

# ***Profile of Virginia's Uninsured 2010***



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**by**

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# ***Profile of Virginia's Uninsured*** **2010**



## **Introduction**

The Virginia Health Care Foundation (VHCF) was initiated by the General Assembly's Joint Commission on Health Care in 1992. Its mission is to improve access to primary care for uninsured and medically underserved Virginians. To inform its work, and that of the Commonwealth, VHCF contracts with the Urban Institute to produce the *Profile of Virginia's Uninsured*. This year, data from both the American Community Survey (2009) and the Current Population Survey (2009) were analyzed to develop the *Profile*.

Virginia, like the rest of the nation, experienced a severe economic downturn during this time. As a result, the number of uninsured adults in Virginia increased by more than 44,000 from 2008 to 2009. The number of uninsured children, however, decreased by about 7000, thanks, in part, to their enrollment in the FAMIS Programs (CHIP and Medicaid). Overall, there are still almost 1 million Virginians without health insurance coverage. The majority of Virginia's uninsured live in working families, but most are low-income workers. And, while Virginia's uninsured come from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds, the overwhelming majority are US citizens.

Key findings, comprehensive data tables and maps follow. Descriptions of the data sources, methodologies, and sample sizes are found in the text and in footnotes. We appreciate the expertise of the Urban Institute on this important project.

The Virginia Health Care Foundation is a non-profit public/private partnership whose mission is to increase access to primary health care for uninsured and medically underserved Virginians. Since its inception, it has funded 334 community-based projects across the Commonwealth, and its programs and partnerships have touched the lives of more than 600,000 uninsured Virginians.

*Profile of Virginia's Uninsured  
2010*



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## Who are the Uninsured in Virginia?

(See Tables 1-3)

- According to the American Community Survey (ACS)<sup>1</sup>, an estimated 13.2 percent of Virginians (889,000 total) under the age of 65 lacked health insurance in 2009.<sup>2, 3</sup>
- Nonelderly adults (19 to 64) constitute 85.1 percent of the nonelderly uninsured in Virginia. An estimated 42.6 percent of all uninsured are between the ages of 19 and 34, while an estimated 14.9 percent of all uninsured are between the ages of 0 and 18.
- Some 67.5 percent of uninsured nonelderly Virginians are living in families<sup>4</sup> with a gross income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) (see Figure 3).<sup>5</sup> Over one third (38.4 percent) live in families at or below the federal poverty level. However, the uninsured are also found at higher income levels. Some 15.2 percent of the nonelderly uninsured live in families with incomes above 300 percent of the FPL (see Figure 2).

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<sup>1</sup> The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual survey fielded continuously over a 12 month period by the United States Census Bureau. For confidentiality purposes, the Bureau releases a public use microdata sample (PUMS). This analysis used an augmented version of the ACS (i.e., the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series or IPUMS) prepared by the University of Minnesota Population Center. The key advantage of the ACS over the Current Population Survey (CPS) is its large sample size. For this study, the 2009 ACS sample size was approximately 2,506,000 total nonelderly (367,000 nonelderly uninsured) in the United States as a whole, and approximately 65,000 total nonelderly (7,000 nonelderly uninsured) in Virginia. In contrast, the 2009 CPS sample size was approximately 188,000 total nonelderly (33,000 nonelderly uninsured) in the United States as a whole, and approximately 4,000 total nonelderly (600 nonelderly uninsured) in Virginia.

<sup>2</sup> The estimates in these tables focus on the nonelderly (64 years old and under) in the civilian, non-institutionalized population. We focus on the nonelderly because uninsurance is very rare in the Medicare-age population. The study population includes children living in group quarters, most notably those in college dorms. Estimates and standard errors are derived using weights that reflect the complex sample design of the ACS.

<sup>3</sup> Research suggests that ACS coverage estimates are generally valid, with estimates for other coverage categories about the same as those from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). However, there is concern that the ACS may understate Medicaid and CHIP coverage. To improve ACS coverage data on Medicaid/CHIP, the Census Bureau has begun to apply a set of logical edit rules that take advantage of other information collected in the ACS. The edit rules are based on eligibility rules and enrollment procedures for Medicaid and CHIP and other information that suggests that a child's enrollment in Medicaid or CHIP may not have been accurately reported. We apply edits in addition to the Census adjustments to further adjust for underreporting (Kenney et al, 2010). Ongoing methodological research aimed at improving the validity of ACS coverage estimates may result in slight adjustments to estimates in the future, but are not expected to have any substantive impact on the findings presented here.

<sup>4</sup> Families, for the purposes of producing income and employment estimates, are defined based on the health insurance unit (HIU). The HIU represents members of a nuclear family who would be covered under one private health insurance policy.

<sup>5</sup> Income estimates are based on HIU gross income and use the 2009 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) as they are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Gross income is higher than adjusted measures of income (e.g. Modified Adjusted Gross Income, or MAGI), which include various deductions (such as for income from social security, SSI, workers' compensation, and veterans' benefits). MAGI is used to determine eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP, and will be used to determine eligibility for subsidies or coverage available through new health insurance exchanges.

- Some 61.6 percent of uninsured children live in low-income families (income at or below 200 percent of the FPL), compared to 68.5 percent of uninsured adults (see Figure 3).
- Nearly a third (31.0 percent) of uninsured children live in families with income at or below 100 percent of the FPL, compared to 39.7 percent of uninsured adults (see Figure 2).
- The majority of the nonelderly uninsured in Virginia are part of working families. Nearly half of the uninsured (49.8 percent) are part of families with at least one full-time worker though only 6.6 percent of the total uninsured are part of families with two-full time workers. 22.7 percent are part of families with at least one part-time worker, and 26.3 percent are part of families with no working adults (see Figure 4). A small percentage of the uninsured (1.3%) are children who do not live with their parents.<sup>6</sup>
- The nonelderly uninsured are from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds: about half are white, non-Hispanic (47.3 percent); 24.3 percent are black, non-Hispanic; 19.7 percent are Hispanic; 6.5 percent are Asian/Pacific Islander; and 2.0 percent are of other or multiple racial/ethnic backgrounds (see Figure 6).
- The racial/ethnic background of uninsured adults is similar to that of uninsured children, except that the share of uninsured is more heavily Hispanic among children than among adults. Among uninsured adults, 49.1 percent are white, non-Hispanic, 25.0 percent are black, non-Hispanic; 17.7 percent are Hispanic; 6.1 percent are Asian/Pacific Islander; and 1.9 percent are of other or multiple racial/ethnic background. Among uninsured children, 36.8 percent are white, non-Hispanic, 20.3 percent are black, non-Hispanic; 31.2 percent are Hispanic; 8.8 percent are Asian/Pacific Islander; and 3.0 percent are of other or multiple racial/ethnic background.
- Males constitute a higher proportion of the uninsured nonelderly (54.2 percent) than females (45.8 percent). Among children 51.8 percent of the uninsured are males and among adults 54.7 of the uninsured are males.
- The majority (81.7 percent) of the nonelderly uninsured are U.S. citizens. Among uninsured children, 84.7 percent are U.S. citizens, as are 81.1 percent of uninsured adults (see Figure 7).
- The majority (81.7 percent) of the nonelderly uninsured do not receive Food Stamps/SNAP.<sup>7</sup> Among uninsured children, 89.5 percent do not receive Food Stamps, and among uninsured adults, 80.3 percent do not receive Food Stamps (see Figure 8).

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<sup>6</sup> Note that this category is limited to people under the age of 19 who do not live with their parents, and are also unmarried and do not have children of their own.

<sup>7</sup> A Food Stamp Household is defined as having at least one person in the household who has received Food Stamps/SNAP (e.g. the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program) during the past 12 months.

## Who Is at a High Risk of Being Uninsured in Virginia?

*(See Tables 1-3)*

- Within nearly all demographic subcategories of the nonelderly, the uninsured rate is significantly lower in Virginia than in the nation as a whole.<sup>8</sup> Overall, 13.2 percent of nonelderly Virginians lack health insurance coverage, while in the nation as a whole, 17.1 percent are uninsured.
- Adults in Virginia are more likely to lack coverage than children (see Figure 9). The uninsurance rate among children aged 18 years and younger is 6.7 percent. In contrast, young adults between 19 and 34 years old are more than three times more likely to be uninsured than children, with an uninsured rate of 25.9 percent among 19 to 24 year olds and 21.3 percent among 25 to 34 year olds. Although 55 to 64 year olds have a low rate of uninsurance relative to the rest of the adult population (8.3 percent), they are still significantly more likely to be uninsured than children (see Figure 10).
- For all nonelderly Virginians, uninsured rates are significantly higher among low-income families. Nearly one-third (30.9 percent) of those living at or below the federal poverty level are uninsured; similarly, 30.2 percent of those living between 100 and 137 percent of the FPL are uninsured. Low-income residents with incomes between 138 and 200 percent of the FPL are more than three times as likely to be uninsured as those living in families with incomes between 301 and 400 percent of the FPL and nearly ten times as likely to be uninsured as those living in families with incomes above 401 percent of the FPL (23.9 percent compared to 7.7 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively). The uninsured rate for those in families with incomes between 201 and 300 percent of the FPL is 15.4 percent (see Figure 12).
- Virginians living in families with a full-time worker are significantly more likely to be insured. The uninsured rates for Virginians living with just part-time workers or non-workers are 23.7 percent and 29.3 percent respectively, compared with 11.2 and 3.8 percent, respectively, for Virginians living in families with one full-time worker or two full-time workers (see Figure 13).
- Among the nonelderly, Hispanics are more likely to be uninsured than any other racial/ethnic group. An estimated 33.2 percent of Hispanics are uninsured, compared to 16.6 percent of black, 9.7 percent of white residents, 15.9 percent of Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 10.8 percent of those with other or multiple racial/ethnic backgrounds. Relative to most other groups, whites are least likely to be uninsured (see Figure 14).
- Virginia residents who are not U.S. citizens are over three times more likely to be uninsured as those who are citizens (39.2 percent compared to 11.5 percent) (see Figure 15).
- There is a higher uninsured rate among nonelderly males in Virginia than among females (14.6 percent, compared to 11.9 percent, respectively).

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<sup>8</sup> Estimates of uninsurance rates at the state level are compared to those for the nation. Within Virginia, the uninsured in a subcategory (e.g. Age, Sex, Citizenship Status) are compared to a reference population. Tests of significance ( $p = 0.10$ ) are computed using standard errors that are estimated using a replicate weighting methodology recommended by the Census Bureau.

## How Have Health Insurance Coverage Trends Changed between 2008 and 2009?

*(See Tables 4-6)*

- There was a small but statistically significant increase (39,000 more uninsured individuals) in the number of nonelderly Virginians without health insurance coverage between 2008 and 2009 (from 850,000 to 889,000 respectively).
- This increase is due to increasing uninsurance among adults. Between 2008 and 2009 there was a significant increase in number and percent of uninsured adults (47,000 more uninsured individuals, for a 0.7 percentage point change overall) (see Figure 17). Among adult Virginians, significant increases in the number of uninsured occurred among 25-34 year olds (by 21,000) and 35-54 years olds (by 18,000) (see Figure 18).
- In contrast, there was no significant change between 2008 and 2009 in the overall number or percent of uninsured children. However, among children in Virginia there were some significant trends by age group. Older children experienced significant declines in their uninsured rates between 2008 and 2009, with a 1.3 percentage point decline among 6-12 year olds (7,000 fewer uninsured) and a 1.1 percentage point decline among 13-18 year olds. In contrast, the uninsured rate among 1-5 year olds increased by 1.0 percentage point (6,000 more uninsured) over this time period (see Figure 19).
- These age group trends reflect trends in the United States as a whole. In the United States, we observe an overall trend of increasing uninsurance among the nonelderly (from 16.4 percent in 2008 to 17.1 percent in 2009). This trend was driven by increases in uninsurance among adults, who experienced a 1.3 percentage point increase in uninsurance between 2008 and 2009. In contrast, children experienced an overall decrease in uninsurance of 0.8 percentage points between 2008 and 2009.
- Low income adults and children in Virginia both experienced the most significant changes in uninsured rates between 2008 and 2009, but in different directions. Children living below 100 percent of FPL experienced a significant 3.3 percentage point drop in uninsurance (with 14,000 fewer uninsured children in this income bracket). In contrast, the number of uninsured adults in this income bracket experienced a significant increase (with 33,000 more uninsured adults), and so among the entire nonelderly population, no overall trend is apparent.
- Uninsured rates increased among adults living in households between 138 and 200 percent of FPL (with 14,000 more uninsured adults, and an overall 4.1 percentage point increase). There were no significant changes in the number or percent of uninsured nonelderly at any family poverty level.
- Between 2008 and 2009, there were significant increases in the number of uninsured among nonelderly Virginians living in families with just part-time workers or non-workers (30,000 and 45,000 more uninsured respectively). The percentage point change however was not significant for either of these populations, suggesting that the change was driven by an increased number of part-time workers and non-workers due to the ongoing economic downturn. There was a

decrease in number and percent uninsured among households with one-full time worker (30,000 fewer uninsured, and an overall 0.7 percentage point decrease). Similar trends were observed among the adult populations, but no trends were observed among the child population, suggesting that these effects were largest in families with no children (see Figure 20).

- Between 2008 and 2009, there was a significant increase in the number and percent of uninsured nonelderly males (34,000 more uninsured nonelderly, and an overall 0.8 percentage point increase), but no change observed in females. This pattern is observed in adults, with 37,000 (a 1.3 percentage point) increase in adult male uninsured, and no significant changes in adult female uninsured. No statistically significant change is observed for either gender among children (see Figure 21).
- There is a significant increase in the number of uninsured nonelderly U.S. citizens (39,000 more uninsured nonelderly), but no change among nonelderly non-citizens (see Figure 22).
- There is a significant increase in the number of uninsured nonelderly who receive Food Stamps (38,000 more uninsured nonelderly), but no change among those who do not receive Food Stamps (see Figure 23). Again, this trend likely reflects the ongoing economic downturn.

## **How Do Estimates from Different Surveys Compare (ACS versus CPS)?**

*(See Table 7)*

- Both the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS) may be used to produce state level estimates of health insurance coverage in the United States. There are important differences between the two surveys. The CPS is a labor force survey conducted primarily in March that asks questions about the whole previous calendar year, and is mostly administered by personal or telephone interview. The ACS is a very large demographic survey, conducted largely via questionnaires mailed throughout the calendar year that ask respondents to report their status as of the date they fill out the survey. In the nation as a whole, the CPS consistently produces higher rates of uninsurance than the ACS, for all demographic subcategories (Urban Institute, December 2010—results not shown).
- According to the Current Population Survey (CPS), an estimated 14.7 percent of Virginians (1,008,000 total) under the age of 65 lacked health insurance in 2009. The CPS estimate for nonelderly Virginians is significantly higher than the ACS estimate of 13.2 percent (889,000 total) (see Figure 24).<sup>9,10,11,12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> These estimates are based on data from the March 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey and reflect coverage questions for calendar year 2009. CPS estimates do not reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP.

<sup>10</sup> 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.).

<sup>11</sup> 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



- Overall, the patterns of uninsurance found on the ACS are quite similar to those found on the CPS, with the highest uninsured rates among the low-income, among Hispanics and non-citizens, and among those who live in families with non-workers or just part-time workers.
- The ACS and CPS produce statistically similar estimates within the age subcategories. Overall the patterns by age group in each survey are similar, with the CPS also showing the highest uninsured rates among young adults 19-24 and 25-34 (22.3 and 25.6 percent respectively) and the lowest uninsured rates among children (7.3 percent).
- The CPS, like the ACS, shows a trend of decreasing uninsurance as income increases. According to the CPS, uninsured rates are the highest (31.8 percent) for those living in families beneath 138 percent of FPL and are the lowest (3.8 percent) for those living in families above 401 percent of the FPL.
- Full-time and part-time workers (and their dependents) are found more likely to be uninsured in the CPS than in the ACS. These differentials relate to the way the survey is conducted since the CPS asks about employment throughout the year (i.e., ever full-time employed) and the ACS asks about employment at the time of the survey (i.e, currently full-time employed). The CPS shows 11.6 percent of full-time workers and their dependents are uninsured, while the ACS shows 8.9 percent uninsurance. Likewise, among part-time workers and their dependents, the CPS estimates 35.2 percent uninsurance rate while the ACS estimates a 23.7 percent uninsurance rate. Children who do not live with their parents are categorized separately under the ACS methodology, but according to their own work status under the CPS methodology.
- Uninsurance rates among racial/ethnic subgroups were similar between the ACS and CPS, with the exception of the white, non-Hispanic subpopulation. Like the ACS, the CPS showed the highest uninsured rates among Hispanics (32.7 percent), and the lowest uninsured rates among white, non-Hispanics (11.9 percent).
- Like the ACS, the CPS found higher uninsured rates among males (16.5 versus 12.9 percent), non-citizens (40.1 versus 13.1 percent), and those who receive Food Stamps (23.9 versus 13.9 percent).

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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). As with the ACS, the U.S. Census Bureau applies a set of coverage edits to the CPS based on other information collected in order to improve the accuracy of reporting, though these adjustments may not fully correct for the overstatement of uninsurance.

<sup>12</sup> 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 in Virginia by nearly 75,000 in 2009. Children and spouses of military personnel are always sampled by the CPS.

## How Does Health Insurance Coverage Vary With Employer Firm Size (CPS Estimates)?

*(See Table 8)*

- To assess how health insurance coverage varies by employer firm size in Virginia, the 2010 Annual Social and Economic supplement to the CPS was used, as information about firm size is not gathered in the ACS.
- Among the three major age categories in Virginia, (all nonelderly, children, and adults) being in a family where the household head or spouse is employed by a larger firm substantially increases the likelihood of being insured. Among the nonelderly, those in families employed by firms with more than 500 people have a 7.4 percent likelihood of being uninsured, whereas those in families employed by a firm with less than 10 people have a 34.7 percent likelihood of being uninsured. This same pattern is observed in the United States as a whole.
- Uninsured rates are highest among adults in families who are not working (29.4 and 33.6 percent in Virginia and the US respectively), those working at firms with less than 10 employees (41.5 and 43.1 percent in Virginia and the US respectively), and those who are self-employed (36.5 and 36.0 percent in Virginia and the US respectively).

## How Does Health Insurance Coverage Vary Across Virginia?

*(See Maps 1-3)*

- Maps show uninsurance rates by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA). PUMAs are non-overlapping areas that the Census Bureau uses to partition each state for sampling purposes. A single PUMA typically has a population of approximately 100,000 and covers a single county, a combination of whole counties or a part of a large county.
- The coverage and demographic information presented in the maps is from the pooled 2008 and 2009 ACS-IPUMS. Geographic boundaries are from shapefiles provided by the Census Bureau.<sup>13</sup>
- The shading on the map shows the areas of Virginia with the highest, lowest and middle levels of uninsurance. The degree of shading for each map is not meant to be compared across maps; coverage breaks are not the same for each map but rather represent thirds relative to the group shown on the map.

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<sup>13</sup> [http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/pu\\_metadata.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/pu_metadata.html)

**Table 1: Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly in Virginia and the United States, ACS 2009**

	Virginia					United States				
	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	% SE	Share of Uninsured	% SE	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	% SE	Share of Uninsured	% SE
<b>Total-Nonelderly (a)</b>										
<b>Total</b>	889,000	13.2%	0.2%	100.0%	0.0%	44,960,000	17.1%	0.1%	100.0%	0.0% #
<b>Age</b>										
0-18 ~	132,000	6.7%	0.3%	14.9%	0.5%	6,696,000	8.5%	0.1%	14.9%	0.1% #
19-24	168,000	25.9%	* 0.7%	18.9%	0.5%	7,910,000	31.6%	0.1%	17.6%	0.1% #
25-34	211,000	21.3%	* 0.6%	23.7%	0.5%	10,894,000	27.2%	0.1%	24.2%	0.1% #
35-54	303,000	13.7%	* 0.3%	34.1%	0.6%	15,361,000	18.1%	0.1%	34.2%	0.1% #
55-64	74,000	8.3%	* 0.3%	8.3%	0.3%	4,099,000	11.9%	0.1%	9.1%	0.1% #
<b>Family Poverty Level (b)</b>										
<100% FPL ~	338,000	30.9%	0.6%	38.4%	0.9%	17,471,000	31.7%	0.1%	39.2%	0.1%
100-137% FPL	112,000	30.2%	1.1%	12.7%	0.6%	5,954,000	32.0%	0.2%	13.4%	0.1% #
138-200% FPL	144,000	23.9%	* 0.9%	16.4%	0.7%	7,422,000	26.5%	0.1%	16.7%	0.1% #
201-300% FPL	152,000	15.4%	* 0.6%	17.3%	0.6%	7,000,000	17.6%	0.1%	15.7%	0.1% #
301-400% FPL	61,000	7.7%	* 0.5%	6.9%	0.5%	3,141,000	10.0%	0.1%	7.1%	0.1% #
401+% FPL	73,000	2.6%	* 0.2%	8.3%	0.5%	3,535,000	4.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.1% #
<b>Family Work Status (c)</b>										
Two Full-time~	58,000	3.8%	0.3%	6.6%	0.5%	2,890,000	5.7%	0.1%	6.4%	0.1% #
One Full-time	384,000	11.2%	* 0.3%	43.2%	0.8%	19,378,000	14.9%	0.1%	43.1%	0.1% #
Part-time Only	201,000	23.7%	* 0.6%	22.7%	0.7%	9,590,000	23.3%	0.1%	21.3%	0.1%
Not Working	233,000	29.3%	* 0.6%	26.3%	0.6%	12,449,000	33.6%	0.1%	27.7%	0.1% #
Child Not Living with Parents	12,000	10.0%	* 1.0%	1.3%	0.1%	654,000	14.9%	0.2%	1.5%	0.0% #
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>										
Hispanic	175,000	33.2%	* 1.2%	19.7%	0.7%	14,440,000	32.1%	0.1%	32.1%	0.1%
White ~	420,000	9.7%	0.2%	47.3%	0.9%	20,808,000	12.6%	0.1%	46.3%	0.1% #
Black or African American	216,000	16.6%	* 0.5%	24.3%	0.7%	6,381,000	19.5%	0.1%	14.2%	0.1% #
Asian/Pacific Islander	58,000	15.9%	* 1.1%	6.5%	0.4%	1,980,000	15.7%	0.2%	4.4%	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,000	6.3%	^ 2.1%	0.1%	^ 0.0%	538,000	30.5%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0% #
Other/Multiple	18,000	10.8%	1.4%	2.0%	0.3%	814,000	14.1%	0.2%	1.8%	0.0% #
<b>Gender</b>										
Male ~	482,000	14.6%	0.3%	54.2%	0.6%	24,633,000	18.8%	0.1%	54.8%	0.1% #
Female	407,000	11.9%	* 0.2%	45.8%	0.6%	20,327,000	15.4%	0.1%	45.2%	0.1% #
<b>Citizenship Status</b>										
Citizen ~	726,000	11.5%	0.2%	81.7%	0.7%	35,112,000	14.4%	0.1%	78.1%	0.1% #
Non-Citizen	163,000	39.2%	* 1.3%	18.3%	0.7%	9,848,000	48.9%	0.2%	21.9%	0.1% #
<b>Food Stamp Household</b>										
Yes ~	163,000	23.7%	0.8%	18.3%	0.7%	8,397,000	22.7%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
No	726,000	12.0%	* 0.2%	81.7%	0.7%	36,564,000	16.1%	0.1%	81.3%	0.1% #

Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). ACS estimates reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP (See Lynch, 2010).

