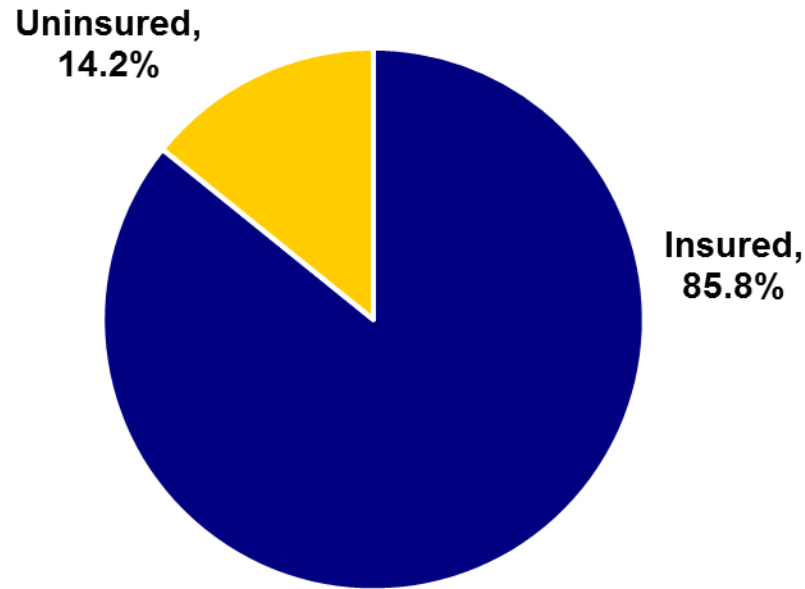


Figure 1
Nearly 1 million Virginians lack health insurance coverage

Total Nonelderly

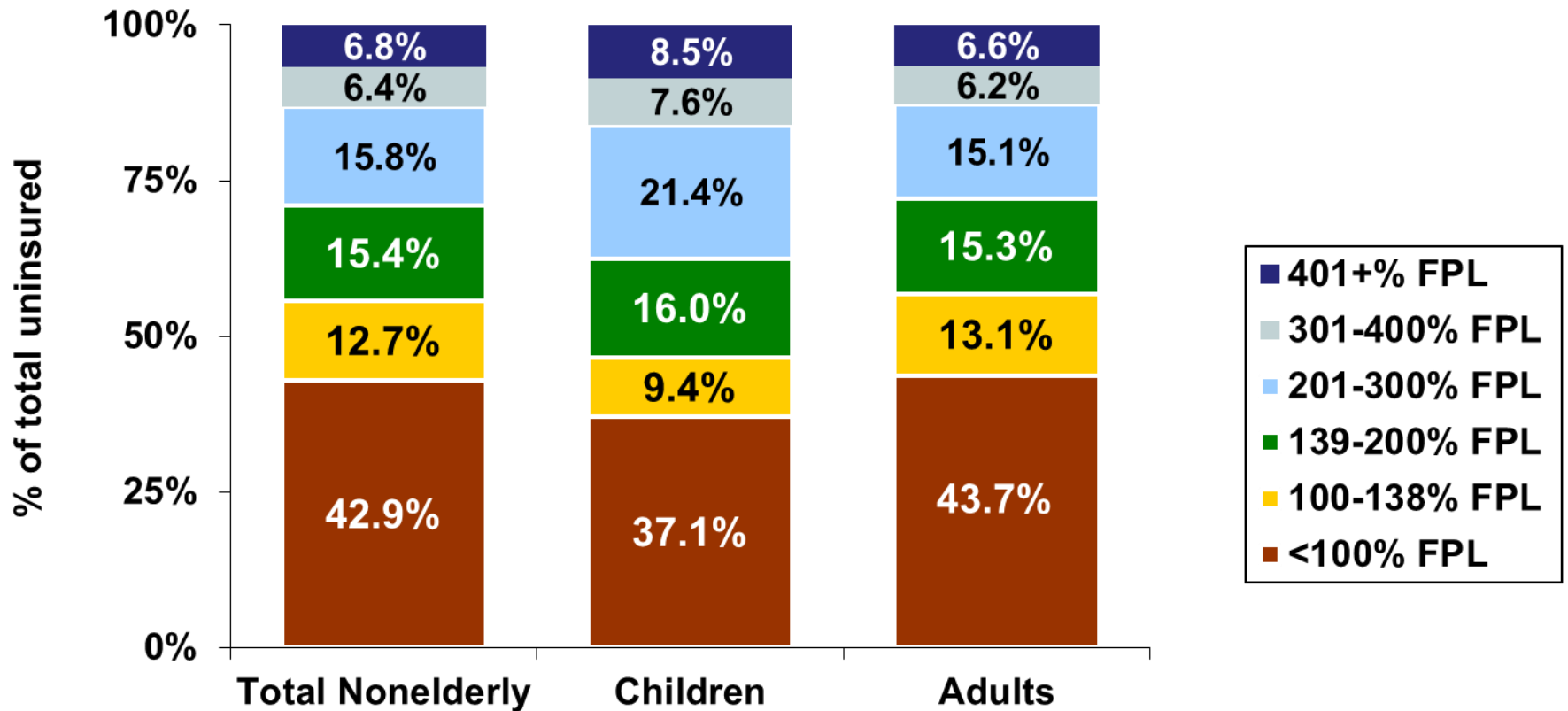


984,000 uninsured nonelderly

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 2

Over forty percent of all uninsured Virginians live below the poverty level

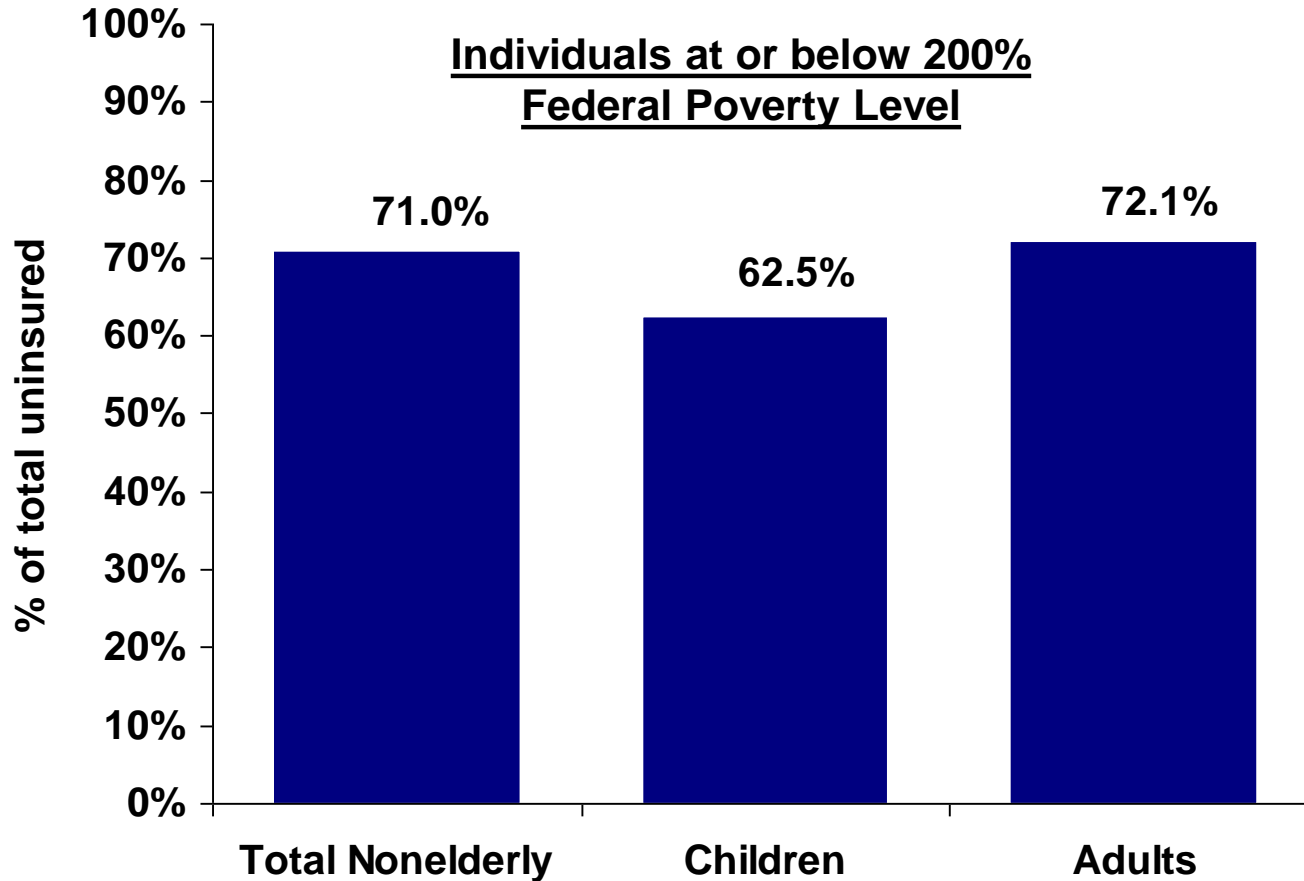


Notes: Family poverty level estimates are based on health insurance unit gross income and use the 2011 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 3

