

# **Do Healthcare costs affects per capita income**

**Submitted By**

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**ABSTRACT:-**

This study investigates the relationship between healthcare costs and per capita income, aiming to understand the potential impact of healthcare expenses on the economic well-being of individuals within a population. Utilizing econometric techniques and data from various sources, including national income statistics and healthcare expenditure reports, the analysis explores the extent to which rising healthcare costs may influence per capita income levels. The findings shed light on the complex interplay between healthcare spending and economic prosperity, offering insights that can inform policy decisions aimed at balancing healthcare affordability and sustainable economic growth.

## **INTRODUCTION:-**

Healthcare costs are a critical component of economic well-being, influencing various aspects of individuals' lives and societal prosperity. The relationship between healthcare costs and per capita income is a topic of significant interest and importance in economic analysis and public policy. As healthcare costs rise, individuals and households may experience financial strain, impacting their ability to save, invest, and contribute to economic growth. Moreover, rising healthcare expenses can affect access to healthcare services, potentially leading to delayed treatment and reduced productivity. Understanding the impact of healthcare costs on per capita income is essential for policymakers and healthcare stakeholders to develop effective strategies to manage

healthcare expenditure while promoting economic growth and ensuring equitable access to healthcare services. This study aims to explore the relationship between healthcare costs and per capita income, examining how changes in healthcare expenditure may influence individuals' financial well-being and overall economic productivity. By analysing data on healthcare costs, per capita income levels, and various socioeconomic factors, this study seeks to provide insights into the complex dynamics between healthcare spending and economic outcomes. Additionally, it aims to identify potential policy measures that could alleviate the impact of rising healthcare costs on per capita income, such as government subsidies, increased private sector involvement, improved efficiency in healthcare delivery, and international collaboration.

## **Target Population**

We can use the provided data from the survey responses. We can focus on certain key variables to investigate this relationship. Here's a breakdown of how we could structure the analysis:

## **Variables of Interest:**

**Dependent Variable: Per Capita Income**  
**Independent Variable: Healthcare Costs**

This analysis will provide insights into how healthcare costs affect per capita income and could inform policymakers, healthcare practitioners, and individuals about strategies to address the challenges associated with rising healthcare expenses.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-**

This study uses Google form to collect reviews of every individual around us Proper

questionnaire is framed so that responder can express his views without and hesitations.

### **Objectives of the project:**

- 1.To assess the impact of healthcare costs on per capita income.
- 2.To analyze the relationship between healthcare expenses and financial strain experienced by individuals.
- 3.To investigate the satisfaction level with the accessibility of healthcare services among participants.
- 4.To examine whether rising healthcare costs have influenced decisions regarding saving and investment.

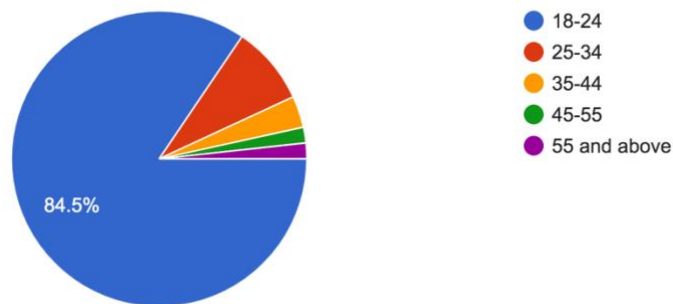
### **HYPOTHESIS:-**

**Null Hypothesis (H0):** There is no significant relationship between healthcare costs and per capita income.

**Alternative Hypothesis (H1):** There is a significant relationship between healthcare costs and per capita income.

**Questionnaire on Do Healthcare costs affects per capita income?**

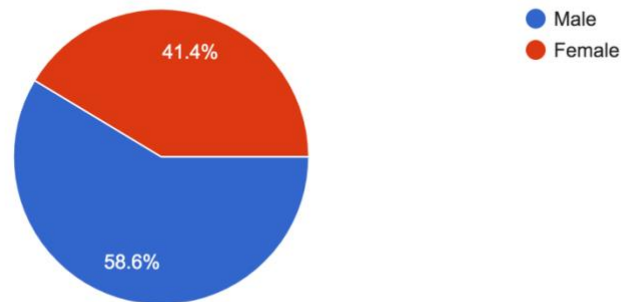
What is your age group?  
58 responses



According to data of above pie chart we get to know which age group has provided there response. So we would like to conclude that age range from 18 to 24 has provided the max response of 84.5% whereas the least response is received from the age group >35.