Notes: Family poverty level and work status estimates are based on the health insurance unit (e.g., the members of a nuclear family who would be covered under one health insurance policy). Number of uninsured are rounded to the nearest thousands. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

a Nonelderly include all non-institutionalized, civilian individuals less than 65 years of age.

b Family poverty level estimates are based on HIU gross income and use the 2009 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

c Family work status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit

'~' indicates reference group.

'\*' indicates that the percentage is statistically different from the reference group percentage at the .10 level

'#' indicates that the state percentage is significantly different from the national percentage at the .10 level

'^' Estimate should be interpreted with caution: the estimate's sample size is greater than 50 but the relative standard error is between 30% and 50% making the estimate potentially unreliable.

'--' indicates insufficient sample size to produce reliable estimates

Table 2: Health Insurance Coverage of Children in Virginia and the United States, ACS 2009

Total-Children (a)	Virginia					United States					
	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	% SE	Share of Uninsured	% SE	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	% SE	Share of Uninsured	% SE	
<b>Total</b>	132,000	6.7%	0.3%	100.0%	0.0%	6,696,000	8.5%	0.1%	100.0%	0.0%	#
<b>Age</b>											
<1~	4,000	3.6%	0.9%	2.8%	0.7%	185,000	4.6%	0.1%	2.8%	0.1%	
1-5	33,000	6.2%	* 0.4%	24.7%	1.6%	1,443,000	6.8%	0.1%	21.6%	0.2%	
6-12	41,000	5.9%	* 0.4%	31.3%	1.5%	2,268,000	8.0%	0.1%	33.9%	0.2%	#
13-18	55,000	8.5%	* 0.4%	41.2%	1.5%	2,799,000	11.0%	0.1%	41.8%	0.2%	#
<b>Family Poverty Level (b)</b>											
<100% FPL ~	41,000	10.5%	0.9%	31.0%	2.6%	2,499,000	12.1%	0.1%	37.6%	0.3%	#
100-137% FPL	18,000	15.3%	* 2.2%	13.9%	2.1%	897,000	13.9%	0.3%	13.5%	0.3%	
138-200% FPL	22,000	10.6%	1.1%	16.7%	1.9%	1,157,000	12.2%	0.2%	17.4%	0.2%	
201-300% FPL	28,000	8.8%	0.7%	21.3%	1.9%	1,145,000	9.2%	0.2%	17.2%	0.3%	
301-400% FPL	10,000	4.2%	* 0.6%	7.6%	1.1%	460,000	5.1%	0.1%	6.9%	0.1%	
401+% FPL	12,000	1.9%	* 0.3%	9.5%	1.3%	486,000	2.4%	0.1%	7.3%	0.2%	#
<b>Family Work Status (c)</b>											
Two Full-time~	16,000	3.4%	0.4%	12.2%	1.3%	782,000	4.8%	0.1%	11.7%	0.2%	#
One Full-time	68,000	6.6%	* 0.4%	51.6%	2.5%	3,400,000	8.4%	0.1%	50.8%	0.3%	#
Part-time Only	35,000	10.5%	* 1.0%	26.7%	2.4%	1,787,000	10.3%	0.1%	26.7%	0.3%	
Not Working	--	--	--	--	--	73,000	21.8%	1.2%	1.1%	0.1%	
Child Not Living with Parents	12,000	10.0%	* 1.0%	8.9%	0.9%	654,000	14.9%	0.2%	9.8%	0.2%	#
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>											
Hispanic	41,000	20.2%	* 1.8%	31.2%	2.3%	2,736,000	15.6%	0.2%	40.9%	0.3%	#
White ~	49,000	4.2%	0.2%	36.8%	2.0%	2,541,000	5.8%	0.1%	37.9%	0.3%	#
Black or African American	27,000	6.4%	* 0.7%	20.3%	2.0%	848,000	7.8%	0.1%	12.7%	0.2%	#
Asian/Pacific Islander	12,000	12.2%	* 1.5%	8.8%	1.1%	269,000	8.1%	0.3%	4.0%	0.1%	#
American Indian/Alaskan Native	--	--	--	--	--	118,000	20.5%	0.8%	1.8%	0.1%	#
Other/Multiple	4,000	4.2%	1.2%	3.0%	0.9%	185,000	6.2%	0.2%	2.8%	0.1%	
<b>Gender</b>											
Male ~	69,000	6.8%	0.3%	51.8%	2.0%	3,466,000	8.6%	0.1%	51.8%	0.2%	#
Female	64,000	6.6%	0.4%	48.2%	2.0%	3,230,000	8.4%	0.1%	48.2%	0.2%	#
<b>Citizenship Status</b>											
Citizen ~	112,000	5.8%	0.2%	84.7%	1.6%	5,759,000	7.5%	0.1%	86.0%	0.2%	#
Non-Citizen	20,000	36.9%	* 2.9%	15.3%	1.6%	937,000	38.5%	0.4%	14.0%	0.2%	
<b>Food Stamp Household</b>											
Yes ~	14,000	4.9%	0.7%	10.5%	1.5%	1,002,000	6.2%	0.1%	15.0%	0.3%	#
No	118,000	7.0%	* 0.3%	89.5%	1.5%	5,694,000	9.1%	0.1%	85.0%	0.3%	#

Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). ACS estimates reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP (See Lynch, 2010).

Notes: Family poverty level and work status estimates are based on the health insurance unit (e.g., the members of a nuclear family who would be covered under one health insurance policy). Number of uninsured are rounded to the nearest thousands. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

a Children include all non-institutionalized, civilian individuals less than 19 years of age.

b Family poverty level estimates are based on HIU gross income and use the 2009 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

c Family work status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

'~' indicates reference group.

'\*' indicates that the percentage is statistically different from the reference group percentage at the .10 level.

'#' indicates that the state percentage is significantly different from the national percentage at the .10 level.

'^' Estimate should be interpreted with caution: the estimate's sample size is greater than 50 but the relative standard error is between 30% and 50%, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

'--' indicates insufficient sample size to produce reliable estimates.

Table 3: Health Insurance Coverage of Adults in Virginia and the United States, ACS 2009

Total-Adults (a)	Virginia					United States				
	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	% SE	Share of Uninsured	% SE	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	% SE	Share of Uninsured	% SE
<b>Total</b>	756,000	15.9%	0.2%	100.0%	0.0%	38,264,000	20.7%	0.1%	100.0%	0.0%
<b>Age</b>										
19-24~	168,000	25.9%	0.7%	22.2%	0.6%	7,910,000	31.6%	0.1%	20.7%	0.1%
25-34	211,000	21.3%	* 0.6%	27.9%	0.6%	10,894,000	27.2%	0.1%	28.5%	0.1%
35-54	303,000	13.7%	* 0.3%	40.1%	0.7%	15,361,000	18.1%	0.1%	40.1%	0.1%
55-64	74,000	8.3%	* 0.3%	9.8%	0.3%	4,099,000	11.9%	0.1%	10.7%	0.1%
<b>Family Poverty Level (b)</b>										
<100% FPL ~	297,000	42.2%	0.7%	39.7%	0.8%	14,972,000	43.5%	0.1%	39.5%	0.1%
100-137% FPL	93,000	37.2%	* 1.1%	12.5%	0.5%	5,057,000	41.7%	0.2%	13.4%	0.1%
138-200% FPL	122,000	30.7%	* 1.1%	16.3%	0.7%	6,265,000	33.7%	0.2%	16.5%	0.1%
201-300% FPL	124,000	18.6%	* 0.7%	16.6%	0.6%	5,855,000	21.5%	0.1%	15.5%	0.1%
301-400% FPL	51,000	9.1%	* 0.6%	6.8%	0.5%	2,681,000	12.0%	0.1%	7.1%	0.1%
401+% FPL	60,000	2.9%	* 0.2%	8.0%	0.5%	3,048,000	4.5%	0.0%	8.0%	0.1%
<b>Family Work Status (c)</b>										
Two Full-time~	42,000	4.0%	0.3%	5.6%	0.4%	2,108,000	6.1%	0.1%	5.5%	0.1%
One Full-time	315,000	13.1%	* 0.3%	41.7%	0.8%	15,977,000	17.8%	0.1%	41.8%	0.1%
Part-time Only	166,000	32.4%	* 0.8%	21.9%	0.6%	7,803,000	32.9%	0.1%	20.4%	0.1%
Not Working	233,000	29.3%	* 0.6%	30.8%	0.7%	12,376,000	33.7%	0.1%	32.3%	0.1%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>										
Hispanic	134,000	41.3%	* 1.4%	17.7%	0.5%	11,704,000	42.5%	0.2%	30.6%	0.1%
White ~	372,000	11.7%	0.3%	49.1%	0.9%	18,267,000	15.0%	0.1%	47.7%	0.1%
Black or African American	189,000	21.3%	* 0.6%	25.0%	0.7%	5,534,000	25.3%	0.1%	14.5%	0.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	46,000	17.2%	* 1.2%	6.1%	0.4%	1,712,000	18.5%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,000	9.0%	^ 2.9%	0.1%	^ 0.0%	419,000	35.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%
Other/Multiple	14,000	19.1%	* 2.3%	1.9%	0.3%	629,000	22.5%	0.3%	1.6%	0.0%
<b>Gender</b>										
Male ~	413,000	18.0%	0.3%	54.7%	0.6%	21,168,000	23.3%	0.1%	55.3%	0.1%
Female	343,000	14.0%	* 0.3%	45.3%	0.6%	17,097,000	18.2%	0.1%	44.7%	0.1%
<b>Citizenship Status</b>										
Citizen ~	614,000	14.0%	0.2%	81.1%	0.7%	29,353,000	17.6%	0.1%	76.7%	0.1%
Non-Citizen	143,000	39.6%	* 1.2%	18.9%	0.7%	8,911,000	50.3%	0.2%	23.3%	0.1%
<b>Food Stamp Household</b>										
Yes ~	149,000	37.3%	1.1%	19.7%	0.8%	7,395,000	35.3%	0.2%	19.3%	0.1%
No	607,000	14.0%	* 0.2%	80.3%	0.8%	30,869,000	18.9%	0.1%	80.7%	0.1%

Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). ACS estimates reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP (See Lynch, 2010).

Notes: Family poverty level and work status estimates are based on the health insurance unit (e.g., the members of a nuclear family who would be covered under one health insurance policy). Number of uninsured are rounded to the nearest thousands. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

a Adults include all non-elderly, non-institutionalized, civilian individuals 19 - 64 years of age.

b Family poverty level estimates are based on HIU gross income and use the 2009 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

c Family work status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

'~' indicates reference group.

'\*' indicates that the percentage is statistically different from the reference group percentage at the .10 level.

'#' indicates that the state percentage is significantly different from the national percentage at the .10 level.

'^' Estimate should be interpreted with caution: the estimate's sample size is greater than 50 but the relative standard error is between 30% and 50%, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

'--' indicates insufficient sample size to produce reliable estimates.

Table 4: Changes in Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly in Virginia and the United States, ACS 2008 and 2009

	Virginia						United States					
	2008		2009		2008-2009		2008		2009		2008-2009	
	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	Change in #	Change in %	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	Change in #	Change in %
<b>Total-Nonelderly (a)</b>												
<b>Total</b>	850,000	12.8%	889,000	13.2%	39,000 #	0.4%	42,825,000	16.4%	44,960,000	17.1%	2,136,000 #	0.7% *
<b>Age</b>												
0-18	140,000	7.2%	132,000	6.7%	-8,000	-0.5%	7,255,000	9.3%	6,696,000	8.5%	-559,000 #	-0.8% *
19-24	158,000	25.9%	168,000	25.9%	10,000	0.0%	7,458,000	30.3%	7,910,000	31.6%	452,000 #	1.3% *
25-34	190,000	20.0%	211,000	21.3%	21,000 #	1.3%	10,119,000	25.9%	10,894,000	27.2%	776,000 #	1.3% *
35-54	285,000	12.7%	303,000	13.7%	18,000 #	1.0% *	14,290,000	16.7%	15,361,000	18.1%	1,071,000 #	1.4% *
55-64	77,000	8.8%	74,000	8.3%	-4,000	-0.6%	3,703,000	11.1%	4,099,000	11.9%	396,000 #	0.8% *
<b>Family Poverty Level (b)</b>												
<100% FPL	319,000	30.6%	338,000	30.9%	19,000	0.4%	15,933,000	31.3%	17,471,000	31.7%	1,538,000 #	0.4% *
100-137% FPL	102,000	29.0%	112,000	30.2%	9,000	1.2%	5,588,000	31.2%	5,954,000	32.0%	366,000 #	0.8% *
138-200% FPL	132,000	22.0%	144,000	23.9%	12,000	1.9%	7,210,000	25.8%	7,422,000	26.5%	212,000 #	0.7% *
201-300% FPL	144,000	14.4%	152,000	15.4%	8,000	1.0%	6,891,000	16.9%	7,000,000	17.6%	109,000 #	0.8% *
301-400% FPL	63,000	7.9%	61,000	7.7%	-2,000	-0.2%	3,085,000	9.6%	3,141,000	10.0%	55,000	0.4% *
401+% FPL	76,000	2.8%	73,000	2.6%	-3,000	-0.1%	3,699,000	4.2%	3,535,000	4.0%	-165,000 #	-0.1% *
<b>Family Work Status (c)</b>												
Two Full-time	61,000	3.8%	58,000	3.8%	-3,000	0.0%	3,497,000	6.3%	2,890,000	5.7%	-607,000 #	-0.7% *
One Full-time	414,000	11.9%	384,000	11.2%	-30,000 #	-0.7% *	20,863,000	15.5%	19,378,000	14.9%	-1,485,000 #	-0.6% *
Part-time Only	171,000	22.6%	201,000	23.7%	30,000 #	1.1%	8,128,000	22.8%	9,590,000	23.3%	1,461,000 #	0.5% *
Not Working	188,000	27.9%	233,000	29.3%	45,000 #	1.4%	9,621,000	30.7%	12,449,000	33.6%	2,828,000 #	2.9% *
Child Not Living with Parents	16,000	14.1%	12,000	10.0%	-4,000	-4.1% *	714,000	16.3%	654,000	14.9%	-60,000 #	-1.4% *
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
Hispanic	162,000	32.5%	175,000	33.2%	14,000	0.7%	13,827,000	31.7%	14,440,000	32.1%	613,000 #	0.4% *
White	414,000	9.6%	420,000	9.7%	6,000	0.1%	19,823,000	11.9%	20,808,000	12.6%	985,000 #	0.6% *
Black or African American	206,000	15.8%	216,000	16.6%	11,000	0.8%	5,955,000	18.4%	6,381,000	19.5%	426,000 #	1.1% *
Asian/Pacific Islander	50,000	14.7%	58,000	15.9%	7,000	1.2%	1,855,000	15.1%	1,980,000	15.7%	125,000 #	0.6% *
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2,000	16.3%	1,000	6.3% ^	-1,000 #	-10.0% *	564,000	31.5%	538,000	30.5%	-26,000 #	-1.0%
Other/Multiple	16,000	11.0%	18,000	10.8%	2,000	-0.2%	801,000	14.6%	814,000	14.1%	13,000	-0.4%
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	448,000	13.8%	482,000	14.6%	34,000 #	0.8% *	23,140,000	17.8%	24,633,000	18.8%	1,493,000 #	1.0% *
Female	402,000	11.9%	407,000	11.9%	5,000	0.0%	19,684,000	15.0%	20,327,000	15.4%	642,000 #	0.4% *
<b>Citizenship Status</b>												
Citizen	687,000	11.1%	726,000	11.5%	39,000 #	0.4%	33,312,000	13.8%	35,112,000	14.4%	1,800,000 #	0.6% *
Non-Citizen	163,000	40.4%	163,000	39.2%	0	-1.2%	9,513,000	47.1%	9,848,000	48.9%	335,000 #	1.8% *
<b>Food Stamp Household</b>												
Yes	125,000	22.2%	163,000	23.7%	38,000 #	1.5%	6,390,000	21.1%	8,397,000	22.7%	2,007,000 #	1.5% *
No	725,000	12.0%	726,000	12.0%	1,000	0.0%	36,435,000	15.8%	36,564,000	16.1%	129,000	0.4% *

Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). ACS estimates reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP (See Lynch, 2010).

Notes: Family poverty level and work status estimates are based on the health insurance unit (e.g., the members of a nuclear family who would be covered under one health insurance policy). Number of uninsured are rounded to the nearest thousands. Changes in number and percent of uninsured are calculated before rounding, and so may not appear to sum to the estimates given.

a Nonelderly include all non-institutionalized, civilian individuals less than 65 years of age.

b Family poverty level estimates are based on HIU gross income and use the 2009 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

c Family work status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

'#' indicates that change in number of people is statistically significantly at the .10 level.

'\*' indicates that change in percent of people is statistically significant at the .10 level.

'^' Estimate should be interpreted with caution: the estimate's sample size is greater than 50 but the relative standard error is between 30% and 50%, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

'-' indicates insufficient sample size to produce reliable estimates.

Table 5: Changes in Health Insurance Coverage of Children in Virginia and the United States, ACS 2008 and 2009

	Virginia						United States					
	2008		2009		2008-2009		2008		2009		2008-2009	
	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	Change in #	Change in %	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	Change in #	Change in %
<b>Total-Children (a)</b>												
<b>Total</b>	140,000	7.2%	132,000	6.7%	-8,000	-0.5%	7,255,000	9.3%	6,696,000	8.5%	-559,000 #	-0.8% *
<b>Age</b>												
<1	3,000	3.1%	4,000	3.6%	1,000	0.5%	232,000	5.6%	185,000	4.6%	-47,000 #	-1.1% *
1-5	27,000	5.2%	33,000	6.2%	6,000 #	1.0% *	1,631,000	7.9%	1,443,000	6.8%	-187,000 #	-1.1% *
6-12	49,000	7.1%	41,000	5.9%	-7,000 #	-1.3% *	2,487,000	8.9%	2,268,000	8.0%	-218,000 #	-0.9% *
13-18	61,000	9.6%	55,000	8.5%	-7,000	-1.1% *	2,906,000	11.3%	2,799,000	11.0%	-107,000 #	-0.3% *
<b>Family Poverty Level (b)</b>												
<100% FPL	54,000	13.8%	41,000	10.5%	-14,000 #	-3.3% *	2,687,000	13.9%	2,499,000	12.1%	-187,000 #	-1.8% *
100-137% FPL	14,000	11.2%	18,000	15.3%	5,000	4.2%	986,000	15.7%	897,000	13.9%	-89,000 #	-1.8% *
138-200% FPL	24,000	12.2%	22,000	10.6%	-2,000	-1.6%	1,269,000	13.3%	1,157,000	12.2%	-112,000 #	-1.1% *
201-300% FPL	28,000	8.6%	28,000	8.8%	0	0.2%	1,221,000	9.4%	1,145,000	9.2%	-76,000 #	-0.3%
301-400% FPL	10,000	4.1%	10,000	4.2%	0	0.1%	502,000	5.4%	460,000	5.1%	-42,000 #	-0.3%
401+% FPL	11,000	1.6%	12,000	1.9%	2,000	0.2%	537,000	2.6%	486,000	2.4%	-51,000 #	-0.2% *
<b>Family Work Status (c)</b>												
Two Full-time	17,000	3.5%	16,000	3.4%	-1,000	-0.1%	1,025,000	5.7%	782,000	4.8%	-243,000 #	-1.0% *
One Full-time	76,000	7.3%	68,000	6.6%	-7,000	-0.7%	3,847,000	9.2%	3,400,000	8.4%	-447,000 #	-0.8% *
Part-time Only	31,000	10.5%	35,000	10.5%	5,000	-0.1%	1,618,000	11.3%	1,787,000	10.3%	169,000 #	-1.0% *
Not Working	1,000	11.9% ^	--	--	--	--	51,000	18.7%	73,000	21.8%	22,000 #	3.1% *
Child Not Living with Parents	16,000	14.1%	12,000	10.0%	-4,000	-4.1% *	714,000	16.3%	654,000	14.9%	-60,000 #	-1.4% *
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
Hispanic	35,000	19.1%	41,000	20.2%	6,000	1.1%	2,921,000	17.4%	2,736,000	15.6%	-185,000 #	-1.8% *
White	61,000	5.2%	49,000	4.2%	-12,000 #	-1.0% *	2,761,000	6.3%	2,541,000	5.8%	-220,000 #	-0.4% *
Black or African American	30,000	7.3%	27,000	6.4%	-4,000	-0.8%	959,000	8.8%	848,000	7.8%	-112,000 #	-1.0% *
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,000	9.3%	12,000	12.2%	3,000	3.0%	283,000	8.9%	269,000	8.1%	-15,000	-0.8% *
American Indian/Alaskan Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	137,000	23.4%	118,000	20.5%	-19,000 #	-2.9% *
Other/Multiple	4,000	5.6%	4,000	4.2%	-1,000	-1.3%	194,000	6.9%	185,000	6.2%	-9,000	-0.6% *
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	71,000	7.1%	69,000	6.8%	-3,000	-0.4%	3,725,000	9.3%	3,466,000	8.6%	-259,000 #	-0.7% *
Female	69,000	7.3%	64,000	6.6%	-5,000	-0.7%	3,530,000	9.2%	3,230,000	8.4%	-300,000 #	-0.8% *
<b>Citizenship Status</b>												
Citizen	125,000	6.6%	112,000	5.8%	-13,000 #	-0.7% *	6,279,000	8.3%	5,759,000	7.5%	-520,000 #	-0.7% *
Non-Citizen	15,000	35.2%	20,000	36.9%	5,000 #	1.7%	976,000	39.4%	937,000	38.5%	-40,000 #	-0.9%
<b>Food Stamp Household</b>												
Yes	11,000	4.5%	14,000	4.9%	3,000	0.3%	884,000	6.6%	1,002,000	6.2%	118,000 #	-0.4% *
No	129,000	7.6%	118,000	7.0%	-10,000	-0.6%	6,371,000	9.8%	5,694,000	9.1%	-677,000 #	-0.7% *

Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). ACS estimates reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP (See Lynch, 2010).

Notes: Family poverty level and work status estimates are based on the health insurance unit (e.g., the members of a nuclear family who would be covered under one health insurance policy).

Number of uninsured are rounded to the nearest thousands. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

a Children include all non-institutionalized, civilian individuals less than 19 years of age.

b Family poverty level estimates are based on HIU gross income and use the 2009 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

c Family work status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

'#' indicates that change in number of people is statistically significantly at the .10 level.

'\*' indicates that change in percent of people is statistically significant at the .10 level.

'^' Estimate should be interpreted with caution: the estimate's sample size is greater than 50 but the relative standard error is between 30% and 50%, making the estimate potentially unreliable

'--' indicates insufficient sample size to produce reliable estimates.

