TRIM3 PROJECT TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

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CC: Kenneth Finegold, Rosa Po, Audrey McDowell, Joan Turek, Tom Musco, Susan Hauan, and David Nielsen

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DATE: March 7, 2013

SUBJECT: DRAFT Methods and Results, ACS Weight Adjustments for Noncitizens

This memorandum describes the creation of a set of adjusted weights for the 2011 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS-PUMS). The work was conducted by TRIM3 project staff at the request of ASPE staff under the technical assistance component of TRIM3 contract, from February 21 through March 5.[2] (An interim data file was provided on February 26, and the final data file was provided on March 5.) The weights of noncitizens in the 2011 ACS-PUMS data were adjusted to reflect their probability of being in the country legally. Weight adjustments were computed separately for non-citizens with and without health insurance coverage. The weight adjustments were developed using three years of TRIM-CPS data files, combining survey-reported information on health insurance status with imputed information on immigrants' legal status. The immigrant legal status information was previously imputed onto the files by Dr. Jeffrey Passel (a consultant to the TRIM3 project) as part of each year's TRIM3 baseline processing. The adjusted ACS-PUMS weights allow ASPE staff to tabulate information on non-citizens in a way that excludes those who are not in the country legally, and who are therefore not eligible for Medicaid (except for emergency services), CHIP, or the Health Insurance Marketplace (also known as Exchanges).

The methodology for these weight adjustments was chosen by ASPE staff as the best approach that met two criteria: (1) it was feasible within the time constraint (the first deliverable was provided in under 4 work days), and (2) it relied on immigrant status imputations that were developed by the nationally-recognized expert in this area (Dr. Passel) and that were previously reviewed and accepted by ASPE.

[1] Dr. Passel was responsible for the immigrant status assignments used in this project and was consulted on their use.
[2] Technical assistance tasks are conducted at the request of and under the direction of ASPE staff. Results are publicly attributed to ASPE and/or the TRIM3-CPS data.

The remainder of this memorandum describes the methods used for the weight adjustments and presents information on the results. The information is organized as follows:

Development of the Weight Adjustments

The weight adjustments were developed using three years of TRIM3-CPS microdata files. The focus of the analysis was on noncitizens under age 65, with and without health insurance coverage according to the public-use survey data. Tabulations were performed to compute the percentage of noncitizens who are in the country legally, according to the imputations of immigrant legal status imputed onto the files by Dr. Passel, a nationally-recognized expert on the size and characteristics of the undocumented population who serves as a consultant to the TRIM3 project. Separate percentages were computed for uninsured and insured non-citizens. A total of 240 percentages were computed for different subgroups of uninsured noncitizens, with subgroups defined by state, race/ethnicity, income group, and age group. A total of 269 percentages were computed for different subgroups of insured non-citizens, with the subgroups varying by the same characteristics. The percentages were used to adjust the weights of non-elderly non-citizens in the 2011 ACS data.

TRIM3-CPS Data Files

TRIM3-CPS data files were chosen as the data source for computing the weight adjustments. These files are augmented versions of the data from the spring Current Population Survey-Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS-ASEC) files. The TRIM3-CPS files include all of the income and demographic information from the CPS-ASEC public-use files (including the survey-reported health insurance coverage information) together with imputed and simulated data. The imputed variable that is key to this task is an imputation of immigrant legal status, created annually by Dr. Passel.

To increase the sample size for the analysis, three years of TRIM3-CPS data were used—the files based on the spring 2009, 2010, and 2011 CPS-ASEC files. The spring 2011 file is the

most recent file onto which Dr. Passel has imputed an immigrant legal status variable.[3] Since we are producing weights that will be applied to ACS PUMS data for 2011, we are assuming that the extent to which uninsured noncitizens with varying characteristics were undocumented vs. legal residents was stable over the period from spring 2009 through the end of 2011.

Immigrant Status Imputations

Immigrant status is imputed to each year's TRIM3-CPS input data file as part of the annual "baseline" work performed under the HHS/ASPE-funded TRIM3 contract. The imputation methods were initially developed by Dr. Passel and Dr. Rebecca Clark in the 1990s (Passel and Clark 1998). Dr. Passel has refined the methods further; he develops each year's imputations as a consultant to the TRIM3 project. Specifically, each non-citizen in the data is assigned to one of the following statuses:

- legal permanent resident ("LPR," or "green card" holder)
- alien refugee
- non-immigrant (temporary legal resident, generally in the U.S. with a student visa or work visa)
- undocumented ("illegal") immigrant

(In reality, some immigrants have other statues, for example "persons residing under color of law," or "PRUCOL." However, the CPS-ASEC data do not have sufficient sample sizes to support imputation of statuses beyond those listed above.) This section briefly describes the methods and then shows recent results of the imputation process.

