Medical Insurance Costs

Exploratory Data Analysis & Insights
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Dataset Overview

- Dataset Name: Medical Insurance Cost Prediction
- Dataset Source: Kaggle
- Link: Medical Insurance Cost Dataset
- Total Entries: 2,700

Why This Dataset?

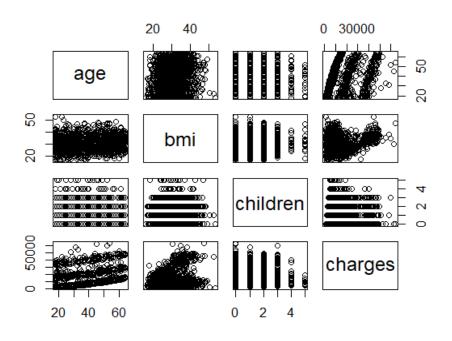
Multifaceted Data

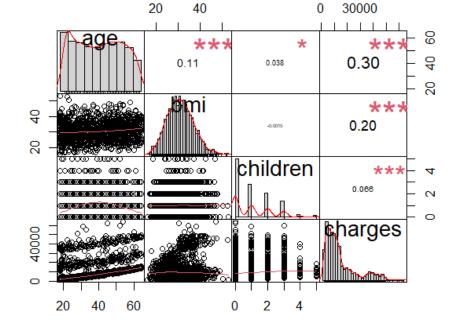
Real-World Relevance

Analytical Depth

Rich Variables —— Age, Sex, BMI, Children, Smoker, Region, Charges

EDA (Scatterplot & Correlation Matrix)





- Age has a moderate positive correlation with charges (0.299)
- BMI has a lower positive correlation with charges (0.200)
- Smoker_numeric variable shows a strong positive correlation with charges (0.789)

```
agebmichildrenchargesage1.000000000.1130484510.0375742940.29862367bmi0.113048451.000000000-0.0014922840.19984605children0.03757429-0.0014922841.000000000.06644232charges0.298623670.1998460490.0664423181.00000000
```

Multiple Linear Regression (Model 1)

Coefficients for **age**, **BMI**, and **smoker** status are all **significant**:

- Age: For each additional year of age, the insurance charge increases by about \$258.
- **BMI:** For each unit increase in BMI, insurance charges increase by approximately \$311.
- **Smoker Status**: Being a smoker is associated with an increase of about \$23,961 in charges compared to a non-smoker.
- Adjusted R-squared value is approximately 0.747.
- AIC and BIC values are (AIC: 56208.35, BIC: 56237.98).

8.306

19.078

288.633

31.10

16.30

83.02

<2e-16 ***

<2e-16 ***

<2e-16 ***

Residual standard error: 6115 on 2768 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.747, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7467 F-statistic: 2724 on 3 and 2768 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

258.351

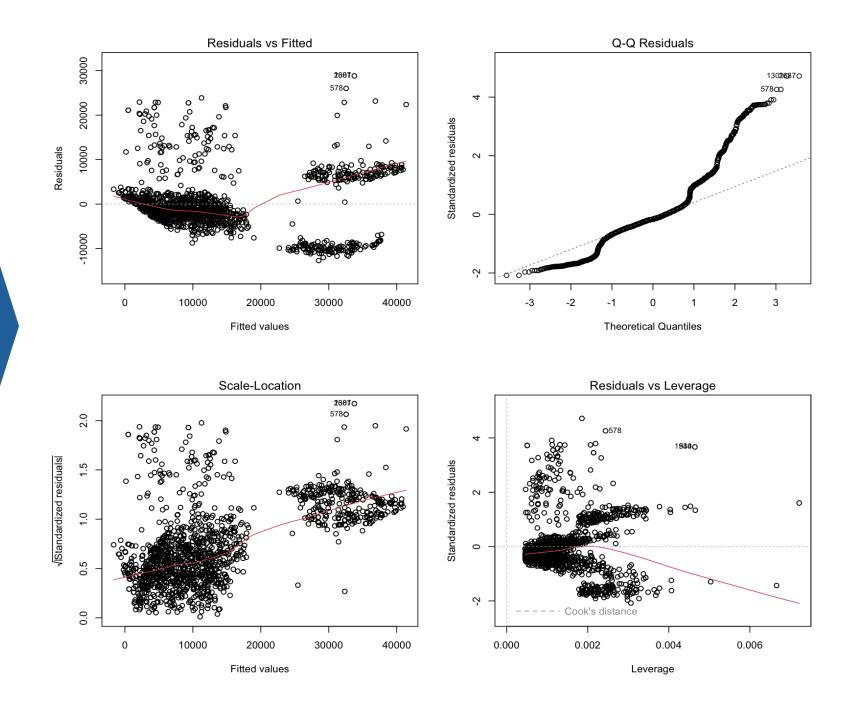
311.019

smoker_numeric 23961.264

age

bmi

Model 1 Diagnostic Plots



Multiple Linear Regression (Model 2)

