

# Health Spending Analysis

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```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = FALSE)
```

In this study, I plan to analyze the health expenditure per person across countries and how it has evolved during the last years. Moreover, I will also evaluate this spending by comparing the expenditure by continent.

```
library(ggplot2)
library(tidyr)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyverse)
library(ggforce)
library(patchwork)
library(knitr)
```

```
#Load the data
health <- read.csv('total_health_spending_per_person_us.csv')
```

```
head(health)
```

```
##      country  X1995  X1996  X1997  X1998  X1999  X2000  X2001  X2002  X2003
## 1 Afghanistan    NA     NA     NA     NA     NA     NA     NA    14.8    18.3
## 2      Angola   15.6   11.3   13.5    9.1    8.82   15.8   21.4   18.1   23.9
## 3      Albania   27.9   43.0   36.1   47.1   65.00   75.2   79.9   90.3  113.0
## 4      Andorra 1390.0 1510.0 1460.0 1860.0 1430.00 1330.0 1290.0 1490.0 1890.0
## 5          UAE   738.0   731.0   751.0   839.0   847.00   885.0   815.0   917.0   968.0
## 6      Argentina 615.0   619.0   686.0   706.0   726.00   709.0   678.0   225.0   283.0
##      X2004  X2005  X2006  X2007  X2008  X2009  X2010
## 1    20.7    21.9    23.8    28.8    31.8    33.7    37.7
## 2    25.9    36.4    64.1    85.3   149.0   201.0   123.0
## 3   161.0   178.0   192.0   232.0   275.0   260.0   241.0
## 4  2190.0  2360.0  2630.0  3010.0  3390.0  3360.0  3100.0
## 5   995.0  1030.0  1110.0  1200.0  1530.0  1700.0  1450.0
## 6   332.0   400.0   464.0   562.0   699.0   734.0   742.0
```

```
health_long <- health %>%
  pivot_longer(
    cols = starts_with("X"), # Select columns that start with 'X'
    names_to = "Year",        # Name of the new 'Year' column
    names_prefix = "X",       # Remove the 'X' prefix from the column names
    values_to = "Spending"    # Name of the new 'Spending' column
  )
```

```
head(health_long)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   country      Year Spending
##   <chr>        <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan 1995      NA
## 2 Afghanistan 1996      NA
## 3 Afghanistan 1997      NA
## 4 Afghanistan 1998      NA
## 5 Afghanistan 1999      NA
## 6 Afghanistan 2000      NA
```

Now, I will plot the evolution of health spending by country from 1995 to 2010.

```
# Assuming health_long is your data frame
countries <- unique(health_long$country)
pages <- ceiling(length(countries) / 4) # ceiling(): Rounds up to the nearest whole number, ensuring t

country_plots <- list()

for (page in 1:pages) {
  start_index <- 1 + 4 * (page - 1)
  end_index <- min(4 * page, length(countries)) # start_index and end_index: Calculate the range of ind

  subset_countries <- countries[start_index:end_index]

  subset_data <- health_long %>%
    filter(country %in% subset_countries)

  plot1 <- ggplot(data = subset_data, aes(x = Year, y = Spending)) +
    geom_line() +
    geom_point() +
    facet_wrap(~ country, scales = "free") +
    labs(title = paste("Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page", page, ")"),
         x = "Year", y = "Spending (US dollars)") +
    theme_minimal() +
    theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))

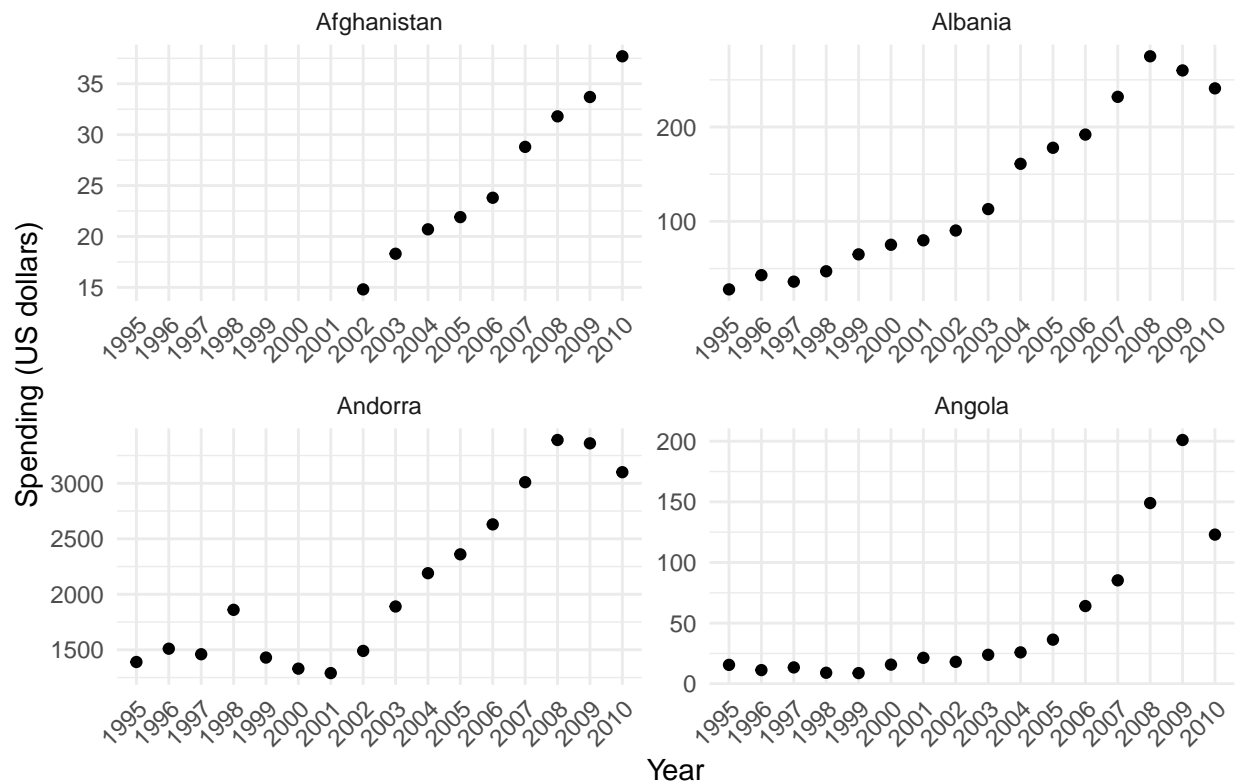
  country_plots[[page]] <- plot1
}

# Convert plots to grobs
plot_grobs1 <- lapply(country_plots, function(plot1) ggplot2::ggplotGrob(plot1))

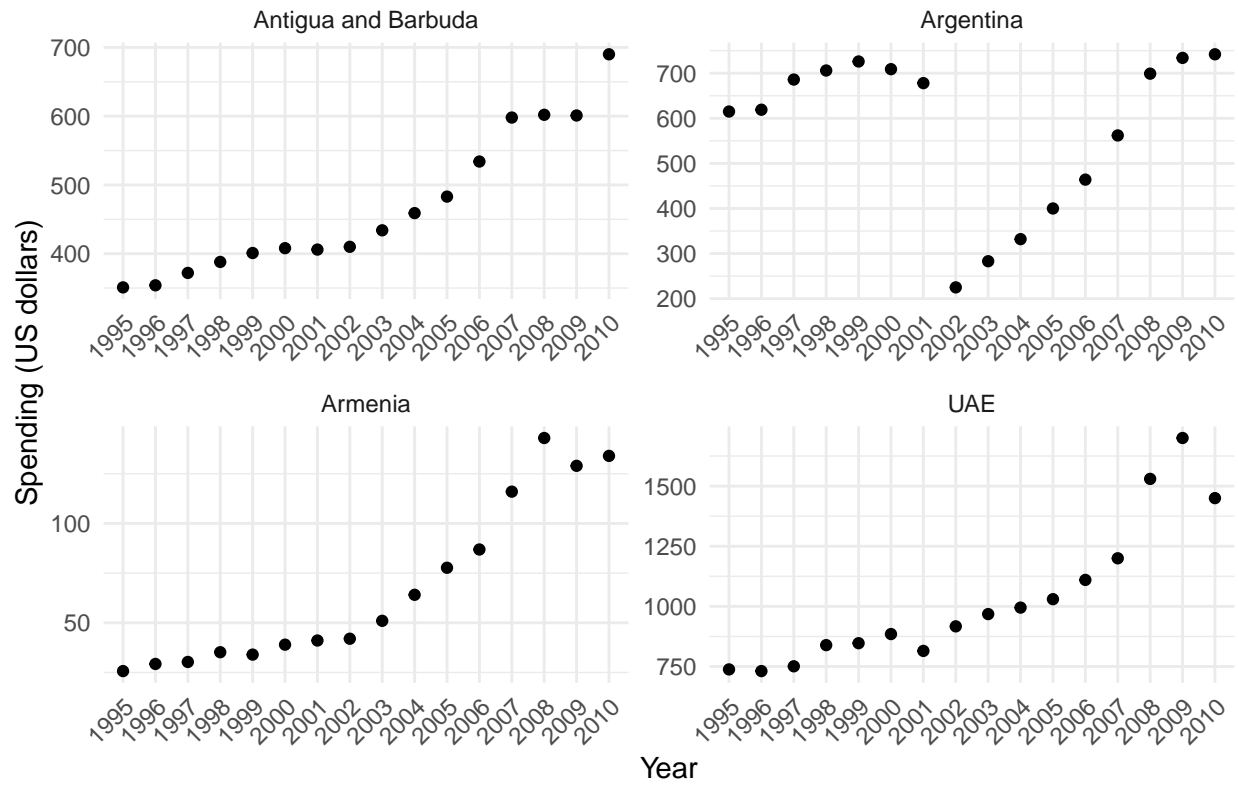
# Arrange plots into pages
plot_pages_arranged1 <- wrap_plots(plot_grobs1, ncol = 2) # 2 plots per row

