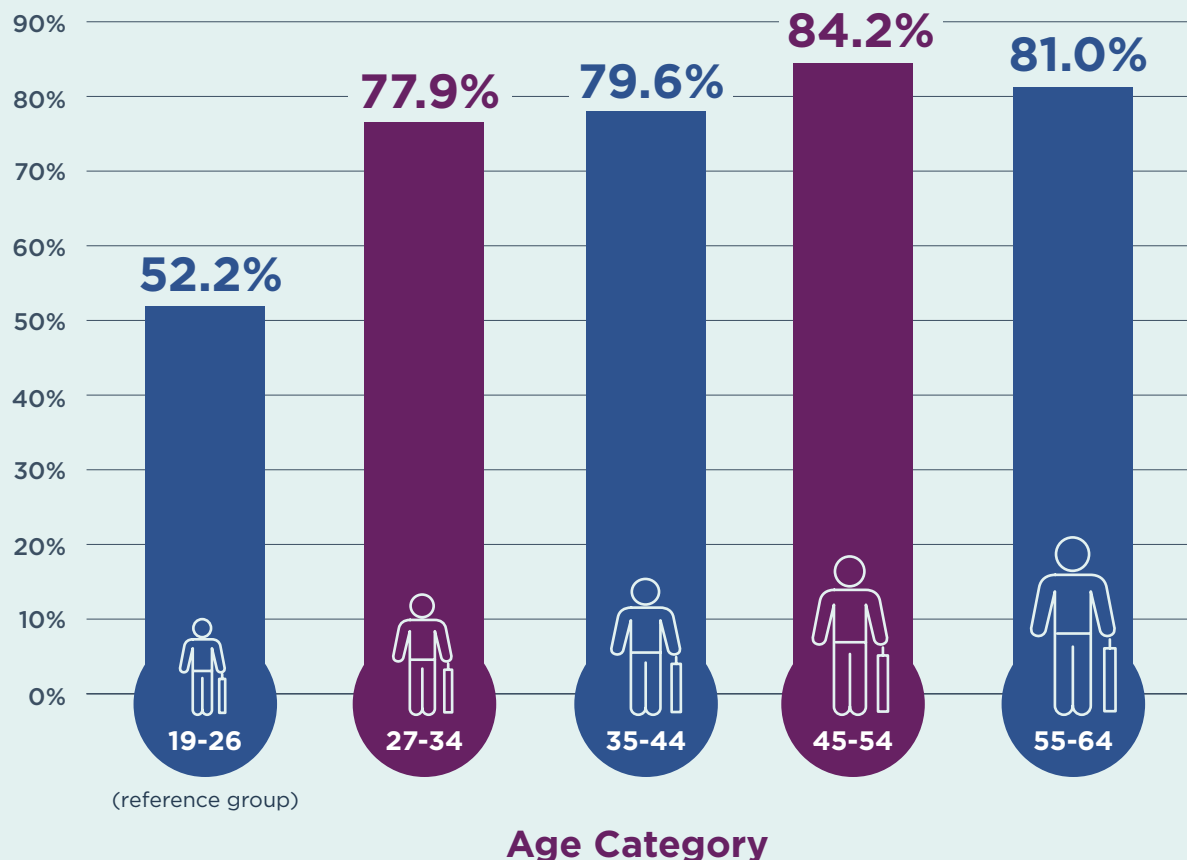


# What MEPS Tells Us: Prevalence of Paid Sick Leave Among Wage Earners

## Paid Sick Leave (PSL) or Paid Vacation Leave (PVL), for U.S. Wage Earners, by Age, 2017



Source: Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, AHRQ, Household Component of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2017.

- Access to paid sick leave is an employment benefit that can provide financial support to families during periods when health difficulties, which may lead to increases in out-of-pocket spending, might otherwise result in lost earnings.
- Older workers had more access to paid sick leave or vacation leave compared to younger workers aged 19-26.
- Workers aged 45-54 had more access to paid sick leave or vacation leave than any other group, including workers aged 55-64.

