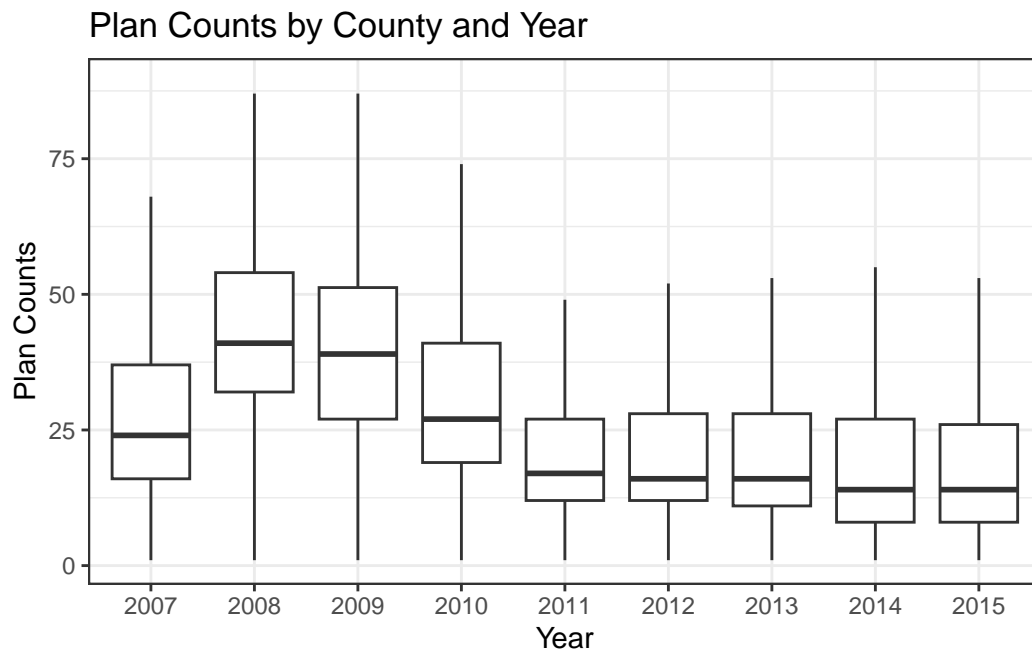


Homework 4

Varun Saxena

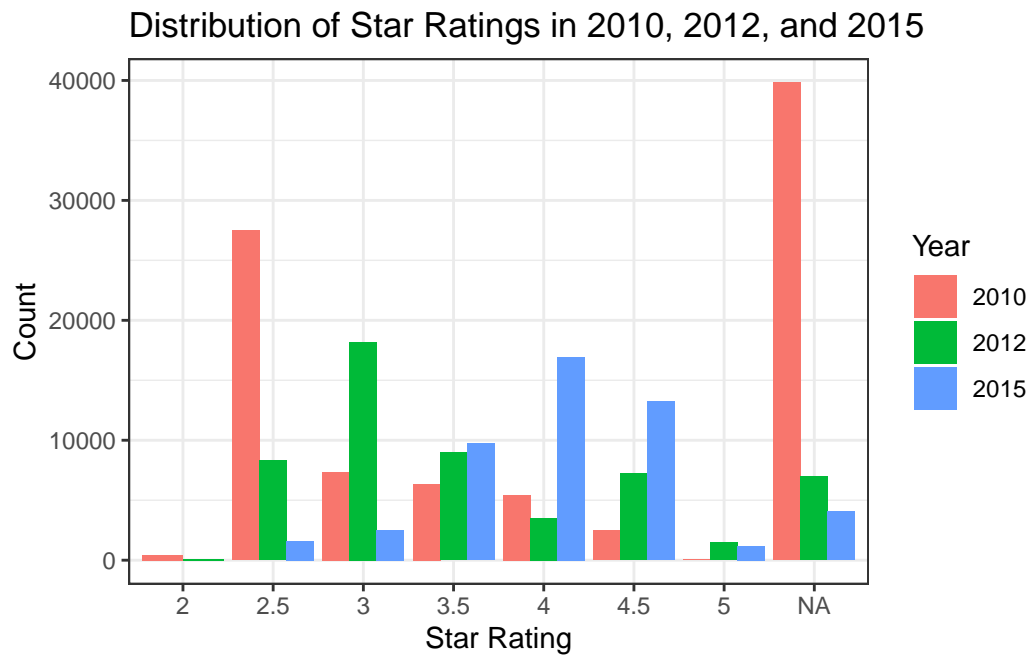
Loading required package: pacman

<https://github.com/varunsaxena2/saxena-v-hwk4-3>

