# BMI 6203 Final Project:

Using Geographic and Demographic Health Information to Determine Life Insurance Cost

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## Agenda

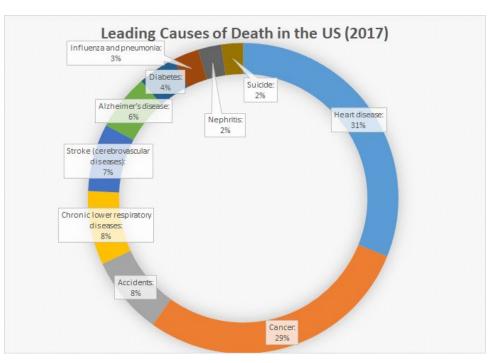
- Introduction
- Business description
- Data requirements
- Entity relationship diagram
- Relational data model
- Physical model
- Database view and queries
- Questions



https://politicalgraffiti.wordpress.com/2009/07/23/health-insurance-caesar/

### Introduction

- Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the US.
- There is a robust link between obesity and cancer rates.
  - Obese individuals are 2x as likely to develop cancer of esophagus, liver, and kidney, especially.
- Cancers linked to tobacco use make up 40% of new cancer diagnoses.
- In 2009, Medicare paid \$55 million for bills incurred in the last 2 months of patients' lives.



https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/leading-causes-of-death.htm

## **Business Description**

- Insurance company wants to gather data on mortality and health risk factors.
- Population is also considered since more rural areas carry higher chance of mortality
- This data is used to determine the cost of the premium.

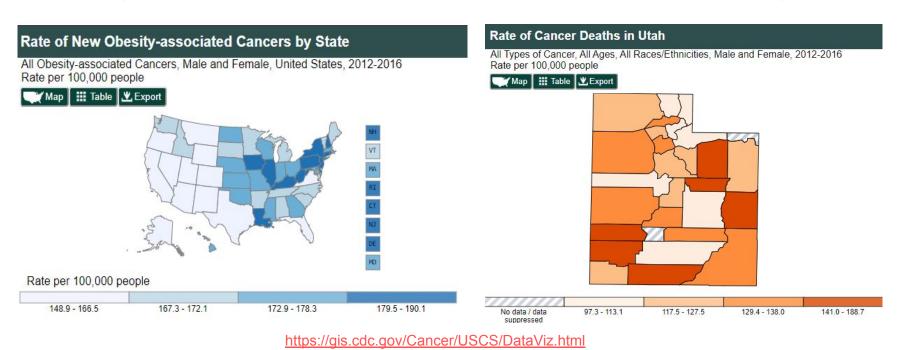
- Applicants may provide inaccurate information about their lifestyle to try to reduce their premium's cost.

 We created a database that aggregates data from the CDC on health risk factors and mortality rate at county/state resolution.



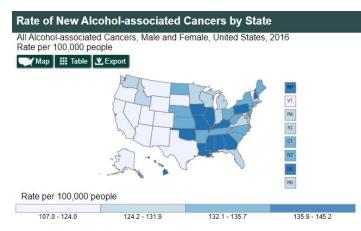
## **Business Description**

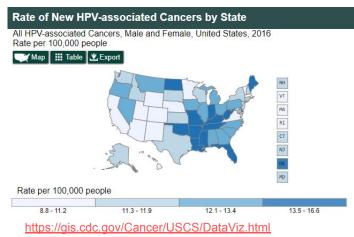
- The basic idea is to combine several data sets into a database that has county-level resolution for various health risk factors and cancer mortality rates.