Most Virginians who are uninsured live in families with income at or below 200 percent of the FPL

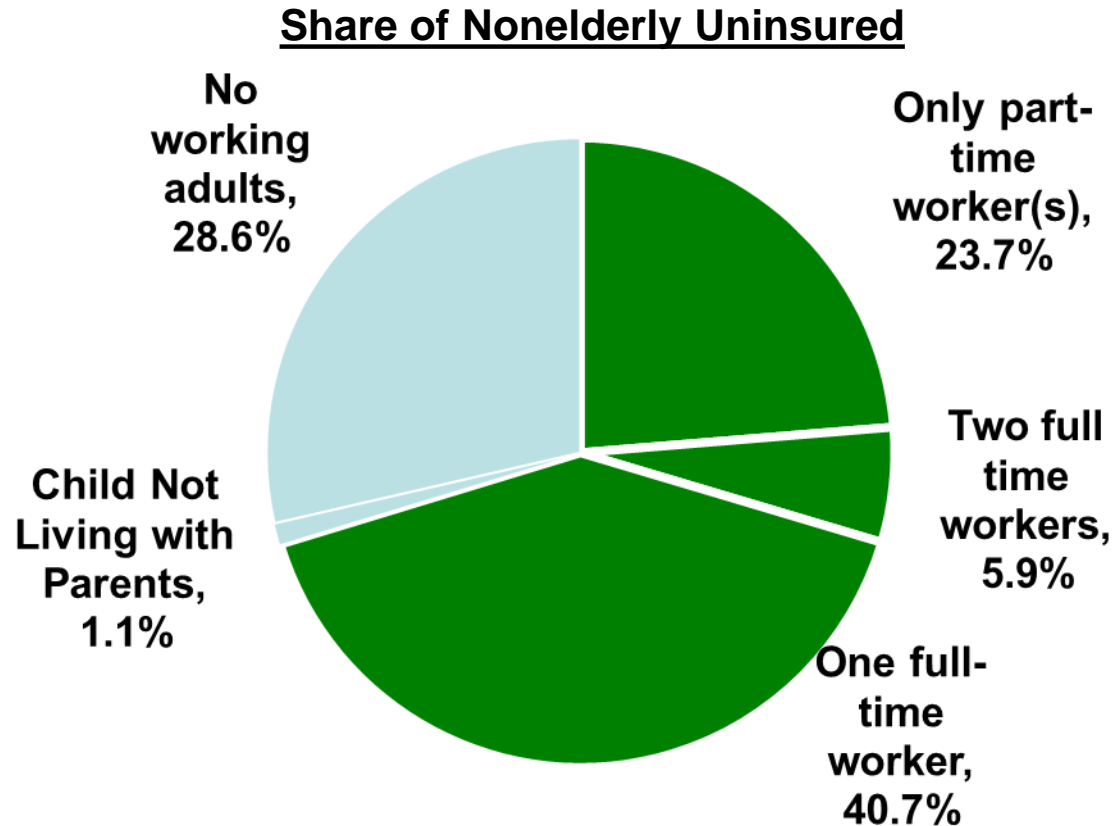


Notes: Family poverty level estimates are based on health insurance unit gross income and use the 2011 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 4

Over 70 percent of uninsured Virginians live in families with at least one full or part-time worker

