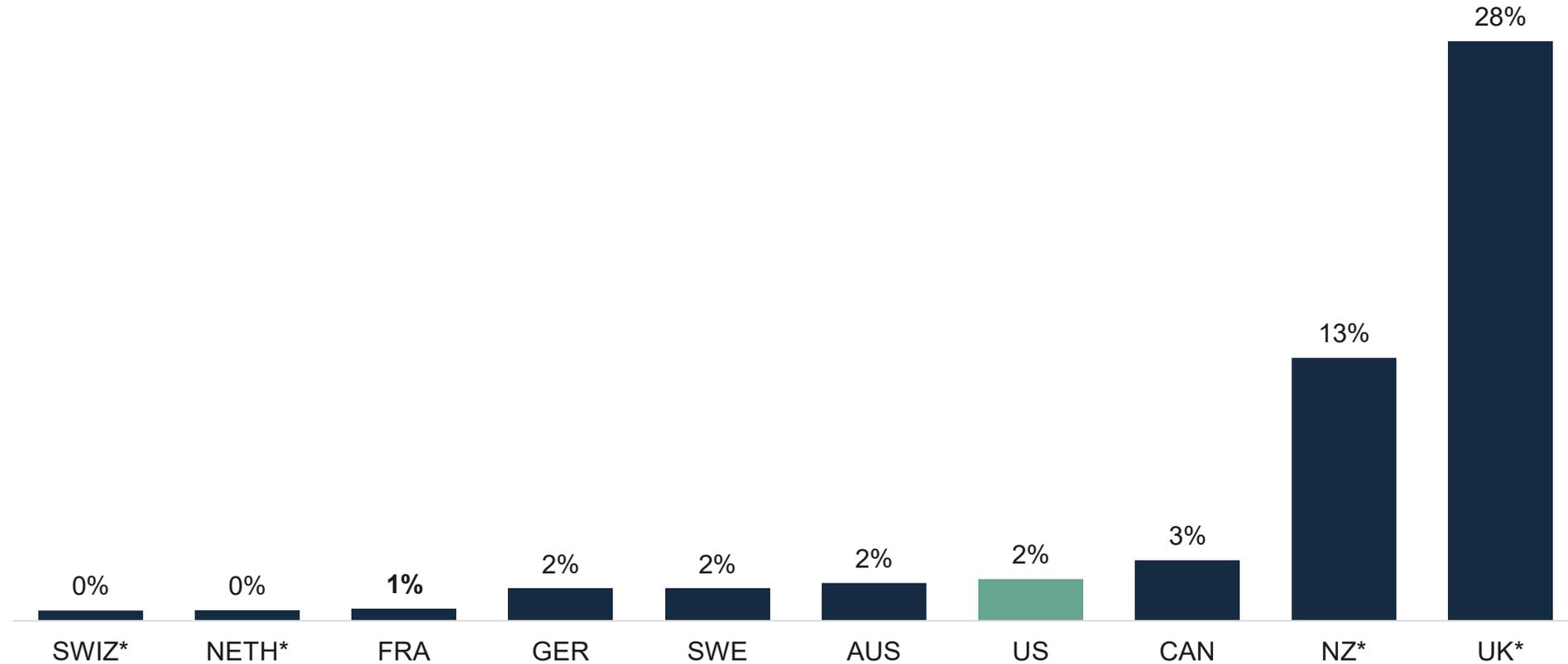


* Statistically significant difference from US at $p < .05$ level; statistically significant difference to bar in comparison for within-country stratification analyses at $p < .05$ level.

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

In all countries surveyed, only two countries report more than 10 percent of primary care physicians having high telehealth use.

