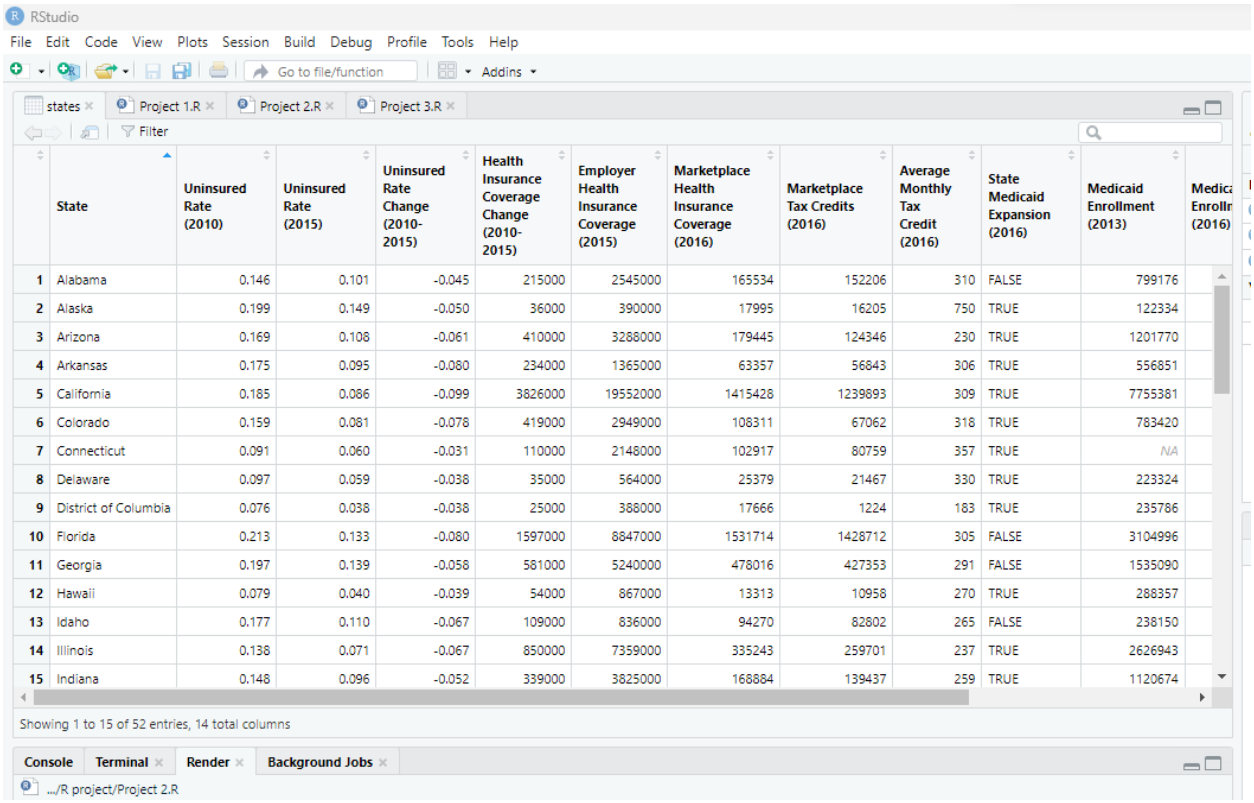
This is the dataset generated in R



RStudio

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states | Project 1.R | Project 2.R | Project 3.R