### More Information

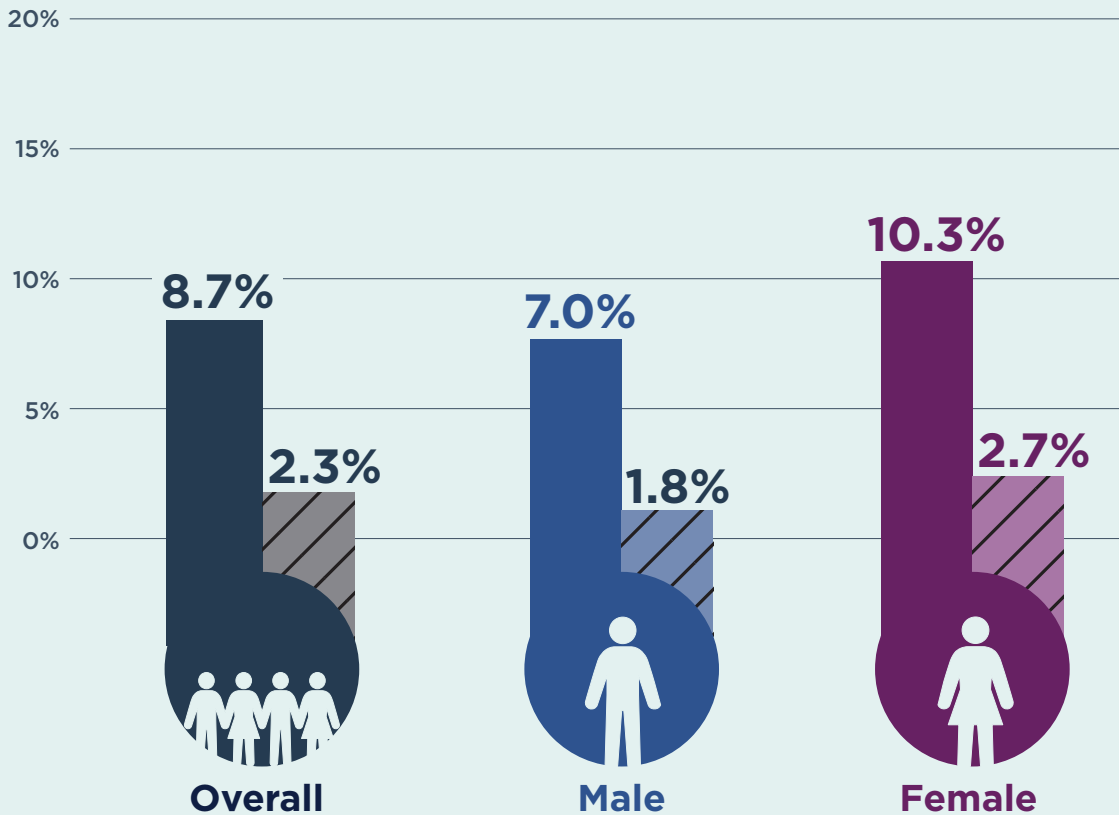


[Prevalence of Paid Sick Leave Among Wage Earners](#)



# What MEPS Tells Us: Opioid Use

**Average annual percentage of non-elderly adults who filled outpatient opioid prescriptions in 2018-2019, overall and by sex**



● ● Any Opioid Use (fill at least 1 prescription a year)  
▨ ▨ ▨ Frequent Opioid Use (fill 5 or more prescriptions a year)

Source: Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, AHRQ, Household Component of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2018-2019.

- › Opioids are medicines commonly used to **treat pain**.
- › In the U.S., **8.7% of people age 18-64** fill at least one opioid prescription a year. Less than 2.5% are more frequent users—they fill 5 or more prescriptions a year.
- › **Women** are more likely to use opioids in general, and to use them more often.