- **Age:** For each additional year, there is an increase of approximately \$255.58 in insurance charges.
- **Sex (male):** The coefficient for 'sexmale' is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.806).
- **BMI:** For each unit increase in BMI, the insurance charges are expected to increase by about \$330.01.
- **Children:** Each additional child is associated with an increase of about \$506.34 in insurance charges.
- **Smoker Status (yes):** Being a smoker is associated with an increase of roughly \$23,976.20 in insurance charges.
- Region: 'regionnorthwest' is not a significant predictor (p-value = 0.321).
- Adjusted R-squared value is 0.7502.
- AIC and BIC values are (AIC: 56175.02, BIC: 56234.29).

```
Call:
lm(formula = charges ~ ., data = insurance_data)
Residuals:
  Min
          10 Median
                        3Q
                             Max
-11489 -2789 -1016
                     1340
                           29867
Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)
                 Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)
               -11635.451
                            686.885 -16.939 < 2e-16 ***
                  255.577
                              8.268 30.913 < 2e-16 ***
age
sexmale
                  -56.944
                            231.866 -0.246 0.80602
bmi
                  330.015
                            19.869 16.609 < 2e-16 ***
children
                  506.343
                             95.164 5.321 1.12e-07 ***
                23976.197
                            288.461 83.118 < 2e-16 ***
smokeryes
regionnorthwest
                 -331.841
                            334.380 -0.992 0.32109
regionsoutheast -1078.362
                            334.418 -3.225 0.00128 **
regionsouthwest -1055.254
                            333.121 -3.168 0.00155 **
smoker_numeric
                                 NA
                                         NA
                       NA
                                                  NA
Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Residual standard error: 6073 on 2763 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.7509, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7502 F-statistic: 1041 on 8 and 2763 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Multiple Linear Regression (Model 3)

- Age: Slightly increased to \$256.68 per year.
- **BMI:** The coefficient has decreased to \$311.61.
- **Children:** Each additional child correlates with an increase in insurance charges by \$504.67.
- **Smoker Status:** Being a smoker raises insurance charges by about \$23,950.11.
- Adjusted R-squared value is 0.7492.
- AIC and BIC values are (AIC: 56182.36, BIC: 56217.92).

```
Call:
lm(formula = charges ~ . - sex - region, data = insurance_data)
Residuals:
  Min
          10 Median
                        30
                              Max
-12124 -2873
                      1326 29405
               -984
Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                            653.754 -18.008 < 2e-16 ***
              -11773.098
(Intercept)
                 256.678
                              8.272 31.031 < 2e-16 ***
age
bmi
                            18.985 16.413 < 2e-16 ***
                 311.611
children
                 504.673
                             95.239
                                     5.299 1.26e-07 ***
                            287.239 83.380 < 2e-16 ***
smokeryes
               23950.111
                                         NA
smoker_numeric
                      NA
                                 NA
                                                 NA
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' '1
Residual standard error: 6086 on 2767 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.7496, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7492
```

F-statistic: 2070 on 4 and 2767 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Model Comparison

AIC and BIC

 $AIC(model_1) = 56208.35$

 $BIC(model_1) = 56237.98$

 $AIC(model_2) = 56175.02$

 $BIC(model_2) = 56234.29$

 $AIC(model_3) = 56182.36$

 $BIC(model_3) = 56217.92$

R-squared

summary_model_1\$adj.r.squared = 0.7467351

summary_model_2\$adj.r.squared = 0.750212

summary_model_2\$adj.r.squared = 0.7491888

Mean Squared Error

mse1 <- mean(resid(model_1) 2) = 37344519

mse2 <- mean(resid(model_2)^2) = 36765310

mse3 <- mean(resid(model_3)^2) = 36969351

Model 2 is appears to be the best model.