

# An Investigation of Factors Influencing Emergency Healthcare Expenditures

due November 16, 2021 by 11:59 PM

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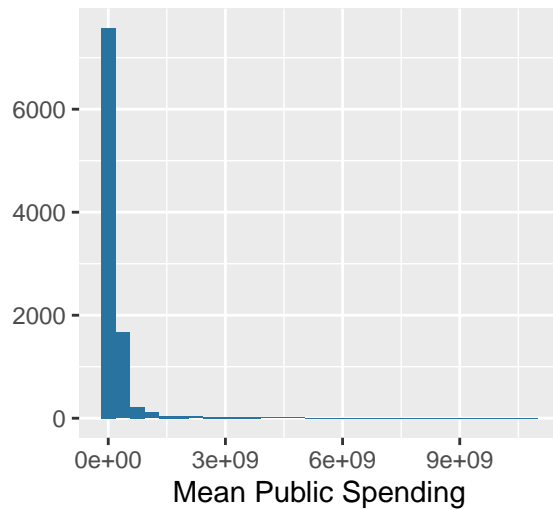
11/16/2021

## Abstract

### Nature of the Data

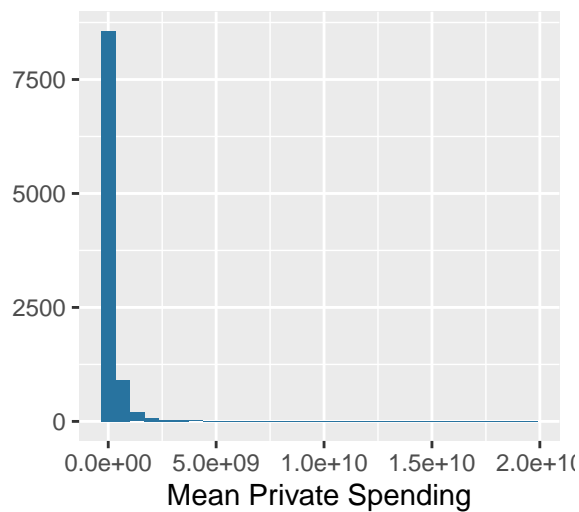
```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

#### Normal Distribution of Mean Pub



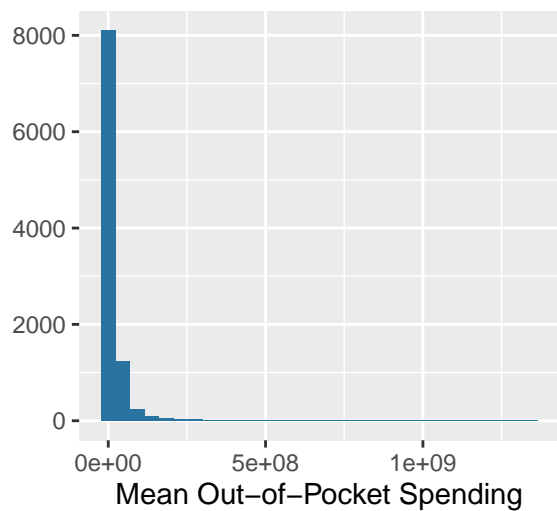
```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

### Normal Distribution of Mean Priv



```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

### Normal Distribution of Mean Out

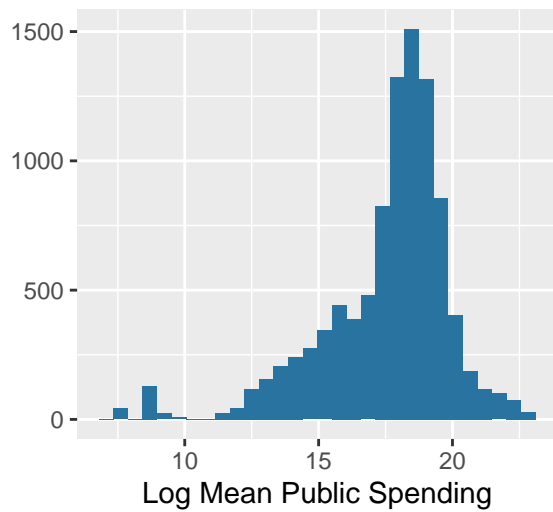


The normal distribution for public spending, private spending, and out-of-pocket spending all show a severe right skew in the data. Therefore, all three variables do not meet the normal distribution assumption needed for many tests, such as ANOVA; however, this can easily be resolved by applying a log transformation to the data to give a fairly normal distribution of the data.

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

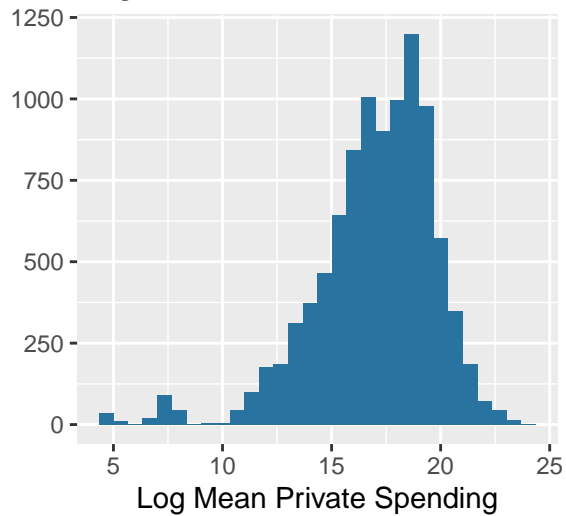
```
## Warning: Removed 198 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```