## More Information

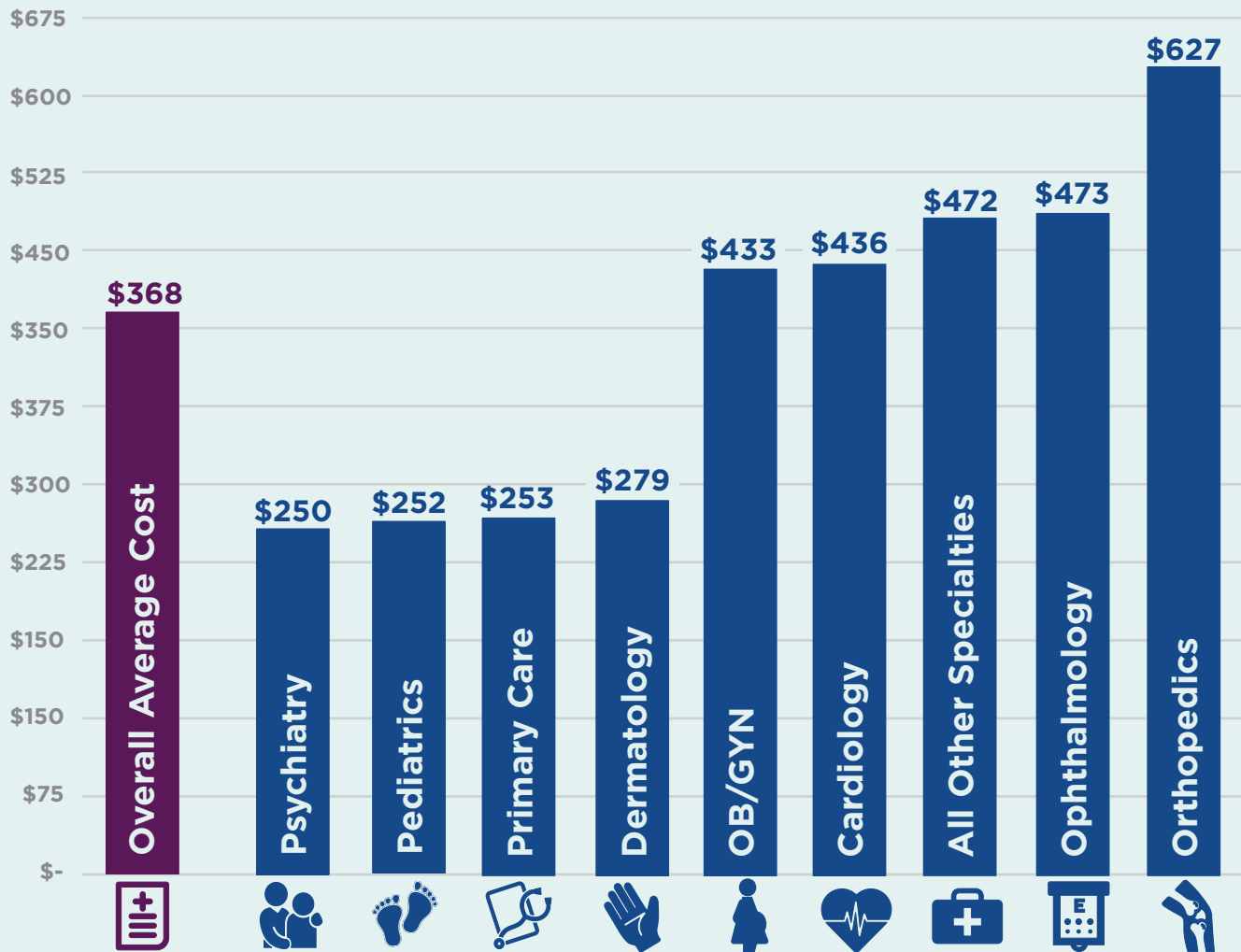


[Opioid Use Among Non-Elderly Adults](#)



# What MEPS Tells Us: The Cost of Doctor Visits by Specialty

Mean expenses per office-based physician visit by specialty, 2021



Source: Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, AHRQ, Household Component of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2021.

- › On average, a doctor's office visit in the U.S. costs **\$368**. That cost includes how much your insurance coverage—public or private—paid for, and how much you paid out of pocket.
- › The cost depends on the type of doctor you go to. As you can see here, there's a wide range.
- › Going to a pediatrician, psychiatrist, primary care, or dermatology provider costs less than average.
- › Going to a specialist like an ophthalmologist (eye doctor) or cardiologist (heart doctor) costs more than average.
- › Going to an orthopedist (doctors who treat bone injuries) costs the most—at an average of **\$627** per visit.

