

Research (research methods of sociology)

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Census Health Insurance Report Analysis The units of analysis or demographics that are present in the Census Reports online are: coverage by race and Hispanic origin, age, nativity, economic status, work experience, disability status, children's health insurance coverage, region and residence. All children who are uninsured form 9. 4% of the whole population. 13. 8% of children in poverty are not insured. Demographics by household income indicate the following: households that earn less than\$25, 000 have 13. 6% of its population uninsured. Households that earn \$25, 000- \$49, 999 form 13%, \$50, 000 to \$74, 999 form 10. 2%, \$ 75, 000 form 4. 7% of the uninsured population respectively (DeNavas-Walt, Proctor, and Smith 27). Demographics by age show that 8. 5% of the children under the age of 6 years are not insured. 9. 1% of children between 6-11 years are not insured and 10. 6% of the children between 12 to 17 years are not insured for health. Analysis by race shows that 6. 8% of the Whites, not Hispanics, 10. 2% of the Blacks, 9. 1% of the Asians and 15. 1% of the Hispanics (any race) are uninsured respectively. Analysis by nativity points out that 8. 8% of the native-born, 12. 5% of the naturalized citizen, and 29. 2% of the Non-citizens are not insured respectively (DeNavas-Walt, Proctor, and Smith 27). Most of these findings coincide with the knowledge I found through personal inquiry and personal understanding while others do not coincide with it. There are more children in poverty who are not insured in America. 13. 8% is very low. This percentage may be approximately 30% while those of all children may be approximately 15%. The analysis based on the household income is very true. The more a family earns, the more it is likely to insure its members in the health program. The analysis by age is also true. The

more a child grows, parents are more likely to insure her or him. Insurance by race is also on spot. Hispanics (any race) are skeptical of health insurance programs in America. Whites tend to insure more than other races. Asians and blacks follow respectively. Findings based on citizenships are also true. Non-citizens fear insuring themselves. They are also skeptical of the country's health program that mostly favors the natives. Most native-born Americans insure themselves in the health program. Naturalized citizens are also more likely to insure themselves more than the non-citizens.

In conclusion, most of the findings in the Census Report Online are true with an exception based on poverty levels. Many people in America are poor. They can not insure themselves in the health insurance program.

Work Cited

DeNavas-Walt, Carmen, Proctor Bernadette D., and Smith Jessica C. Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance coverage in the United States: 2011. United States Census Bureau, September 2012. Web. 17 September 2012.