

Context for thoracic health management: Healthcare spending and population health

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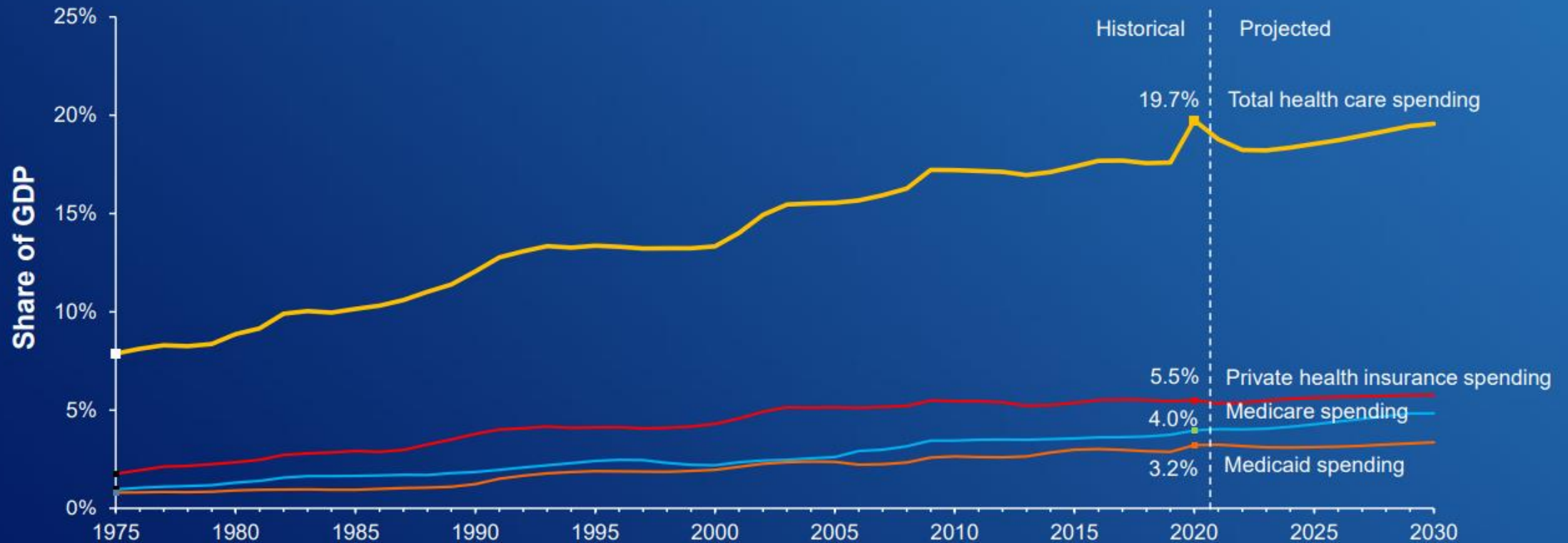
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Thesis: The more we spend on healthcare, the worse our health outcomes

Rationale: Increased spending on healthcare reduces spending on items that are more important for health than healthcare: education, wages, jobs, housing, infrastructure, environment, etc.