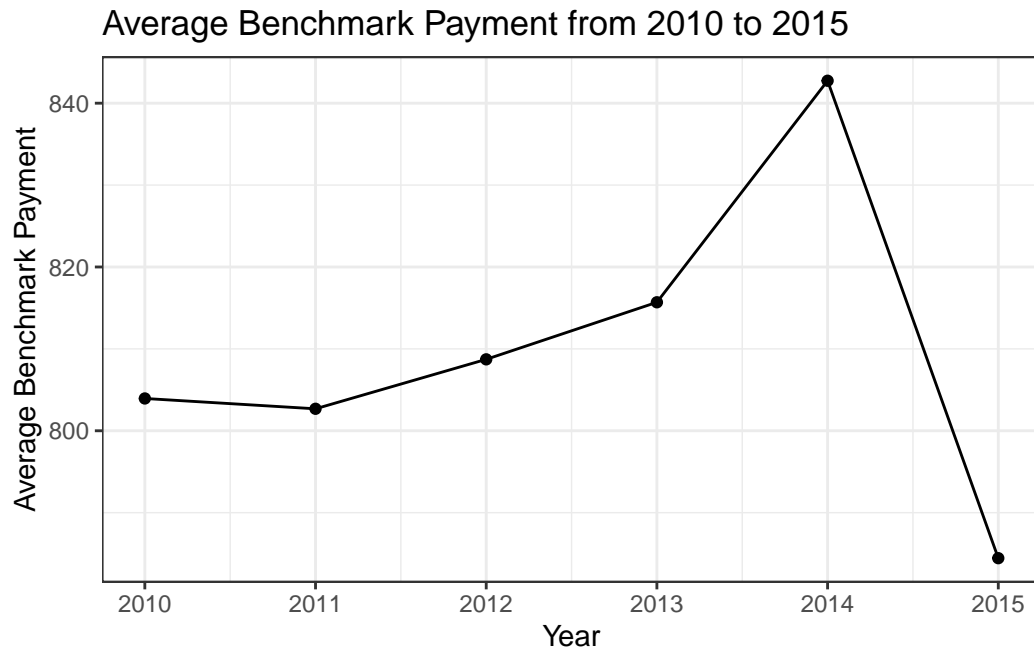


The number of plans appears to be too many, there are a lot of different plans to choose from, resulting in confusion for the consumer and high administrative costs.