Immigrant Status Imputation Methods

The imputation methods use a combination of "rule based" decisions and probabilistic assignments. The imputation of LPR status is aligned to come very close to targets for the size and characteristics of the LPR population. In brief, the steps in the imputations are as follows. (This discussion is adapted from Passel and Johnson, 2012.)

Refugee/asylee status

An individual is initially assigned to be a refugee/asylee if s/he is from a country for which refugees/asylees comprise more than half of total legal admissions for the period during which the person entered.[4] For example, most of the legal entrants from Poland and Czechoslovakia during the period 1982 through 1989 entered as refugees. The results of this initial assignment are compared to demographic estimates of the number of refugees residing in the United States (developed by Dr. Passel using administrative data). If the numbers are

[3] The imputations for the spring 2012 CPS-ASEC data are very close to being incorporated into the TRIM-CPS data for CY 2011; but the very short timeframe for this task did not allow waiting for the imputation to be available on the newer data.

[4] Refugee/asylee status is assigned only for immigrants entering the United States since 1980.

unacceptably different, some aliens initially assigned refugee status are reassigned to the non-refugee population. In each of the 3 years of data used for this project, the final imputed number of refugees was very close to the demographic target (which grew from 2.8 million for CY 2008 to 3.0 million for CY 2010, including both refugees who became citizens and refugees who remained non-citizens).

Legal non-immigrant status

Legal non-immigrants are non-citizens who are admitted legally to the United States for a specified period and for a specified purpose. In official terms, they have not "immigrated," since they are officially not intending to remain in the United States nor are they permitted to remain without changing their status. However, many groups do qualify as "residents" according to CPS residence rules and appear in the survey and the population estimates used to develop CPS weights.[5] Some examples of legal non-immigrants are students (college students from other countries or high-school exchange students), high-tech guest workers, and au pairs. Legal non-immigrants are coded using their employment status, occupation, place or type of employment, school enrollment, income, age, information about spouse, and information about other household members. Targets are not used in producing these estimates. (The methods are not designed to estimate the total number of legal non-immigrants in the United States, but only to identify the ones in the CPS-ASEC so that they are not erroneously assigned to another status.) In the 3 years of data used for this project, the number of individuals in the CPS-ASEC data who appear to be legal non-immigrants ranges from 650,000 (spring 2011 CPS-ASEC) to 827,000 (spring 2010 CPS-ASEC).

Remaining non-citizens: Undocumented vs. legal permanent residents

If a non-citizen is not identified as either a refugee/asylee or a non-immigrant, s/he is identified as either a legal permanent resident (LPR) or undocumented. A two-step procedure is used.

First, individuals' characteristics are examined for any evidence that they are LPRs. Characteristics that mark an individual as almost certainly being in the country legally are:

- Being in certain occupations that would be closed to undocumented individuals (for example, being a police officer)
- Receiving government benefits for which undocumented aliens are ineligible (SSI, TANF, SNAP/Food Stamps, and Medicaid). The exact treatment varies by program.[6] However, in

[5] According to some international definitions, such as those of the United Nations, individuals intending to reside in the receiving country for one year or more are classified as immigrants. Thus, many of the legal non-immigrants in the United States would be counted as "immigrants" under these definitions.

[6] Any individual reporting SSI is exempt from being identified as undocumented; however, in a family that reports TANF income, the children are assumed to be in the country legally but a parent might still be identified as undocumented. Starting with the March 2010 CPS (CY 2009) all individuals reporting Medicaid are exempt from being identified as undocumented; in years before the March 2010 CPS some Californians who report receiving Medicaid were assigned undocumented status, on the assumption they were reporting emergency Medicaid, and reporters in other states were assigned undocumented status in order to reach targets. In the case of CPS-reported

all cases, only individuals who actually report a benefit are automatically assumed to be in the country legally (not those with benefits "allocated" by the Census Bureau).
- Being a veteran

Some family members of U. S. citizens and legal aliens are also marked as legal aliens. Also, all foreign-born individuals who entered the U.S. before 1980 are assigned as legal immigrants.

