

REAL NUMBERS

TOM PLEWES

Shorter Lives, Poorer Health

Americans' life expectancy and health have improved over the past century but these gains have lagged behind those in other high-income countries. This health disadvantage has occurred even though the United States spends far more per person on health care than any other nation. The United States, which is among the wealthiest nations in the world, is hardly the healthiest. In order to gain a better understanding of this problem, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) asked the National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine to convene a panel of experts to investigate potential reasons for the U.S. health disadvantage and to assess its larger implications. The panel's findings are detailed in its report, *U.S. Health in International Perspective: Shorter Lives, Poorer Health* (National Academies Press, 2013). More data, including an interactive chart that makes it possible to see how the United States compares with other countries in the prevalence of specific causes of death such as heart disease, HIV/AIDS, vio-

lence, and traffic accidents, can be found at: <http://sites.nationalacademies.org/>

DBASSE/CPOP/US_Health_in_International_Perspective/index.htm.

Overall life expectancy

The report examines the nature and strength of the evidence on life expectancy and health in the United States, comparing U.S. data with statistics from 16 "peer" countries—other established high-income democracies such as Canada, the United Kingdom, and Japan. For many years Americans have been dying at younger ages than people in almost all other high-income countries, a disadvantage that has been growing for three decades, especially among women.

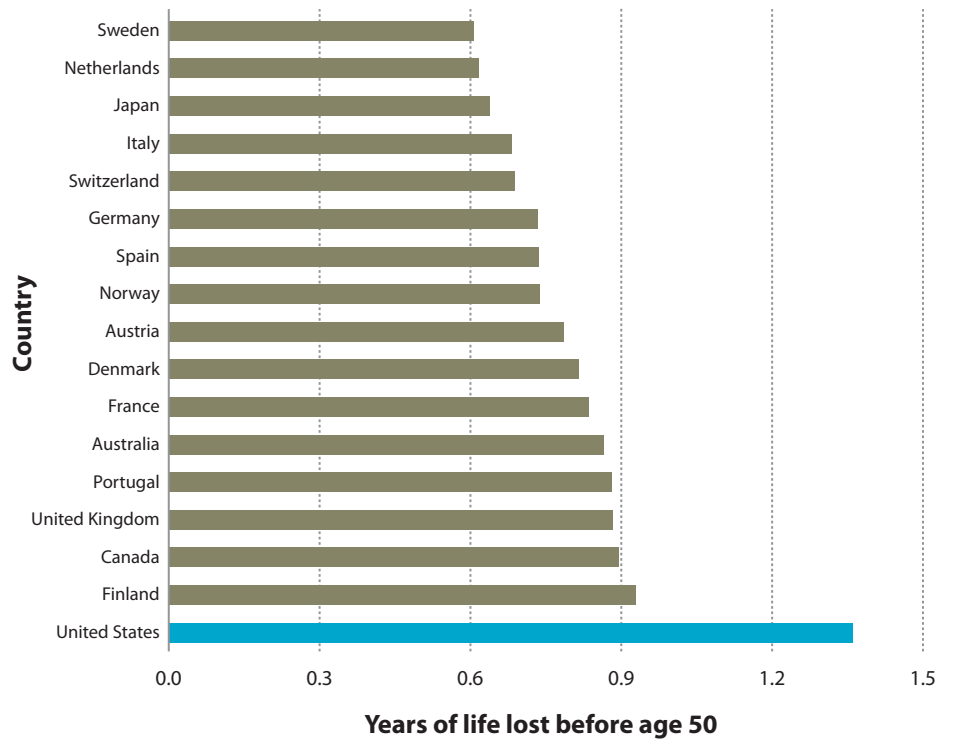
Set of 17 high income countries ranked by life expectancy at birth, 2007

MALES		FEMALES	
Country	e ₀	Country	e ₀
Switzerland	79.33	Japan	85.98
Australia	79.27	France	84.43
Japan	79.2	Switzerland	84.09
Sweden	78.92	Italy	84.09
Italy	78.82	Spain	84.03
Canada	78.35	Australia	83.78
Norway	78.25	Canada	82.95
Netherlands	78.01	Sweden	82.95
Spain	77.62	Austria	82.86
United Kingdom	77.43	Finland	82.86
France	77.41	Norway	82.68
Austria	77.33	Germany	82.44
Germany	77.11	Netherlands	82.31
Denmark	76.13	Portugal	82.19
Portugal	75.87	United Kingdom	81.68
Finland	75.86	United States	80.78
United States	75.64	Denmark	80.53