# Print each page
for (i in seq_along(plot_pages_arranged1)) {
  print(plot_pages_arranged1[[i]])
}
```

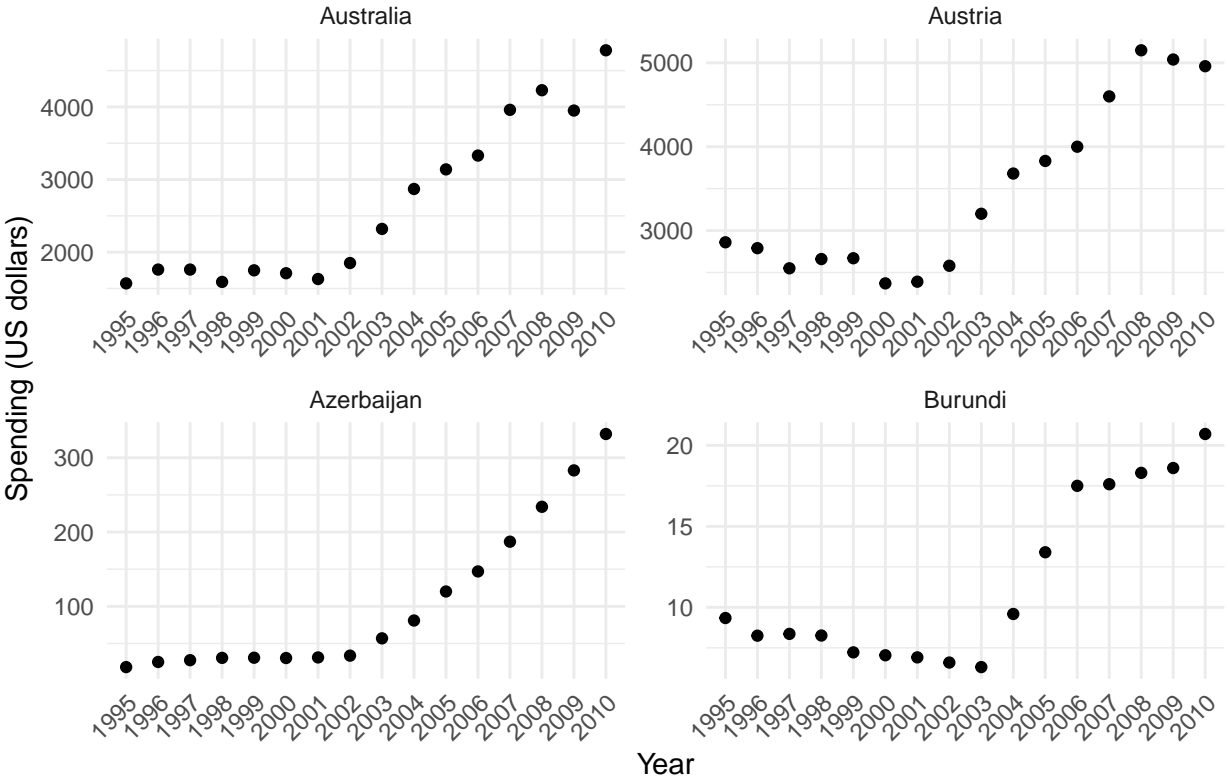
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 1 )



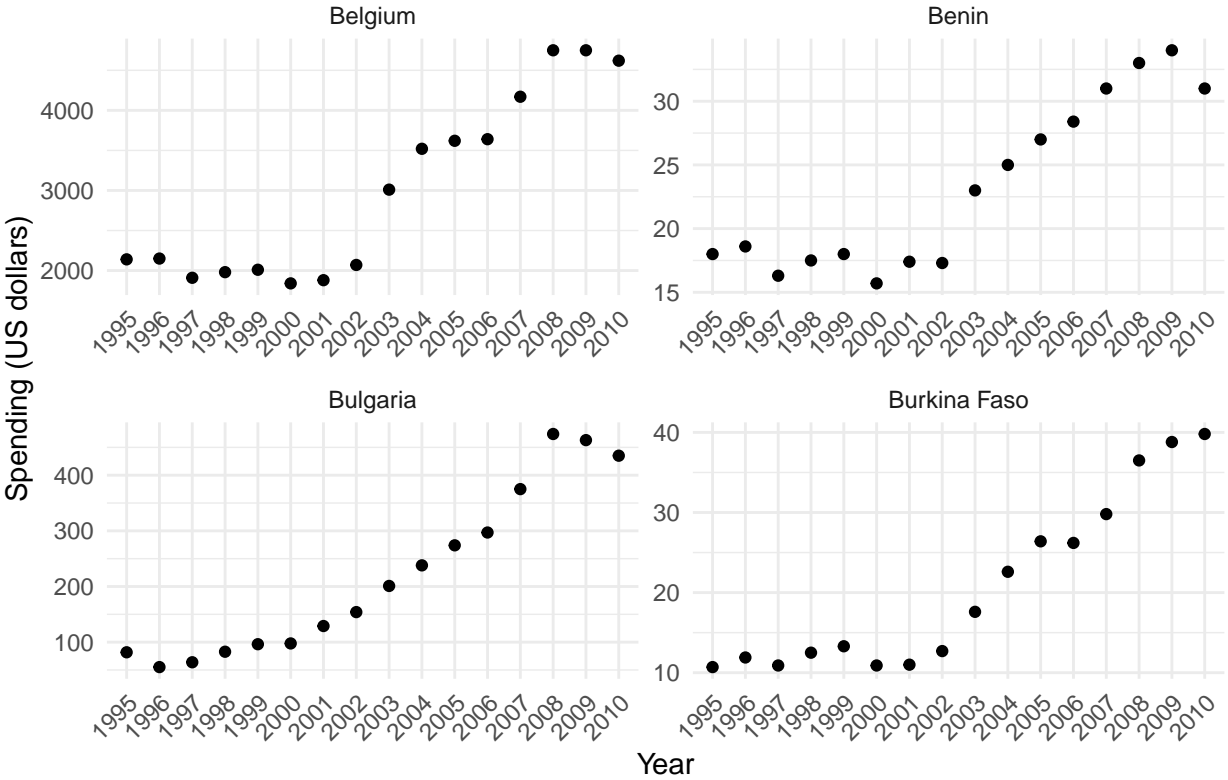
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 2 )



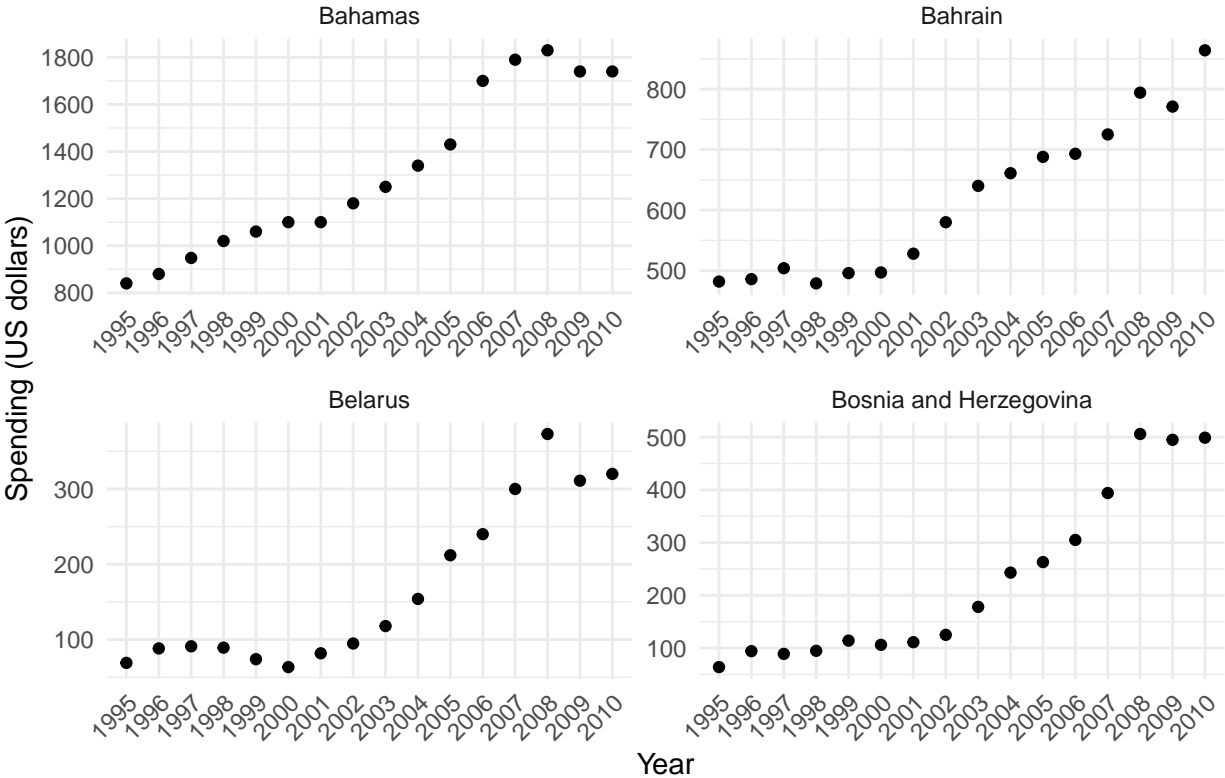
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 3 )



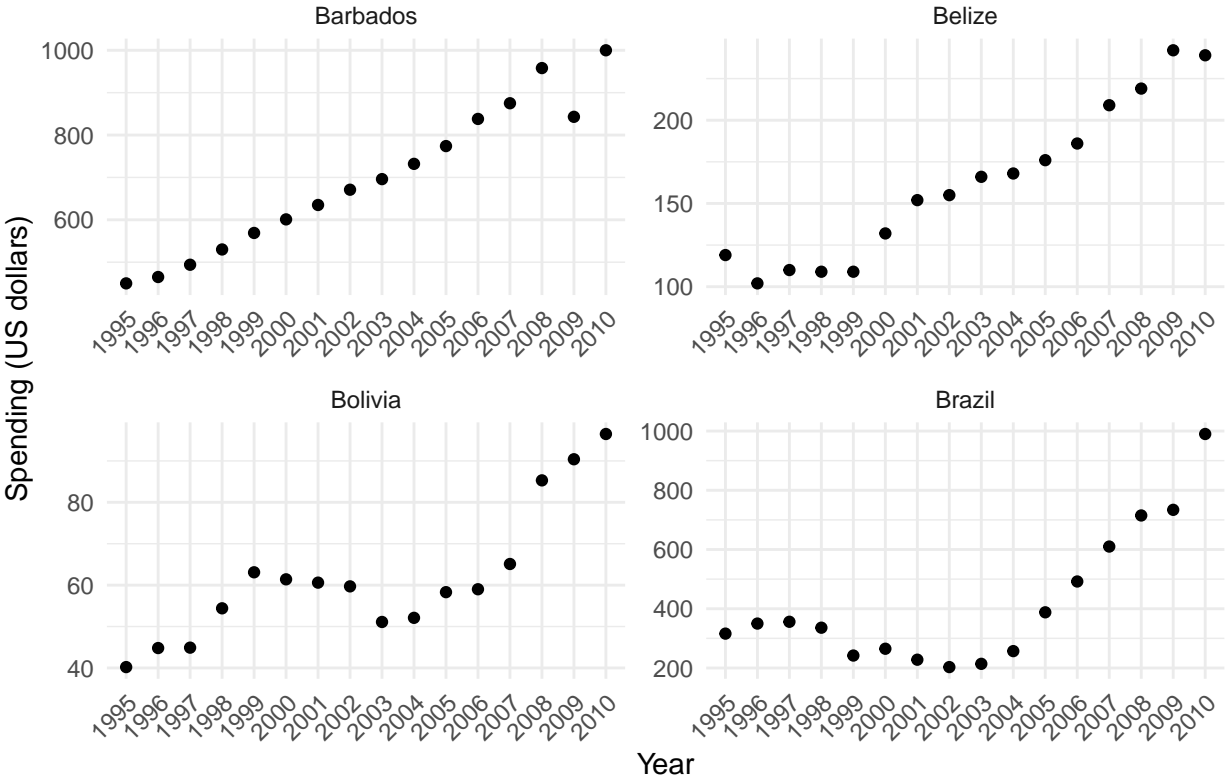
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 4 )



Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 5 )

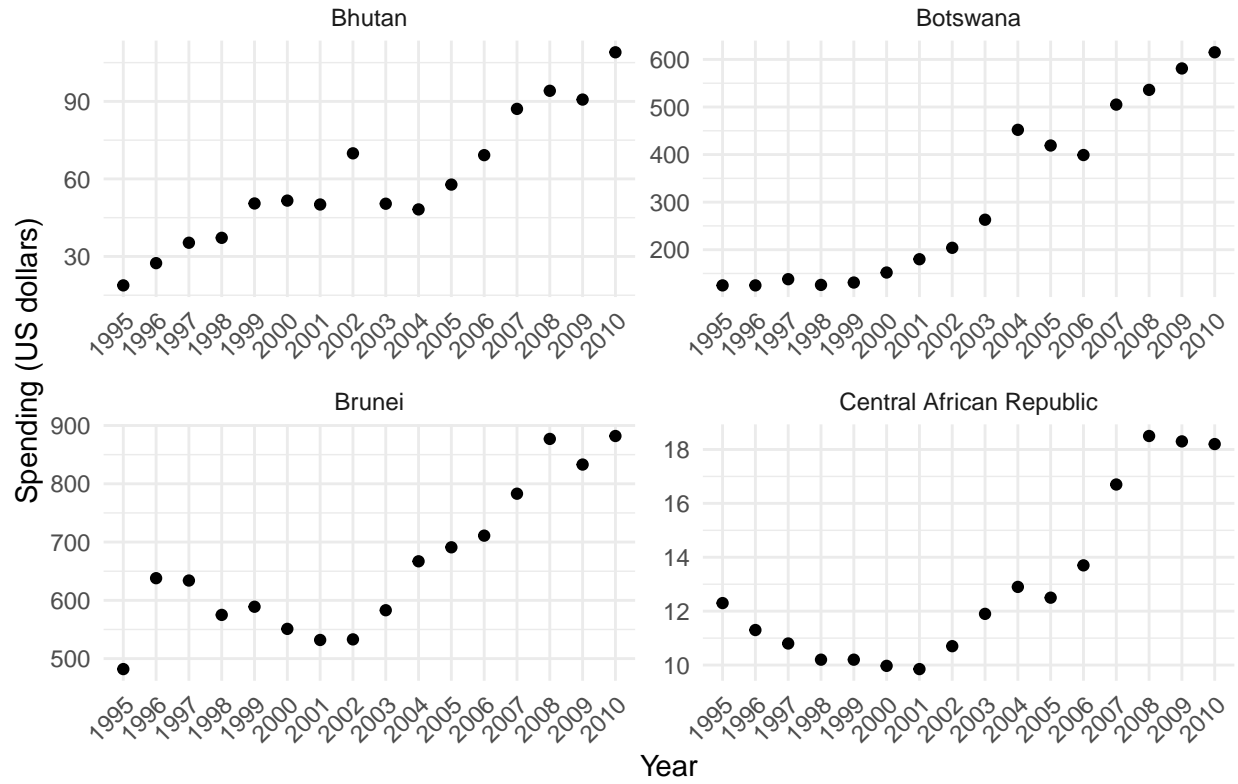


Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 6 )

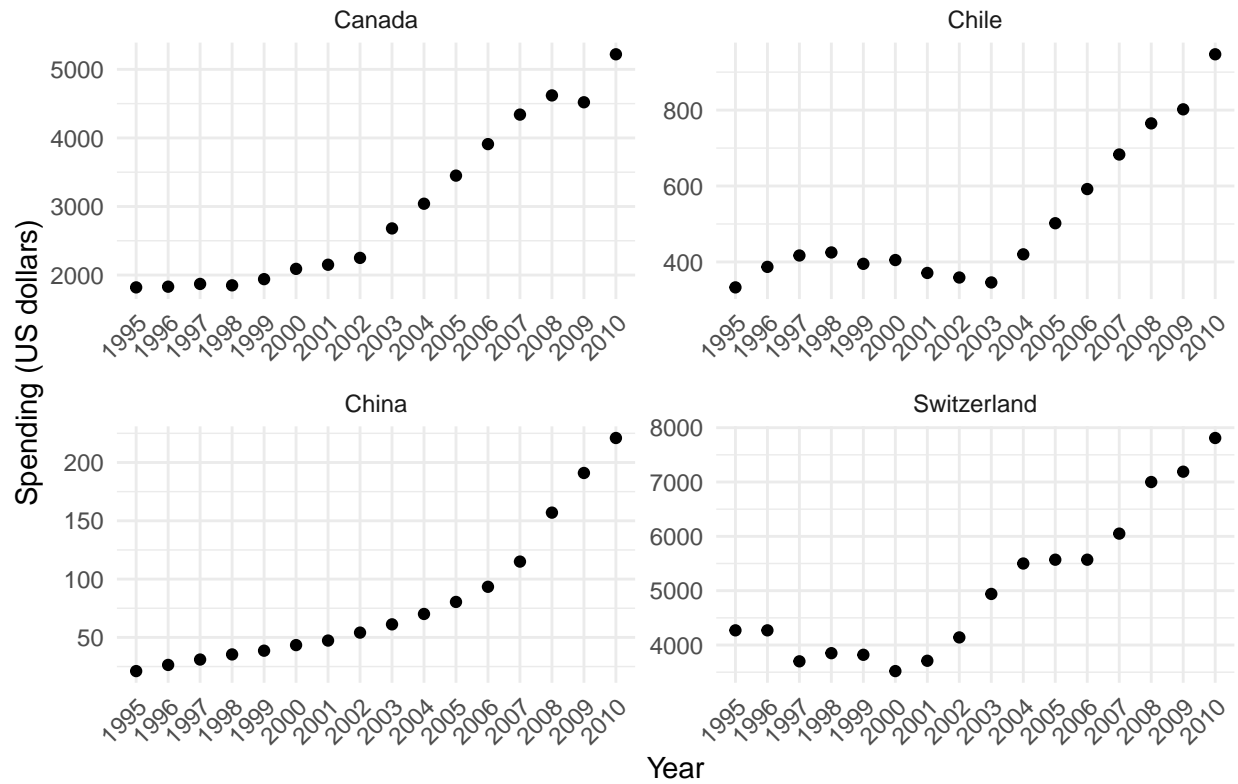




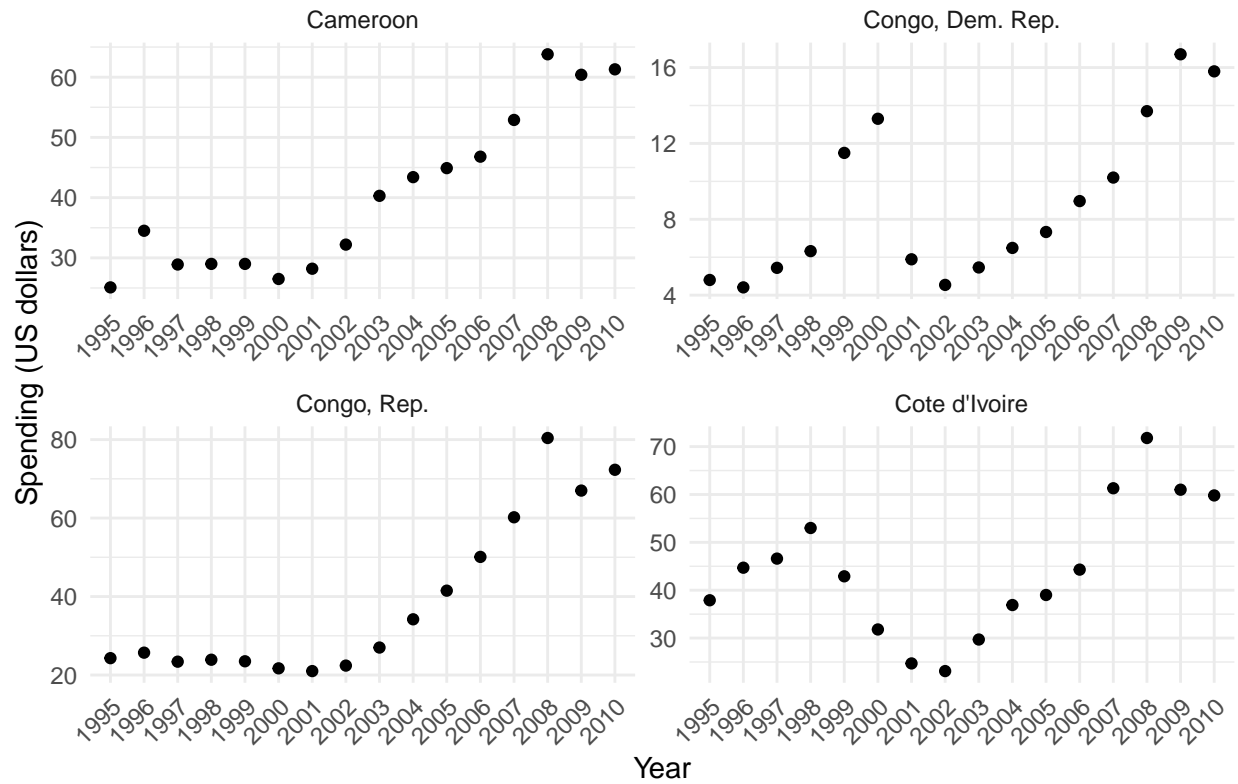
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 7 )