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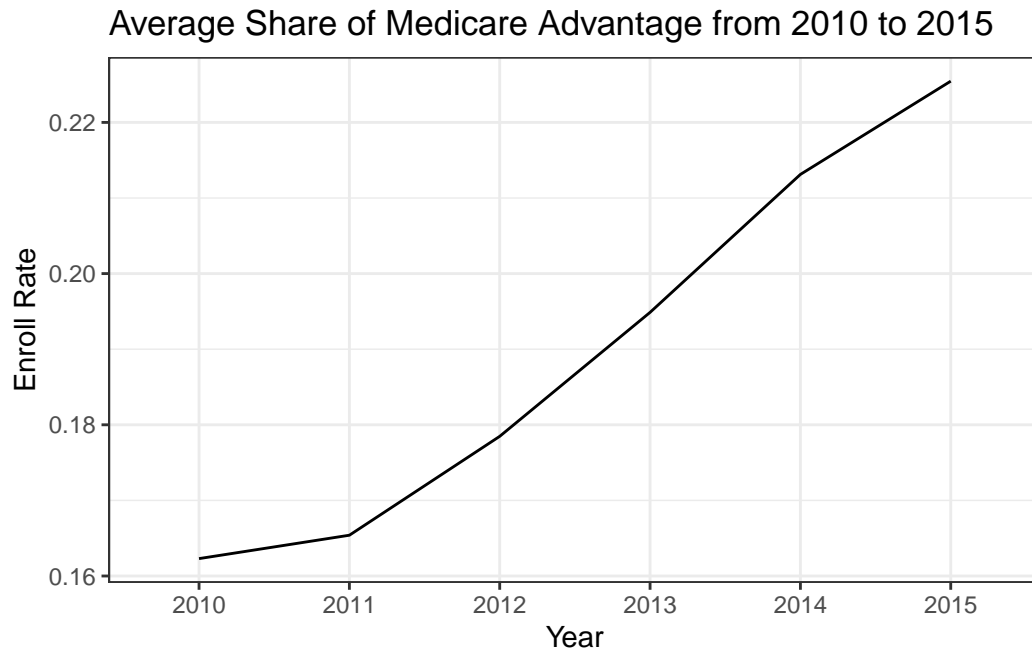
Over time, the average star rating has gone up, as 2010 has more ratings in the 2.5 and N/A columns, while 2015 has more in the 4 and 4.5 columns.



It has risen steadily by about \$40 with a steep dropoff in 2015.

4.

Warning: Removed 366 rows containing non-finite values (``stat_summary()``).



Medicare advantage seems to have gained popularity over the years as indicated by the increasing enroll rate. The benchmark payments correlate strongly with the exception of 2015.

5.

Star Rating	Number of Plans
1.5	8
2.0	712
2.5	5059
3.0	4962
3.5	3611
4.0	1935
4.5	50

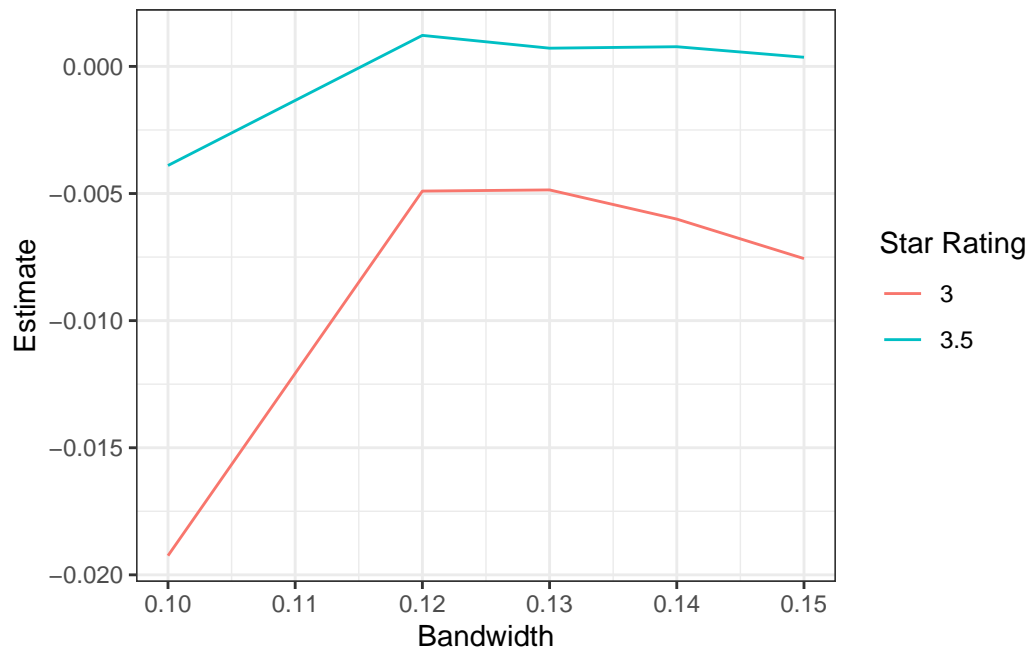
Table 2: 2.5 vs. 3 Stars

Method	Coefficients	StandardError
Conventional	-0.00490397	0.003352642
Bias-Corrected	-0.03372092	0.003352642
HC0 Robust	-0.03372092	0.005519293