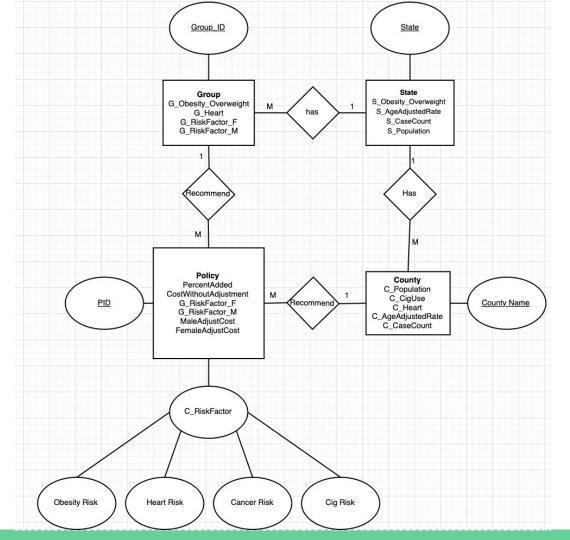
### Data Requirements

- Geographic/demographic data is used to approximate risk information for each group.
  - At county level: tobacco use, heart disease, and cancer.
  - At state level: obesity and heart disease.
- The database is designed so that it is easy to add to it as more risk information becomes available.
- Risk information is then analyzed and processed into a "policy" risk factor, which informs the percent added to the premium.
- The monthly premium is calculated as a percent added to premium, (\$67 = base premium), and then weighted inversely proportional to the population.