What is your gender?

58 responses



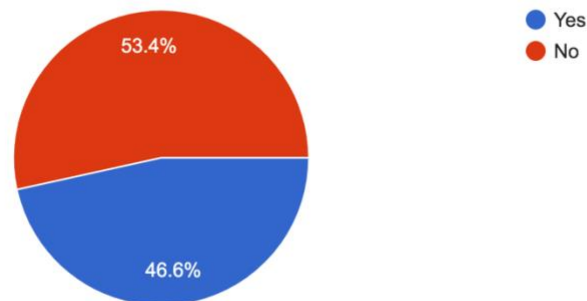
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According to data of above pie chart we get to know that there were around 41.4% female & 58.6% male out of 100

So we like to Conclude that number of male is more compared to Female.

Do you currently have health insurance?

58 responses

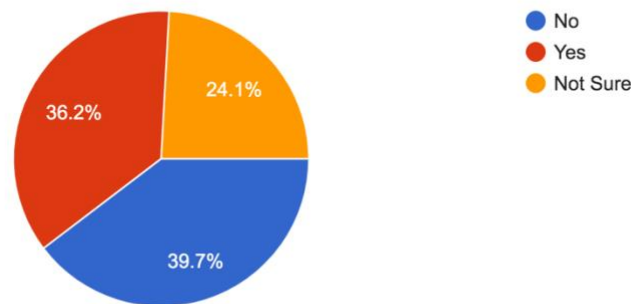


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By observing this pie chart we can conclude that number of people having Health Insurance is 46.6% whereas Number of people not having Insurance are more that is 53.4% .So we conclude that number of No is more Compared to Yes

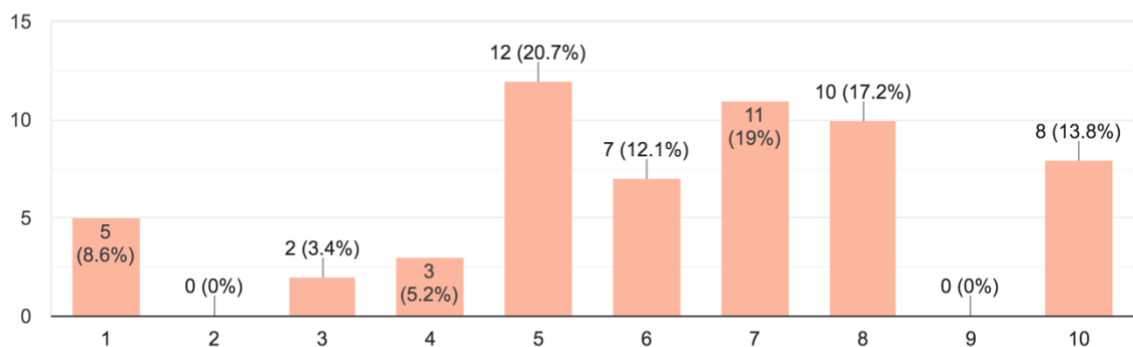


Have you or your family experienced financial strain due to healthcare costs in the past year?  
58 responses



Observing the pie chart, it is evident that 36.2% of families have experienced financial strain due to healthcare costs, while 39.7% have not experienced such strain, and 24.1% are unsure about their financial strain due to healthcare costs.

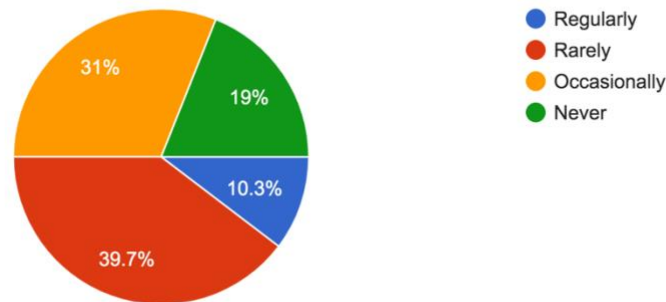
On a scale of 1-10, how satisfied are you with your current healthcare coverage?  
58 responses



In the scale ranging from 0 to 10 regarding satisfaction with current healthcare coverage, a higher bar is observed at 5, indicating a moderate level of satisfaction among individuals.

