# What determines health insurance costs?

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## Our Research Questions

- Which independent variables are correlated with each other?
  - Examples: age and smoking, BMI and smoking, gender and BMI
- Which factors are most closely associated with insurance costs?
- Why do these factors influence insurance costs?

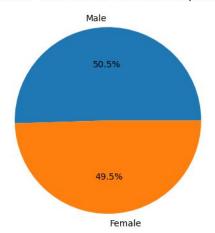
### **Our Dataset**

- Dependent variable: Insurance Costs (charges)
- Independent variables
  - o BMI
  - Smoking Habits
  - Region of the US
  - Number of children
  - Gender
  - Age
- Number of observations: 1338

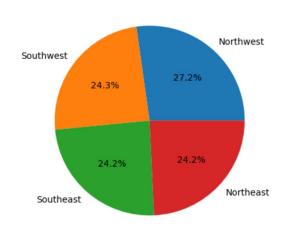


# Overview of our independent variables

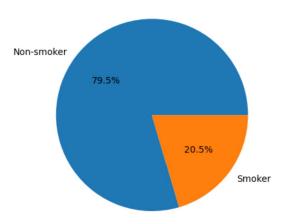




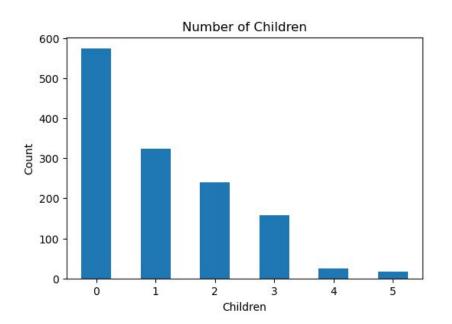
#### Location Distribution of Insurance Recipients