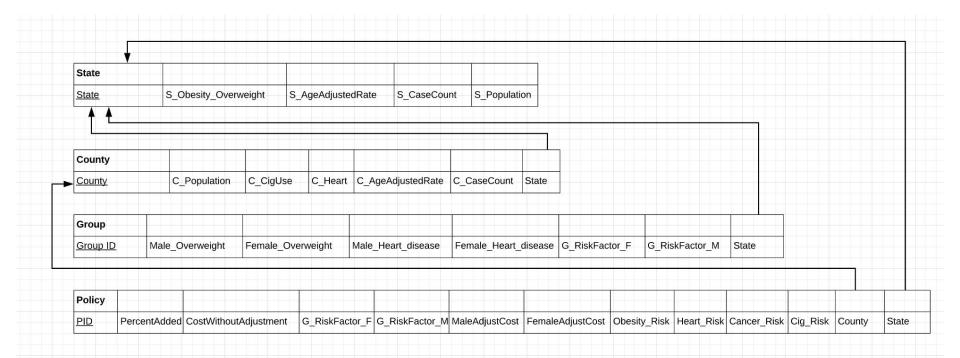




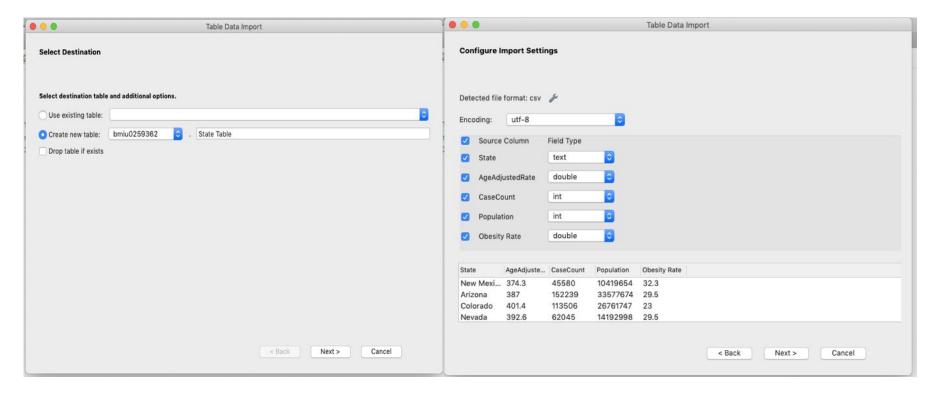
# Entity Relationship Diagram



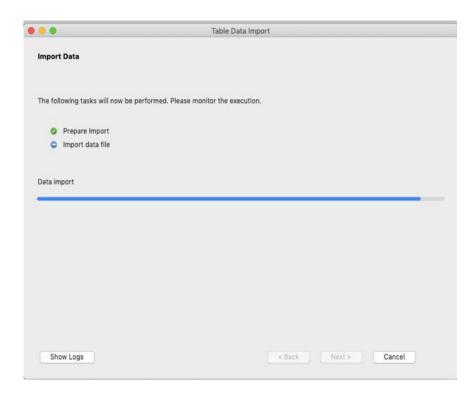
### Relational Data Model



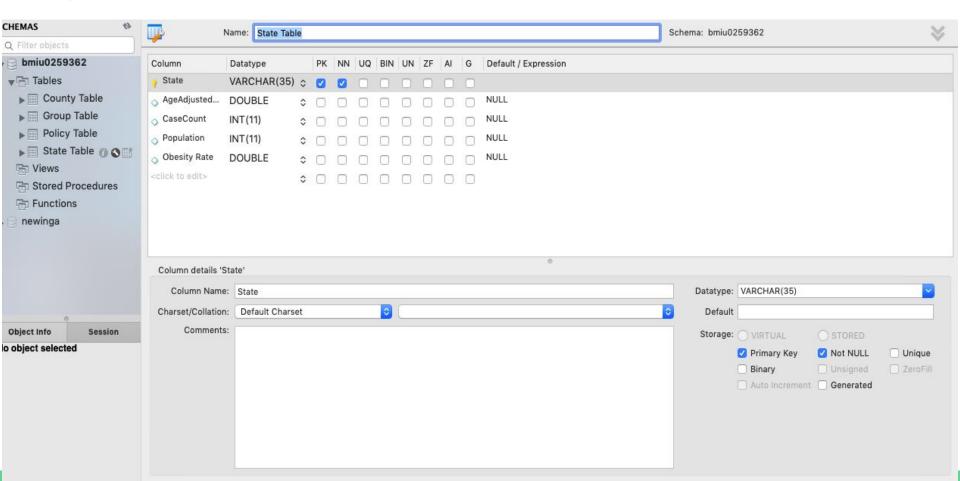
# Data Import using Wizard



## Data Import using Wizard (continued)



# **Key Selection**



# Foreign Keys

```
    ● ALTER TABLE `Group Table` ADD(

       Constraint Group_fk1
      FOREIGN KEY (State) REFERENCES 'State Table' (State)
      );

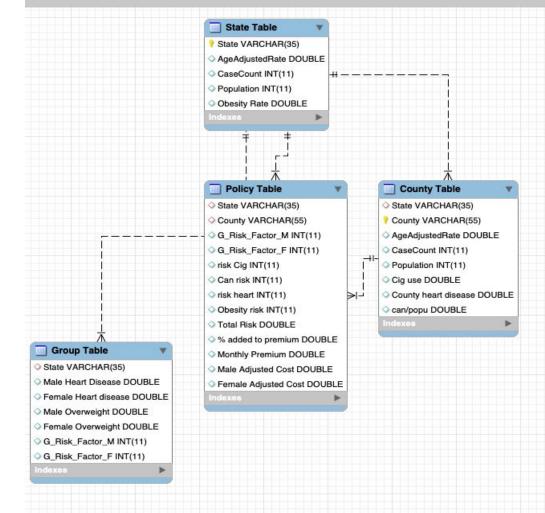
    ● ALTER TABLE `County Table` ADD(

       Constraint County_fk1
      FOREIGN KEY (State) REFERENCES 'State Table' (State)
      );
   ALTER TABLE 'Policy Table' ADD(
       Constraint Policy_fk1
      FOREIGN KEY (State) REFERENCES 'State Table' (State)
      );

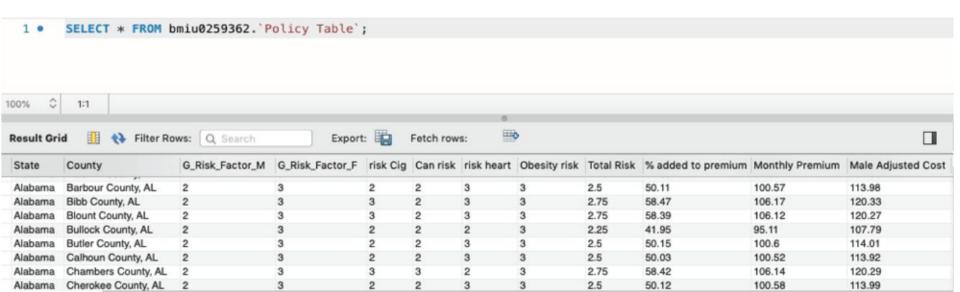
    ● ALTER TABLE `Policy Table` ADD(

    Constraint Policy_fk2
    FOREIGN KEY (County) REFERENCES 'County Table' (County)
    );
```

