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Week 6 Discussion Post

Collecting and analyzing statistics in healthcare is vital in meeting different populations' needs. In some instances, the mean differences between two or more groups would be needed. An example is when determining the number of people affected by COVID 19 in the nation. The higher the number of people infected, the more the medical interventions such as education and counseling are needed. Healthcare sectors would determine the mean differences to understand the extent and thus, the specific needs for the different populations. When the mean difference between states is little, the facilities will implement similar strategies, but when it is large, it means one community demands more attention than the other in controlling the disease's spread. To get the difference, mean is first calculated, where the total number of individuals infected is divided by the total population in the region (Koo & Li, 2016). If the research involves four neighboring states, the mean of each area is determined. The difference between them is calculated to determine if they are similar or different.

Consequently, the mean difference would be used when allocating finances in the healthcare sector to help curb the issue. The finance department in the state and national government does not provide money equally when fighting illnesses. It is the case because the factors resulting in the disease affect populations differently. For example, the pandemic affected the urban areas more than the rural due to close interactions. In allocating money, the department would need the mean difference between states to understand the needs of the people. For example, where the difference is significant, it means the pandemic has affected certain areas more. As a result, the resources provided to control the disease in those areas would be more. In short, the difference helps the sector give quality needs to populations as the actual number to be supported is determined. The resources are neither inadequate nor

excess. Besides, the comparisons help understand the effects of the illness at states and the national level.

Reference

Koo, T. K., & Li, M. Y. (2016). A guideline of selecting and reporting intraclass correlation coefficients for reliability research. *Journal of chiropractic medicine*, 15(2), 155-163.

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