**Observations:**

* The age category of people who frequently visit the hospital is age 0 with the maximum expenditure of 29188.
* The age category of people who has the maximum expenditure is age 17 with the expenditure of 48388
* The diagnosis-related group that has maximum hospitalization is 602 with 41 days of hospitalization.
* The diagnosis-related group that has maximum expenditure is 911 with the expense of 48388.
* There is no relationship between race and hospitalization cost as p-value=0.6856 which is greater than 0.05. So, there is no statistical significance between race and cost.
* Up to 10000, it costs for treatment for most of the females of ages 0,1,10-17.
* There's no costs for the females of ages 6-9. i.e., much resource allocation is not needed for this age group.
* For only very few females (9), the cost goes above 10000.
* For female, the maximum expenditure is around 50000.
* Cost falls around 5000-10000 for most of the males.
* For male, the maximum expenditure is around 25000.
* There is relationship between age, gender and cost as the p-value is less than 0.05, so it has statistical significance (p-value = 0.00308 for age ; p-value = 0.03497 for gender).
* We cannot predict the length of stay from age, gender, and race, as it has p-value greater than 0.05 which means that there’s no statistical significance between them. (p-value = 0.2692)
* The variables that are mainly affect the hospital costs are length of stay (LOS), age and all patient refined diagnosis related groups (APRDRG).