Healthcare Statistics and Research

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1. Define the term statistic.

Statistics can be defined as a division of calculation that deals with the analysis, gathering, clarification, and classification of arithmetic facts from probability inferences. Its used to interpret aggregates of data which can be colossal to analyze in terms of a single classification, and thus, therefore, gets observed through a more regular and predictable manner. This statistical data cannot be observed or analyzed through any irregular means and can be adequately calculated through mathematical tools and methods. There are two types of statistics, one is called inferential statistics, and the other is called the descriptive statistics.

1. Define what is meant by health care statistics.

Healthcare measurements can be referred to as a set of data which is qualitative and accumulates probability theory and hypothesis testing. It estimates mortality and morbidity rates through assessing empirical data which links with other risk factors and health systems. The classification of health statistic itself defines a set of methods which include the whole qualitative and anecdotal data mentioned above into different health systems. This dissemination of health statistics is the constitution for every health care administrator and requires a broad range of key roles which deals with health advocacy, monitoring, and technical health assistance (Pett, 2015).

1. Identify at least 5 users of health care statistics at the local, state, and national levels (e.g., CMS hospital system)
2. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, PHS
3. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, PHS
4. Health Resources and Services Administrations, PHS
5. Health Care Financing Administration, DHHS
6. National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disease, NIH, PHS
7. Explain how the users you identified utilize health care statistics; that is, what is the purpose of collecting and reviewing these data?

All the users I recognized similarly utilize wellbeing indicators, fortunately. Health care statistics require amassing and allocating statistics through the health care coordination. It consists of a assorted set of private and public data that includes medical surveys, billing records, medical history, and administrative enrollments (Gleeson et al. 2016). These tasks are frequently accompanied by hospital personnel such as physicians, health care professionals, CHC’s and so. Health care statistics allow the aforementioned users to keep all the information of patient under one unified health care system which can be easy for data flow and access. Thus, that is the very perseverance of gathering and rereading these data.

1. What are the sources that can be used to obtain health care statistics?

The sources used to attain health care measurements by these users can be identified as population surveys, vital statistics, administrative records, surveys o providers, and registers of diseases. Each source contains enough data collection of medical records of all patients in institutions while providing a distinct view of health. It includes the patient's conditions, consequences from patient surgeries or operations, and other service goals catered by the health care organizations. Each source compiles different sets of information such as the administrative record manages and gathers outpatient clinics perspectives and hospital stays. These are the foundations which can be used to attain from the health care indicators.

1. Why is it important to study statistics in the health care setting?

Statistics are important in the health care setting mostly because it enables all users to keep track of patient data under a single unified system. It also guides decision makers to carry measurements based on the character profile and history. It focuses and emphasizes health care utilization which benefits consumer market characteristics and other demographics (Chen et al. 2016). It also focuses on resource allocation, mostly for scarce medical resources. Statistical information is invaluable as it can quickly determine what type of services and goods to produce for the effective population. Moreover, it includes needs assessment and quality improvement. It focuses on standards of service, community needs, and quality improvement.

**References**

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