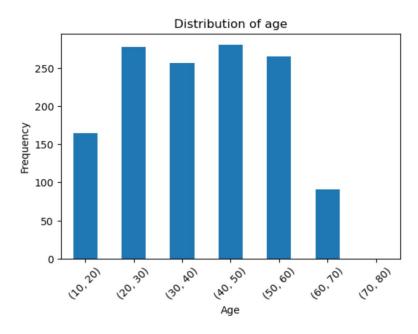


#### **Smoking Habits of Insurance Recipients**

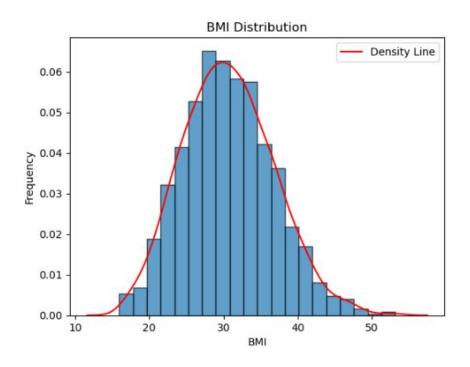


# Overview of our independent variables

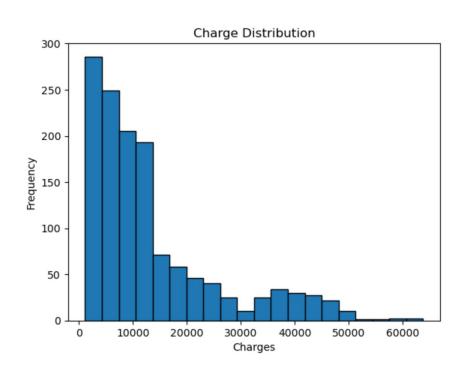




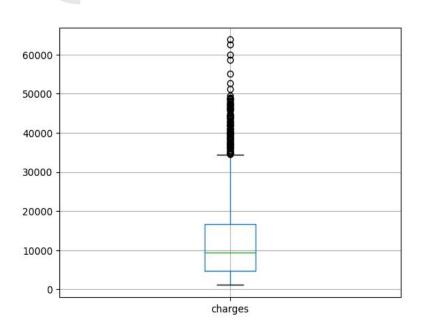
# Overview of our independent variables

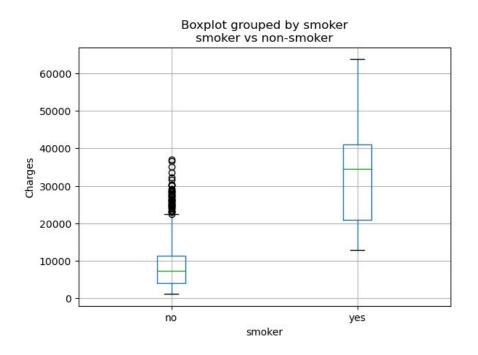


# Distribution of insurance charges

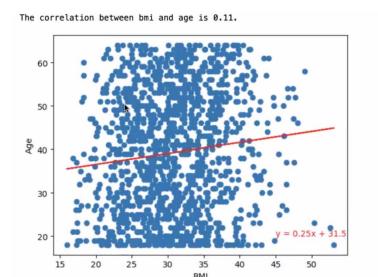




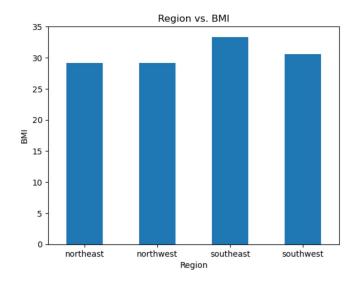




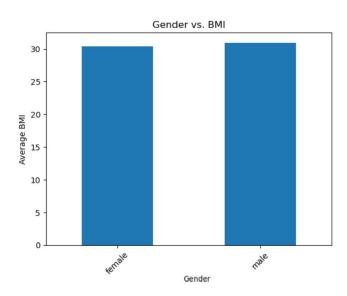
Age and BMI



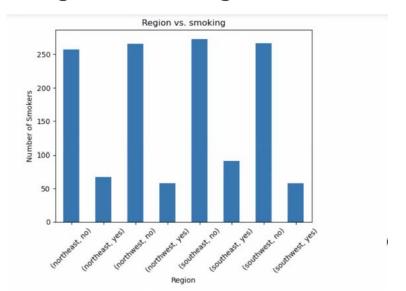
**US region and Average BMI** 



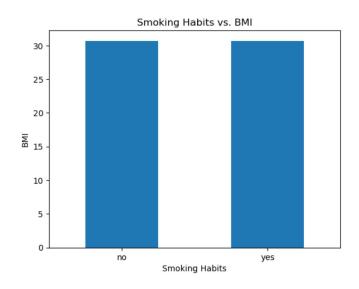
#### **Gender and BMI**



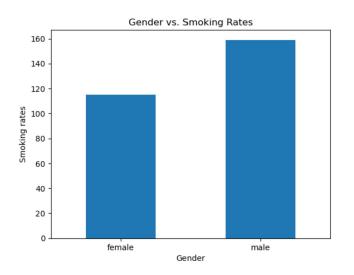
#### Region and smoking habits



#### BMI (average) and smoking habits

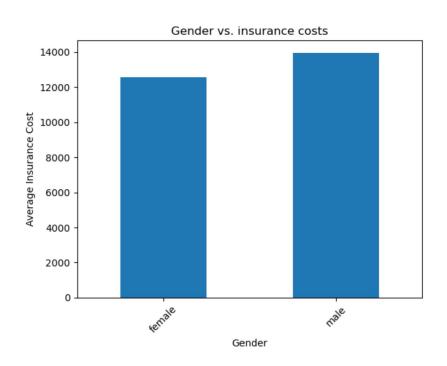


#### Gender and smoking habits

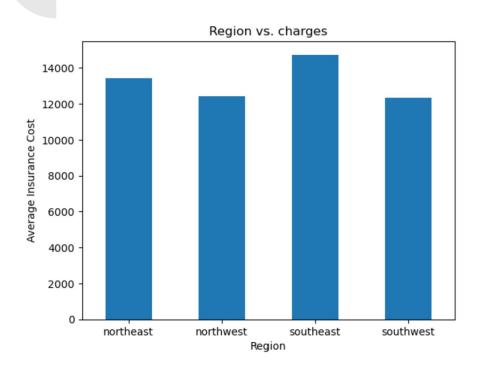


Question 2: Which factors are most closely associated with insurance costs?

## Gender and insurance costs

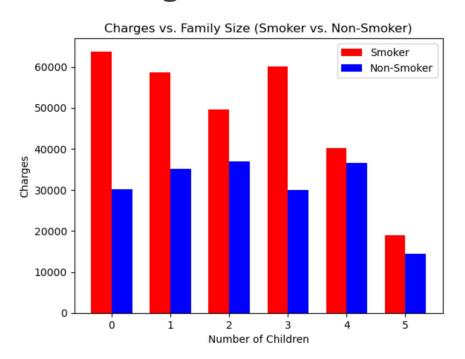


# Region and insurance charges



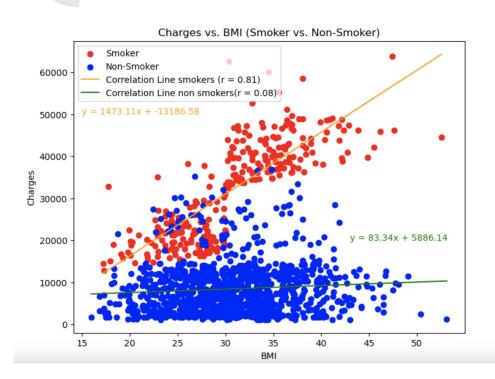
- People in the southeastern
   United States incur the
   largest insurance cost,
   followed by people in the
   northeast.
- Could be due to high BMIs, more likely to smoke?