Table 3: 3 vs. 3.5 Stars

Method	Coefficients	StandardError
Conventional	0.001388319	0.002954025
Bias-Corrected	-0.010648420	0.002954025
HC0 Robust	-0.010648420	0.004934096

Bandwidth	Star_Rating	Estimate
0.10	3.0	-0.0192463
0.10	3.5	-0.0038978
0.12	3.0	-0.0049040
0.12	3.5	0.0012200
0.13	3.0	-0.0048590
0.13	3.5	0.0007165
0.14	3.0	-0.0060066
0.14	3.5	0.0007749
0.15	3.0	-0.0075600
0.15	3.5	0.0003601



It seems like the findings are somewhat sensitive to bandwidth, moreso with the smaller bandwidths. The difference with the larger bandwidths is barely noticeable.

8.

\$Est1

Call: lpdensity

Sample size	5617
Polynomial order for point estimation (p=)	2
Order of derivative estimated (v=)	1
Polynomial order for confidence interval (q=)	3
Kernel function	triangular
Scaling factor	0.561880940470235
Bandwidth method	user provided

Use summary(...) to show estimates.

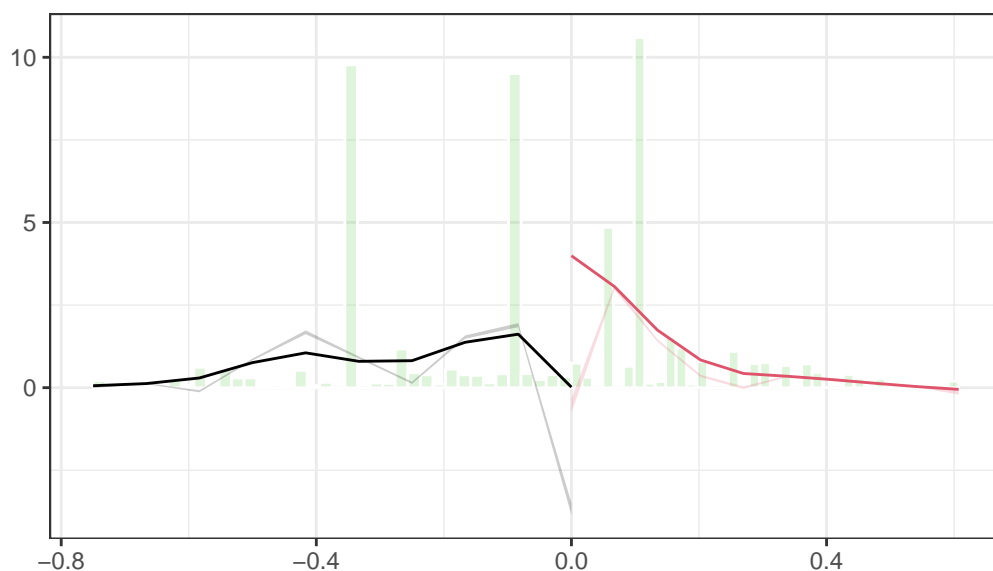
\$Estr

Call: lpdensity

Sample size	4415
Polynomial order for point estimation (p=)	2
Order of derivative estimated (v=)	1
Polynomial order for confidence interval (q=)	3
Kernel function	triangular
Scaling factor	0.441620810405203
Bandwidth method	user provided

Use summary(...) to show estimates.