Percentage of primary care physicians who said they had “high” telehealth use[^]



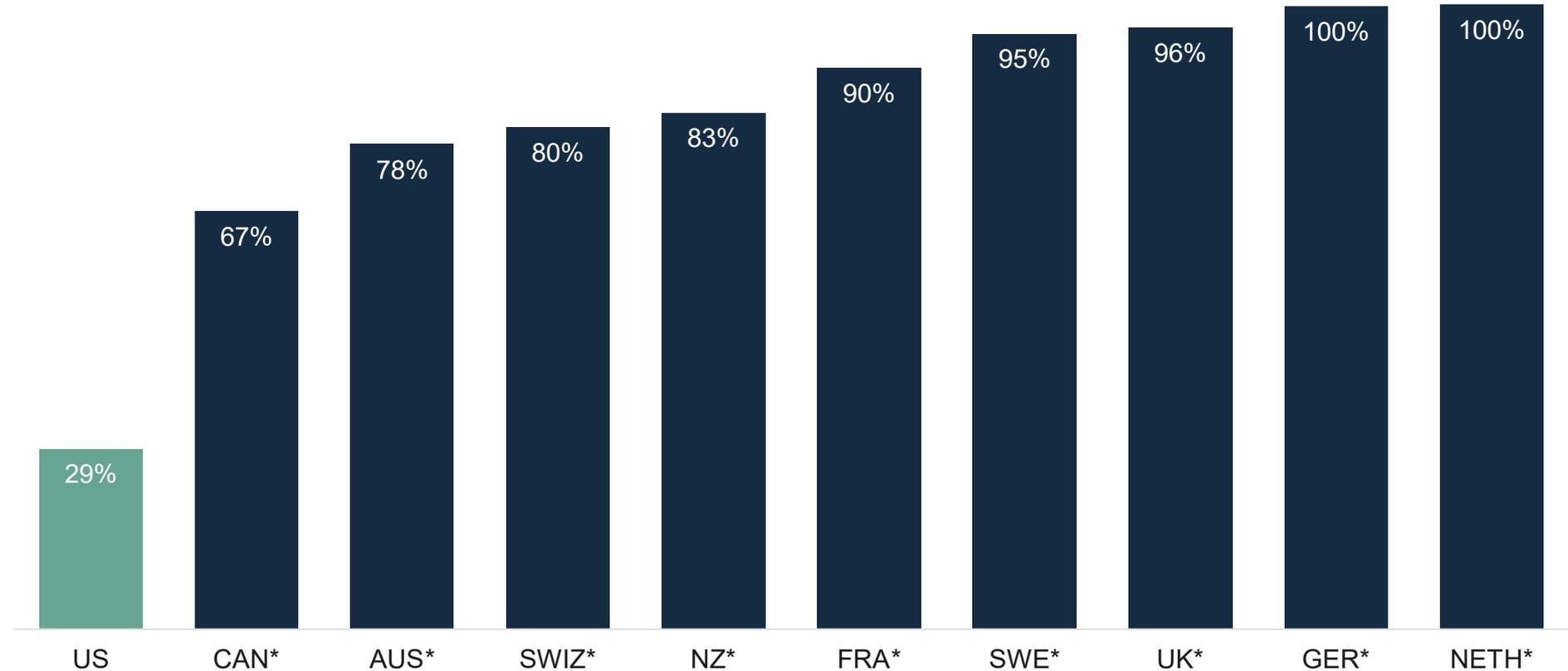
[^] High telehealth use denotes primary care physicians saying they used telehealth in more than 75% of their patient encounters.

* Statistically significant difference from US at $p < .05$ level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians (2022).

U.S. adults are the least likely to have access to home visits by a primary care provider, with less than a third offering this service.