National health care spending consumes a growing share of the country's GDP

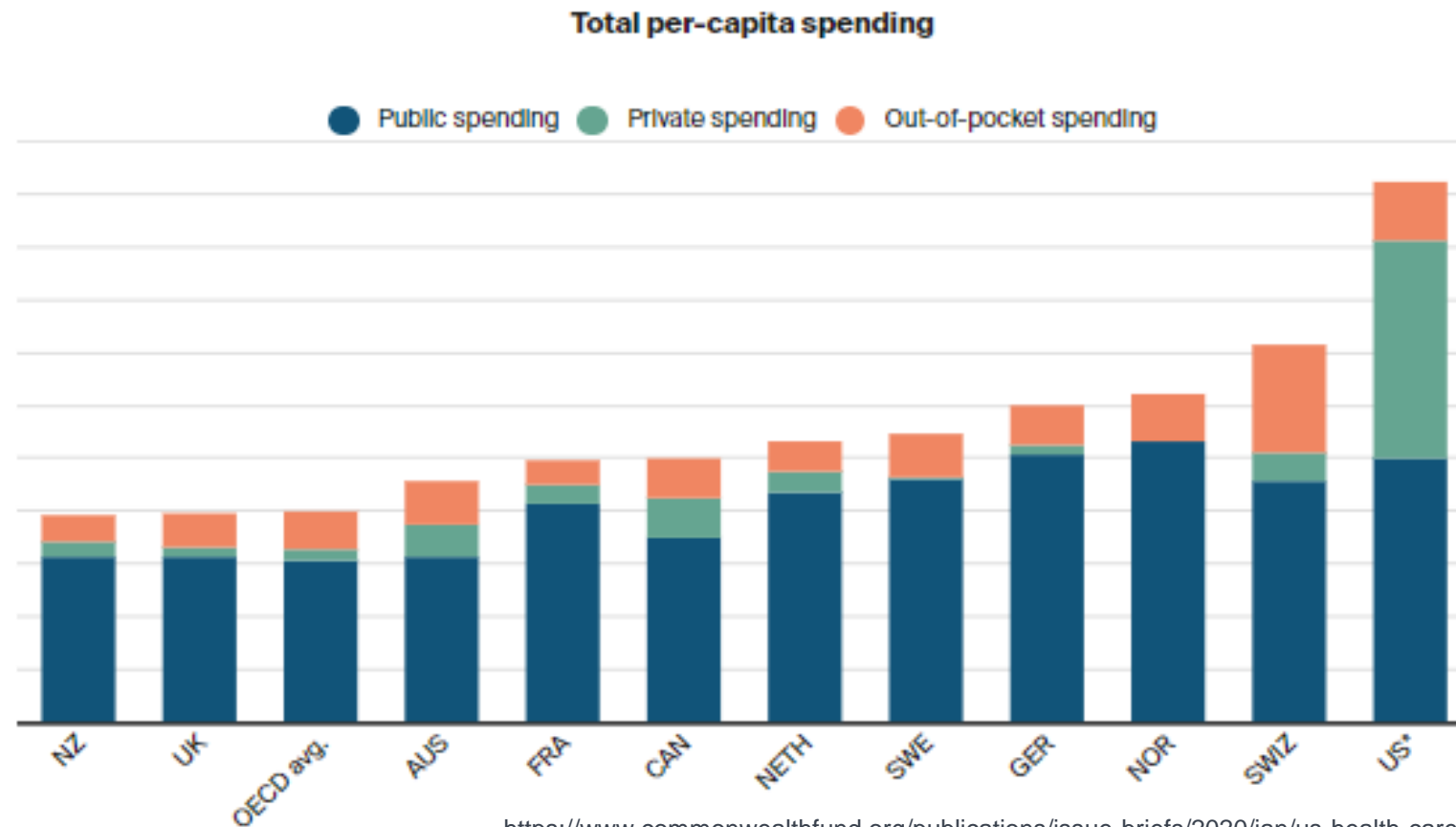


Note: GDP (gross domestic product). Beginning in 2014, private health insurance spending includes federal subsidies for both premiums and cost sharing for the health insurance marketplaces created by the Affordable Care Act of 2010. Health care spending also includes the following expenditures (not shown): out-of-pocket spending; spending by other health insurance programs (the Children's Health Insurance Program, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Defense); and other third-party payers and programs and public health activity (including Indian Health Service; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; maternal and child health; school health; workers' compensation; worksite health care; vocational rehabilitation; other federal, state, and local programs; other private revenues; and general assistance). Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Source: MedPAC analysis of CMS's National Health Expenditure Data.

