**Major Findings:**

**Hypothesis: An increase in uninsured rates will increase ER visits**

* There is a slight positive trend and a weak correlation between uninsured rates and ER visits.

We believe that this would change with a larger data set, especially one that had a longer time scale.

**Hypothesis: An increase in uninsured rates will increase mortality rates**

* There is a slight positive trend and a weak correlation between uninsured rates and overall mortality rates.

We believe this is because overall mortality rates confound key data factors in analysis. Overall mortality rates do not capture preventable and non-preventable deaths. Overall mortality rates are also not meaningful in shorter time scales.

**Hypothesis: An increase in uninsured rates will increase healthcare expenditures**

* There is a negative trend and a moderate correlation between healthcare expenditures per capita and uninsured rates.

This is the opposite of our hypothesis. This could be because in the short term healthcare expenditures increase at the beginning of a health policy change. The impact of subsidies was not previously considered. Furthermore, it could be that people spend more when they have insurance because they go to the doctor for health issues that they would have previously left unaddressed.