Second, for individuals who remain as "potentially illegal," their probability of being undocumented is determined based on their occupation, their other demographic characteristics, and a set of demographic targets developed by Dr. Passel. The initial probability of being undocumented is based on prior work by Dr. Passel and Dr. Clark, who used the occupational structure of formerly illegal aliens who legalized under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) to calculate an initial probability that aliens in each major occupation category in the CPS are undocumented aliens.[7] Adjustments are made to the initial assignments so that household and family members' immigrant/legal status designations are logical and are congruent with U.S. immigration laws. Finally, the probabilities are adjusted, using an iterative process, so that the characteristics of undocumented and legal aliens (overall population size, age structure, and selected state totals) conform to independent demographic estimates of these characteristics for these two populations.

Targets are used for the following subgroups:

- The numbers of legal and undocumented children (under age 18), separately for Mexican immigrants and all others
- The number of adult undocumented aliens by sex, separately for Mexican immigrants and all others
- The total number of undocumented aliens in each of 6 states (California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas) and in the balance of the country, separately for Mexican immigrants and all others

In cases where there are insufficient cases in a particular subgroup for detailed alignment, the Mexican and non-Mexican groups are collapsed.[8]

Note that because the immigrant/legal status "PRUCOL" is not identified, PRUCOLs appearing in the CPS-ASEC data will probably be coded as undocumented aliens. Further, the estimation process in essence assumes that all persons not residing in the United States as legal permanent residents, legal non-immigrants, or refugees and asylees fall in the undocumented category. Two large groups who are authorized to be in the country but do not fall into any of our legal categories are persons with Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and persons who have applied for asylum. For 2000, the Immigration and Naturalization Service estimated that there

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food stamp benefits, the procedures require only that at least one person in the household has a status that would make them potentially eligible for food stamps.

[7] These data, while somewhat dated, remain the best available. Because the final assignments are forced to align with specified totals, the resulting estimates have not proved to be very sensitive to these initial probabilities.

[8] For the March 2011 imputations, for example, the Mexican and non-Mexican targets were collapsed in New York and New Jersey.

were approximately 600,000 such persons in the country but current information suggests that numbers today would be smaller. We do not have access to data that would allow us to incorporate estimates for these populations into our "legal alien" category. Consequently, such persons, to the extent they appear in the CPS, would be assigned to our undocumented category.

Correction to reported citizenship status

By comparing CPS data with estimates of the number of naturalized citizens developed from INS data on naturalizations, Passel, Clark, and Fix (1997) found that substantial numbers of recent immigrants and Mexican/Central American immigrants appeared to be misreporting themselves as being naturalized citizens. To adjust for that, Dr. Passel identifies foreign-born individuals claiming to be naturalized citizens whose demographic characteristics make it appear very unlikely that they are in fact citizens. (In general, someone who has lived in the U.S. for less than five years and who is neither the spouse nor child of a U.S. citizen is very unlikely to actually be a citizen.) Those who seem very unlikely to actually be naturalized citizens are included along with non-citizens (who have not been identified as refugees or non-immigrants) in the probabilistic assignment of undocumented vs. LPR status. Those not assigned to be undocumented aliens remain coded as naturalized citizens. For the spring 2011 CPS, these reassignments reduce the number of naturalized citizens from the initial CPS reports of 16.8 million to 15.3 million.

Results of the Immigrant Status Imputations

Table 1 summarizes the results of the imputations for the 3 years being used for this project. (See Passel, Huber, and Wheaton 2011a; Passel, Huber, and Wheaton 2011b; and Passel and Johnson 2012.) In each year, the imputed counts of refugees, LPRs and undocumented aliens are very close to the targets computed by Dr. Passel. As mentioned above, there are no targets for non-immigrants.