Log Normal Distribution of Mean



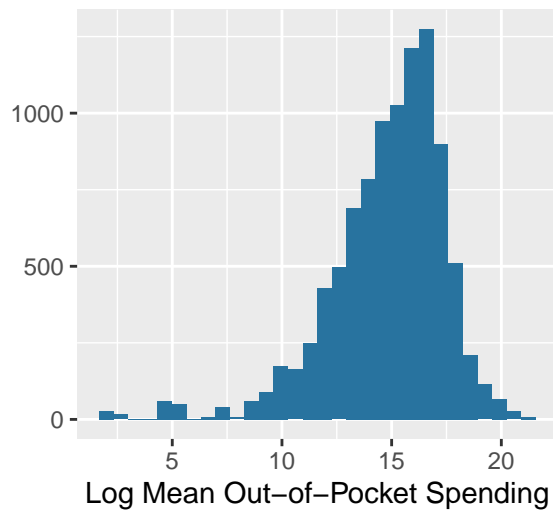
```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
## Warning: Removed 198 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```

Log Normal Distribution of Mean



```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
## Warning: Removed 198 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```

## Log Normal Distribution of Mean



These graphs of the log distribution of the various spending means appear to be fairly normal in distribution, which means they meet the requirements to be used in various analyses.

## Gender

Does the emergency department spend a different amount of money on males and females? This is looking at all spending, not taking into account type of insurance.

```
spending_malefemale <- spending %>%
  filter(sex %in% c("Female", "Male"))
```

In order to analyze spending, we must convert all mean spending reports to log scale.

```
spending_malefemale <- spending_malefemale %>%
  filter(mean_all != 0) %>%
  filter(mean_pub != 0) %>%
  filter(mean_pri != 0) %>%
  filter(mean_oop != 0) %>%
  mutate(lmean_all = log(mean_all)) %>%
  mutate(lmean_pub = log(mean_pub)) %>%
  mutate(lmean_pri = log(mean_pri)) %>%
  mutate(lmean_oop = log(mean_oop))
```

First this t-test looks at overall differences in log mean emergency department spending between males and females

```
t.test(spending_malefemale$lmean_all~spending_malefemale$sex) %>%
  print()
```

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  spending_malefemale$lmean_all by spending_malefemale$sex
## t = 1.4247, df = 6219.5, p-value = 0.1543
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.0315862  0.1996079
## sample estimates:
```

```
## mean in group Female    mean in group Male
##           18.06275           17.97874
```

Next, performing a t-test on each type of insurance to see if there is a difference in spending between males and females:

```
t.test(spending_malefemale$lmean_pub~spending_malefemale$sex) %>%
  print()
```

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  spending_malefemale$lmean_pub by spending_malefemale$sex
## t = 1.8142, df = 6201, p-value = 0.0697
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.00833746  0.21532602
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female    mean in group Male
##           17.40512           17.30162
```

```
t.test(spending_malefemale$lmean_pri~spending_malefemale$sex) %>%
  print()
```

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  spending_malefemale$lmean_pri by spending_malefemale$sex
## t = 0.70583, df = 6254.9, p-value = 0.4803
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.08283085  0.17603825
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female    mean in group Male
##           16.82891           16.78231
```

```
t.test(spending_malefemale$lmean_oop~spending_malefemale$sex) %>%
  print()
```

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  spending_malefemale$lmean_oop by spending_malefemale$sex
## t = 0.9799, df = 6230.6, p-value = 0.3272
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.0615859  0.1846904
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female    mean in group Male
##           14.66032           14.59877
```

All three of these t-tests indicate that there is not enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis that emergency department spending is the same for males and females who have public insurance, private insurance, or pay out of pocket. Add specific numbers

## Disease category and gov spending

ANOVA: null hypothesis: means of spending the same for each disease category assume outcomes are normally distributed, same variance, and samples are independent

```
summary(aov(lmean_all~agg_cause,data=spending_malefemale))
```

```
##              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## agg_cause      14  19152   1368.0    521.9 <2e-16 ***
## Residuals    6365   16685     2.6
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Based on the p-value here of these data or more extreme data it is highly unlikely the null hypothesis is true. Therefore, we perform step-down tests using a Holm correction for multiple comparisons