Filter

	State	Uninsured Rate (2010)	Uninsured Rate (2015)	Uninsured Rate Change (2010-2015)	Health Insurance Coverage Change (2010-2015)	Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)	Marketplace Health Insurance Coverage (2016)	Marketplace Tax Credits (2016)	Average Monthly Tax Credit (2016)	State Medicaid Expansion (2016)	Medicaid Enrollment (2013)	Medica Enrolln (2016)
1	Alabama	0.146	0.101	-0.045	215000	2545000	165534	152206	310	FALSE	799176	
2	Alaska	0.199	0.149	-0.050	36000	390000	17995	16205	750	TRUE	122334	
3	Arizona	0.169	0.108	-0.061	410000	3288000	179445	124346	230	TRUE	1201770	
4	Arkansas	0.175	0.095	-0.080	234000	1365000	63357	56843	306	TRUE	556851	
5	California	0.185	0.086	-0.099	3826000	19552000	1415428	1239893	309	TRUE	7755381	
6	Colorado	0.159	0.081	-0.078	419000	2949000	108311	67062	318	TRUE	783420	
7	Connecticut	0.091	0.060	-0.031	110000	2148000	102917	80759	357	TRUE	NA	
8	Delaware	0.097	0.059	-0.038	35000	564000	25379	21467	330	TRUE	223324	
9	District of Columbia	0.076	0.038	-0.038	25000	388000	17666	1224	183	TRUE	235786	
10	Florida	0.213	0.133	-0.080	1597000	8847000	1531714	1428712	305	FALSE	3104996	
11	Georgia	0.197	0.139	-0.058	581000	5240000	478016	427353	291	FALSE	1535090	
12	Hawaii	0.079	0.040	-0.039	54000	867000	13313	10958	270	TRUE	288357	
13	Idaho	0.177	0.110	-0.067	109000	836000	94270	82802	265	FALSE	238150	
14	Illinois	0.138	0.071	-0.067	850000	7359000	335243	259701	237	TRUE	2626943	
15	Indiana	0.148	0.096	-0.052	339000	3825000	168884	139437	259	TRUE	1120674	

Showing 1 to 15 of 52 entries, 14 total columns

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Aanalysis

1. **States Comparison**: The x-axis represents the states, and each state is labeled. The y-axis represents the uninsured rate. There are two bars for each state, one in blue (for 2010) and one in red (for 2015).

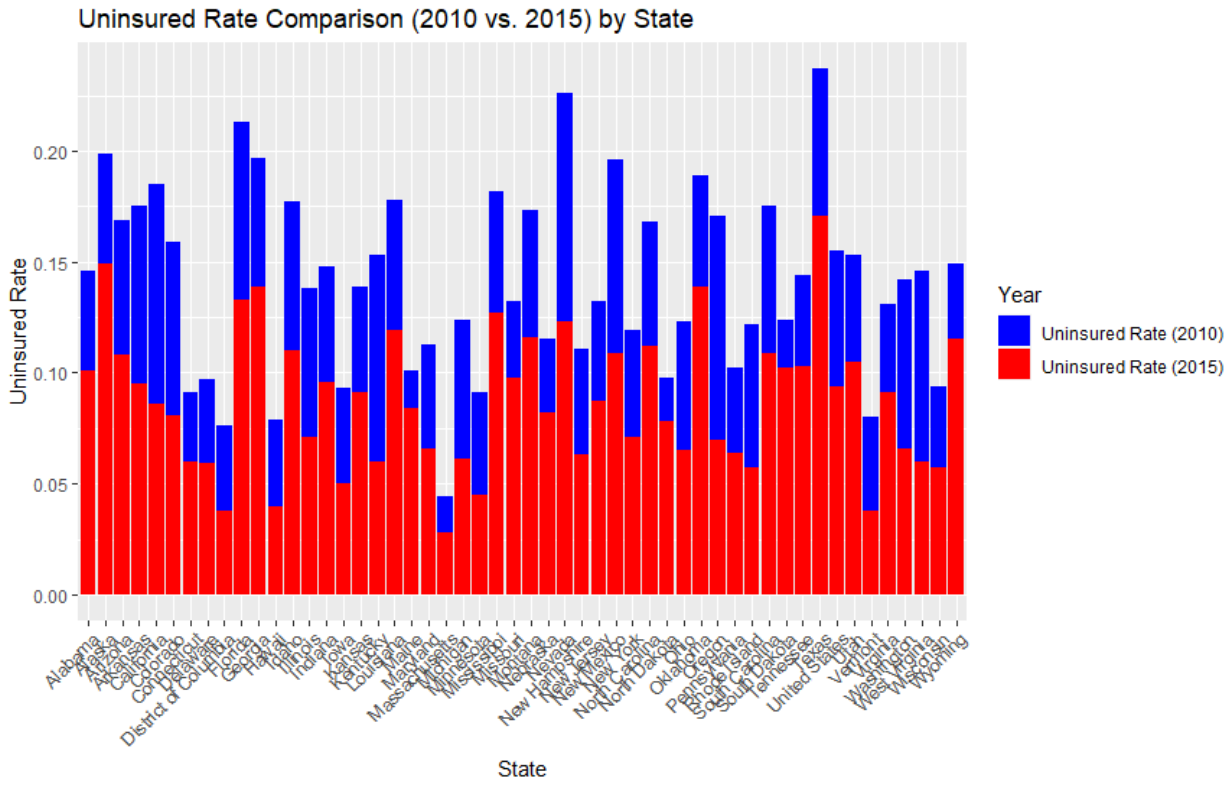
2. **Uninsured Rate Change**: By comparing the height of the blue and red bars for each state, you can see how the uninsured rate changed from 2010 to 2015.

