

1. Analysis: max expenditure also by infant of 0 age =678118, 15=111747 17=174777

```
> summary(hosp_cost)
      AGE      FEMALE      LOS      RACE      TOTCHG      APRDRG
Min.   : 0.000   Min.   :0.000   Min.   : 0.000   Min.   :1.000   Min.   : 532   Min.   : 21.0
1st Qu.: 0.000   1st Qu.:0.000   1st Qu.: 2.000   1st Qu.:1.000   1st Qu.: 1216  1st Qu.:640.0
Median : 0.000   Median :1.000   Median : 2.000   Median :1.000   Median : 1536  Median :640.0
Mean   : 5.086   Mean   :0.512   Mean   : 2.828   Mean   :1.078   Mean   : 2774  Mean   :616.4
3rd Qu.:13.000   3rd Qu.:1.000   3rd Qu.: 3.000   3rd Qu.:1.000   3rd Qu.: 2530  3rd Qu.:751.0
Max.   :17.000   Max.   :1.000   Max.   :41.000   Max.   :6.000   Max.   :48388  Max.   :952.0
      NA's      :1

> head(hosp_cost$AGE)
[1] 17 17 17 17 17 17
> summary(hosp_cost$AGE)
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median     Mean 3rd Qu.     Max.
 0.000  0.000  0.000   5.086 13.000 17.000
> table(hosp_cost$AGE)
 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
307 10  1  3  2  2  2  3  2  2  4  8 15 18 25 29 29 38
> hist(hosp_cost$AGE)
> summary(as.factor(hosp_cost$AGE))
 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
307 10  1  3  2  2  2  3  2  2  4  8 15 18 25 29 29 38
> max(table(hosp_cost$AGE))
[1] 307
> max(summary(as.factor(hosp_cost$AGE)))
[1] 307
> which.max(table(hosp_cost$AGE))
0
1
> tapply(hosp_cost$TOTCHG, hosp_cost$AGE, sum)
 0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11     12     13     14     15
678118 37744 7298 30550 15992 18507 17928 10087 4741 21147 24469 14250 54912 31135 64643 111747
16      17
69149 174777
> max(tapply(hosp_cost$TOTCHG, hosp_cost$AGE, sum))
[1] 678118
>
```

2. Analysis: 640 group has maximum hospitalization and expenditure

```
> diag<-as.factor(hosp_cost$APRDRG)
> str(hosp_cost$APRDRG)
int [1:500] 560 753 930 758 754 347 754 754 753 758 ...
> summary(diag)
21 23 49 50 51 53 54 57 58 92 97 114 115 137 138 139 141 143 204 206 225 249 254 308 313 317 344 347
 1  1  1  1  1 10  1  2  1  1  1  1  2  1  4  5  1  1  1  1  2  6  1  1  1  1  1  2  3
420 421 422 560 561 566 580 581 602 614 626 633 634 636 639 640 710 720 723 740 750 751 753 754 755 756 758 760
 2  1  3  2  1  1  1  3  1  3  6  4  2  3  4 267  1  1  2  1  1 14 36 37 13  2 20  2
776 811 812 863 911 930 952
 1  2  3  1  1  2  1
> which.max(summary(diag))
640
44
> diag1<-tapply(hosp_cost$TOTCHG, diag, sum)
> which.max(diag1)
640
44
> max(diag1)
[1] 437978
>
```

3. Analysis: p value is high so we can reject the null hypothesis and conclude there is no relation between race and hospitalization cost.

```
- -
> hosp_cost$RACE1<-as.factor(hosp_cost$RACE)
> summary(rc)
 1    2    3    4    5    6 NA's
484    6    1    3    3    2    1
> hosp_cost<-na.omit(hosp_cost)
> #anova model
> result<-aov(hosp_cost$TOTCHG~hosp_cost$RACE)
> summary(result)
              Df      Sum Sq  Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
hosp_cost$RACE  1 2.488e+06  2488459   0.164  0.686
Residuals      497 7.540e+09 15170268
> |
```

4. Analysis :P-value for age is significantly low that means it is important factor which impact cost. Gender has also less P-value and it has impact on cost same with intercept.

```
> fit<-lm(hosp_cost$TOTCHG~hosp_cost$AGE+hosp_cost$FEMALE)
> summary(fit)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = hosp_cost$TOTCHG ~ hosp_cost$AGE + hosp_cost$FEMALE)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3403	-1444	-873	-156	44950

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	2719.45	261.42	10.403	< 2e-16 ***
hosp_cost\$AGE	86.04	25.53	3.371	0.000808 ***
hosp_cost\$FEMALE	-744.21	354.67	-2.098	0.036382 *

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

Residual standard error: 3849 on 496 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.02585, Adjusted R-squared: 0.02192

F-statistic: 6.581 on 2 and 496 DF, p-value: 0.001511

```
> |
```

5. Analysis: Except with intercept, P value is high and LOS can't be predicted on the basis of age, gender and race.

```
> los<-lm(hosp_cost$LOS~hosp_cost$AGE+hosp_cost$FEMALE+hosp_cost$RACE)
> summary(los)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = hosp_cost$LOS ~ hosp_cost$AGE + hosp_cost$FEMALE +
    hosp_cost$RACE)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.22	-1.22	-0.85	0.15	37.78

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	2.94377	0.39318	7.487	3.25e-13 ***
hosp_cost\$AGE	-0.03960	0.02231	-1.775	0.0766 .
hosp_cost\$FEMALE	0.37011	0.31024	1.193	0.2334
hosp_cost\$RACE	-0.09408	0.29312	-0.321	0.7484

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

Residual standard error: 3.363 on 495 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.007898, Adjusted R-squared: 0.001886

F-statistic: 1.314 on 3 and 495 DF, p-value: 0.2692

```
> |
```

6. Analysis: we can see that age, LOS AND APRDRG affects the cost.

```
> hosp_cost<-na.omit(hosp_cost)
> var<-lm(hosp_cost$TOTCHG~.,data=hosp_cost)
> summary(var)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = hosp_cost$TOTCHG ~ ., data = hosp_cost)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-6367	-691	-186	121	43412

Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	5143.8194	574.3867	8.955	< 2e-16 ***
AGE	133.2207	17.6662	7.541	2.29e-13 ***
FEMALE	-392.5778	249.2981	-1.575	0.116
LOS	742.9637	35.0464	21.199	< 2e-16 ***
RACE	-118.8584	371.8254	-0.320	0.749
APRDRG	-7.8175	0.6881	-11.361	< 2e-16 ***
RACE12	577.1012	1143.9938	0.504	0.614
RACE13	568.2353	2731.7186	0.208	0.835
RACE14	-142.8065	1879.9689	-0.076	0.939
RACE15	-1309.1439	2133.4023	-0.614	0.540
RACE16	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

Residual standard error: 2622 on 489 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.5544, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5462

F-statistic: 67.6 on 9 and 489 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16