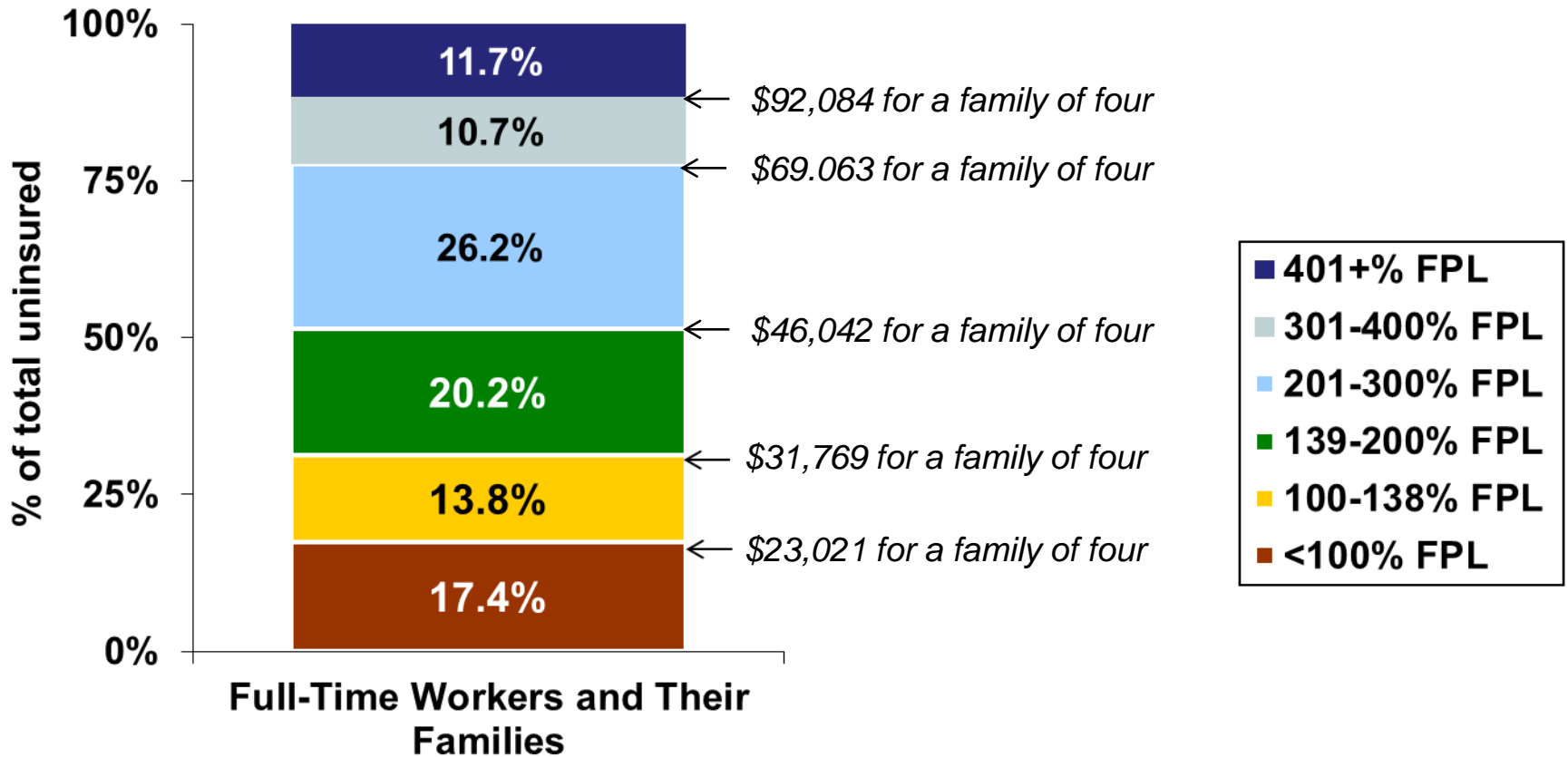


Notes: Family work status is based on the highest level of employment among the adults in the health insurance unit. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 5

Full-time workers and their families make up 46.6 percent of the uninsured in Virginia and are distributed over all income levels



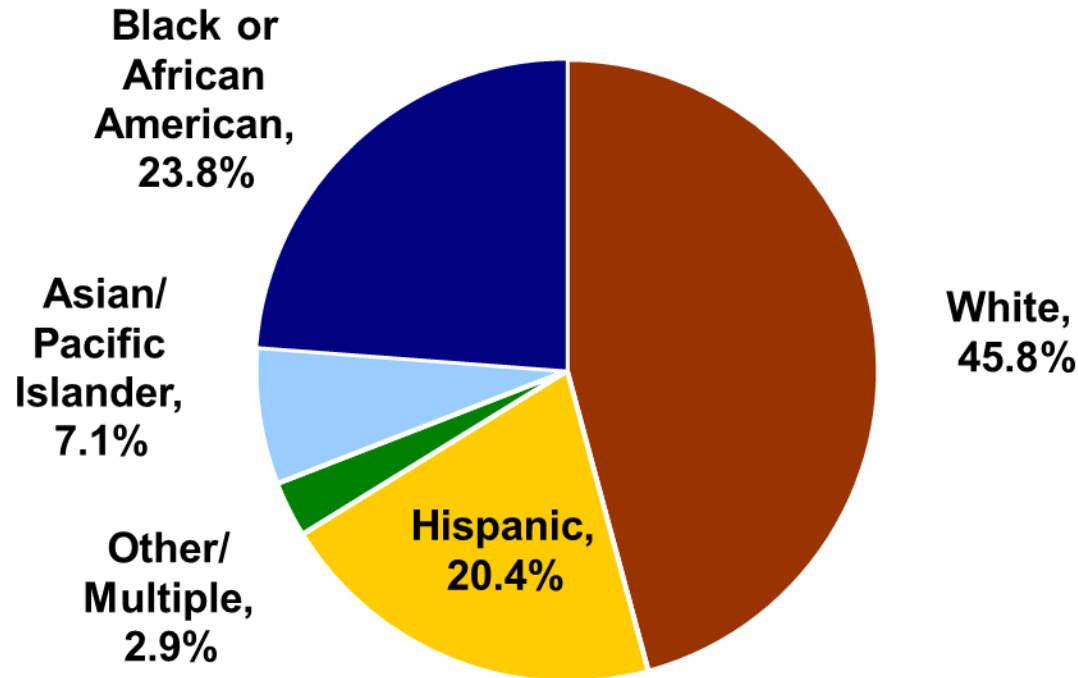
Notes: Family poverty level estimates are based on health insurance unit gross income and use the 2011 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Family work status is based on the highest level of employment among the adults in the health insurance unit. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 6