3. **States with Decrease**: States where the red bar is shorter than the blue bar have experienced a decrease in uninsured rates from 2010 to 2015.

4. **States with Increase**: Conversely, states where the red bar is taller than the blue bar have seen an increase in uninsured rates during the same period.

5. **Observations**: You can observe that some states have made significant progress in reducing uninsured rates (e.g., the blue bars are much taller than the red bars), while others have experienced increases (e.g., the red bars are taller than the blue bars).

6. **Variability**: The graph also highlights the variability in uninsured rates across different states. Some states have consistently low uninsured rates, while others have consistently high rates.



Overall, this graph provides a visual comparison of uninsured rates across states for two different years (2010 and 2015), allowing you to identify states with significant changes in uninsured rates over time and assess the overall trends in the dataset.

The scatter plot you've created compares "Uninsured Rate Change (2010-2015)" against "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" for the dataset. Here's an analysis of the graph:

1. **X and Y Axes**:

- The x-axis represents "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" in increments of 2,000,000.

- The y-axis represents "Uninsured Rate Change (2010-2015)" in percentage points, ranging from -25% to 15%.

2. **Data Points**: Each data point on the graph represents a state from the dataset. The position of a point is determined by the state's "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" on the x-axis and its "Uninsured Rate Change (2010-2015)" on the y-axis.

3. **Bubble Size**: The size of each data point's bubble (marker) is determined by "Marketplace Tax Credits (2016)" in increments of 2,000,000. Larger bubbles represent higher values of "Marketplace Tax Credits."

4. **Linear Regression Line (Red Line)**: The red line on the graph is a linear regression line. It represents the best-fit linear relationship between "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" and "Uninsured Rate Change (2010-2015)." The line's slope indicates the direction and strength of the relationship.