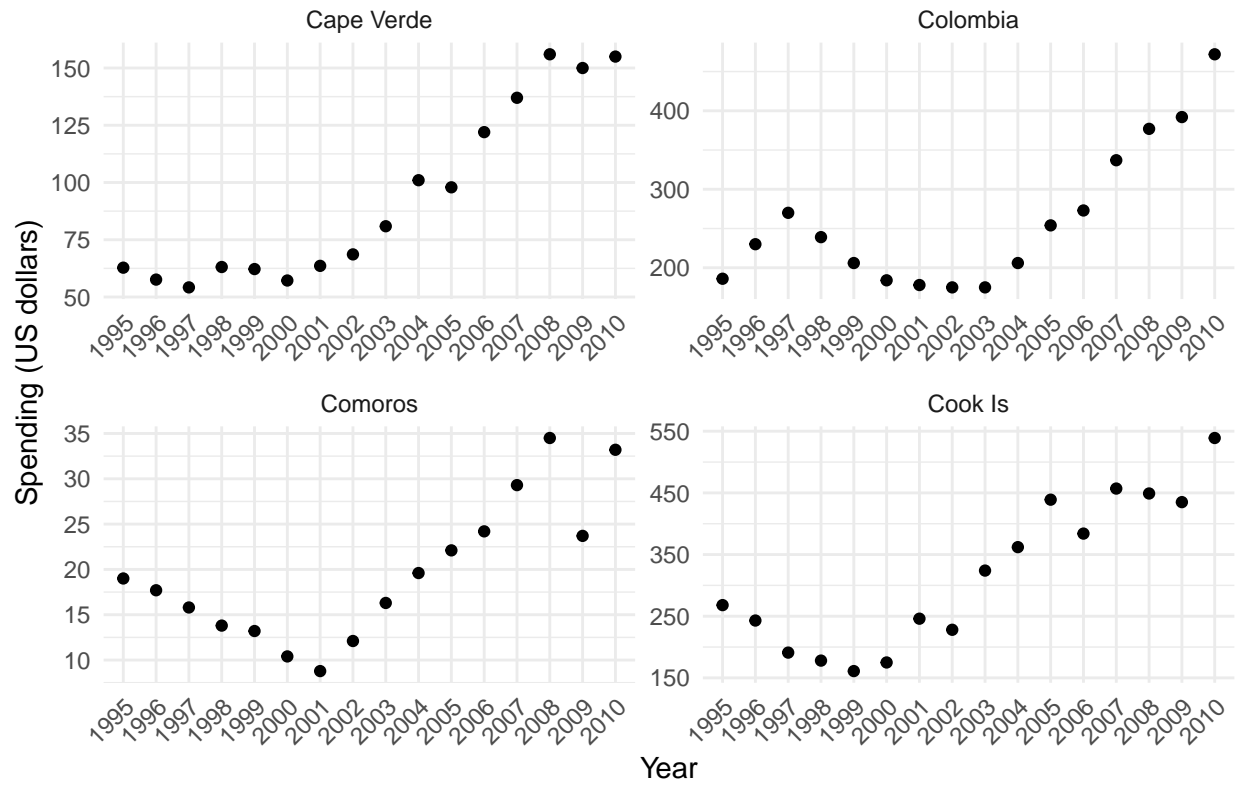
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 8 )



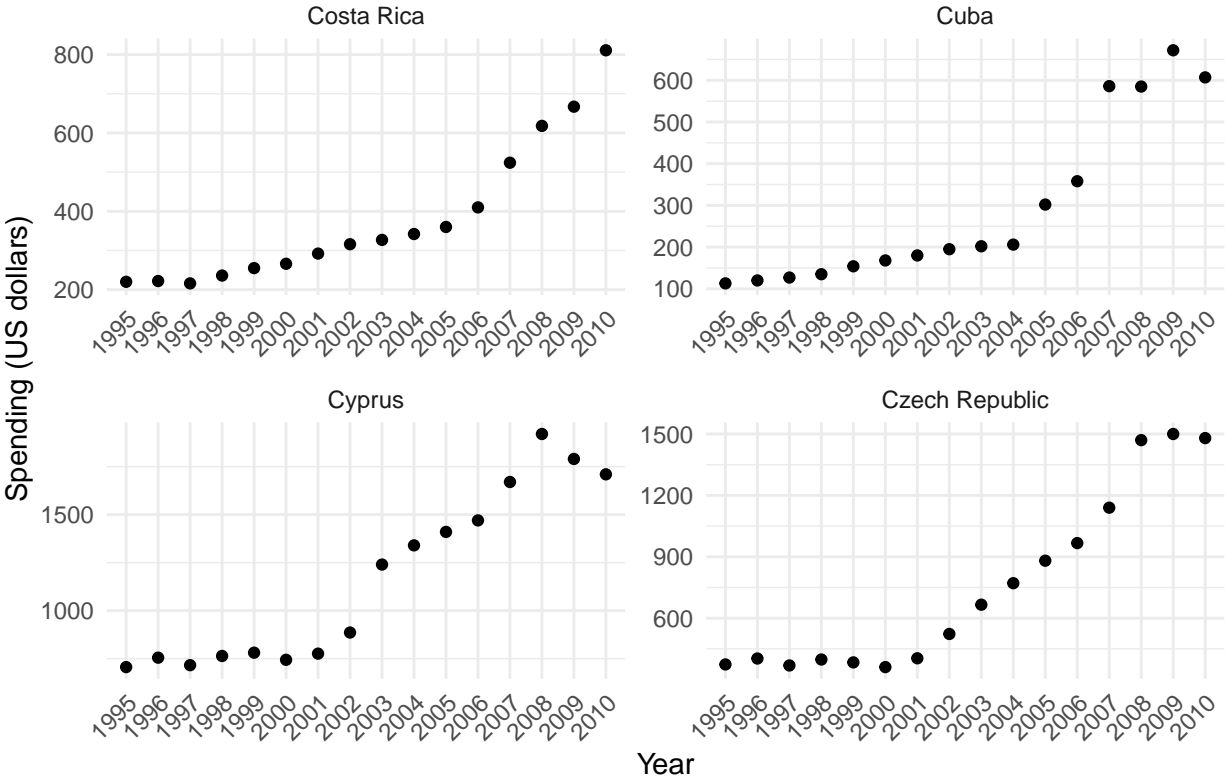
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 9 )



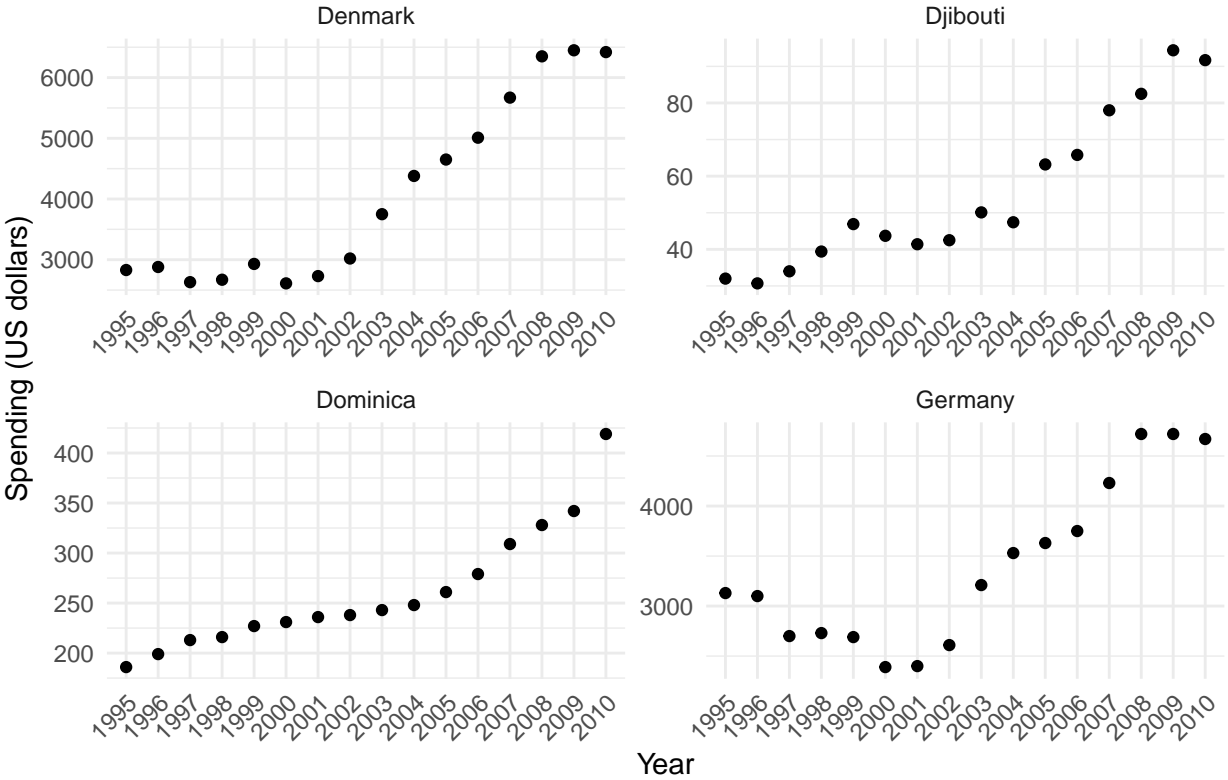
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 10 )



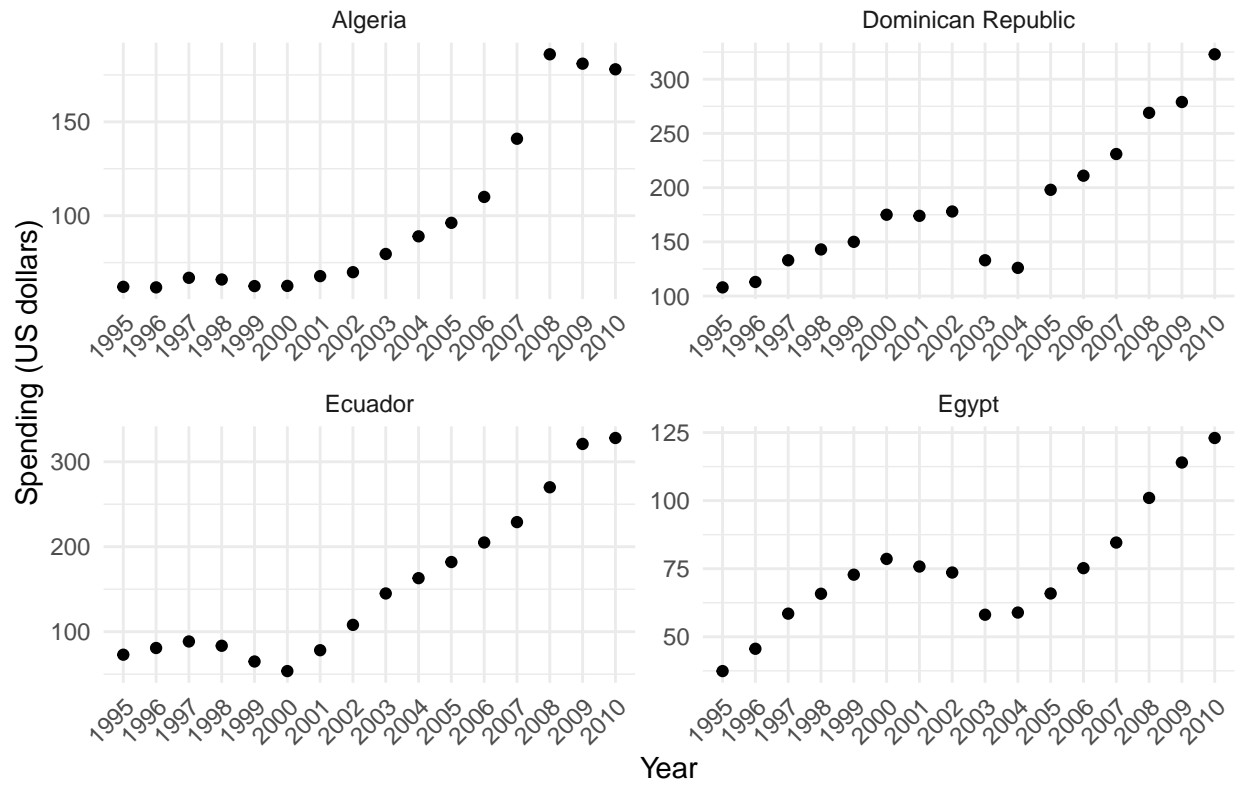
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 11 )



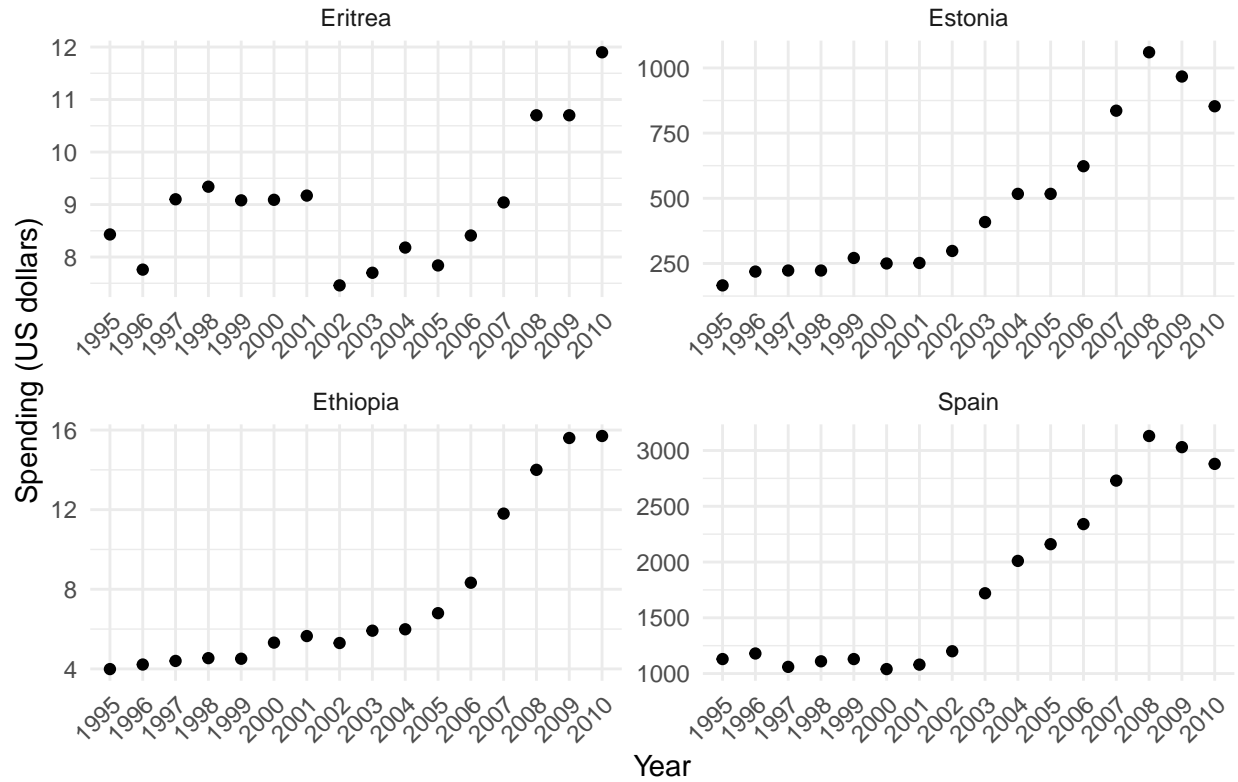
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 12 )



## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 13 )

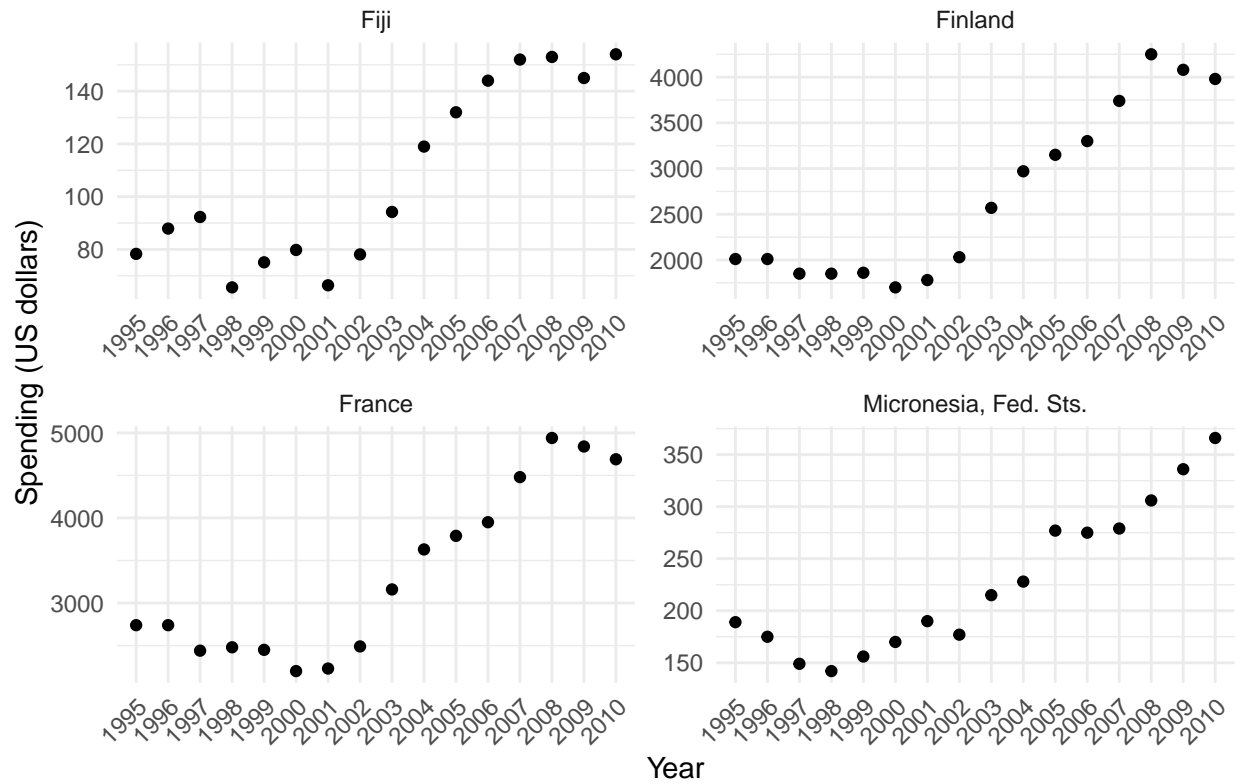


## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 14 )

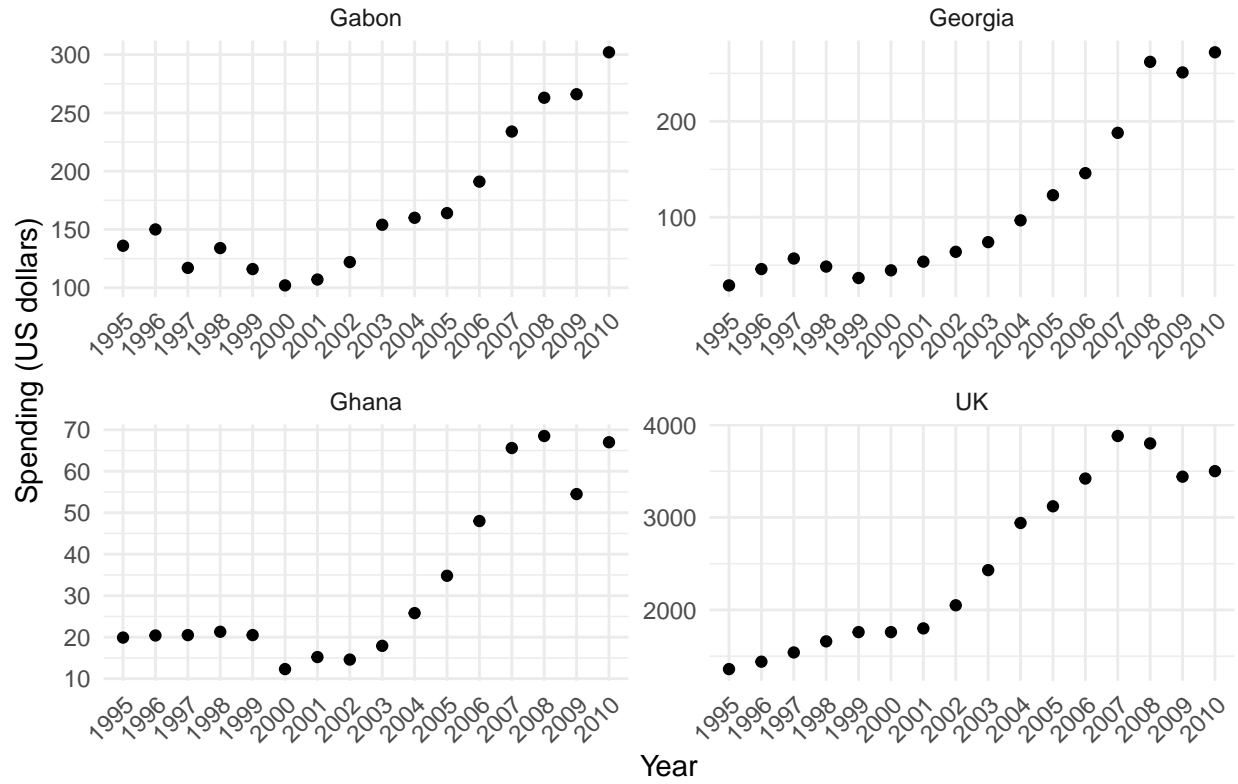




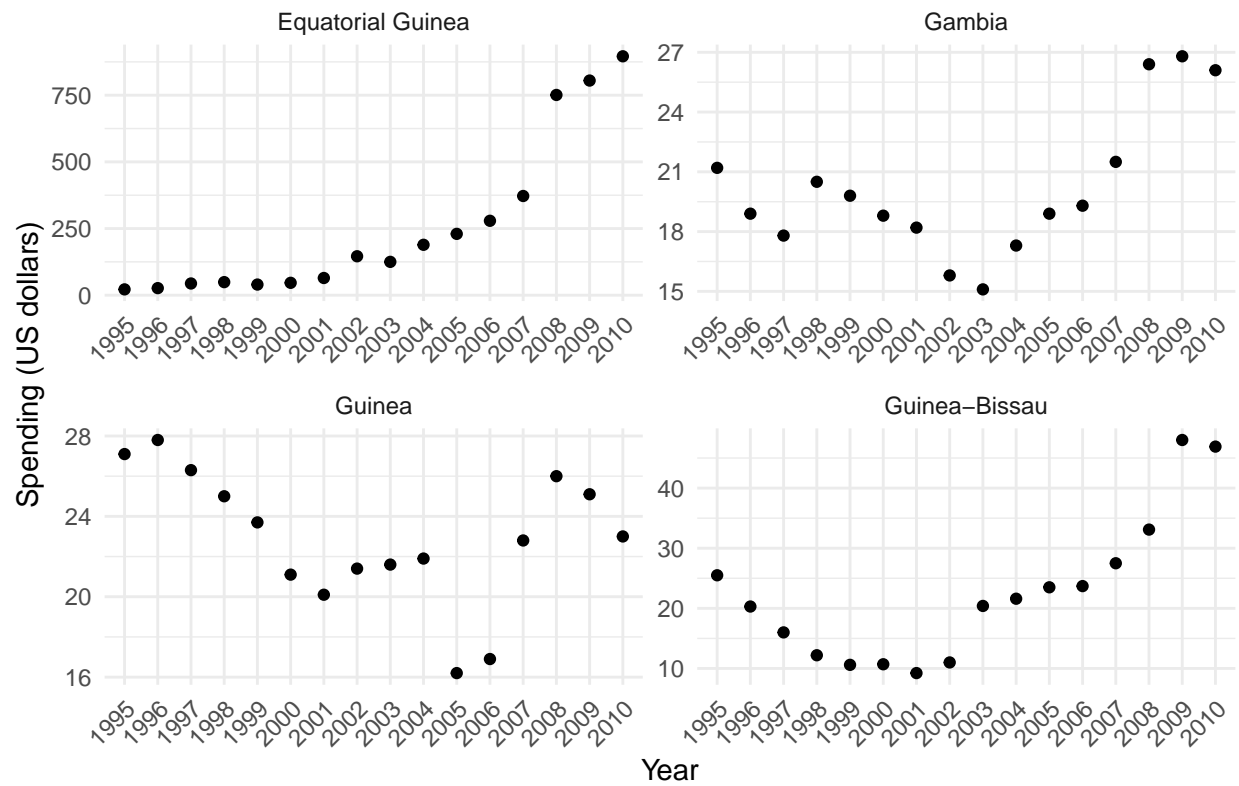
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 15 )