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

Share of Nonelderly Uninsured

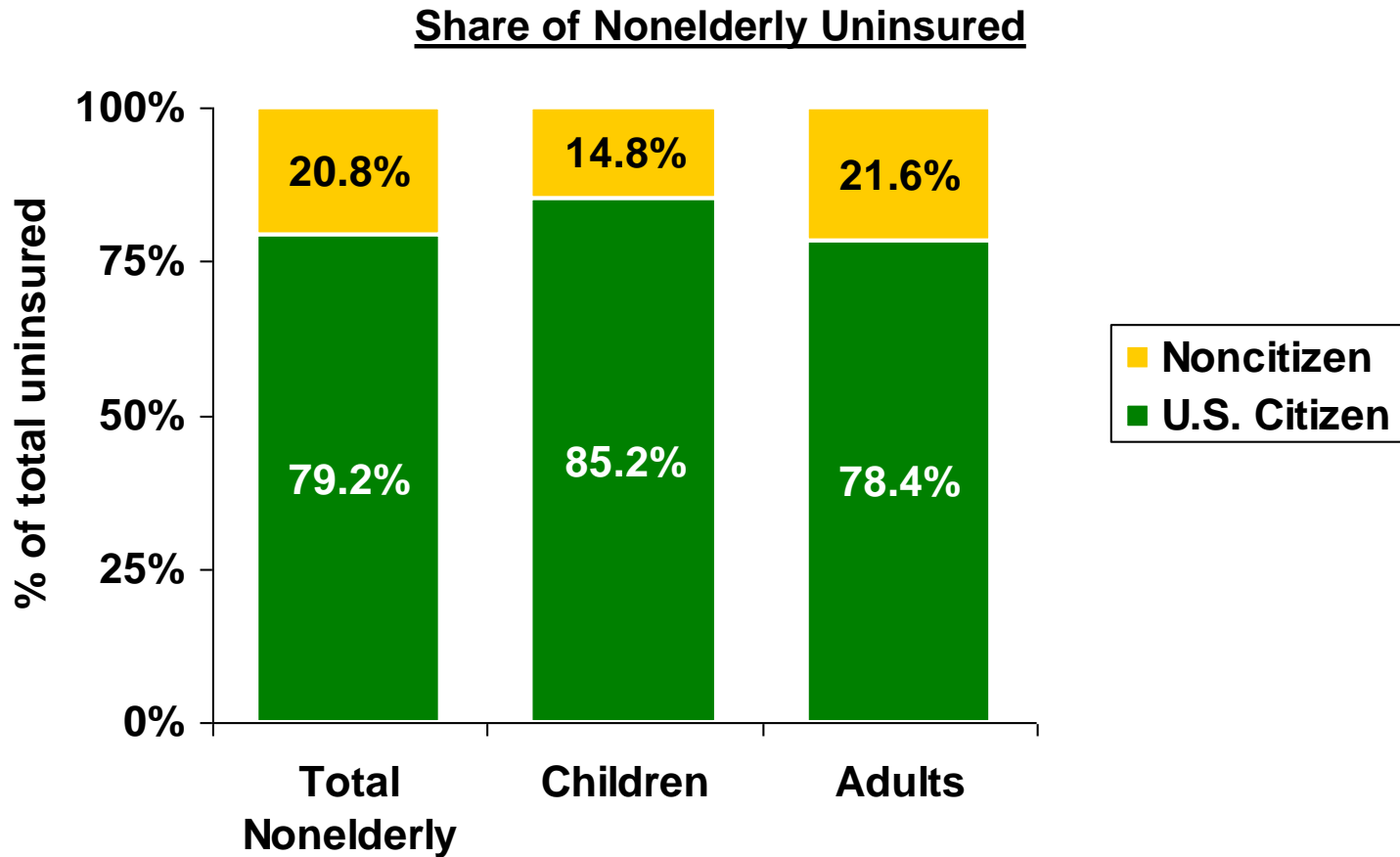


Notes: Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 7

Nearly four-fifths of the uninsured in Virginia are U.S. citizens



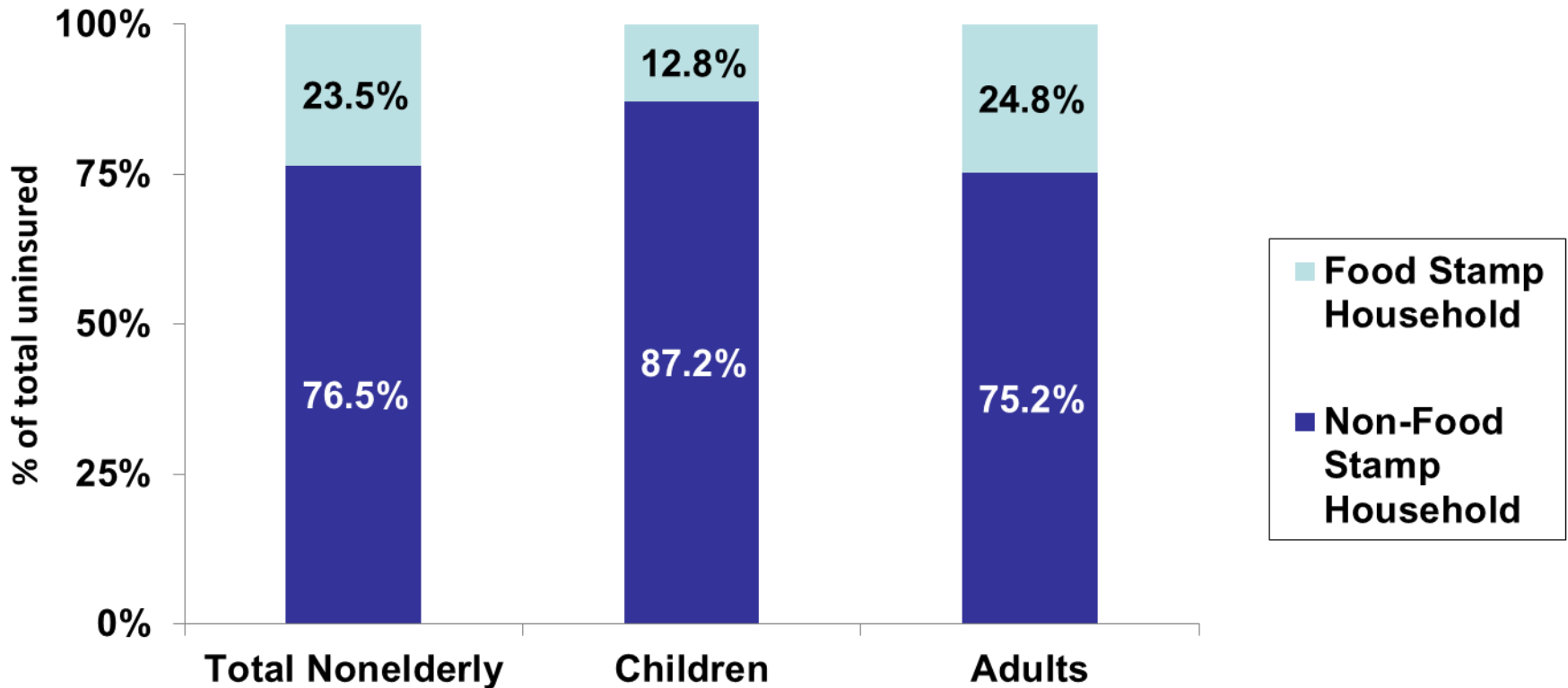
Notes: Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 8

Over three-fourths of the uninsured in Virginia live in households that do not receive Food Stamps