```
diseasepair <- pairwise.t.test(spending_malefemale$lmean_all, spending_malefemale$agg_cause, p.adj =
sigpairs <- broom::tidy(diseasepair) %>%
  filter(p.value<0.05) %>%
  arrange(group1,group2)
nrow(sigpairs)
```

```
## [1] 92
```

The step-down t tests indicate 61 disease category pairs are different out of 105 ## idk if the “all ages” group will mess u up because it changed the response in my age comparison , indicating most disease categories do differ in the amount of government spending by the emergency department.

## Age

!! had to take out the observations with “All Ages” because I think it will just mess up the pairs but let me know what you think or whether you think there’s anything we can do with that group

```
spending_noall <- spending_malefemale %>%
  filter(age_group_name != "All Ages")
```

We wonder whether there is a correlation between government healthcare expenditures in the emergency department and age. The age variable is categorical, split into 19 groups that generally include 5 years each, apart from the first (<1 year) and last (85 plus) groups.

To address this question, we began by using an overall test with ANOVA.

Below is an overall test of the null hypothesis that all of the means for age groups across the years are equal, as opposed to the alternative that at least one mean is different.

```
summary(aov(mean_all~age_group_name,data = spending_noall))
```

```
##              Df      Sum Sq    Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## age_group_name  18 2.843e+19 1.579e+18   29.45 <2e-16 ***
## Residuals      6031 3.235e+20 5.364e+16
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

In this F-test (ndf = 18, ddf = 6229), a significant difference among age groups was identified. Our p-value tells us that this data (or data more extreme) would be very unlikely if the null hypothesis were true because it shows statistical significance at an alpha well below 0.05. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis that the mean expenditures for all age groups are equal.

To see which specific means may be different from one another, we used planned step-down tests with a Holm correction to minimize Type I errors.

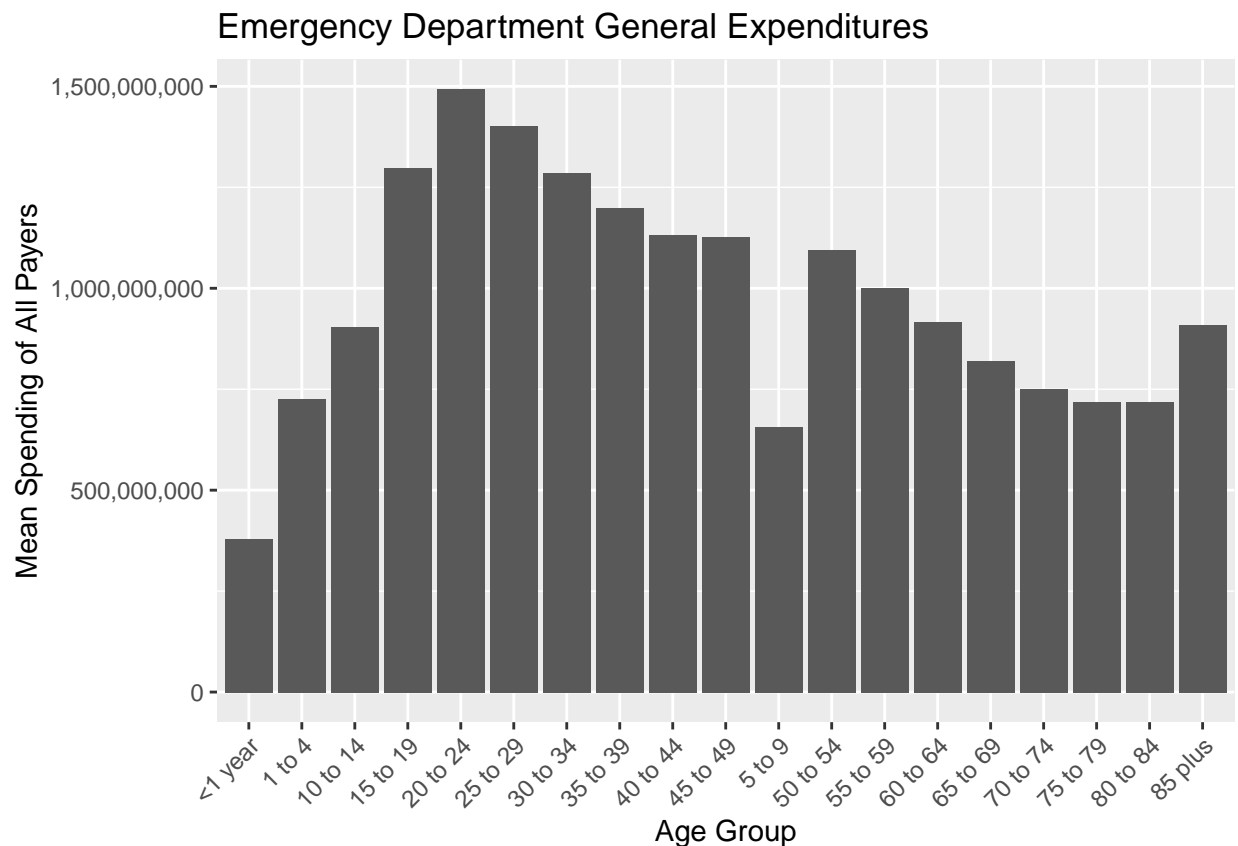
```
agepair <- pairwise.t.test(spending_noall$mean_all, spending_noall$age_group_name, p.adj = "holm")
sigagepairs <- broom::tidy(agepair) %>%
  filter(p.value<0.05) %>%
  arrange(group1,group2)
nrow(sigagepairs)
```

```
## [1] 98
```