Table 2 shows results for a more focused group—only non-citizens (excluding naturalized refugees) and only those under age 65. The table focuses on the percentage of each state's non-citizens imputed to be legally-present—in other words, a refugee/asylee, non-immigrant, or LPR. Overall, 55 percent of non-citizens found in the spring 2009 (CY 2008) CPS-ASEC data are identified as lawfully present, and 54 percent of those found in the subsequent two years of CPS-ASEC data are identified as lawfully present. However, the percentage varies substantially by state. Averaging the percentages over the three years of data, the percentage of non-elderly non-citizens who are lawfully present ranges from one-quarter in Alabama to four-fifths in Maine. Among the four states with the largest immigrant populations (California, Florida, New York, and Texas), the portion of non-elderly non-citizens who are lawfully present ranges from about half in Texas to about three-quarters in New York. Note that although state-specific targets are used only for the six states with the largest immigrant populations, results vary across other states due to the differing characteristics of their non-citizen populations, in terms of occupation, country of origin, and so on.

Key Characteristics of Noncitizens

Based on discussions between project staff and ASPE staff, it was determined that the weight adjustments for non-elderly non-citizens should vary by insurance status—whether or not the person has health insurance according to the public-use CPS-ASEC data—and by four other characteristics: state of residence, race/ethnicity, relative income group, and age group. These categories were chosen on the basis of ASPE's intended uses for the adjusted data and their importance as correlates of variation in the legal status of non-elderly non-citizens. Project and ASPE staff concluded that CPS-ASEC sample sizes would not support use of additional characteristics to define the weighting categories.

The weighting categories were defined as follows:

- State (51 categories)

- Race/Ethnicity (3 categories)
  - Latino (any race)
  - Asian (non-Latinos, Asian alone, no other race)
  - Other (all other non-Asian non-Latinos, including White, Black, American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and multiple races)

- Age group (2 categories)
  - Age 19-34
  - Either under age 19 or age 35 or older

- Annual cash income of the person's "health insurance unit" (as defined below), relative to the applicable Federal Poverty Guideline (2 categories)[9]
  - Less than or equal to 138 percent of poverty
  - Greater than 138 percent of poverty

To determine a person's income category, cash income was summed over the group of individuals considered to be the person's "health insurance unit" (HIU), following the definition of the HIU used for ASPE's prior analysis of ACS data. In general, adults, their spouses, and their dependent children (through age 23) are considered to be in the same HIU. This is generally consistent with the Census Bureau definition of a "subfamily" (rather than the broader definition of family that includes all related persons). However, individuals who are unmarried and who do not have dependent children are treated as one-person HIUs, even if they are related to the household head. The following types of individuals are treated as one-person HIUs in this analysis, when they are unmarried and have no dependent children in the household:

[9] The Federal Poverty Guidelines, issued annually by ASPE, vary by family size. The 48 continental states and the District of Columbia are subject to the same Guidelines, but ASPE issues separate Guidelines for Alaska and for Hawaii that reflect the higher cost of living in those two states. For more information, see http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/13poverty.cfm.

- roommates and unmarried partners
- individuals who are unrelated to the household head
- group home residents
- adult siblings of the household head
- other adult relatives of the household head
- adult children of the household head, age 24 and over
- adult grandchildren of the household head
- a parent of the household head

Children who are related to the household head, but who do not have a parent in the household, are considered to be part of the HIU of the household head (who is essentially considered to be their caretaker). Note that the HIU definition imposed on the CPS-TRIM data for this analysis should not be viewed as identical to ASPE's ACS definition due to survey differences; for example, the CPS provides more information about inter-relationships among individuals unrelated to the household head.

Computation of Probabilities

As was stated above, our initial task was to determine the probability that a non-elderly non-citizen in the CPS-ASEC data was in the country legally (as opposed to being undocumented). Immigrant status is taken from the imputations, as described above. Insurance status is taken from the public-use CPS-ASEC data, which include both truly-reported and Census-imputed information. If the public-use data indicated that a person was covered by any type of insurance, s/he was counted as insured. . However, assistance from the Indian Health Service was not counted as insurance; thus, a person whose only coverage was from the IHS was considered uninsured.

We considered two possible approaches for determining the probability that an uninsured non-citizen was legally present: computing probabilities for different subgroups defined by one or more demographic characteristics, and estimating probabilities via a multivariate function such as a logit equation. Although a logit function would potentially have allowed additional characteristics to be considered, ASPE and project staff jointly agreed that estimating an equation would have required numerous discussions concerning exact specifications, choices between different model specifications, and so on, which were not feasible within the timeframe. Thus, it was agreed that the probabilities would be determined with a cell-based approach—specifically, computing the percent-legal for subgroups of individuals defined by one or more characteristics.