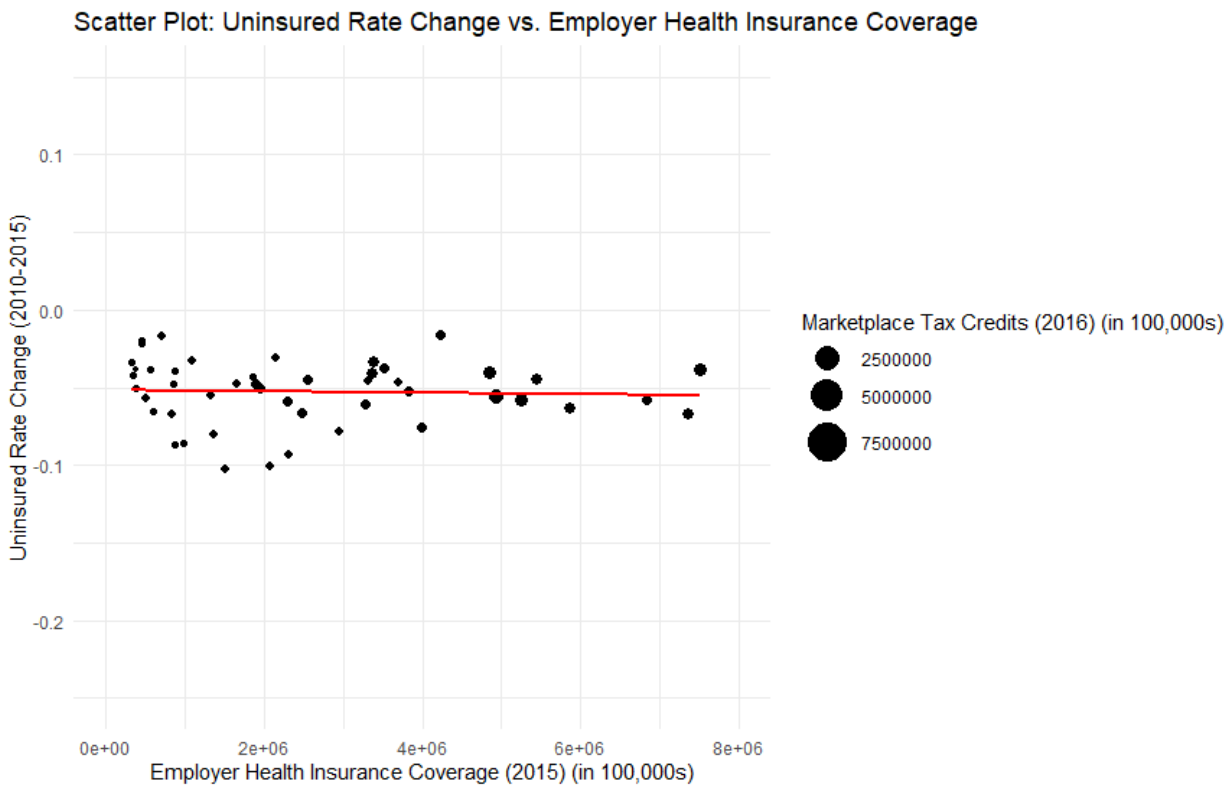
5. **Observations**:

- States with "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" around 2,000,000 tend to have varying "Uninsured Rate Change (2010-2015)," both positive and negative.

- The linear regression line shows a slight upward trend, indicating a positive correlation between "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" and "Uninsured Rate Change (2010-2015)." This suggests that, on average, states with higher employer health insurance coverage in 2015 experienced a slightly higher increase in uninsured rates from 2010 to 2015.

- Some data points have larger bubbles, indicating higher "Marketplace Tax Credits (2016)" values, but they are distributed across the range of "Uninsured Rate Change."

6. **R-squared Value**: The graph includes the R-squared value as an annotation near the center. The R-squared value measures the goodness of fit for the linear regression model. An R-squared value closer to 1 indicates that the model explains a larger proportion of the variance in "Uninsured Rate Change (2010-2015)" based on "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)."



Overall, the graph helps visualize the relationship between "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" and "Uninsured Rate Change (2010-2015)" while considering the impact of "Marketplace Tax Credits (2016)" on the data points. The positive slope of the regression line suggests a positive but relatively weak correlation between these variables.

The scatter plot you've created compares "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" against "Marketplace Health Insurance Coverage (2016)" for the dataset. Here's an analysis of the graph:

1. **X and Y Axes**:

- The x-axis represents "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" in increments of 500,000.
- The y-axis represents "Marketplace Health Insurance Coverage (2016)" in increments of 10,000.

2. **Data Points**: Each data point on the graph represents a state from the dataset. The position of a point is determined by the state's "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" on the x-axis and its "Marketplace Health Insurance Coverage (2016)" on the y-axis.

3. **Bubble Size**: The size of each data point's bubble (marker) is determined by "Marketplace Tax Credits (2016)" in increments of 2,000,000. Larger bubbles represent higher values of "Marketplace Tax Credits."

4. **Linear Regression Line (Red Line)**: The red line on the graph is a linear regression line. It represents the best-fit linear relationship between "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" and "Marketplace Health Insurance Coverage (2016)." The line's slope indicates the direction and strength of the relationship.