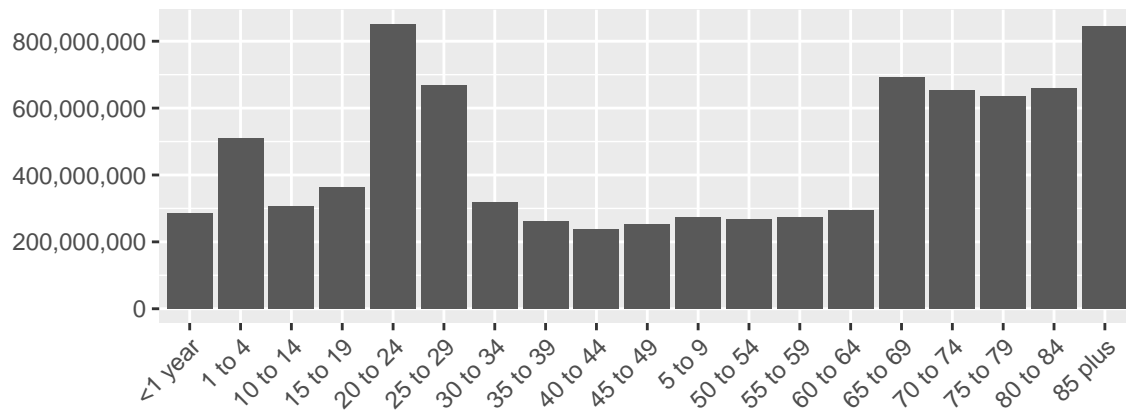
The pairwise t-tests used for our ANOVA step-down tests suggest that there are 97 different age pairs out of the 171 possible combinations. This tells us that more age pairs are different than are similar and that therefore the majority of age group pairs differ in terms of mean expenditures.

```
# select the variables want, including the mean for the groups, age_group_name
# pivot_longer -> cols, names_to = "whateveryouwant", values_to = "customname" %>%
# ggplot(aes(x = age_group_name, y = customname, color = whateveryouwant))

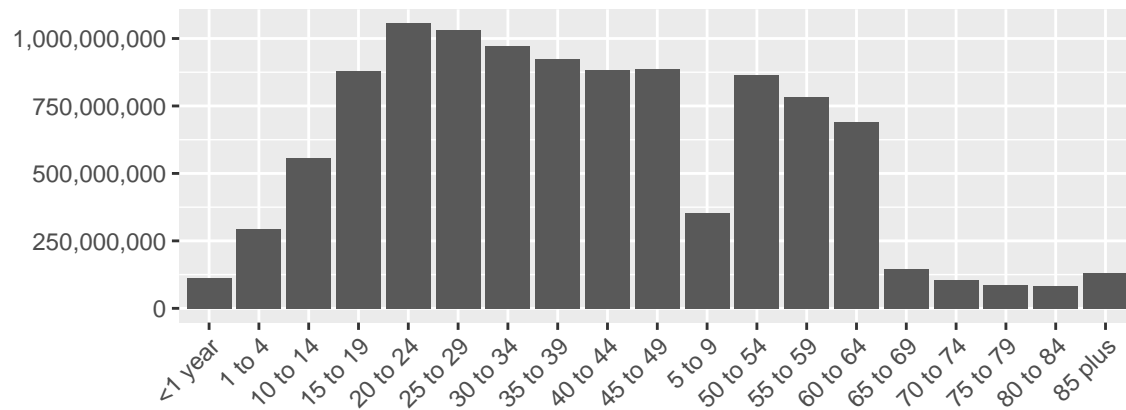
ggplot(data = spending_noall, aes(x = age_group_name, y = mean_all)) +
  geom_bar(position = "dodge", stat = "identity") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::comma) +
  labs(
    x = "Age Group",
    y = "Mean Spending of All Payers",
    title = "Emergency Department General Expenditures"
  )
```