Share of Nonelderly Uninsured

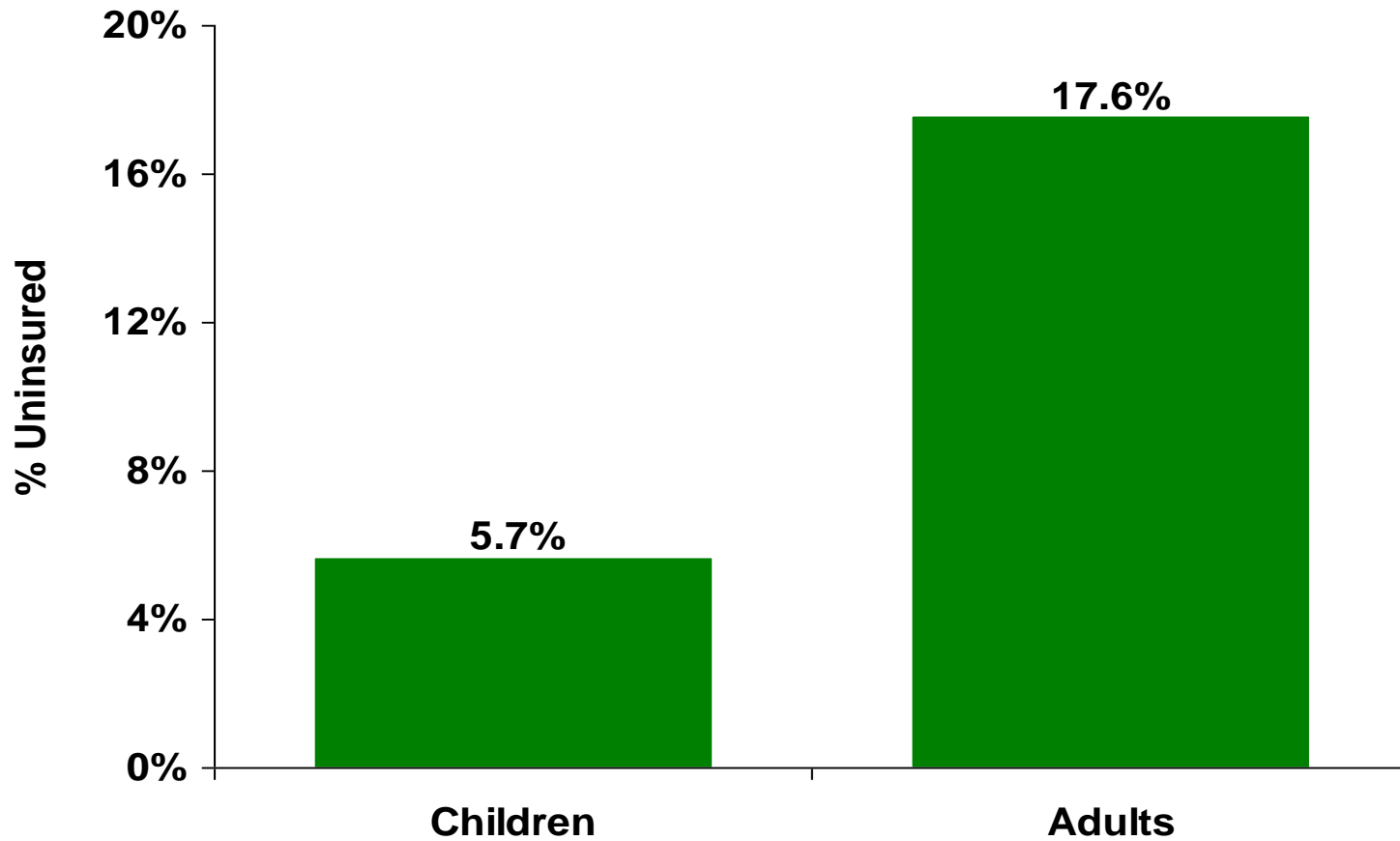


Notes: Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 9

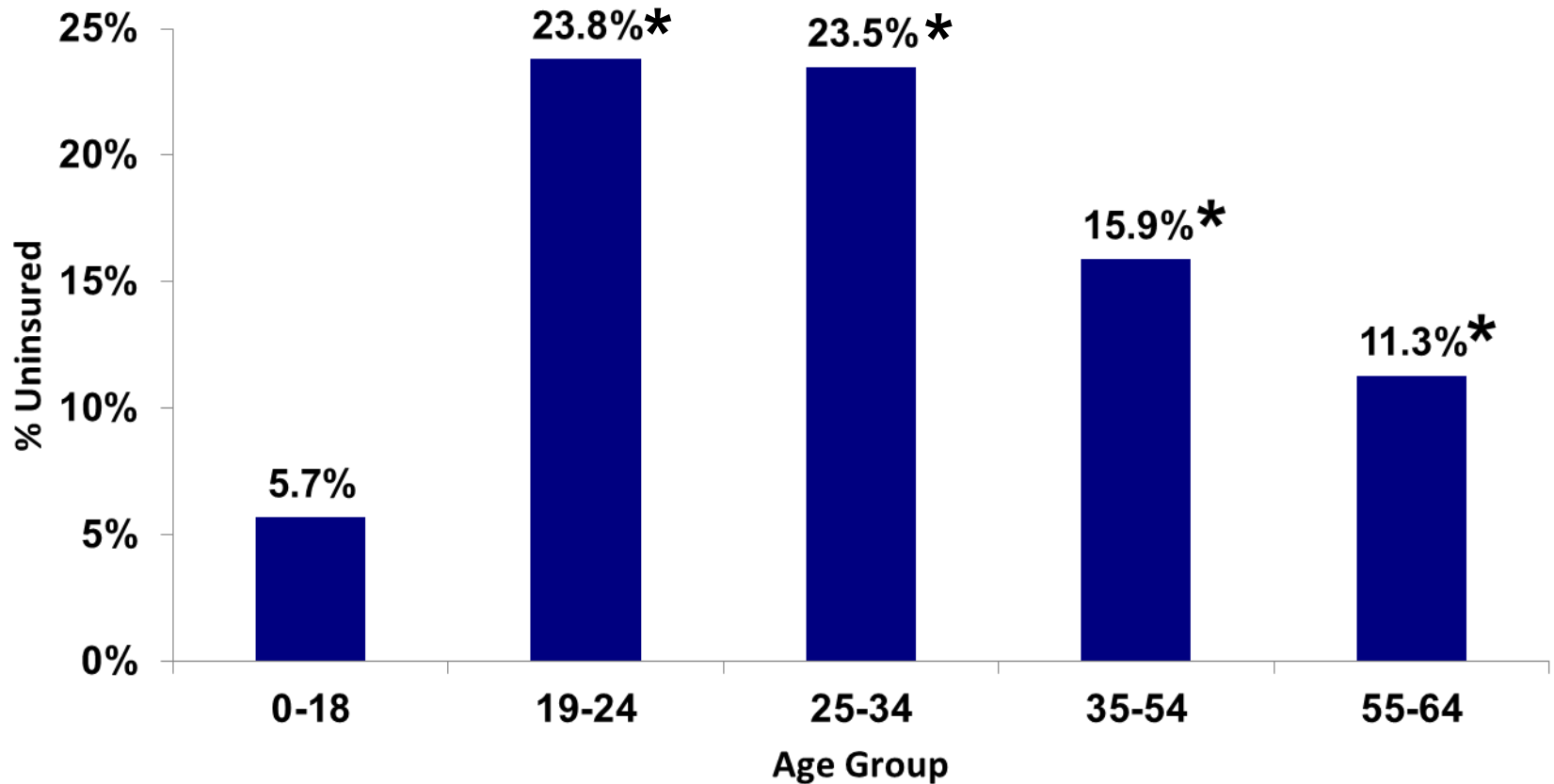
Adults are 3.1 times more likely to be uninsured than children in Virginia



Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 10

Young adults (19-24) are 4.1 times more likely to be uninsured than children (0-18) in Virginia