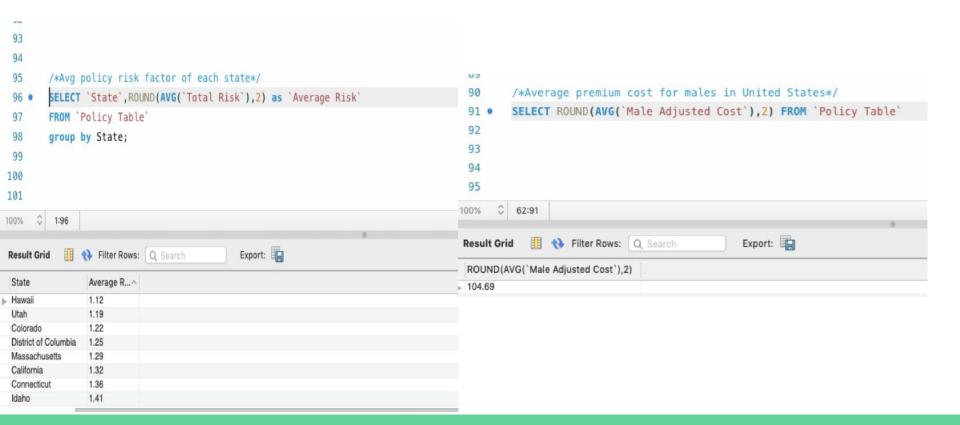
# Physical Model



#### **Database View**

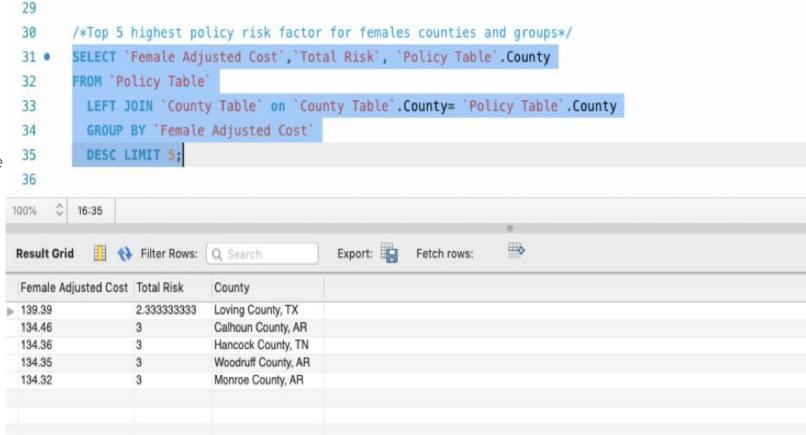


# Example Queries (Averages)



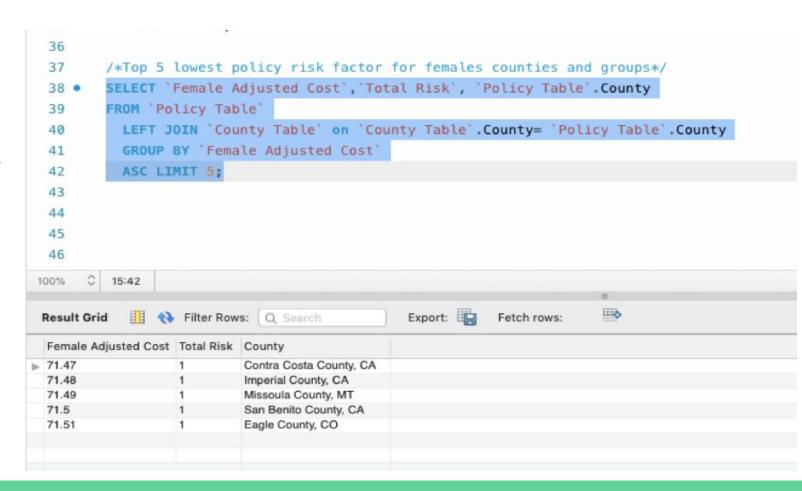
# Example Queries- Highest monthly premiums

Loving county,
TX has very low
population of
about 100
people. Despite
lower risk profile
it will have
higher
premiums.