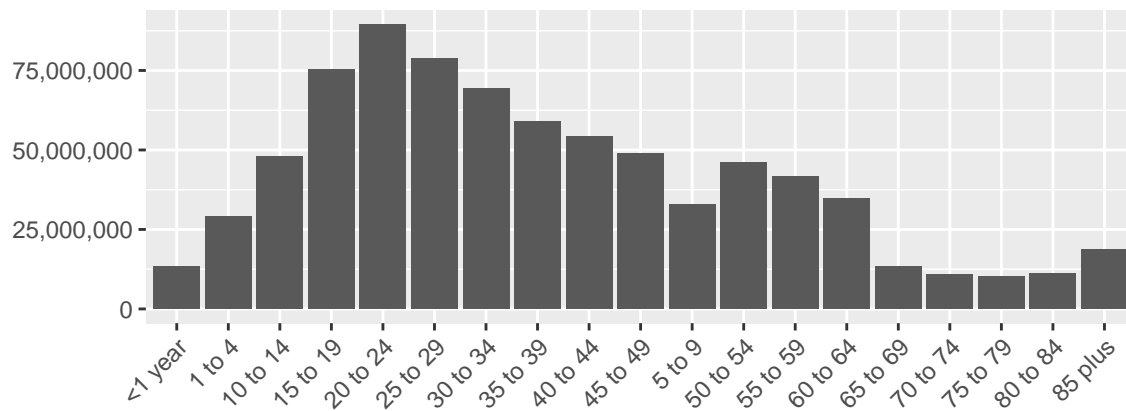
### Public Insurance Expenditures



### Private Insurance Expenditures



### Out of Pocket Expenditures

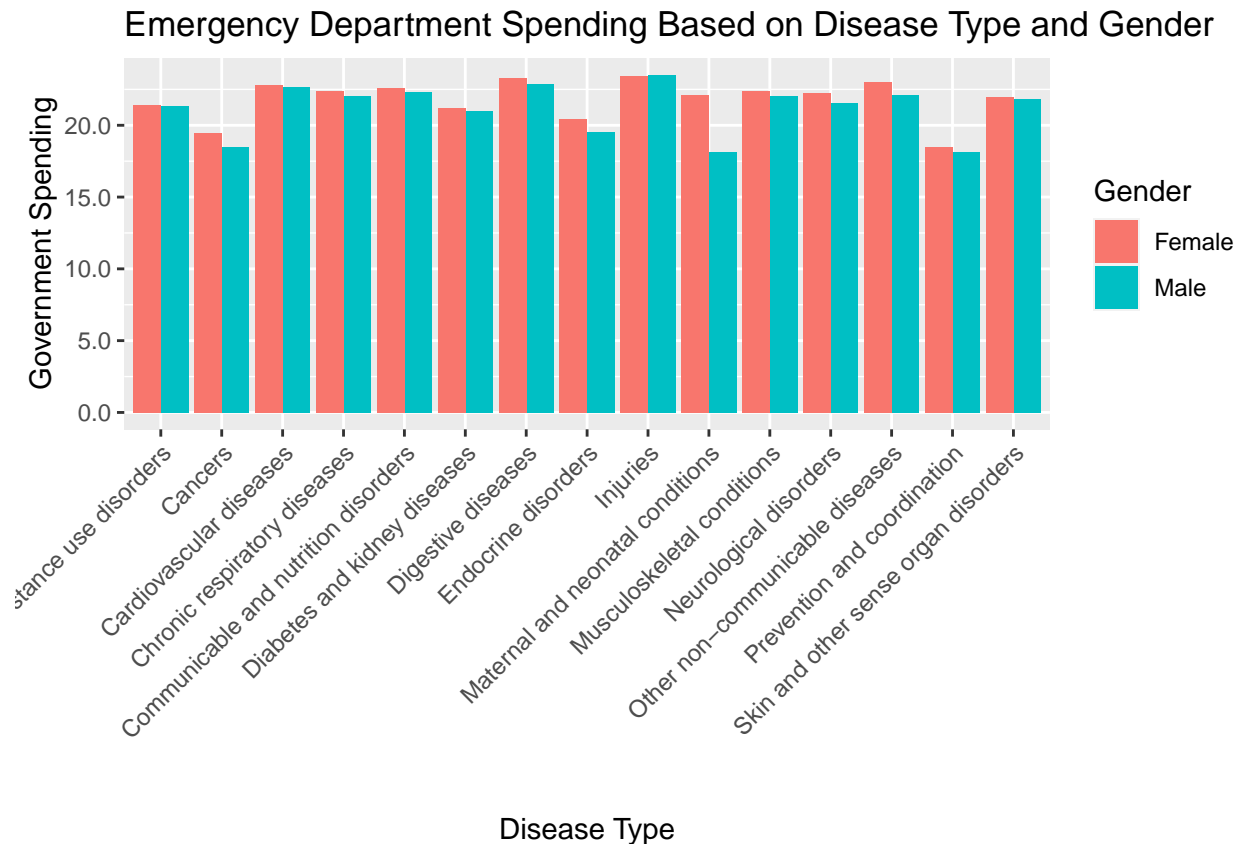


##Interaction !!should this be moved to where we are looking at the interaction of factors? Here is a barplot showing the distribution of Emergency Department spending based on disease type and gender. ADD interpretation

```
ggplot(data = spending_malefemale, aes(x = agg_cause, y = lmean_all, fill = sex)) +
  geom_bar(position = "dodge", stat = "identity") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) +
```



```
scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::comma) +
labs(
  x = "Disease Type",
  y = "Government Spending",
  title = "Emergency Department Spending Based on Disease Type and Gender",
  fill = "Gender"
)
```