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

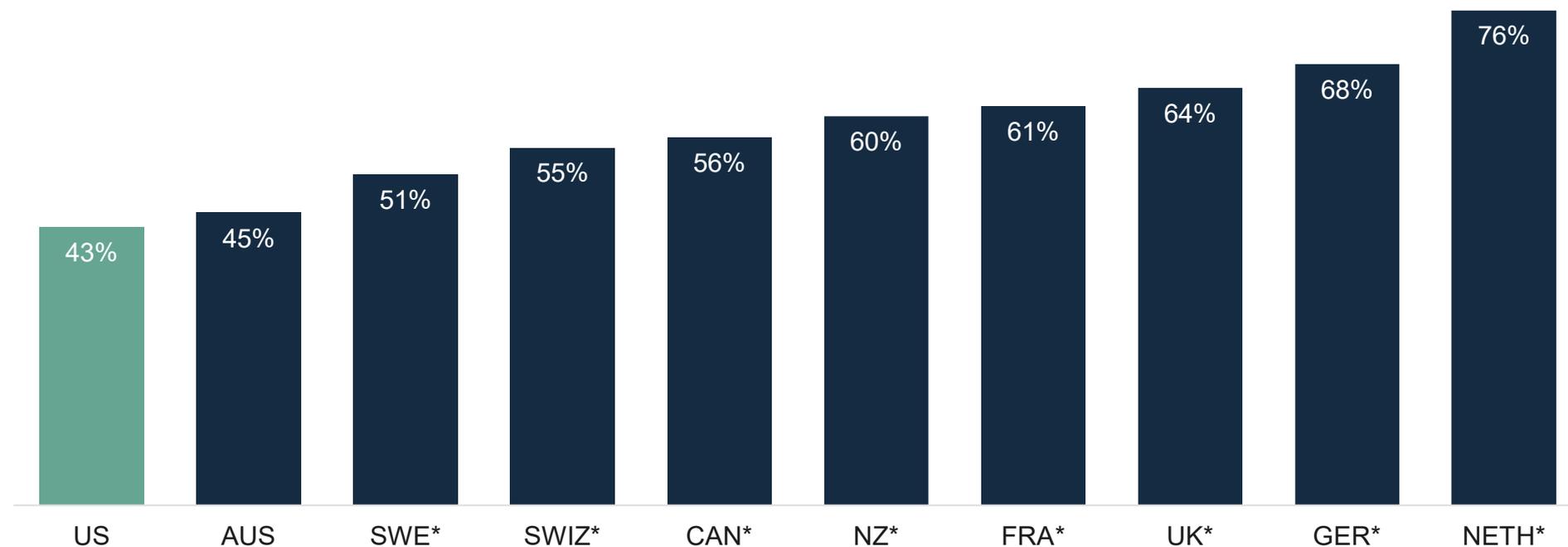


* Statistically significant difference from US at $p < .05$ level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians (2022).

Less than half of adults in the U.S. and Australia reported having 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