\$Estplot



\$Est1

Call: lpdensity

Sample size	3581
Polynomial order for point estimation (p=)	2
Order of derivative estimated (v=)	1
Polynomial order for confidence interval (q=)	3
Kernel function	triangular
Scaling factor	0.605548037889039
Bandwidth method	user provided

Use summary(...) to show estimates.

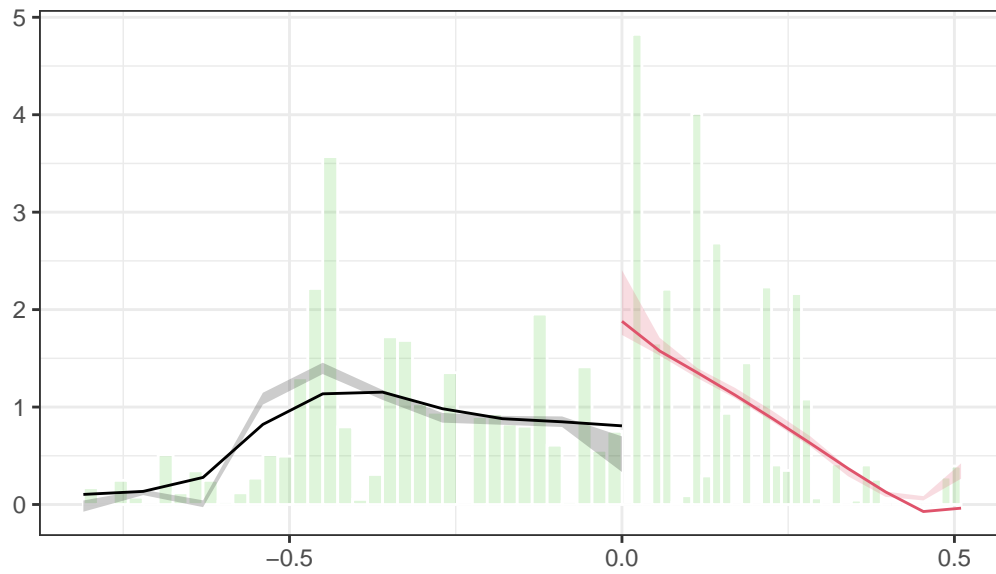
\$Estr

Call: lpdensity

Sample size	2332
Polynomial order for point estimation (p=)	2
Order of derivative estimated (v=)	1
Polynomial order for confidence interval (q=)	3
Kernel function	triangular
Scaling factor	0.394282814614344
Bandwidth method	user provided