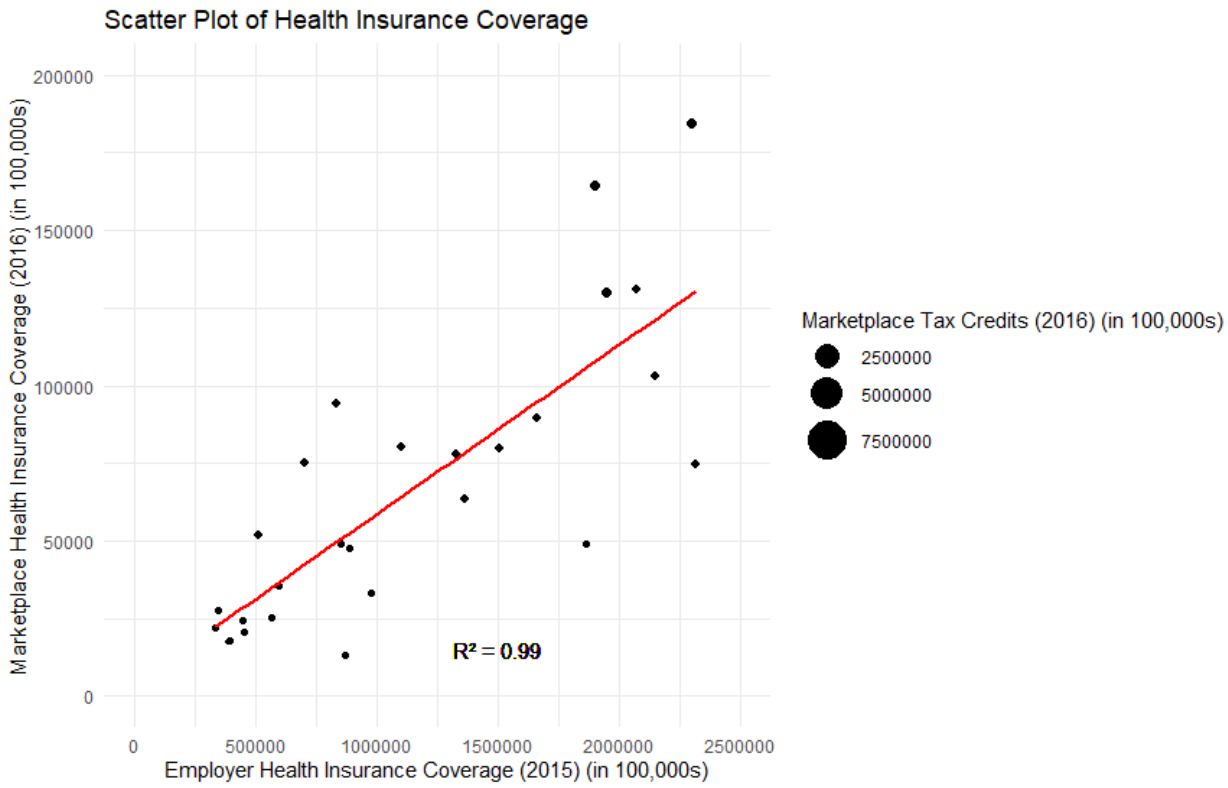
5. **Observations**:

- The data points are scattered across the graph, suggesting a wide variation in both "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)" and "Marketplace Health Insurance Coverage (2016)" among the states.

- The linear regression line is relatively flat, indicating a weak correlation between these two variables. In other words, there is no strong linear relationship between employer health insurance coverage in 2015 and marketplace health insurance coverage in 2016 across states.

- Some data points have larger bubbles, indicating higher "Marketplace Tax Credits (2016)" values, but these are not clustered in a specific area of the graph.

6. **R-squared Value**: The graph includes the R-squared value as an annotation near the center. The R-squared value measures the goodness of fit for the linear regression model. In this case, the R-squared value is close to 0, indicating that the linear regression model does not explain much of the variance in "Marketplace Health Insurance Coverage (2016)" based on "Employer Health Insurance Coverage (2015)."



Overall, the graph illustrates the lack of a strong linear relationship between employer health insurance coverage in 2015 and marketplace health insurance coverage in 2016. The R-squared value near 0 suggests that other factors not considered in this analysis are likely influencing marketplace coverage in each state.