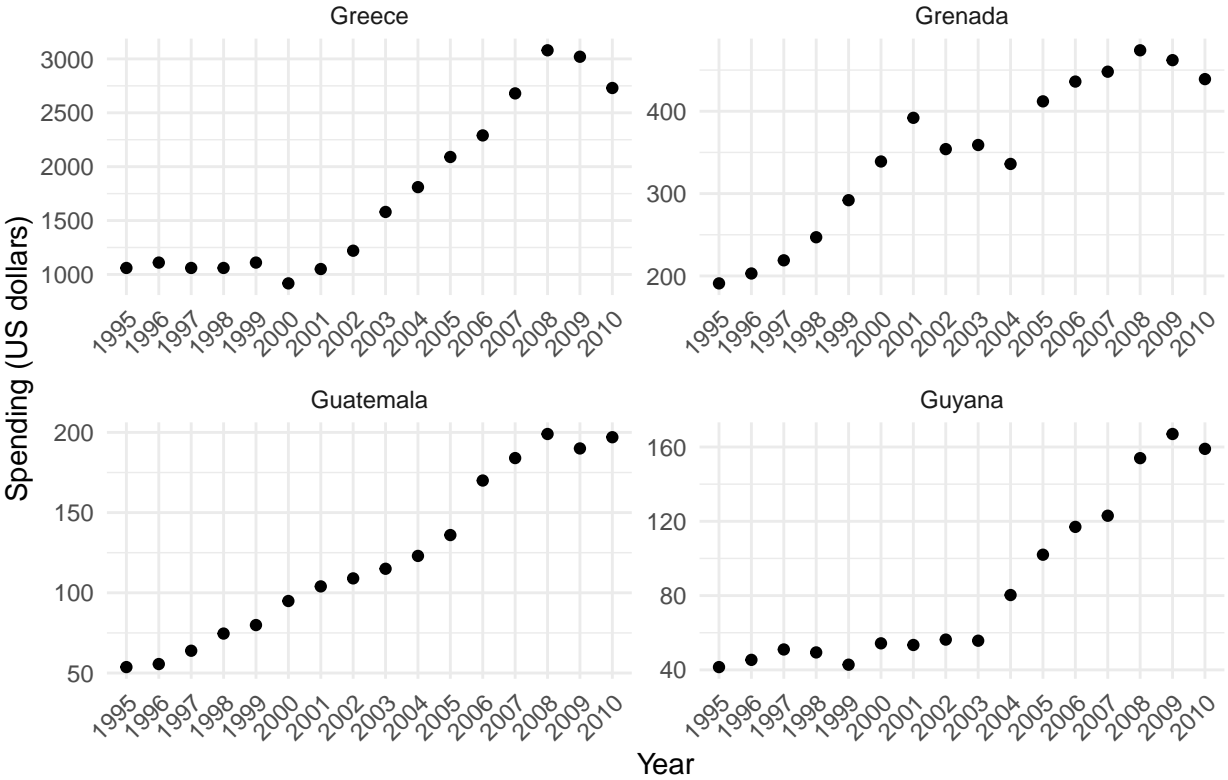
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 16 )



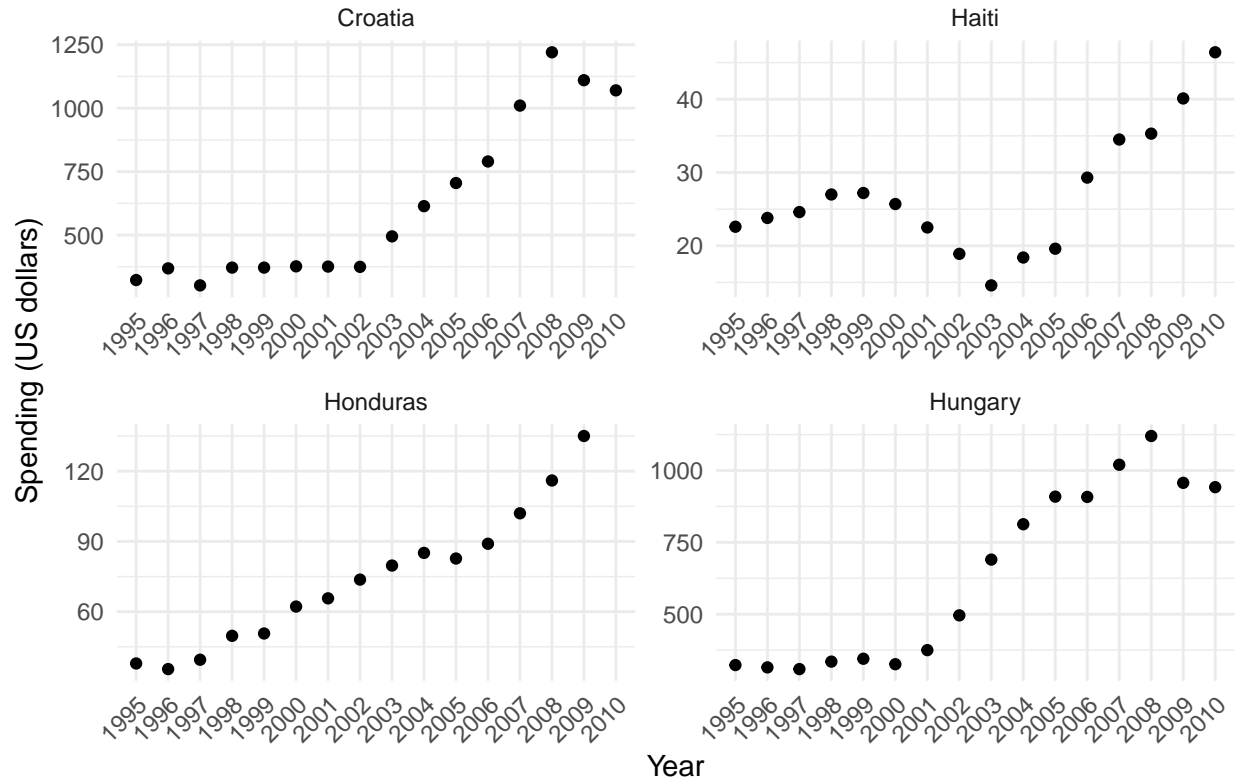
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 17 )



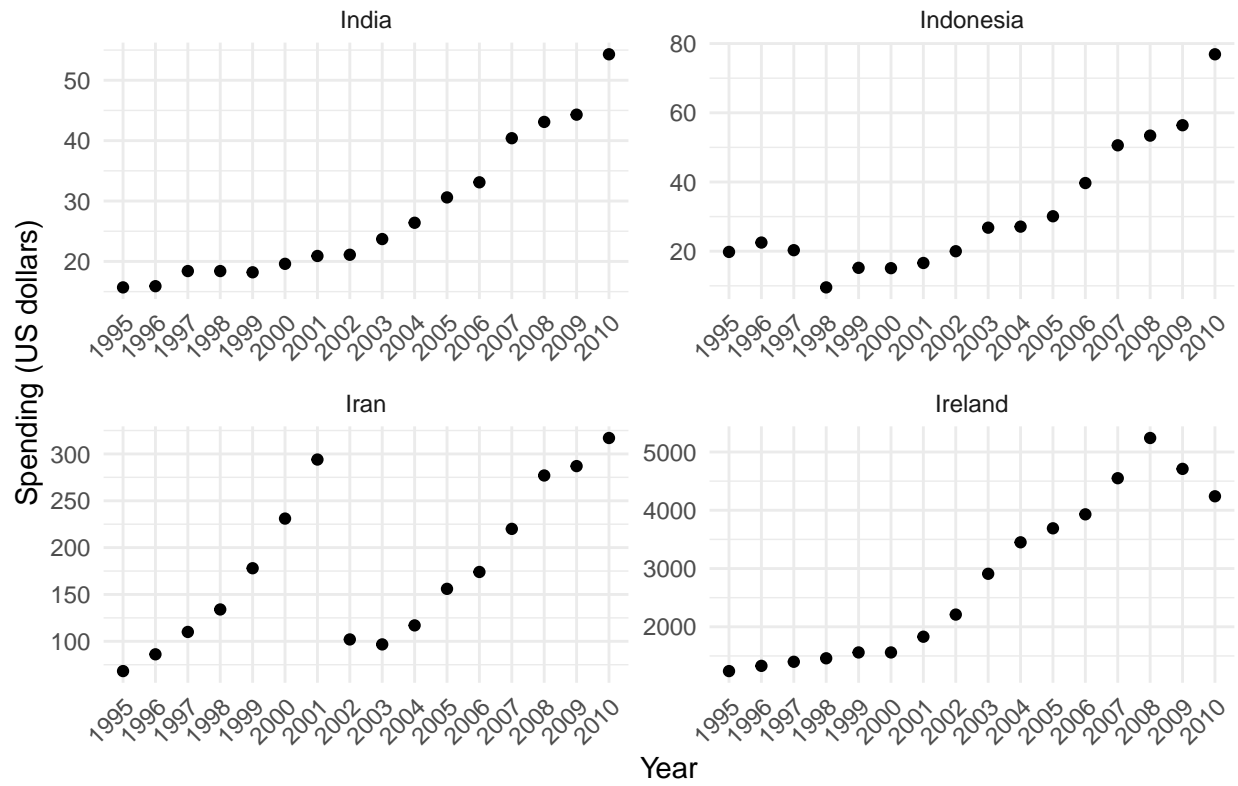
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 18 )



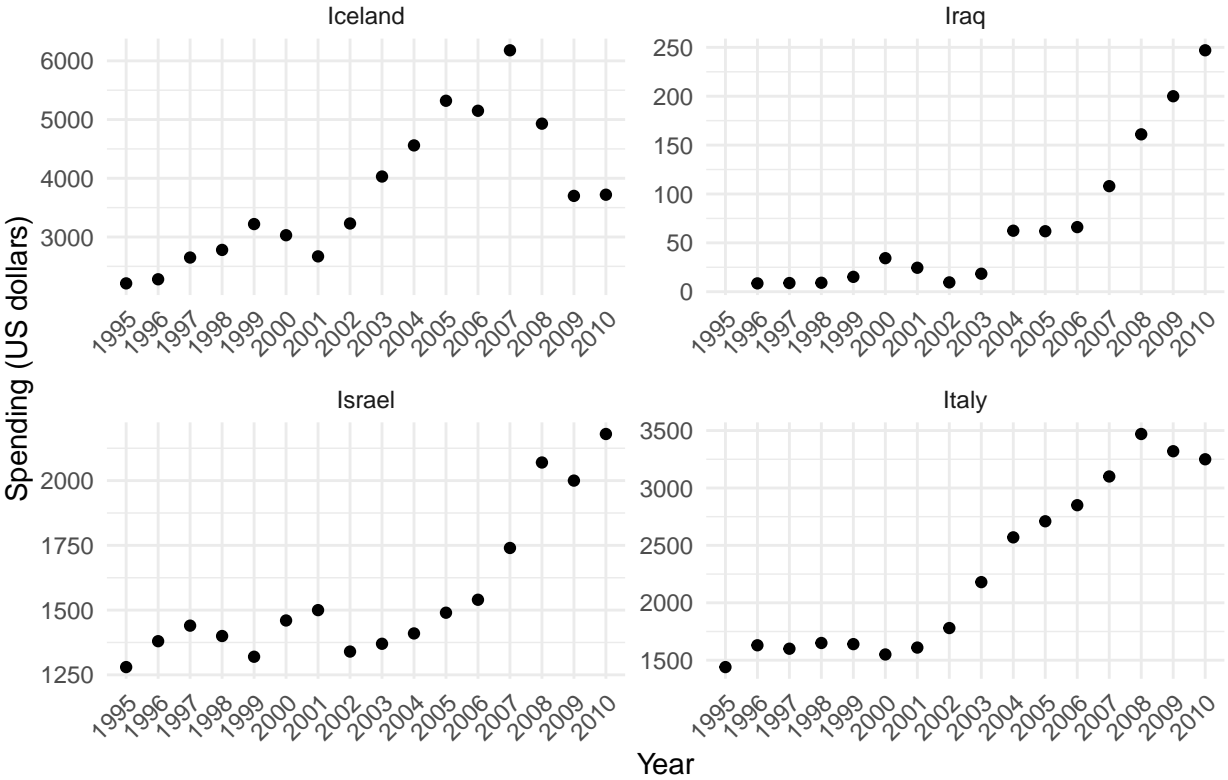
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 19 )



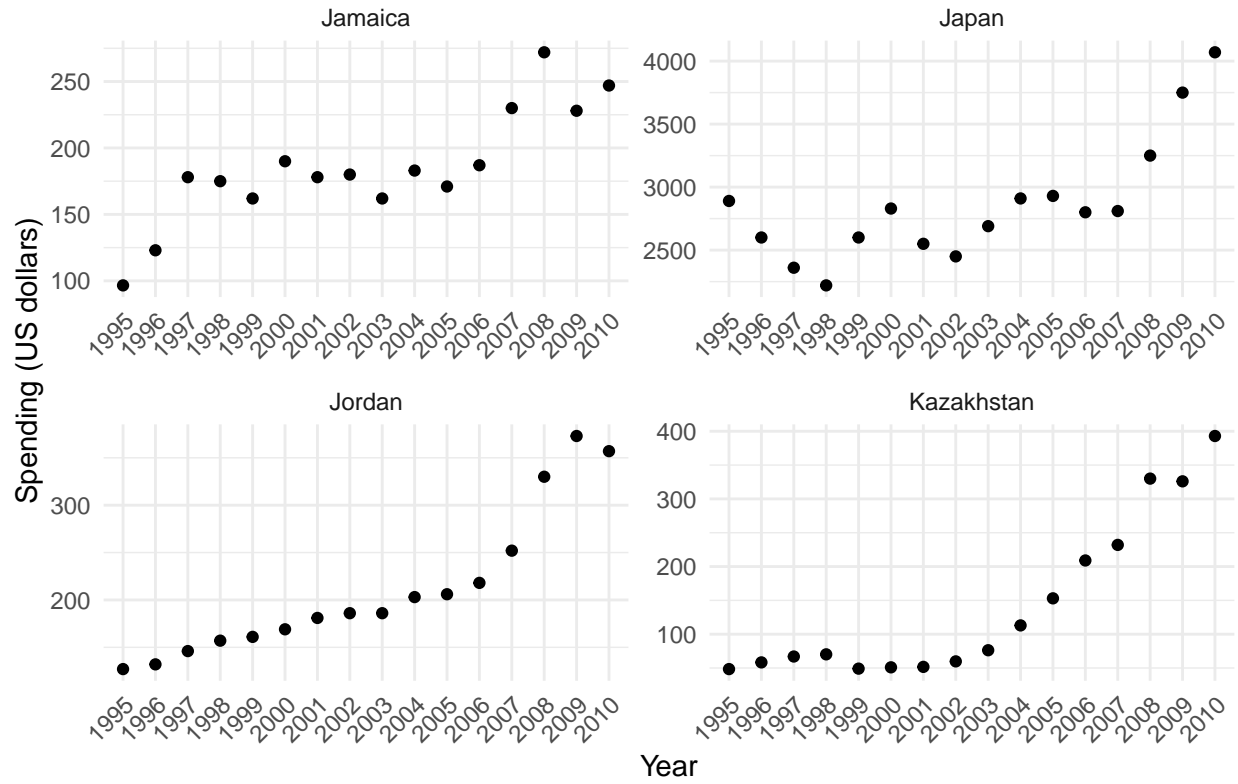
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 20 )



Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 21 )

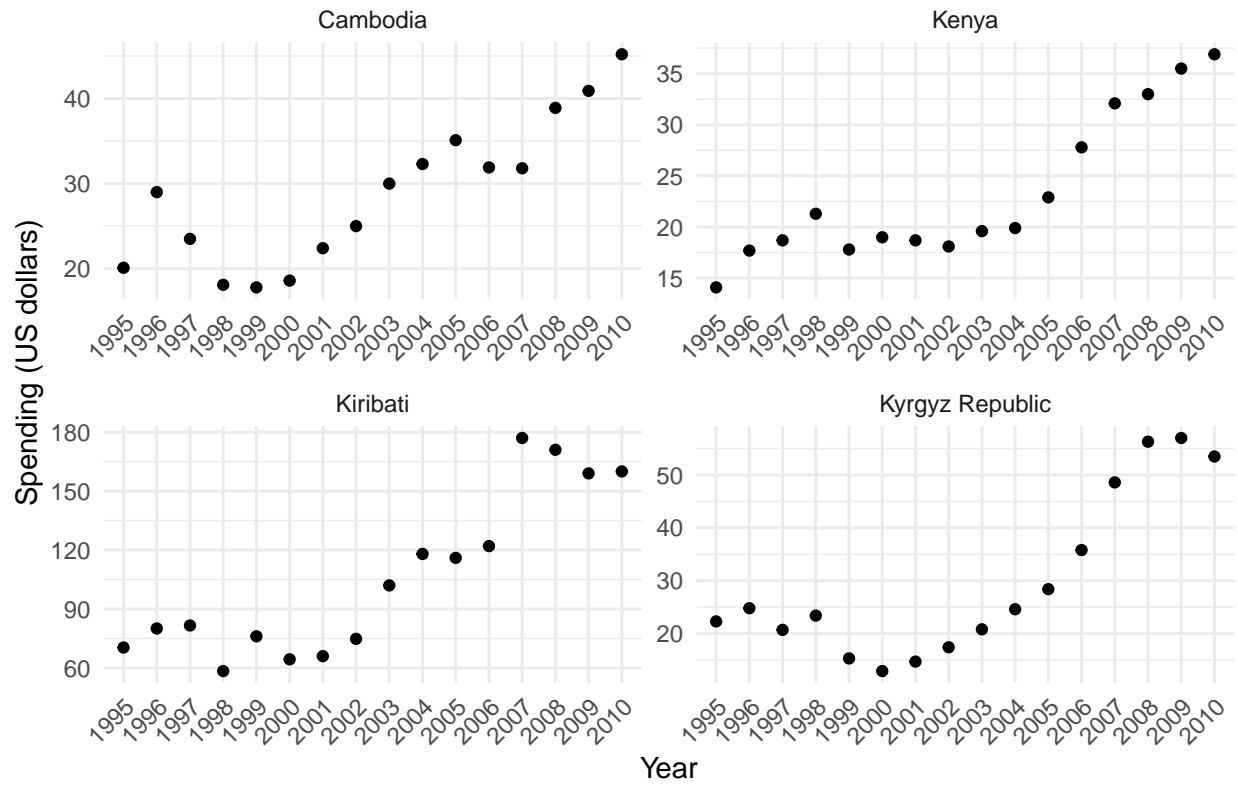


## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 22 )

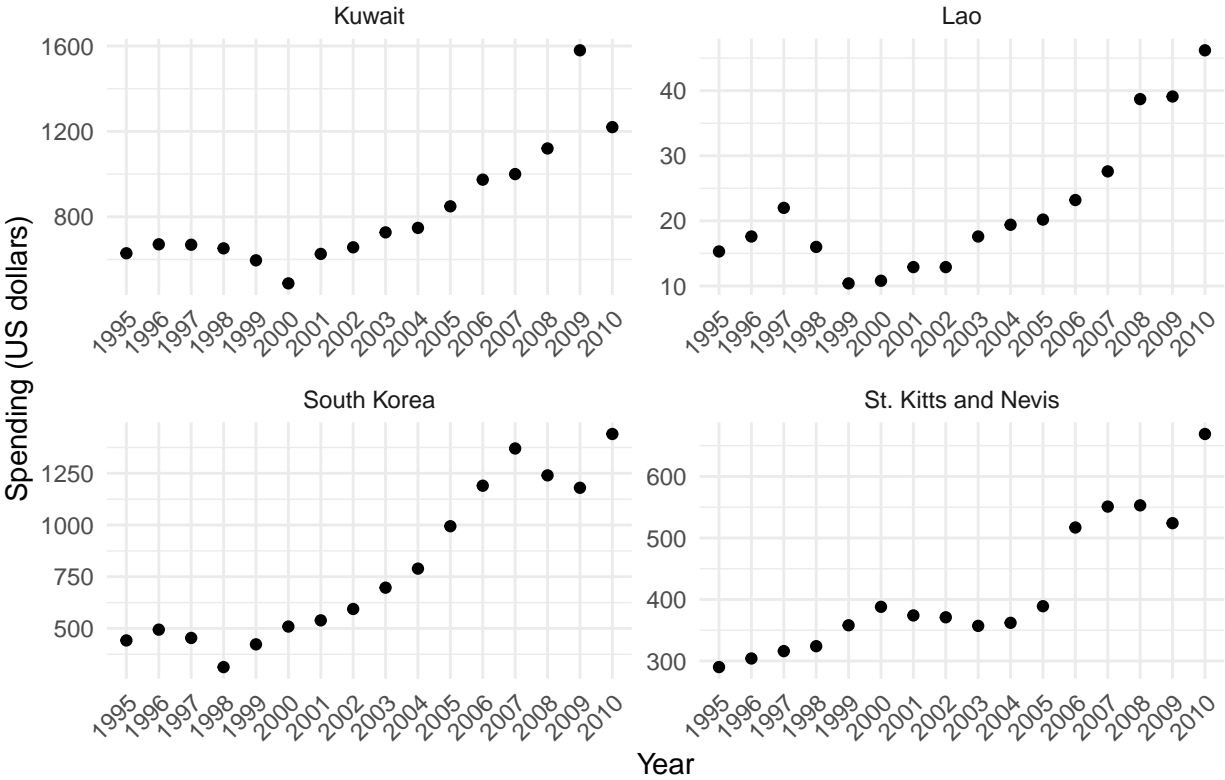




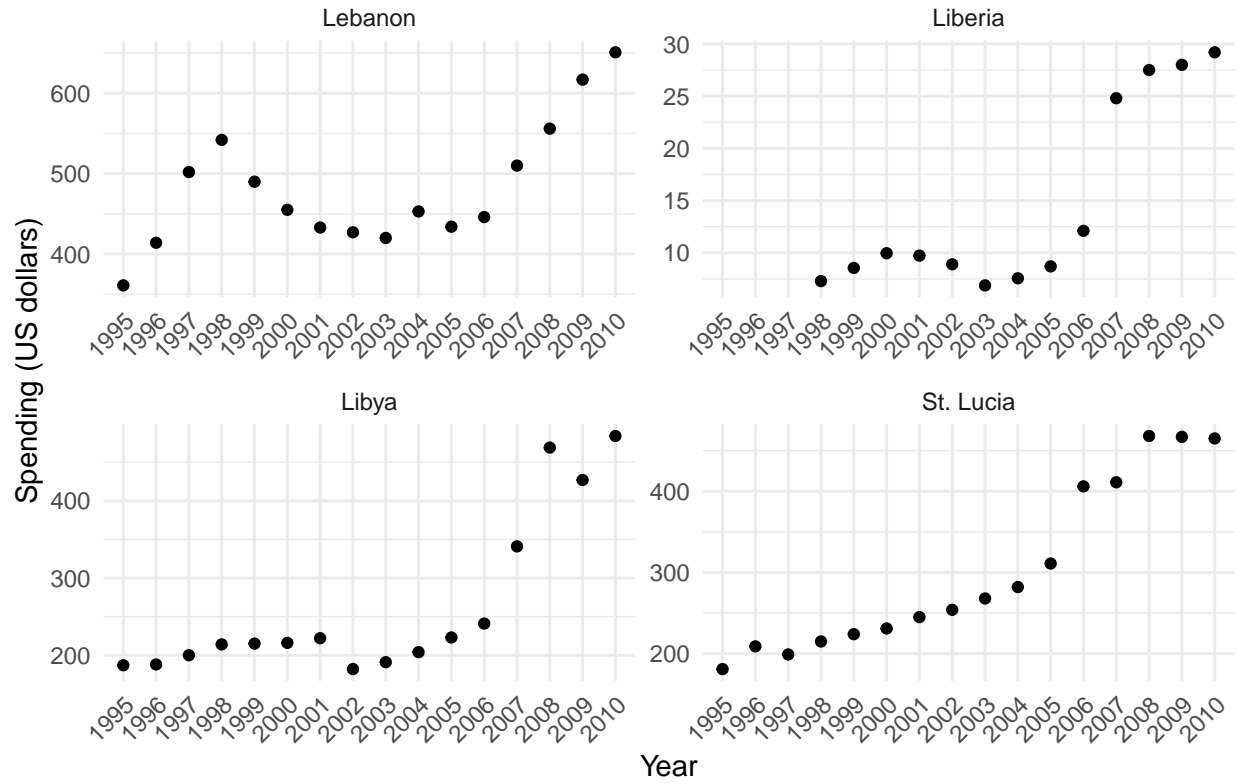
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 23 )