U.S. Public Spending Is Similar to Other Countries; Out-of-Pocket and Private Spending Are Higher Than Most

Dollars (US\$), adjusted for differences in cost of living

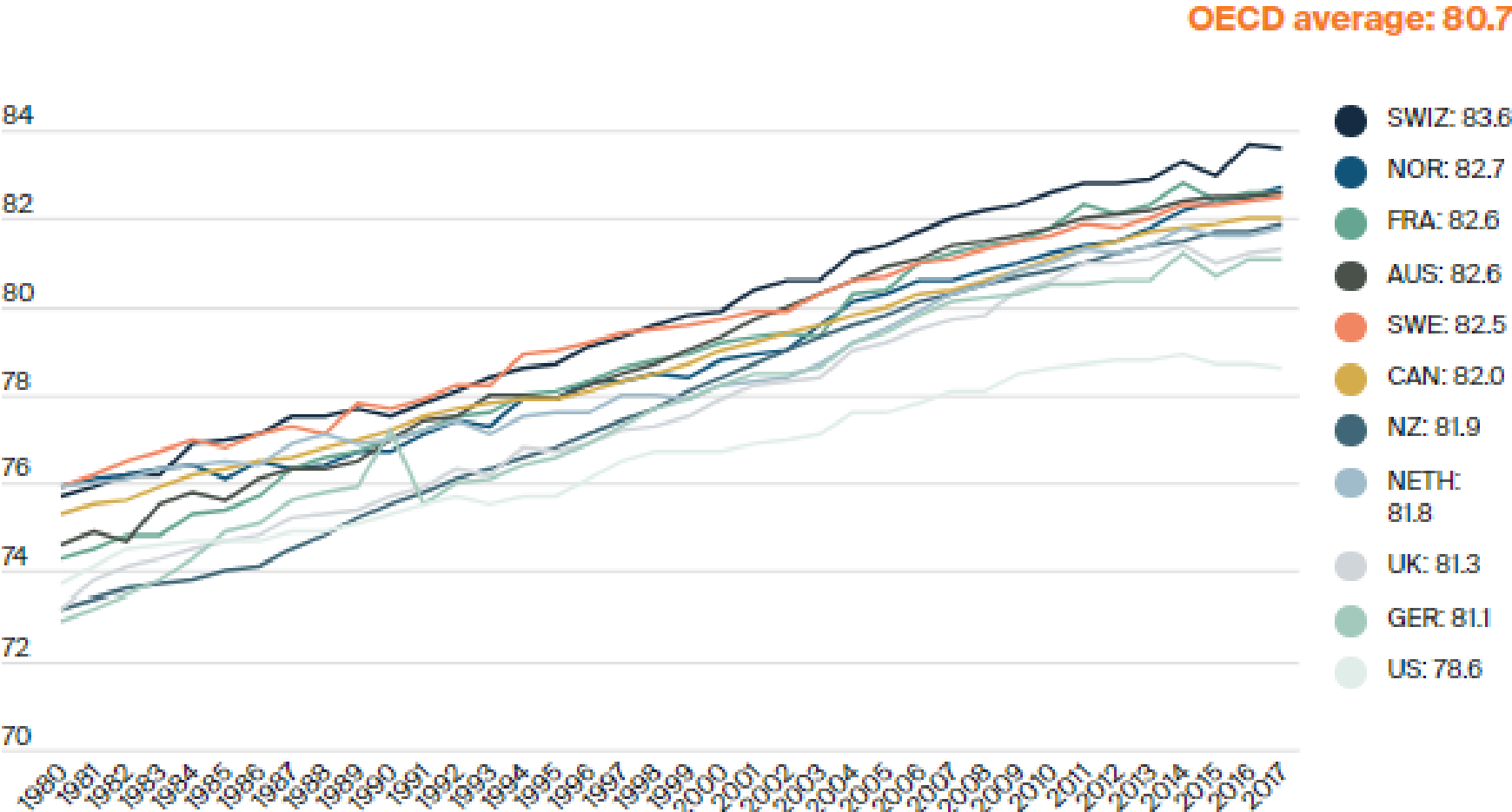


<https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/issue-briefs/2020/jan/us-health-care-global-perspective-2019>

The U.S. Has the Lowest Life Expectancy

Years

Legend shows 2017 data



The U.S. Has the Highest Rate of Avoidable Deaths

Deaths per 100,000 population