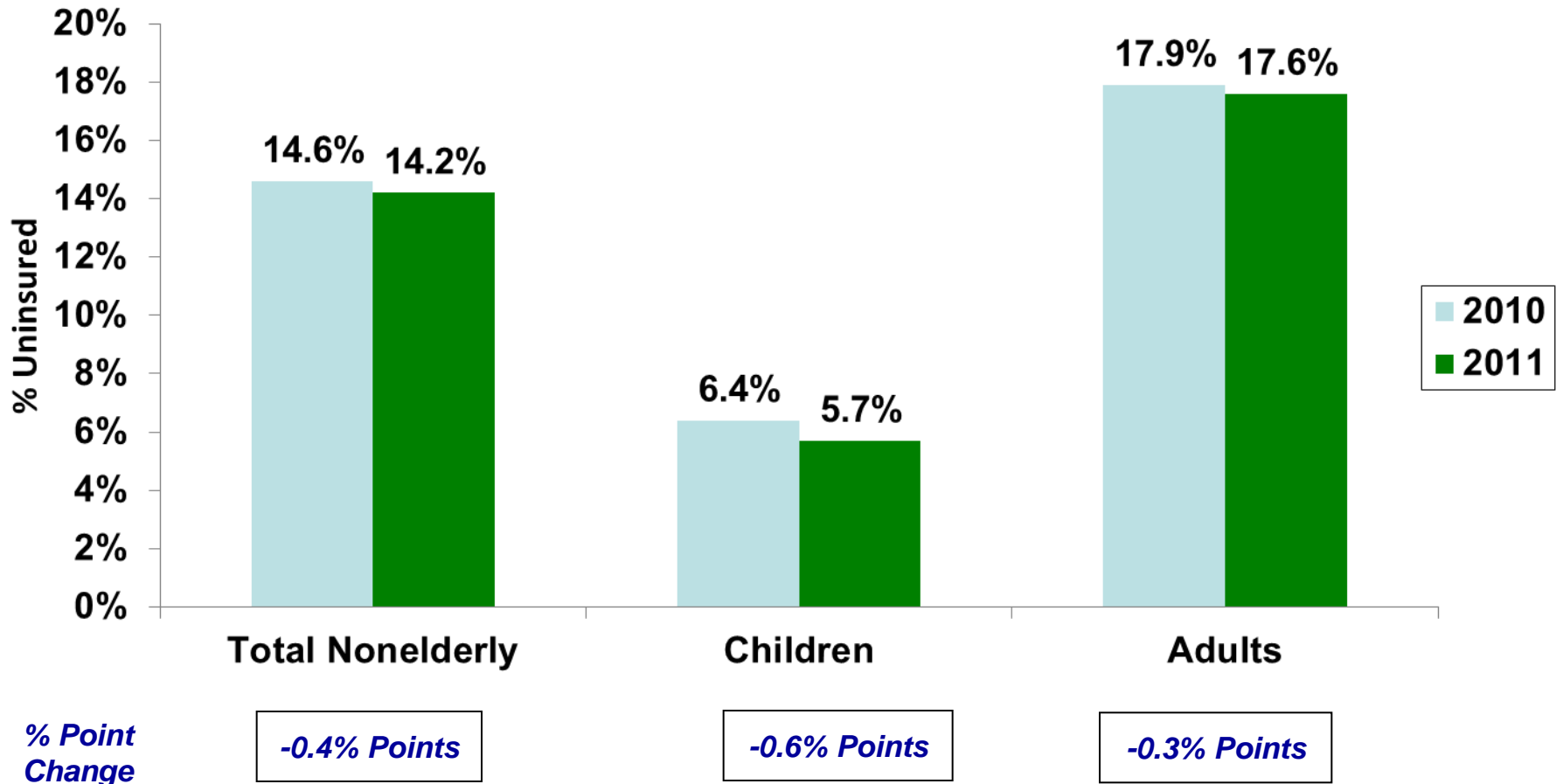


Notes: Asterisks indicate a percentage that is statistically different from the reference group (Age 0-18) percentage at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 11

The change in Virginia's uninsurance rate was not statistically significant between 2010 and 2011

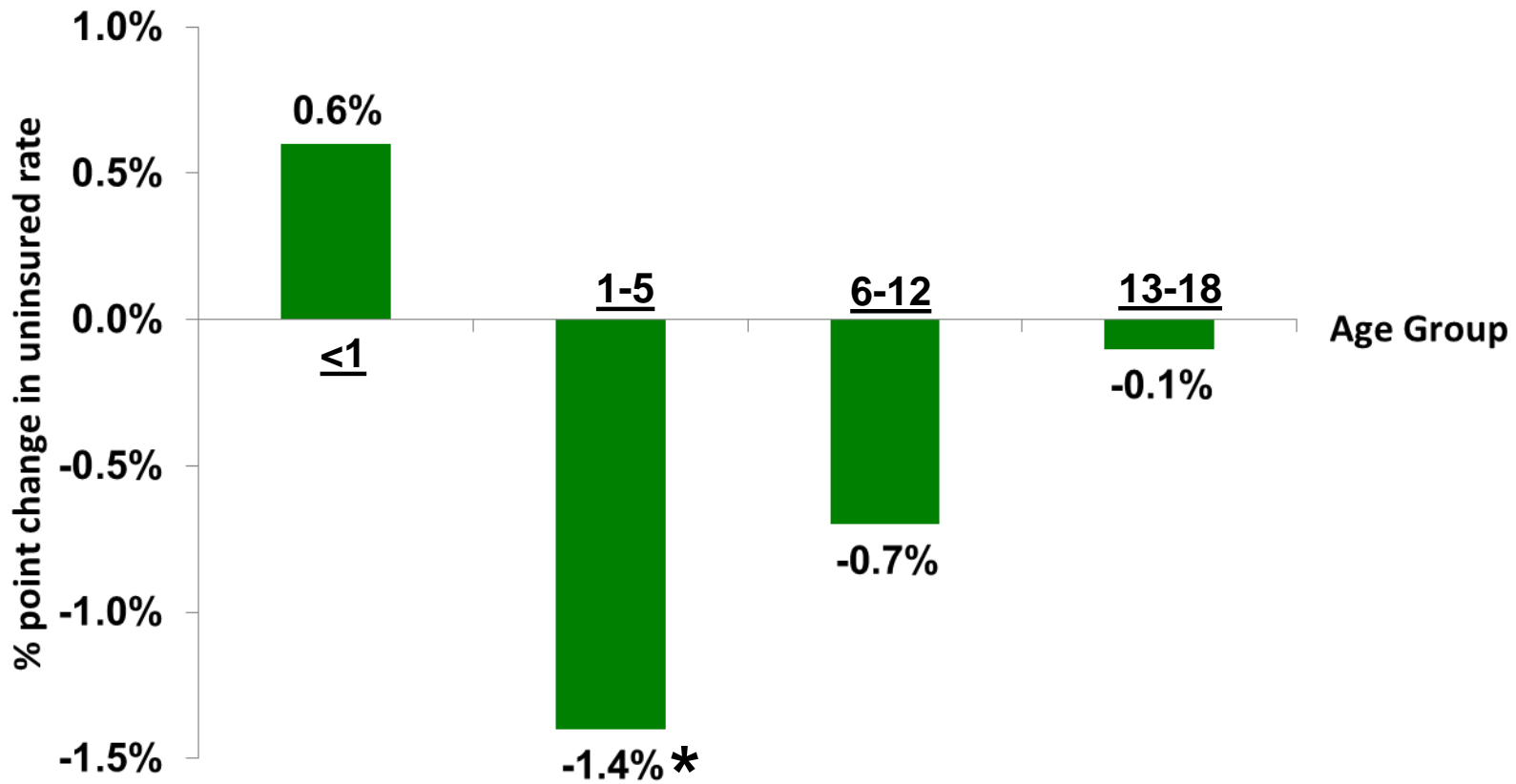


Note: Asterisks indicate a change in percent of people that is statistical significant at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2010 and 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 12

Children's uninsured rates decreased among 1 to 5 year olds between 2010 and 2011 in Virginia

