

## THE DETERMINANTS OF HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURE IN MALAYSIA

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### BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (HONS.) BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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#### **DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK**



# BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION WITH HONOURS (BUSINESS ECONOMICS) FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA "DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK"

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| 3.5.1 Unit Root Test                       | 14 |
|--|----|
| 3.5.2 Ordinary Least Square                | 15 |
| 3.5.3 Diagnostic Test                      | 16 |
| 3.5.4 Johansen Co-Integration Test         | 18 |
| 3.5.5 Granger Causality Test               | 18 |
| 3.6 Conclusion                             | 19 |
| Chapter 4: Data Analysis and Discussion    |    |
| 4.0 Background of Analysis                 | 20 |
| 4.1 Descriptive Statistic                  | 20 |
| 4.2 Unit Root Analysis                     | 21 |
| 4.3 Model Estimation and Interpretation    | 22 |
| 4.4 OLS Regression Result                  | 22 |
| 4.4.1 T- Statistic                         | 24 |
| 4.4.2 F-Statistic                          | 24 |
| 4.5 Diagnostic Checking                    | 24 |
| 4.5.1 Heteroscedasticity                   | 25 |
| 4.5.2 Autocorrelation                      | 25 |
| 4.6 Analysis of OLS Regression (Corrected) | 28 |
| 4.7 Johansen Co-Integration Result         | 29 |
| 4.8 Granger Causality Test                 | 31 |
| Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendation   |    |
| 5.0 Introduction                           | 33 |
| 5.1 Summary of Major Finding               | 33 |
| 5.2 Conclusion                             | 35 |
| 5.3 Recommendation for Future Study        | 35 |
| Reference                                  | 36 |
| Appendices                                 | 39 |

#### LIST OF FIGURES

|             |   | Page |
|-------------|---|------|
| Figure 2.1  | Conceptual Framework  | 9    |
| Figure 4.1  | Granger-Causality Result                                    | 31   |
|             |   |      |
|             | LIST OF TABLES  |      |
|             |   | Page |
| Table 3.1   | Data Collection   | 12   |
| Table 4.1   | Descriptive Statistic                                       | 20   |
| Table 4.2   | Augmented Dickey-Fuller Unit Root Test Result               | 21   |
| Table 4.3   | OLS Regression Result                                       | 22   |
| Table 4.4   | Heteroscedasticity Result                                   | 25   |
| Table 4.5   | Serial Correlation LM Test Result                           | 25   |
| Table 4.5.1 | Robust Standard Error (Cluster Robust)                      | 26   |
| Table 4.5.2 | Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test (First Different | 27   |
|             | Method)   |      |
| Table 4.6   | OLS Regression (Corrected)                                  | 28   |
| Table 4.7   | Johansen Co-Integration Test Result                         | 29   |
| Table 4.8   | Granger-Causality Result                                    | 31   |
| Table 5.1   | OLS Regression Result                                       | 33   |
| Table 5.2   | Analysis of Long Run Equilibrium                            | 34   |
| Table 5.3   | Analysis of Short Run Equilibrium                           | 34   |

#### **ABSTRACT**

This study is conducted to investigate the determinants of healthcare expenditure in Malaysia by using time series data from 1980 to 2017. The variables that are tested are gross domestic product, aging population and inflation. This study employed Augmented Dickey-Fuller test to examined the unit root, OLS Regression to identify types of relationship between health expenditure and its determinants, Johansen Cointegration to examine the long run cointegration relationship and Granger Causality test for the direction of causal relationship. The results show that only gross domestic product and aging population are significant to be determinant of health expenditure. Gross domestic product and aging population have short run and long run relationship with health expenditure. Unidirectional causality can be found between health expenditure and gross domestic product, and also with health expenditure and aging population. Both indicators are in opposite direction. The policymaker need to review the health expenditure and give more initiatives to improve Malaysian's healthcare as it play significant role in the economic development of Malaysia as healthy population will contribute to increase on economic growth.