## Gender and Age Interaction

```
mainefpub_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_pub ~ sex + age_group_id, data = spending)
tidy(mainefpub_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 5
##   term          estimate std.error statistic  p.value
##   <chr>          <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)  323160777. 12674672.    25.5 6.36e-139
## 2 sexFemale    -137203679. 16690186.    -8.22 2.28e- 16
## 3 sexMale      -203294134. 16690186.   -12.2 6.91e- 34
## 4 age_group_id    788767.    210299.     3.75 1.77e- 4
```

```
glance(mainefpub_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.01649634
```

```
interpub_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_pub ~ sex + age_group_id + sex*age_group_id, data = spending)
tidy(interpri_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 5
##   term                estimate std.error statistic    p.value
##   <chr>              <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)      314492259. 14260065.    22.1 2.98e-105
## 2 sexFemale        -131585903. 20166778.    -6.52 7.14e- 11
## 3 sexMale          -182906355. 20166778.    -9.07 1.42e- 19
## 4 age_group_id      1183150.    364221.     3.25 1.16e- 3
## 5 sexFemale:age_group_id -255587.    515086.    -0.496 6.20e- 1
## 6 sexMale:age_group_id  -927563.    515086.    -1.80 7.18e- 2
```

```
glance(interpri_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.01664197
```

```
mainefpri_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_pri ~ sex + age_group_id, data = spending)
tidy(mainefpri_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 5
##   term                estimate std.error statistic    p.value
##   <chr>              <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)      365176029. 16146361.    22.6 1.86e-110
## 2 sexFemale        -152650378. 21261756.    -7.18 7.50e- 13
## 3 sexMale          -192702232. 21261756.    -9.06 1.51e- 19
## 4 age_group_id      -901887.    267901.     -3.37 7.64e- 4
```

```
glance(mainefpri_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.01001681
```

```
interpri_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_pri ~ sex + age_group_id + sex*age_group_id, data = spending)
tidy(interpri_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 5
##   term                estimate std.error statistic    p.value
##   <chr>              <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)      375087738. 18167869.    20.6 9.60e-93
## 2 sexFemale        -166476777. 25693247.    -6.48 9.65e-11
## 3 sexMale          -208610961. 25693247.    -8.12 5.25e-16
## 4 age_group_id      -1352831.    464032.     -2.92 3.56e- 3
## 5 sexFemale:age_group_id 629046.    656240.     0.959 3.38e- 1
## 6 sexMale:age_group_id  723784.    656240.     1.10 2.70e- 1
```

```
glance(interpri_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.009960334
```

```
mainefoop_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_oop ~ sex + age_group_id, data = spending)
```

```
tidy(mainefoop_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 5
##   term                estimate std.error statistic    p.value
##   <chr>                <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)      32646547.  1310040.    24.9 5.50e-133
## 2 sexFemale      -13391357.  1725079.    -7.76 9.14e- 15
## 3 sexMale        -17614550.  1725079.   -10.2 2.34e- 24
## 4 age_group_id    -74643.    21736.     -3.43 5.97e- 4
```

```
glance(mainefoop_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.01226108
```

```
interoop_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_oop ~ sex + age_group_id + sex*age_group_id, data = spending)
tidy(interoop_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 5
##   term                                estimate std.error statistic    p.value
##   <chr>                                <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)                    33466867.  1474051.    22.7 2.82e-111
## 2 sexFemale                    -14545204.  2084624.    -6.98 3.20e- 12
## 3 sexMale                      -18921663.  2084624.    -9.08 1.33e- 19
## 4 age_group_id                  -111964.    37649.     -2.97 2.95e- 3
## 5 sexFemale:age_group_id         52495.    53244.     0.986 3.24e- 1
## 6 sexMale:age_group_id          59468.    53244.     1.12 2.64e- 1
```

```
glance(interoop_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.01221011
```

In order to test the possibility that there is a joint interaction of gender and age, a main effects and interaction effects linear regression model has been fit to the data. As a whole, it shows that the interaction of gender and age slightly increases the accuracy of the regression for public and private spending as seen by the increased adjusted  $R^2$  value. However, for out-of-pocket spending, it decreases the adjusted  $R^2$  value. Nevertheless, overall, the adjusted  $R^2$  values for all three types of spending are incredibly low, which further point to our conclusion that age may not affect the level of spending from different sources.

