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Eco B2000
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Dice Experiment Results

After filing down two dice, I rolled two dice 20 times.
The objective is to determine how frequent the dice would land in number 6.
Out of 20 trials, the dice landed on 6 in five cases.

- If dice is equal to 6 record as “1”
- If dice is not equal to 6 record as “0”

Results:
0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0,0

Household Pulse Data

This is the relationship between the K4SUM and the private and public health insurance I have gathered. The level of K4SUM based on the data we collected and summarized is interesting because it shows that there is not a significant difference between people that have public or private insurance.
The “experiment” shows the following data:
People that answered “Yes, I do have public insurance” and “No, I don’t have public insurance” have a mean of 6.72 and 7.05, with a median of 6 and 5.
People that have answered “Yes, I do have private insurance” and “No, I do not have private insurance” have a mean of 6.71 and 7.66, with a median of 6 and 7.As you can notice, the numbers are not very far away from each other.We have carefully re-read the data and found out what could have been the gap, or gaps.
Interesting Factor/ Surprises

I was expecting larger households to earn more, but based on the data, income per person drops as household size grows. Household size between 3-5 had the largest income. While household size 9-10 had one of the lowest incomes.

I was expecting females to have equal or better coverage, but here they’re slightly less likely than males. (75% vs 71.7%).

Questions
1. Which states have the lowest and highest insurance coverage?
2. Do some households have both public and private insurance?
3. People that do not have private insurance are counted again in the public insurance question?
4. Are there racial differences in insurance type (public vs private)?
5. How does education level relate to the likelihood of having private health insurance?