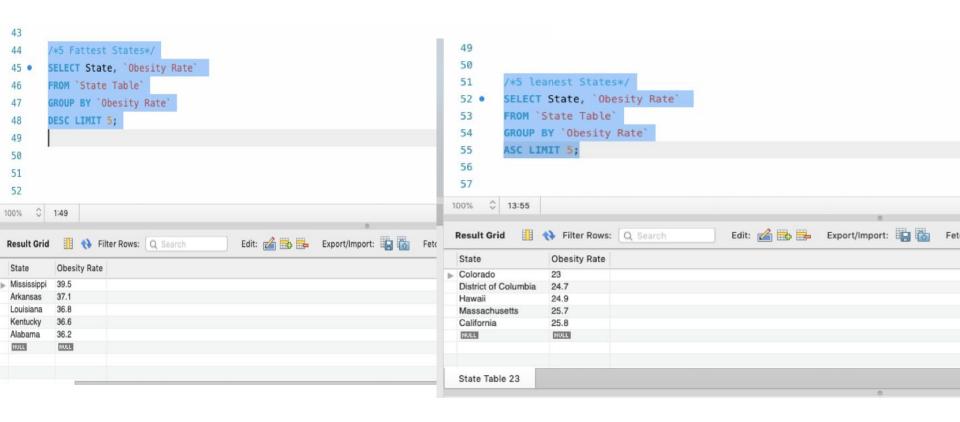


### Lowest Premiums and associated counties

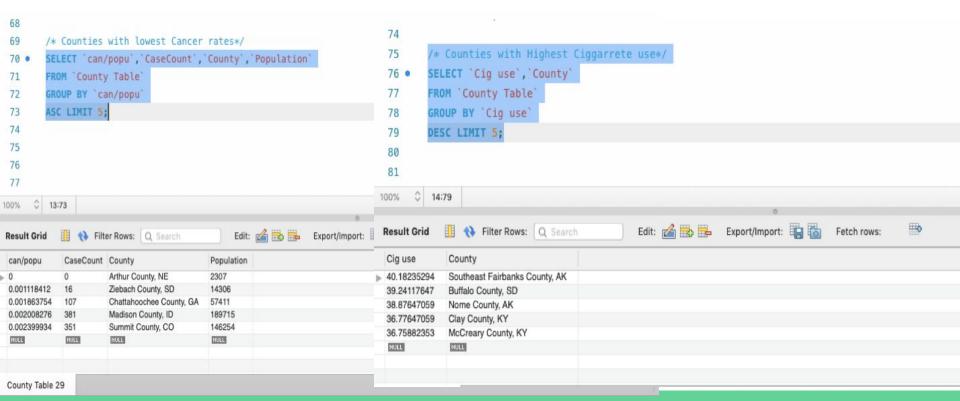
Slight
differences
between
premiums due
to differences
in population.



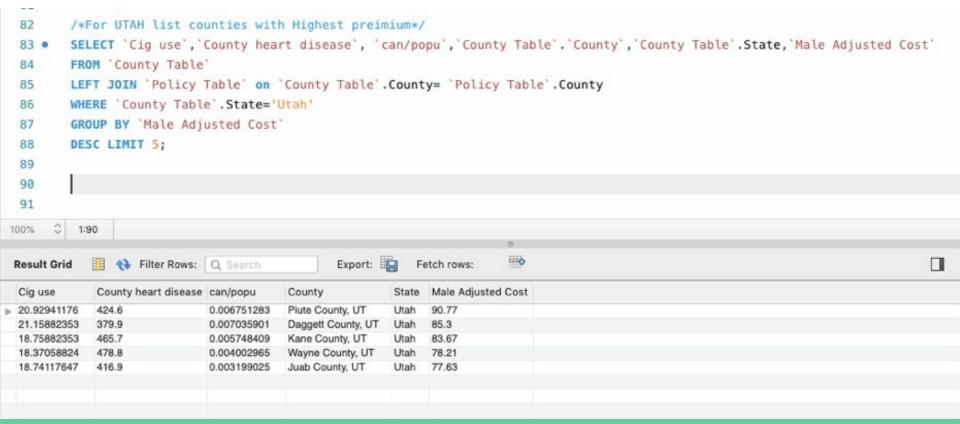
## States with highest/lowest obesity rates



# Example Queries (High/Low)



## **Example Queries (Utah)**



### References

(Including data sources)

https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/DataViz.html

https://www.stateofobesity.org/adult-obesity/

https://www.stateofobesity.org/physical-inactivity/

https://www.cdc.gov/statesystem/cigaretteuseadult.html

https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/alabama/2019/measure/factors/11/data

https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/obesity/obesity-fact-sheet

https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2016/p1110-vital-signs-cancer-tobacco.html

https://nccd.cdc.gov/DHDSPAtlas/Reports.aspx

https://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/facts.htm

https://scienceblog.cancerresearchuk.org/2014/12/26/600000-preventable-cancers-the-size-of-the-healthy-living-prize/

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/leading-causes-of-death.htm

https://pophealthmetrics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1478-7954-12-5#MOESM4

Electronic supplemental material 3

# Questions?