The universe for the computation of the percentages included the non-elderly non-citizens from all three years of CPS-TRIM data, with one exception. For California, only the CY 2009 and CY 2010 TRIM-CPS data were used, due to the fact that the methods for imputing undocumented status in California were different prior to the CY 2009 imputations.

The three years of data (two for California) were combined into a single file, with no special treatment of individuals who appeared in consecutive spring CPS-ASEC files. Individuals may appear in consecutive CPS-ASEC files because the CPS does not use a different

sample each month. Instead, households are included in the monthly CPS surveys for 4 months, then are out of the sample for 8 months, then return for another four months. (Thus, if there were no attrition, half of the households in one March CPS file would have been present in the prior March CPS file.) One alternative approach would have been to drop the individuals who appear in two consecutive files; however, an individual's insurance status might have changed from one year to another. Another possibility would have been to compute the percent-legal statistics on each year of data separately, and then average the results; however, it was judged that the results would not be substantially different from percentages computed on a combined file, and that the combined-file approach could be completed in the shortest time period.

Our methods resulted in a file with 18,673 records for uninsured non-elderly non-citizens, and 22,874 records for insured non-elderly non-citizens. As an initial step, we examined the unweighted counts across the years of data, for uninsured and insured people separately. For each subgroup, we subdivided the records by all four characteristics listed above—state of residence or DC (51 levels); race/ethnicity (3 levels); relative income (2 levels); and age group (2 levels)—for a total of 612 potential subgroups. As shown in Tables 3a (for uninsured non-elderly non-citizens) and Table 3b (for those with health insurance), many of the combinations of state, race/ethnicity, income, and age could not support a separate probability. (In fact, some cells are empty.)

Project staff and ASPE staff jointly developed a set of decision rules for combining cells. As stated earlier, uninsured and insured non-citizens were treated separately. It was determined that within each of those two groups, state should be viewed as the most important characteristic, so that probabilities would all be computed only for records within a particular state (rather than combining groups based on some other characteristics across states). State was considered the most important characteristic (other than insurance status) due to ASPE's interest in producing estimates at the state and substate levels, and due to the large variations in the characteristics of non-citizen populations across states. For example, differences across states in available occupations affect the distribution of the state's non-citizen population across legal and undocumented immigrants. The other three characteristics result in 12 subgroups within each state.

The decision rules were as follows:

- If each of the 12 subgroups had at least 20 unweighted observations, a separate probability was computed for each subgroup
    - Number of states: 2 (California and New York)

Otherwise, we determined which of the three race/ethnicity groups was predominant for the state's uninsured non-citizens. (This was the Latino group in most but not all states.)

- If the largest race/ethnicity group had sufficient sample to be divided by income or income and age, we next looked at the other race/ethnicity groups.
    - If the other race/ethnicity groups combined had at least 20 observations, we computed separate probabilities for the largest race/ethnicity group by income or income and

age, and then either treated the other race/ethnicity groups as one combined group, or treated them as separate groups if feasible.
        - Number of states: 33 states for the probabilities for the uninsured; 37 for the probabilities for people with insurance
    - Otherwise, if the other race/ethnicity groups combined had fewer than 20 observations, race/ethnicity was not used as a break, and the state's observations were divided by income or income and age without regard to ethnicity
        - Number of states: 7 uninsured; 0 insured
- If the largest race/ethnicity group did not have sufficient sample to be subdivided, the state was subdivided either based on race/ethnicity alone, or based on income or income and age alone, if possible.
    - Number of states: 4 uninsured; 9 insured
- If the state's unweighted count of uninsured non-elderly non-citizens was too small to support any subdivisions, a single probability was computed for the entire state
    - Number of states: 5 states for uninsured percentages (Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia); 3 states for insured percentages (Mississippi, Montana, West Virginia)

For *uninsured* noncitizens, these procedures resulted in 240 subgroups, displayed graphically in Table 3a. The minimum number of observations for any subgroup is 20 (excluding West Virginia, with only 9 total observations across the 3 years of data). The average number of probabilities computed per state is 4.7. For *insured* noncitizens, the decision rules resulted in 269 subgroups, displayed graphically in Table 3b. The minimum number of observations for any subgroup is 20, and the average number of probabilities computed per state is 5.3.