How often do you visit a healthcare professional for preventive care?

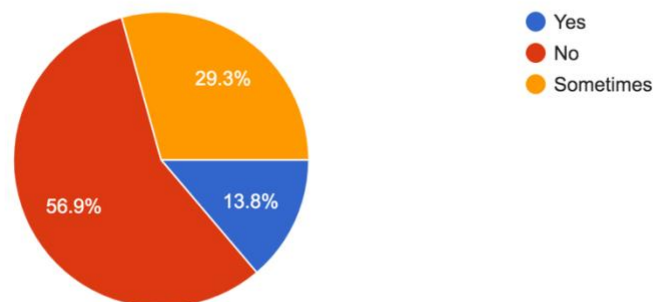
58 responses



In the pie chart depicting frequency of healthcare visits, it is notable that only 10.3% of people visit healthcare regularly, with 39.7% visiting rarely, 31% visiting occasionally, and 19% never visiting healthcare facilities.

Have you ever delayed seeking medical treatment due to concerns about the cost?

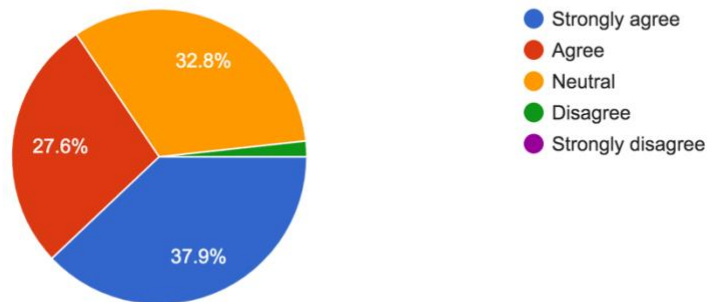
58 responses



In the presented pie chart, it's evident that 56.9% of respondents have never delayed seeking medical treatment due to concerns about cost, while 13.8% have delayed it and 29.3% have done so occasionally. This indicates a significant portion of the population faces barriers to prompt medical attention due to financial concerns.

In your opinion, should the government play a larger role in subsidising healthcare costs?

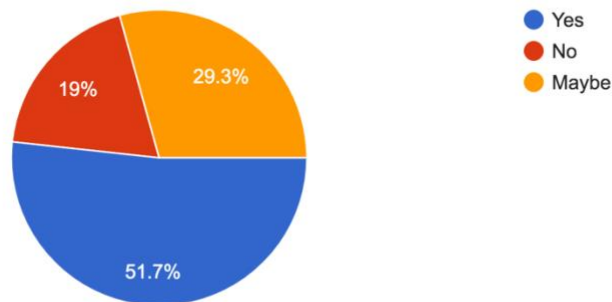
58 responses



In the pie chart reflecting opinions on whether the government should play a larger role in subsidizing healthcare costs, 37.9% strongly agree, 27.6% agree, 32.8% are neutral, and a small percentage disagree. This suggests a significant portion of the population favors increased government involvement in subsidizing healthcare expenses.

Do you believe that high healthcare costs impact overall economic productivity?

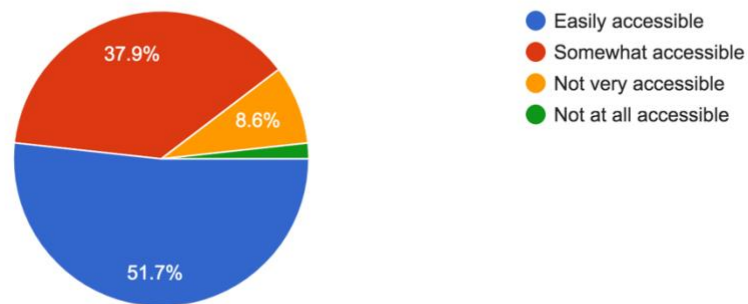
58 responses



In the presented pie chart, it is evident that 51.7% of respondents believe that high healthcare costs impact overall economic productivity, while 19% do not believe so, and 29.3% are uncertain, suggesting a significant concern among the population regarding the economic ramifications of healthcare expenses.