## More Information

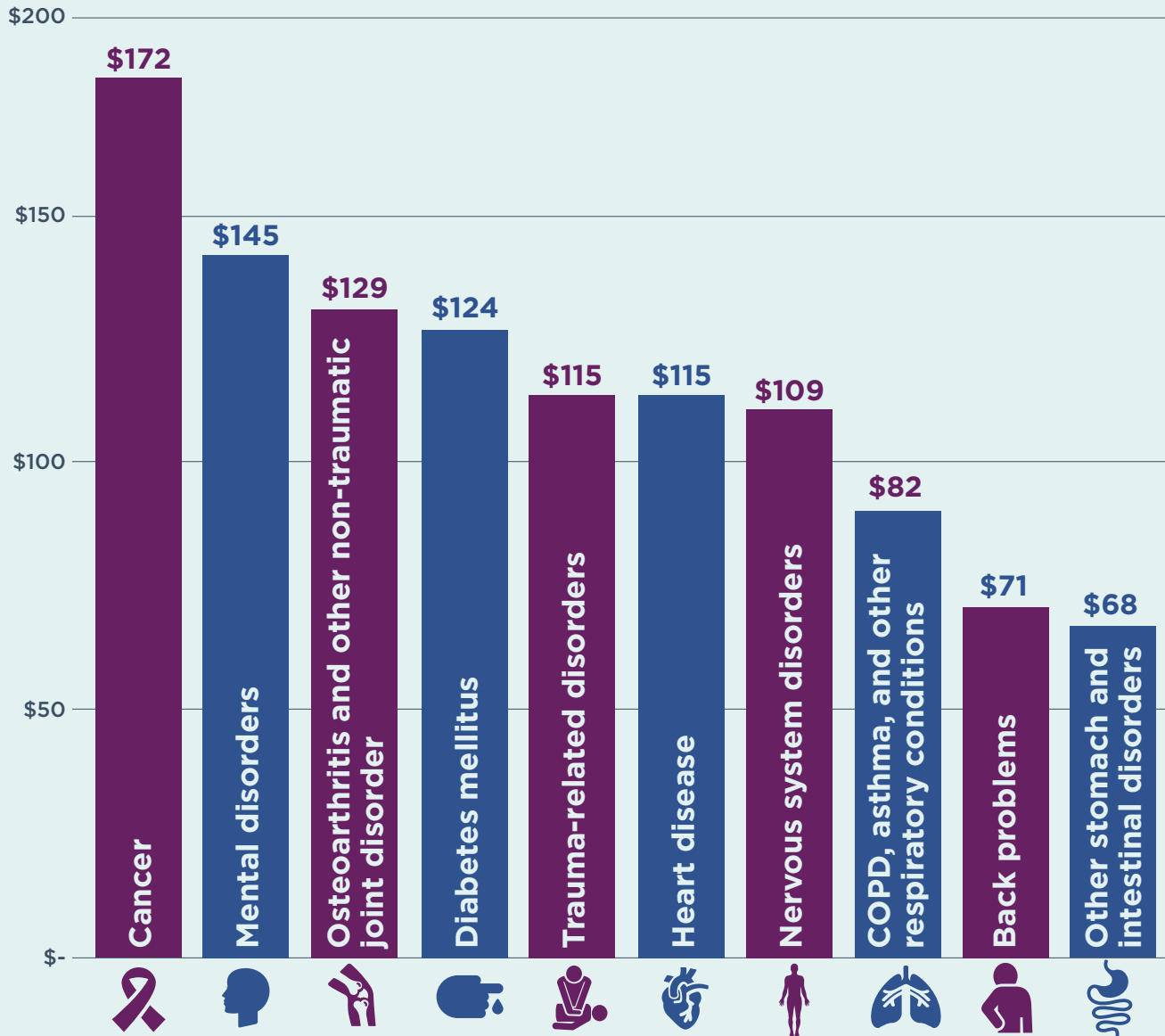


[2021 Office-Based Medical Provider Visits File](#)



# What MEPS Tells Us: Top Ten Most Costly Conditions Among Adults

Expenditures (in billions) for all visits/  
events for 10 most costly conditions, 2020



Source: Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, AHRQ, Household Component of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2020.

- ▶ In 2020, cancer, mental disorders, osteoarthritis and other joint disorders, and diabetes were among the top most costly conditions.
- ▶ The highest condition-related expenditure total was for the treatment of cancer (\$172 billion). The other conditions in order of expenditures were mental disorders (\$145 billion), osteoarthritis and other joint disorders (\$129 billion), and diabetes (\$124 billion).