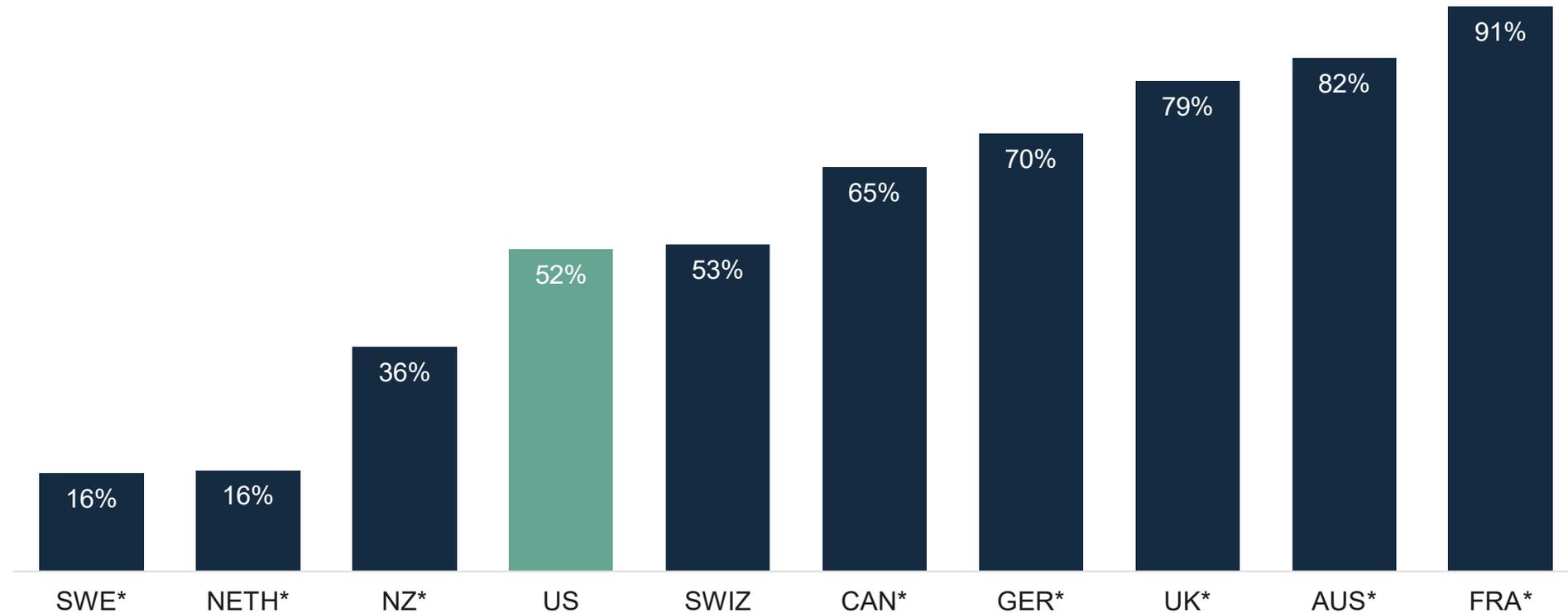


* Statistically significant difference from US at $p < .05$ level; statistically significant difference to bar in comparison for within-country stratification analyses at $p < .05$ level.

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

Over half of primary care physicians in the majority of countries reported that their practices had arrangements for patients to be seen outside of normal hours.

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

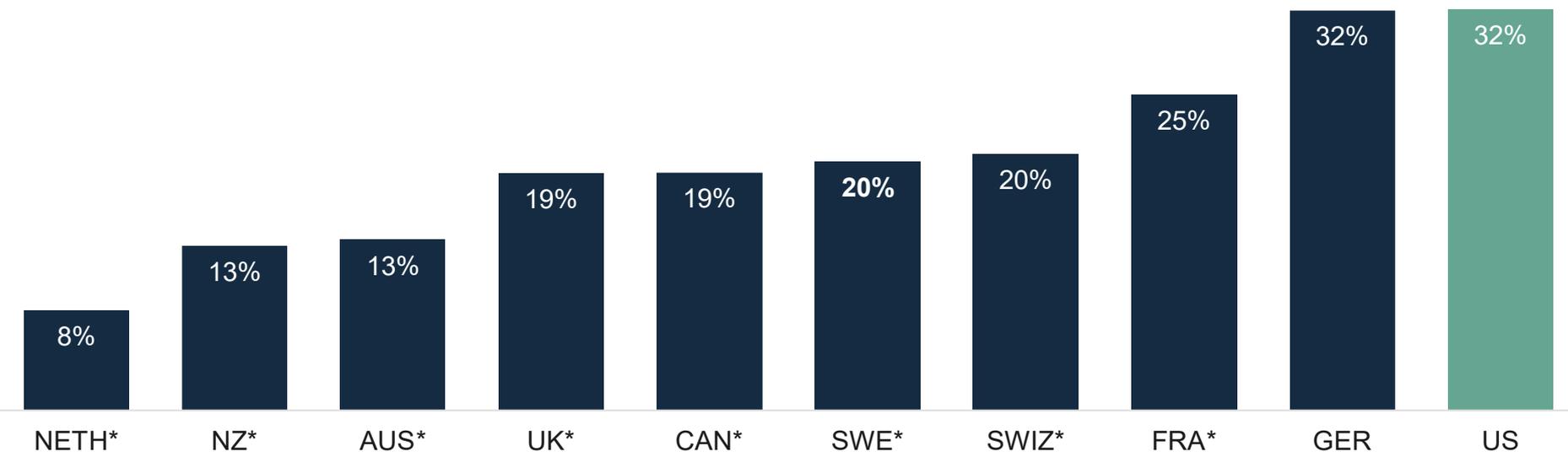


Note: Primary care physicians who responded that their practice offered appointments after hours answered yes to their practice having appointments after 6pm during the week or during the weekend (Saturday or Sunday) one day per week, two to three days per week, or four or more days. * Statistically significant difference from US at $p < .05$ level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians (2022).