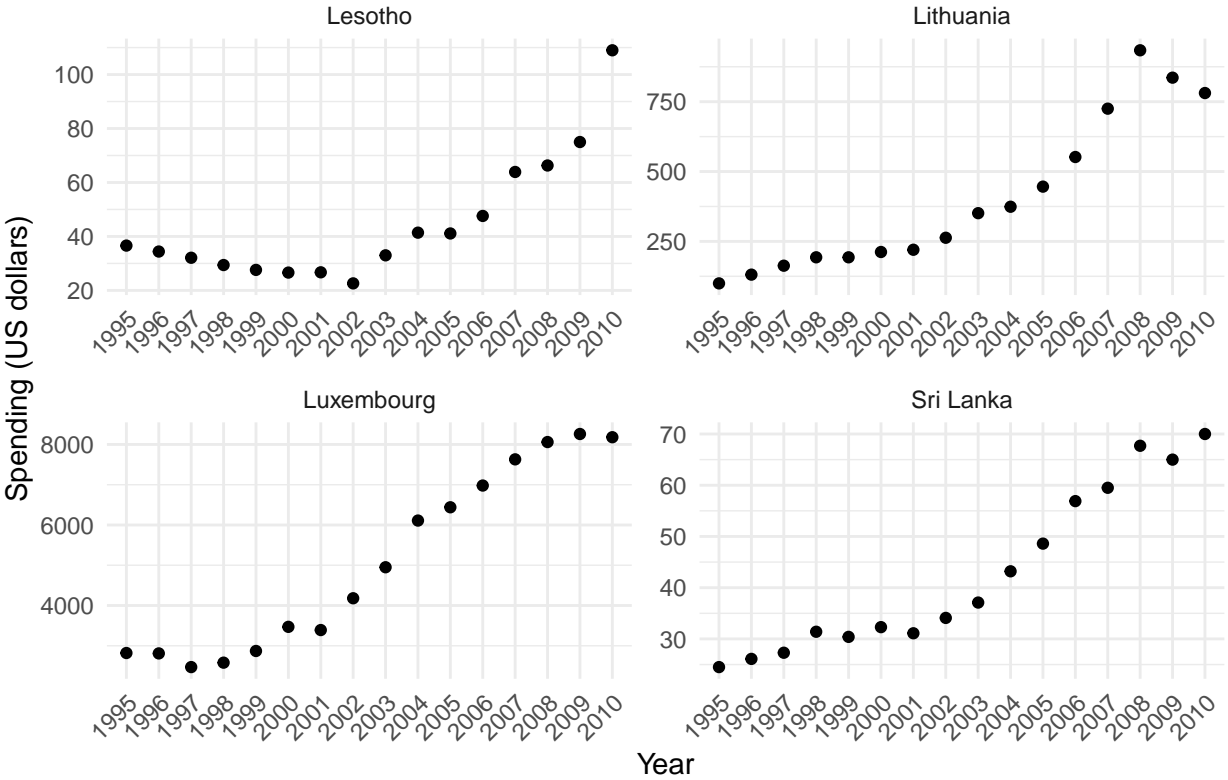
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 24 )



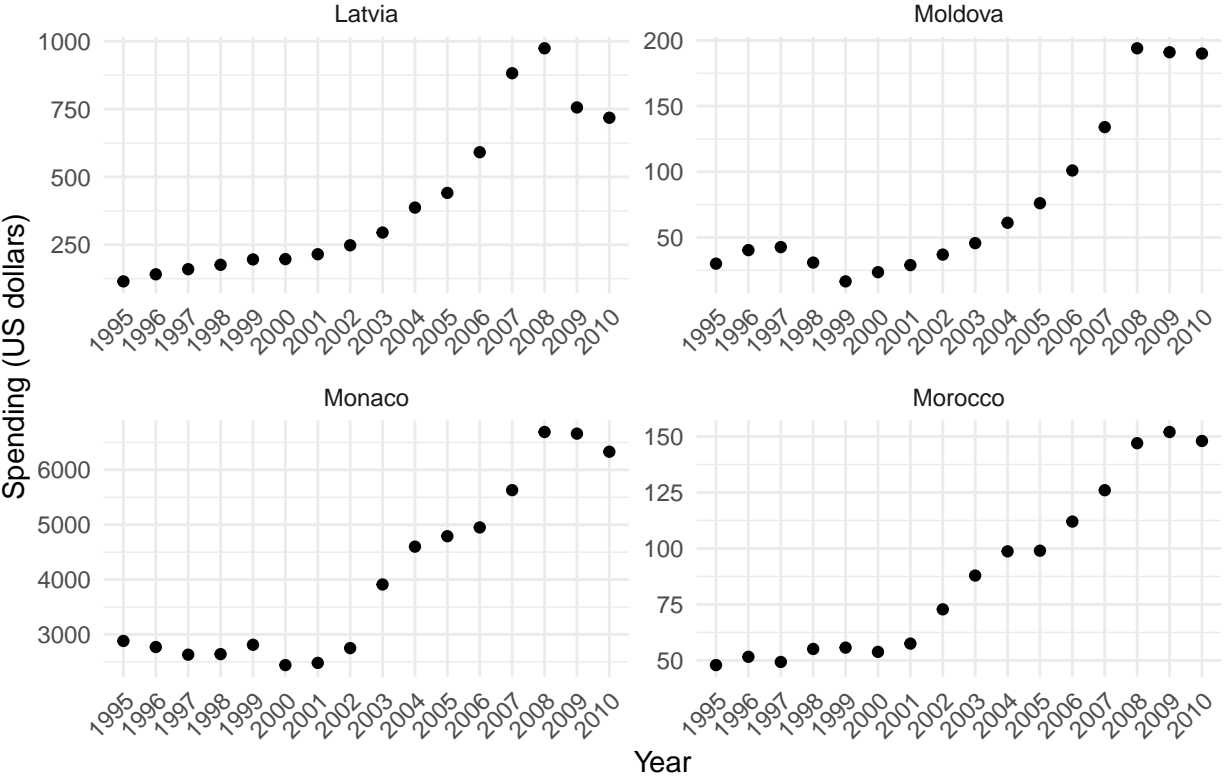
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 25 )



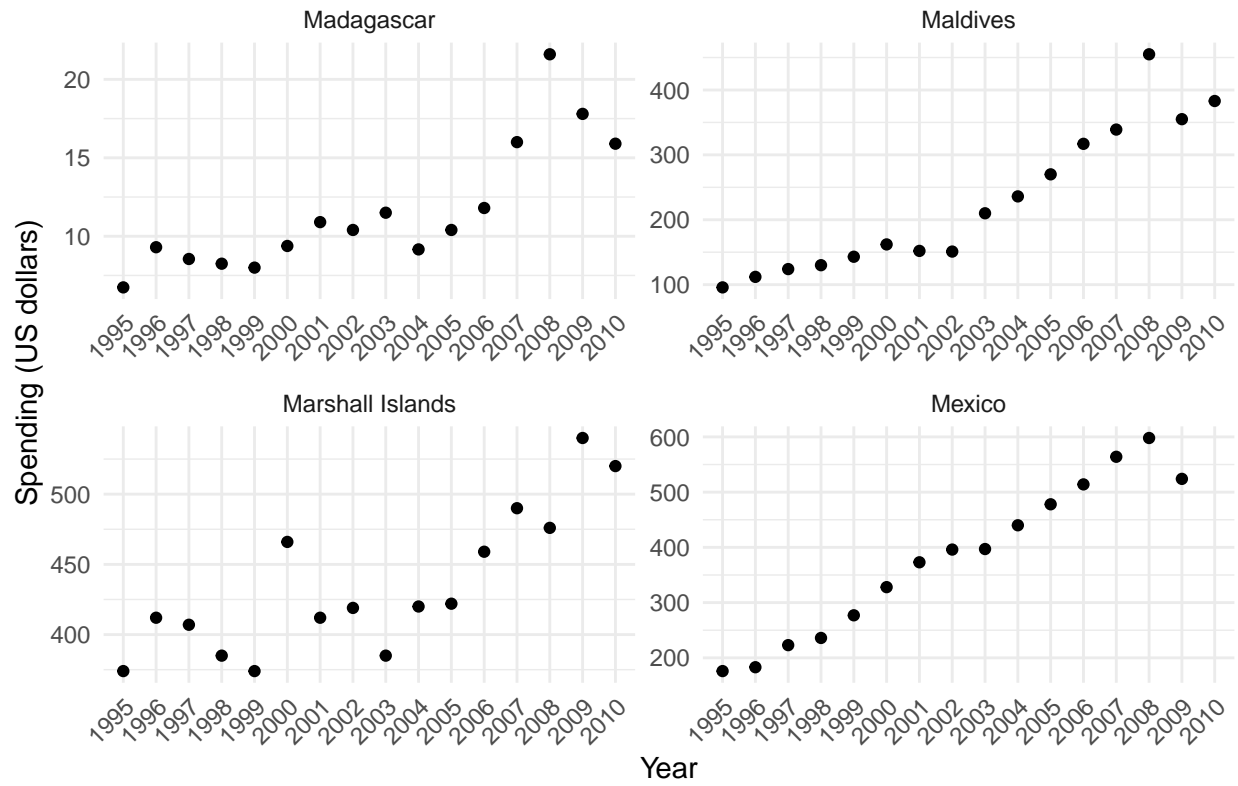
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 26 )



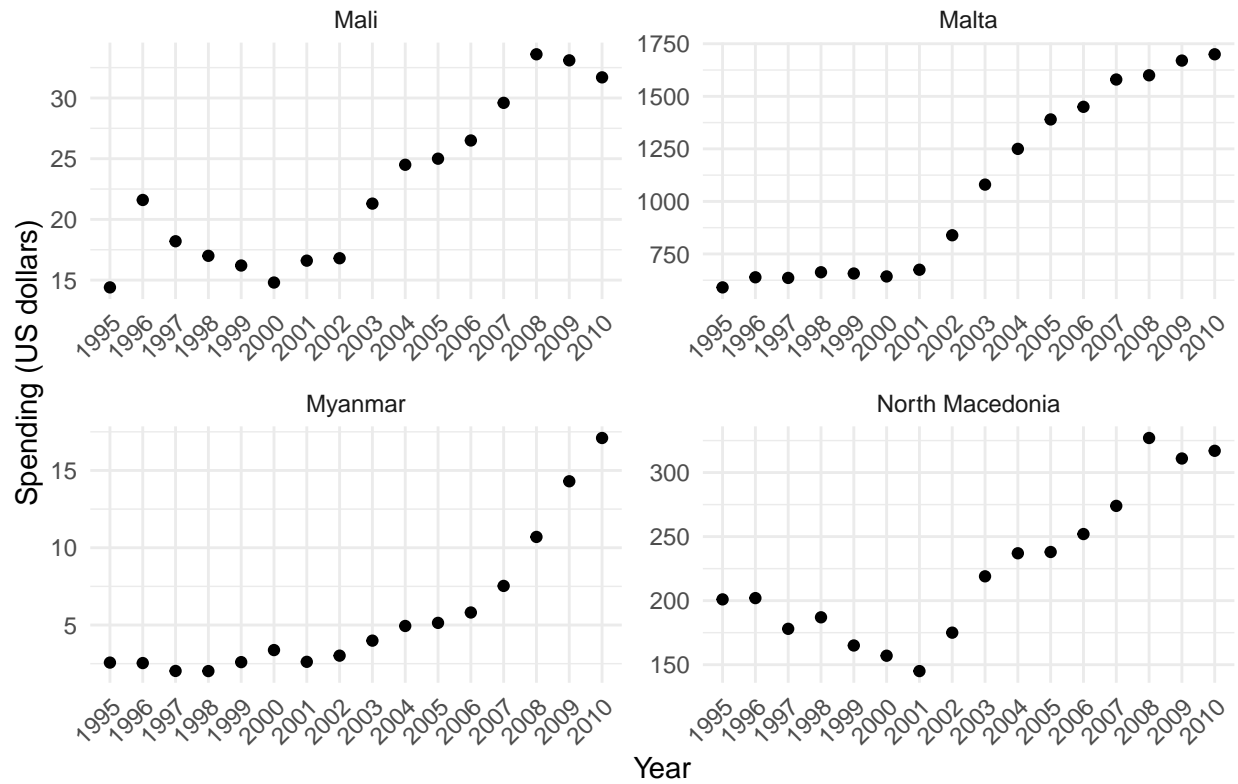
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 27 )



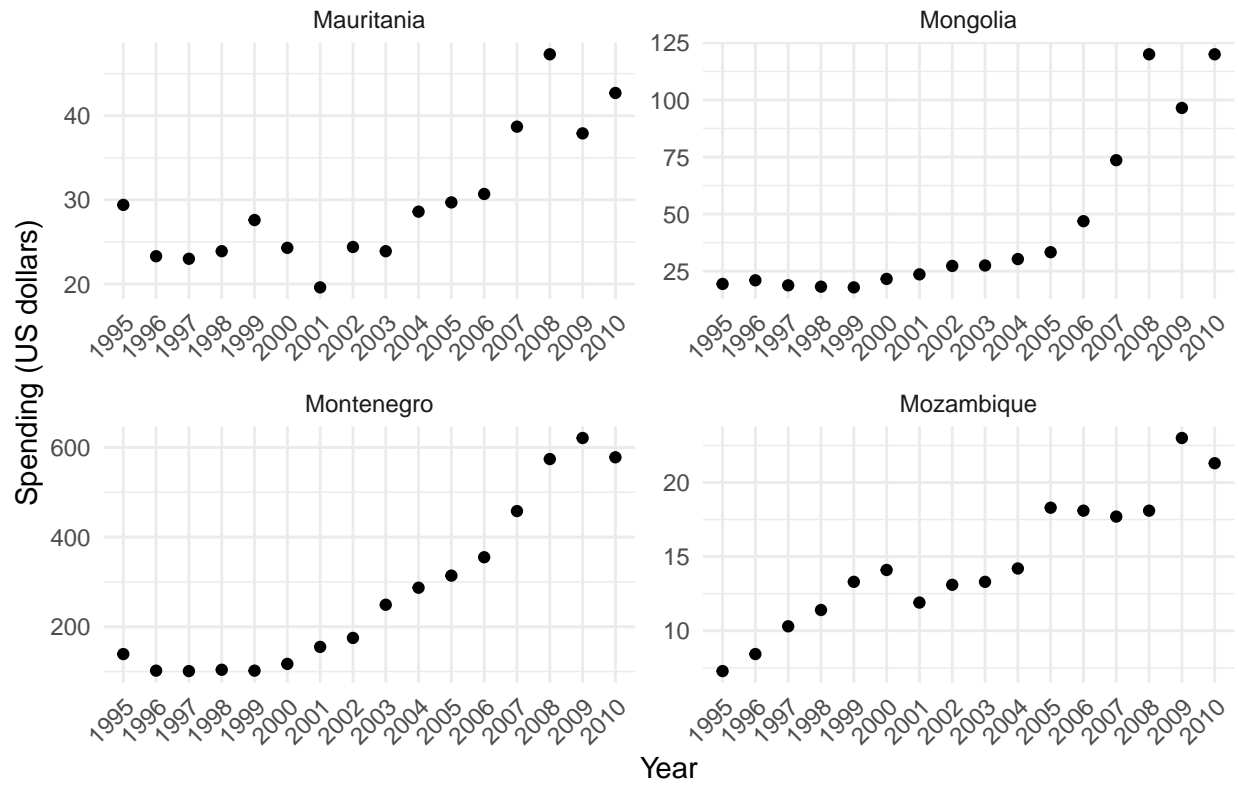
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 28 )



## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 29 )

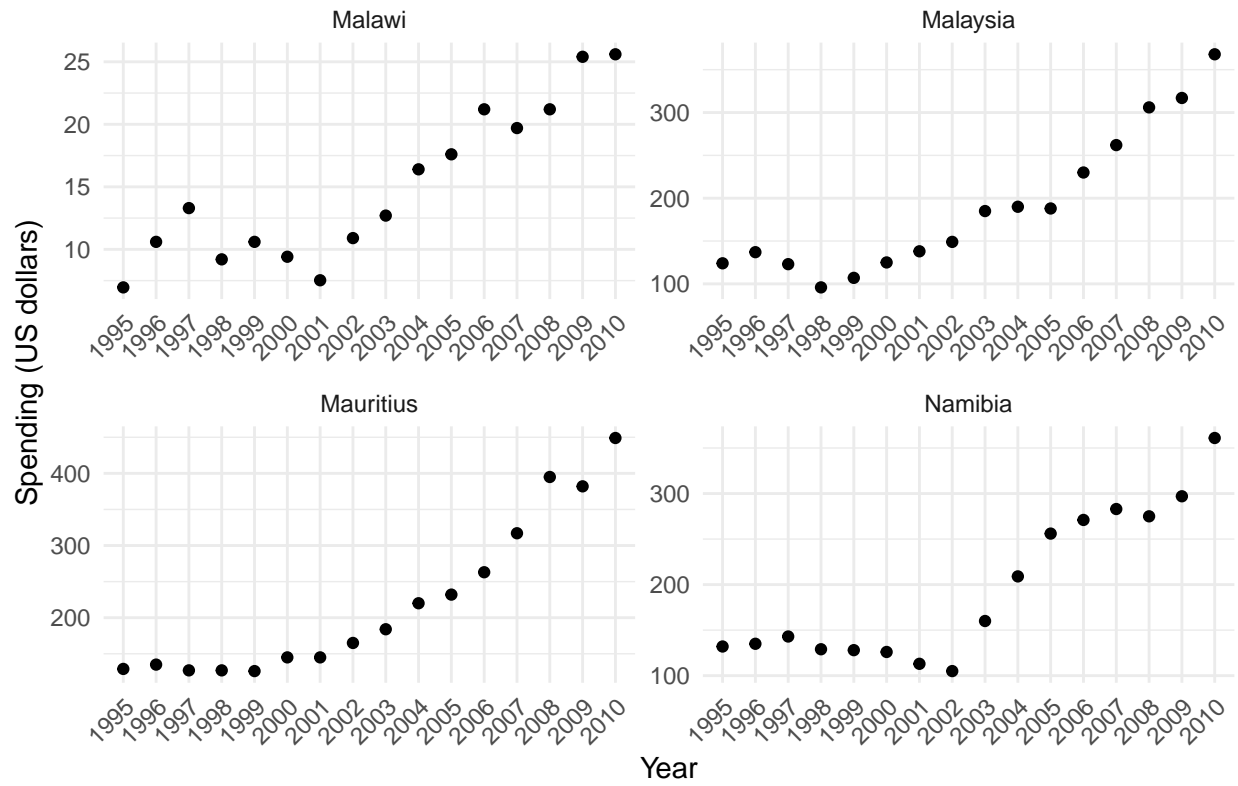


## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 30 )

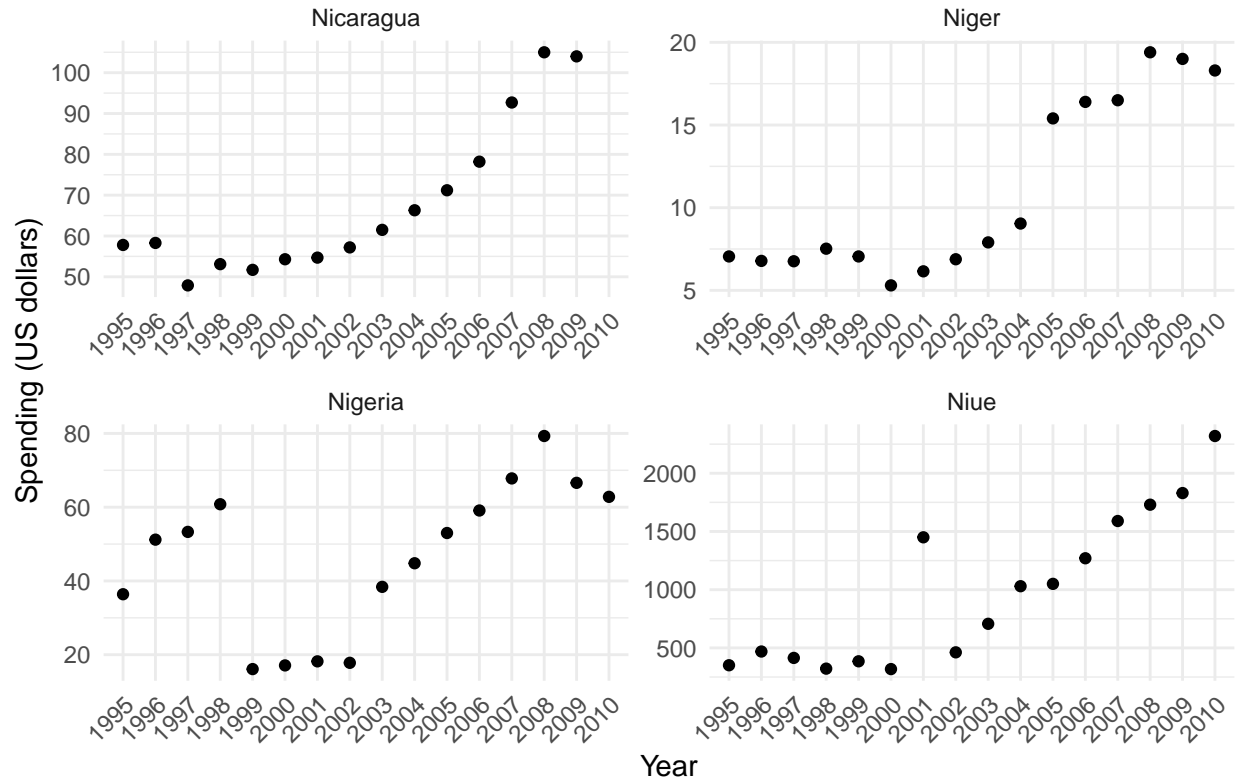




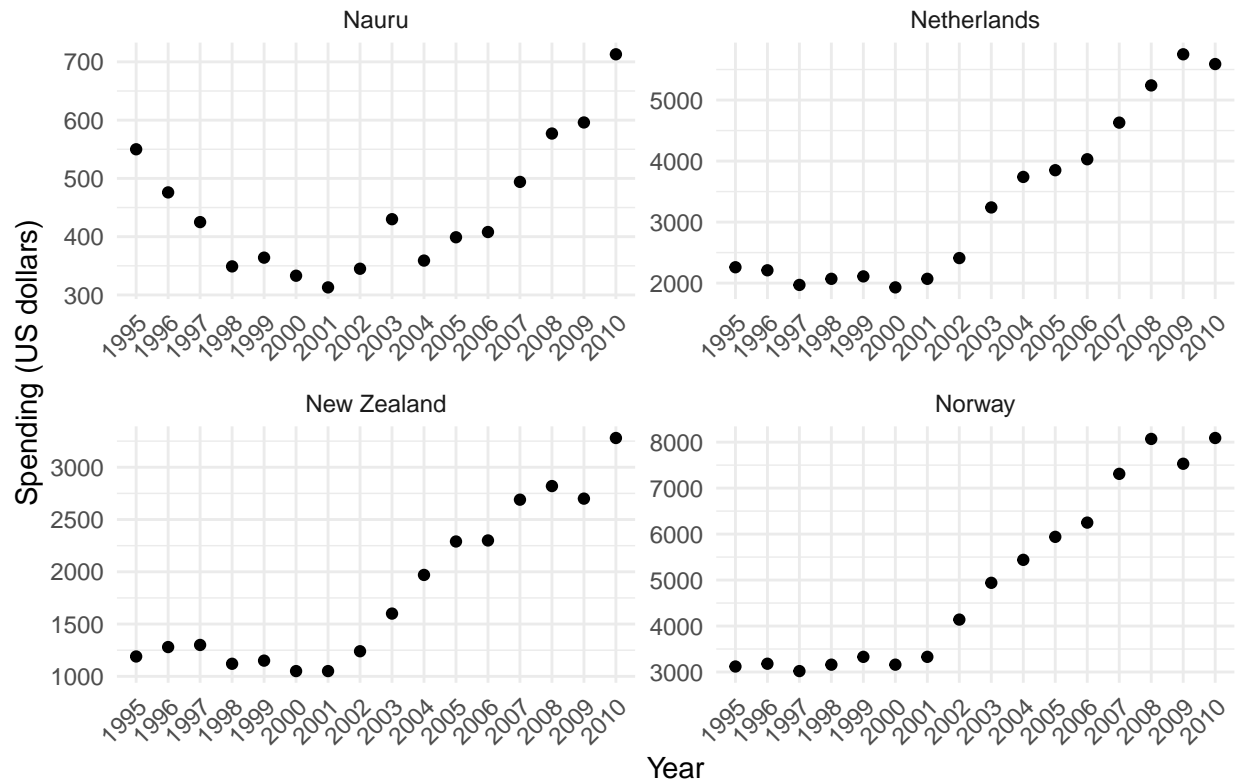
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 31 )



