

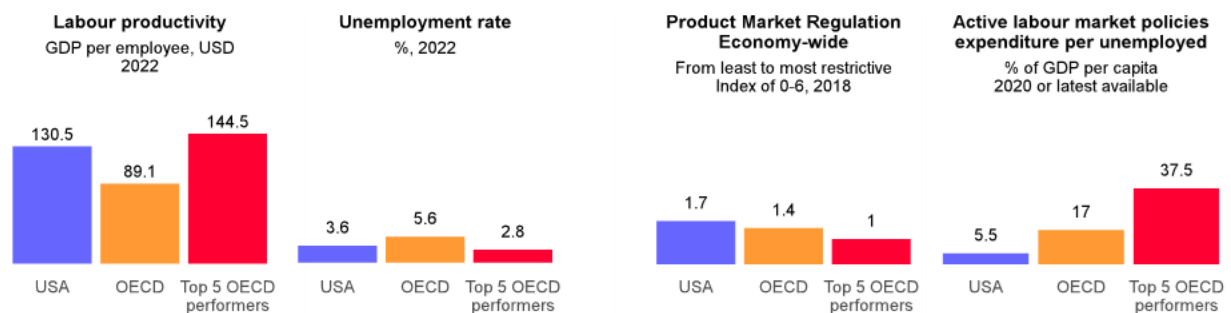


## Performance gaps

## Recommendations

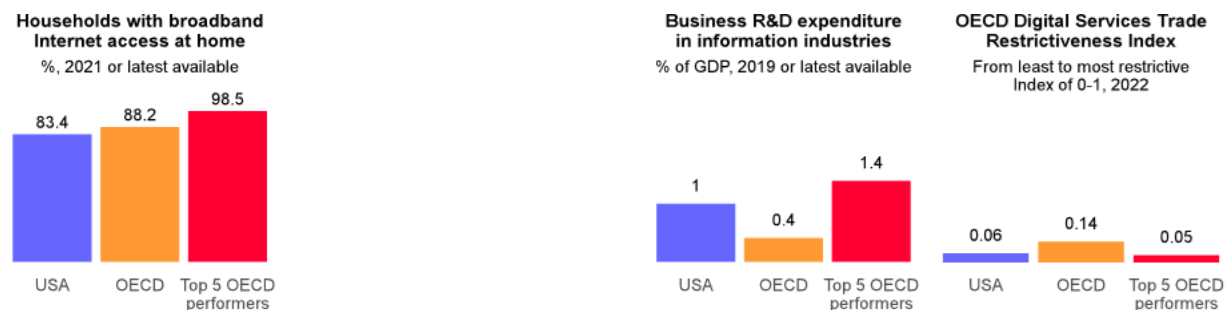
### Product and labour markets functioning

- Competition in labour markets is impeded by the frequent use of non-compete agreements and occupational licenses in areas other than those requiring licensing for public health and safety reasons. In addition, there is inconsistent treatment of occupational licenses across states. Some population groups are particularly exposed to excessive licensing requirements, such as individuals with a criminal record, and immigrants.
- Further encourage states to delicense occupations raising very limited concerns for public health and safety, and act against anticompetitive behaviour.
- Address excessive employment barriers that create obstacles for ethnic minorities and foreign nationals.
- Outlaw the use of non-competes except where employers can prove benefit to workers.



### Digital transition

- Public investment in broadband infrastructure is increasing, closing large coverage gaps in certain parts of the country. Digital infrastructure has important linkages to other sectors of the economy, but the United States does not make use of national cross-sectoral infrastructure plans.
- Continue to update and improve public digital infrastructure.
- Establish a dedicated federal institution tasked with ongoing cross-sectoral and cross-state advisory about infrastructure priorities and best practices.

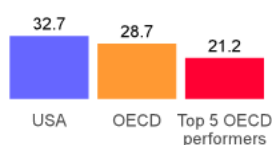


### Inclusiveness, social protection, and ageing

- The ratio of the minimum wage to the median wage is substantially lower than in other OECD countries.
- For those not working, expenditure on active labour market policies per unemployed is also relatively low. In addition, benefit recipients in many states experience significant delays in the processing of their unemployment claims.
- Increase the Federal minimum wage.
- Continue to modernise and streamline unemployment insurance systems, strengthening integration with job search assistance and training schemes.
- Raise public expenditure on active labour market policies, with a focus on job placement and cost-effective retraining policies.

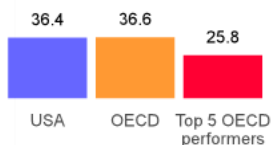
#### Mean poverty gap after taxes and transfers

Line at 60% of median disposable income  
2021 or latest available



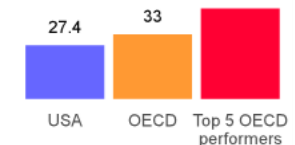
#### Impact of socioeconomic background in PISA reading score

%, 2018



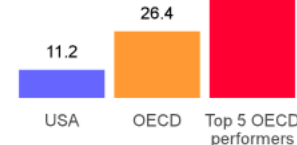
#### Strength of redistribution

Differences in Gini coefficients between market & disposable income relative to coef. on disposable income  
%, 2021 or latest available



#### Income levels provided by cash minimum-income benefits

% of median disposable income, 2021 or latest available

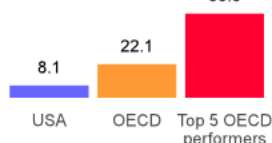


### Climate transition

- Total greenhouse gas emissions have steadily fallen since 2004, driven by a shift in the energy mix. Nevertheless, emissions intensity remains one of the highest in the OECD and needs to decline significantly to achieve emission reduction targets. The transportation and residential sectors collectively account for around 42% of total greenhouse gas emissions.
- Further expand existing weatherisation and retrofitting programmes to cover middle-income households.
- Provide fiscal incentives for states to update their building energy codes.
- Accelerate the tightening of fuel efficiency and tailpipe CO2 standards.

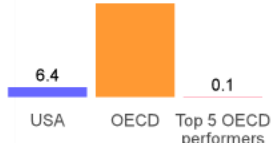
#### Share of renewables in the energy mix

%, Average over 2019-21 or latest available



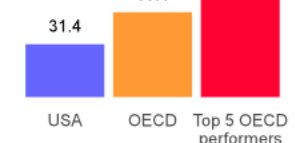
#### Share of population exposed to more than 10 µg/m3 of PM2.5

%, Average over 2017-19



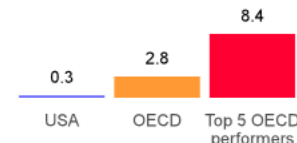
#### Carbon pricing score

%, at EUR 30 per tonne CO2, 2018



#### Environmentally-related government R&D budget

% of total government R&D 2021 or latest available

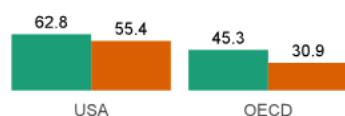


## Overall performance

### Economy

Thousands USD per capita  
2022 or latest available

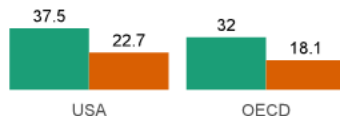
Gross Domestic Product  
Household gross adjusted disposable income



### Inequality and poverty

2021 or latest available

Gini coefficient after taxes and transfers (index of 0-100)  
Poverty rate, line at 60% of median disposable income (%)



### Environment and climate

1 unit of GDP, 2021

0.31 GHG emissions  
0.24 (OECD)

#### Welfare cost of premature deaths due to ambient particulate matter

% GDP equivalent, 2019





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Going for Growth

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