# Family size, smoking habits, and insurance charges



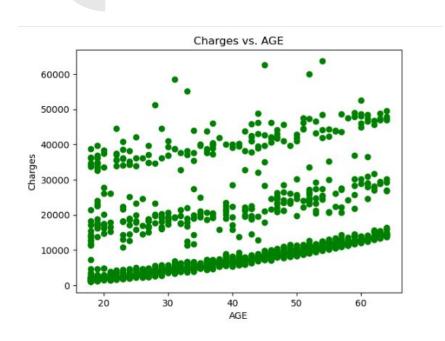
- Smokers: The number of children generally decreases one's insurance costs. (More kids= less money to spend on cigarettes= more mild smoking habit?)
- Non-smokers: The number of children generally increases one's insurances costs.

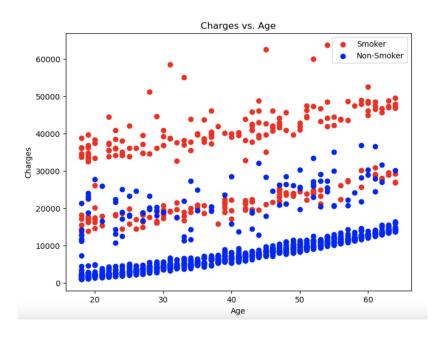
## Insurance Costs, Smoking Habits, and BMI



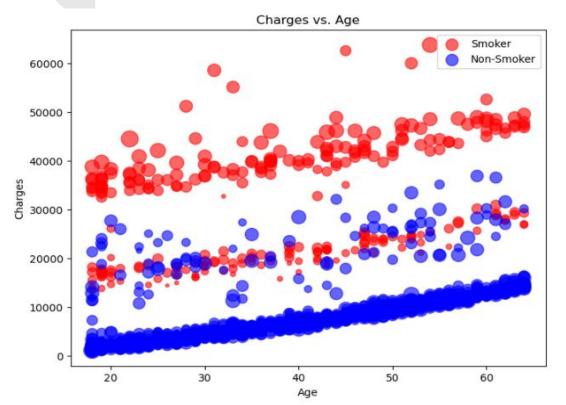
- Nonsmokers: There is a low positive correlation between BMI and insurance costs.
- Smokers: There is a strong positive correlation between BMI and insurance costs.









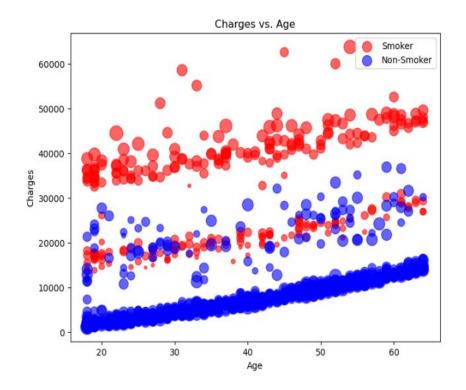


- The highest insurance costs are accrued by smokers with high BMIs.
- The middle range of insurance costs are incurred by smokers with low BMIs or non-smokers with high BMIs.
- The lowest insurance costs are incurred by non-smokers with low BMIs.

Conclusion: Smoking and BMI have the most significant effects on health insurance costs.

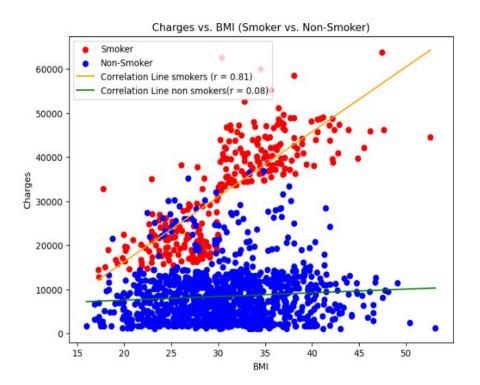
### **Discussion**

- Based on the graphs to the right, smoking is the biggest factor on cost of insurance followed by BMI.
- Regardless of one's smoking habits and BMI, insurance costs increase with age.



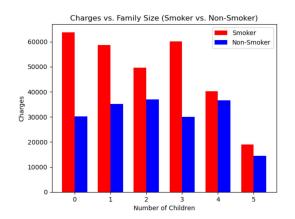
### **Discussion**

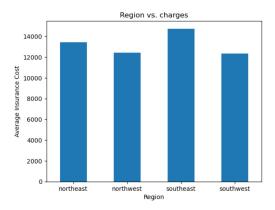
 The R-Value found in the smokers graph for the smokers is 0.81 vs non-smokers is 0.08. This means BMI and charges for smokers have a linear relationship.

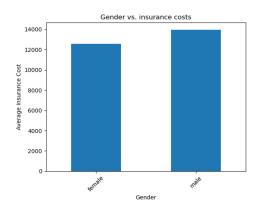




- Number of kids, gender, and region of the United States do not have as significant of impacts on the cost of insurance, because they are correlated with other factors in the dataset.
  - Number of kids slightly increases insurance costs for non-smokers.
  - People in the southeast have higher charges, but this is because they have higher BMIs and smoke more.
  - Men have higher insurance costs, because they have higher BMIs and are more likely to smoke.







Smoking is as injurious to your bank account as it is to your health!!

# Any questions?