Table 6: Changes in Health Insurance Coverage of Adults in Virginia and the United States, ACS 2008 and 2009

	Virginia						United States					
	2008		2009		2008-2009		2008		2009		2008-2009	
	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	Change in #	Change in %	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	Change in #	Change in %
<b>Total-Adults (a)</b>												
<b>Total</b>	710,000	15.2%	756,000	15.9%	47,000 #	0.7% *	35,569,000	19.4%	38,264,000	20.7%	2,695,000 #	1.3% *
<b>Age</b>												
19-24	158,000	25.9%	168,000	25.9%	10,000	0.0%	7,458,000	30.3%	7,910,000	31.6%	452,000 #	1.3% *
25-34	190,000	20.0%	211,000	21.3%	21,000 #	1.3%	10,119,000	25.9%	10,894,000	27.2%	776,000 #	1.3% *
35-54	285,000	12.7%	303,000	13.7%	18,000 #	1.0% *	14,290,000	16.7%	15,361,000	18.1%	1,071,000 #	1.4% *
55-64	77,000	8.8%	74,000	8.3%	-4,000	-0.6%	3,703,000	11.1%	4,099,000	11.9%	396,000 #	0.8% *
<b>Family Poverty Level (b)</b>												
<100% FPL	264,000	40.7%	297,000	42.2%	33,000 #	1.5%	13,247,000	41.8%	14,972,000	43.5%	1,725,000 #	1.7% *
100-137% FPL	89,000	38.4%	93,000	37.2%	5,000	-1.2%	4,602,000	39.7%	5,057,000	41.7%	455,000 #	2.0% *
138-200% FPL	108,000	26.6%	122,000	30.7%	14,000 #	4.1% *	5,941,000	32.3%	6,265,000	33.7%	324,000 #	1.5% *
201-300% FPL	116,000	17.2%	124,000	18.6%	8,000	1.4%	5,670,000	20.3%	5,855,000	21.5%	186,000 #	1.2% *
301-400% FPL	53,000	9.4%	51,000	9.1%	-2,000	-0.3%	2,583,000	11.3%	2,681,000	12.0%	98,000 #	0.7% *
401+% FPL	65,000	3.1%	60,000	2.9%	-5,000	-0.3%	3,162,000	4.6%	3,048,000	4.5%	-113,000 #	-0.1% *
<b>Family Work Status (c)</b>												
Two Full-time	44,000	4.0%	42,000	4.0%	-2,000	0.1%	2,472,000	6.6%	2,108,000	6.1%	-365,000 #	-0.5% *
One Full-time	338,000	13.9%	315,000	13.1%	-23,000 #	-0.7% *	17,016,000	18.2%	15,977,000	17.8%	-1,039,000 #	-0.4% *
Part-time Only	140,000	30.1%	166,000	32.4%	26,000 #	2.3% *	6,510,000	30.5%	7,803,000	32.9%	1,293,000 #	2.4% *
Not Working	187,000	28.0%	233,000	29.3%	45,000 #	1.4%	9,571,000	30.9%	12,376,000	33.7%	2,806,000 #	2.9% *
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
Hispanic	126,000	40.5%	134,000	41.3%	8,000	0.9%	10,906,000	40.7%	11,704,000	42.5%	798,000 #	1.8% *
White	354,000	11.2%	372,000	11.7%	18,000	0.5%	17,062,000	14.0%	18,267,000	15.0%	1,205,000 #	1.0% *
Black or African American	175,000	19.8%	189,000	21.3%	14,000	1.5%	4,996,000	23.2%	5,534,000	25.3%	538,000 #	2.1% *
Asian/Pacific Islander	42,000	16.6%	46,000	17.2%	4,000	0.6%	1,572,000	17.3%	1,712,000	18.5%	140,000 #	1.1% *
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2,000	18.0%	1,000	9.0% ^	-1,000	-9.0% *	427,000	35.5%	419,000	35.4%	-7,000	-0.1%
Other/Multiple	11,000	18.2%	14,000	19.1%	3,000	0.8%	607,000	22.6%	629,000	22.5%	22,000	-0.2%
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	376,000	16.8%	413,000	18.0%	37,000 #	1.3% *	19,415,000	21.6%	21,168,000	23.3%	1,753,000 #	1.7% *
Female	333,000	13.7%	343,000	14.0%	10,000	0.2%	16,154,000	17.4%	17,097,000	18.2%	942,000 #	0.9% *
<b>Citizenship Status</b>												
Citizen	562,000	13.0%	614,000	14.0%	52,000 #	1.0% *	27,033,000	16.4%	29,353,000	17.6%	2,320,000 #	1.2% *
Non-Citizen	148,000	41.0%	143,000	39.6%	-5,000	-1.4%	8,537,000	48.2%	8,911,000	50.3%	375,000 #	2.1% *
<b>Food Stamp Household</b>												
Yes	114,000	36.3%	149,000	37.3%	35,000 #	0.9%	5,506,000	32.6%	7,395,000	35.3%	1,888,000 #	2.7% *
No	596,000	13.7%	607,000	14.0%	11,000	0.3%	30,063,000	18.1%	30,869,000	18.9%	806,000 #	0.8% *

Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). Estimates reflect an adjustment for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP on the ACS (See Lynch, 2010)

Notes: Family poverty level and work status estimates are based on the health insurance unit (e.g., the members of a nuclear family who would be covered under one health insurance policy).

Number of uninsured are rounded to the nearest thousands. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

a Adults include all non-elderly, non-institutionalized, civilian individuals 19 - 64 years of age.

b Family poverty level estimates are based on HIU gross income and use the 2009 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

c Family work status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.

'#' indicates that change in number of people is statistically significantly at the .10 level.

'\*' indicates that change in percent of people is statistically significant at the .10 level.

^ Estimate should be interpreted with caution: the estimate's sample size is greater than 50 but the relative standard error is between 30% and 50%, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

'-' indicates insufficient sample size to produce reliable estimates.



Table 7: Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly in Virginia, Comparison of the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS), 2009

	Virginia											
	ACS						CPS					
	Total	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	% SE	Share of Uninsured	% SE	Total	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	% SE	Share of Uninsured	% SE
<b>Total-Nonelderly (a)</b>												
<b>Total</b>	6,726,000	889,000	13.2%	0.2%	100.0%	0.0%	6,857,000	1,008,000	14.7%	0.7%	100.0%	0.0%
<b>Age</b>												
0-18	1,978,000	132,000	6.7%	0.3%	14.9%	0.5%	2,027,000	148,000	7.3%	1.0%	14.7%	1.3%
19-24	648,000	168,000	25.9%	0.7%	18.9%	0.5%	597,000	133,000	22.3%	2.9%	13.2%	2.3%
25-34	990,000	211,000	21.3%	0.6%	23.7%	0.5%	1,090,000	279,000	25.6%	2.2%	27.7%	2.3%
35-54	2,216,000	303,000	13.7%	0.3%	34.1%	0.6%	2,249,000	360,000	16.0%	1.3%	35.7%	1.7%
55-64	894,000	74,000	8.3%	0.3%	8.3%	0.3%	895,000	87,000	9.7%	1.7%	8.6%	1.6%
<b>Family Poverty Level (b)</b>												
<138% FPL	1,463,000	450,000	30.7%	0.5%	51.1%	0.9%	1,420,000	452,000	31.8%	3.0%	44.9%	3.2%
138-250% FPL	1,086,000	223,000	20.5%	0.6%	25.4%	0.8%	1,179,000	297,000	25.2%	2.1%	29.5%	2.2%
251-400% FPL	1,302,000	134,000	10.3%	0.4%	15.3%	0.6%	1,310,000	147,000	11.2%	1.5%	14.6%	1.7%
401+% FPL	2,753,000	73,000	2.6%	0.2%	8.3%	0.5%	2,948,000	112,000	3.8%	0.6%	11.1%	1.0%
<b>Family Work Status (c)</b>												
Full-Time	4,959,000	442,000	8.9%	0.2%	49.8%	0.8%	5,648,000	657,000	11.6%	0.7%	65.2%	1.1%
Part-Time	851,000	201,000	23.7%	0.6%	22.7%	0.7%	421,000	148,000	35.2%	3.9%	14.7%	2.9%
Not Employed	798,000	233,000	29.3%	0.6%	26.3%	0.6%	788,000	202,000	25.7%	2.6%	20.1%	2.4%
Child Not Living with Parents (d)	119,000	12,000	10.0%	1.0%	1.3%	0.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
Hispanic	529,000	175,000	33.2%	1.2%	19.7%	0.7%	457,000	149,000	32.7%	4.5%	14.8%	3.4%
White	4,347,000	420,000	9.7%	0.2%	47.3%	0.9%	4,523,000	536,000	11.9%	0.8%	53.2%	1.3%
Black or African American	1,304,983	216,162	16.6%	0.5%	24.3%	0.7%	1,359,900	229,493	16.9%	2.1%	22.8%	2.3%
Other/Multiple	545,716	76,766	14.1%	0.8%	8.6%	0.5%	517,096	92,441	17.9%	3.4%	9.2%	2.6%
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	3,304,000	482,000	14.6%	0.3%	54.2%	0.6%	3,392,000	559,000	16.5%	1.1%	55.5%	1.4%
Female	3,423,000	407,000	11.9%	0.2%	45.8%	0.6%	3,465,000	448,000	12.9%	1.0%	44.5%	1.4%
<b>Citizenship Status</b>												
Citizen	6,312,000	726,000	11.5%	0.2%	81.7%	0.7%	6,447,000	843,000	13.1%	0.7%	83.7%	0.8%
Non-Citizen	415,000	163,000	39.2%	1.3%	18.3%	0.7%	410,000	164,000	40.1%	4.7%	16.3%	3.5%
<b>Food Stamp Household</b>												
Yes	687,000	163,000	23.7%	0.8%	18.3%	0.7%	541,000	129,000	23.9%	3.1%	12.8%	2.4%
No	6,039,000	726,000	12.0%	0.2%	81.7%	0.7%	6,316,000	878,000	13.9%	0.7%	87.2%	0.7%

Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS); and the 2010 Annual Social and Economic supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). ACS estimates reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP (See Lynch, 2010). CPS estimates do not reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP.

Notes: Income and employment estimates are based on the health insurance unit (e.g., the members of a nuclear family who would be covered under one private health insurance policy). Number of uninsured are rounded to the nearest thousands. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

a Nonelderly include all non-institutionalized, civilian individuals less than 65 years of age.

b Family poverty level estimates are based on HIU gross income and use the 2009 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

c Family work status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit. Inconsistencies between CPS and ACS estimates by employment status may be partially explained by differences between the two surveys in the employment questions asked and their respective definitions of "full-time" and "part-time" workers.

d Children who do not live with their parents are categorized separately in the ACS methodology, but according to their own work status in the CPS methodology.

'\*' indicates that the ACS percentage is significantly different from the CPS percentage at the .10 level.

'^' Estimate should be interpreted with caution: the estimate's sample size is greater than 50 but the relative standard error is between 30% and 50%, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

'--' indicates insufficient sample size to produce reliable estimates.

**Table 8: Health Insurance Coverage by Head/Spouse Family Firm Size in Virginia, CPS 2008-2009**

Head/Spouse Family Firm Size (a)	Virginia						United States					
	Total	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	% SE	Share of Uninsured	% SE	Total	# of Uninsured	% Uninsured	% SE	Share of Uninsured	% SE
<b>Nonelderly-Total (b)</b>												
Non-working	728,000	189,000	26.0%	2.2%	19.4%	2.0%	34,695,000	10,094,000	29.1%	0.3%	21.1%	0.3%
500+	3,709,000	274,000	7.4%	0.6%	28.1%	1.0%	122,508,000	11,358,000	9.3%	0.1%	23.7%	0.2%
100-499	720,000	62,000	8.6%	1.4%	6.4%	1.2%	29,226,000	4,034,000	13.8%	0.3%	8.4%	0.2%
10-99	946,000	202,000	21.3%	1.8%	20.7%	1.8%	42,420,000	10,138,000	23.9%	0.3%	21.2%	0.3%
Fewer than 10	448,000	155,000	34.7%	3.1%	15.9%	2.4%	20,802,000	7,522,000	36.2%	0.4%	15.7%	0.3%
Self-employed	291,000	93,000	31.8%	3.7%	9.5%	2.3%	15,028,000	4,700,000	31.3%	0.5%	9.8%	0.3%
<b>Children-Total</b>												
Non-working	233,000	43,000	18.6%	3.5%	28.8%	4.1%	10,296,000	1,898,000	18.4%	0.5%	23.2%	0.5%
500+	1,110,000	38,000	3.4%	0.7%	25.3%	1.7%	36,838,000	1,940,000	5.3%	0.2%	23.7%	0.3%
100-499	217,000	10,000	4.8%	2.0%	6.9%	2.4%	8,865,000	723,000	8.2%	0.4%	8.8%	0.4%
10-99	228,000	18,000	7.9%	2.4%	12.0%	2.9%	12,444,000	1,546,000	12.4%	0.4%	18.9%	0.5%
Fewer than 10	123,000	21,000	16.8%	4.5%	13.7%	4.1%	6,000,000	1,142,000	19.0%	0.7%	14.0%	0.6%
Self-employed	93,000	20,000	21.7%	5.9%	13.4%	4.8%	4,557,000	932,000	20.5%	0.8%	11.4%	0.6%
<b>Adults-Total</b>												
Non-working	496,000	146,000	29.4%	2.8%	17.7%	2.3%	24,399,000	8,197,000	33.6%	0.4%	20.7%	0.3%
500+	2,599,000	235,000	9.1%	0.8%	28.6%	1.2%	85,671,000	9,417,000	11.0%	0.1%	23.7%	0.2%
100-499	503,000	52,000	10.3%	1.8%	6.3%	1.5%	20,362,000	3,311,000	16.3%	0.3%	8.3%	0.3%
10-99	718,000	183,000	25.6%	2.2%	22.3%	2.1%	29,976,000	8,592,000	28.7%	0.3%	21.7%	0.3%
Fewer than 10	325,000	135,000	41.5%	3.7%	16.4%	2.8%	14,802,000	6,380,000	43.1%	0.5%	16.1%	0.4%
Self-employed	198,000	72,000	36.5%	4.7%	8.8%	2.7%	10,471,000	3,768,000	36.0%	0.6%	9.5%	0.4%

Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2009 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). CPS estimates do not reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP.

Notes: Family firm size estimates are based on the health insurance unit (e.g., the members of a nuclear family who would be covered under one private health insurance policy).

Number of uninsured are rounded to the nearest thousands. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

b Nonelderly includes all non-institutionalized, civilian individuals less than 65 years of age. Adults are the subset of this population 19 years of age and up, and children are 18 years of age and below.

'^' Estimate should be interpreted with caution: the estimate's sample size is greater than 50 but the relative standard error is between 30% and 50%, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

'--' indicates insufficient sample size to produce reliable estimates.

## ***Appendix 1***

### ***Figures and Slides***

# Profile of Virginia's Uninsured 2010

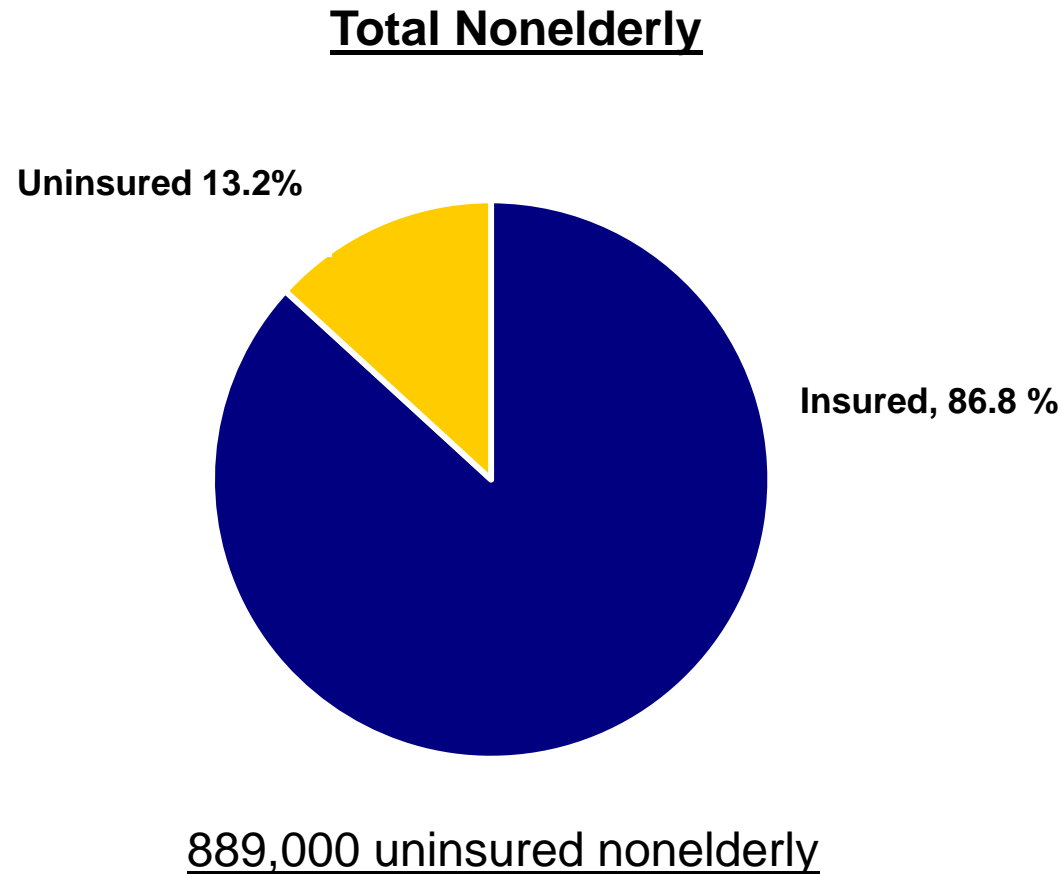


Prepared by  
The Urban Institute  
For  
The Virginia Health Care Foundation

## Data Sources

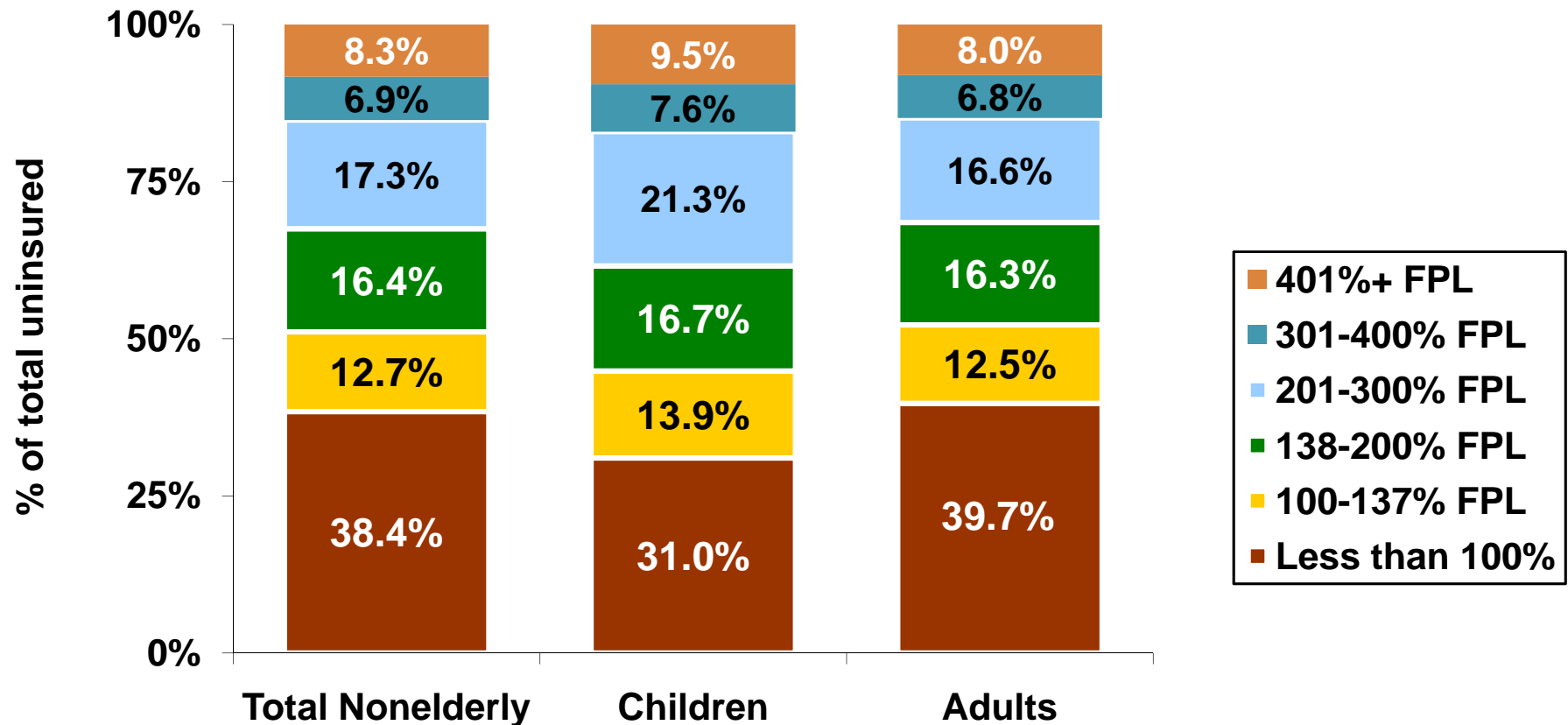
- 2009 American Community Survey (ACS)
- 2009 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS)

**Figure 1**  
**Almost 1 million Virginians were uninsured in 2009**



*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

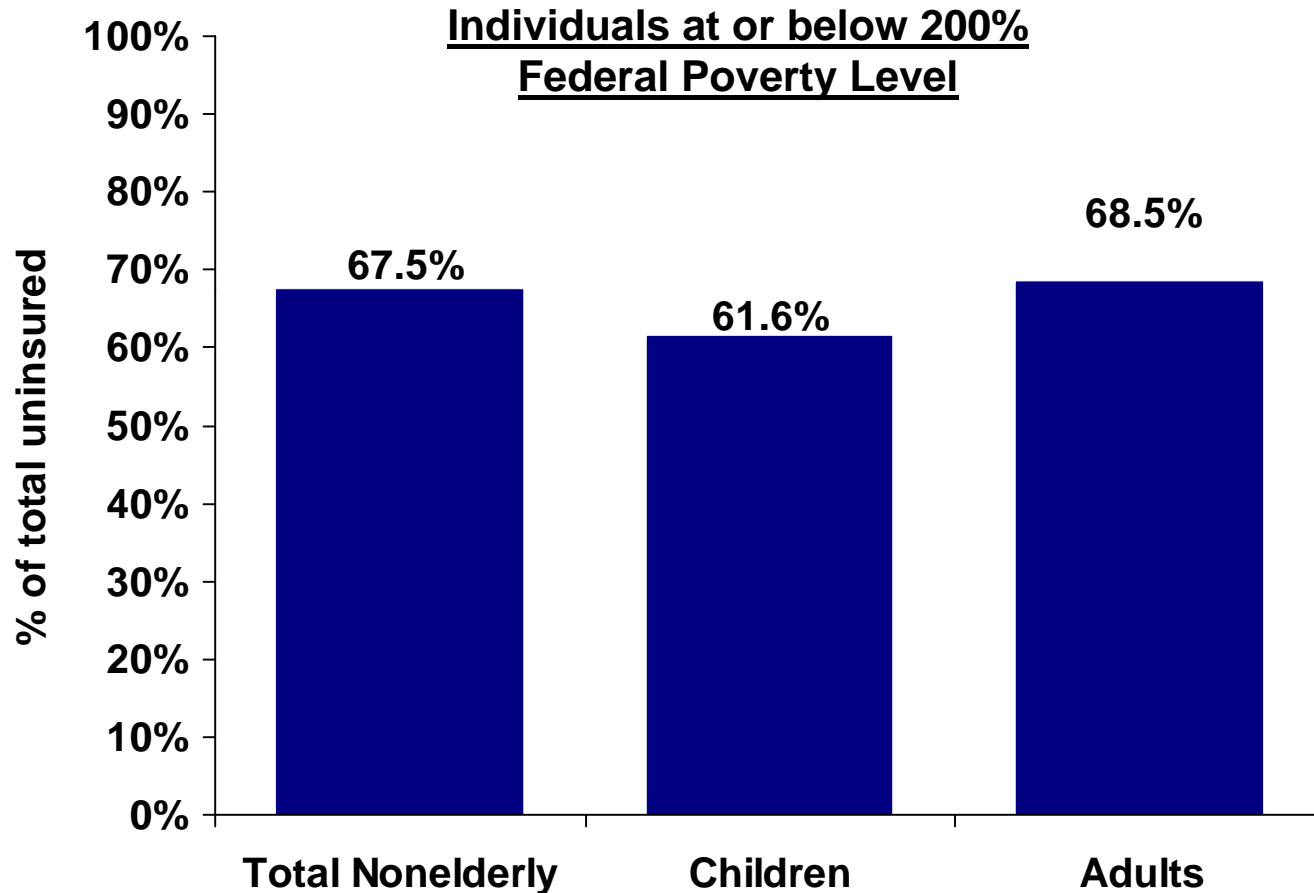
**Figure 2**  
**More than one third of all uninsured Virginians live below the poverty level**