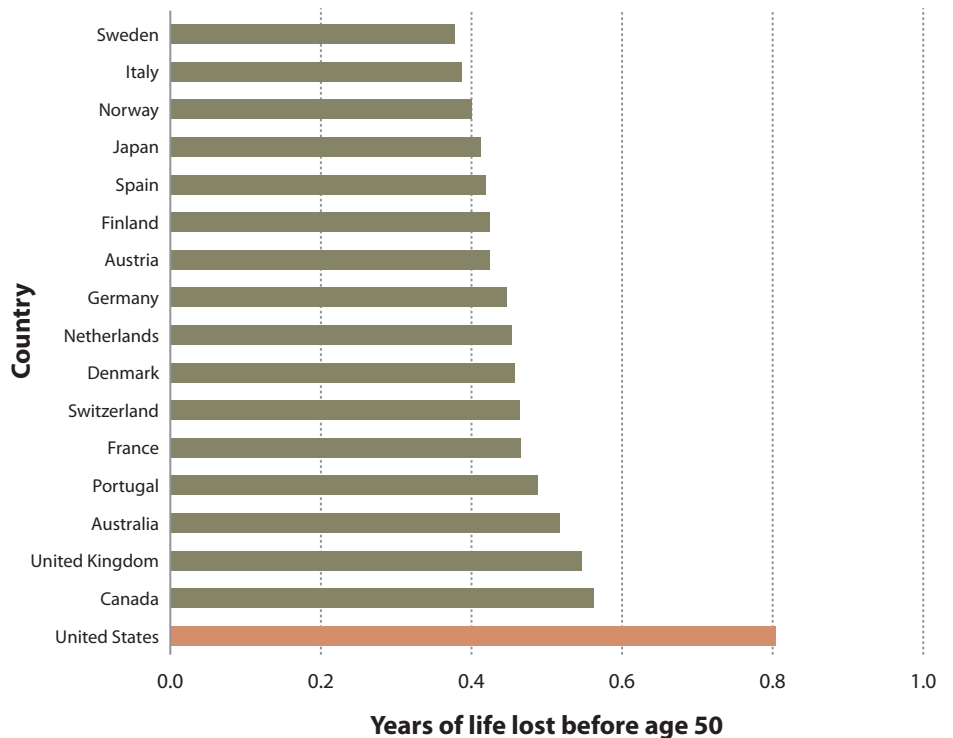
Lost years of potential life

A measure of years of life lost before age 50 illustrates the amount of premature deaths. The measure shows how many additional years would be lived before age 50 if deaths from a cause were eliminated. Overall, the measure shows that the U.S. loses a larger number of years of life to all disease and injury causes than do any other comparison countries for which comparable data are available. This is true for both males and females younger than age 50.

Years of life lost before age 50 by males in 17 peer countries



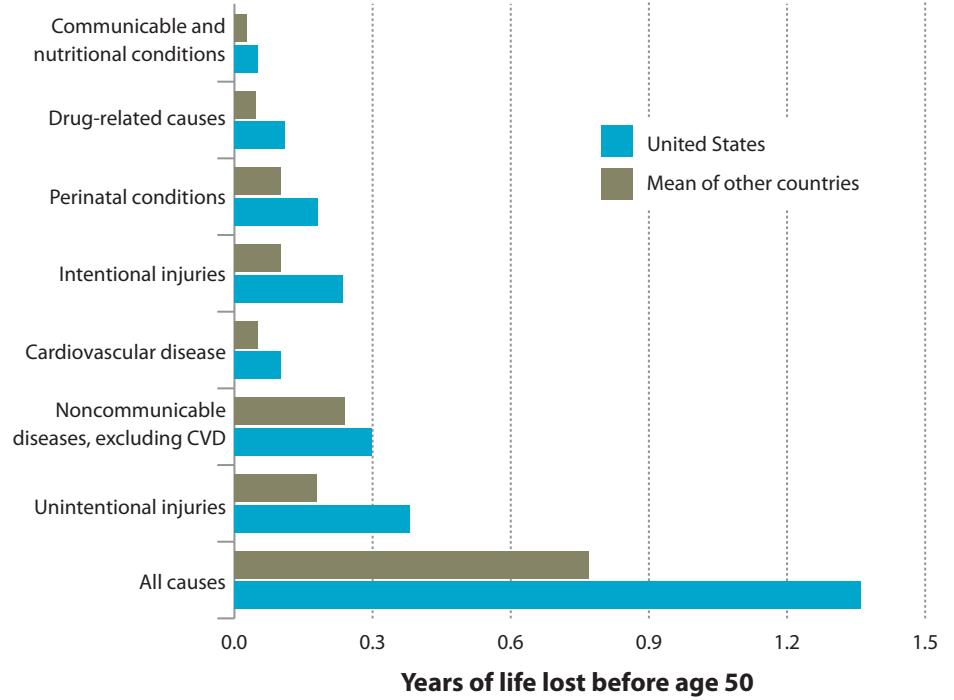
Years of life lost before age 50 by females in 17 peer countries