How would you describe the accessibility of healthcare services in your area?

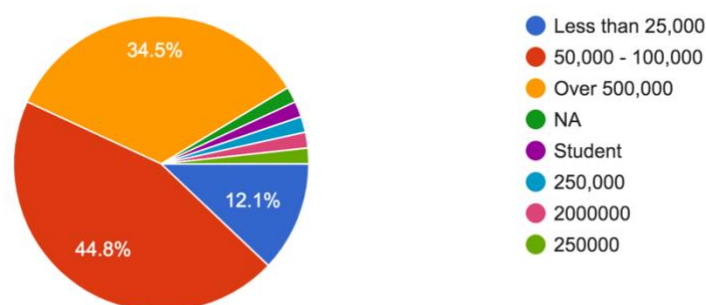
58 responses



In the provided pie chart, 51.7% of respondents indicate that healthcare in their area is easily accessible, followed by 37.9% who find it somewhat accessible. Only 8.6% report it as not very accessible, with a negligible percentage stating it is not accessible at all. This suggests that the majority of individuals perceive healthcare as accessible in their area, although there is room for improvement in ensuring universal access.

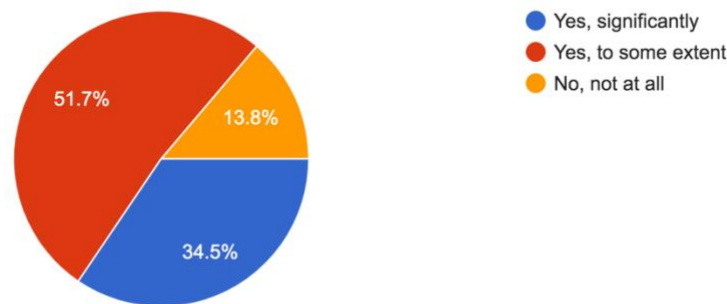
Which income range best represents your annual household income?

58 responses



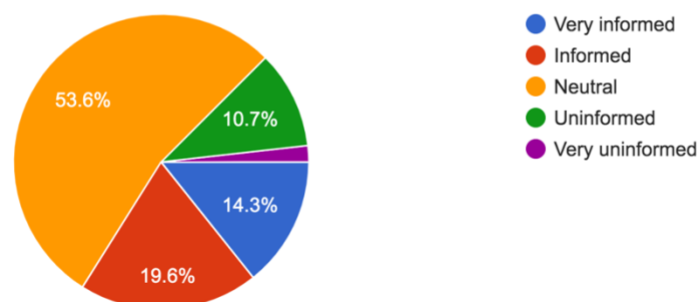
In the provided pie chart depicting income ranges, 12.1% of respondents earn less than 25,000, 44.8% fall within the range of 50,000 to 100,000, and 34.5% earn over 500,000. This suggests a diverse distribution of income levels among the respondents, with a significant proportion earning higher incomes.

Have rising healthcare costs influenced your decisions regarding saving and investment?  
58 responses



In the provided pie chart, it is evident that rising healthcare costs have influenced respondents' decisions regarding saving and investment, with 34.5% indicating a significant impact, 51.7% stating yes to some extent, and 13.8% reporting no influence at all. This suggests that a considerable portion of the population is affected to varying degrees by healthcare expenses when making financial decisions.