*Notes: Family poverty level estimates are based on health insurance unit gross income and use the 2009 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

**Figure 3**  
**Most Virginians who are uninsured live in  
low-income families**



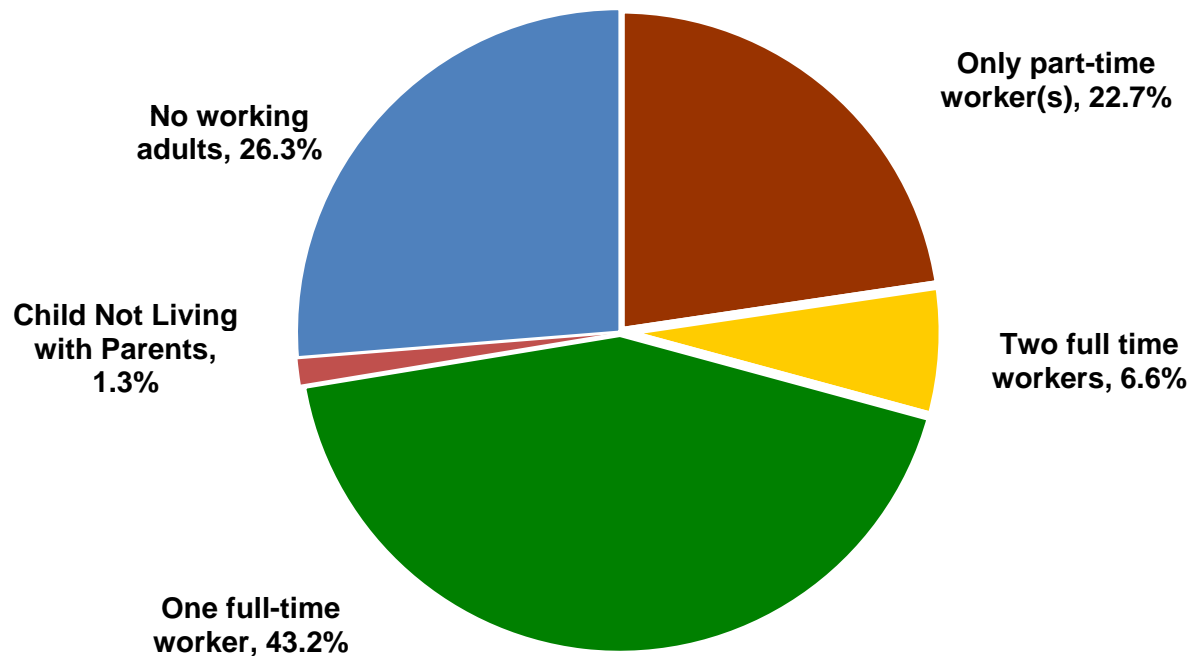
*Notes: Family poverty level estimates are based on health insurance unit gross income and use the 2009 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*



**Figure 4**  
**Approximately half of uninsured Virginians live in families with at least one full-time worker**

**Share of Nonelderly Uninsured**

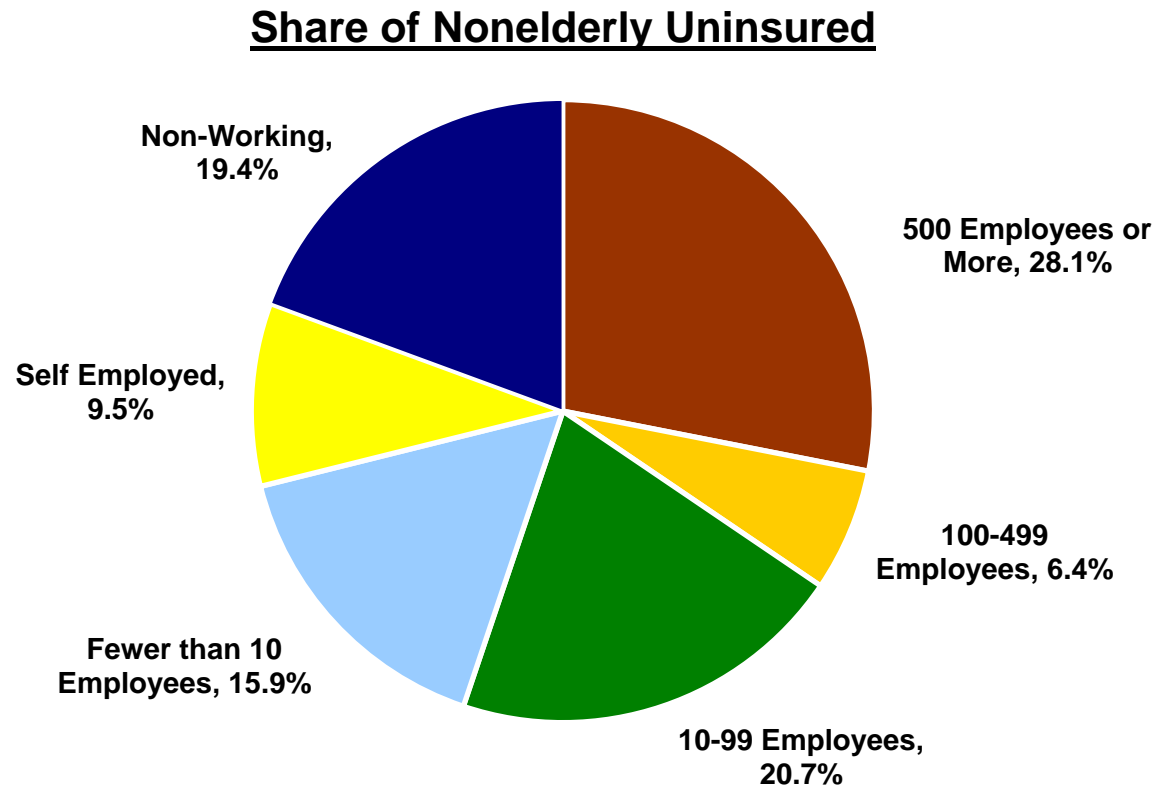


*Notes: Family work status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

**Figure 5**

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

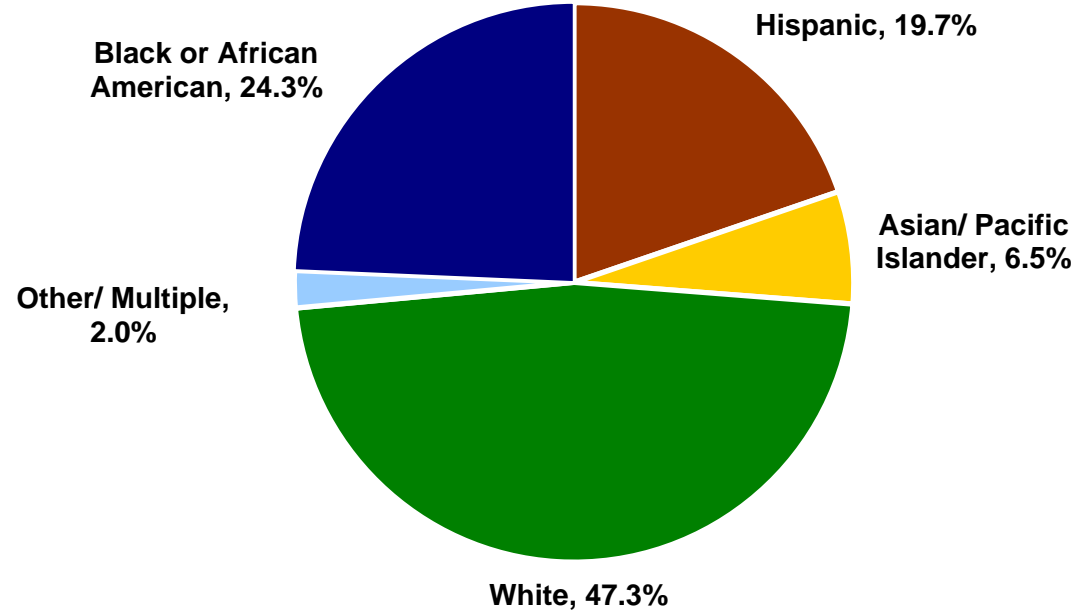


*Notes: Family Firm Size is based on the largest firm size of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), April 2011*

**Figure 6**  
**Just under half of the uninsured in Virginia**  
**are white, non-Hispanic**

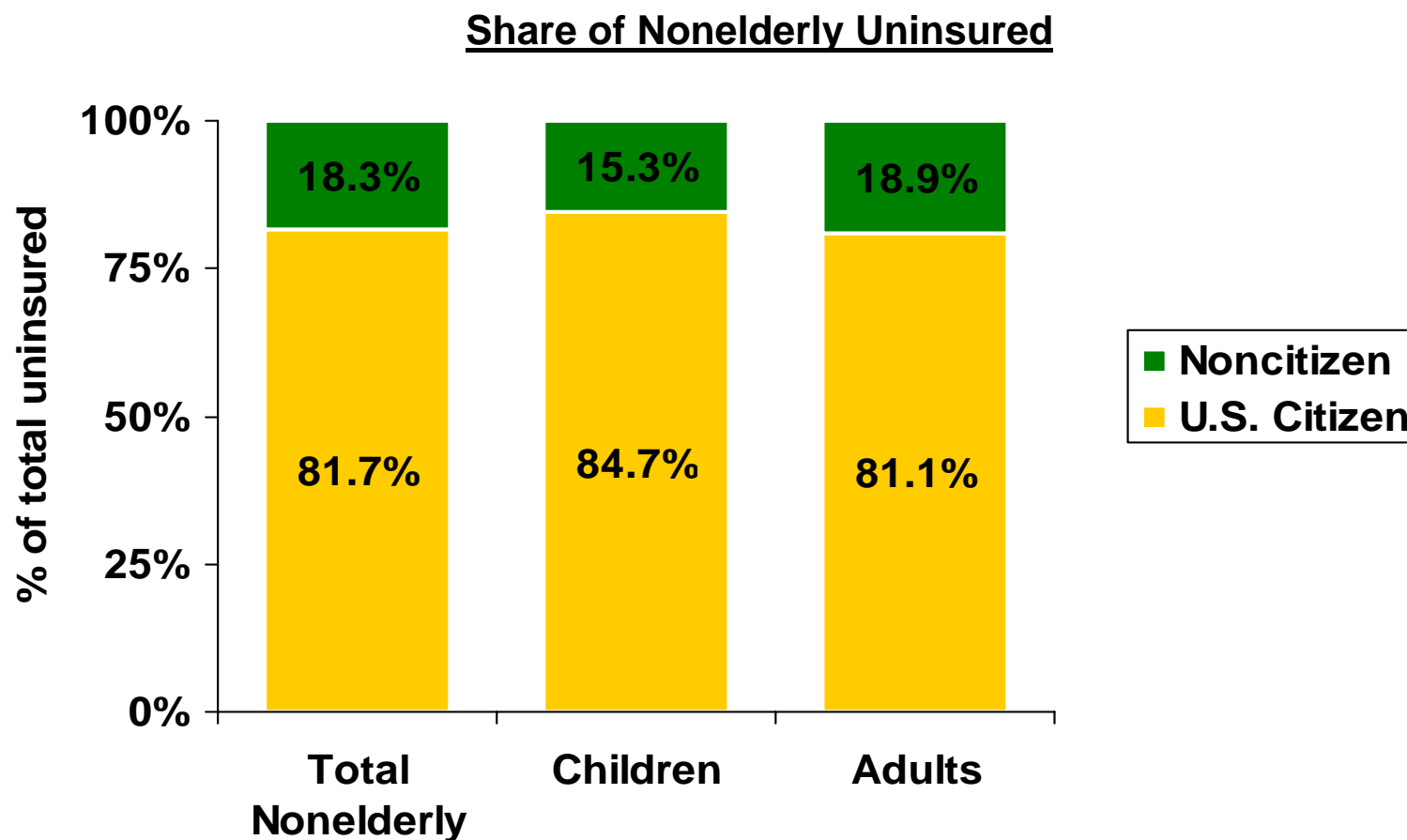
**Share of Nonelderly Uninsured**



*Notes: Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding. American Indians and Alaskan Natives constitute approximately 0.1% of the uninsured, but are not included here as this estimate is small and potentially unreliable.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

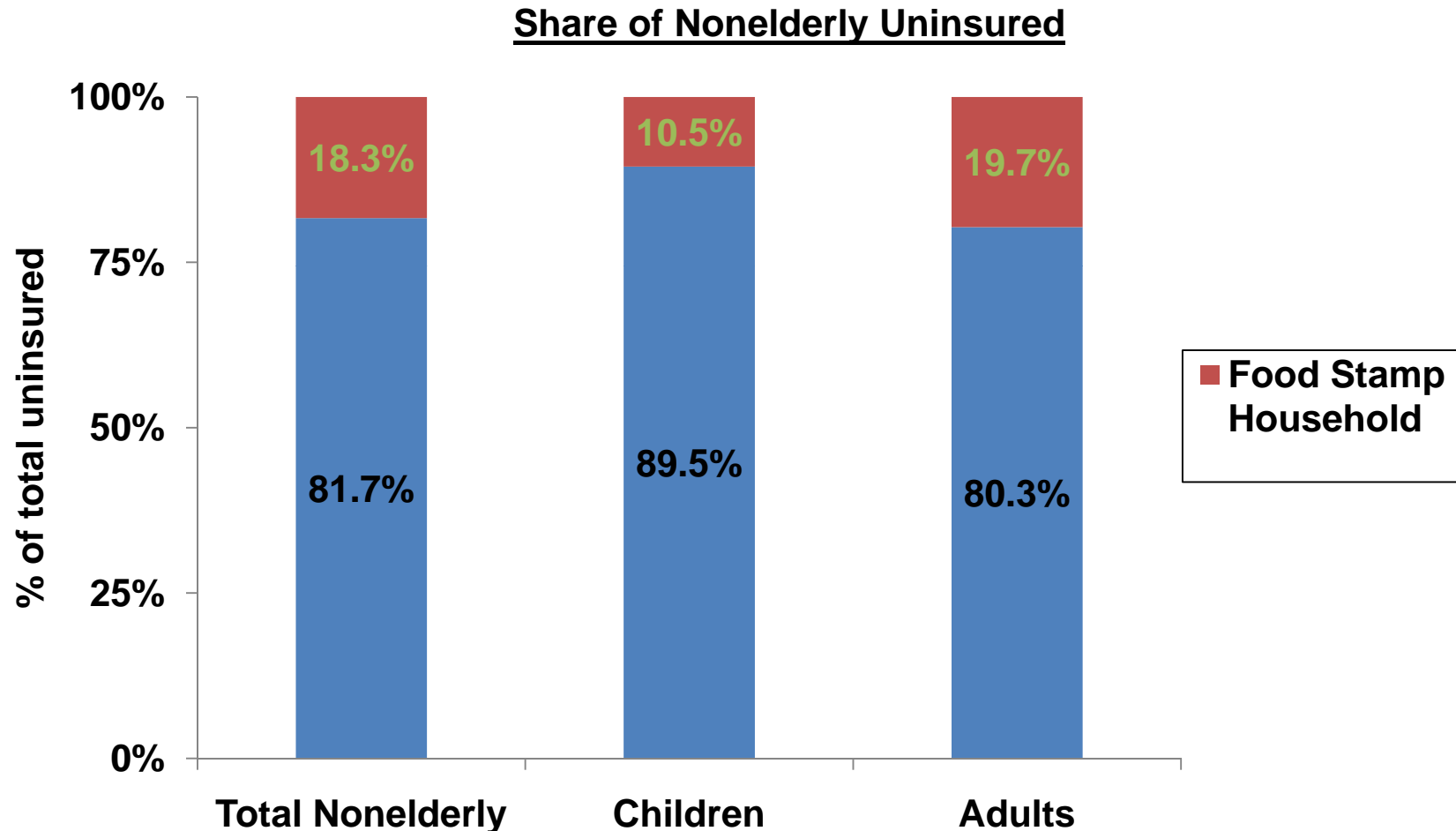
**Figure 7**  
**The vast majority of the uninsured in Virginia**  
**are U.S. citizens**



*Notes: Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

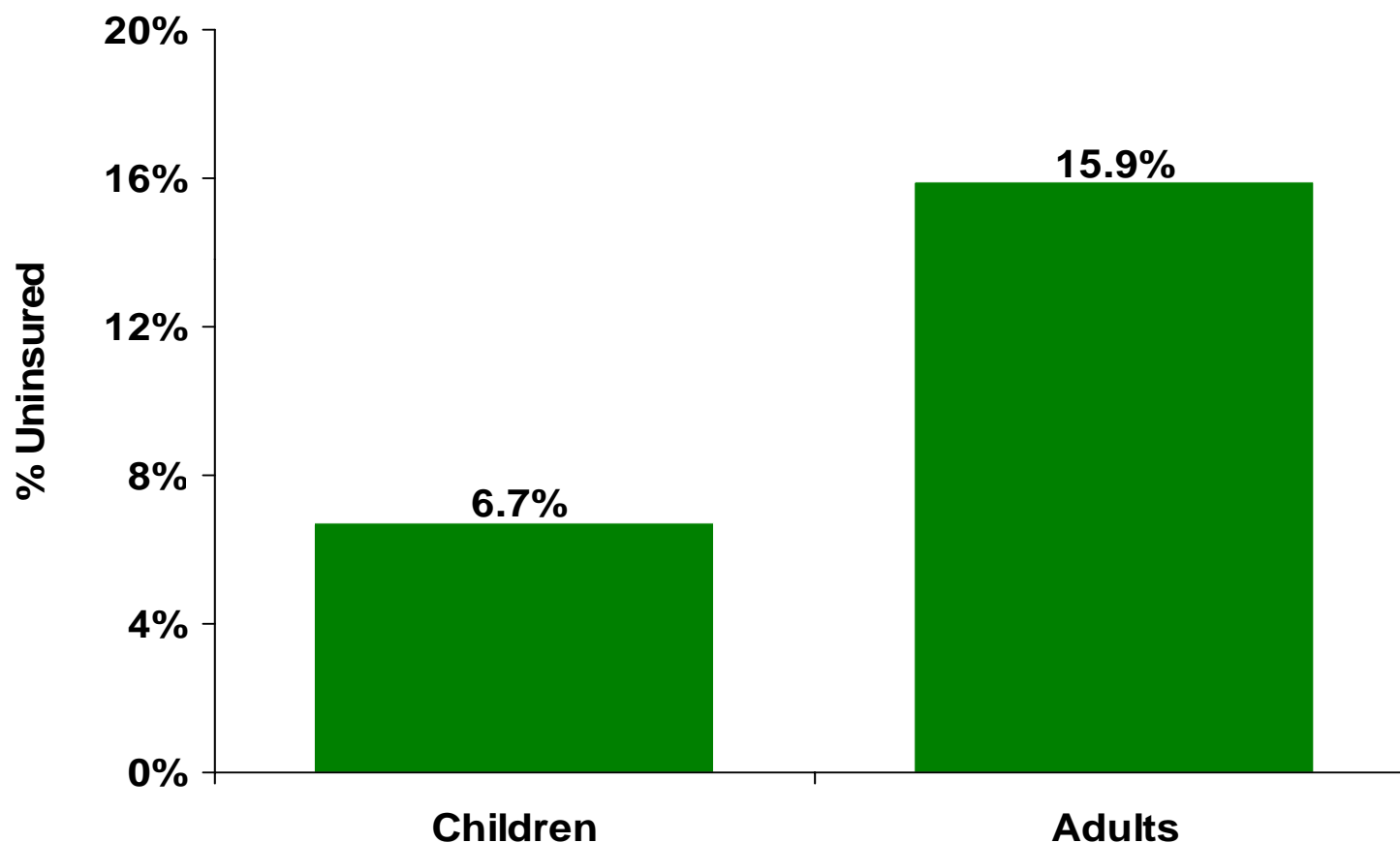
**Figure 8**  
**Most of the uninsured in Virginia live in households that do not receive Food Stamps**



*Notes: Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.*

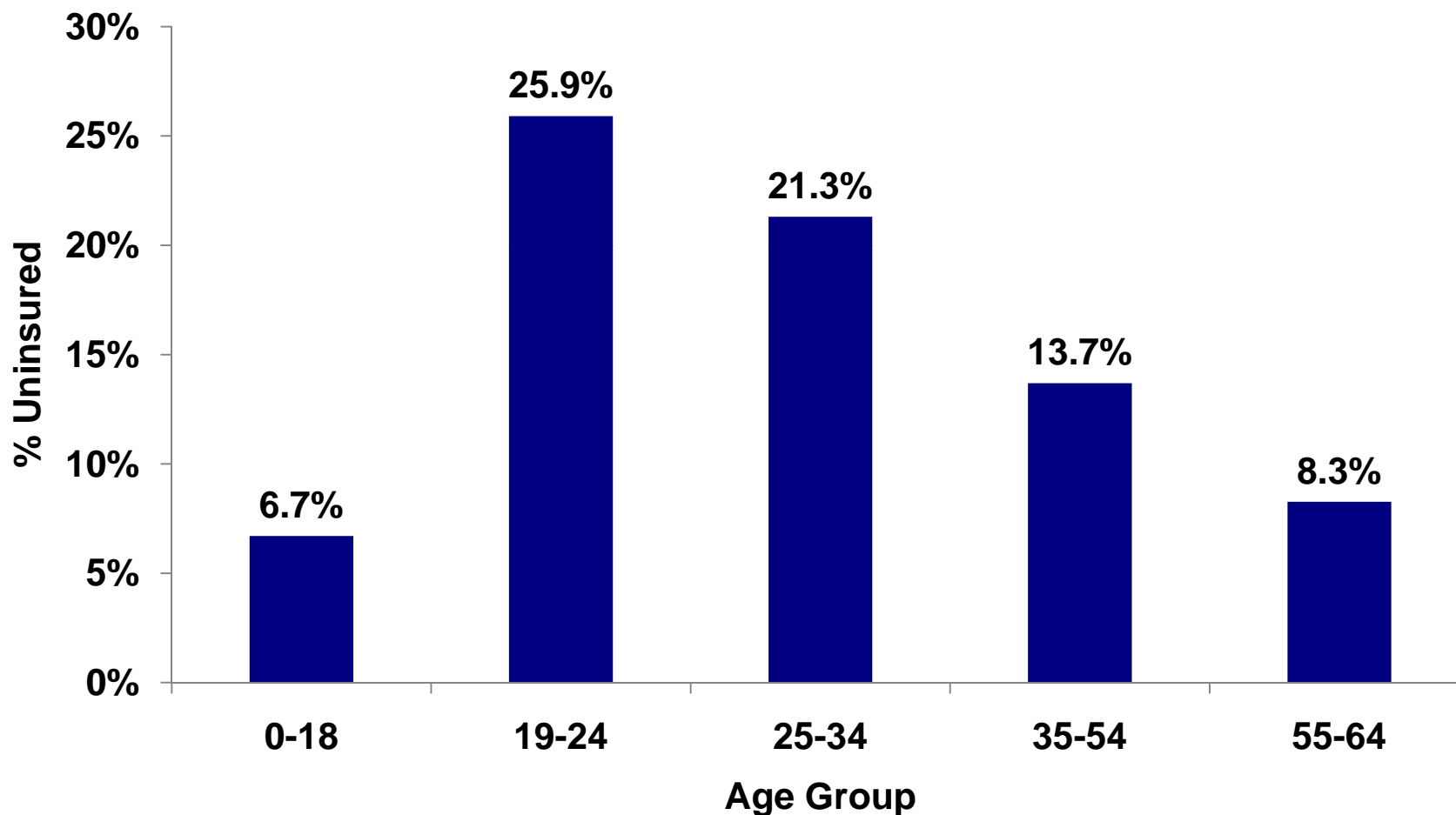
*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