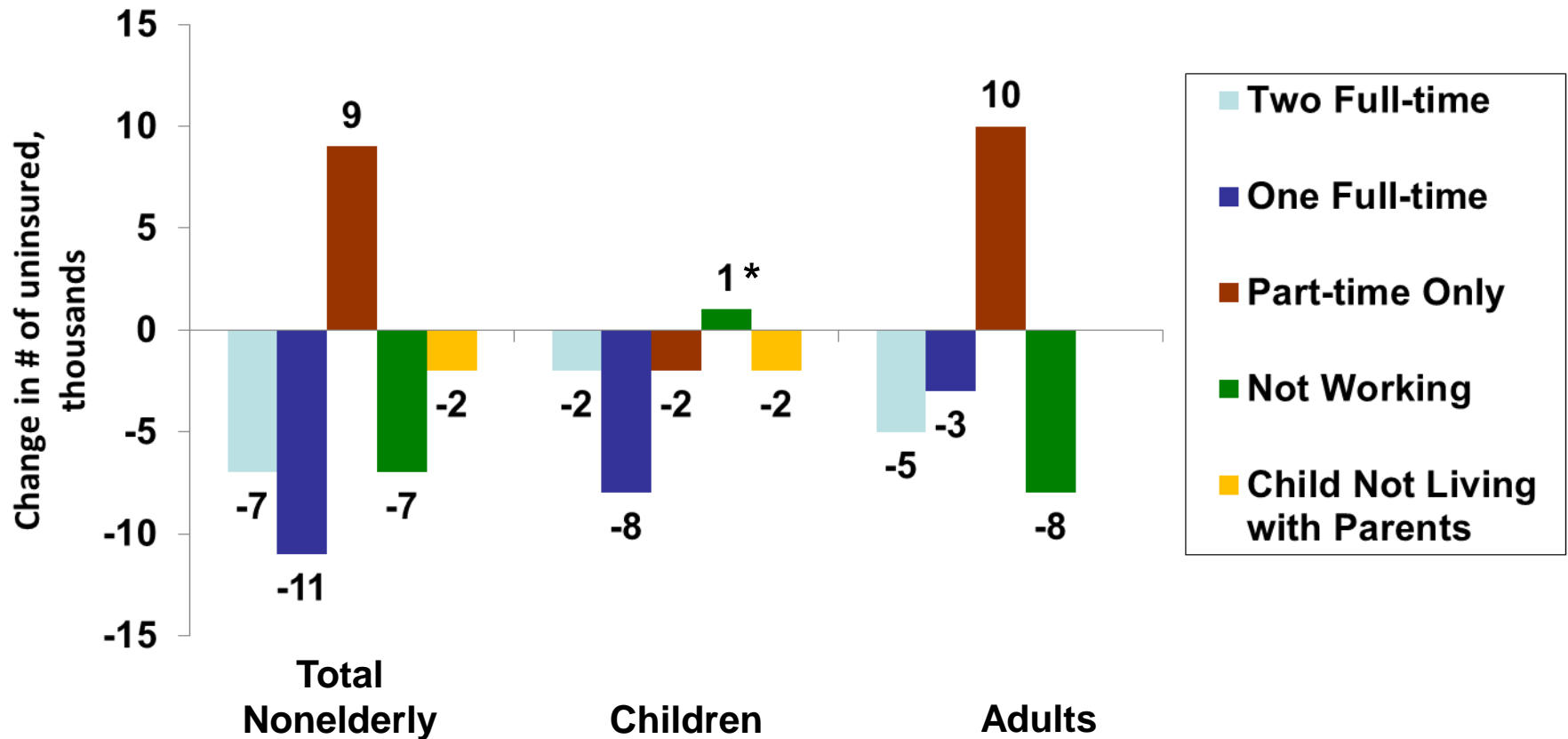


Note: Asterisks indicate a change in percent of people that is statistical significant at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2010 and 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 13

Relatively constant number of uninsured in Virginia between 2010 and 2011 also reflected across families with different workforce statuses

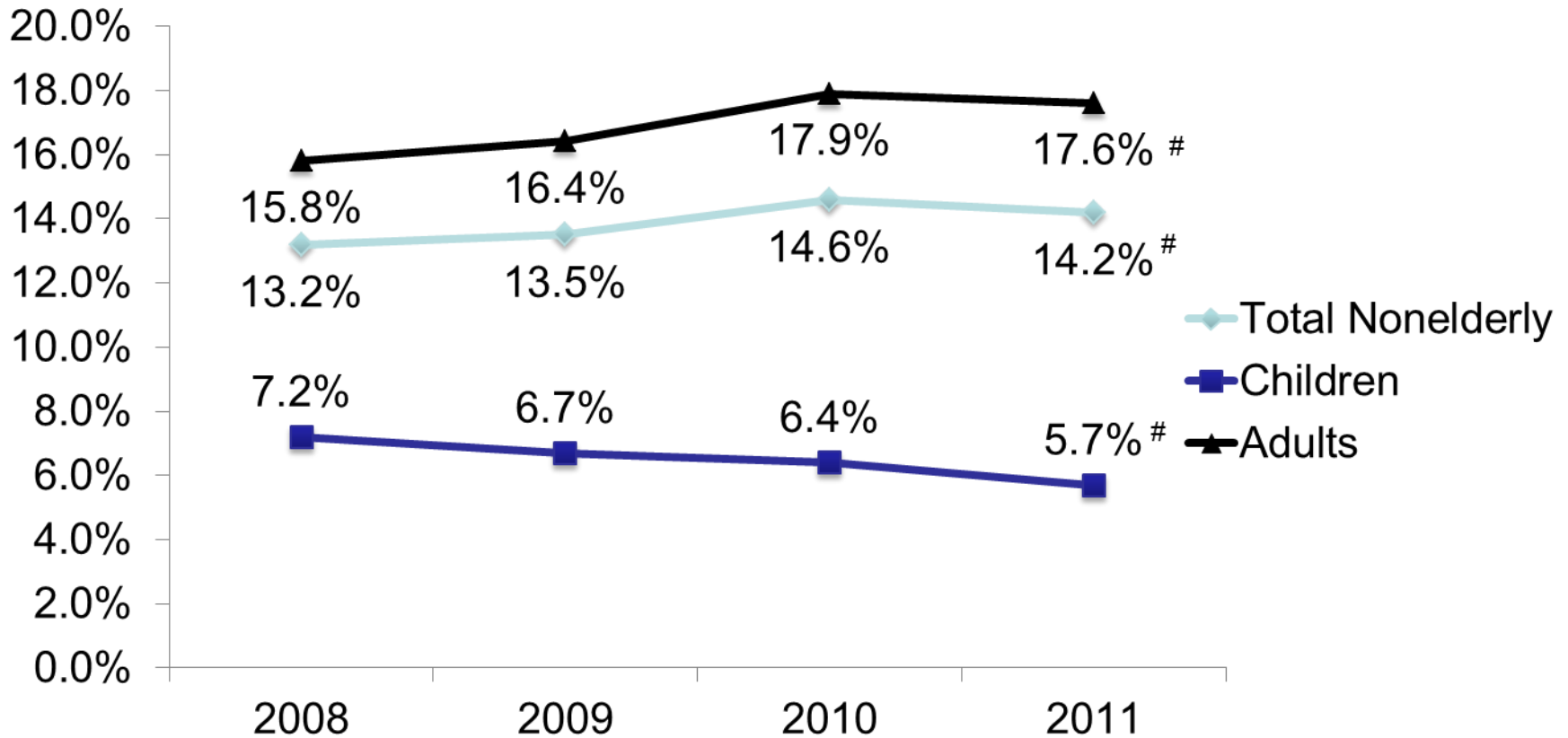


Note: Family work status is based on the highest level of employment among the adults in the health insurance unit. Asterisks indicate a change in numbers of people that is statistical significant at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2010 and 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 14

Uninsurance among adults in Virginia increased between 2008 and 2010, but leveled off in the last year, whereas the uninsured rate for children declines steadily over that period