U.S., German, and French 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

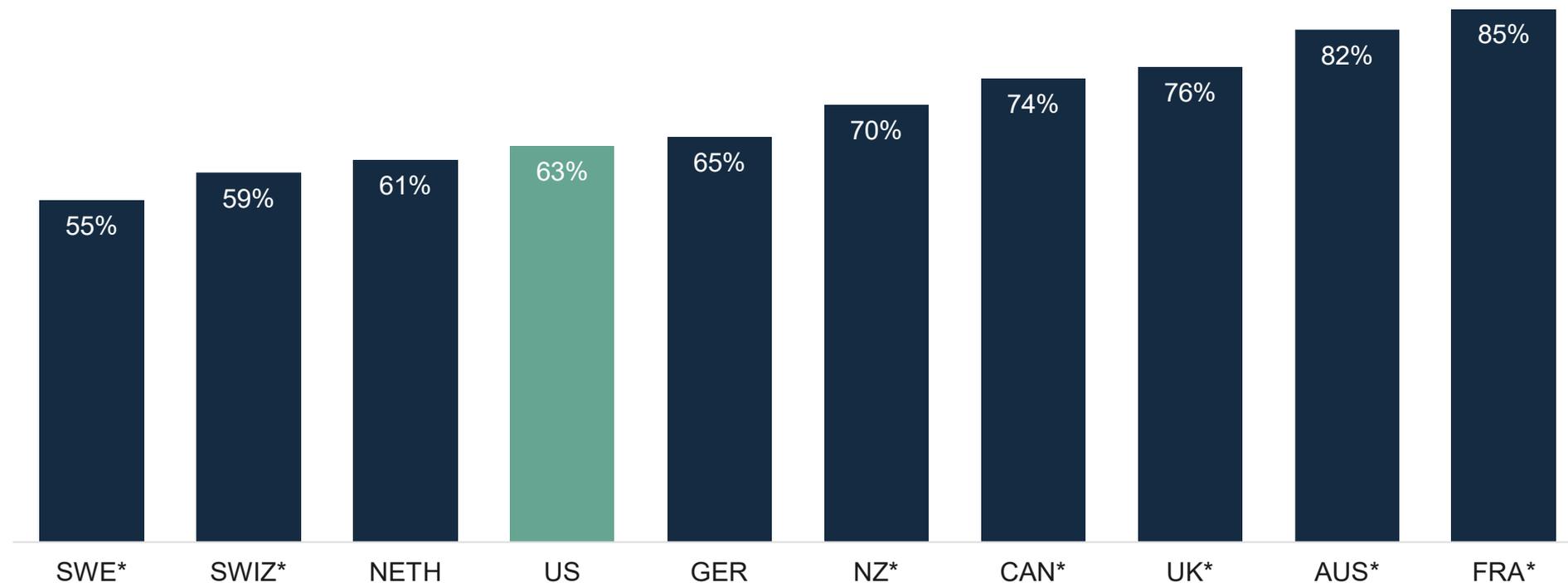


Note: Primary care physicians or other personnel in practice usually (75%–100% of the time) screen or assess their patients for one or more of: problems with housing; financial security; food insecurity; transportation needs; domestic violence; or social isolation or loneliness. * Statistically significant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

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians (2022).

More than half of physicians reported at least one challenge with coordinating their patients' care with social services.

Percentage of primary care providers who reported at least one "major" challenge[^] in coordinating their patients' care with social services