**Figure 9**  
**Adults are 2.4 times more likely to be uninsured than children in Virginia**



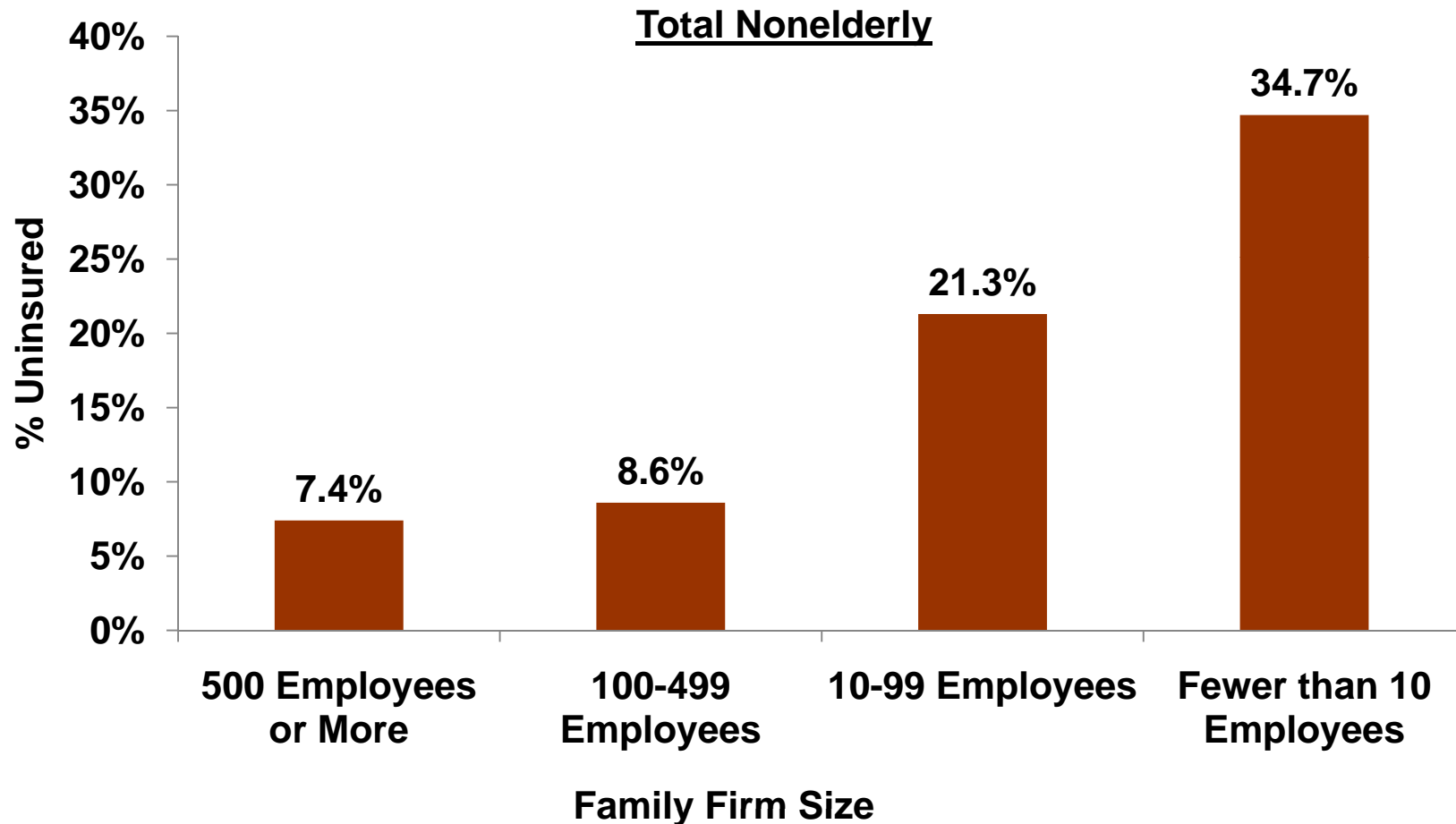
*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

**Figure 10**  
**Young adults make up the largest sector**  
**of the uninsured in Virginia**



*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

**Figure 11**  
**Individuals in families with workers in large firms are least likely to be uninsured**



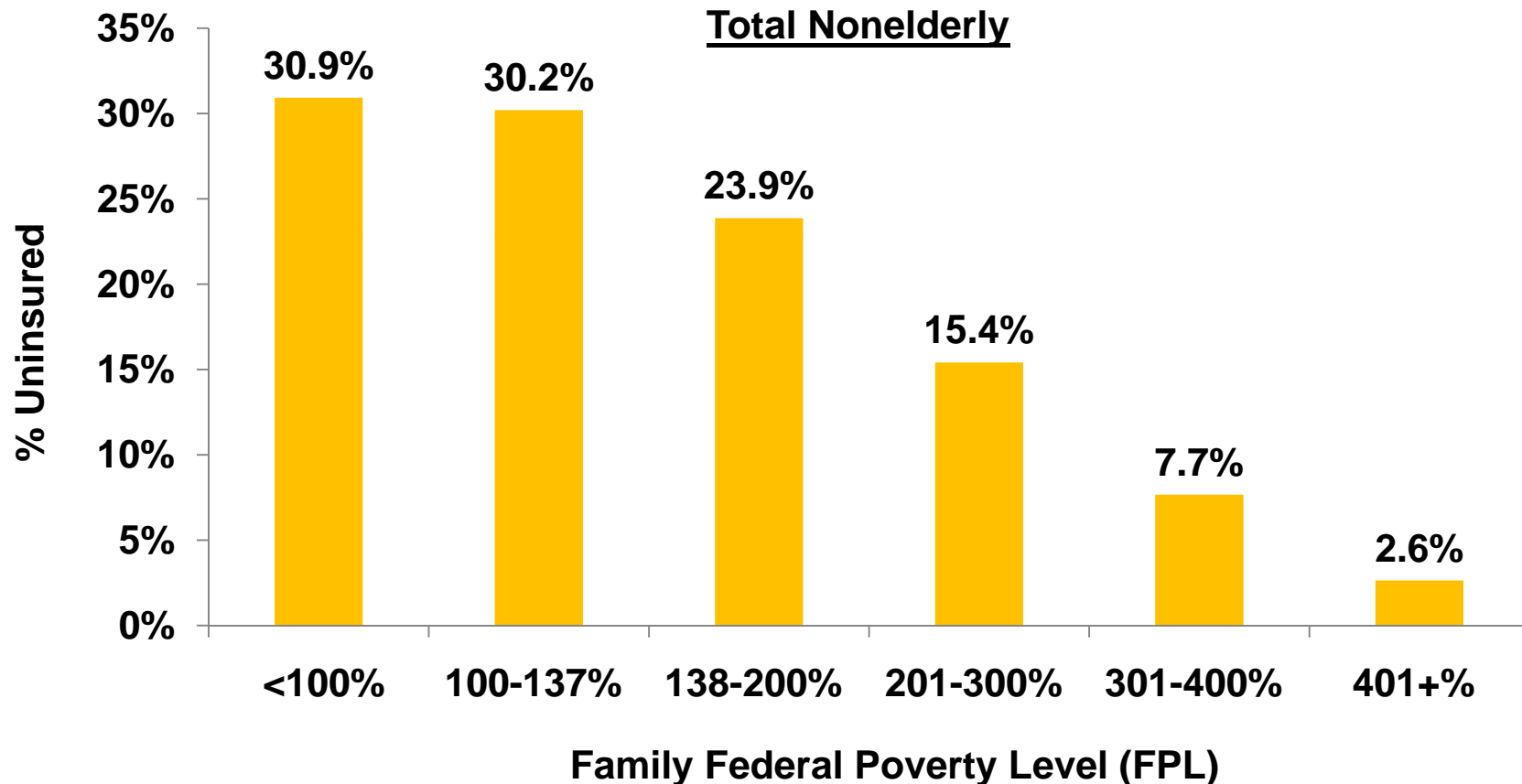
*Notes: Family Firm Size is based on the largest firm size of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), April 2011*



Figure 12

## Virginians living below poverty are over 11 times more likely to be uninsured as Virginians with higher incomes

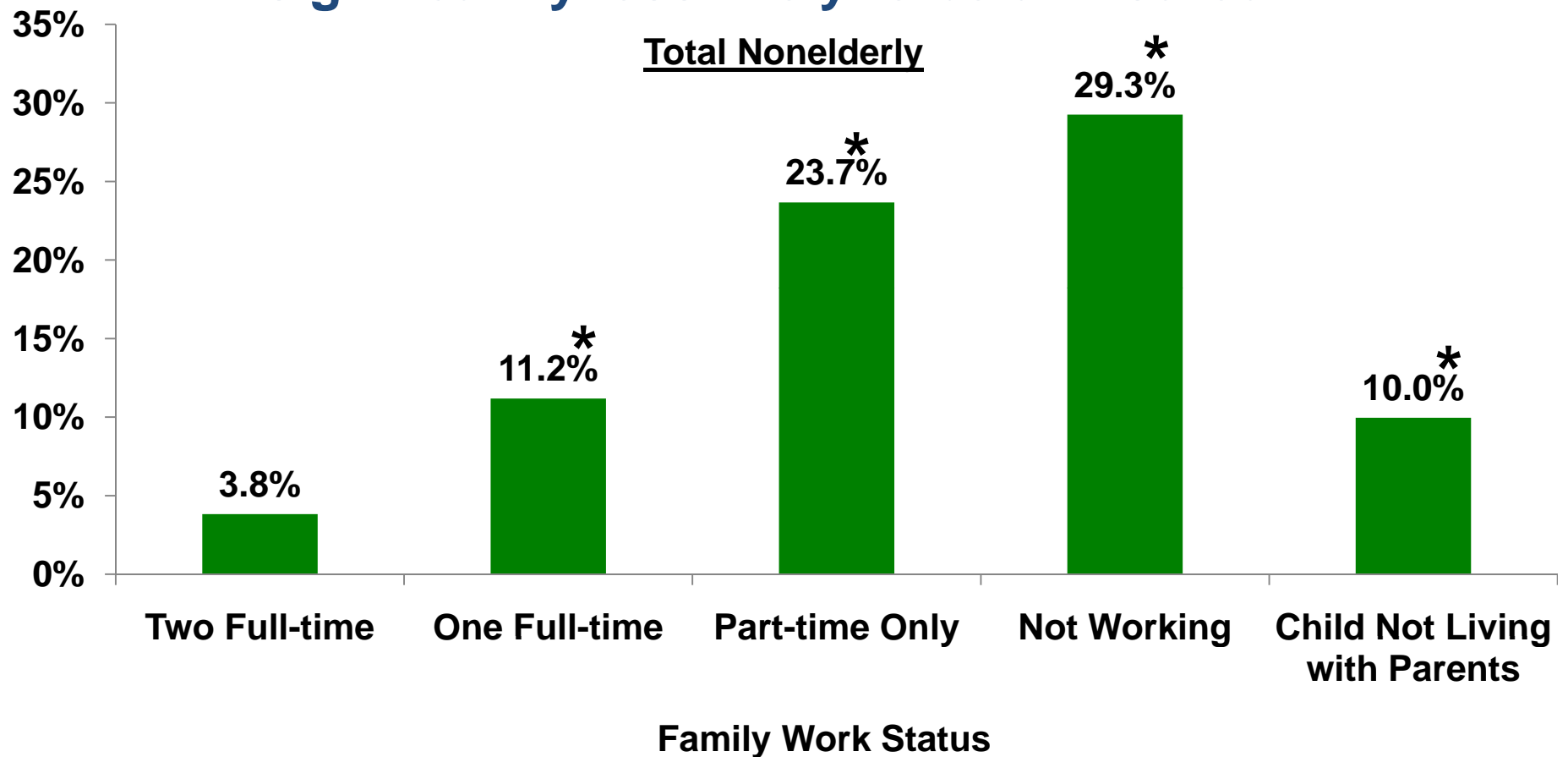


Notes: Family poverty level estimates are based on health insurance unit gross income and use the 2009 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.

Figure 13

## Virginians living in families with two full-time workers are significantly less likely to be uninsured

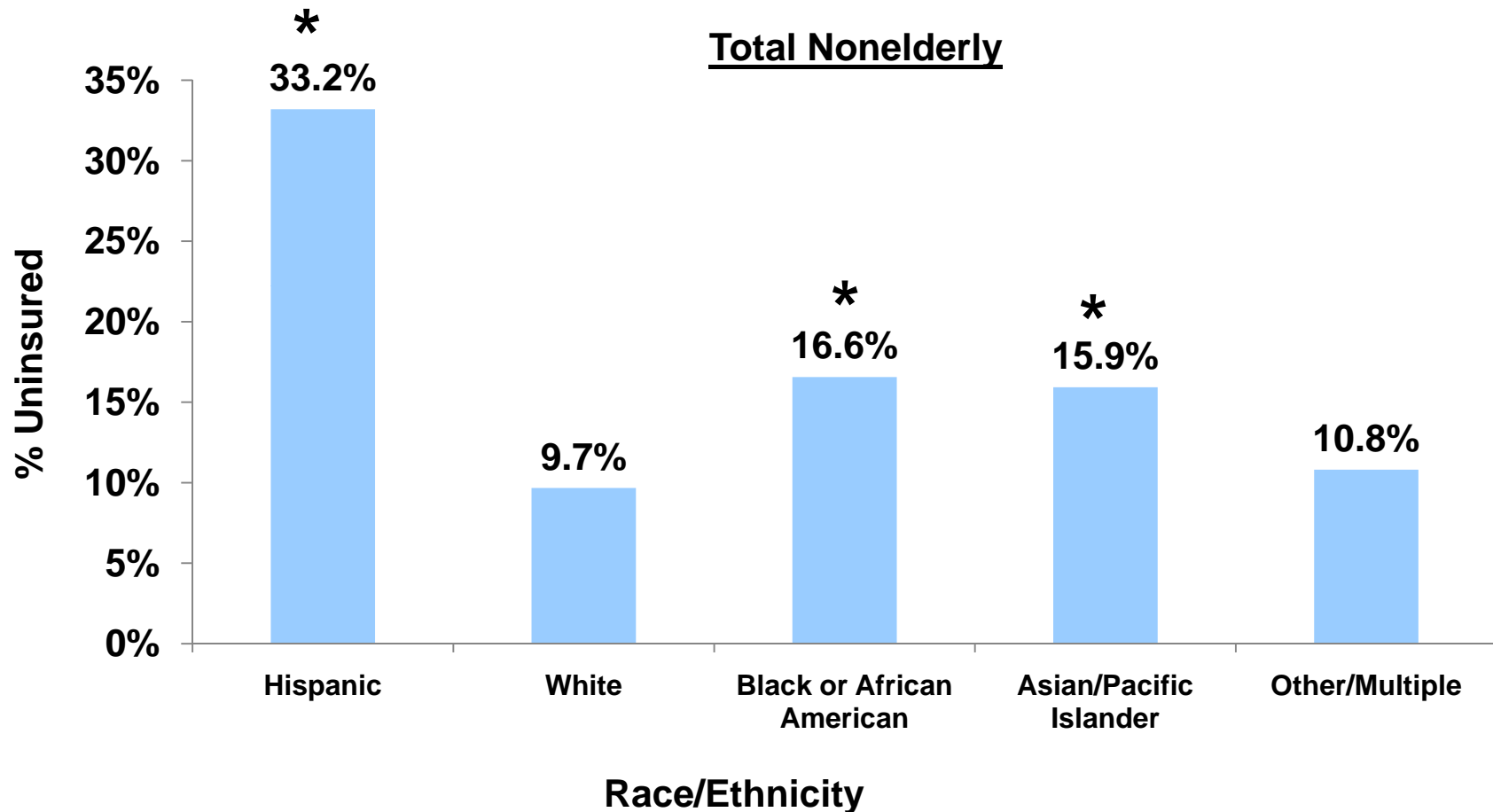


Notes: Family work status is based on the work status of the head or spouse of the health insurance unit. \*Asterisks indicate a percentage that is statistically different from the reference group (Two Full-time) percentage at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.

Figure 14

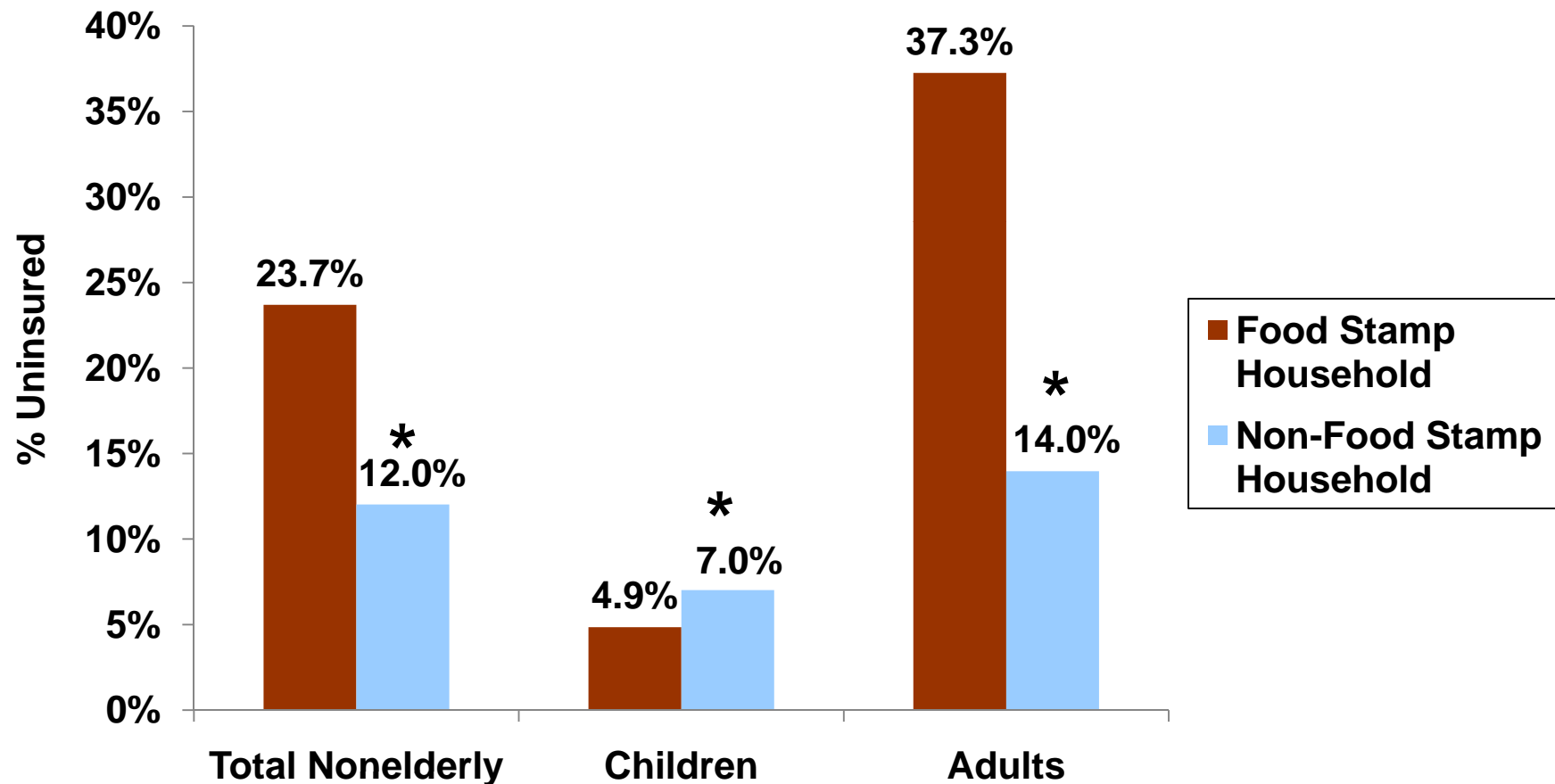
## White Virginians are significantly less likely to be uninsured than Hispanics, blacks, and Asian/Pacific Islanders



*Note: \*Asterisks indicate a percentage that is statistically different from the reference group (whites) percentage at the 10 level.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

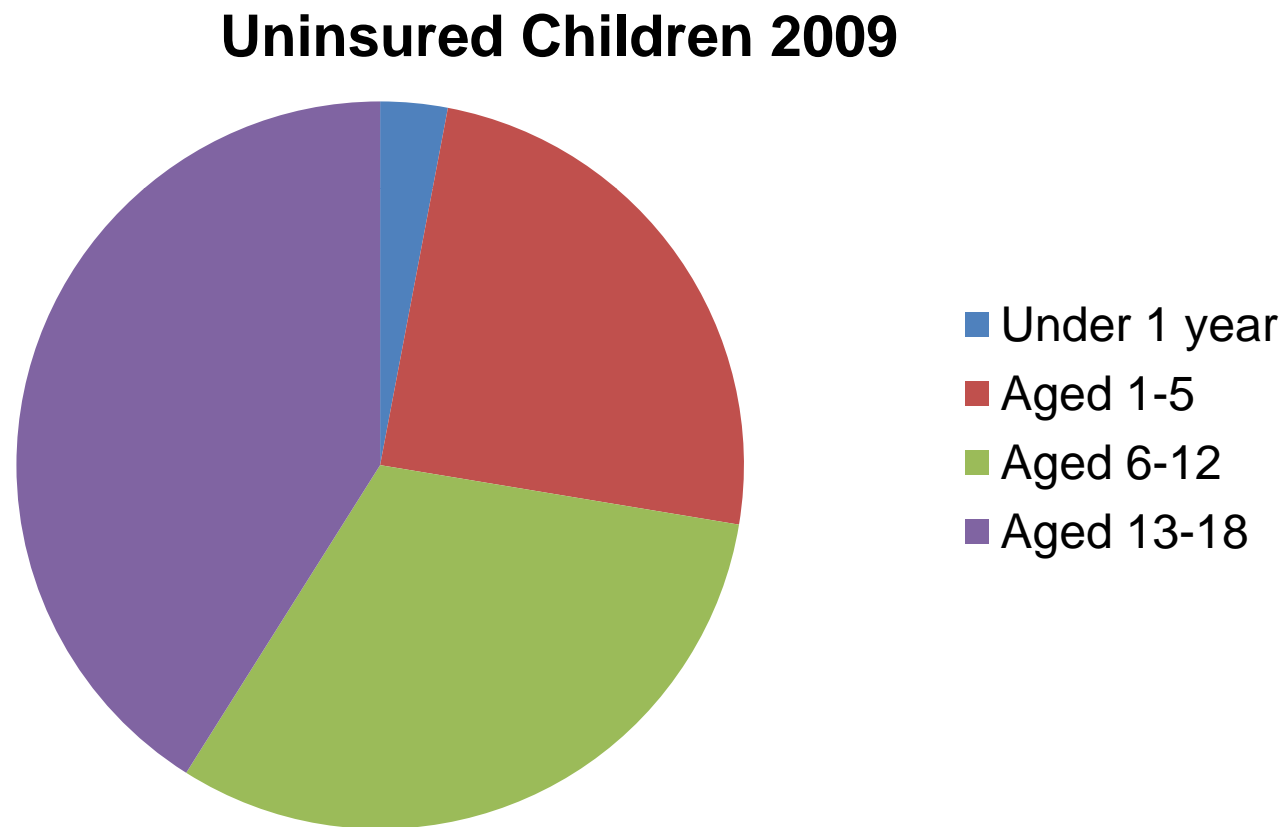
**Figure 15**  
**Adults and nonelderly Virginians who receive Food Stamps are more likely to be uninsured than those who do not receive Food Stamps**



