This paper is a preliminary investigation into the question of “American Exceptionalism and the Quality of Life in the United States.” For the purpose of this study, which compares the United States to 19 other wealthy democratic countries, American exceptionalism refers to the distinctive social, political, and economic character of the United States in comparison to other wealthy democracies. Specifically, it implies that the United States is something of an “outlier” -- that it tends to be located towards the extreme on various key dimensions that distinguish societies from one another. Note, by the way, that the claim is not that the United States is better or worse than other countries, but that it is different. Unlike some contemporary uses of the concept of “American exceptionalism,” this definition in no way implies American superiority.

In recent decades, however, the concept of American exceptionalism has come under increasing criticism from historians and social scientists. This is not the place to review these criticisms in detail, but I want to take a moment to note the key factor that has, as one historian put it, placed the concept of American exceptionalism in “ill repute”. According to the historian Dorothy Ross, the fundamental flaw of scholars who use the framework of American exceptionalism is that they “believe, against all odds, that inquiries into American uniqueness can be pursued apart from ideology.” The claim, in short, is that the idea of American exceptionalism is inherently ideological; more specifically, that it is part of what C. Wright called “the great American celebration.”

This interpretation of the political meaning of American exceptionalism is not without foundation and in fact has a very long pedigree dating back to 1630 when John Winthrop famously said, “For we must consider that we shall be as a city up on a hill.
The eyes of all people are upon us.” Other well-known usages of this conception of American exceptionalism include a speech given by John Fitzgerald Kennedy in January 1961, eleven days before his inauguration and Ronald Reagan’s Farewell Address, 28 years later, delivered on January 11, 1989. And in recent times, during the 2008 presidential election, Sarah Palin repeatedly referred to the United States as an “exceptional nation.”

To determine whether the United States is in fact an exceptional nation, we have gathered data on a variety of domains. The results are presented graphically and include sections on:

I. Political Economy (1-6)

II. Elements of American Exceptionalism

A. Religion (7-10)

B. Law (11-13)

C. Marriage, Family, and Sex (14-18)

III. American Exceptionalism and the Quality of Life: Some Problem Arenas

A. Incarceration and Homicide (19-20)

B. Health (21-24)

C. Paid Vacations (25)

IV. Arenas Where the United States is Functioning Well

A. GDP per Capita (26)

B. Research Universities (27)

C. Nobel Laureates (28)
V. The United States in the International System

A. Defense (29-30)

B. National Pride (31)

C. International Treaties (32-33)

Following the graphic presentation of statistical data, the paper concludes with a brief discussion. This section includes a summary of some of the main findings and identifies some key areas for future research.
Figure 1. Total General Government Expenditure as Percent of GDP (2005)

Source: OECD National Accounts, 2006
Figure 2. Public Social Expenditure as Percent of GDP (2003)

Source: OECD Factbook 2007, p 193
Figure 3. Economic Freedom Rankings (2007)

Figure 4. Union Membership (2003)

% of All Employed Wage and Salary Earners

Countries

*2002 Data
**2001 Data
Source: Jelle Visser, "Union membership statistics in 24 countries," Monthly Labor Review, January 2006, Table 3 (Page 45)
Figure 5. Income Inequality

Source: World Income Inequality Database 2005 V 2.0a http://www.wider.unu.edu/wiid/WIID2a.zip
Figure 6. Wealth Inequality

Figure 7. Percent of Population that Believes God is Very Important (2007)

Figure 8. Percent of Population that Attends Church Once a Week (2007)

Source: World Values Survey (2007) Question #V186
Figure 9. Percent of Population that Believes in Heaven (1999)

Figure 10. Percent of Population that Believes in Hell (1999)

Figure 11. Lawyers Per Capita

Source: Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe, American Bar Association, Japan Times, CIA’s World Factbook
Figure 12. Percent of National Legislature Comprised of Lawyers

Source: The American Legal System by Albert P. Melone and Allan Karnes
Figure 13. Tort Costs as Percent of GDP (2003)

Figure 14. Marriage Rate (2000)

http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/vital_statistics
Figure 15. Divorce Rate (2000)

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Figure 16. Teen Birth Rate (2000)

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Figure 17. Abortion Rate (1995)

Figure 18. Reported Cases of Gonorrhea (2000)

Figure 19. Incarceration Rates (2005)

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Source: International Comparisons of Criminal Justice Statistics 2001 by Gorden Barclay & Cynthia Tavares with Salley Kenny, Arsalaan Siddique & Emma Wilby Issue 12/03 24 October 2003
Figure 21. Overall Health Performance Ranking

Figure 22. Infant Mortality Rate

Source: US Census Bureau [http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ipc/idbagg]
Figure 23. Healthy Life Expectancy


Figure 25. Paid Annual Leave and Holidays by Working Days (2007)

http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/NoVacationNation_asofSeptember07.pdf
Figure 26. GDP Per Capita in Purchasing Power Parity (2006)

Source: Economist “Pocket World in Figures 2009,” based on 2006 data from the World Bank, CIA World Factbook, IMF, Taiwan Statistical Data Book and Economist Intelligence Unit
Figure 27. Number of Top Universities (2005)

http://ed.sjtu.edu.cn/rank/2005/ARWU2005_Top100.htm
Figure 28. Nobel Laureates by Country (1990-2009)

Source: Data compiled from the official website of the Nobel Prize Committee (http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/lists/all/)
Figure 29. Defense Expenditure as Percent of Total World Defense Expenditure

Figure 30. Defense Expenditure as Percent of GDP

Figure 31. Overall Rank of Countries on Domain-Specific National Pride

Figure 32. Number of Treaties Signed Out of 25 Important International Treaties

Source: “Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the UN Secretary-General.”
Figure 33. Number of Treaties Signed Out of 25 Important International Treaties Without Qualifying Clauses

Source: “Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the UN Secretary-General.”
Discussion

From the patterns visible in the tables, several conclusions seem in order:

1. That the United States, compared to 19 other wealthy democratic countries, remains an “exceptional” nation in many fundamental ways.

2. That the United States is among the lowest ranking countries on a number of standard measures of well-being, including health, incarceration, and family stability.

3. That the American social order has a number of strikingly distinctive features, including high levels of religiosity, an unusually prominent role for lawyers and the law, and exceptionally high levels of national pride.

4. That the United States occupies a distinct and, in many ways, unique role in international relations; of the 20 countries under examination, the United States has signed by far the fewest of the 25 international treaties designated by the United Nations of particular import.

5. That the United States, despite its low ranking on many measures of social well-being, exhibits great strength in some critical areas, including scientific innovation and the quality of its research universities.

With research on how to measure social well-being and quality of life a dynamic and growing field, now is a promising time to rethink our conception of what constitutes a healthy and well-functioning society and what types of institutional arrangements best serve human needs. Key questions for future research include the roots of American exceptionalism and the consequences of the distinctive social and economic order of the
United States for its inhabitants. One hypothesis that definitely warrants further
investigation is whether some of the very qualities that make the United States
exceptional – the relatively weak role of the state, the powerful and relatively unregulated
role of the market, and a political system carefully designed to make major state-
sponsored social change difficult – may also be causally connected to the generally weak
performance of the United States on measures of social well-being and quality of life.
Bibliography for IRLE Charts

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