How informed do you feel about current healthcare policies and their potential impact on per capita income?  
56 responses

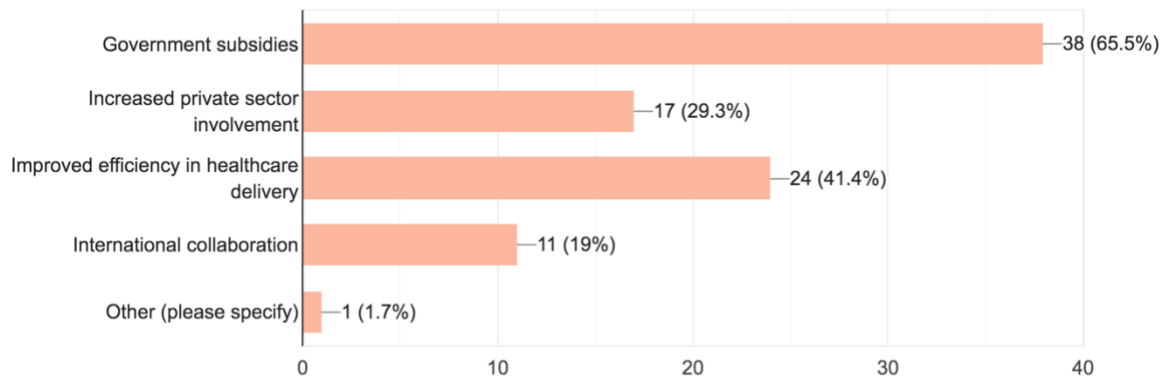


In the presented pie chart, 53.6% of respondents feel neutral about their level of information regarding current healthcare policies and their potential impact on per capita income. Additionally, 19.6% feel informed, 14.3% feel very informed, and 10.7% feel uninformed. This suggests a varied perception of knowledge among respondents, highlighting the need for improved

dissemination of information regarding healthcare policies and their economic implications.

What measures do you think could be taken to alleviate the impact of healthcare costs on per capita income?

58 responses



In the presented bar chart, it is evident that the majority of respondents, accounting for 65.5%, believe that government subsidies are a crucial measure to alleviate the impact of healthcare costs on per capita income. Additionally, 41.4% emphasize the importance of improved efficiency in healthcare delivery, while 29.3% advocate for increased private sector involvement. Furthermore, 19% of respondents highlight international collaboration as another significant measure. These responses underscore the diverse strategies perceived necessary to address the economic burden of healthcare expenses, with a notable emphasis on government support and healthcare system efficiency.

## Descriptive Statistics Methods

**mean()**: Calculates the mean of a numerical variable.

**median()**: Calculates the median of a numerical variable.

**summary()**: Provides a summary of numerical variables, including minimum, 1st quartile, median, mean, 3rd quartile, and maximum.

**sd()**: Calculates the standard deviation of a numerical variable.

"**Min.**" represents the minimum value in your dataset, and "**Max.**" represents the maximum value.

**var()**: Calculates the variance of a numerical variable.

**Range()**: In descriptive statistics, the range is a measure of the spread or dispersion of a dataset. It is calculated as the difference between the maximum and minimum values in the dataset

## **Hypothesis testing used**

### **a) T-test:**

The t-test is used to compare the means of two groups to determine if they are significantly different from each other.

### **b) Chi-square test:**

The chi-square test is used to determine if there is a significant association between two categorical variables.

### c) ANOVA (Analysis of Variance):

ANOVA is used to compare the means of three or more groups to determine if there are significant differences between them.

### Non-parametric tests:

- a) Wilcoxon signed-rank test: Used to compare paired samples (e.g., before and after treatment) when the data is not normally distributed.
- b) Mann-Whitney U test: Used to compare the medians of two independent groups when the assumptions for the t-test are not met.
- c) Kruskal-Wallis test: Used to compare the medians of three or more independent groups when the assumptions for ANOVA are not met.

## Conclusion

### **Health Insurance and Financial Strain:**

- A significant portion of respondents (61.2%) have health insurance, while a notable percentage (38.8%) do not.
- Around 44.8% of respondents have experienced financial strain due to healthcare costs.

### **Impact of Healthcare Costs on Saving and Investment:**

- A significant percentage of respondents (86.2%) stated that rising healthcare costs have influenced their decisions regarding saving and investment.



**Measures to Alleviate Healthcare Costs:**

- The most cited measures to alleviate healthcare costs include improved efficiency in healthcare delivery (41.4%) and government subsidies (65.5%).

These conclusions provide insights into the perceptions and experiences of individuals regarding healthcare-related matters and can be valuable for policymakers and healthcare providers in addressing concerns and improving healthcare systems.