*Note: \*Asterisks indicate a percentage that is statistically different at the .10 level.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

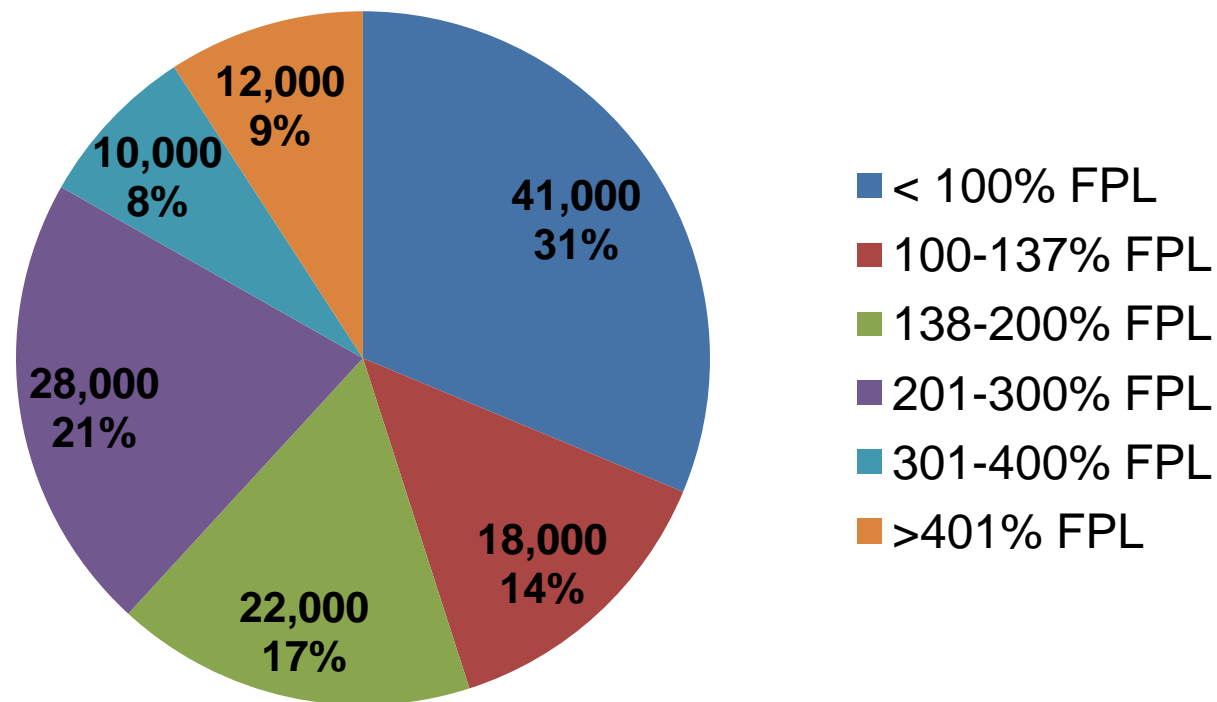
**Figure 16**  
**The majority of Virginia's uninsured children are school-aged. Almost half are teenagers.**



*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

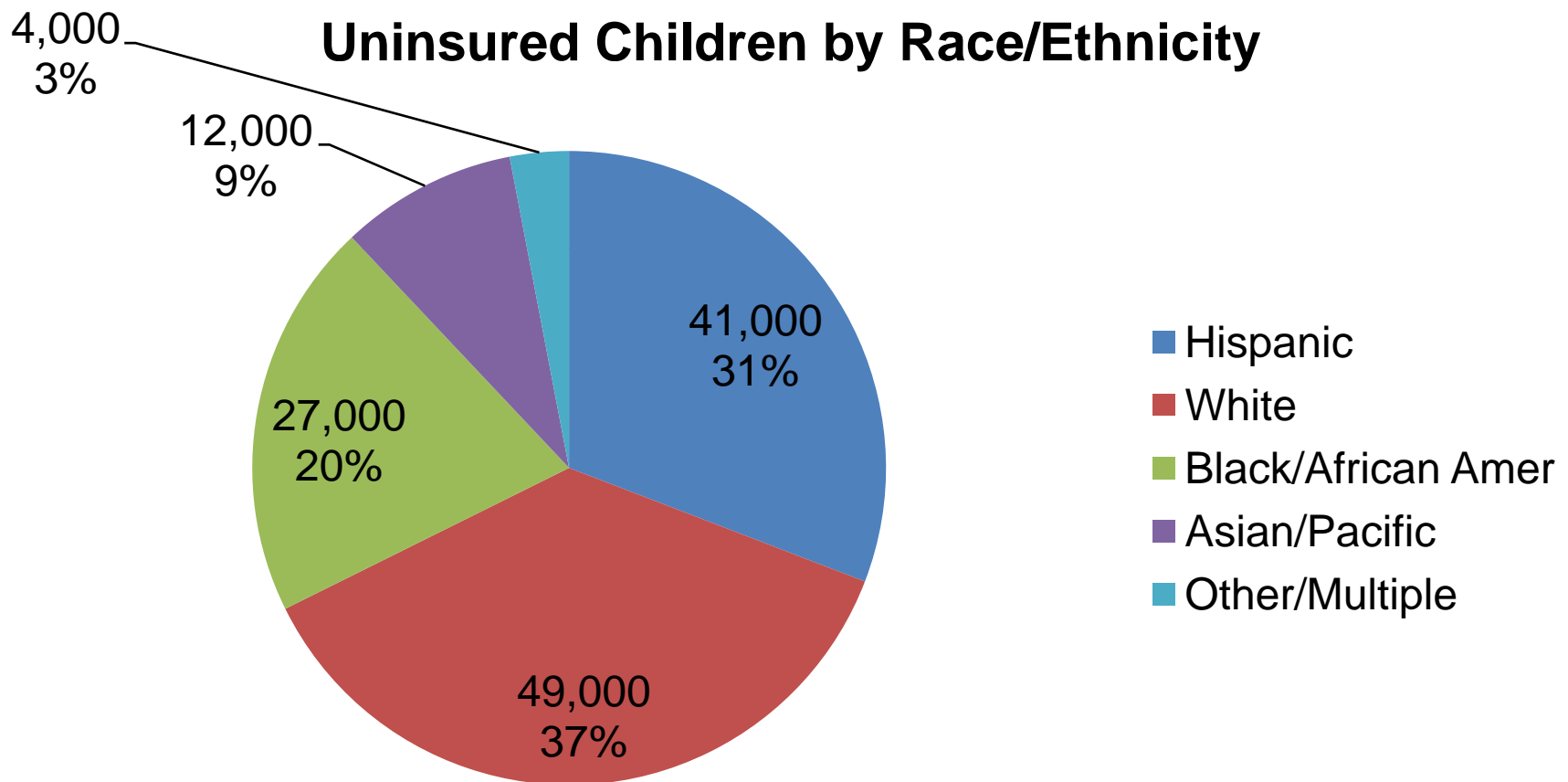
**Figure 17**  
**Uninsured children are found across income levels, but  
most are eligible for the FAMIS Programs**

**Uninsured Children by Family Income**



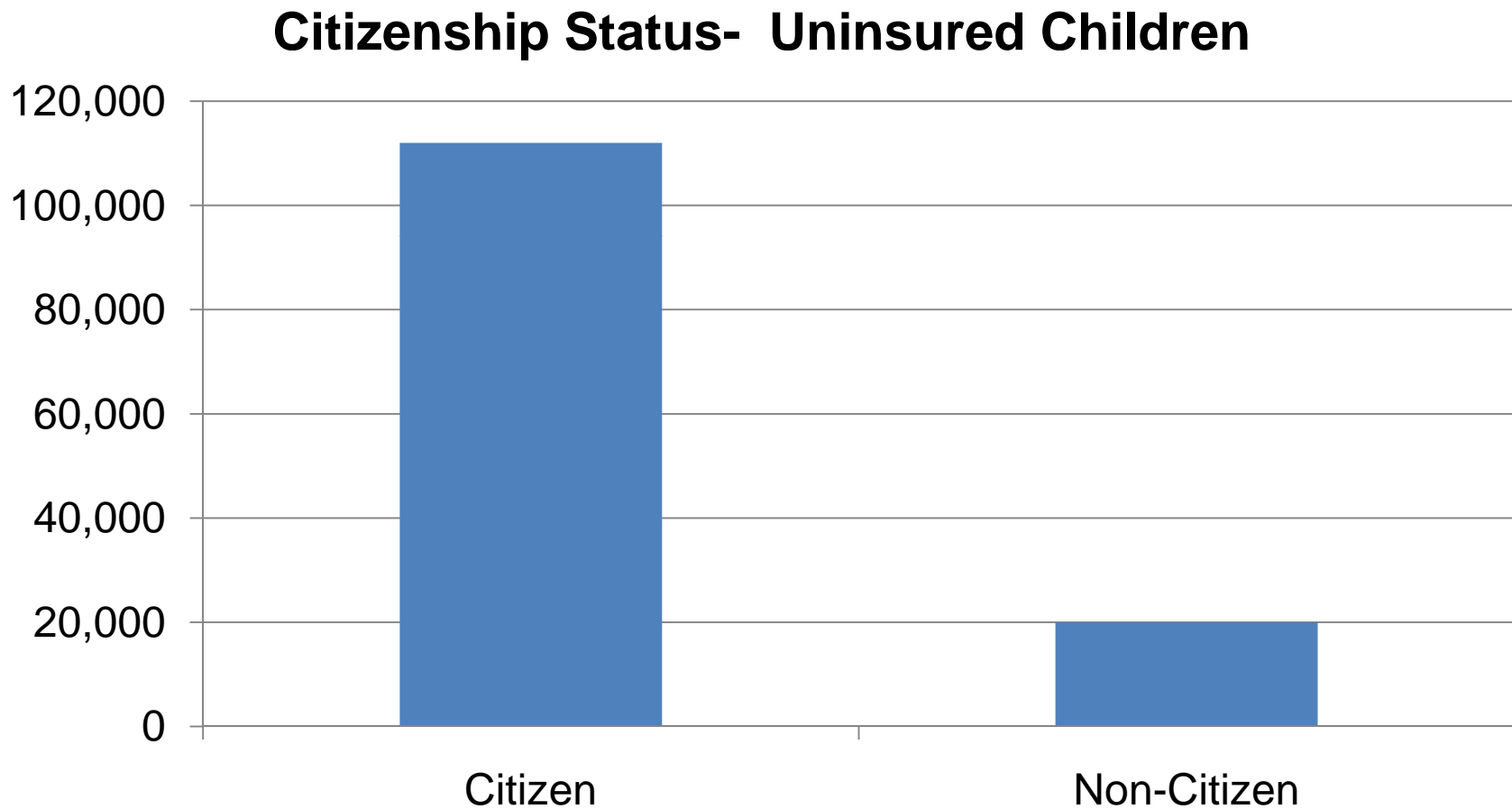
*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

**Figure 18**  
**About 1/3 of Virginia's uninsured children are Hispanic**



Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.

**Figure 19**  
**Most of Virginia's Uninsured Children are US Citizens**

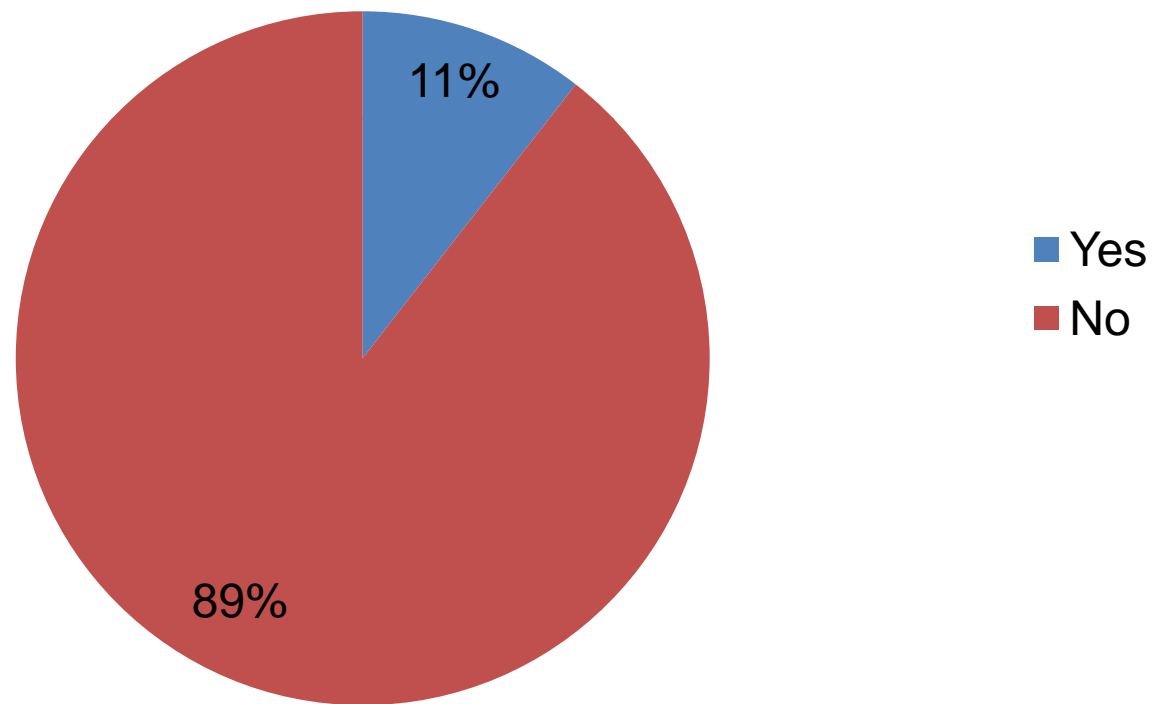


*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*



**Figure 20**  
**The overwhelming majority of uninsured children  
are not in SNAP households**

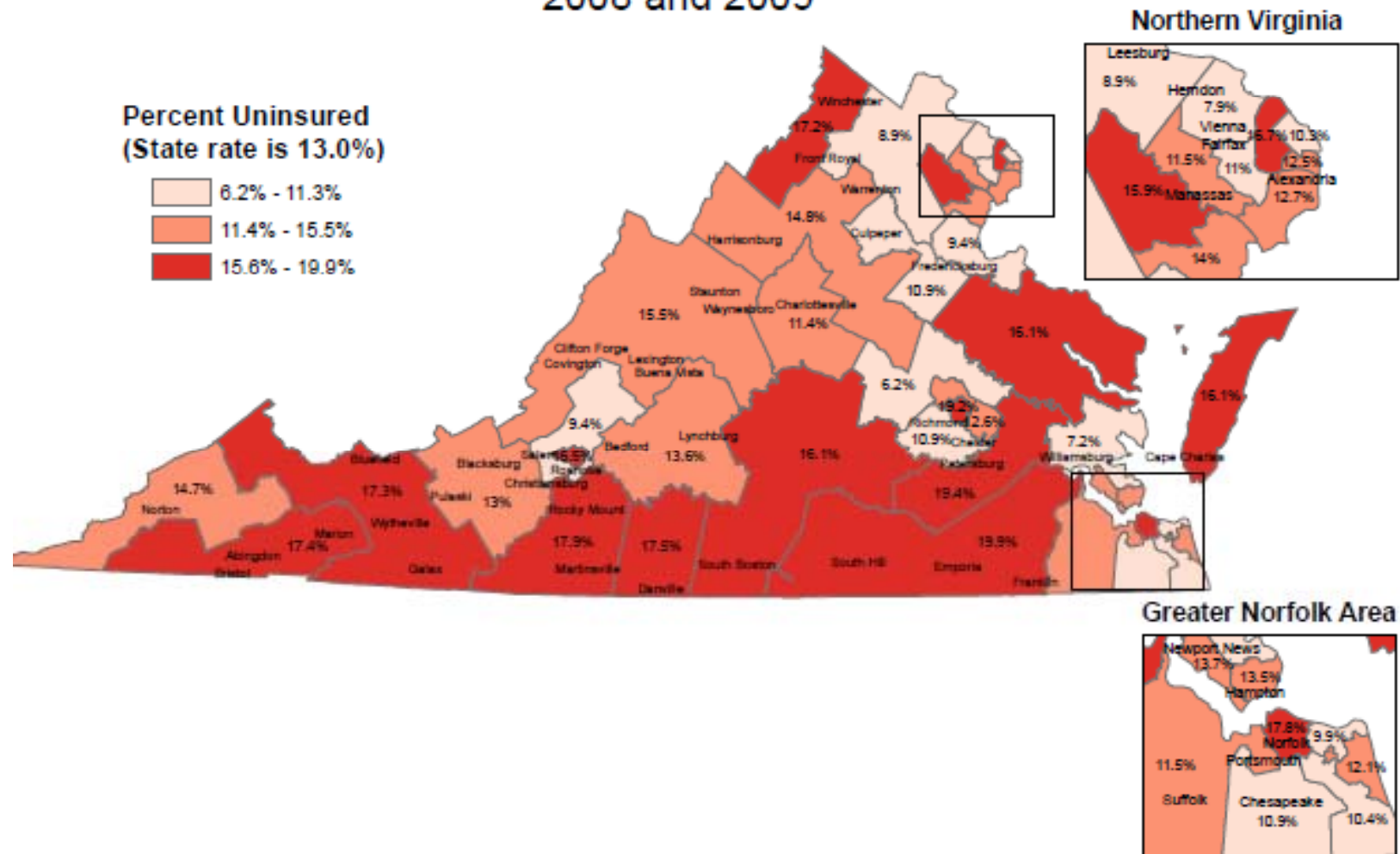
**Food Stamp (SNAP) Households**



*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

## High Rates of Uninsured are Found Throughout Virginia

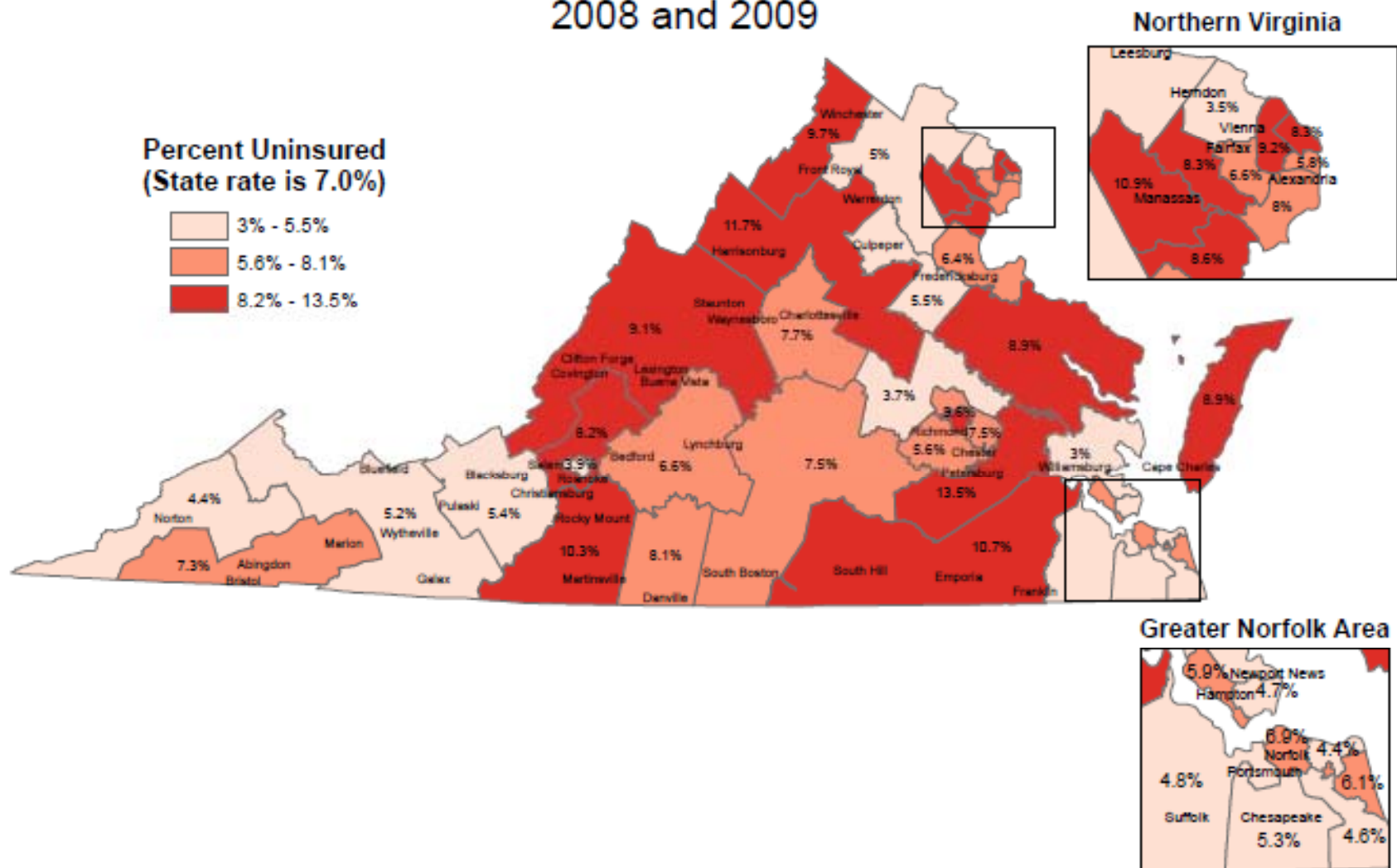
Map 1: Uninsured Rate Among Nonelderly (0-64) in Virginia by Area<sup>1</sup>,  
2008 and 2009



<sup>1</sup> Shaded areas represent Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) which can usually be defined in terms of counties, with a single PUMA covering a single county, a combination of whole counties, or a part of a large county.