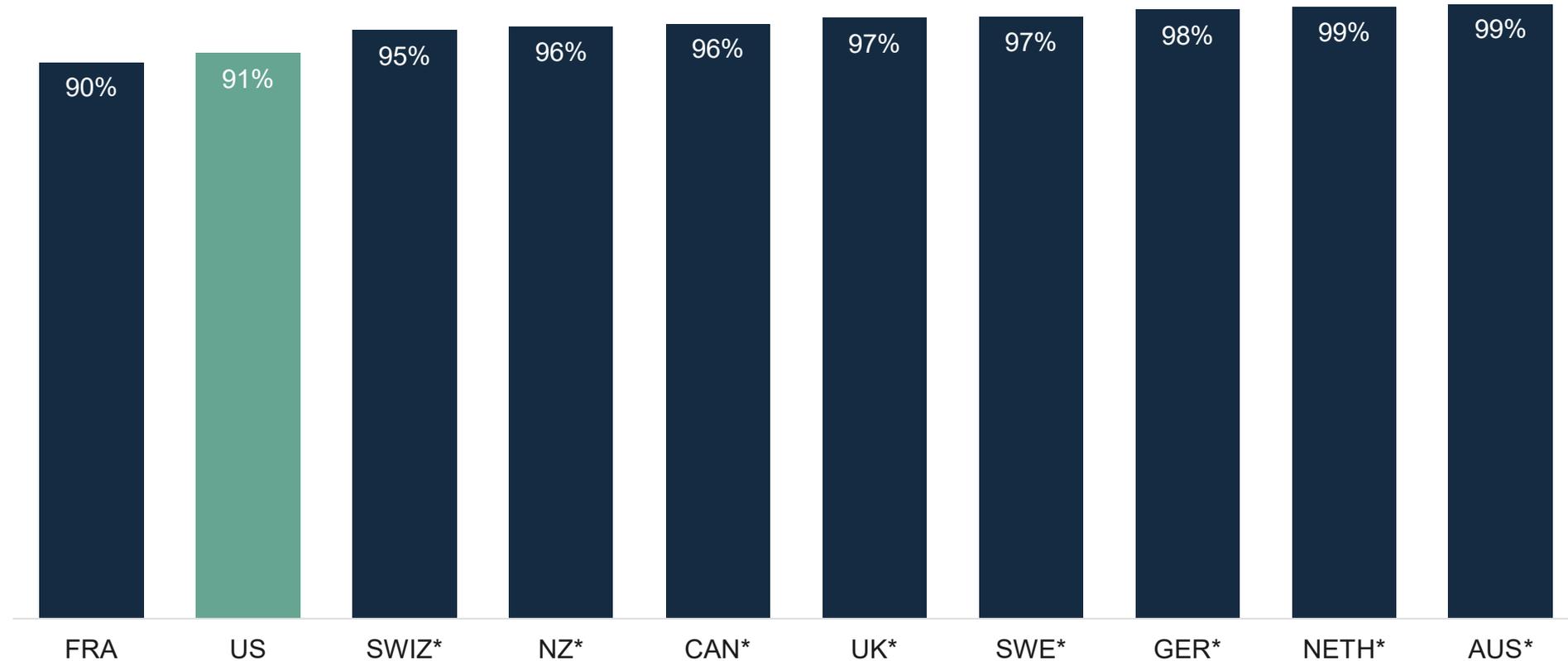


[^] Physicians responded that at least one of the following was a "major" challenge with coordinating with social services: lack of information about social service organizations in the community; lack of a referral system or mechanism to make referrals; inadequate staffing to make referrals and coordinate care with social service organizations; too much paperwork regarding the coordination with social services; or lack of follow-up from social service organizations about which services patients received or need. *Statistically significant difference from US at $p < .05$ level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians (2022).

Over 90 percent of physicians in every surveyed country said their practice was prepared to manage their patients' behavioral health needs.

Percentage of primary care providers who said their practice was "well" or "somewhat" prepared to manage care for patients with behavioral health needs[^]