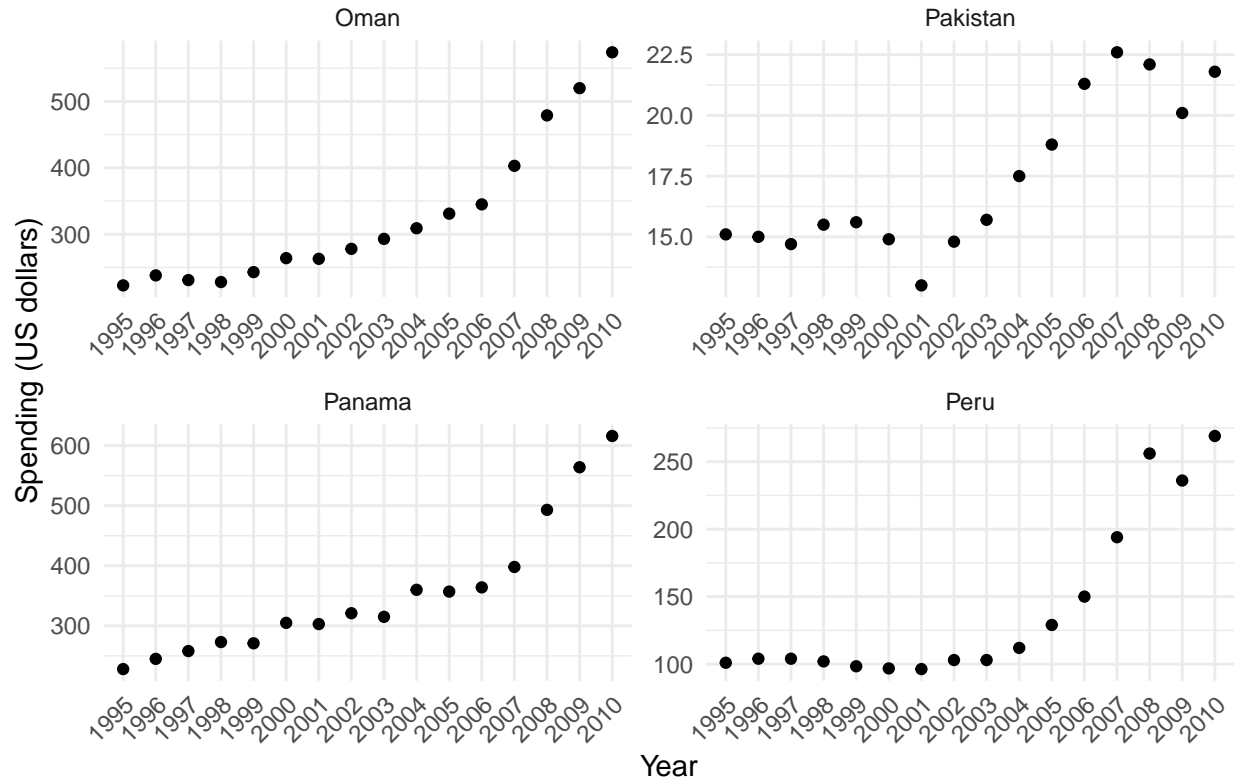
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 32 )



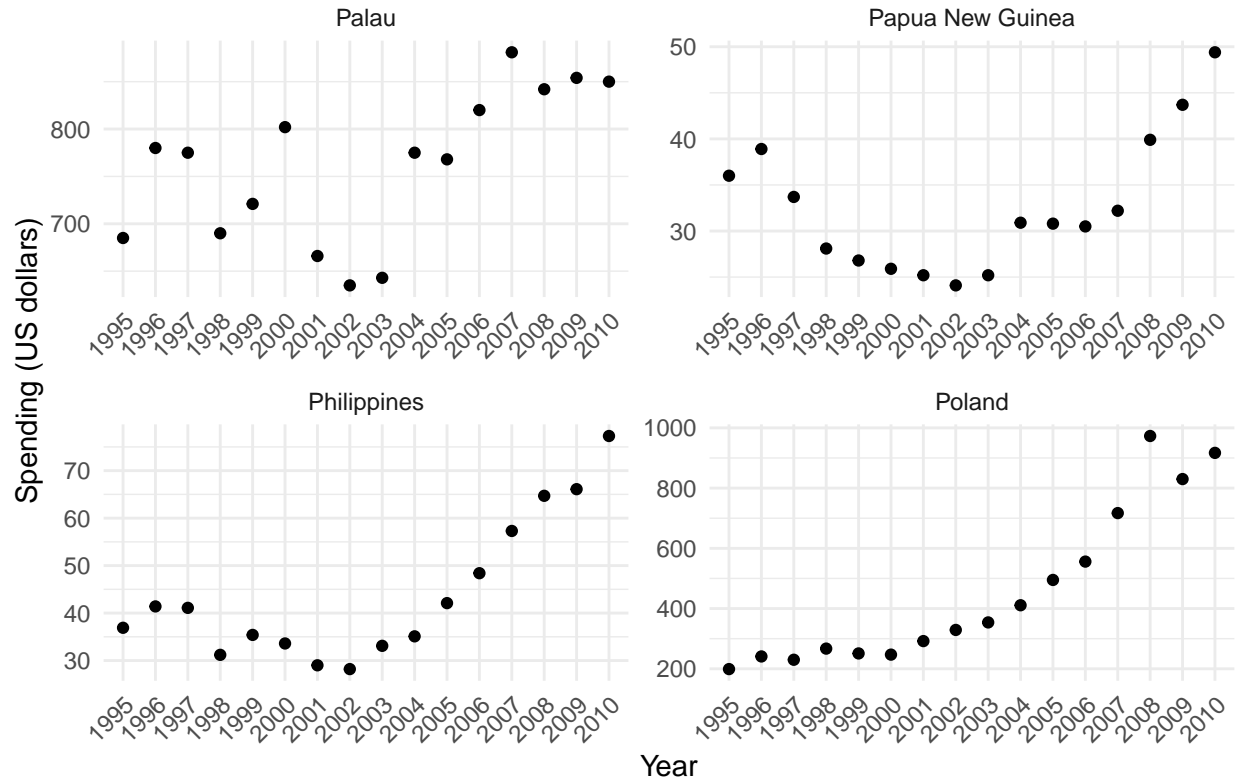
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 33 )



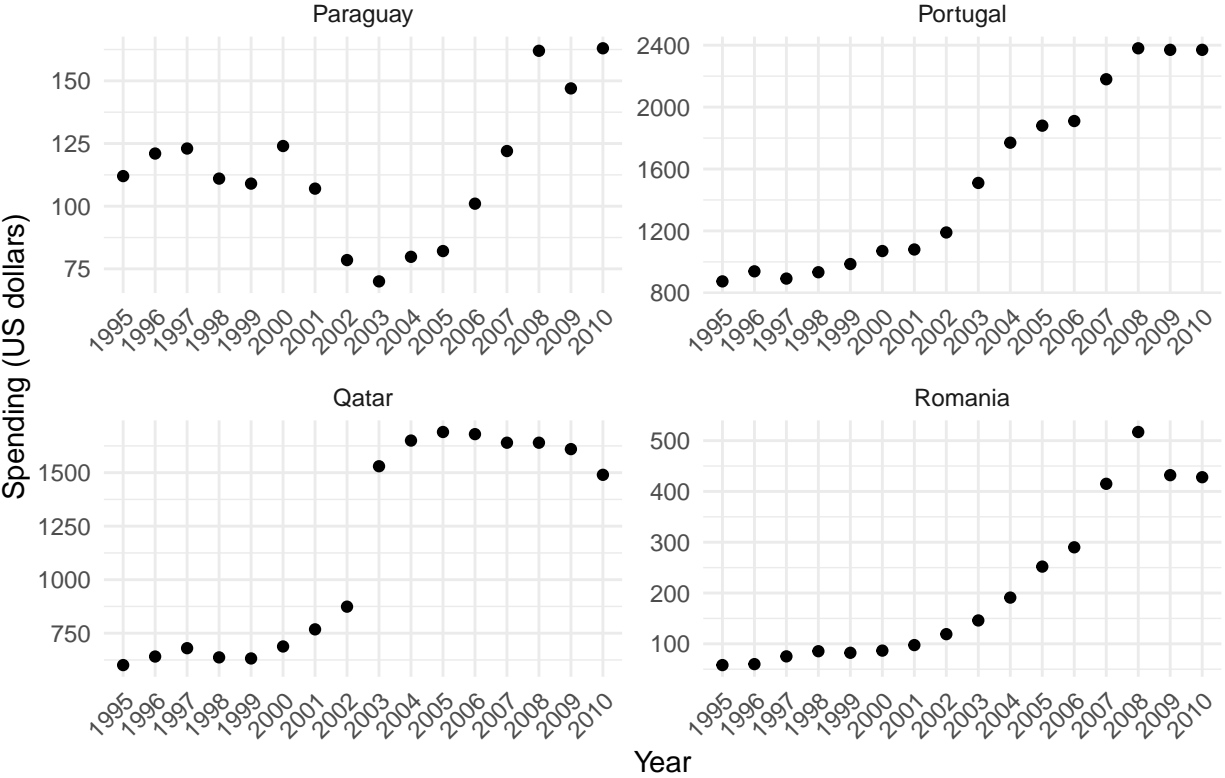
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 34 )



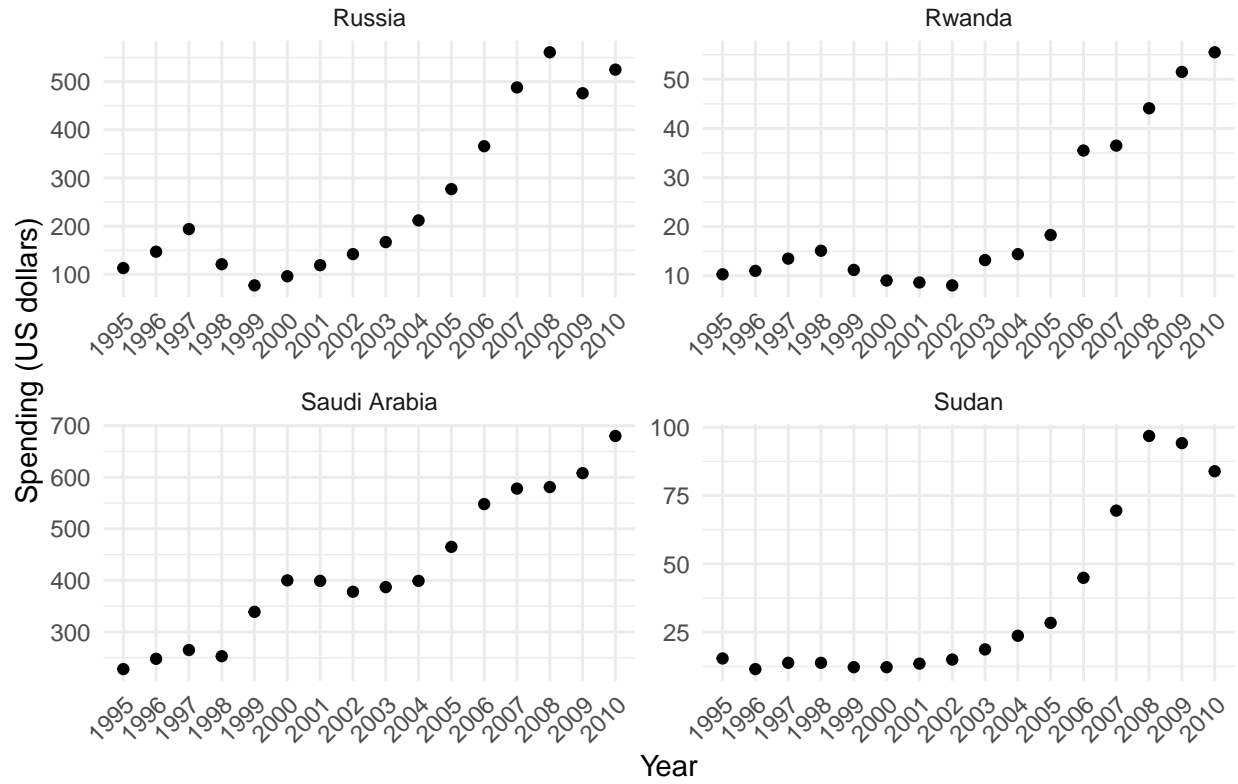
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 35 )



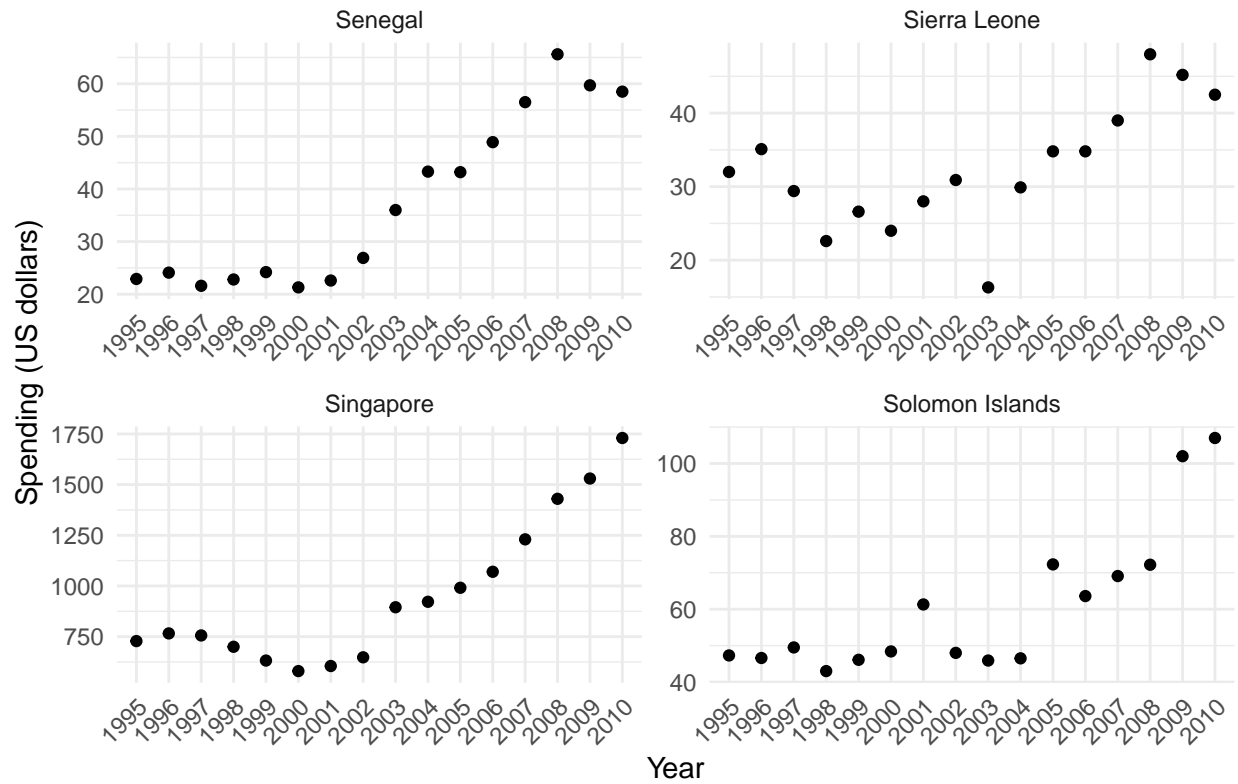
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 36 )



## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 37 )

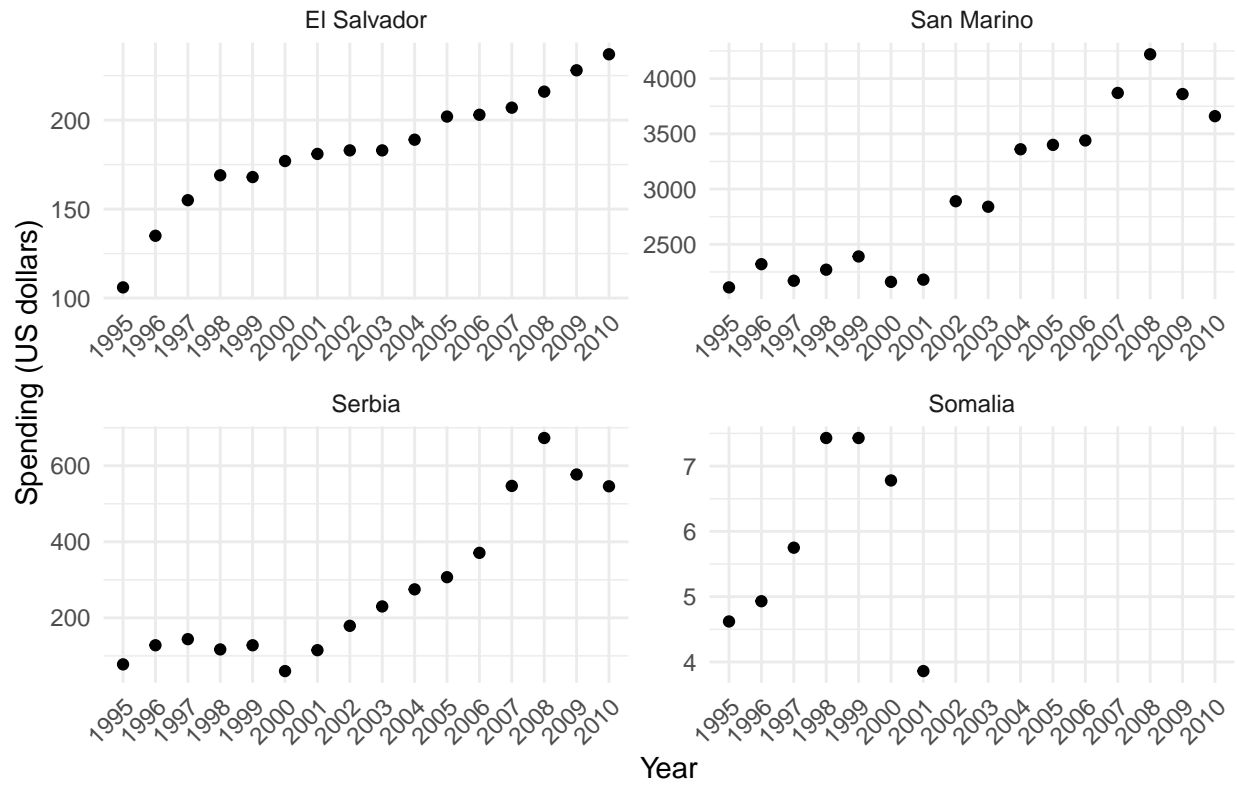


Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 38 )

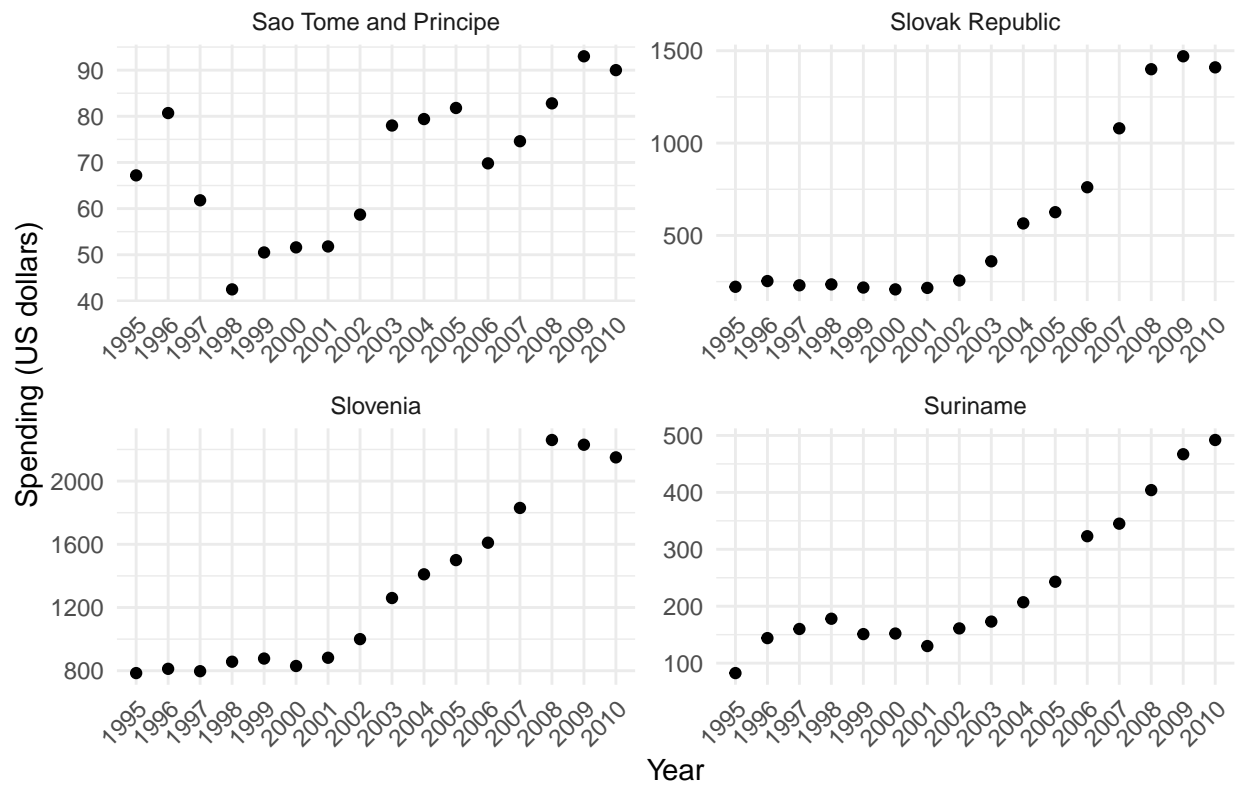




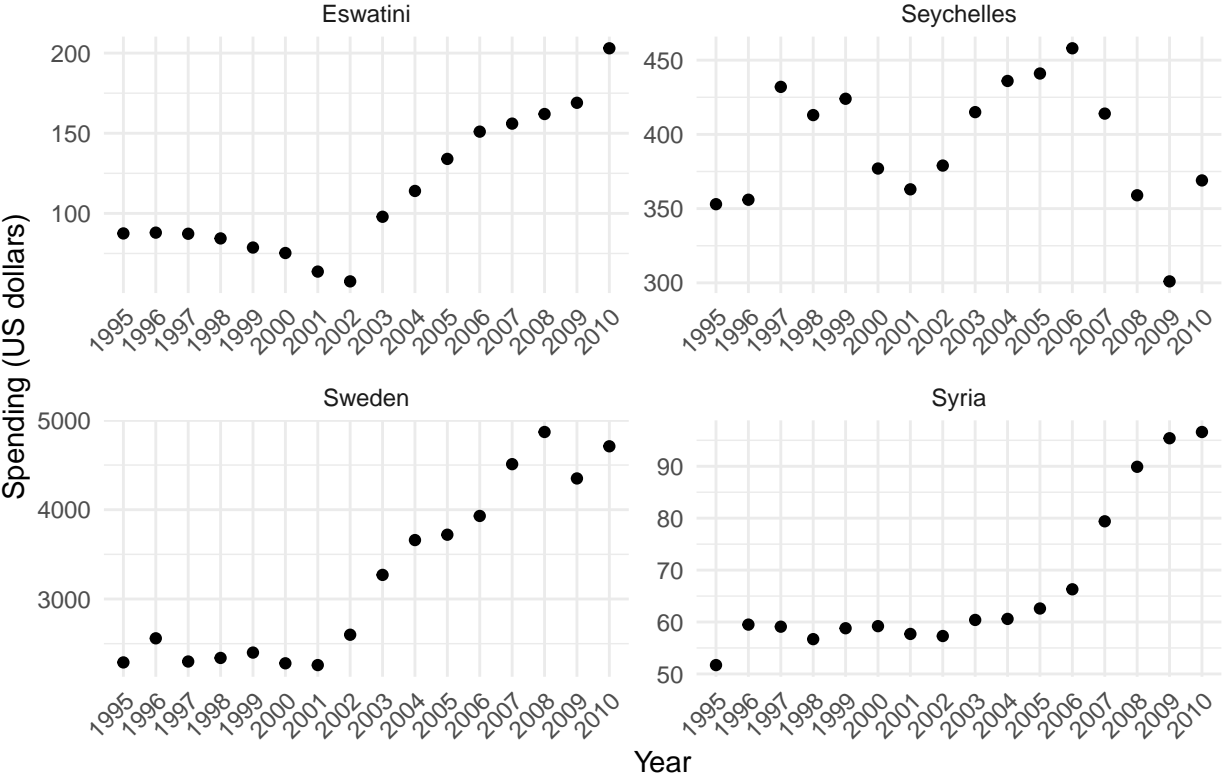
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 39 )