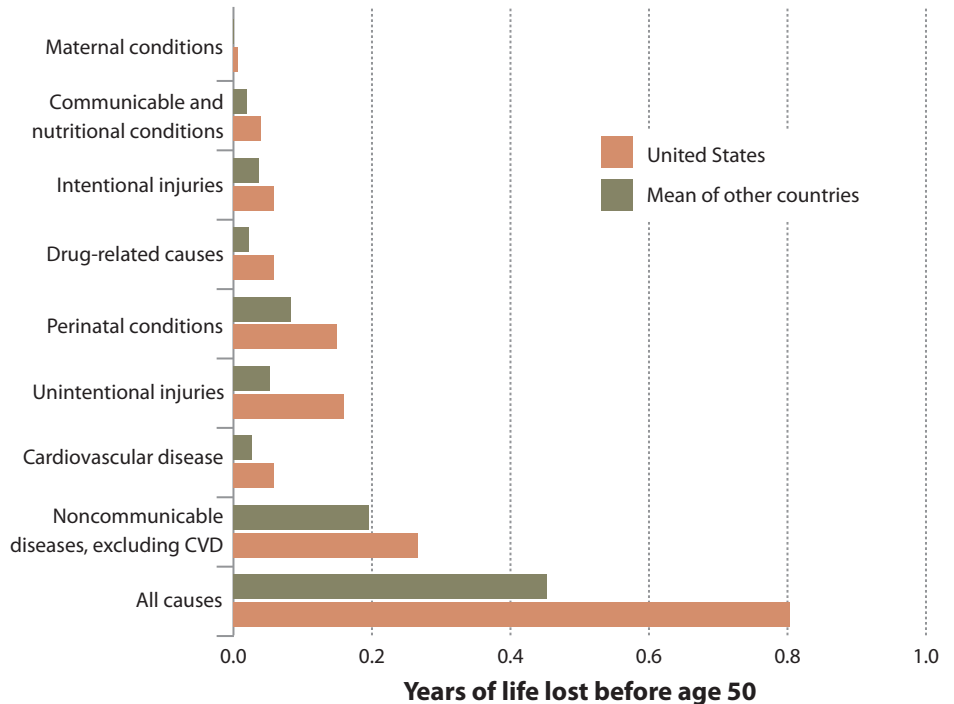
The causes of extra years of life lost

Deaths from injury—homicide, motor vehicle accidents, and other injuries—contribute more than half of the excess mortality for American males under 50. Noncommunicable diseases are also heavy contributors. For females, injuries also contribute but noncommunicable diseases and perinatal conditions contribute a large part of the excess years of life lost.

Years of life lost before age 50 due to specific causes of death among males in 17 peer countries, 2006-2008



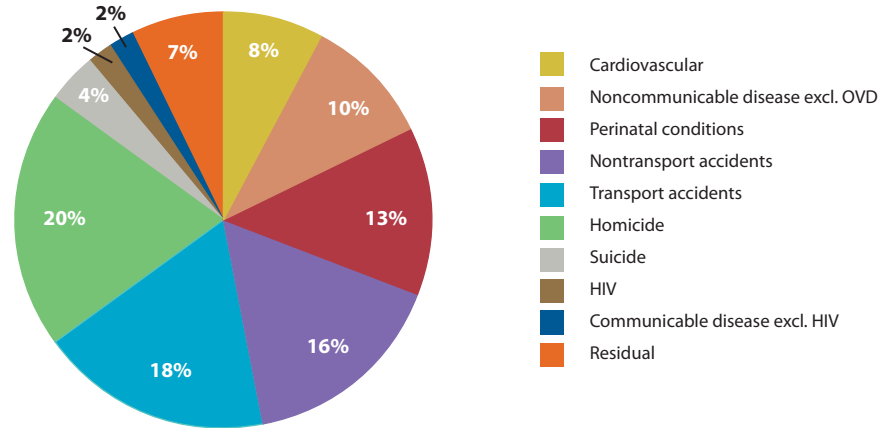
Years of life lost before age 50 due to specific causes of death among females in 17 peer countries, 2006-2008



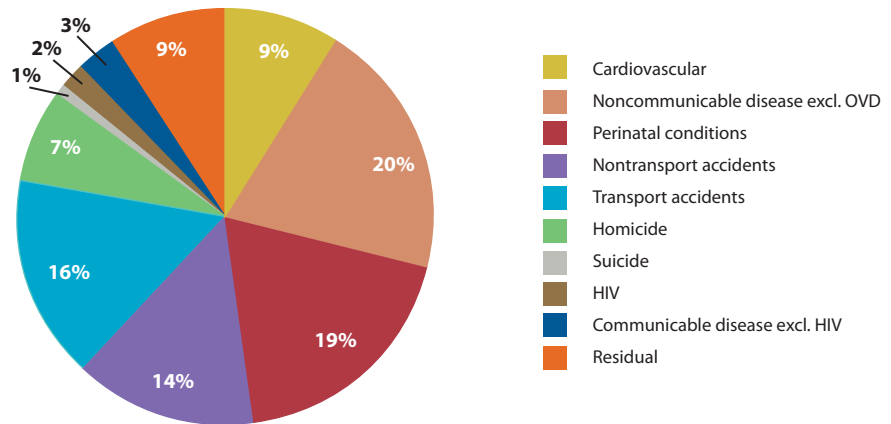
Where the United States differs from its peers in cause of death

Closer analysis of the data indicates which causes of death contribute the most to the years of life lost before age 50 in the United States compared to its peer countries. Homicides are particularly prominent for males, whereas noncommunicable diseases and perinatal conditions are more significant for females.

Contribution of cause-of-death categories to the difference in years of life lost before age 50 for males



Contribution of cause-of-death categories to the difference in years of life lost before age 50 for females



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