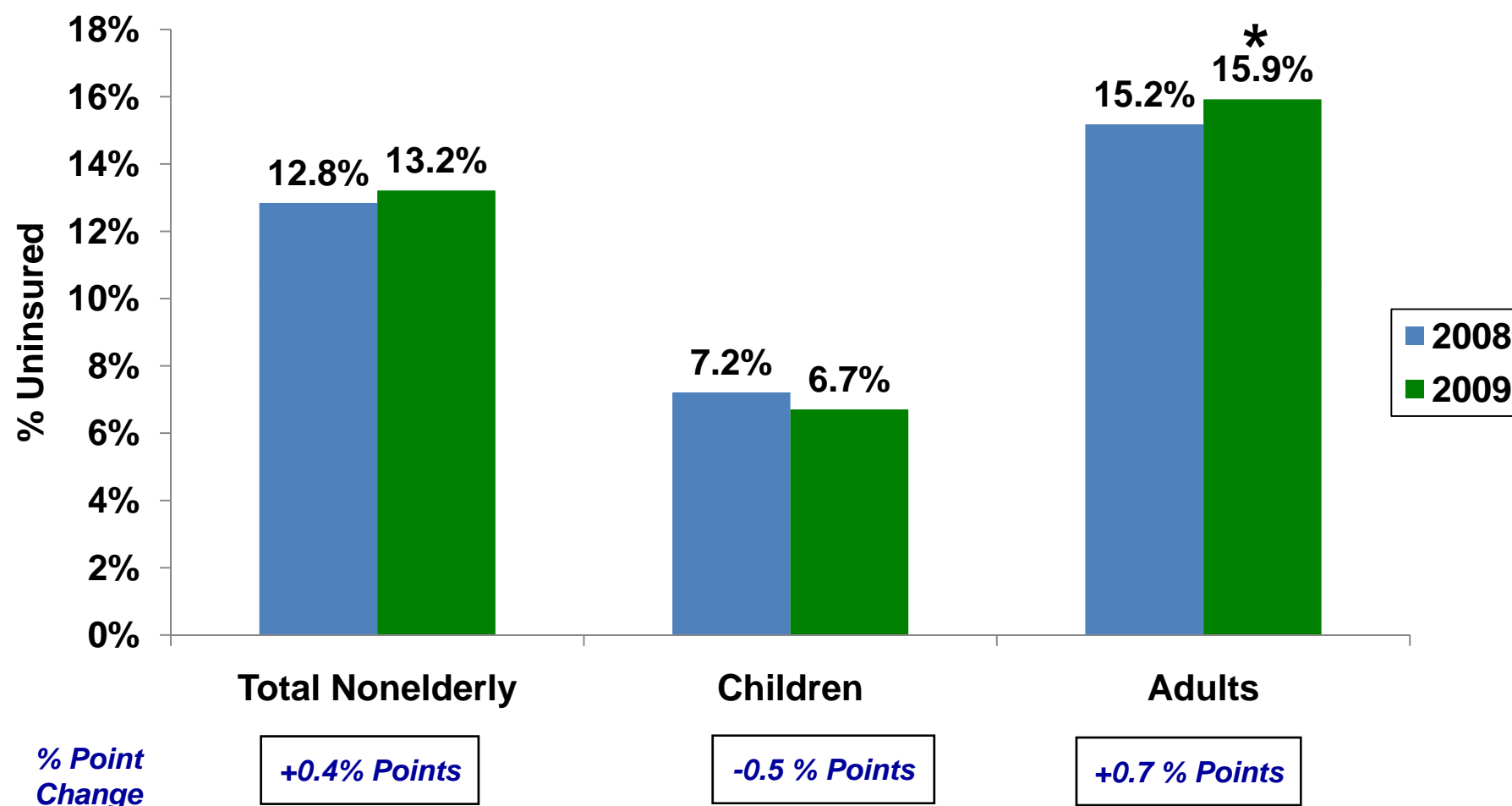
# Virginia's Uninsured Children: Where Are They?

Map 2: Uninsured Rate Among Children (0-18) in Virginia by Area<sup>1</sup>, 2008 and 2009



Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) of the Minnesota Population Center.  
<sup>1</sup> Shaded areas represent Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) which can usually be defined in terms of counties, with a single PUMA covering a single county, a combination of whole counties, or a part of a large county.  
 Note: ACS estimates reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP (See Lynch, 2010).

**Figure 21**  
**The uninsured rate of adults in Virginia increased between 2008 and 2009**

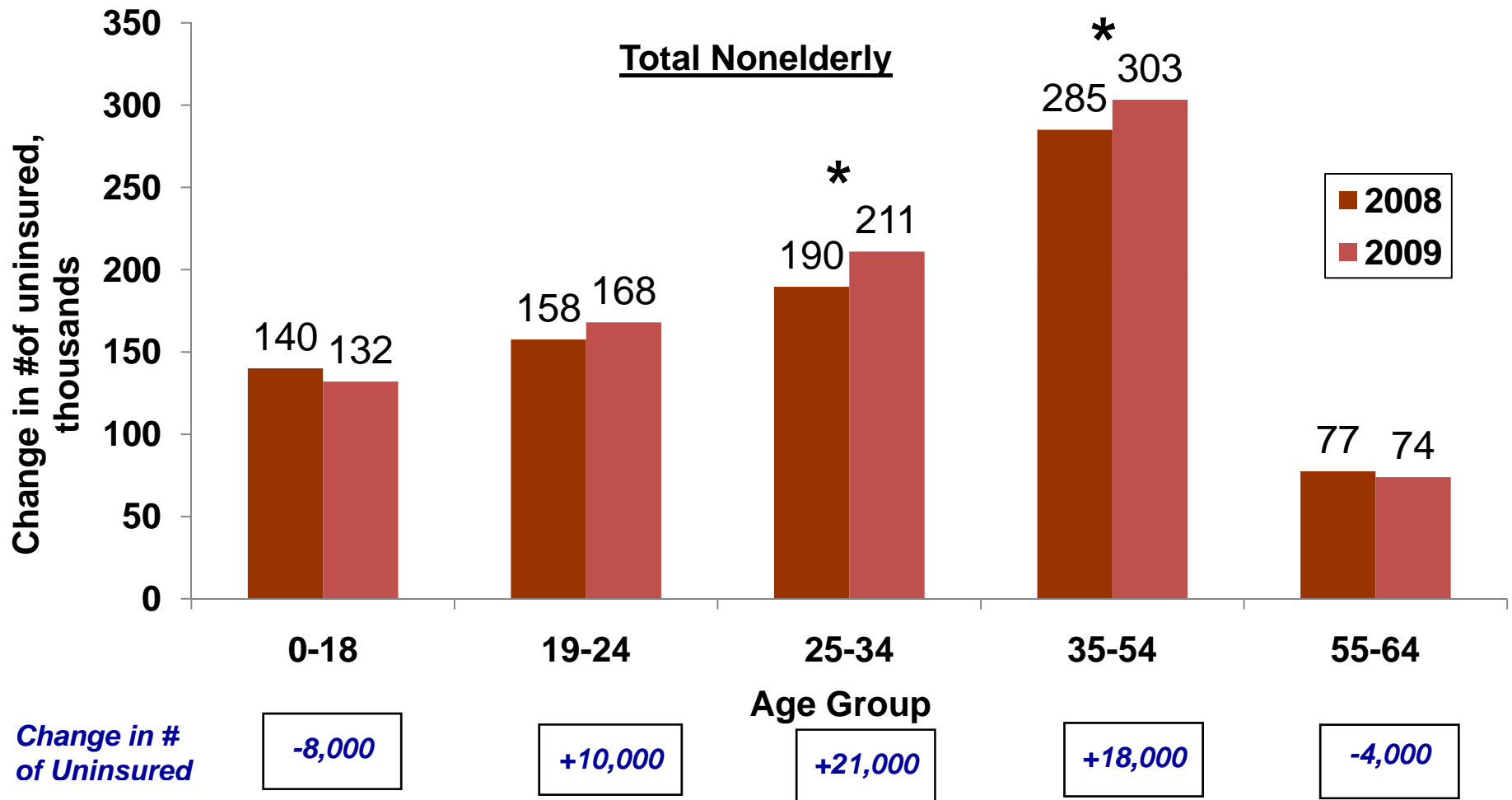


*Note: \*Asterisks indicate a change in percent of people that is statistical significant at the .10 level.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

Figure 22

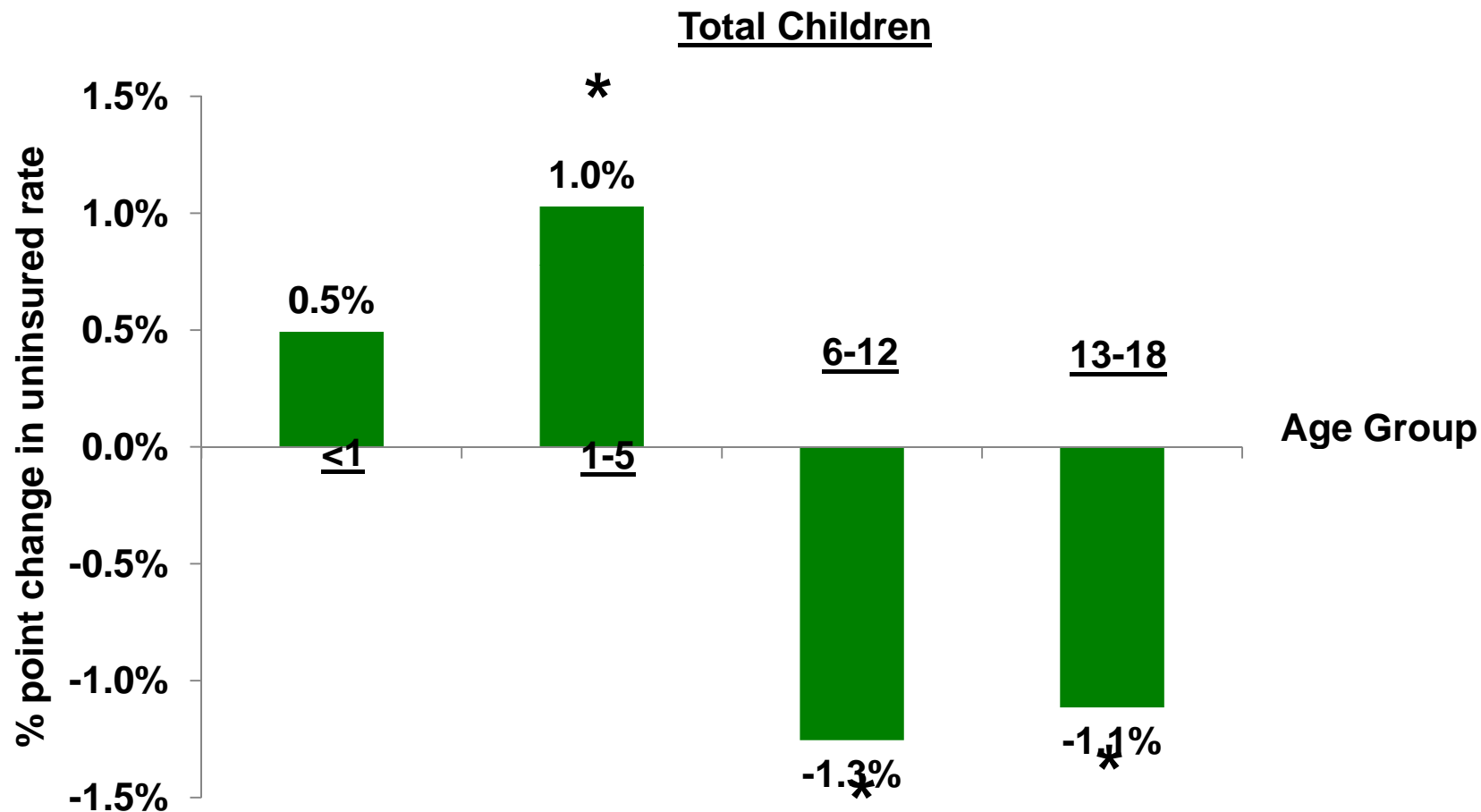
The number of uninsured adults in Virginia increased by almost 45,000 between 2008 and 2009



Note: Asterisks indicate a change in numbers of people that is statistical significant at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.

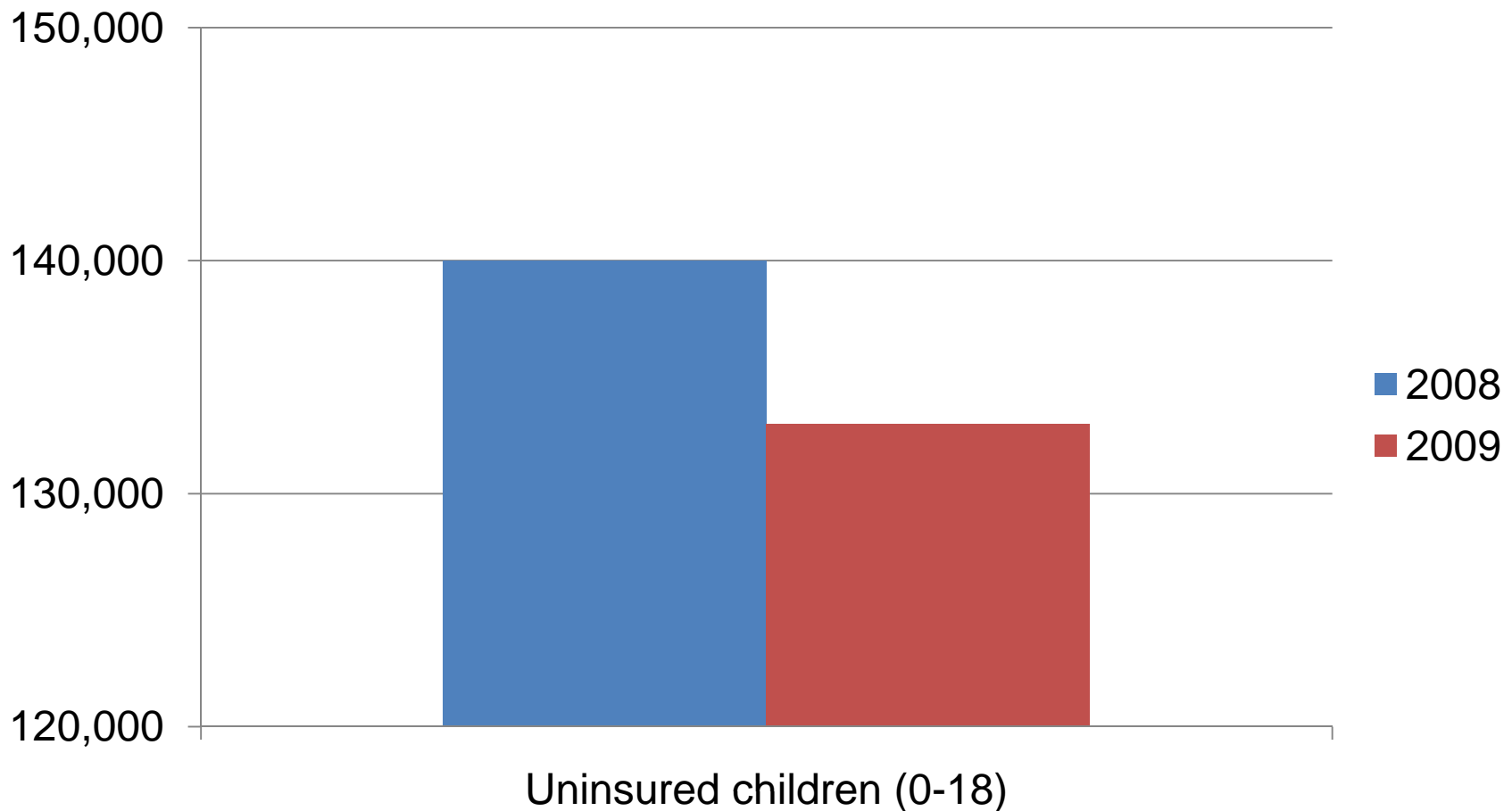
**Figure 23**  
**Uninsured rates increased among younger children (<6)**  
**and decreased among older children (6-18) between**  
**2008 and 2009 in Virginia**



*Note: Asterisks indicate a change in percent of people that is statistical significant at the .10 level.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

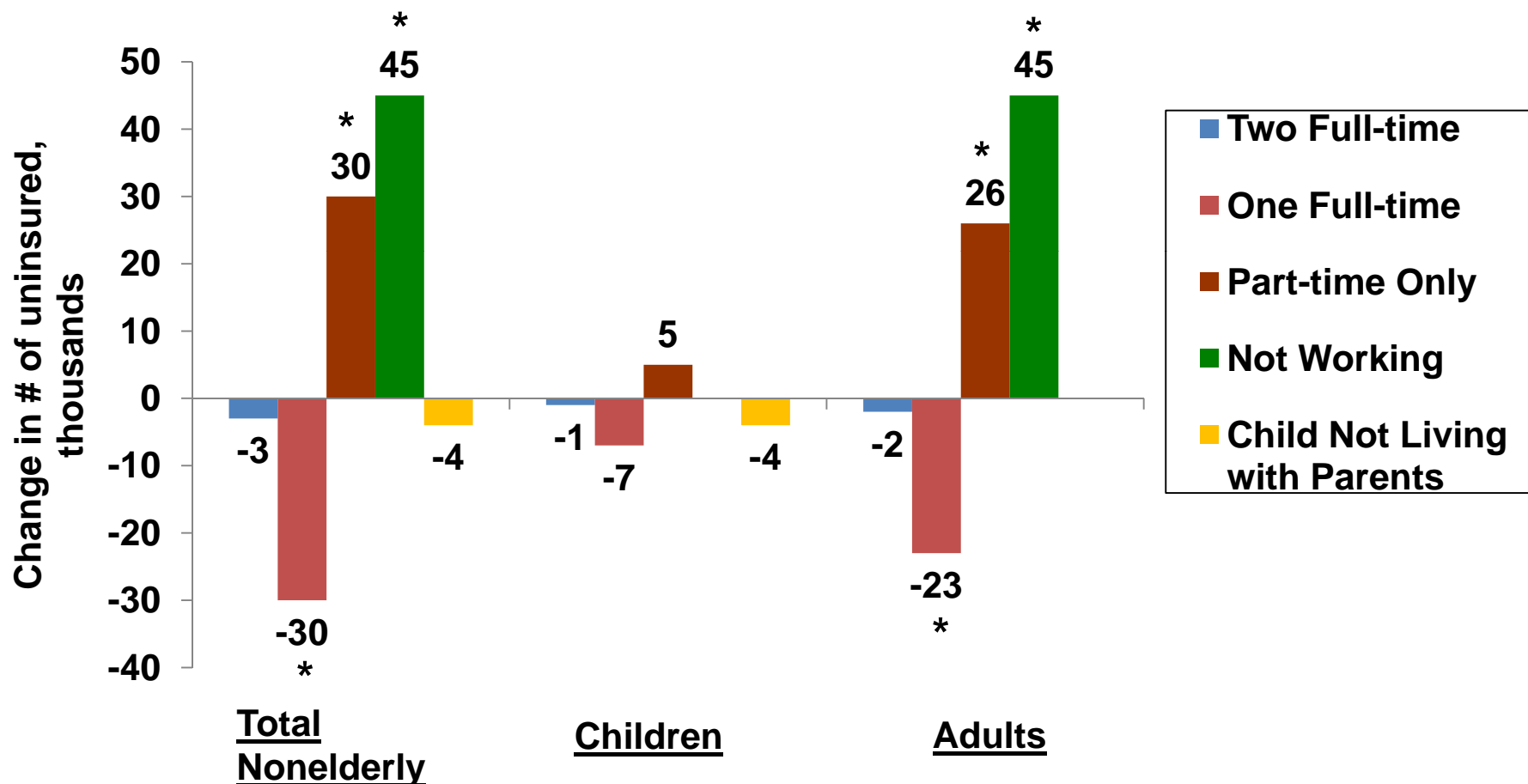
**Figure 24**  
**The number of uninsured children in Virginia decreased by 7000 between 2008 and 2009**



*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

Figure 25

The number of uninsured adults in families with part-time workers and non-workers increased significantly between 2008 and 2009 in Virginia



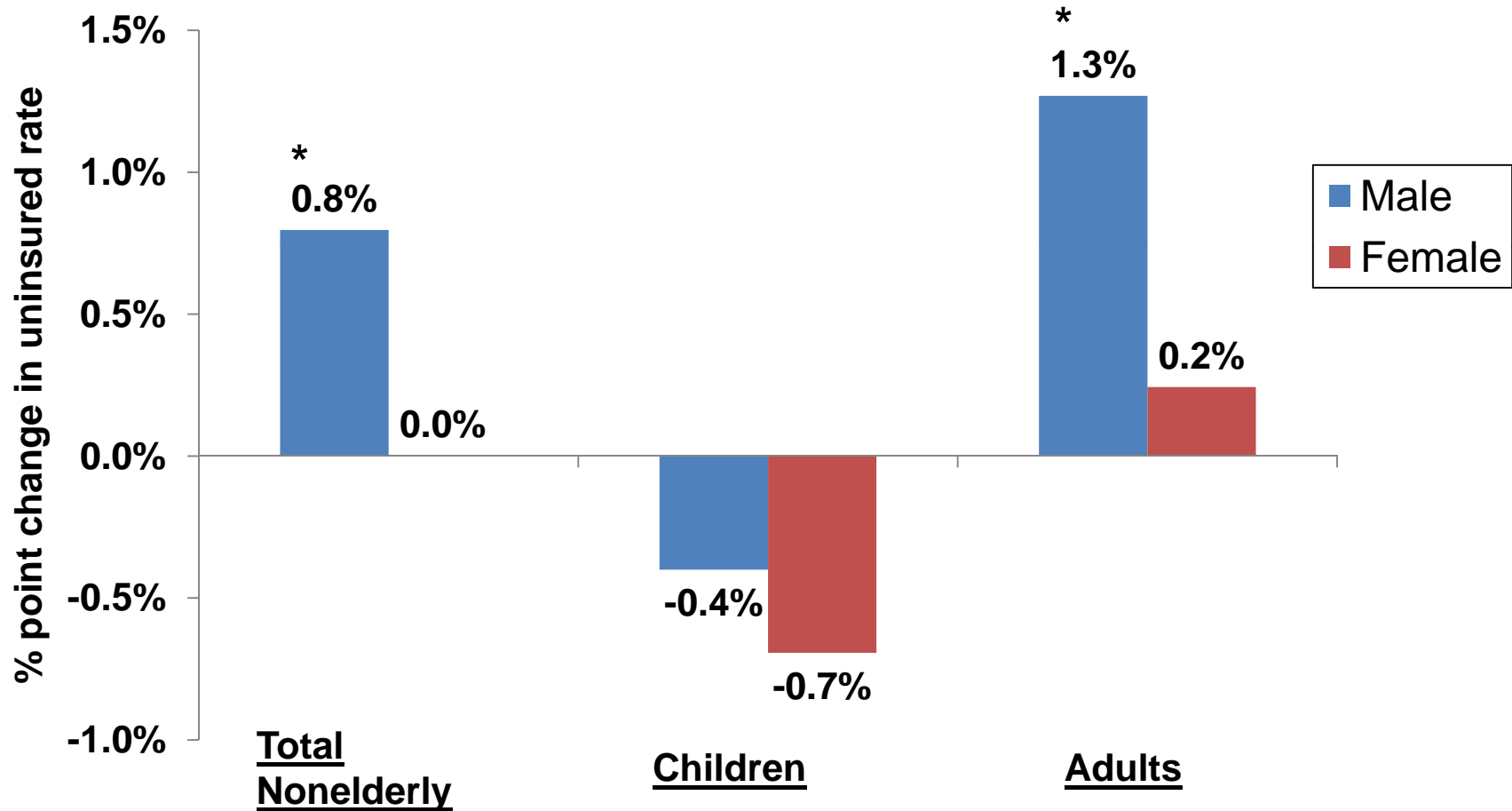
Note: \*Asterisks indicate a change in numbers of people that is statistical significant at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.



