

THE ARIZONA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, INC. **HOUSE OF DELEGATES**

NO. 11-21 DATE: 02/01/20021

Eve Shapiro, MD; Michael Hamant, MD; & Timothy Fagan, MD **INTRODUCED BY:**

SUBJECT: Support for Universal Access to Care

1	Whereas, 28.5 million Americans lacked health insurance in 2017, and
2 3 4	Whereas, compared to ten other high-income countries, the U.S. ranks last in health care affordability, and has the highest rate of infant mortality and mortality amenable to health care, and
5 6 7 8	Whereas, employer-sponsored health plans are increasingly unaffordable for workers since 85% of these plans include an annual deductible and the average deductible was \$1,573 for single coverage in 2018, and
9 10 11	Whereas, in 2017 the U.S. spent \$3.7 trillion on health care, or 17.9% of GDP, twice as much per capita or health care as the average of wealthy nations that provide universal coverage, and
12 13 14 15	Whereas, illness and medical bills contribute to 66.5% of all bankruptcies, a figure that is virtually unchanged since before the passage of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and 530,000 families suffer bankruptcies each year that are linked to illness or medical bills (6), and
16 17 18 19	Whereas, overhead consumes 12.2% of private insurance premiums, while the overhead of fee-for-service Medicare is less than 2%, and
20 21 22	Whereas, providers are forced to spend tens of billions more dealing with insurers' billing and documentation requirements, bringing total administrative costs to 31% of U.S. health spending, compared to 16.7% in Canada (10), and
23 24 25	Whereas, the U.S. could save over \$500 billion annually on administrative costs with a single-payer system, and
26 27 28 29	Whereas, billing-driven documentation that contributes to physician burnout would be greatly reduced under a single-payer reform, and
30 31 32	Whereas, the savings from slashing bureaucracy would be enough to cover all of the uninsured and eliminate cost sharing for everyone else, and
33 34 35	Whereas, a single-payer system could control costs through proven-effective mechanisms such as global budgets for hospitals and negotiated drug prices, thereby making health care financing sustainable, and
36 37	Whereas, a single-payer reform will reduce malpractice lawsuits and insurance costs because injured patients won't have to sue for coverage of future medical expenses, and



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1 2 Whereas, a single-payer system would facilitate health planning, directing capital funds to build and 3 expand health facilities where they are needed, rather than being driven by the dictates of the market, 4 5 6 Whereas, a single-payer reform will dramatically reduce, although not eliminate, health disparities. The 7 passage of Medicare in 1965 led to the rapid desegregation of 99.6% of U.S. hospitals, and 8 9 Whereas, a single-payer system will allow patients to freely choose their doctors, gives physicians a 10 choice of practice setting, and protect the doctor patient relationship, and 11 Whereas, there will be single-payer legislation introduced in both houses of Congress in January 2021 12 13 under the name Medicare for All; therefore, be it 14 15 Resolved, that ArMA express its support for universal access to comprehensive, affordable, high-quality 16 health care through a single-payer national health program, including single-payer legislation at the state 17 level.