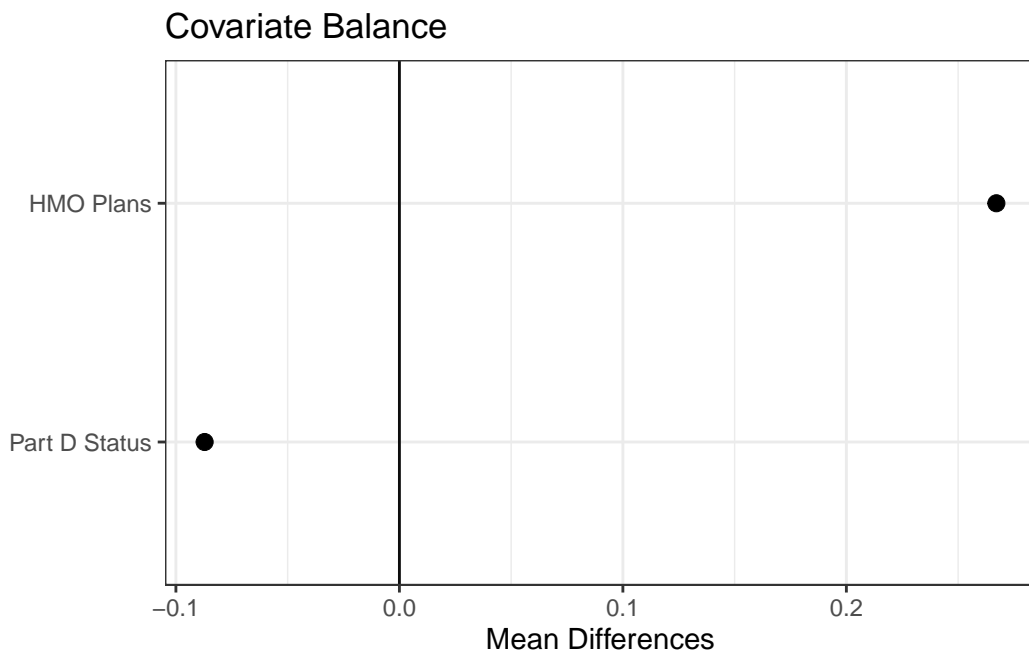
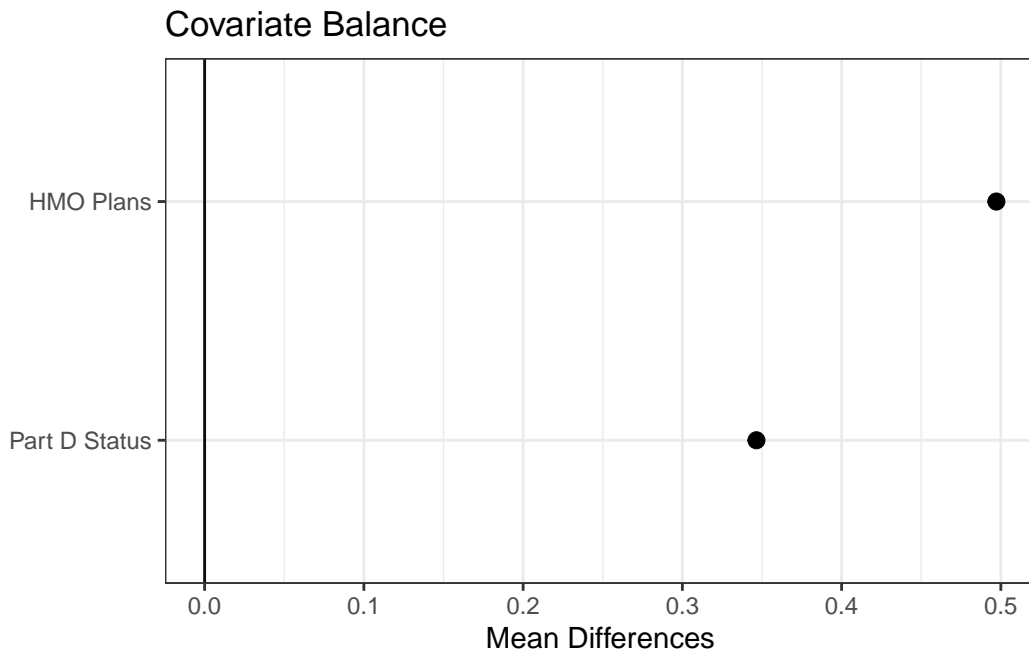
Use `summary(...)` to show estimates.

`$Estplot`



In both instances, there appears to be a jump at the threshold value accompanied by a dip slightly before and another dip slightly after. This would suggest that the discontinuity created by the threshold value may be disrupting an otherwise smoother trend.

9.



The lower premium HMO-based plan appears to have a higher overall rating than Medicare Part D plans. This trend applies to both the 3.0 and 3.5 star charts.

10. Overall, the star ratings for the health insurance plans are quite low, with the majority stacked around the 2-3 star range. Compared to other goods and services, this is very low. There is also a negative correlation between enroll rate and star rating, indicating that worse rated plans have more enrollees per eligible person. This result is surprising, as the expected result would be the opposite. Lastly, HMO plans appear to be the most favorable among consumers, indicating a preference for lower-premium plans.