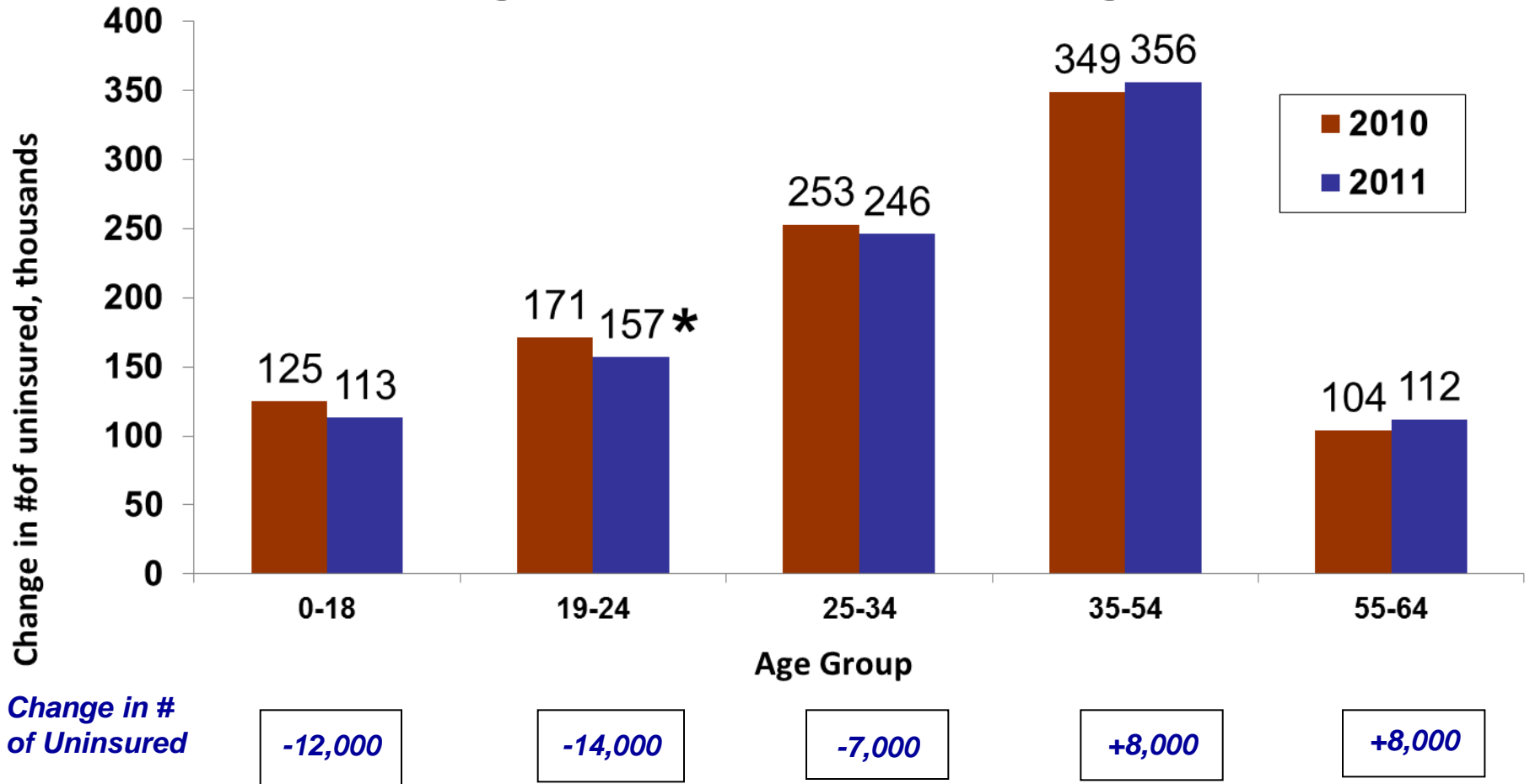


Note: Asterisks indicate the 2010 uninsured rate is statistically different from 2011 at the .10 level. Hash tags indicate the 2008 uninsured rate is statistically different from 2011 at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 15

The number of uninsured decreased between 2010 and 2011 for Virginians in the 19 to 24 age bracket

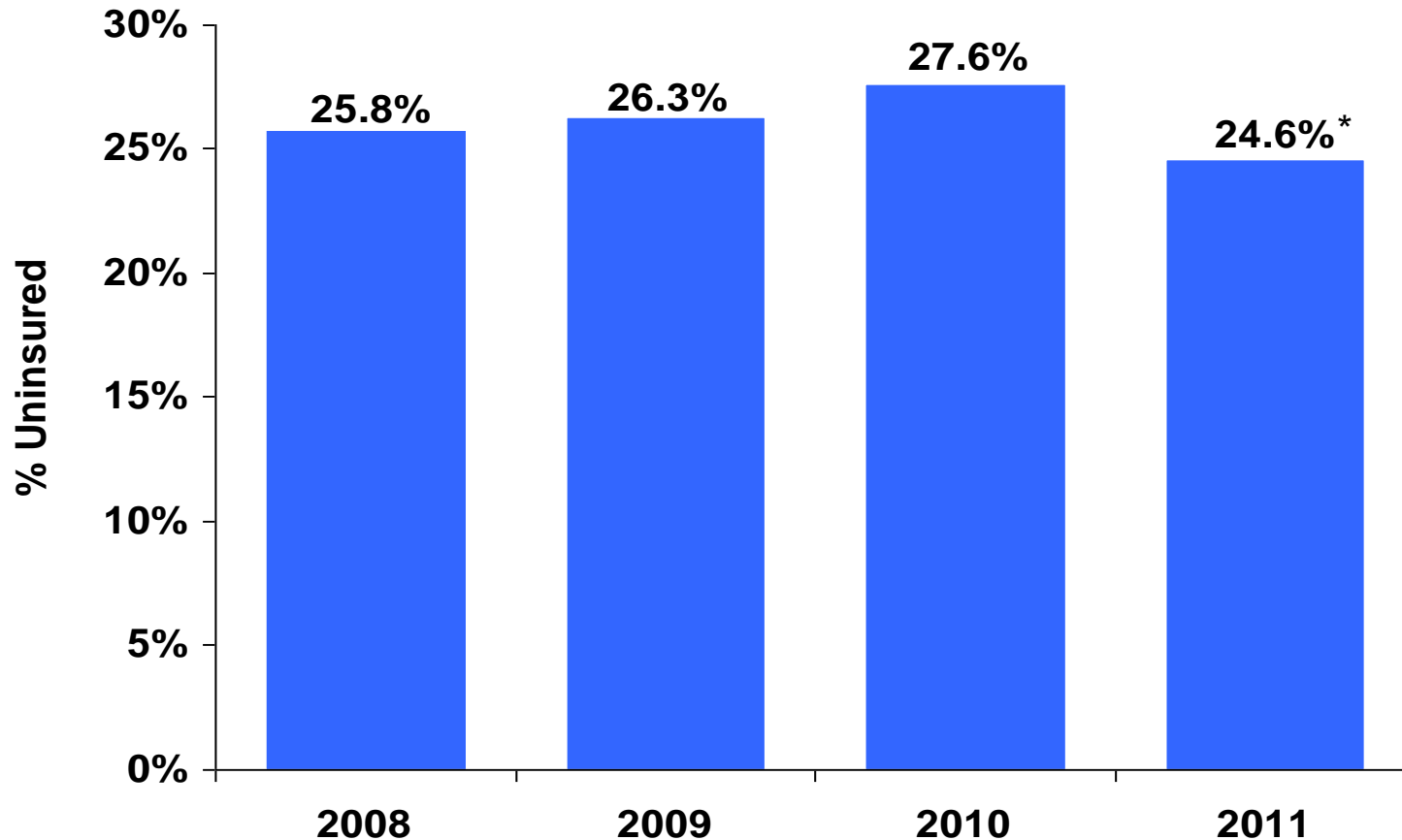


Note: Asterisks indicate a change in numbers of people that is statistical significant at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2010 and 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Figure 16

Uninsurance declined for young adults (19-26) in Virginia between 2010 and 2011



Note: Asterisks indicate the 2010 uninsured rate is statistically different from 2011 at the .10 level. Hash tags indicate the 2008 uninsured rate is statistically different from 2011 at the .10 level.

Source: Urban Institute, September 2013. Based on the 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). The estimates reflect Urban Institute adjustments for potential misreporting of coverage, based on a simulation model developed by Victoria Lynch under a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.