Figure 26

**Uninsured rates among male nonelderly increased in Virginia, while rates among females remained stable between 2008 and 2009**

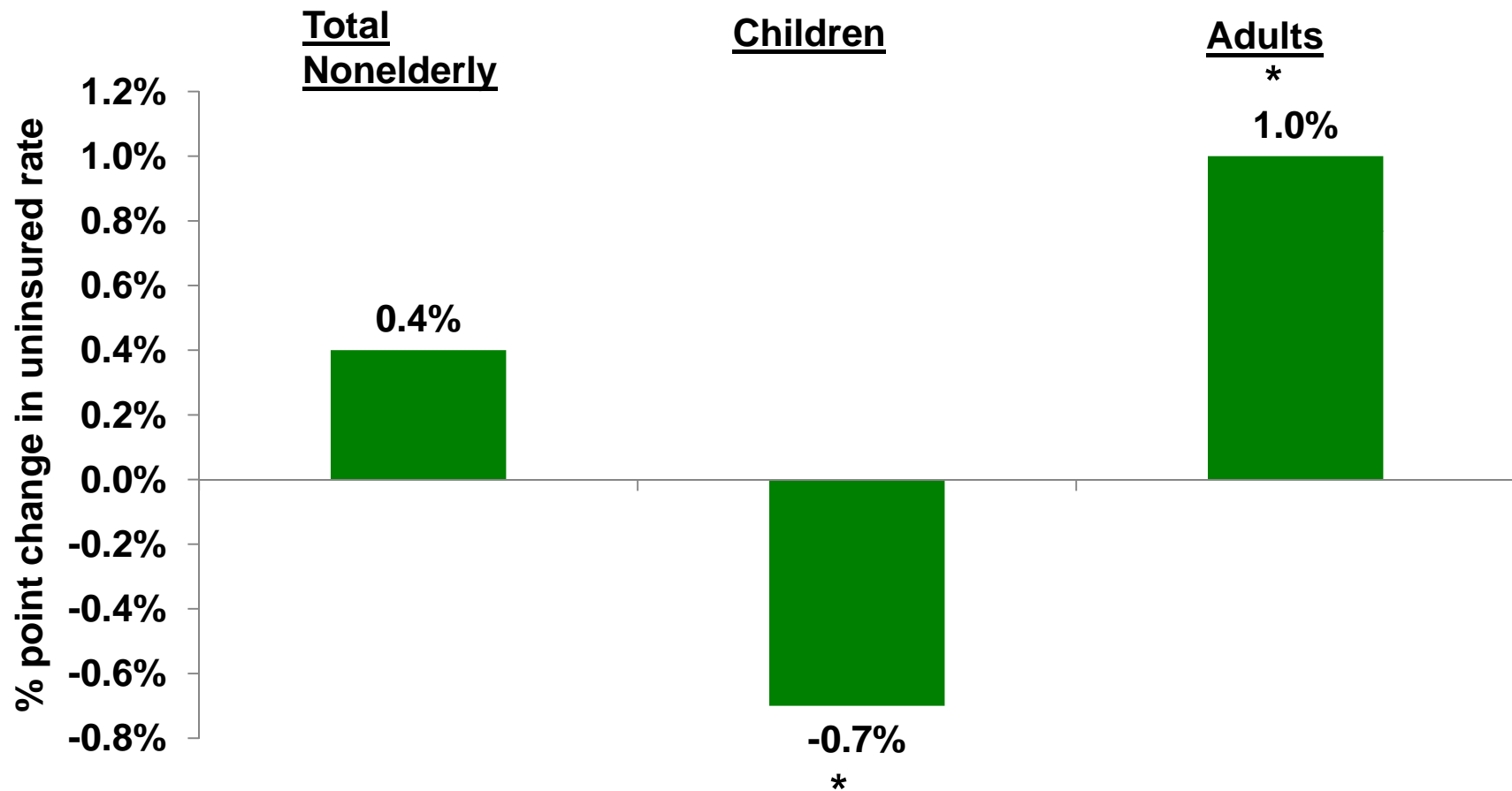


*Note: \*Asterisks indicate a change in percent of people that is statistical significant at the .10 level.*

*Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.*

Figure 27

**Uninsured rates decreased among children who are U.S. citizens, and increased among adults who are U.S. citizens in Virginia between 2008 and 2009**

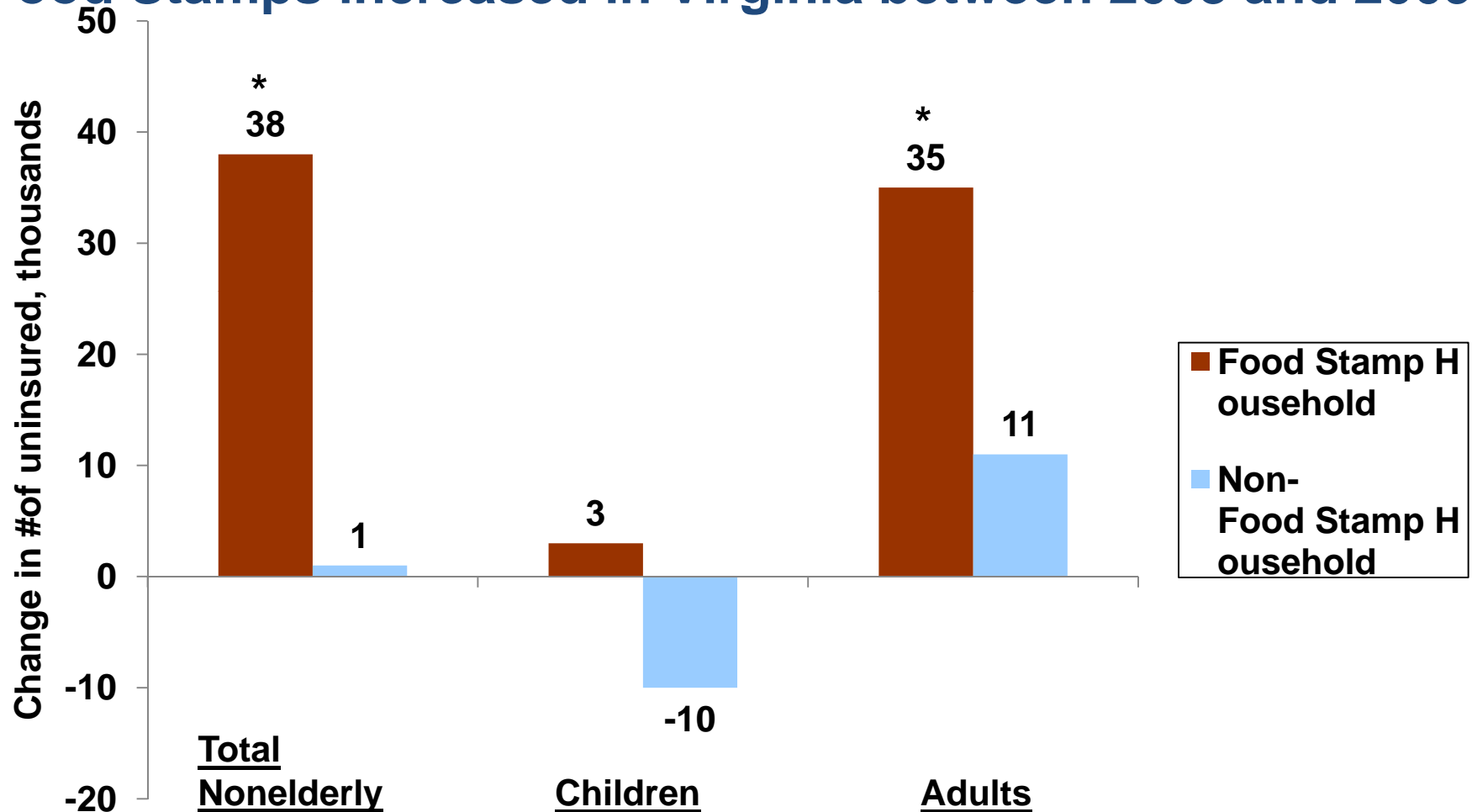


Note: \*Asterisks indicate a change in percent of people that is statistical significant at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.

Figure 28

## The number of uninsured adults and total nonelderly on Food Stamps increased in Virginia between 2008 and 2009

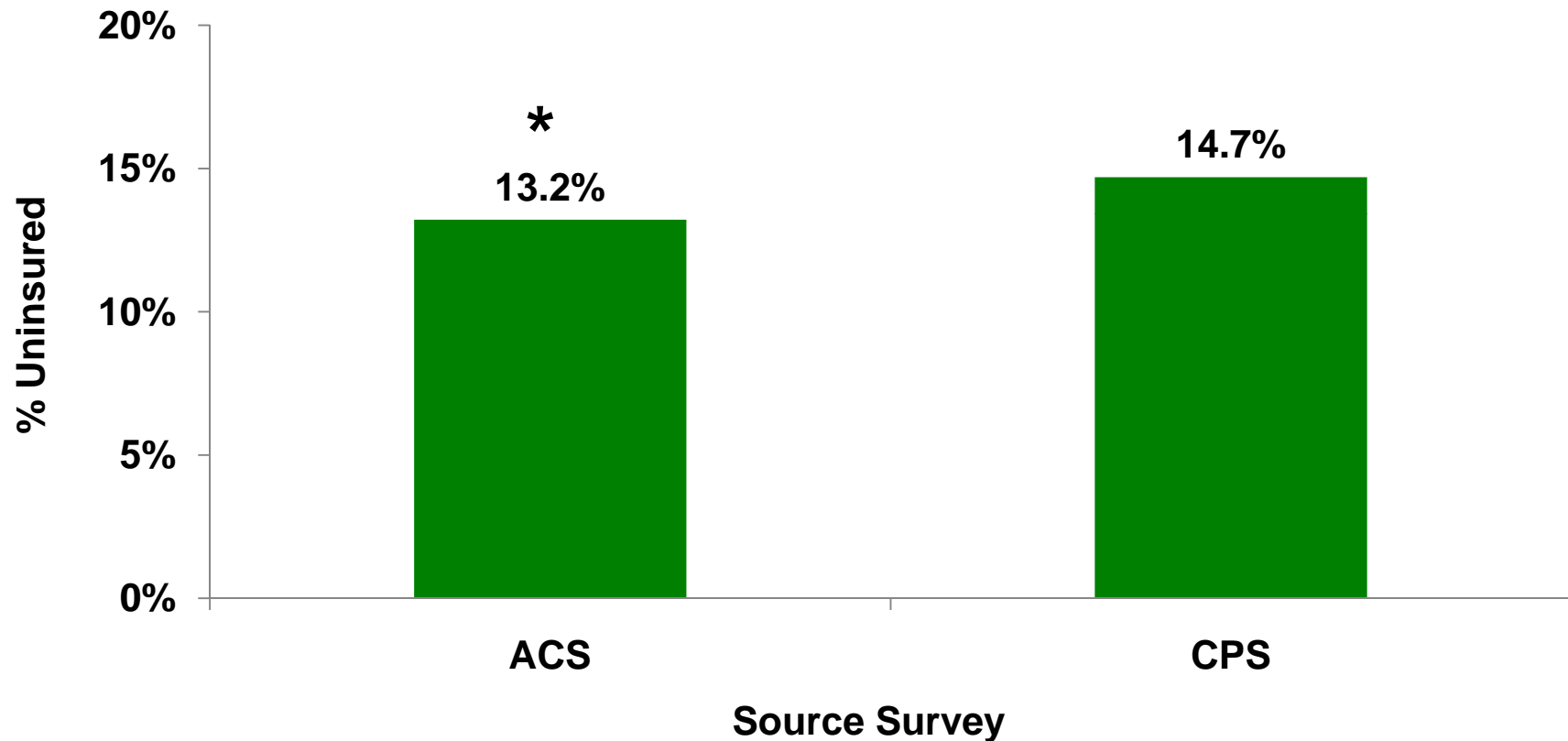


Note: Asterisks indicate a change in numbers of people that is statistical significant at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), April 2011.

**Figure 29**

**For all nonelderly Virginians, the uninsured rate estimated by the Current Population Survey (CPS) is higher than the American Community Survey (ACS) rate**



*Note: \*Asterisks indicates that the ACS percentage is significantly different from the CPS percentage at the .10 level.  
Source: Urban Institute tabulations of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) and the 2010 Annual Social and Economic supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), April 2011.*

# Profile of Virginia's Uninsured 2010

For full report:

[www.vhcf.org](http://www.vhcf.org)



For more information:

Judith Cash

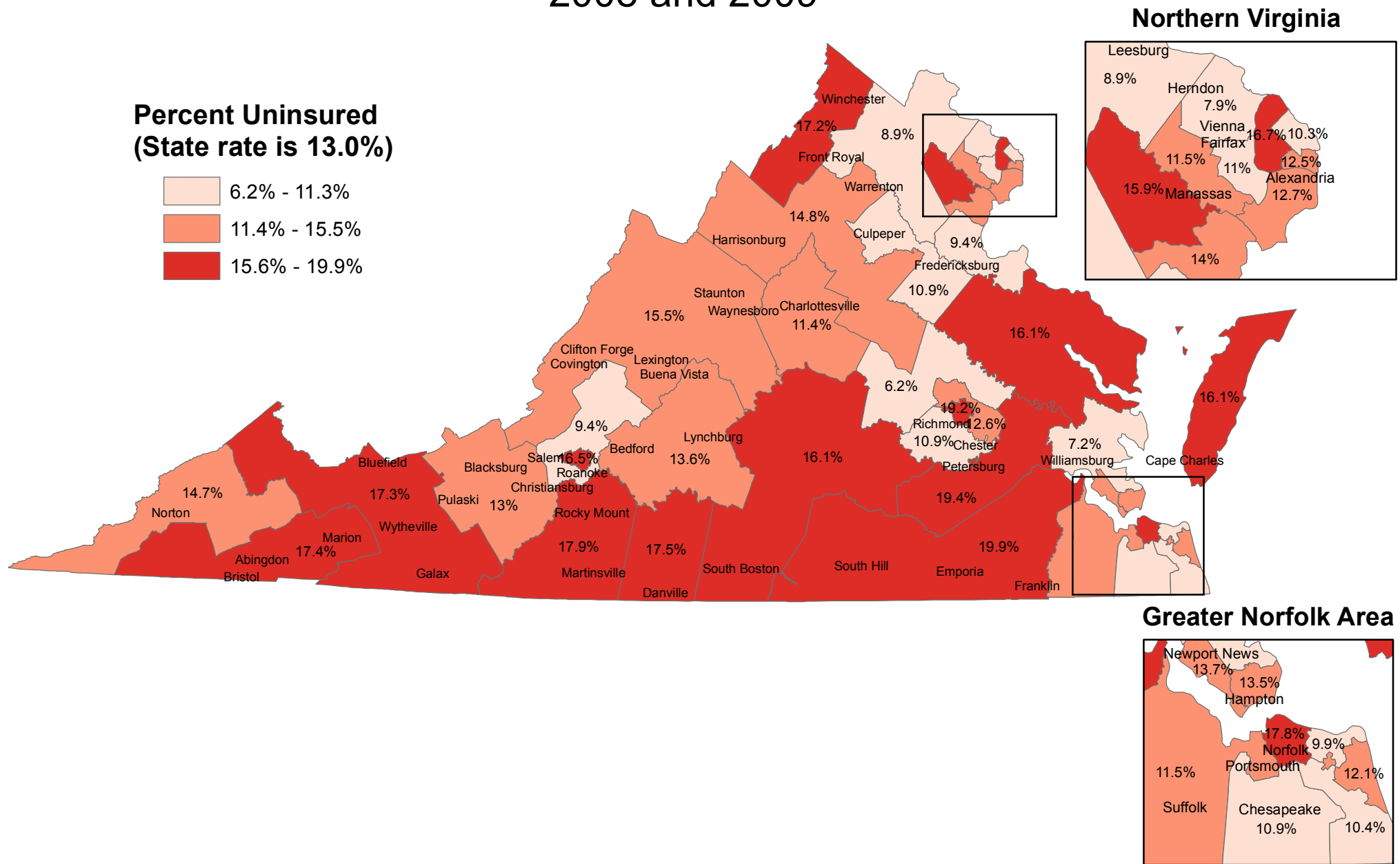
804-828-5804

[judith@vhcf.org](mailto:judith@vhcf.org)

## ***Appendix 2***

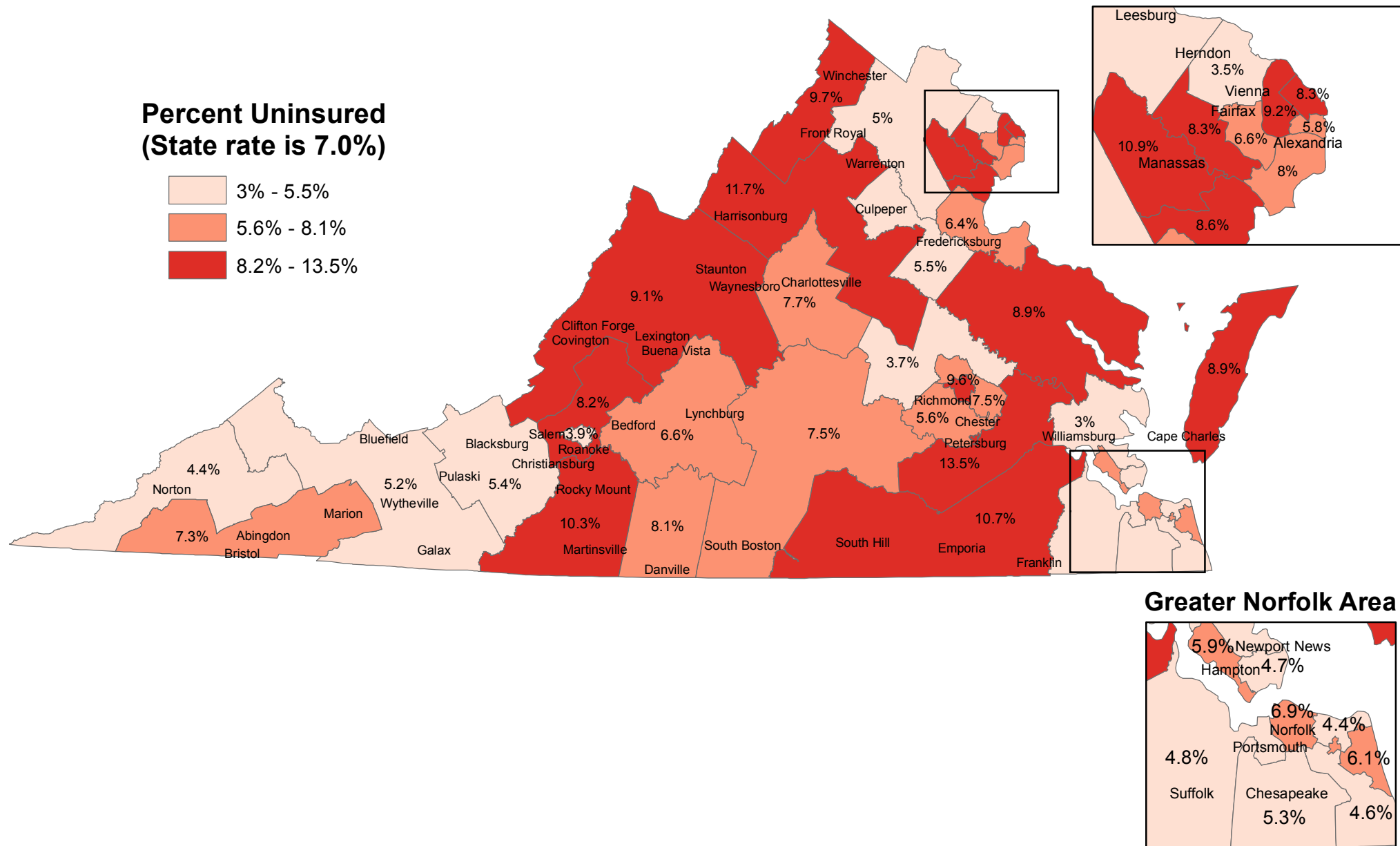
### ***Maps***

# Map 1: Uninsured Rate Among Nonelderly (0-64) in Virginia by Area<sup>1</sup>, 2008 and 2009



Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) of the Minnesota Population Center.  
<sup>1</sup> Shaded areas represent Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) which can usually be defined in terms of counties, with a single PUMA covering a single county, a combination of whole counties, or a part of a large county.  
 Note: ACS estimates reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP (See Lynch, 2010).

# Map 2: Uninsured Rate Among Children (0-18) in Virginia by Area<sup>1</sup>, 2008 and 2009



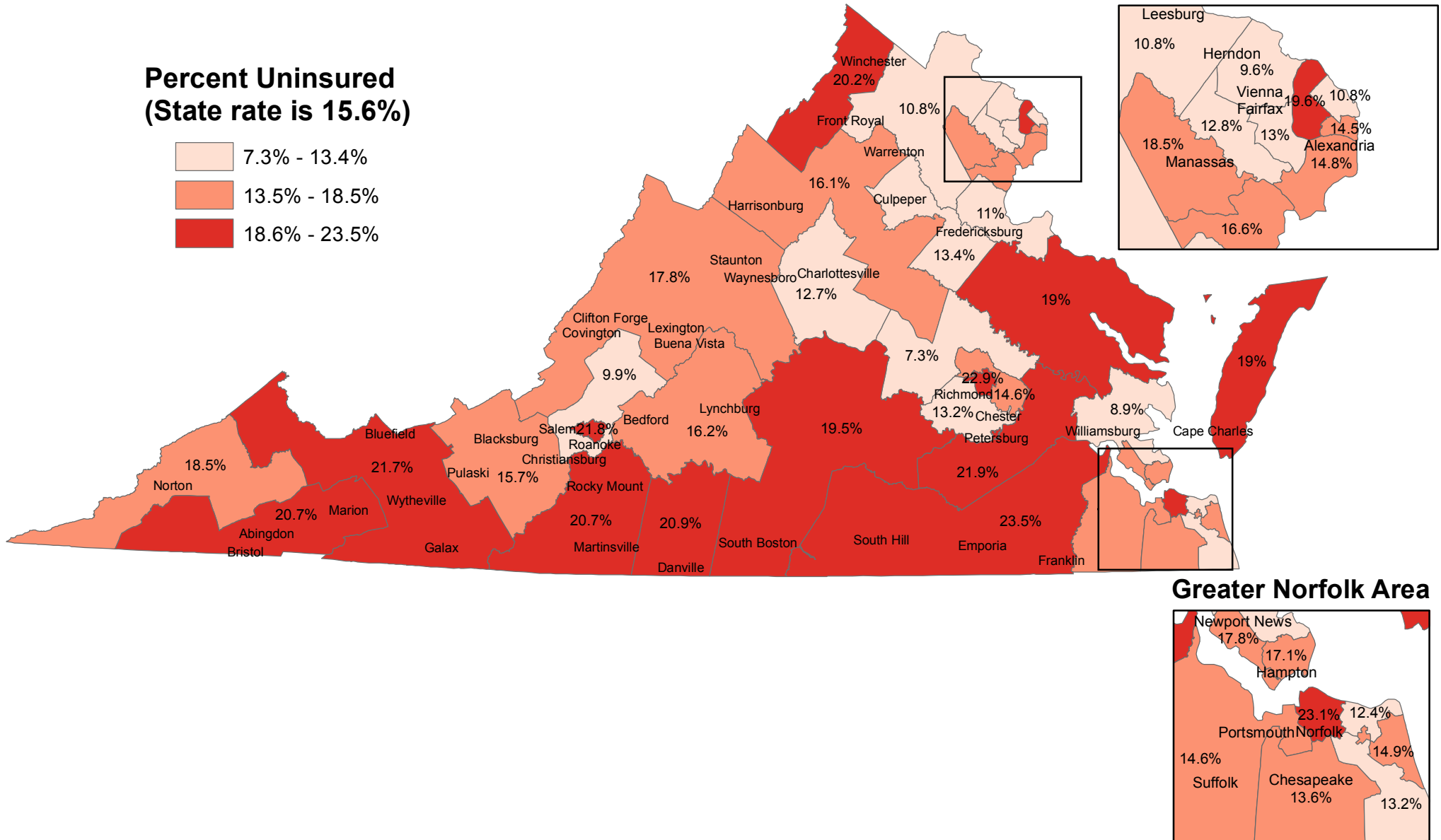
Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) of the Minnesota Population Center.

<sup>1</sup> Shaded areas represent Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) which can usually be defined in terms of counties, with a single PUMA covering a single county, a combination of whole counties, or a part of a large county.

Note: ACS estimates reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP (See Lynch, 2010).



## Percent Uninsured (State rate is 15.6%)



Source: Urban Institute, April 2011. Based on the 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) of the Minnesota Population Center.  
<sup>1</sup> Shaded areas represent Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) which can usually be defined in terms of counties, with a single PUMA covering a single county, a combination of whole counties, or a part of a large county.  
 Note: ACS estimates reflect additional Urban Institute adjustments for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP (See Lynch, 2010).