

Summary

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Comparison of the U.S. and Australia Healthcare Systems

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Comparison of the U.S. and Australia Healthcare Systems

Healthcare Coverage and Quality

Health care in the United States is offered via a combination of public and private health coverage-Medicaid and Medicare. The country offers a unique health system as compared to industrialized countries. It has no universal or uniform health care coverage and has recently enacted legislation mandating healthcare coverage for everyone. The health care system can be described as a hybrid system rather than national health care or a single-payer national health insurance system. The health system is a mix of private and public, non-profit and for-profit insurers and health care providers. The country's federal government offers funding for the national Medicare system for adults aged 60 years and above as well as people having disabilities. Further, the private insurance that dominates the country is offered by employers. Both private and public insurers set their benefits packages as well as cost-sharing structures in accordance with state and federal regulations.

On the other side, the Australian health care system is mainly funded by Medicare which is the country's health insurance scheme. The health care system is jointly controlled and run by all levels of the country's government, including the state, federal, local and territorial. Everyone residing in the county has access to Medicare which subsidizes a minimum set amount for most of the healthcare services. Besides, Medicare offers 75% of the total costs incurred in all the private hospitals. As such, the Medicare and public hospital system provide low cost to free access to health care services for all Australians. It is believed to be one of the best health care systems in the world, providing safe and quality affordable healthcare. The leading providers of the services

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Three successive sentences begin wit...: **The**

Web Content: <https://factly.in/data-where-does-india-sta...>

Passive voice: **country is offered by**

Web Content: <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/inter...>

Passive voice: **system is mainly funded by**

Passive voice: **system is jointly controll...**

Agreement error: **residing**

Passive voice: **is believed to be**

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include primary care services delivered by general practitioners (GPs), allied health workers, medical specialists, and nurses.

Input Resources and Service Levels

In the United States, over the past 100 years, interest in good personal and public health has resulted in various forms of health insurance. Millions of people in the country continue to lack health insurance or avenues to access health care resources. Similarly, the costs associated have drastically increased due to advancements in technology and the introduction of new drugs. The resource allocation strategies occur at three levels in both counties. The highest level is the policy level, where societies determine the allocation process through health plans, legislation, and government funding mandate.

At the organization level, allocation decisions are conducted by use of clinical guidelines and protocols. Triage protocols are essentials in maximizing the use of limited resources. Finally, the micro allocation is where physicians decide on patient treatment in the absence of distribution strategies. In Australia, the input includes capital, labor, and intermediate goods and services. They are combined to form quality services in the country. The human resources are physicians and nurses that are availed in major and minor healthcare service points throughout the country. In both countries, physician, nurse, and hospital bed density are associated with high quality in private and public hospitals.

Spelling mistake: **GPs** → **GPS**

Passive voice: **decisions are conducted by**

Healthcare as a Proportion of GDP

In 2019, the United States health care spending has grown by 4.6%, which resulted in a record of \$3.8 trillion or \$11,582 per head. The health care system accounted for 17.7% of the

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share of the country's Gross Domestic Product. In 2020, developments showed that the government spends 18 percent of its gross domestic product on health care. As such, the country currently records the highest health care spending based on Gross Domestic Product as compared to other developed countries. In Australia, throughout 2016 and 2017, the country spent approximately \$181 billion on health: 41% by the government, 27% by both territory and state government, 17% by individuals, 9% by private health insurers, and 6% by non-governmental organizations. The overall spending recorded was about 10% of gross domestic product. Currently, the expenditure on health care is 9.27% in proportion to Gross Domestic Product.

Equity and Access

The United States produces the lack of want or need by most people to create equity. Equity is seen as non-existent within the country's health care model and admitted to my health care service managers. (Schokkaert et al., 2019). Equity absence is regarded as a result of the ideology of the people of the United States. The ideology is based on independence relation, associated with monetary success. Throughout the system, the association between healthcare and employment is evident. Thus, Americans believe that each individual should take care of themselves when it comes to healthcare by access to well-paid jobs and, therefore, quality insurance. The United States government promotes self-reliance values throughout the country. In Australia, equity concerning the health care context is of greater ideological value (Yusuf & Leeder, 2019). No matter the level of income, ethnicity, or social status, adequate healthcare policy applies to all citizens. This is opposed to the United States concept of equity. Recently, the Australian government has modified its support for the public sector and advocated for the privatization of healthcare to deal with their current system efficiency. The change has raised controversies among Australians in union with their values surrounding the equity of health care.

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currently: currently → now

currently: Currently → Now

Spelling mistake: Schokkaert

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Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is one of the common markers of health used by the World Health Organization. Life expectancy provides an estimate of the health of a country's population. If a population is healthy, there is more probability for a single, live-born individual to live. Throughout 1960-2015, Australia has recorded a higher life expectancy at birth than the United States for both males and females (Reynolds and Avendano, 2018). In 2020, life expectancy in

Duplicated ph...: Life Expectan... → Life Expectan...

the U.S was 77.8 years, while in Australia, it was 83.7. They both have a substantial improvement throughout the 1960s to 2019—lifespan for adults and child maternal and child mortality. The differences in health between the two nations can be related to social spending policies. It includes spending on healthcare and spending on programs that enhance the social determinants that contribute to health. Spending on such programs is regarded as a determinant in improving health measures. Nonetheless, healthcare spending does not correlate with a health outcome in this comparison. In 2005, The United States spent more on healthcare than other OECD nations such as Australia. As such, the difference in health that determines life expectancy is determined by social spending.

Australia Healthcare Outcome

Australia has been able to achieve quality health outcomes over the years. Its life expectancy has dramatically increased, which has been due to the higher quality of health in the country. The country has been able to achieve this with low spending on health as compared to other developed countries. Shared responsibilities among the states and territorial have been a pivotal determinant. The various activities responsible for quality healthcare outcomes include preventative services that include cancer screening under the national Bowel Cancer Screening



Passive voice: expectancy is determined b...

Program, palliative care and public hospitals funding, national health reforms, and quick responses to national health emergencies. As such, the country offers the best healthcare system in the world.

References

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