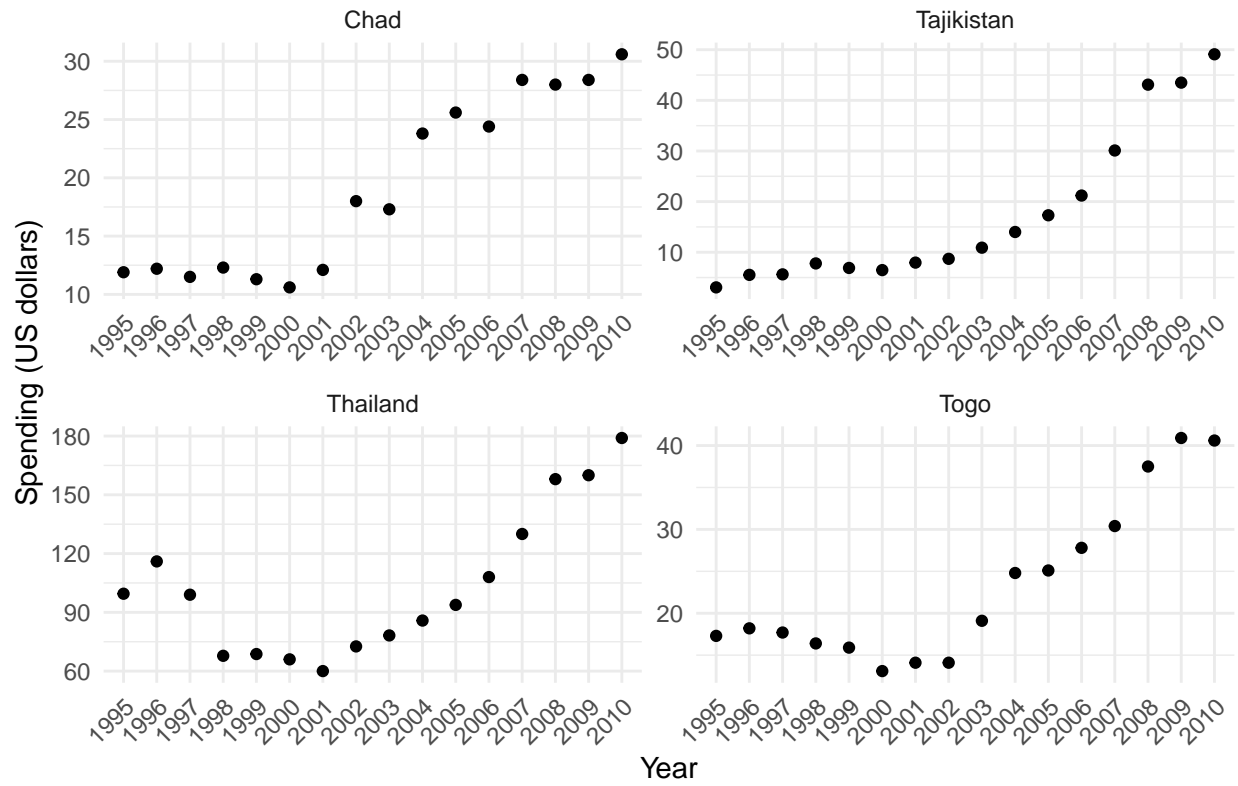
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 40 )



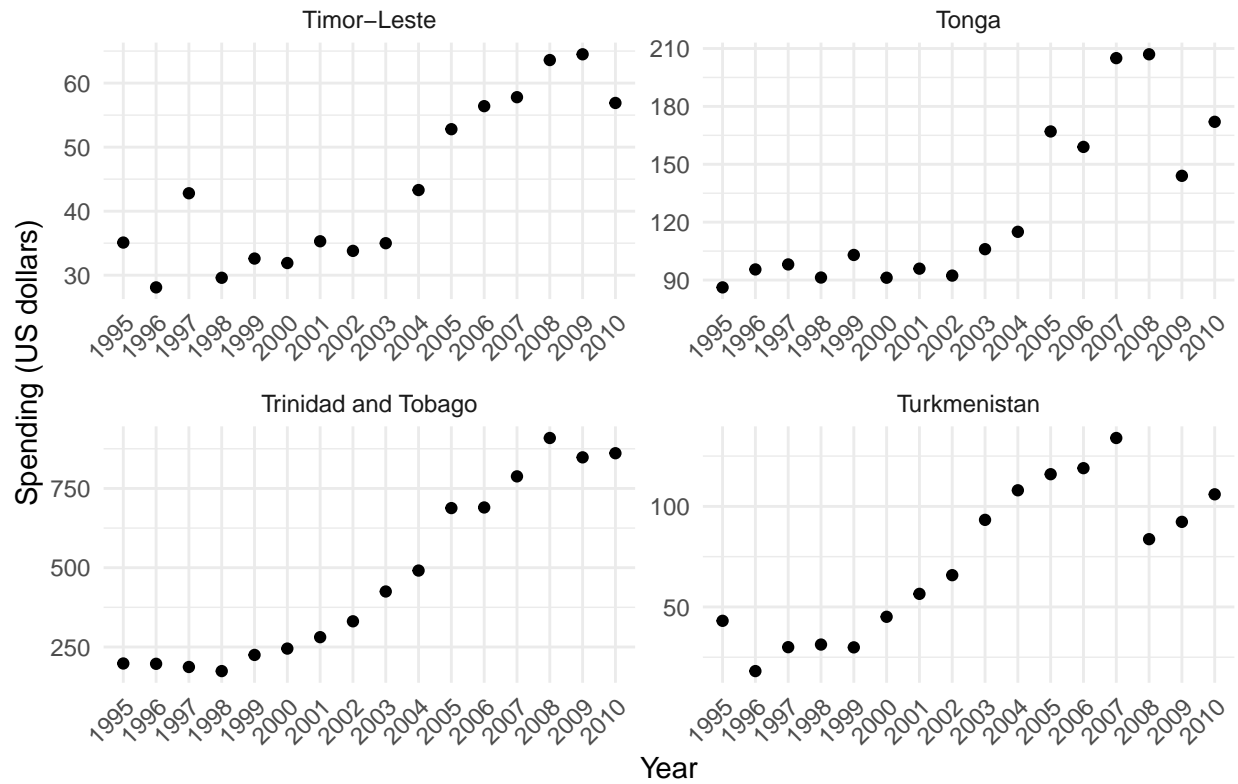
Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 41 )



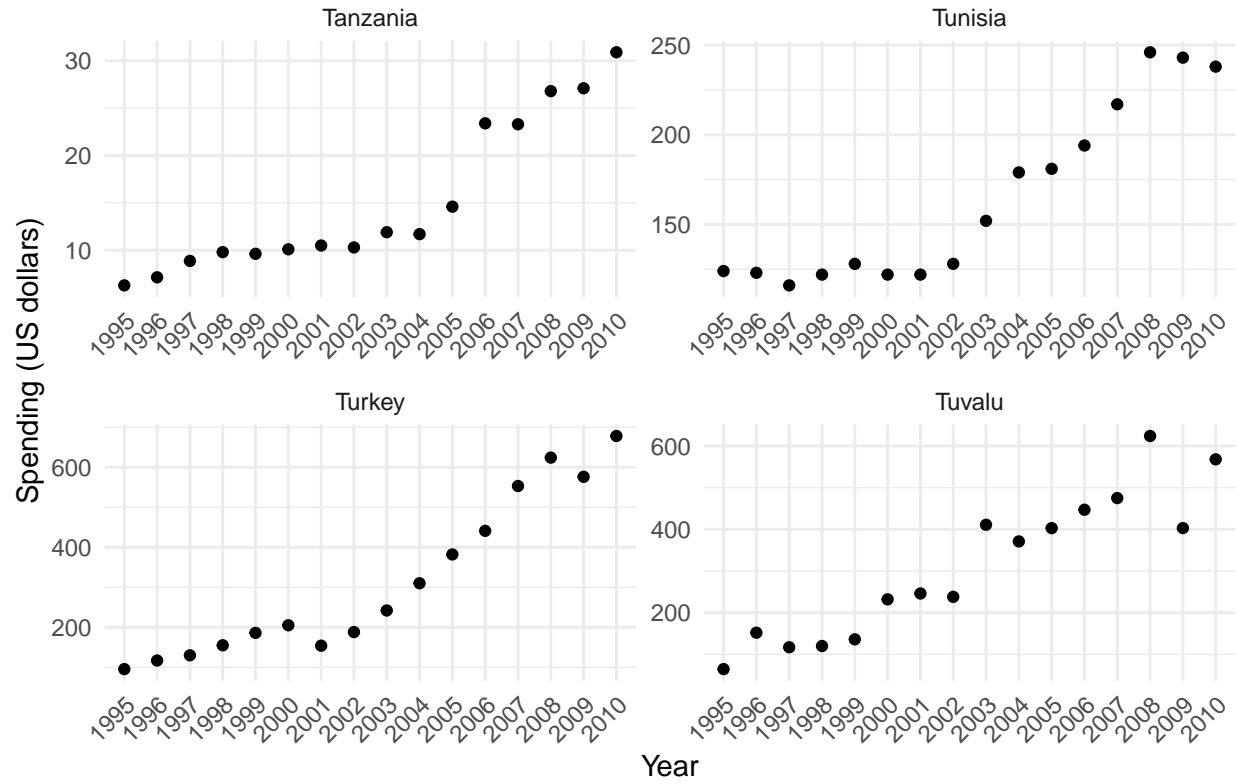
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 42 )



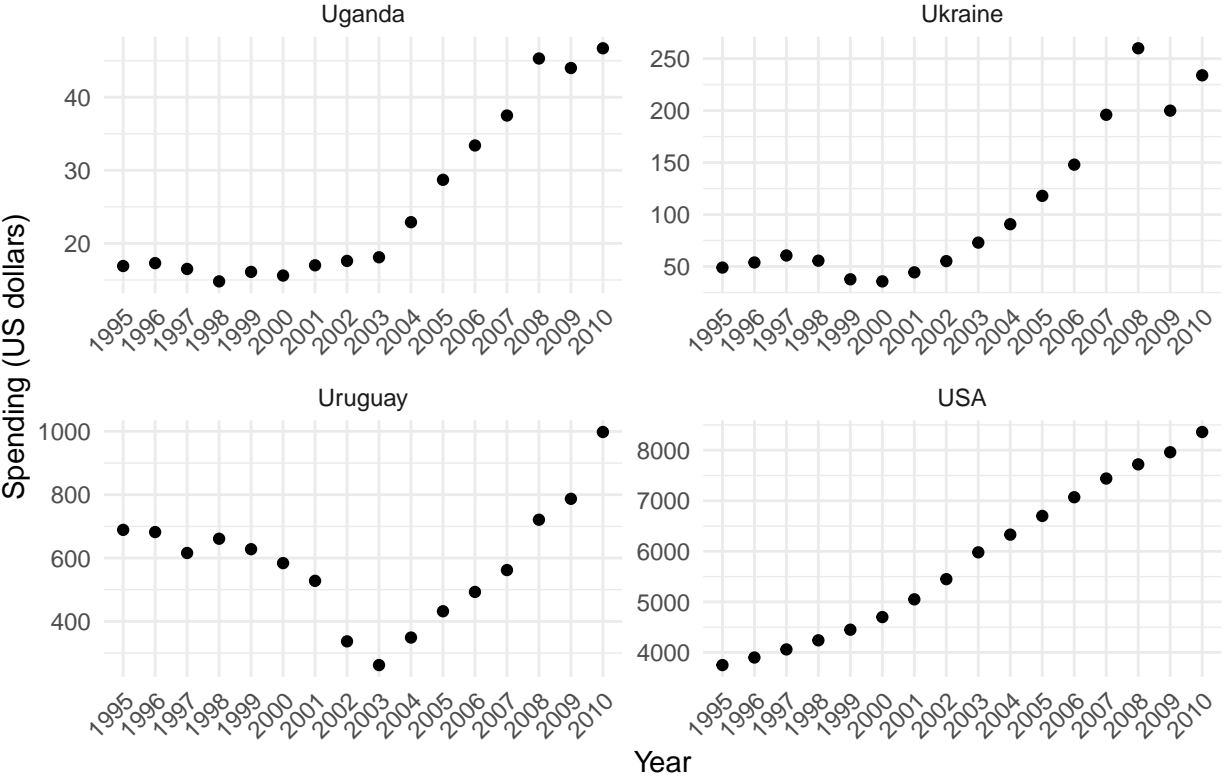
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 43 )



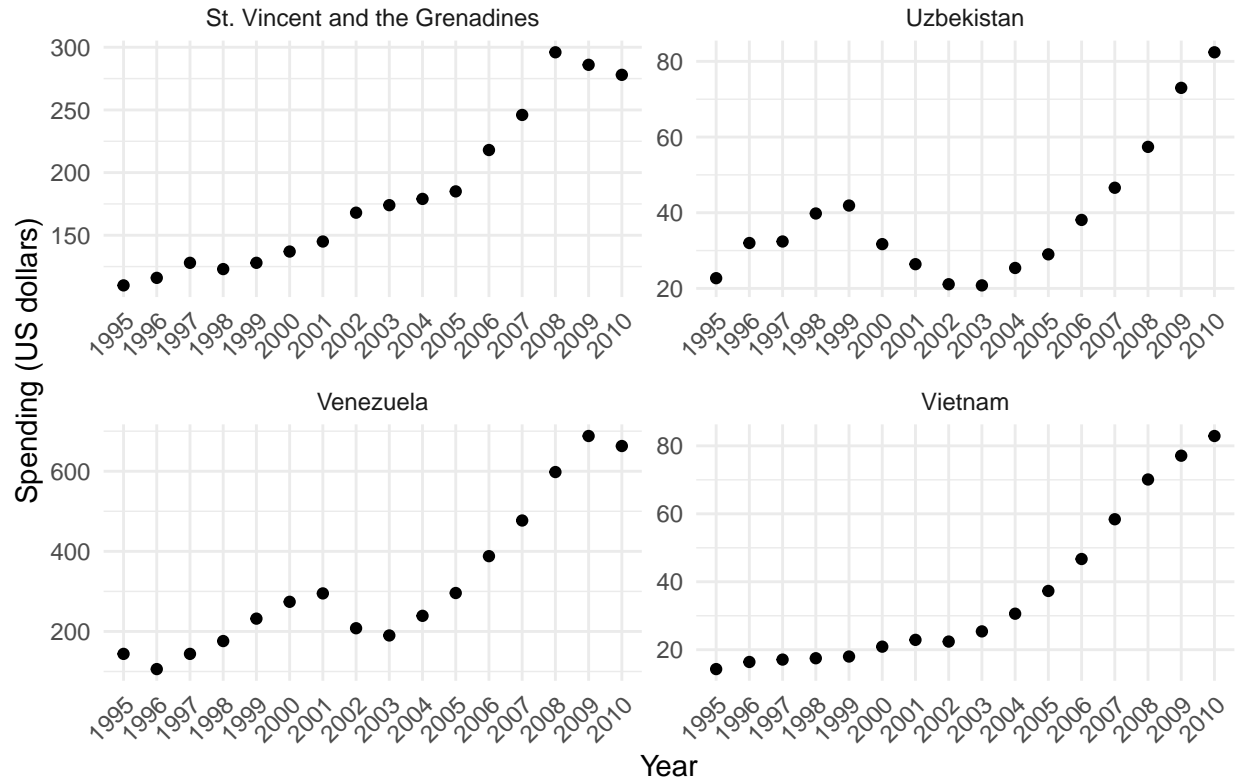
## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 44 )



Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 45 )

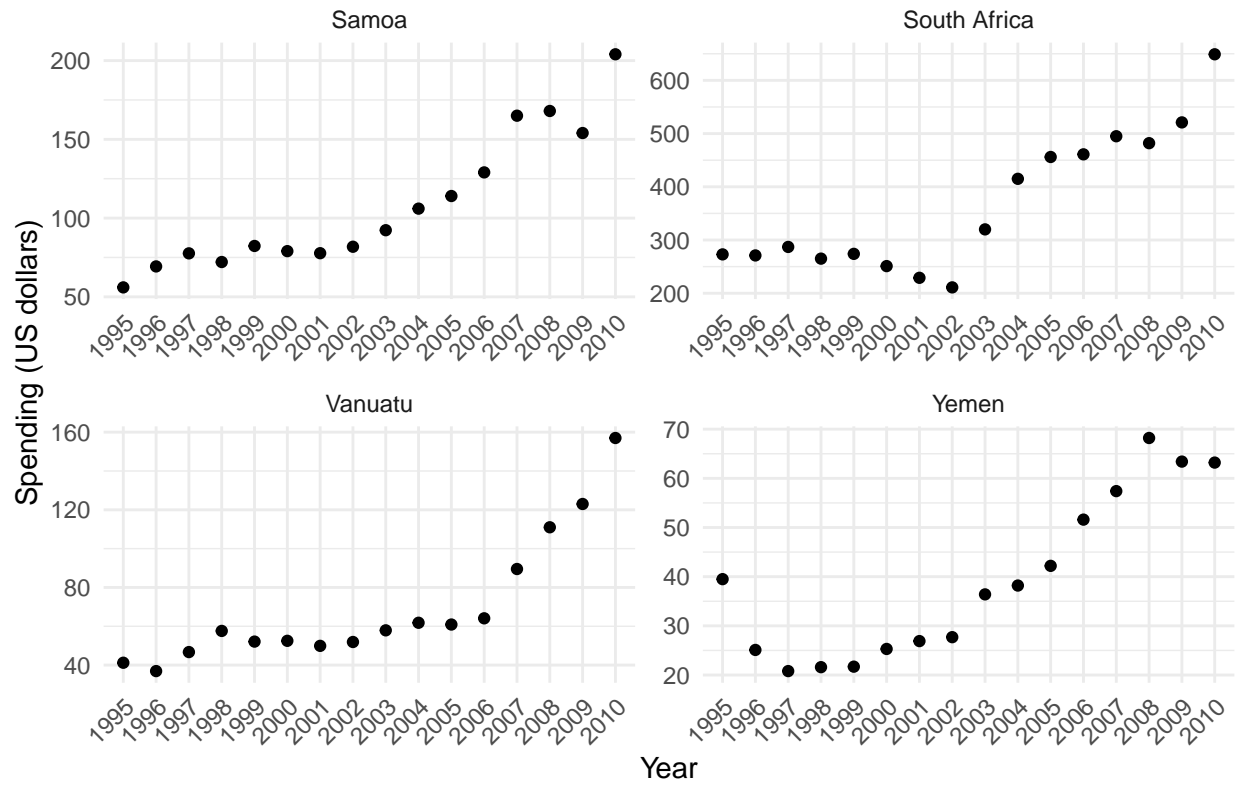


## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 46 )





## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 47 )



## Health Spending Evolution by Country (Page 48 )