## Age and Disease Type Interaction

```
agedismainpub_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_pub ~ agg_cause + age_group_id, data = spending)
tidy(agedismainpub_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 16 x 5
##   term                                estimate std.error statistic    p.value
##   <chr>                                <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)                    9.99e7 26076508.    3.83 1.28e- 4
## 2 agg_causeCancers              -1.06e8 36321927.   -2.92 3.48e- 3
## 3 agg_causeCardiovascular diseases  4.21e8 36321927.   11.6 7.57e-31
## 4 agg_causeChronic respiratory diseases 1.40e8 36796801.    3.80 1.45e- 4
## 5 agg_causeCommunicable and nutrition ~ 2.42e8 36321927.    6.66 2.89e-11
## 6 agg_causeDiabetes and kidney diseases -9.10e6 36321927.   -0.251 8.02e- 1
```

```
## 7 agg_causeDigestive diseases      3.31e8 36321927.    9.11 9.79e-20
## 8 agg_causeEndocrine disorders     -9.14e7 36321927.   -2.52 1.19e- 2
## 9 agg_causeInjuries                4.36e8 36321927.   12.0 4.90e-33
## 10 agg_causeMaternal and neonatal condi~ 5.21e6 36321927.    0.143 8.86e- 1
## 11 agg_causeMusculoskeletal conditions 1.07e8 36321927.    2.95 3.21e- 3
## 12 agg_causeNeurological disorders    6.44e7 36321927.    1.77 7.61e- 2
## 13 agg_causeOther non-communicable dise~ 1.75e8 36321927.    4.81 1.54e- 6
## 14 agg_causePrevention and coordination -1.13e8 36321927.   -3.10 1.96e- 3
## 15 agg_causeSkin and other sense organ ~ 4.52e7 36321927.    1.25 2.13e- 1
## 16 age_group_id                    7.89e5  205015.    3.85 1.19e- 4
```

```
glance(agedismainpub_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.06530174
```

```
agedisinterpub_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_pub ~ agg_cause + age_group_id + agg_cause*age_group_id, data = spending)
tidy(agedisinterpub_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 30 x 5
##   term                                estimate std.error statistic  p.value
##   <chr>                                <dbl>     <dbl>     <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)                        1.24e8 31019162.    4.01 6.16e- 5
## 2 agg_causeCancers                   -1.15e8 43867720.   -2.62 8.81e- 3
## 3 agg_causeCardiovascular diseases    3.11e8 43867720.    7.08 1.55e-12
## 4 agg_causeChronic respiratory diseases 1.22e8 44168605.    2.76 5.78e- 3
## 5 agg_causeCommunicable and nutrition ~ 2.29e8 43867720.    5.21 1.93e- 7
## 6 agg_causeDiabetes and kidney diseases -2.30e7 43867720.   -0.524 6.01e- 1
## 7 agg_causeDigestive diseases         3.07e8 43867720.    7.01 2.57e-12
## 8 agg_causeEndocrine disorders        -1.00e8 43867720.   -2.28 2.25e- 2
## 9 agg_causeInjuries                  3.72e8 43867720.    8.49 2.34e-17
## 10 agg_causeMaternal and neonatal condi~ 1.38e7 43867720.    0.314 7.54e- 1
## # ... with 20 more rows
```

```
glance(agedisinterpub_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.06778399
```

```
agedismainpri_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_pri ~ agg_cause + age_group_id, data = spending)
tidy(agedismainpri_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 16 x 5
##   term                                estimate std.error statistic  p.value
##   <chr>                                <dbl>     <dbl>     <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)                        9.57e7 32514561.    2.94 3.26e- 3
## 2 agg_causeCancers                   -6.93e7 45289481.   -1.53 1.26e- 1
## 3 agg_causeCardiovascular diseases    2.20e8 45289481.    4.86 1.20e- 6
## 4 agg_causeChronic respiratory diseas~ 1.02e8 45881596.    2.22 2.65e- 2
## 5 agg_causeCommunicable and nutrition~ 1.72e8 45289481.    3.80 1.44e- 4
## 6 agg_causeDiabetes and kidney diseas~ -4.50e7 45289481.   -0.993 3.20e- 1
## 7 agg_causeDigestive diseases         4.68e8 45289481.   10.3 7.16e-25
## 8 agg_causeEndocrine disorders        -5.93e7 45289481.   -1.31 1.91e- 1
## 9 agg_causeInjuries                  1.01e9 45289481.   22.3 1.06e-107
## 10 agg_causeMaternal and neonatal cond~ -1.36e7 45289481.   -0.299 7.65e- 1
```

```
## 11 agg_causeMusculoskeletal conditions      1.27e8 45289481.      2.81 4.95e- 3
## 12 agg_causeNeurological disorders           8.64e7 45289481.      1.91 5.66e- 2
## 13 agg_causeOther non-communicable dis~     3.02e8 45289481.      6.68 2.56e- 11
## 14 agg_causePrevention and coordination     -7.12e7 45289481.     -1.57 1.16e- 1
## 15 agg_causeSkin and other sense organ~      8.28e7 45289481.      1.83 6.75e- 2
## 16 age_group_id                             -9.03e5  255631.      -3.53 4.14e- 4
```

```
glance(agedismainpri_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.09862747
```

```
agedisinterpri_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_pri ~ agg_cause + age_group_id + agg_cause*age_group_id, data = spending)
tidy(agedisinterpri_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 30 x 5
```