## More Information

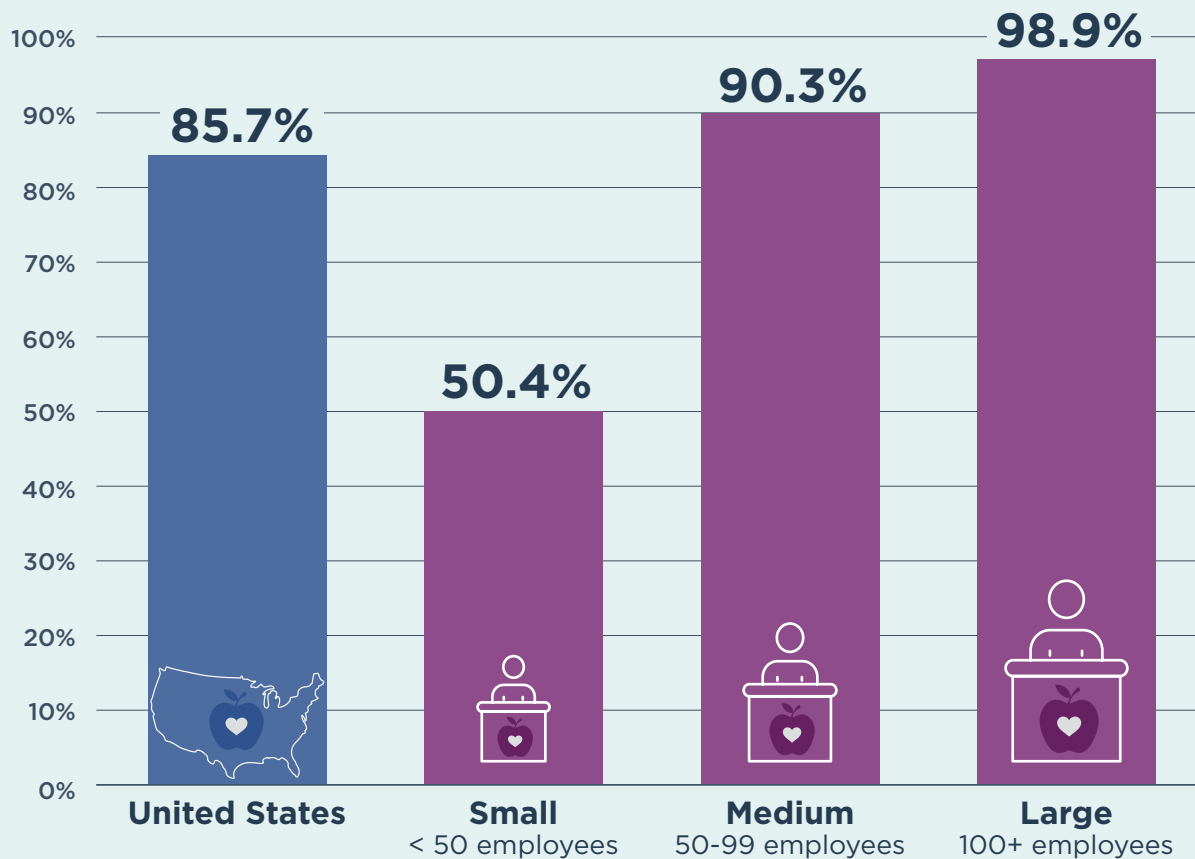


[2020 Medical Condition File and Event Files](#)



# What MEPS Tells Us: Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance

**Offer rate: Percentage of private-sector employees in establishments that offer health insurance, overall and by firm size, 2021**



Source: Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, AHRQ, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey-Insurance Component, private-sector establishments, 2008–2021.

- › Most people in the U.S.—**nearly 86%**—are offered health insurance by their employer. This number hasn't changed much in the last 10 years.
- › Large companies offer insurance to almost all their employees. This trend has also held steady since **2008**.
- › At small companies—with less than 50 employees—more than **60%** of employees in 2008 were offered health insurance. By **2021**, the number was down to **50%**.

## More Information



[Trends in Health Insurance  
at Private Employers](#)