```
# Save plots into a single PDF file
pdf("health_spending_evolution.pdf", width = 12, height = 8)

for (i in seq_along(plot_pages_arranged1)) {
  print(plot_pages_arranged1[[i]])
}
dev.off() # Close the PDF device
```

Now, I will group countries by continent and create line plots with their health spending. Obviously, the representation of the average spending is severely skewed, since population is not being taken into account. A weighted average considering population would result in a more thorough analysis, but for the sake of the exercise I will continue.

```
# Assuming health_long is your data frame
countries <- unique(health_long$country)

# Create groups

countries_europe <- c("Albania", "Andorra", "Armenia", "Austria", "Azerbaijan", "Belarus", "Belgium", "I
countries_africa <- c("Algeria", "Angola", "Benin", "Botswana", "Burkina Faso", "Burundi", "Cabo Verde"
countries_asia <- c("Afghanistan", "Bahrain", "Bangladesh", "Bhutan", "Brunei", "Cambodia", "China", "E
countries_north_america <- c("Antigua and Barbuda", "Bahamas", "Barbados", "Belize", "Canada", "Costa R
```

```
countries_oceania <- c("Australia", "Fiji", "Kiribati", "Marshall Islands", "Micronesia", "Nauru", "New
countries_south_america <- c("Argentina", "Bolivia", "Brazil", "Chile", "Colombia", "Ecuador", "Guyana"
```

```
# Create a new column 'continent' based on the categorization
```

```
health_long <- health_long %>%
  mutate(
    continent = case_when(
      country %in% countries_europe ~ "Europe",
      country %in% countries_asia ~ "Asia",
      country %in% countries_africa ~ "Africa",
      country %in% countries_north_america ~ "North America",
      country %in% countries_south_america ~ "South America",
      country %in% countries_oceania ~ "Oceania",
      TRUE ~ "Other" # Handle any countries not categorized
    )
  )
```

```
# Calculate average spending per continent per year
```

```
average_spending <- health_long %>%
  group_by(continent, Year) %>%
  summarize(avg_spending = mean(Spending, na.rm = TRUE))

head(average_spending)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
## # Groups:   continent [1]
##   continent Year avg_spending
##   <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 Africa    1995          48.6
## 2 Africa    1996          50.3
## 3 Africa    1997          52.0
## 4 Africa    1998          50.2
## 5 Africa    1999          49.3
## 6 Africa    2000          48.3
```

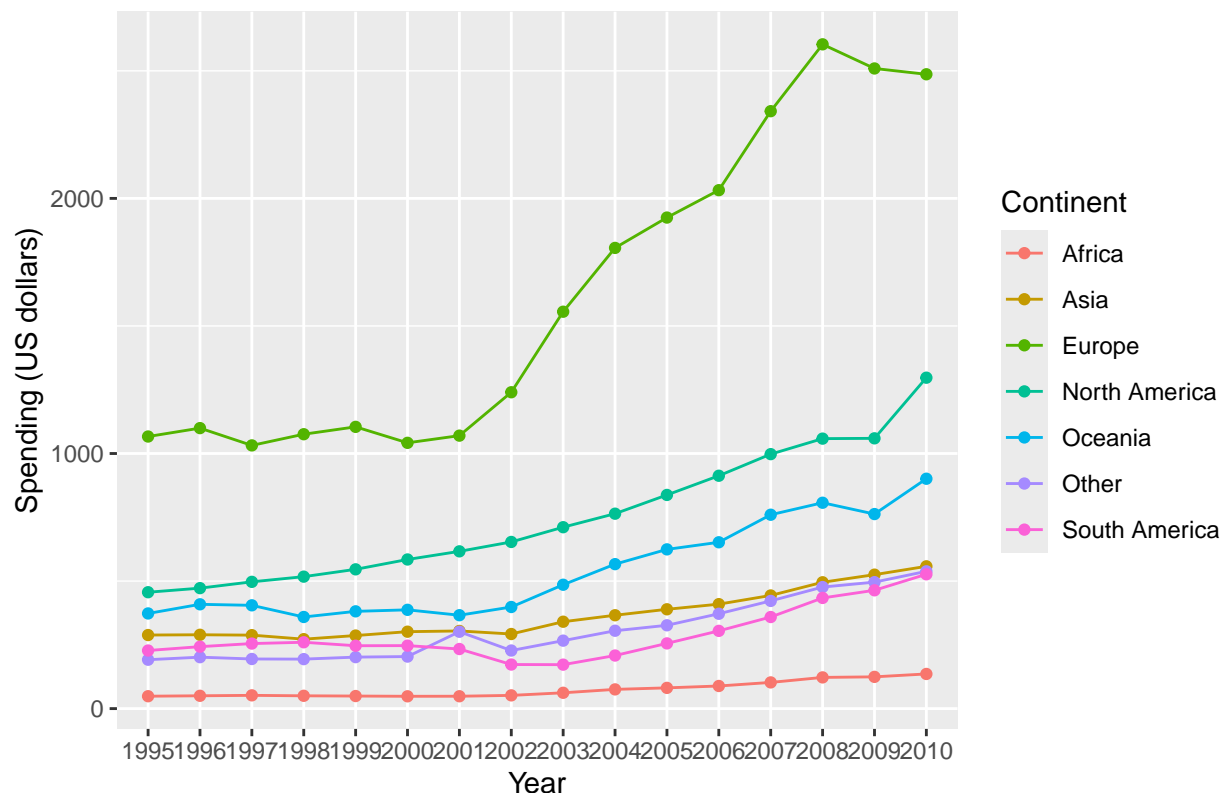
```
# Plotting with adjustments
```

```
plot2 <- ggplot(average_spending,
  aes(x = Year, y = avg_spending,
    color = continent, group = continent)) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_point() +
  labs(title = "Evolution of Health Spending per Person by Continent",
    x = "Year",
    y = "Spending (US dollars)",
    color = "Continent")

ggsave("evolution_health_spending.png", plot = plot2, width = 8, height = 6)

plot(plot2)
```

## Evolution of Health Spending per Person by Continent



Now, I want to know what the median spending per continent has been throughout 1995-2010. Thus, I will plot some box plots that will allow me to see where the median lies at a glance. Additionally, I believe the IQR will provide helpful information regarding how concentrated the data is, which conveniently allows us to determine whether people spend similar amounts of money on health-related services in each continent.

```
by(health_long, health_long$continent, summary)
```

```
## health_long$continent: Africa
##   country      Year      Spending      continent
## Length:816    Length:816    Min.   : 3.86    Length:816
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.: 15.75    Class :character
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Median : 27.00    Mode  :character
##                                     Mean  : 74.16
##                                     3rd Qu.: 72.85
##                                     Max.  :896.00
##                                     NA's   :21
## -----
## health_long$continent: Asia
##   country      Year      Spending      continent
## Length:544    Length:544    Min.   : 2.02    Length:544
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.: 30.60    Class :character
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Median : 93.35    Mode  :character
##                                     Mean  : 366.77
##                                     3rd Qu.: 486.50
##                                     Max.  :4070.00
##                                     NA's   :8
```

```
## -----
## health_long$continent: Europe
##   country      Year      Spending      continent
## Length:768      Length:768      Min.   : 16.6      Length:768
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.: 214.2      Class :character
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Median : 900.0      Mode  :character
##                                     Mean  :1624.4
##                                     3rd Qu.:2662.5
##                                     Max.   :8260.0
## -----
## health_long$continent: North America
##   country      Year      Spending      continent
## Length:320      Length:320      Min.   : 14.6      Length:320
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.: 154.0      Class :character
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Median : 245.0      Mode  :character
##                                     Mean  : 743.6
##                                     3rd Qu.: 564.0
##                                     Max.   :8360.0
##                                     NA's   :3
## -----
## health_long$continent: Oceania
##   country      Year      Spending      continent
## Length:208      Length:208      Min.   : 24.10      Length:208
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.: 74.17      Class :character
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Median : 155.50      Mode  :character
##                                     Mean  : 539.86
##                                     3rd Qu.: 570.25
##                                     Max.   :4780.00
## -----
## health_long$continent: Other
##   country      Year      Spending      continent
## Length:192      Length:192      Min.   : 10.4      Length:192
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.: 46.5      Class :character
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Median : 176.0      Mode  :character
##                                     Mean  : 307.5
##                                     3rd Qu.: 371.8
##                                     Max.   :2320.0
## -----
## health_long$continent: South America
##   country      Year      Spending      continent
## Length:192      Length:192      Min.   : 40.2      Length:192
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.:104.0      Class :character
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Median :207.5      Mode  :character
##                                     Mean  :288.1
##                                     3rd Qu.:401.0
##                                     Max.   :998.0
```

I will be using both logarithmic and non-logarithmic scales to better understand the data.

```
plot3 <- ggplot(health_long, aes(x = continent, y = Spending, fill = continent)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(title = "Health Spending per Person by Continent (1995-2010)",
       x = "Continent",
       y = "Spending (US dollars)") +
```

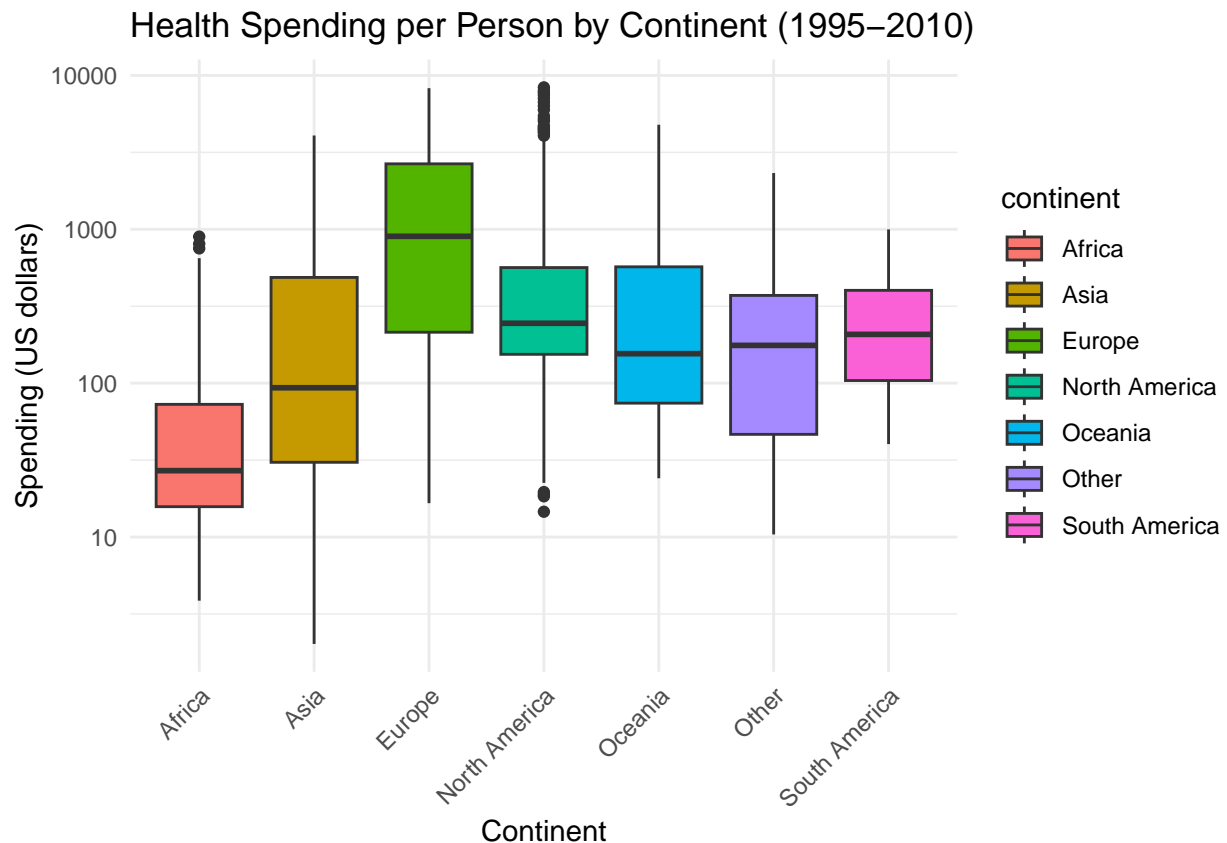
```

theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous(trans = 'log10') # Using log scale due to large range

# Save the plot
ggsave("health_spendinglog_by_continent.png", plot = plot3, width = 10, height = 6)

# Display the plot
print(plot3)

```



```

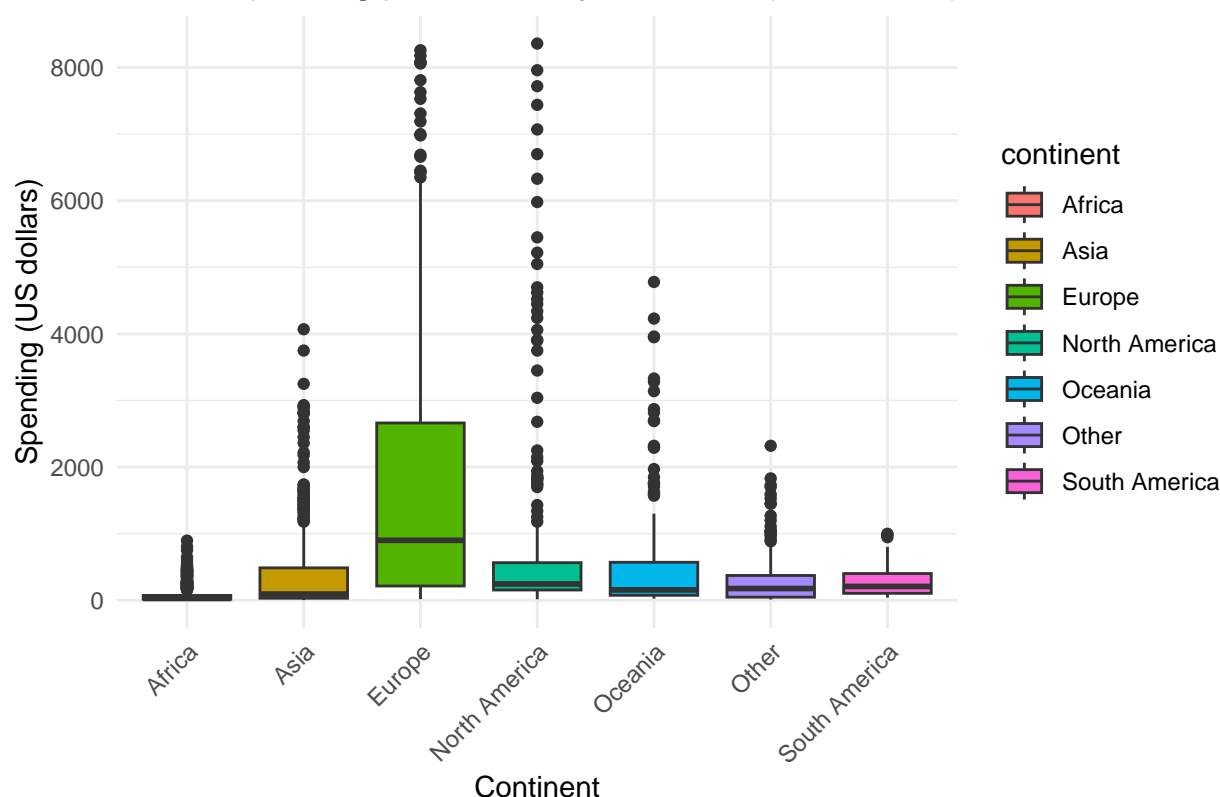
plot4 <- ggplot(health_long, aes(x = continent, y = Spending, fill = continent)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(title = "Health Spending per Person by Continent (1995–2010)",
        x = "Continent",
        y = "Spending (US dollars)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous() # Using log scale due to large range

# Save the plot
ggsave("health_spending_by_continent.png", plot = plot4, width = 10, height = 6)

# Display the plot
print(plot4)

```

# Health Spending per Person by Continent (1995–2010)



*Intra-Continental Trends:* Europe is the continent with the largest IQR in the non-logarithmic scale, showing absolute data, indicating a significant disparity among European countries. Some countries have high health expenditures while others have much lower ones, contributing to this difference. The presence of diverse healthcare systems throughout the continent may be a direct cause of this phenomenon.

North America’s distribution is heavily influenced by high outliers, likely reflecting the USA’s exceptionally high healthcare costs and Canada’s healthcare system. Additionally, North America presents outliers below the 1st quartile mark, illustrating a severe disparity among countries.

Africa’s low variability in absolute terms masks significant relative differences when viewed on a logarithmic scale. This reveals substantial relative differences in spending even among lower-spending countries, a nuance lost in the linear scale.

Lastly, Asia, Oceania, and South America form a middle tier, showing significant internal variability. Most continents display positively skewed distributions, indicating a longer tail of higher spenders.

*Global Inequality:* The linear scale highlights the enormous gap in health spending between continents. While some countries in North America and Europe spend over \$8000 per person annually, most African nations spend less than \$100. This extreme disparity underscores a critical global health inequality issue. The data emphasizes the urgent need for increased health funding in Africa and other low-spending regions.

High variability within continents suggests opportunities for knowledge sharing and policy learning among neighboring countries. This raises the question of whether similar countries can apply the same strategies to improve the situation. Similarly, extreme outliers in high-spending regions raise questions about healthcare system efficiency and sustainability (Kruk et al. 2018).

## References

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Jiang, L., Kelley, E., Lemango, E. T., Liljestrand, J., Malata, A., . . . Pate, M. (2018). High-quality health systems in the Sustainable Development Goals era: time for a revolution. *The Lancet. Global health*, 6(11), e1196–e1252. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(18\)30386-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(18)30386-3)

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