##	term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
##	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
##	1 (Intercept)	8.36e7	38715024.	2.16	3.08e- 2
##	2 agg_causeCancers	-7.68e7	54751312.	-1.40	1.61e- 1
##	3 agg_causeCardiovascular diseases	2.24e8	54751312.	4.08	4.46e- 5
##	4 agg_causeChronic respiratory diseases	1.08e8	55126847.	1.96	5.01e- 2
##	5 agg_causeCommunicable and nutrition ~	1.87e8	54751312.	3.41	6.49e- 4
##	6 agg_causeDiabetes and kidney diseases	-5.10e7	54751312.	-0.932	3.51e- 1
##	7 agg_causeDigestive diseases	5.13e8	54751312.	9.37	8.87e-21
##	8 agg_causeEndocrine disorders	-6.58e7	54751312.	-1.20	2.29e- 1
##	9 agg_causeInjuries	1.11e9	54751312.	20.2	8.41e-89
##	10 agg_causeMaternal and neonatal condi~	-1.43e7	54751312.	-0.260	7.95e- 1
##	# ... with 20 more rows				

```
glance(agedisinterpri_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.09927656
```

```
agedismainoop_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_oop ~ agg_cause + age_group_id, data = spending)
tidy(agedismainoop_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 16 x 5
```

##	term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
##	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
##	1 (Intercept)	1.42e7	2659045.	5.32	1.04e- 7
##	2 agg_causeCancers	-1.20e7	3703779.	-3.25	1.17e- 3
##	3 agg_causeCardiovascular diseases	1.03e7	3703779.	2.77	5.61e- 3
##	4 agg_causeChronic respiratory diseases	3.71e6	3752202.	0.989	3.23e- 1
##	5 agg_causeCommunicable and nutrition d~	1.81e7	3703779.	4.90	9.79e- 7
##	6 agg_causeDiabetes and kidney diseases	-8.09e6	3703779.	-2.18	2.89e- 2
##	7 agg_causeDigestive diseases	3.40e7	3703779.	9.17	5.55e-20
##	8 agg_causeEndocrine disorders	-9.97e6	3703779.	-2.69	7.12e- 3
##	9 agg_causeInjuries	6.76e7	3703779.	18.2	3.80e-73
##	10 agg_causeMaternal and neonatal condit~	-6.02e6	3703779.	-1.63	1.04e- 1
##	11 agg_causeMusculoskeletal conditions	5.98e6	3703779.	1.61	1.06e- 1
##	12 agg_causeNeurological disorders	1.64e6	3703779.	0.442	6.58e- 1
##	13 agg_causeOther non-communicable disea~	2.64e7	3703779.	7.13	1.08e-12
##	14 agg_causePrevention and coordination	-1.22e7	3703779.	-3.28	1.04e- 3

```
## 15 agg_causeSkin and other sense organ d~ 2.73e6 3703779. 0.736 4.62e- 1
## 16 age_group_id -7.47e4 20906. -3.57 3.53e- 4
```

```
glance(agedismainoop_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.08631926
```

```
agedisinteroop_fit <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm") %>%
  fit(mean_oop ~ agg_cause + age_group_id + agg_cause*age_group_id, data = spending)
tidy(agedisinteroop_fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 30 x 5
##   term                estimate std.error statistic  p.value
##   <chr>              <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)        1.37e7  3167013.    4.34 1.43e- 5
## 2 agg_causeCancers   -1.32e7  4478833.   -2.96 3.11e- 3
## 3 agg_causeCardiovascular diseases  9.34e6  4478833.    2.09 3.71e- 2
## 4 agg_causeChronic respiratory diseases 3.66e6  4509553.    0.811 4.17e- 1
## 5 agg_causeCommunicable and nutrition d~ 1.97e7  4478833.    4.41 1.06e- 5
## 6 agg_causeDiabetes and kidney diseases -9.10e6  4478833.   -2.03 4.23e- 2
## 7 agg_causeDigestive diseases        3.70e7  4478833.    8.25 1.74e-16
## 8 agg_causeEndocrine disorders       -1.10e7  4478833.   -2.46 1.38e- 2
## 9 agg_causeInjuries        7.30e7  4478833.   16.3 6.06e-59
## 10 agg_causeMaternal and neonatal condit~ -6.49e6  4478833.   -1.45 1.47e- 1
## # ... with 20 more rows
```

```
glance(agedisinteroop_fit)$adj.r.squared
```

```
## [1] 0.08646145
```