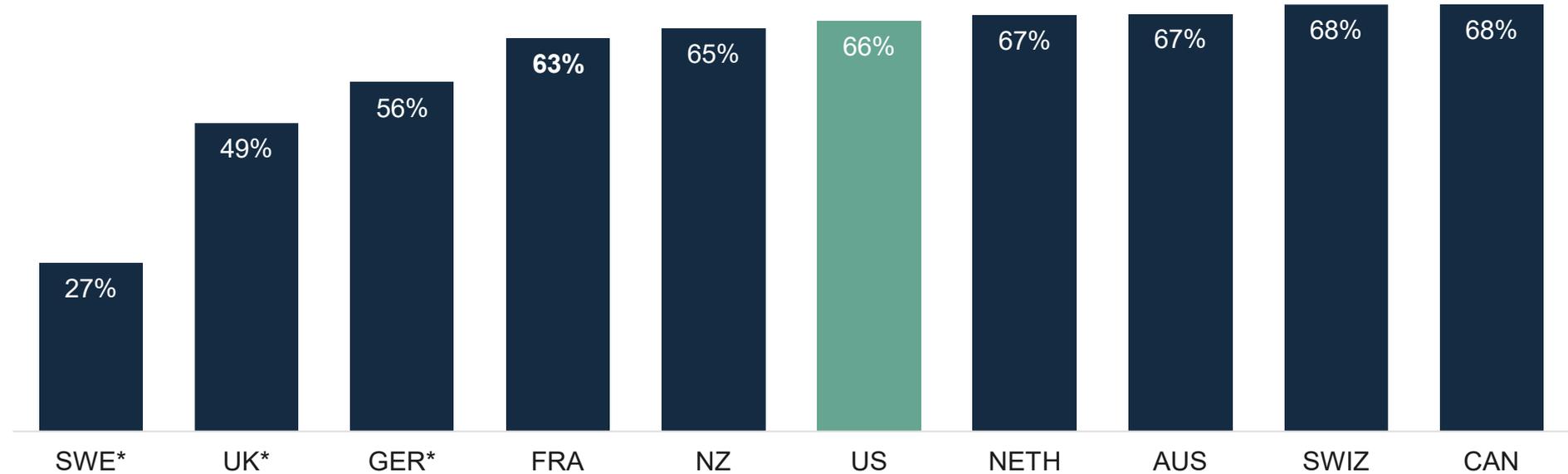


[^] Physicians responded that their practices were prepared to manage care for patients with mental illness (e.g., anxiety, mild or moderate depression) or substance use–related issues (e.g., drug, opioid, alcohol use). * Statistically significant difference from US at p<.05 level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians (2022).

In half the surveyed countries, more than two-thirds of adults reported their regular doctor has helped to coordinate or arrange care from other doctors or places.

Percentage of adults who report they “always” or “often” report their regular doctor helps coordinate or arrange care received from other doctors and places

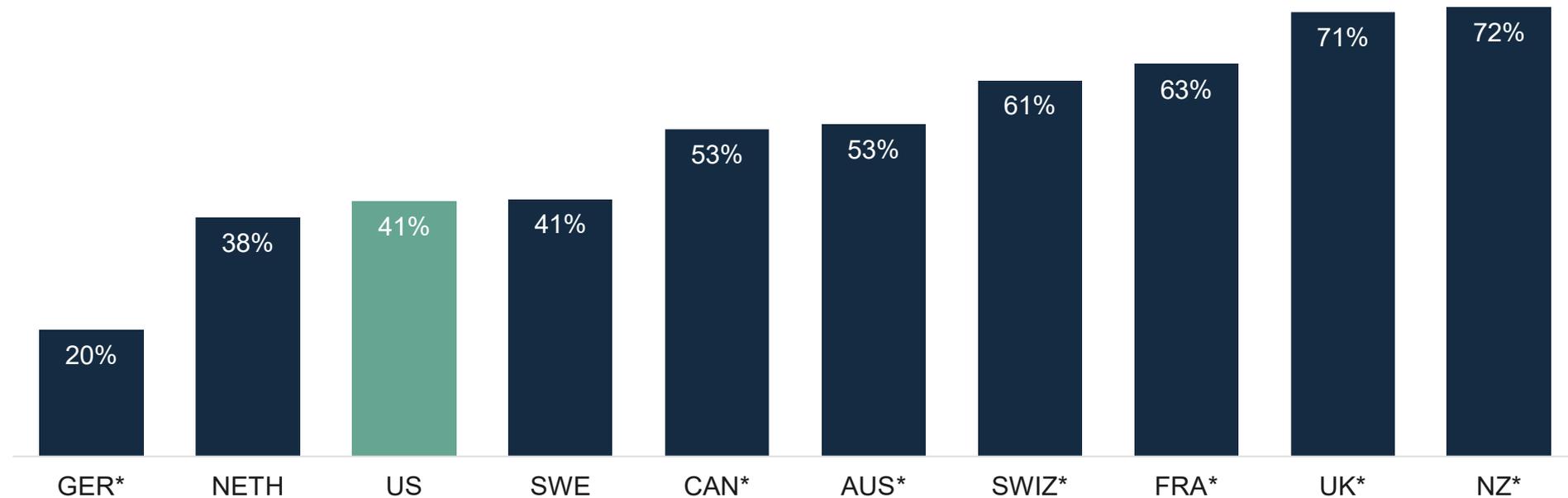


Note: Coordination of care includes help getting appointments, follow-ups to make sure patients get recommended care, and making sure other doctors have important information. * Statistically significant difference from US at $p < .05$ level.

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

Less than half of primary care providers in Sweden, the U.S., the Netherlands, and Germany 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 to their patient's medication or care plan



Note: “Usually” is defined as 75%–100% of the time. * Statistically significant difference from US at $p < .05$ level.

Data: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians (2022).