



Government Health Insurance Schemes and Maternal Mortality Rates in Sub-Saharan Africa: Comparative Analysis in Egypt,

Ahmed El-Hussein^{1,2}, Sami Al-Mansour^{3,4}, Amira Sayed⁵, Hala Abdelsalam^{4,6}

¹ Department of Research, Assiut University

² Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT)

³ Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT)

⁴ Tanta University

⁵ Department of Advanced Studies, Mansoura University

⁶ Mansoura University

Published: 08 March 2006 | **Received:** 20 October 2005 | **Accepted:** 25 January 2006

Correspondence: aelhussein@aol.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18836974](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18836974)

Author notes

Ahmed El-Hussein is affiliated with Department of Research, Assiut University and focuses on Business research in Africa.

Sami Al-Mansour is affiliated with Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT) and focuses on Business research in Africa.

Amira Sayed is affiliated with Department of Advanced Studies, Mansoura University and focuses on Business research in Africa.

Hala Abdelsalam is affiliated with Mansoura University and focuses on Business research in Africa.

Abstract

Government health insurance schemes have emerged as a critical policy intervention in addressing maternal mortality rates (MMR), particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa where healthcare access is often limited. A comparative analysis was conducted using secondary data from the World Health Organisation and national health records over a five-year period. The study employed statistical methods to assess the relationship between government health insurance coverage and MMR trends in Egypt. The findings indicate that increased access to government-funded health insurance significantly reduced maternal mortality rates by approximately 20% within the studied timeframe, highlighting the potential of these schemes as effective public health interventions. This study underscores the importance of comprehensive healthcare coverage in reducing MMR and suggests that governments should prioritise expanding such programmes to improve maternal health outcomes. Policy recommendations include increasing funding for government health insurance initiatives and integrating them into broader national health strategies, particularly in resource-limited settings like Sub-Saharan Africa.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, maternal mortality, health insurance, healthcare access, epidemiology, public policy, outcome evaluation*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge