

Profile of Virginia's Uninsured and Trends in Health Insurance Coverage, 2000-2008

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Who are the Uninsured in Virginia?

(See Tables 1- 3)

- According to the Current Population Survey (CPS), an estimated 15.1 percent of Virginians (1.0 million) under the age of 65 lacked health insurance in 2007-2008.^{1,2,3,4} (see Figure 1).
- Nonelderly adults (19 to 64) constitute 82.2 percent of the nonelderly uninsured in Virginia. An estimated 41.9 percent of all uninsured are between the ages of 19 and 34.
- Some 62.0 percent of uninsured nonelderly Virginians have income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). Over one third (35.2 percent) live at or below the federal poverty level. However, the uninsured are also found at higher income levels. Some 22.4 percent of the nonelderly uninsured live in families with incomes above 300 percent of the FPL (see Figure 2).
- Close to 70 percent of uninsured children live in low-income families (income at or below 200 percent of the FPL), compared to just over 60 percent of uninsured adults (see Figure 3).
- Nearly half (48.3 percent) of uninsured children live in families with income at or below 100 percent of the FPL, compared to 32.3 percent of uninsured adults (see Figure 2).

¹ These estimates are based on data from the March 2008 and March 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey and are current to 2007-2008. Two years of survey data are used to increase underlying sample size and precision of estimates. The estimates presented here reflect the average across the two years of data.

² There is debate over whether the CPS measures uninsurance at a point in time or over an entire year, as intended. The Census Bureau recently stated the CPS figures are closer to point-in-time estimates (C. DeNavas-Walt, B.D. Proctor, and J. Smith, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008". US Census Bureau, September 2009.).

³ Uninsured estimates, particularly for children, may be overstated given evidence that there is under-reporting of Medicaid/CHIP coverage on the CPS and overestimation of the uninsured (Call, Kathleen Thiede, Gestur Davidson, Anna Stauber Sommers, Roger Feldman, Paul Farseth, and Todd Rockwood. "Uncovering the Missing Medicaid Cases and Assessing Their Bias for Estimates of the Uninsured." *Inquiry* 38(4): 396-408, Winter 2001/2002, and Call, Kathleen Thiede, Michael Davern, and Lynn Blewett. "Estimates of Health Insurance Coverage: Comparing State Surveys with the Current Population Survey." *Health Affairs*. Volume 26, Number 1 (2007): 269-78).

⁴ We include military personnel in the armed forces who live in civilian housing and in individual base housing in all the estimates in this report. However, military personnel who live in group housing on bases are not sampled by the CPS and therefore are not represented in the data. Inclusion of military personnel in the data increases the total nonelderly population by close to 100,000. Children and spouses of military personnel are always sampled by the CPS.

- The majority of the nonelderly uninsured in Virginia live in working families. Nearly two-thirds of the uninsured (64.6 percent) live in families with at least one full-time worker, 15.2 percent live in families with at least one part-time worker, and 20.2 percent live in families with no working adults (see Figure 4).
- The nonelderly uninsured are disproportionately likely to live in families with self-employed workers or workers employed in small firms⁵: 45.9 percent live in families with workers who are employed in firms of less than 100 employees or who work for themselves while just over one quarter (27.7 percent) live in families with workers employed in firms of 500 or more employees (see Figure 5).
- Nearly half (48.6 percent) of uninsured adults live in families with workers who are employed by small firms or are self-employed, compared with 33.6 percent of uninsured children. However, uninsured children are more likely to be in non-working families than adults. Nearly one third (32.7 percent) of uninsured children live in a household with no worker, compared to 17.5 percent of uninsured adults.
- Three in ten (29.9 percent) of uninsured adults are parents⁶ (see Figure 6).
- The nonelderly uninsured are from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds: about half are white, non-Hispanic (50.1 percent); 21.3 percent are black, non-Hispanic; 19.7 percent are Hispanic; and 8.9 percent are of other racial/ethnic backgrounds (see Figure 7).
- The racial/ethnic background of uninsured adults is similar to that of uninsured children. Among uninsured adults, 49.8 percent are white, non-Hispanic, 20.4 percent are black, non-Hispanic; 20.2 percent are Hispanic; and 9.6 percent are in the other race category. Among uninsured children, 51.6 percent are white, non-Hispanic; 25.7 percent are black, non-Hispanic; 17.2 percent are Hispanic; and 5.5 percent are of other racial/ethnic backgrounds.
- The majority of the nonelderly uninsured are U.S. citizens (80.6 percent). Among uninsured children, 94.0 percent are U.S. citizens, as are 77.6 percent of uninsured adults (see Figure 8).

Who Is at a High Risk of Being Uninsured in Virginia? (See Tables 1-3)

⁵ Family firm size is based on the largest firm size of workers within the health insurance unit.

⁶ Parents are defined as nonelderly adults residing with a dependent child under 19 years of age.

- The uninsured rates for all nonelderly as well as for adults and children separately are lower in Virginia than in both the South Atlantic Census division⁷ and the nation.
- Overall, 15.1 percent of nonelderly Virginians lack health insurance coverage.
- Adults are more likely to lack coverage in Virginia than children. An estimated 17.5 percent of adults are uninsured, compared with 9.3 percent of children (see Figure 9).
- The uninsured rates for Virginians living with just part-time workers or no workers are close to three times those of Virginians living in families with full-time workers (35.8 percent and 30.9 percent, compared with 11.6 percent, respectively).
- Nonelderly residents living in families with workers employed in large firms are least likely to be uninsured. The uninsured rates for individuals living in families with workers in firms of 100-499 employees or 500 or more employees are 9.7 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively. In contrast, Virginians living in families with only small firm (firms of fewer than 10 workers) or self-employed workers are substantially more likely to be uninsured, with uninsured rates of 34.3 percent and 35.3 percent, respectively (see Figure 10).
- Among children living in families with workers in firms of fewer than 10 and 10 to 99 employees, approximately 13.9% and 8.3%, respectively, are uninsured. In comparison, 42.5% and 26.1% of adults living in families with workers in firms of fewer than 10 and 10 to 99 employees, respectively, are uninsured.
- For all nonelderly Virginians, uninsured rates are highest among low-income families. Nearly one-third of those living in low-income families (income at or below 200 percent of the FPL) are uninsured; the uninsured rate is greater still for those living at or below the poverty level. Low-income residents are more than five times as likely to be uninsured as those living in families with incomes above 300 percent of the FPL (31.8 percent compared to 6.2 percent). The uninsured rate for those in families with incomes between 201 and 300 percent of the FPL is 15.0 percent (see Figure 11).
- Nonelderly Hispanics are more likely to be uninsured than any other racial/ethnic group. An estimated 41.7 percent of Hispanics are uninsured, compared to 17.8 percent of those of other racial or ethnic groups, 16.2 percent of black, non-Hispanics, and 11.5 percent of white, non-Hispanic residents.

⁷ The South Atlantic Census division includes the following states: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

- While the uninsured rates are different for adults and children, the pattern of the likelihood of being uninsured by racial or ethnic group is similar, with white non-Hispanics being least likely to be uninsured and Hispanics being most likely to be uninsured. Of note, more than half of Hispanic adults are uninsured (52.6 percent).
- Virginia residents who are non-U.S. citizens are over three times more likely to be uninsured as those who are citizens (43.0 percent compared to 13.0 percent).
- Among nonelderly adults, those between the ages of 19 and 34 have the highest uninsurance rate at 26.1 percent. Among middle-aged and older adults (age 35-64), the uninsured rate is 13.0 percent.
- The uninsurance rate patterns for children are similar to those for adults; however, the rates for children are consistently lower, and there is less precision associated with the estimates for children. Likewise, the uninsured rates across all three geographic units are similar in pattern, but the rates for Virginia are generally lower than both the South Atlantic Census division and the country as a whole, and are more similar to the U.S. than the South Atlantic Census division.

How Have Health Insurance Coverage Trends Changed over Time in Virginia?⁸

(See Tables 4- 9)

Trends in Insurance Coverage between 2006 and 2008

- The percentage of Virginians without health insurance coverage did not significantly change between 2006 and 2008. However, employer sponsored insurance (ESI) fell by 2.2 percentage points among all nonelderly Virginians and Medicaid/CHIP coverage increased by 1.4 percentage points (see Figures 12 and 13).
- All of the decline in ESI between 2006 and 2008 was among adults. Employer sponsored coverage declined by 4.1 percentage points and 180,000 adults lost ESI. There was no statistically significant change in the number or percent of adults without coverage.

⁸ In this analysis, estimates are considered significant at conventional levels if they are significant at the 90 or 95 percent confidence level ($p < 0.10$ or $p < 0.05$, respectively).

- The decline in employer sponsored coverage among adults occurred largely among those with income between 201 and 399 percent of the FPL. Employer sponsored coverage also appeared to decline among low-income adults (those with income at or below 200 percent of the FPL).
- Unlike middle-income adults (those with income between 201 and 399 percent of the FPL), the decline in ESI among low-income adults was offset by an increase in public coverage, from 7.7 percent to 12.8 percent.
- The share of children without coverage in Virginia declined by 2.8 percentage points (from 10.6 percent to 7.7 percent) between 2006 and 2008. This decline appeared to be related to an increase in the rate of employer sponsored coverage as well as increases in Medicaid/CHIP coverage.
- The decline in uninsurance among children appeared to have occurred largely among low-income children (those with income at or below 200 percent of the FPL).

Trends in Insurance Coverage between 2004 and 2006⁹

- The percent of Virginians without health insurance coverage did not change between 2004 and 2006. While nonelderly Virginians experienced some changes in underlying sources of coverage, these changes offset one another and thus the uninsured rate remained stable (see Figure 14).
- In response to both population growth and improving economic conditions, the number of adults covered by ESI increased significantly by 230,000 between 2004 and 2006; however the respective percentage point change (1.7) was not significant at conventional levels ($p < 0.29$). Additional analyses (data not shown) reveal that the increase in the ESI rate for adults was among *non-parents* (a 4.1 percentage point increase in the coverage rate). Parents experienced small declines that were not statistically significant (see Figure 15).

⁹ In August 2006 and March 2007, the Census Bureau released revisions to the assignment of dependent coverage on the 2005 and 2006 March CPS, impacting coverage estimates for 2004 and 2005. (“Findings from the 2005 Current Population Survey SHADAC Conference Call Highlights”, State Health Access Data Assistance Center, September 2006, http://www.shadac.umn.edu/img/assets/18528/CPS2005Summary_Sep2006.pdf; “Current Population Survey 2005 and 2006 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement User Note 1”, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2007, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/usernote3-21rev.html>.) In order to examine methodologically consistent trends, we use unrevised 2004 data to examine the change in coverage from 2000-2004; we use revised 2004 data to examine the change in coverage between 2004 and 2006.

- The uninsured rate appeared to decline for adults but the decline was not statistically significant at conventional levels ($p < 0.29$). This decrease was concentrated among adults in families earning incomes between 201 percent and 399 percent of the FPL who saw their uninsurance rate decline significantly by 5.3 percentage points. This income group also showed a statistically significant increase in the rate of ESI by 5.9 percentage points, suggesting that increased employer coverage helped to reduce their uninsurance rate.
- The insurance coverage trends for children, for the most part, do not mirror adult trends between 2004 and 2006. Unlike adults, children experienced a 2.7 percentage point increase in the uninsured rate from 7.9 percent to 10.6 percent. However, the increase in the number of children without coverage (50,000) was not statistically significant at conventional levels ($p < 0.12$).
- Unlike all adults, but similar to parents, children experienced a decline in the rate of ESI coverage of 4.2 percentage points. However, the decrease in the number of children covered by ESI (100,000) was not statistically significant at conventional levels ($p < 0.20$).
- The decrease in ESI coverage rates for children was found across all income groups, but was only statistically significant for high-income children (those with incomes at or above 400 percent of the FPL).

Trends in Insurance Coverage between 2000 and 2004

- Unlike the time period 2004 to 2006, where there was no change in the uninsurance rate, nonelderly Virginians experienced a 3.0 percentage point increase in the uninsured rate between 2000 and 2004 —an increase of almost a quarter of a million people which is likely related to the economic downturn of this time (see Figure 16).
- The increase in the uninsured rate is likely due in part to the decline in the rate of employer coverage (2.8 percentage points). In addition, a decline in the rate of TRICARE coverage appears to have contributed to rising uninsured rates. Increases in the percent of Virginians with non-group coverage appear to have offset some of the increase in the uninsured rate.
- In contrast to the decrease seen in 2004-2006, between 2000 and 2004 adults in Virginia experienced a 5.2 percentage point increase in the uninsured rate (from 13.8 percent to 19.0 percent) (see Figure 17).
- While there was a 4.6 percentage point decrease in the ESI coverage rate for

adults between 2000 and 2004, the actual number of those with ESI was virtually unchanged due to the growth in the adult population over the period.

- Insurance coverage trends for children between 2000 and 2004 are dissimilar to those observed in the 2004-2006 time period and to those observed for adults between 2000 and 2004. Notably, during the four-year period, children experienced a 4.6 percentage point increase in Medicaid/CHIP coverage rates. This likely reflects the implementation of CHIP in the state (the Family Access to Medical Insurance Security program [FAMIS]) and the subsequent changes made in 2002 to simplify the application process to increase enrollment rates.
- Unlike the increase in the rate of uninsured adults in Virginia between 2000 and 2004, there appears to have been a decrease in the rate for children (albeit not statistically significant at conventional levels— $p < .20$).

Trends in Insurance Coverage between 2000 and 2008¹⁰

- ESI coverage for nonelderly Virginians deteriorated between 2000 and 2008, appearing to drop by about 5 percentage points. All of this decline was among adults, for whom ESI declined by about 6.9 percentage points.
- Reflecting in part the loss of ESI coverage, the uninsurance rate increased over the eight year period. The rate of uninsurance increased between 2000 and 2008 by about 2.0 percentage points for the nonelderly population, with an apparent increase of approximately 220,000 uninsured in the state.
- Adults appear to account for all of the increase in uninsurance rates between 2000 and 2008. The uninsured rate among children appears to have declined over the period by an estimated 2.4 percentage points, likely as a result of the increase in the rate of Medicaid/CHIP coverage among children over this period (an estimated 5.7 percentage points). In comparison, the uninsurance rate increased by about 3.7 percentage points among adults, for whom there was virtually no increase in the rate of Medicaid/CHIP coverage (see Figure 18).

¹⁰ We derive the estimated changes occurring between 2000 and 2008 by combining the estimated percentage change between 2000 to 2004 and the estimated percentage change between 2004 to 2006 and 2006 to 2008; the change in the number of uninsured in the state is derived by summing the change in the number of uninsured between 2000 and 2004, the change in the number of uninsured between 2004 and 2006, and the change in the number of uninsured between 2006 and 2008.

Profile of the Uninsured in Virginia: Supporting Tables

Table 1: Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly, 2007-2008

Table 2: Health Insurance Coverage of Children, 2007-2008

Table 3: Health Insurance Coverage of Adults, 2007-2008

Table 4: Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2006 and 2008

Table 5: Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2006 and 2008 by Income

Table 6: Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2004 and 2006

Table 7 Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2004 and 2006 by Income

Table 8: Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2000 and 2004

Table 9: Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2000 and 2004 by Income

Appendix Table 1: Change in Health Insurance Coverage in the South Atlantic Census Division Between 2006 and 2008

Appendix Table 2: Change in Health Insurance Coverage in the South Atlantic Census Division Between 2004 and 2006

Appendix Table 3: Change in Health Insurance Coverage in the South Atlantic Census Division Between 2000 and 2004

Table 1
Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly, 2007-2008

	Virginia					South Atlantic Division				United States				
	Nonelderly (thousands)	Uninsured		Share of Uninsured	Number of Uninsured (thousands)	Nonelderly (thousands)	Uninsured		Share of Uninsured	Number of Uninsured (thousands)	Nonelderly (thousands)	Uninsured		Number of Uninsured (thousands)
		Rate	+/- 95% CI ^e				Rate	Uninsured				Rate	Uninsured	
Total - Nonelderly^a	6790	15.1%	1.2	100.0%	1030	50070	19.0%	100.0%	9530	263010	17.2%	100.0%	45330	
Age														
Children-Total	1970	9.3%	1.7	17.8%	180	14660	12.8%	19.7%	1880	78670	10.8%	18.7%	8470	
19-24	600	27.5%	4.8	16.2%	170	4430	32.4%	15.1%	1440	24330	30.3%	16.3%	7370	
25-34	1040	25.3%	3.6	25.7%	260	7550	27.9%	22.2%	2110	40330	26.1%	23.3%	10540	
35-54	2290	13.9%	1.9	31.1%	320	16650	19.2%	33.5%	3190	85880	17.2%	32.6%	14790	
55-64	890	10.6%	2.8	9.2%	90	6780	13.5%	9.6%	920	33800	12.3%	9.2%	4160	
Family Poverty Level^b														
≤100%	950	38.0%	6.3	35.2%	360	9150	38.4%	36.8%	3510	48680	35.0%	37.6%	17030	
101-200%	1050	26.3%	3.6	26.8%	270	8580	32.8%	29.6%	2820	45480	28.9%	29.0%	13130	
201-300%	1070	15.0%	2.9	15.6%	160	8180	18.8%	16.2%	1540	41710	17.7%	16.3%	7370	
301%+	3730	6.2%	1.1	22.4%	230	24160	6.9%	17.4%	1660	127140	6.1%	17.2%	7810	
Head/Spouse Family Work Status^c														
Full-time	5690	11.6%	1.1	64.6%	660	40380	15.9%	67.5%	6430	211840	14.5%	67.8%	30720	
Part-time	440	35.8%	6.2	15.2%	160	3400	34.5%	12.3%	1170	19880	29.9%	13.1%	5950	
Non-working	670	30.9%	4.7	20.2%	210	6290	30.6%	20.2%	1920	31290	27.7%	19.1%	8660	
Gender														
Male	3400	16.4%	1.7	54.3%	560	24830	20.4%	53.3%	5080	131440	18.7%	54.3%	24600	
Female	3390	13.8%	1.6	45.7%	470	25250	17.6%	46.7%	4450	131570	15.8%	45.7%	20730	

Note: The term family, as used in family poverty level, head/spouse family work status and head/spouse family firm size, is defined as the health insurance unit (e.g. the members of a nuclear family who could be covered under one health insurance policy). Estimates include military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, and they exclude military personnel living in group housing on bases.

Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Nonelderly includes all individuals less than 65 years of age.

^b The 2008 federal poverty level for a family of four was \$22,025.

^c Head/Spouse Family Work Status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^d Head/Spouse Family Firm Size is based on the largest firm size of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^e The precision of the uninsured rate is calculated as 1.96 times the standard error of the estimate, which when added or subtracted from the estimate forms the 95 percent confidence interval.

() = Uninsured rate may not be reliable because standard error is more than 30% of the rate.

Source: Urban Institute, 2009. Based on data from the 2008 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Table 1 (continued)
Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly, 2007-2008

	Virginia					South Atlantic Division				United States			
	Nonelderly	Uninsured	+/- 95% CI ^e	Share of	Number of	Nonelderly	Uninsured	Share of	Number of	Nonelderly	Uninsured	Share of	Number of
	(thousands)	Rate		Uninsured	(thousands)	(thousands)	Rate	Uninsured	(thousands)	(thousands)	Rate	Uninsured	(thousands)
Total - Nonelderly^a	6790	15.1%	1.2	100.0%	1030	50070	19.0%	100.0%	9530	263010	17.2%	100.0%	45330
Race/Ethnicity													
White only (non-Hispanic)	4450	11.5%	1.3	50.1%	510	30620	14.1%	45.3%	4320	167170	12.4%	45.6%	20660
Black only (non-Hispanic)	1350	16.2%	3.2	21.3%	220	11230	21.4%	25.3%	2410	33380	20.7%	15.2%	6900
Hispanic	480	41.7%	7.2	19.7%	200	5730	39.9%	24.0%	2280	44120	32.8%	31.9%	14470
Other	510	17.8%	5.4	8.9%	90	2500	20.8%	5.5%	520	18340	18.0%	7.3%	3300
Head/Spouse Family Firm Size^d													
Non-working	670	30.9%	4.7	20.2%	210	6290	30.6%	20.2%	1920	31290	27.7%	19.1%	8660
500+	3750	7.6%	1.2	27.7%	280	24350	9.2%	23.5%	2240	122850	8.8%	23.9%	10850
100-499	660	9.7%	3.1	6.2%	60	4840	14.6%	7.4%	710	30250	13.2%	8.8%	3990
10-99	920	21.5%	3.6	19.3%	200	7790	26.6%	21.7%	2070	42660	23.3%	21.9%	9940
Less than 10	480	34.3%	5.8	16.2%	170	3990	39.9%	16.7%	1590	20770	35.3%	16.2%	7340
Self-employed	300	35.3%	7.4	10.4%	110	2820	35.4%	10.5%	1000	15190	30.0%	10.0%	4550
Citizenship													
U.S. citizen	6330	13.0%	1.1	80.6%	830	46380	16.5%	80.5%	7670	242530	14.8%	79.3%	35950
Non-U.S. citizen	460	43.0%	7.0	19.4%	200	3690	50.3%	19.5%	1860	20470	45.8%	20.7%	9380
Health Status													
Excellent/Very Good	4870	12.3%	1.3	58.4%	600	35060	16.7%	61.6%	5870	181200	14.7%	58.8%	26650
Good	1400	22.7%	3.0	30.9%	320	10640	25.2%	28.2%	2690	59230	23.3%	30.4%	13780
Fair/Poor	530	20.7%	4.7	10.7%	110	4380	22.2%	10.2%	970	22570	21.7%	10.8%	4900
Receipt of Food Stamps--Household													
Yes	450	19.8%	5.1	8.7%	90	4150	24.2%	10.5%	1000	23680	21.3%	11.1%	5040
No	6350	14.8%	1.2	91.3%	940	45920	18.6%	89.5%	8520	239320	16.8%	88.9%	40290

Note: The term family, as used in family poverty level, head/spouse family work status and head/spouse family firm size, is defined as the health insurance unit (e.g. the members of a nuclear family who could be covered under one health insurance policy). Estimates include military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, and they exclude military personnel living in group housing on bases.

Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Nonelderly includes all individuals less than 65 years of age.

^b The 2008 federal poverty level for a family of four was \$22,025.

^c Head/Spouse Family Work Status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^d Head/Spouse Family Firm Size is based on the largest firm size of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^e The precision of the uninsured rate is calculated as 1.96 times the standard error of the estimate, which when added or subtracted from the estimate forms the 95 percent confidence interval.

() = Uninsured rate may not be reliable because standard error is more than 30% of the rate.

Source: Urban Institute, 2009. Based on data from the 2008 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Table 2
Health Insurance Coverage of Children, 2007-2008

	Virginia					South Atlantic Division				United States			
	Children	Uninsured		Share of	Number of	Children	Uninsured	Share of	Number of	Children	Uninsured	Share of	Number of
	(thousands)	Rate	+/- 95% CI ^e	Uninsured	Uninsured	(thousands)	Rate	Uninsured	Uninsured	(thousands)	Rate	Uninsured	Uninsured
Total - Children^a	1970	9.3%	1.7	100.0%	180	14660	12.8%	100.0%	1880	78670	10.8%	100.0%	8470
Age													
0-5	620	9.5%	3.1	32.0%	60	4630	11.3%	28.0%	520	25110	9.6%	28.5%	2410
6-18	1350	9.2%	2.1	68.0%	120	10030	13.5%	72.0%	1350	53560	11.3%	71.5%	6060
Family Poverty Level^b													
≤100%	390	22.9%	7.5	48.3%	90	3520	23.1%	43.3%	810	18860	19.2%	42.7%	3620
101-200%	340	11.7%	4.6	21.6%	40	2790	19.5%	29.0%	540	15510	15.5%	28.4%	2400
201-300%	350	6.8%	3.6	12.8%	20	2490	10.7%	14.2%	270	12890	9.8%	14.9%	1260
301%+	900	3.5%	1.7	17.3%	30	5870	4.3%	13.5%	250	31410	3.8%	14.0%	1190
Head/Spouse Family Work Status^c													
Working full-time	1660	6.5%	1.6	59.1%	110	11950	10.9%	69.3%	1300	64110	9.1%	69.2%	5860
Working part-time	110	(13.3%)	8.6	8.2%	10	880	15.7%	7.4%	140	5250	14.7%	9.1%	770
Not working	200	29.9%	8.5	32.7%	60	1830	23.9%	23.3%	440	9300	19.8%	21.7%	1840
Gender													
Male	1010	9.2%	2.4	51.1%	90	7490	13.0%	52.1%	980	40190	10.8%	51.5%	4360
Female	960	9.3%	2.5	48.9%	90	7170	12.5%	47.9%	900	38470	10.7%	48.5%	4110
Race/Ethnicity													
White only (non-Hispanic)	1190	7.9%	2.1	51.6%	90	8080	9.1%	39.1%	730	44400	7.3%	38.1%	3230
Black only (non-Hispanic)	450	10.4%	4.6	25.7%	50	3810	13.7%	27.9%	520	11460	12.0%	16.2%	1370
Hispanic	160	19.6%	10.0	17.2%	30	1920	26.5%	27.0%	510	16840	19.2%	38.2%	3240
Other	160	(6.1%)	5.3	5.5%	10	850	13.2%	6.0%	110	5980	10.5%	7.4%	630

Note: The term family, as used in family poverty level, head/spouse family work status and head/spouse family firm size, is defined as the health insurance unit (e.g. the members of a nuclear family who could be covered under one health insurance policy). Estimates include military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, and they exclude military personnel living in group housing on bases.

Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Children include all individuals less than 19 years of age.

^b The 2008 federal poverty level for a family of four was \$22,025.

^c Head/Spouse Family Work Status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^d Head/Spouse Family Firm Size is based on the largest firm size of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^e The precision of the uninsured rate is calculated as 1.96 times the standard error of the estimate, which when added or subtracted from the estimate forms the 95 percent confidence interval.

() = Uninsured rate may not be reliable because standard error is more than 30% of the rate.

Source: Urban Institute, 2009. Based on data from the 2008 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Table 2 (continued)
Health Insurance Coverage of Children, 2007-2008

	Virginia					South Atlantic Division				United States			
	Children (thousands)	Uninsured	+/- 95% CI ^e	Share of	Number of (thousands)	Children (thousands)	Uninsured	Share of	Number of	Children (thousands)	Uninsured	Share of	Number of
		Rate		Uninsured			Uninsured	Uninsured	Rate		Uninsured	Uninsured	
Total - Children^a	1970	9.3%	1.7	100.0%	180	14660	12.8%	100.0%	1880	78670	10.8%	100.0%	8470
Head/Spouse Family Firm Size^c													
Non-working	200	29.9%	8.5	32.7%	60	1830	23.9%	23.3%	440	9300	19.8%	21.7%	1840
500+	1110	4.3%	1.6	26.1%	50	7300	6.2%	24.1%	450	37000	5.6%	24.4%	2070
100-499	200	(7.1%)	5.0	7.6%	10	1400	10.0%	7.5%	140	9090	8.6%	9.2%	780
10-99	240	8.3%	4.6	10.8%	20	2240	16.0%	19.1%	360	12590	12.8%	19.1%	1620
Less than 10	140	13.9%	7.7	10.6%	20	1100	25.2%	14.8%	280	6080	20.2%	14.5%	1230
Self-employed	90	25.7%	12.6	12.2%	20	780	26.8%	11.2%	210	4600	20.4%	11.1%	940
Citizenship													
U.S. citizen	1920	8.9%	1.7	94.0%	170	14210	11.8%	89.3%	1670	76170	9.9%	88.9%	7540
Non-U.S. citizen	40	(24.8%)	19.5	6.0%	10	450	44.4%	10.7%	200	2500	37.5%	11.1%	940
Health Status													
Excellent/Very Good	1630	7.9%	1.8	70.0%	130	12130	12.1%	78.0%	1460	63960	9.8%	74.1%	6280
Good	310	17.0%	6.0	29.1%	50	2240	17.1%	20.3%	380	13020	15.6%	23.9%	2020
Fair/Poor	30	(5.2%)	15.8	0.9%		300	10.5%	1.7%	30	1690	10.0%	2.0%	170
Receipt of Food Stamps--Household													
Yes	220	(6.2%)	4.4	7.4%	10	1950	9.0%	9.4%	180	11170	7.7%	10.1%	860
No	1750	9.7%	1.9	92.6%	170	12710	13.4%	90.6%	1700	67500	11.3%	89.9%	7620

Note: The term family, as used in family poverty level, head/spouse family work status and head/spouse family firm size, is defined as the health insurance unit (e.g. the members of a nuclear family who could be covered under one health insurance policy). Estimates include military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, and they exclude military personnel living in group housing on bases.

Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Children include all individuals less than 19 years of age.

^b The 2008 federal poverty level for a family of four was \$22,025.

^c Head/Spouse Family Work Status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^d Head/Spouse Family Firm Size is based on the largest firm size of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^e The precision of the uninsured rate is calculated as 1.96 times the standard error of the estimate, which when added or subtracted from the estimate forms the 95 percent confidence interval.

() = Uninsured rate may not be reliable because standard error is more than 30% of the rate.

Source: Urban Institute, 2009. Based on data from the 2008 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

**Table 3
Health Insurance Coverage of Adults, 2007-2008**

	Virginia					South Atlantic Division				United States			
	Adults	Uninsured	+/- 95% CI ^e	Share of	Number of	Adults	Uninsured	Share of	Number of	Adults	Uninsured	Share of	Number of
	(thousands)	Rate		Uninsured	Uninsured	(thousands)	Rate	Uninsured	Uninsured	(thousands)	Rate	Uninsured	Uninsured
Total - Adults^a	4830	17.5%	1.5	100.0%	840	35410	21.6%	100.0%	7650	184340	20.0%	100.0%	36860
Age													
19-24	600	27.5%	4.8	19.7%	170	4430	32.4%	18.8%	1440	24330	30.3%	20.0%	7370
25-34	1040	25.3%	3.6	31.3%	260	7550	27.9%	27.6%	2110	40330	26.1%	28.6%	10540
35-54	2290	13.9%	1.9	37.8%	320	16650	19.2%	41.7%	3190	85880	17.2%	40.1%	14790
55-64	890	10.6%	2.8	11.2%	90	6780	13.5%	12.0%	920	33800	12.3%	11.3%	4160
Parent Status													
Non-parent	3080	19.1%	1.9	70.1%	590	23240	23.2%	70.5%	5400	117800	21.9%	70.1%	25820
Parent	1740	14.5%	2.3	29.9%	250	12170	18.5%	29.5%	2250	66540	16.6%	29.9%	11040
Family Poverty Level^b													
≤100%	560	48.4%	7.9	32.3%	270	5630	47.9%	35.3%	2700	29820	45.0%	36.4%	13410
101-200%	710	33.2%	4.7	28.0%	240	5800	39.2%	29.7%	2270	29980	35.8%	29.1%	10720
201-300%	730	18.9%	3.9	16.3%	140	5690	22.4%	16.6%	1270	28820	21.2%	16.6%	6110
301%+	2830	7.0%	1.3	23.5%	200	18290	7.7%	18.4%	1410	95720	6.9%	18.0%	6620
Head/Spouse Family Work Status^c													
Working full-time	4030	13.7%	1.4	65.7%	550	28430	18.0%	67.1%	5130	147730	16.8%	67.4%	24860
Working part-time	320	43.5%	7.5	16.7%	140	2520	41.1%	13.5%	1030	14630	35.4%	14.1%	5180
Not working	470	31.4%	5.7	17.5%	150	4460	33.3%	19.4%	1490	21980	31.0%	18.5%	6820
Gender													
Male	2390	19.4%	2.2	55.0%	460	17330	23.6%	53.6%	4100	91250	22.2%	54.9%	20240
Female	2430	15.6%	2.0	45.0%	380	18080	19.7%	46.4%	3550	93090	17.9%	45.1%	16620

Note: The term family, as used in family poverty level, head/spouse family work status and head/spouse family firm size, is defined as the health insurance unit (e.g. the members of a nuclear family who could be covered under one health insurance policy). Estimates include military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, and they exclude military personnel living in group housing on bases.

Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Adults include all individuals 19-64 years of age.

^b The 2008 federal poverty level for a family of four was \$22,025.

^c Head/Spouse Family Work Status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^d Head/Spouse Family Firm Size is based on the largest firm size of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^e The precision of the uninsured rate is calculated as 1.96 times the standard error of the estimate, which when added or subtracted from the estimate forms the 95 percent confidence interval.

() = Uninsured rate may not be reliable because standard error is more than 30% of the rate.

Source: Urban Institute, 2009. Based on data from the 2008 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Table 3 (continued)
Health Insurance Coverage of Adults, 2007-2008

	Virginia					South Atlantic Division				United States			
	Adults	Uninsured		Share of	Number of	Adults	Uninsured	Share of	Number of	Adults	Uninsured	Share of	Number of
	(thousands)	Rate	+/- 95% CI ^e	Uninsured	Uninsured	(thousands)	Rate	Uninsured	Uninsured	(thousands)	Rate	Uninsured	Uninsured
Total - Adults^a	4830	17.5%	1.5	100.0%	840	35410	21.6%	100.0%	7650	184340	20.0%	100.0%	36860
Race/Ethnicity													
White only (non-Hispanic)	3260	12.9%	1.6	49.8%	420	22540	15.9%	46.9%	3580	122770	14.2%	47.3%	17430
Black only (non-Hispanic)	890	19.2%	4.2	20.4%	170	7410	25.4%	24.6%	1880	21920	25.2%	15.0%	5520
Hispanic	320	52.6%	8.9	20.2%	170	3810	46.6%	23.2%	1780	27280	41.2%	30.5%	11230
Other	350	23.3%	7.2	9.6%	80	1650	24.7%	5.3%	410	12360	21.6%	7.3%	2670
Head/Spouse Family Firm Size^d													
Non-working	470	31.4%	5.7	17.5%	150	4460	33.3%	19.4%	1490	21980	31.0%	18.5%	6820
500+	2650	8.9%	1.5	28.0%	240	17050	10.5%	23.4%	1790	85840	10.2%	23.8%	8780
100-499	470	10.8%	3.9	5.9%	50	3440	16.5%	7.4%	570	21170	15.2%	8.7%	3210
10-99	680	26.1%	4.5	21.2%	180	5540	30.8%	22.3%	1710	30070	27.7%	22.6%	8330
Less than 10	340	42.5%	7.1	17.4%	150	2880	45.5%	17.2%	1310	14680	41.6%	16.6%	6110
Self-employed	210	39.2%	8.9	10.0%	80	2040	38.7%	10.3%	790	10600	34.1%	9.8%	3620
Citizenship													
U.S. citizen	4410	14.8%	1.4	77.6%	650	32170	18.6%	78.4%	6000	166370	17.1%	77.1%	28410
Non-U.S. citizen	420	45.0%	7.4	22.4%	190	3240	51.1%	21.6%	1650	17970	47.0%	22.9%	8440
Health Status													
Excellent/Very Good	3240	14.5%	1.7	55.9%	470	22930	19.2%	57.6%	4400	117250	17.4%	55.3%	20370
Good	1080	24.4%	3.5	31.4%	260	8400	27.4%	30.1%	2300	46210	25.4%	31.9%	11750
Fair/Poor	500	21.7%	4.9	12.8%	110	4080	23.1%	12.3%	940	20880	22.7%	12.8%	4730
Receipt of Food Stamps--Household													
Yes	230	32.9%	8.5	9.0%	80	2210	37.5%	10.8%	830	12510	33.4%	11.4%	4190
No	4600	16.7%	1.5	91.0%	770	33200	20.5%	89.2%	6820	171820	19.0%	88.6%	32670

Note: The term family, as used in family poverty level, head/spouse family work status and head/spouse family firm size, is defined as the health insurance unit (e.g. the members of a nuclear family who could be covered under one health insurance policy). Estimates include military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, and they exclude military personnel living in group housing on bases.

Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Adults include all individuals 19-64 years of age.

^b The 2008 federal poverty level for a family of four was \$22,025.

^c Head/Spouse Family Work Status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^d Head/Spouse Family Firm Size is based on the largest firm size of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

^e The precision of the uninsured rate is calculated as 1.96 times the standard error of the estimate, which when added or subtracted from the estimate forms the 95 percent confidence interval.

() = Uninsured rate may not be reliable because standard error is more than 30% of the rate.

Source: Urban Institute, 2009. Based on data from the 2008 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Table 4
Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2006 and 2008

	NONELDERLY						ADULTS						CHILDREN					
	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2006-08	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2006-08	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2006-08			
	2006		2008			2006		2008			2006		2008					
All Incomes (thousands of people)	6750	6750	6830	6830	80	4830	4830	4850	4850	20	1920	1920	1980	1980	60			
Employer	4720	69.9%	4620	67.7%	-2.2% #	-100	3450	71.5%	3270	67.4%	-4.1% *	-180 ^b	1270	66.1%	1360	68.4%	2.4%	90
Medicaid and CHIP	400	5.9%	500	7.3%	1.4% #	100 ^a	110	2.3%	180	3.8%	1.5% *	70 ^a	290	15.0%	310	15.8%	0.9%	30
Medicare ^c	110	1.6%	110	1.6%	0.0%	0	100	2.0%	100	2.1%	0.1%	0	10	0.6%	10	0.6%	0.0%	0
TRICARE ^c	280	4.2%	330	4.8%	0.6%	40	200	4.1%	260	5.3%	1.3% #	60 ^b	90	4.5%	70	3.4%	-1.1%	-20
Private Nongroup ^c	250	3.7%	330	4.8%	1.1% *	80 ^a	180	3.8%	250	5.1%	1.3% #	70 ^b	60	3.3%	80	4.0%	0.7%	20
Uninsured	990	14.7%	940	13.8%	-0.9%	-50	790	16.4%	790	16.2%	-0.1%	0	200	10.6%	150	7.7%	-2.8% #	-50

Source: Urban Institute, 2009. Based on data from the 2007 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Notes: 1) Excludes persons aged 65 and older. 2) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. 3) Includes military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing; excludes military personnel living in group housing on bases. 4) TRICARE includes TRICARE, CHAMPUS, VA coverage CHAMPVA, and other military coverage.

* Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

^a Indicates change in numbers of people is statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

^b Indicates change in numbers of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

^c Due to concerns about small sample size, estimates of Medicare, CHAMPUS, and Private Nongroup coverage should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5
Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2006 and 2008 by Income

	NONELDERLY			ADULTS			CHILDREN		
	Coverage Distribution within Income Category		Change in Percentage of People	Coverage Distribution within Income Category		Change in Percentage of People	Coverage Distribution within Income Category		Change in Percentage of People
	2006	2008	2006-08	2006	2008	2006-08	2006	2008	2006-08
Up to 200% of FPL (thousands of people)	1970	1980		1240	1290		730	690	
Employer	36.6%	33.6%	-3.0%	37.1%	32.1%	-5.0%	35.7%	36.4%	0.8%
Medicaid and CHIP	17.9%	22.2%	4.3% *	7.7%	12.8%	5.1% *	35.3%	39.9%	4.6%
Medicare ^a	3.5%	4.0%	0.6%	5.1%	5.5%	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%
TRICARE ^a	4.5%	3.8%	-0.7%	3.9%	4.4%	0.5%	5.3%	2.6%	-2.7%
Private Nongroup ^a	5.1%	6.6%	1.5%	6.0%	7.4%	1.5%	3.5%	4.9%	1.4%
Uninsured	32.6%	29.8%	-2.7%	40.1%	37.8%	-2.4%	19.6%	14.9%	-4.7%
201 to 399% of FPL	1720	1930		1240	1340		480	590	
Employer	76.7%	73.7%	-3.0%	75.9%	71.0%	-4.9% #	78.9%	79.9%	1.0%
Medicaid and CHIP	2.3%	2.2%	-0.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	5.9%	5.0%	-0.9%
Medicare ^a	1.6%	1.4%	-0.2%	1.6%	1.7%	0.1%	1.5%	0.5%	-0.9%
TRICARE ^a	3.9%	4.9%	1.0%	4.0%	5.1%	1.1%	3.5%	4.3%	0.8%
Private Nongroup ^a	3.7%	5.2%	1.5%	3.7%	5.8%	2.1%	3.8%	4.0%	0.3%
Uninsured	11.9%	12.7%	0.8%	13.9%	15.5%	1.6%	6.5%	6.2%	-0.3%
400% of FPL and above	3060	2920		2340	2220		720	700	
Employer	87.6%	86.8%	-0.8%	87.4%	85.8%	-1.6%	88.3%	90.0%	1.7%
Medicaid and CHIP	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	1.4%	1.0%
Medicare ^a	0.4%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TRICARE ^a	4.2%	5.4%	1.2%	4.2%	6.0%	1.8% #	4.3%	3.5%	-0.8%
Private Nongroup ^a	2.7%	3.3%	0.6%	2.7%	3.4%	0.7%	2.8%	3.1%	0.3%
Uninsured	4.8%	3.7%	-1.2%	5.0%	4.2%	-0.8%	4.2%	2.0%	-2.2%

Source: Urban Institute, 2009. Based on data from the 2007 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Notes: 1) Excludes persons aged 65 and older. 2) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. 3) Includes military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing; excludes military personnel living in group housing on bases. 4) TRICARE includes TRICARE, CHAMPUS, VA coverage CHAMPVA, and other military coverage.

Numbers of people for income groups are not shown because of concerns that data are not reliable for these estimates due to small sample size.

^a Due to concerns about small sample size, estimates of Medicare, CHAMPUS, and Private Nongroup coverage should be interpreted with caution.

* Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

Table 6
Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2004 and 2006

	NONELDERLY						ADULTS						CHILDREN					
	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2004-06	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2004-06	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2004-06			
	2004		2006			2004		2006			2004		2006					
All Incomes (thousands of people)	6560	6560	6750	6750	190^a	4610	4610	4830	4830	220^a	1950	1950	1920	1920	-30			
Employer	4590	69.9%	4720	69.9%	0.0%	130	3220	69.8%	3450	71.5%	1.7%	230 ^a	1370	70.2%	1270	66.1%	-4.2% #	-100
Medicaid and CHIP	420	6.3%	400	5.9%	-0.4%	-20	130	2.8%	110	2.3%	-0.5%	-20	290	14.7%	290	15.0%	0.2%	0
Medicare ^c	80	1.3%	110	1.6%	0.3%	20	80	1.6%	100	2.0%	0.3%	20	10	0.4%	10	0.6%	0.2%	0
TRICARE ^c	170	2.5%	280	4.2%	1.6% *	120 ^a	120	2.6%	200	4.1%	1.5% *	80 ^a	50	2.5%	90	4.5%	2.0% *	40 ^b
Private Nongroup ^c	330	5.1%	250	3.7%	-1.4% *	-90 ^a	250	5.5%	180	3.8%	-1.7% *	-70 ^a	80	4.2%	60	3.3%	-0.9%	-20
Uninsured	970	14.8%	990	14.7%	-0.1%	20	820	17.7%	790	16.4%	-1.4%	-30	150	7.9%	200	10.6%	2.7% #	50

Source: Urban Institute, 2007. Based on data from the 2005 and 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS.

Notes: 1) Excludes persons aged 65 and older. 2) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. 3) Includes military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, excludes military personnel living in group. Numbers of people for income groups are not shown because of concerns that data are not reliable for these estimates due to small sample size.

* Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

^a Indicates change in numbers of people is statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

^b Indicates change in numbers of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

^c Due to concerns about small sample size, estimates of Medicare, CHAMPUS, and Private Nongroup coverage should be interpreted with caution.

Table 7
Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2004 and 2006 by Income

	NONELDERLY			ADULTS			CHILDREN		
	Coverage Distribution within Income Category		Change in Percentage of People 2004-06	Coverage Distribution within Income Category		Change in Percentage of People 2004-06	Coverage Distribution within Income Category		Change in Percentage of People 2004-06
	2004	2006		2004	2006		2004	2006	
Up to 200% of FPL (thousands of people)	1900	1970		1200	1240		700	730	
Employer	37.4%	36.6%	-0.8%	35.9%	37.1%	1.2%	40.1%	35.7%	-4.4%
Medicaid and CHIP	20.4%	17.9%	-2.5%	9.9%	7.7%	-2.2%	38.3%	35.3%	-3.0%
Medicare ^a	3.1%	3.5%	0.4%	4.3%	5.1%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	-0.4%
TRICARE ^a	2.1%	4.5%	2.4% *	2.1%	3.9%	1.8%	1.9%	5.3%	3.4% *
Private Nongroup ^a	6.0%	5.1%	-1.0%	8.0%	6.0%	-2.0%	2.7%	3.5%	0.8%
Uninsured	30.9%	32.6%	1.6%	39.7%	40.1%	0.4%	15.9%	19.6%	3.7%
201 to 399% of FPL	1860	1720		1300	1240		570	480	
Employer	72.9%	76.7%	3.8%	70.0%	75.9%	5.9% *	79.5%	78.9%	-0.6%
Medicaid and CHIP	1.2%	2.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	3.0%	5.9%	3.0%
Medicare ^a	0.9%	1.6%	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%
TRICARE ^a	2.8%	3.9%	1.1%	2.5%	4.0%	1.5%	3.3%	3.5%	0.2%
Private Nongroup ^a	7.2%	3.7%	-3.5% *	6.5%	3.7%	-2.8% #	8.9%	3.8%	-5.1% *
Uninsured	15.0%	11.9%	-3.1%	19.3%	13.9%	-5.3% *	5.3%	6.5%	1.2%
400% of FPL and above	2800	3060		2120	2340		680	720	
Employer	90.0%	87.6%	-2.4% #	88.9%	87.4%	-1.5%	93.6%	88.3%	-5.3% *
Medicaid and CHIP	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%
Medicare ^a	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TRICARE ^a	2.7%	4.2%	1.5% #	2.8%	4.2%	1.3%	2.4%	4.3%	1.9%
Private Nongroup ^a	3.0%	2.7%	-0.3%	3.4%	2.7%	-0.7%	1.9%	2.8%	1.0%
Uninsured	3.8%	4.8%	1.1%	4.4%	5.0%	0.7%	1.9%	4.2%	2.3%

Source: Urban Institute, 2007. Based on data from the 2005 and 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS.

Notes: 1) Excludes persons aged 65 and older. 2) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. 3) Includes military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, excludes military personnel living in group housing on bases. 4) TRICARE includes TRICARE, CHAMPUS, VA coverage CHAMPVA, and other military coverage.

Numbers of people for income groups are not shown because of concerns that data are not reliable for these estimates due to small sample size.

^a Due to concerns about small sample size, estimates of Medicare, CHAMPUS, and Private Nongroup coverage should be interpreted with caution.

* Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

Table 8
Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2000 and 2004

	NONELDERLY						ADULTS						CHILDREN					
	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2000-04	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2000-04	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2000-04			
	2000		2004			2000		2004			2000		2004					
All Incomes (thousands of people)	6190	6190	6570	6570	370^a	4320	4320	4610	4610	300^a	1870	1870	1950	1950	80			
Employer	4430	71.6%	4520	68.8%	-2.8% #	90	3160	73.1%	3160	68.6%	-4.6% *	10	1270	67.9%	1350	69.3%	1.3%	80
Medicaid and CHIP	330	5.3%	410	6.3%	1.0%	80 ^b	140	3.2%	120	2.7%	-0.5%	-10	190	10.1%	290	14.8%	4.6% *	100 ^a
Medicare ^c	70	1.1%	90	1.3%	0.2%	20	70	1.6%	80	1.7%	0.2%	10	0	0.2%	10	0.4%	0.2%	0
TRICARE ^c	320	5.2%	170	2.6%	-2.6% *	-150 ^a	180	4.1%	120	2.6%	-1.4% *	-50 ^b	150	7.8%	50	2.5%	-5.3% *	-100 ^a
Private Nongroup ^c	230	3.8%	330	5.0%	1.2% #	90 ^a	180	4.2%	250	5.4%	1.2%	70 ^b	50	2.8%	80	4.1%	1.3%	30
Uninsured	810	13.0%	1050	16.0%	3.0% *	250 ^a	600	13.8%	880	19.0%	5.2% *	280 ^a	210	11.2%	180	9.0%	-2.2%	-30

Source: Urban Institute, 2007. Based on data from the 2001 and 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS.

Notes: 1) Excludes persons aged 65 and older. 2) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. 3) Includes military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, excludes military personnel living in group housing on bases. 4) TRICARE includes TRICARE, CHAMPUS, VA coverage CHAMPVA, and other military coverage.

Numbers of people for income groups are not shown because of concerns that data are not reliable for these estimates due to small sample size.

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^a Indicates change in numbers of people is statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

^b Indicates change in numbers of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

^c Due to concerns about small sample size, estimates of Medicare, CHAMPUS, and Private Nongroup coverage should be interpreted with caution.

Table 9
Change in Health Insurance Coverage in Virginia Between 2000 and 2004 by Income

	NONELDERLY			ADULTS			CHILDREN		
	Coverage Distribution within Income Category		Change in Percentage of People	Coverage Distribution within Income Category		Change in Percentage of People	Coverage Distribution within Income Category		Change in Percentage of People
	2000	2004		2004-06	2000		2004	2004-06	
Up to 200% of FPL (thousands of people)	1640	1900		990	1200		650	700	
Employer	40.2%	36.0%	-4.2%	39.9%	34.8%	-5.0%	40.8%	38.0%	-2.8%
Medicaid and CHIP	17.2%	20.3%	3.0%	11.1%	9.7%	-1.4%	26.6%	38.3%	11.7% *
Medicare ^a	3.1%	3.3%	0.2%	4.8%	4.6%	-0.3%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%
TRICARE ^a	4.7%	2.2%	-2.5% *	3.6%	2.4%	-1.2%	6.4%	1.9%	-4.5% *
Private Nongroup ^a	4.9%	5.8%	0.9%	6.7%	7.9%	1.2%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%
Uninsured	29.8%	32.4%	2.6%	33.9%	40.6%	6.7% #	23.5%	18.5%	-5.0%
201 to 399% of FPL	1880	1860		1280	1290		600	570	
Employer	78.1%	72.9%	-5.2% *	76.9%	70.0%	-6.9% *	80.7%	79.5%	-1.1%
Medicaid and CHIP	1.3%	1.1%	-0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	-0.5%	2.1%	3.0%	0.9%
Medicare ^a	0.9%	1.0%	0.1%	1.3%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TRICARE ^a	5.2%	2.8%	-2.3% *	4.0%	2.5%	-1.4%	7.6%	3.4%	-4.2% #
Private Nongroup ^a	4.3%	6.9%	2.6% *	4.8%	6.1%	1.3%	3.3%	8.8%	5.5% *
Uninsured	10.3%	15.3%	5.0% *	12.2%	19.6%	7.4% *	6.3%	5.3%	-1.0%
400% of FPL and above	2670	2810		2050	2120		620	680	
Employer	86.2%	88.2%	2.0%	86.9%	86.7%	-0.2%	83.8%	92.7%	8.8% *
Medicaid and CHIP	0.8%	0.2%	-0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	-0.7% #	0.8%	0.5%	-0.3%
Medicare ^a	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TRICARE ^a	5.5%	2.7%	-2.8% *	4.3%	2.8%	-1.5%	9.3%	2.4%	-6.9% *
Private Nongroup ^a	2.7%	3.2%	0.4%	2.7%	3.5%	0.9%	3.0%	2.1%	-0.9%
Uninsured	4.6%	5.4%	0.8%	5.1%	6.5%	1.3%	3.1%	2.3%	-0.8%

Source: Urban Institute, 2007. Based on data from the 2001 and 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS.

Notes: 1) Excludes persons aged 65 and older. 2) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. 3) Includes military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, excludes military personnel living in group housing on bases. 4) TRICARE includes TRICARE, CHAMPUS, VA coverage CHAMPVA, and other military coverage.

Numbers of people for income groups are not shown because of concerns that data are not reliable for these estimates due to small sample size.

^a Due to concerns about small sample size, estimates of Medicare, CHAMPUS, and Private Nongroup coverage should be interpreted with caution.

* Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

Appendix Table 1
Change in Health Insurance Coverage in the South Atlantic Census Division Between 2006 and 2008

	NONELDERLY					ADULTS					CHILDREN							
	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People			
	2006	2008	2006	2008		2006	2008	2006	2008		2006	2008	2006	2008				
All Incomes (thousands of people)	49510	49514.7	49780	49778.6	260	35090	35087.3	35120	35116.0	30	14430	14427.4	14660	14662.6	240			
Employer	30890	62.4%	30610	61.5%	-0.9% #	-280	22500	64.1%	21990	62.6%	-1.5% *	-510 ^b	8390	58.2%	8620	58.8%	0.7%	230
Medicaid and CHIP	4690	9.5%	5250	10.6%	1.1% *	560 ^a	1650	4.7%	1950	5.5%	0.8% *	300 ^a	3040	21.1%	3310	22.6%	1.5% #	270 ^a
Medicare ^c	760	1.5%	860	1.7%	0.2%	100	700	2.0%	810	2.3%	0.3% #	110 ^b	50	0.4%	50	0.3%	0.0%	-10
TRICARE	910	1.8%	1100	2.2%	0.4% *	190 ^a	620	1.8%	760	2.2%	0.4% *	140 ^a	280	2.0%	340	2.3%	0.3%	50
Private Nongroup	2420	4.9%	2600	5.2%	0.3%	180	1820	5.2%	1970	5.6%	0.4%	150	600	4.2%	630	4.3%	0.1%	20
Uninsured	9850	19.9%	9350	18.8%	-1.1% *	-490 ^a	7790	22.2%	7630	21.7%	-0.5%	-150	2060	14.3%	1720	11.7%	-2.5% *	-340 ^a
Up to 200% of FPL	17110	17105.4	18090	18094.6	990^a	10910	10909.6	11770	11770.6	860^a	6200	6195.8	6320	6324.1	130			
Employer	5140	30.1%	5180	28.6%	-1.4% #	40	3280	30.0%	3370	28.7%	-1.4%	100	1870	30.2%	1810	28.6%	-1.6%	-60
Medicaid and CHIP	4040	23.6%	4600	25.4%	1.8% *	550 ^a	1460	13.4%	1710	14.5%	1.1%	250 ^a	2590	41.7%	2890	45.7%	4.0% *	300 ^a
Medicare ^c	500	2.9%	590	3.3%	0.4%	100 ^b	450	4.2%	560	4.7%	0.6%	100 ^b	40	0.7%	40	0.6%	-0.1%	-10
TRICARE	250	1.4%	330	1.8%	0.4% #	80 ^a	150	1.4%	230	1.9%	0.6% *	80 ^a	100	1.5%	100	1.6%	0.1%	10
Private Nongroup	880	5.1%	1020	5.6%	0.5%	140 ^b	680	6.2%	770	6.6%	0.3%	90	200	3.2%	240	3.8%	0.6%	40
Uninsured	6300	36.8%	6380	35.3%	-1.6% #	80	4890	44.8%	5130	43.6%	-1.2%	240	1410	22.7%	1250	19.7%	-3.0% *	-160 ^b
201 to 399% of FPL	14180	14175.8	14350	14346.2	170	10190	10186.9	10090	10094.9	-90	3990	3988.9	4250	4251.2	260^b			
Employer	9940	70.1%	10500	73.2%	3.1% *	570 ^a	7100	69.7%	7260	71.9%	2.2% *	160	2830	71.1%	3240	76.3%	5.3% *	410 ^a
Medicaid and CHIP	500	3.6%	500	3.5%	-0.1%	-10	120	1.2%	150	1.5%	0.2%	20	380	9.5%	350	8.2%	-1.3%	-30
Medicare ^c	200	1.4%	180	1.3%	-0.2%	-20	190	1.9%	170	1.7%	-0.2%	-20	10	0.2%	10	0.3%	0.0%	0
TRICARE	330	2.3%	360	2.5%	0.2%	30	220	2.2%	230	2.3%	0.1%	10	110	2.7%	130	3.1%	0.4%	20
Private Nongroup	730	5.2%	720	5.0%	-0.2%	-20	520	5.1%	530	5.3%	0.1%	10	210	5.2%	190	4.4%	-0.8%	-20
Uninsured	2470	17.4%	2090	14.6%	-2.9% *	-380 ^a	2020	19.8%	1760	17.4%	-2.4% *	-260 ^a	450	11.3%	330	7.7%	-3.6% *	-120 ^a
400% of FPL and above	18230	18233.6	17340	17337.8	-900^a	13990	13990.8	13250	13250.5	-740^a	4240	4242.7	4090	4087.3	-160			
Employer	15810	86.7%	14930	86.1%	-0.6%	-880 ^a	12120	86.6%	11350	85.7%	-1.0%	-770 ^a	3690	86.9%	3570	87.4%	0.5%	-110
Medicaid and CHIP	140	0.8%	160	0.9%	0.2%	20	70	0.5%	90	0.7%	0.2%	30	80	1.8%	70	1.7%	-0.1%	-10
Medicare ^c	60	0.3%	90	0.5%	0.2%	30	60	0.4%	90	0.7%	0.2%	30	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0
TRICARE	330	1.8%	410	2.4%	0.5% *	80 ^b	250	1.8%	300	2.3%	0.5% #	50	80	1.9%	100	2.6%	0.6%	20
Private Nongroup	810	4.5%	870	5.0%	0.5%	50	620	4.4%	670	5.1%	0.7%	50	200	4.7%	200	4.8%	0.2%	0
Uninsured	1080	5.9%	890	5.1%	-0.8% #	-190 ^a	880	6.3%	740	5.6%	-0.7%	-130 ^a	200	4.7%	140	3.5%	-1.2%	-60 ^b

Source: Urban Institute, 2009. Based on data from the 2007 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS.

Notes: 1) Excludes persons aged 65 and older. 2) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. 3) Includes military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, excludes military personnel living in group housing on bases. 4) TRICARE includes TRICARE, CHAMPUS, VA coverage CHAMPVA, and other military coverage.

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^b Indicates change in numbers of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

^c Due to concerns about small sample size, estimates of Medicare coverage for children should be interpreted with caution.

Appendix Table 2
Change in Health Insurance Coverage in the South Atlantic Census Division Between 2004 and 2006

	NONELDERLY					ADULTS					CHILDREN							
	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People			
	2004	2006	2004	2006		2004	2006	2004	2006		2004	2006	2004	2006				
All Incomes (thousands of people)	47570	47566.9	49510	49514.7	1950^a	33360	33363.6	35090	35087.3	1720^a	14200	14203.3	14430	14427.4	220			
Employer	29970	63.0%	30890	62.4%	-0.6%	930 ^a	21360	64.0%	22500	64.1%	0.1%	1140 ^a	8600	60.6%	8390	58.2%	-2.4% *	-210
Medicaid and State	4740	10.0%	4690	9.5%	-0.5%	-50	1720	5.1%	1650	4.7%	-0.4%	-70	3020	21.3%	3040	21.1%	-0.2%	20
Medicare ^c	640	1.3%	760	1.5%	0.2%	120 ^b	580	1.7%	700	2.0%	0.3%	130 ^a	60	0.4%	50	0.4%	-0.1%	-10
TRICARE	920	1.9%	910	1.8%	-0.1%	-10	640	1.9%	620	1.8%	-0.1%	-10	280	2.0%	280	2.0%	0.0%	0
Private Nongroup	2480	5.2%	2420	4.9%	-0.3%	-60	1870	5.6%	1820	5.2%	-0.4%	-50	610	4.3%	600	4.2%	-0.1%	-10
Uninsured	8820	18.5%	9850	19.9%	1.3% *	1020 ^a	7200	21.6%	7790	22.2%	0.6%	590 ^a	1620	11.4%	2060	14.3%	2.8% *	440 ^a
Up to 200% of FPL	16780	16776.7	17110	17105.4	330	10540	10537.4	10910	10909.6	370^b	6240	6239.4	6200	6195.8	-40			
Employer	5340	31.8%	5140	30.1%	-1.7% *	-190	3260	30.9%	3280	30.0%	-0.9%	20	2080	33.4%	1870	30.2%	-3.2% *	-210 ^a
Medicaid and State	4120	24.6%	4040	23.8%	-0.9%	-80	1500	14.3%	1460	13.4%	-0.9%	-50	2620	41.9%	2590	41.7%	-0.2%	-30
Medicare ^c	430	2.6%	500	2.9%	0.3%	70	380	3.6%	450	4.2%	0.6%	70	60	0.9%	40	0.7%	-0.2%	-10
TRICARE	310	1.8%	250	1.4%	-0.4% #	-60	200	1.9%	150	1.4%	-0.5% #	-50	110	1.7%	100	1.5%	-0.2%	-10
Private Nongroup	980	5.9%	880	5.1%	-0.7% #	-100	760	7.2%	680	6.2%	-1.0% #	-80	230	3.6%	200	3.2%	-0.4%	-30
Uninsured	5590	33.3%	6300	36.8%	3.5% *	710 ^a	4440	42.1%	4890	44.8%	2.7% *	450 ^a	1150	18.5%	1410	22.7%	4.2% *	250 ^a
201 to 399% of FPL	13850	13854.7	14180	14175.8	320	9790	9786.5	10190	10186.9	400^b	4070	4068.2	3990	3988.9	-80			
Employer	9930	71.6%	9940	70.1%	-1.5% #	10	6820	69.7%	7100	69.7%	0.0%	280	3110	76.4%	2830	71.1%	-5.3% *	-270 ^a
Medicaid and State	470	3.4%	500	3.6%	0.2%	40	140	1.4%	120	1.2%	-0.2%	-20	330	8.0%	380	9.5%	1.4%	50
Medicare ^c	160	1.2%	200	1.4%	0.2%	40	160	1.6%	190	1.9%	0.2%	30	0	0.1%	10	0.2%	0.2%	10
TRICARE	290	2.1%	330	2.3%	0.3%	40	180	1.8%	220	2.2%	0.4%	40	110	2.7%	110	2.7%	0.0%	0
Private Nongroup	730	5.3%	730	5.2%	-0.1%	0	530	5.4%	520	5.1%	-0.3%	-10	200	4.8%	210	5.2%	0.4%	10
Uninsured	2290	16.5%	2470	17.4%	0.9%	190 ^b	1960	20.0%	2020	19.8%	-0.2%	60	330	8.0%	450	11.3%	3.3% *	120 ^a
400% of FPL and above	16940	16935.5	18230	18233.6	1300^a	13040	13039.7	13990	13990.8	950^a	3900	3895.8	4240	4242.7	350^a			
Employer	14700	86.8%	15810	86.7%	-0.1%	1110 ^a	11290	86.5%	12120	86.6%	0.1%	840 ^a	3420	87.7%	3690	86.9%	-0.8%	270 ^a
Medicaid and State	150	0.9%	140	0.8%	-0.1%	-10	70	0.6%	70	0.5%	-0.1%	0	80	2.0%	80	1.8%	-0.2%	0
Medicare ^c	40	0.2%	60	0.3%	0.1%	20	40	0.3%	60	0.4%	0.1%	20	0	0.1%	0	0.0%	-0.1%	0
TRICARE	320	1.9%	330	1.8%	-0.1%	10	260	2.0%	250	1.8%	-0.2%	-10	70	1.7%	80	1.9%	0.2%	10
Private Nongroup	770	4.6%	810	4.5%	-0.1%	40	580	4.5%	620	4.4%	-0.1%	30	190	4.9%	200	4.7%	-0.3%	10
Uninsured	940	5.6%	1080	5.9%	0.3%	130 ^b	800	6.2%	880	6.3%	0.1%	70	140	3.6%	200	4.7%	1.1%	60 ^b

Source: Urban Institute, 2007. Based on data from the 2005 and 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS.

Notes: 1) Excludes persons aged 65 and older. 2) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. 3) Includes military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, excludes military personnel living in group housing on bases. 4) TRICARE includes TRICARE, CHAMPUS, VA coverage CHAMPVA, and other military coverage.

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^b Indicates change in numbers of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

^c Due to concerns about small sample size, estimates of Medicare coverage for children should be interpreted with caution.

Appendix Table 3
Change in Health Insurance Coverage in the South Atlantic Census Division Between 2000 and 2004

	NONELDERLY					ADULTS					CHILDREN							
	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2000-04	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2000-04	Coverage Distribution within Income Category				Change in Thousands of People 2000-04			
	2000	2004	2000	2004		2000	2004	2000	2004		2000	2004	2000	2004				
All Incomes (thousands of people)	44690	44685.7	47810	47813.6	3130^a	31060	31063.5	33600	33600.5	2540^a	13620	13622.2	14210	14213.1	590^a			
Employer	30350	67.9%	29790	62.3%	-5.6% *	-560	21500	69.2%	21250	63.2%	-6.0% *	-240	8860	65.0%	8540	60.1%	-4.9% *	-320
Medicaid and CHIP	3410	7.6%	4720	9.9%	2.2% *	1310 ^a	1350	4.4%	1680	5.0%	0.6%	320 ^b	2060	15.1%	3040	21.4%	6.3% *	980 ^a
Medicare ^c	510	1.1%	670	1.4%	0.3% *	160 ^a	440	1.4%	610	1.8%	0.4%	170	70	0.5%	60	0.4%	0.0%	0
TRICARE	1020	2.3%	1050	2.2%	-0.1%	40	630	2.0%	770	2.3%	0.3%	140	380	2.8%	280	2.0%	-0.9% *	-100 ^a
Private Nongroup	2120	4.7%	2360	4.9%	0.2%	240 ^a	1620	5.2%	1790	5.3%	0.1%	180	510	3.7%	570	4.0%	0.3%	70
Uninsured	7280	16.3%	9220	19.3%	3.0% *	1940 ^a	5520	17.8%	7500	22.3%	4.5% *	1970 ^a	1750	12.9%	1720	12.1%	-0.8%	-40
Up to 200% of FPL	14400	14396.7	16820	16823.8	2430^a	8820	8821.6	10590	10591.0	1770^a	5580	5575.1	6230	6232.8	660^a			
Employer	5310	36.9%	5250	31.2%	-5.7% *	-60	3210	36.3%	3250	30.7%	-5.7% *	40	2100	37.7%	2000	32.1%	-5.6% *	-100
Medicaid and CHIP	3050	21.2%	4100	24.4%	3.2% *	1050 ^a	1190	13.5%	1480	14.0%	0.4%	280	1860	33.3%	2630	42.1%	8.8% *	770 ^a
Medicare ^c	360	2.5%	460	2.7%	0.2%	100 ^a	300	3.4%	400	3.8%	0.4%	100	60	1.1%	60	0.9%	-0.2%	0
TRICARE	300	2.1%	350	2.1%	0.0%	60	180	2.0%	250	2.3%	0.3%	70	120	2.1%	110	1.7%	-0.4%	-10
Private Nongroup	840	5.8%	920	5.5%	-0.4%	80	650	7.4%	720	6.8%	-0.6%	60	190	3.4%	200	3.3%	-0.1%	20
Uninsured	4540	31.5%	5740	34.1%	2.6% *	1210 ^a	3290	37.3%	4500	42.5%	5.2% *	1210 ^a	1250	22.4%	1240	19.9%	-2.5% #	-10
201 to 399% of FPL	13910	13910.7	13920	13920.6	10	9650	9649.7	9850	9849.3	200	4260	4261.0	4070	4071.4	-190			
Employer	10610	76.3%	9930	71.3%	-5.0% *	-690 ^a	7250	75.2%	6810	69.1%	-6.1% *	-450	3360	78.9%	3120	76.7%	-2.2%	-240 ^b
Medicaid and CHIP	260	1.9%	480	3.4%	1.5% *	210 ^a	100	1.0%	130	1.4%	0.4%	40	0	0.1%	0	0.1%	0.0%	0
Medicare ^c	100	0.7%	170	1.2%	0.5% *	70 ^a	90	0.9%	160	1.7%	0.7%	70	0	0.1%	0	0.1%	0.0%	0
TRICARE	390	2.8%	320	2.3%	-0.5%	-70	230	2.3%	210	2.2%	-0.2%	-10	160	3.8%	110	2.6%	-1.2% #	-60 ^a
Private Nongroup	750	5.4%	680	4.9%	-0.4%	-60	540	5.6%	510	5.1%	-0.5%	-40	200	4.8%	180	4.4%	-0.4%	-30
Uninsured	1800	13.0%	2340	16.8%	3.9% *	540 ^a	1440	14.9%	2020	20.6%	5.6% *	580 ^a	360	8.5%	320	7.9%	-0.7%	-40
400% of FPL and above	16380	16378.3	17070	17069.2	690^a	12590	12592.1	13160	13160.3	570	3790	3786.1	3910	3908.9	120			
Employer	14430	88.1%	14620	85.6%	-2.5% *	190	11040	87.7%	11200	85.1%	-2.6% #	160	3390	89.6%	3420	87.5%	-2.1% #	30
Medicaid and CHIP	100	0.6%	140	0.8%	0.2%	40	60	0.5%	60	0.5%	0.0%	0	30	0.9%	70	1.9%	1.0% *	40 ^a
Medicare ^c	50	0.3%	50	0.3%	0.0%	0	50	0.4%	40	0.3%	-0.1%	-10	0	0.1%	0	0.1%	0.1%	0
TRICARE	330	2.0%	380	2.2%	0.2%	50	230	1.8%	320	2.4%	0.6%	90	100	2.6%	60	1.6%	-1.0% #	-40
Private Nongroup	540	3.3%	760	4.4%	1.2% *	220 ^a	420	3.4%	570	4.3%	1.0%	150	110	3.0%	190	4.8%	1.8% *	80 ^a
Uninsured	940	5.7%	1130	6.6%	0.9% *	190 ^a	790	6.3%	970	7.4%	1.1%	180	150	3.8%	160	4.1%	0.2%	10

Source: Urban Institute, 2007. Based on data from the 2001 and 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS.

Notes: 1) Excludes persons aged 65 and older. 2) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. 3) Includes military personnel living in civilian housing and individual base housing, excludes military personnel living in group housing on bases. 4) TRICARE includes TRICARE, CHAMPUS, VA coverage CHAMPVA, and other military coverage.

* Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

Indicates change in percent of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

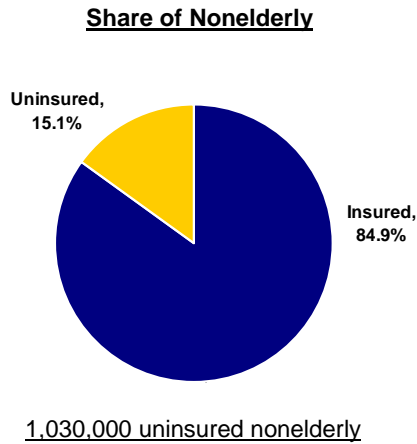
^a Indicates change in numbers of people is statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

^b Indicates change in numbers of people is statistically significant (at the 90% confidence level).

^c Due to concerns about small sample size, estimates of Medicare coverage for children should be interpreted with caution.

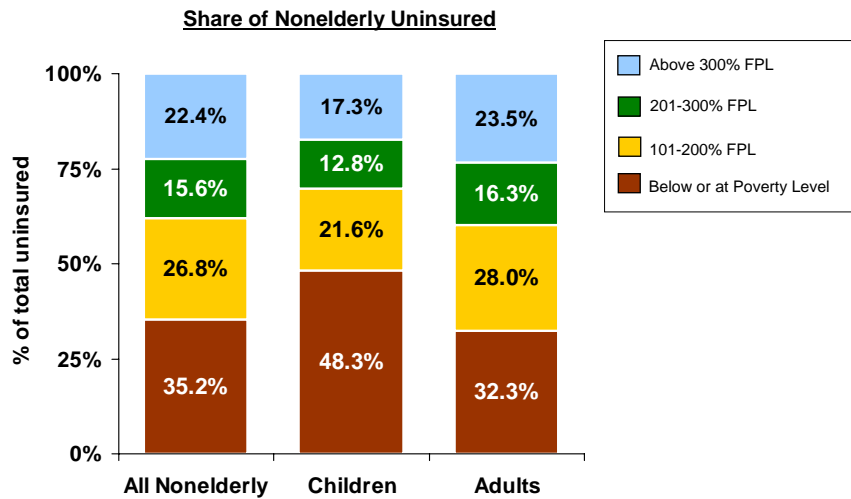
Profile of the Uninsured in Virginia: Supporting Figures

Figure 1
Just over 15 percent of Virginians lack health insurance coverage



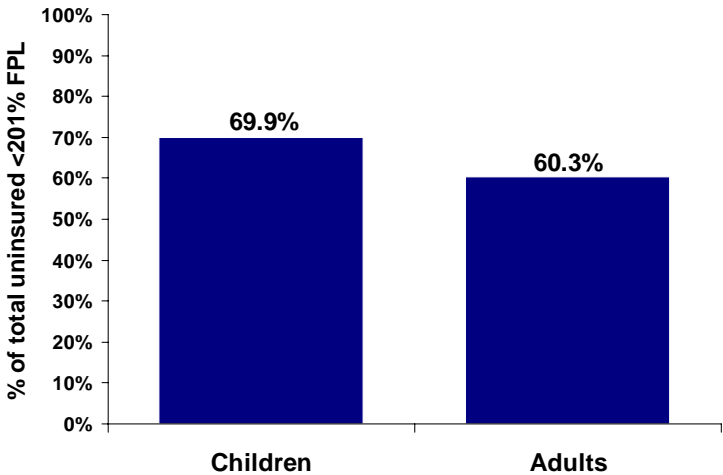
Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2008 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 2
Over one third of all uninsured Virginians live below the poverty level



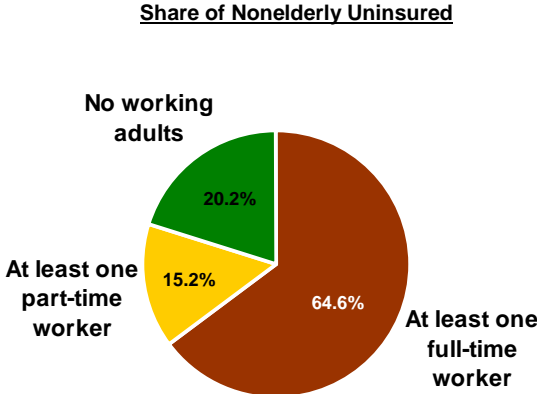
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding
 Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2008 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 3
Most children and adults who are uninsured live in low-income families



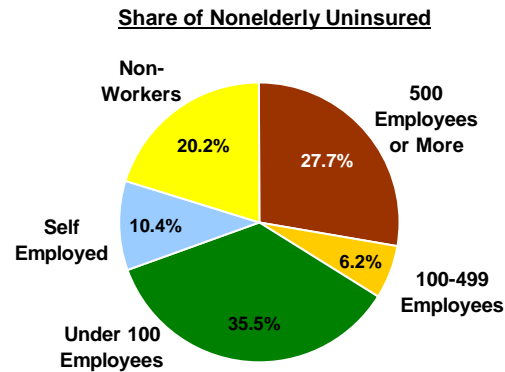
Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2008 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 4
The majority of uninsured Virginians live in families with at least one full-time worker



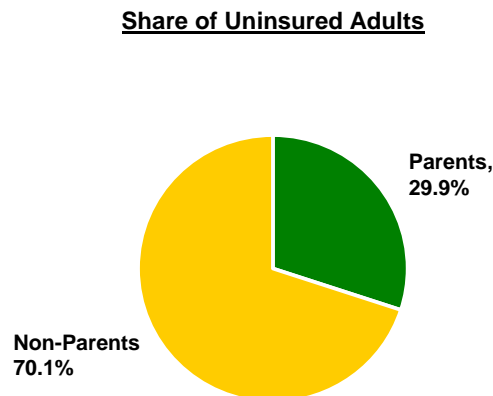
Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2008 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 5
Over one third of uninsured Virginians live with family members who work in firms with fewer than 100 employees



** Health insurance unit ('family') firm size is based on the largest firm size of employees within the unit/family.
 Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2008 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey*

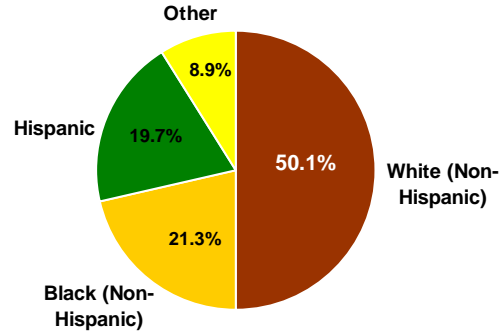
Figure 6
Less than one third of all uninsured adults are parents



Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2008 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 7
Just over half of the uninsured in Virginia are white, non-Hispanic

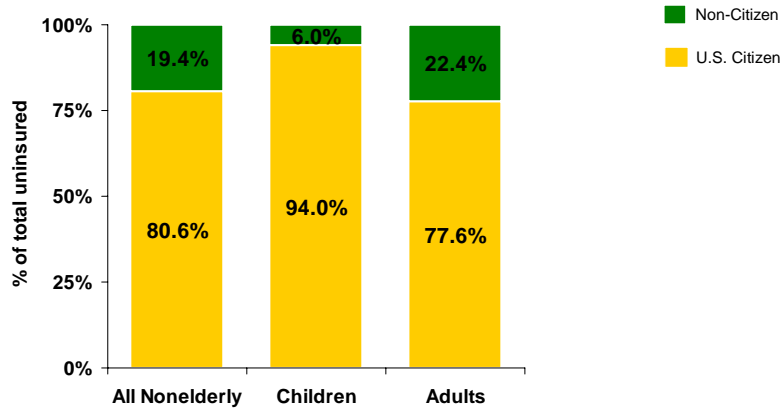
Share of Nonelderly Uninsured



Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2008 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

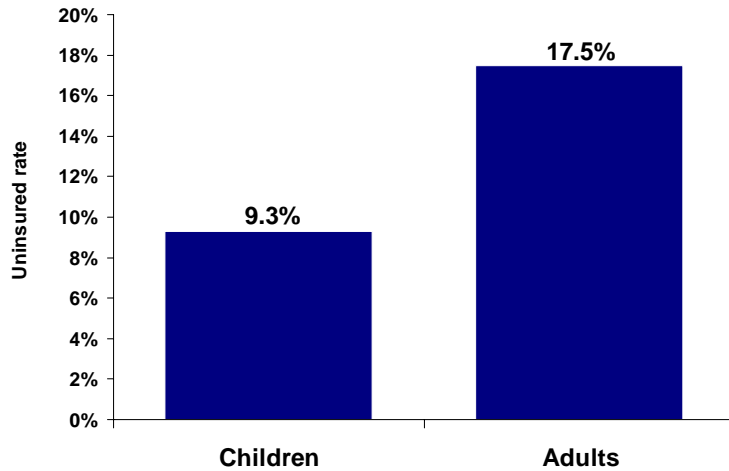
Figure 8
Over three-quarters of the uninsured are U.S. citizens

Share of Uninsured



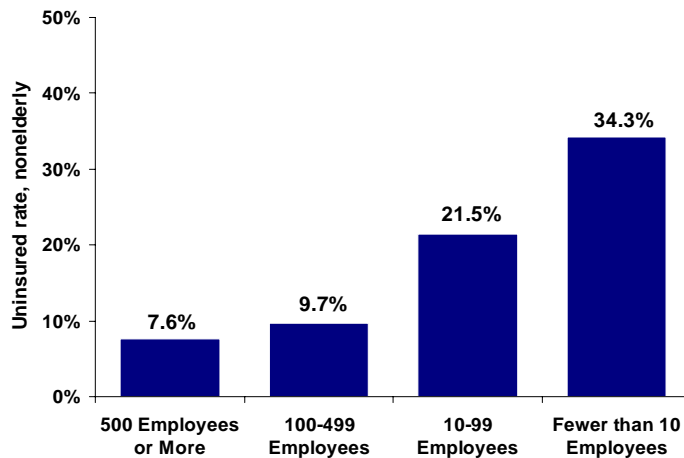
Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2008 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 9
Adults are 1.9 times more likely to be uninsured than children



Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2008 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 10
Individuals in families with large firm workers are least likely to be uninsured

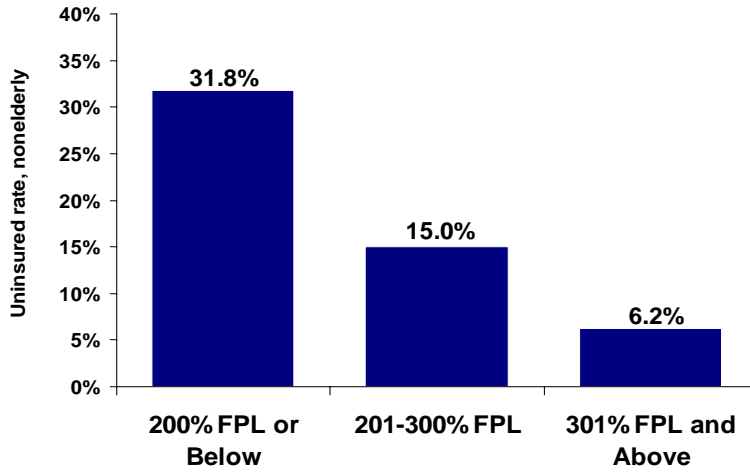


* Health insurance unit ('family') firm size is based on the largest firm size of employees within the unit/family.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2008 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 11

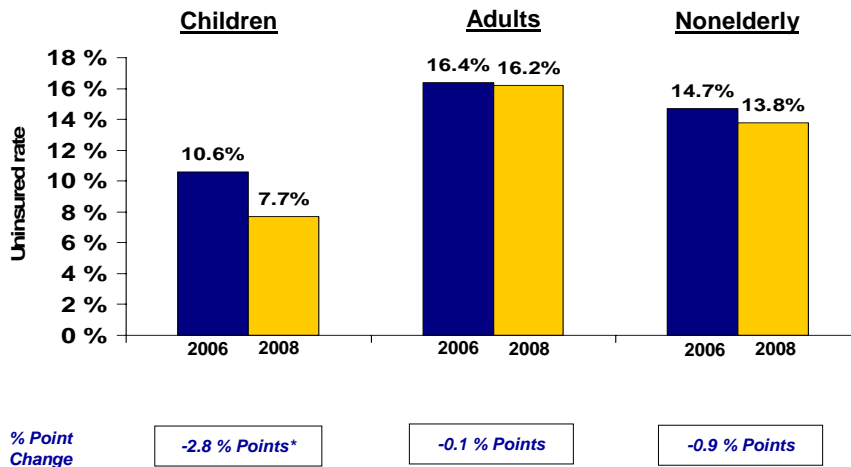
Low-income Virginians have 5 times the rate of uninsurance as Virginians living at or above 301 percent of FPL



Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2008 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 12

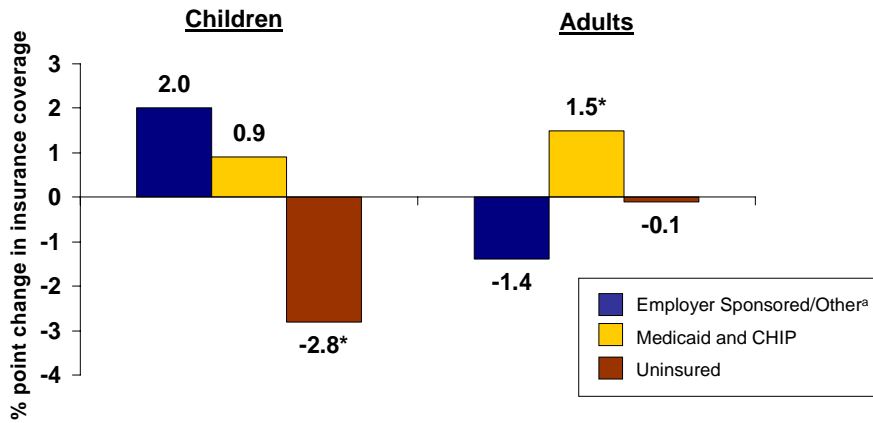
The uninsured rate among all nonelderly did not significantly change between 2006 and 2008



Note: Asterisks indicate statistical significance at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2007 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 13
There was a significant decrease in the uninsured rate for children between 2006 and 2008

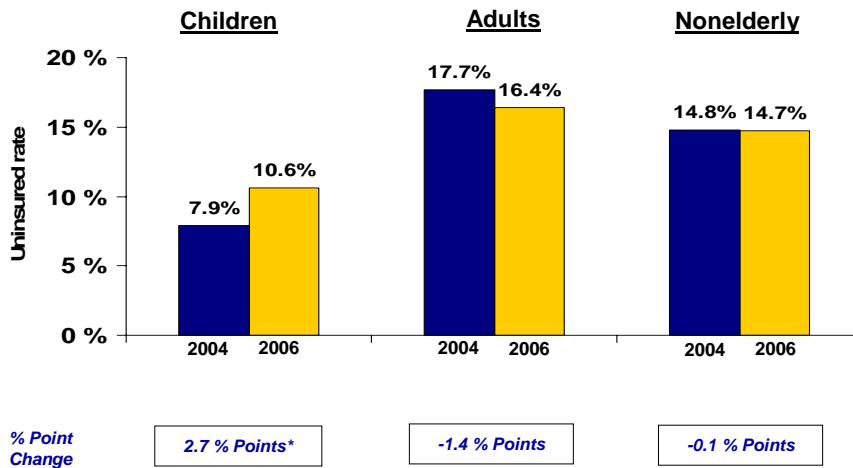


^a Employer Sponsored/Other includes Medicare, TRICARE, and Private Nongroup coverage.

Note: Asterisks indicate statistical significance at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2007 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

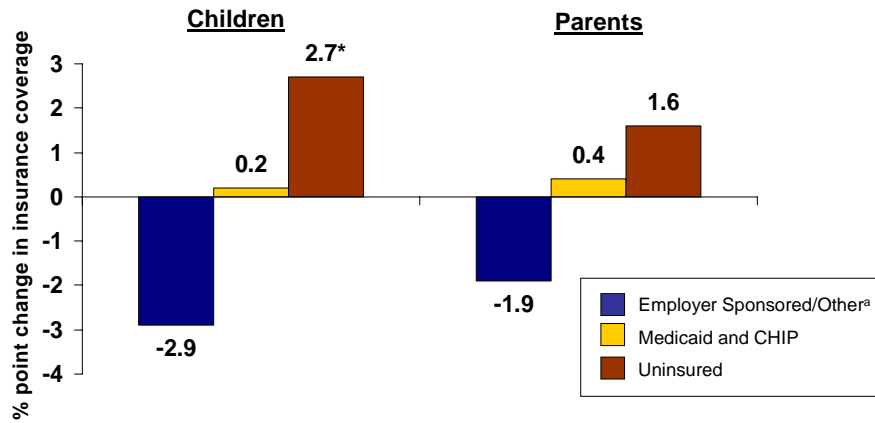
Figure 14
The uninsured rate increased for children between 2004 and 2006



Note: Asterisks indicate statistical significance at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2005 and 2007 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 15
Erosion of employer-sponsored insurance led to increased uninsurance among children between 2004 and 2006

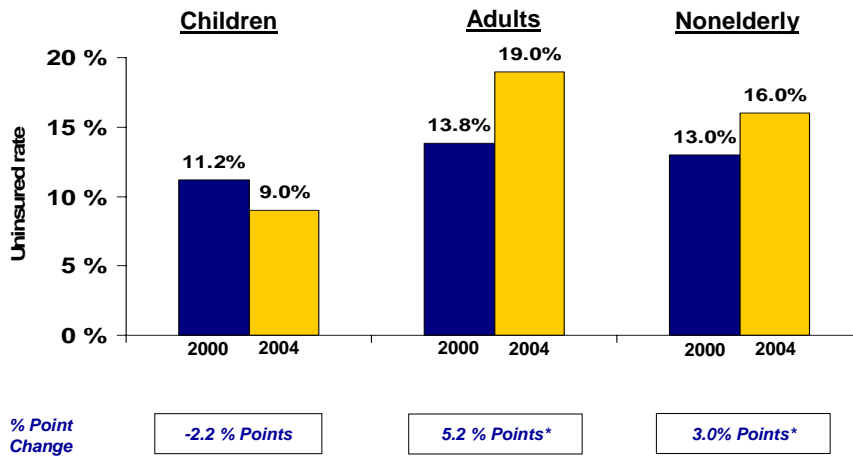


^a Employer Sponsored/Other includes Medicare, TRICARE, and Private Nongroup coverage.

Note: Asterisks indicate statistical significance at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2005 and 2007 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

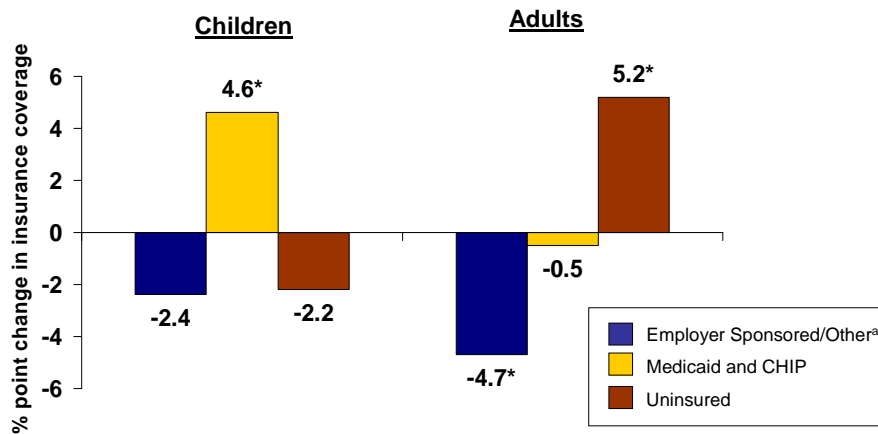
Figure 16
Uninsurance rates increased for adults but not for children between 2000 and 2004



Note: Asterisks indicate statistical significance at the 90% confidence level. 2004 percentages are not the same as those shown on Figure 13 because of Census Bureau revisions made to the CPS data from 2004 onwards.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2001 and 2005 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 17
Increases in Medicaid and CHIP protected children
from losing coverage between 2000 and 2004

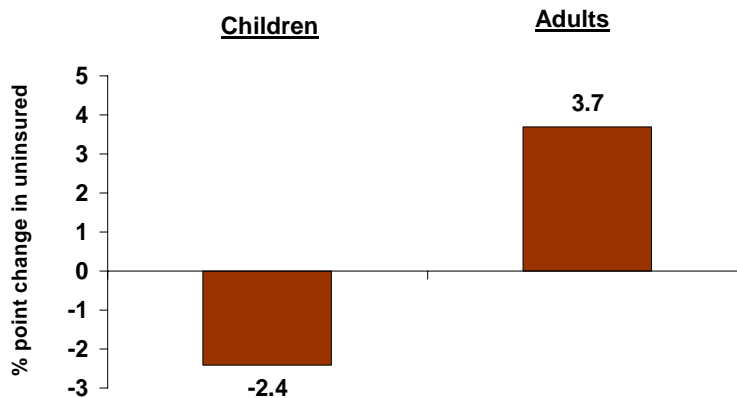


^a Employer Sponsored/Other includes Medicare, TRICARE, and Private Nongroup coverage.

Note: Asterisks indicate statistical significance at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2001 and 2005 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey

Figure 18
The uninsured rate fell for children and increased for
adults between 2000 and 2008



Notes: Due to Census Bureau revisions of 2004 data, it is not possible to directly examine the change between 2000 and 2008. Instead, estimated changes occurring over this period are derived by combining the estimated percentage change from 2000 to 2004 and the estimated percentage changes from 2004 to 2006 and 2006 to 2008.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2001, 2005, 2007 and 2009 ASEC supplement to the Current Population Survey