What do healthcare data tell us?

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Our goal and methodology

Assess the efficiency of public investment in health care in developed countries:

 collect relevant indexes about the development of health care in a set of chosen countries





Indexes:

Current health expenditure (% of GDP)

Hospital beds (per 1000 people)

Physicians (per 1000 people)

Life expectancy (years)

Countries:

- France
- Germany
- Denmark
- Spain
- Italy
- Greece
- Great Britain
- USA
- Japan
- South Korea



```
import wbgapi as wb
  import pandas as pd
  import requests
  series=wb.series.info(q='health')
  series
                 id
                                                                                                                                                 value
SG.DMK.ALLD.FN.ZS
                               Women participating in the three decisions (own health care, major household purchases, and visiting family) (% of women age 15-49)
                    Women making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (% of women age 15-49)
  SH MED CMHW P3
                                                                                                              Community health workers (per 1,000 people)
   SH.STA.BRTC.ZS
                                                                                                           Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)
  SH.UHC.NOP1.CG
                                                      Increase in poverty gap at 1.90(2011 PPP) poverty line due to out-of-pocket health care expenditure (USD)
```

Our coding: Pandas

health_expenditure=wb.data.DataFrame('SH.XPD.CHEX.GD.ZS',['FRA','DEU','GBR','ITA','ESP','GRC','USA','KOR','JPN','DNK'],mrv=5)

health_expenditure['mean'] = health_expenditure.iloc[:, 0:4].mean(axis=1) health_exp_mean=health_expenditure.drop(columns=columns_to_drop)

Our coding: SQL queries

CREATE DATABASE healthcare:

USE healthcare:

CREATE TABLE life_exp_mean(country CHAR(3) **PRIMARY KEY**, life_expectancy FLOAT); [repeat for all indicators]

then create a table with all indicators:

CREATE TABLE all_indicators **SELECT** life_exp_mean.country, life_exp_mean.average **AS** life_expectancy, [repeat for all indicators]

LEFT JOIN ON country codes

then normalization:

CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE summary SELECT min(life_expectancy) min_life, max(life_expectancy) max_life, min(hospital_beds) min_hospital_beds, max(hospital_beds) max_hospital_beds, min(health_expenditure) min_health_exp, max(health_expenditure) max_health_exp, min(physicians) min_physicians, max(physicians) max_physicians FROM all indicators:

ALTER TABLE all_indicators ADD COLUMN life_expectancy_normal FLOAT GENERATED ALWAYS AS ((life_expectancy-min_life)/(max_life-min_life)) STORED;

Final table obtained by SQL queries

country	life_expectancy	hospital_beds	health_expenditure	physicians	comp_index
JPN	84.0224	13.0775	10.7033	2.44555	2.39845
FRA	82.5488	6.02	11.3594	6.4926	2.25503
ITA	83.0201	3.1725	8.73376	7.87122	2.04873
DEU	80.8793	8.06333	11.2998	4.21925	1.72451
KOR	82.3884	12.0725	7.05447	2.33052	1.60316
GRC	81.375	4.215	8.11297	6.15125	1.4695
ESP	83.2189	2.9725	9.00646	3.88503	1.3752
GBR	81.1561	2.555	9.87139	5.5453	1.3442
USA	78.6018	2.81333	16.7153	2.6036	1.07499
DNK	80.903	2.5425	10.1205	4.07317	1.05642

According to the results obtained, the Japanese healthcare system is the best in the world with a value of 2.40, followed by France in second position with a value of 2.26, and Italy in the third one with a value of 2.05. While the USA and Denmark are the worse in the ranking.