Health Statistics

1. As a child grows, child insurance increases. With Child Insurance, parents cover their child's post-natal home check through toddler and teenage years, right up to the threshold of adulthood.
2. For any service it is very important who exactly provides it. Insurance is no exception. Medical insurance, even with very attractive conditions, can be useless if the company poorly fulfills its obligations.
3. Therefore, it is advised to evaluate not only the conditions of the program, but also the reputation of the company from which you plan to buy a medical policy.
4. Donna , Margaret, Kathleen Joanna and Christopher ‘s study looks at the prevalence of three types of insurance coverage.
5. It measures the prevalence of different types of health insurance coverage and the percent of coverage in different age groups and how changes in coverage is statistically significant.
6. While there is sufficient data presented to calculate risk ratio, the paper doesn’t explicitly provide this calculation
7. According to study, high-quality medical insurance is an opportunity to get an appointment with the best specialized doctors in different medical institutions.
8. Among 2010 and 2016, different age groups practiced declines in insurance, with some year-to-year evaluations attainment statistical significance, mainly in 2014 and 2015.
9. The child's health and livelihood insurance is granted on the basis of the child's own health report.
10. It is observed in study that few age-group variances in general tendencies in coverage and availability , the study analysis exposes an age-gradient form, with incrementally bad coverage and high rates for children, teenagers and young adults.
11. The problem arises with low income group (app. 40%)and people living in South have limited Medicaid and reforms need to be done for low income groups and some geographical conditions.

References

Spencer, D. L., McManus, M., Call, K. T., Turner, J., Harwood, C., White, P., & Alarcon, G.

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