The probabilities for *uninsured* non-elderly noncitizens are shown in Table 4a. For the U.S. as a whole (shown in the bottom row of the table), uninsured non-elderly non-citizens who are Latino are much less likely to be in the U.S. legally than those of other race/ethnicity groups. Across the four income and age groups, from 30 to 36 percent of uninsured Latino noncitizens are legally present, compared to 55 to 78 percent of uninsured Asian noncitizens and 56 to 65 percent of other uninsured noncitizens. At the national level, lower- and higher-income uninsured Latinos have about the same likelihood of being legally present; among Asians, the lower-income uninsured noncitizens are slightly more likely to be legally present than the higher-income uninsured noncitizens. The different patterns are likely due to differences in other characteristics—occupation, refugee vs. LPR status, and so on.

While the U.S. totals are shown in the table, only the percentages computed for individual states or subgroups within states are used for the weight adjustments. The estimated percentages of uninsured non-elderly non-citizens who are lawfully present range from a low of 7 percent (for those in Virginia who are Latino, low-income, and age 19-35) to a high of 88 percent (for non-Latinos in Wyoming). The variations are likely due to a combination of factors. States differ in the portion of their overall non-citizen population that is legally present, the extent to which legally present non-citizens are uninsured, and the extent to which undocumented non-citizens are uninsured.

For *insured* non-elderly noncitizens, the percentages who are legally present are shown in Table 4b. At the national level, for each of the twelve subgroups as defined by race/ethnicity, relative income, and age, the percent legally-present is higher than for the uninsured non-elderly non-citizens. Within the insured group, for all race/ethnicity groups and both age groups, the likelihood of being legally present is *higher* among the lower-income individuals than the higher-income individuals. A substantial portion—57 percent—of the lower-income insured noncitizens are insured through public coverage—which is generally available only to noncitizens who are in the country legally.[10] In contrast, in the higher-income group of insured noncitizens, only 9 percent have public coverage; the 91 percent with private coverage could be legally present or undocumented.

Examining the results for subgroups of insured non-elderly non-citizens, the calculated percentages who are legally present range from 12 percent (for insured Latinos in Alabama) to 100 percent (for lower-income white and black non-citizens in Arizona and lower-income non-Latinos in Indiana).

Creation of Adjusted ACS-PUMS Weights

The final step in the task was to use the probabilities computed from the TRIM-CPS data to adjust weights in the ACS data being used by ASPE for various analyses. To facilitate the process, ASPE provided the TRIM3 project staff with a STATA analysis file of the 2011 ACS-PUMS data. TRIM3 project staff then created two new variables for use by ASPE. In creating the variables, project staff used variables already created by ASPE staff, in particular the income level of a non-citizen's health insurance unit.

The first new variable, *LegalProbability*, is the probability that a non-elderly non-citizen was legally present (in other words, the probability that the person was *not* an undocumented immigrant). This variable was added only for non-elderly non-citizens; it was set to "missing" for all other individuals. For the non-elderly non-citizens, the probability is set to the appropriate value based on the person's health insurance status, state, race/ethnicity, income group and age group, as discussed above and shown in Tables 4a and 4b.

The second new variable, *AdjWeightPerson*, is created for every person in the file. For the non-elderly non-citizens, this variable is an adjusted weight, equal to the original weight on the file—*WeightPerson*—times *LegalProbability*. For all other people (elderly non-citizens and all citizens), *AdjWeightPerson* is the same as *WeightPerson*.

Tables 5a, 5b, 6a and 6b compare the weighted counts of non-elderly non-citizens in the 2011 ACS data using the original weights vs. using the adjusted weights. Tables 5a and 5b show results by state for uninsured (5a) and insured (5b) noncitizens. Overall, the adjusted weights reduce the count of uninsured non-elderly non-citizens from 10.3 million to 4.1 million, and reduce the count of insured non-elderly non-citizens from 10.5 to 7.2 million. The reductions are larger for some states. For example, while Arizona has 260 thousand uninsured non-elderly non-

[10] Some of the reports of "other public" coverage in the CPS-ASEC data may be for benefits that are available to undocumented noncitizens.

citizens according to the 2011 ACS data, the adjusted weights suggest that only about one-quarter are legally present. In contrast, of New York's estimated 727 thousand uninsured non-elderly non-citizens, over half are estimated as being legally present using the adjusted weights.

Tables 6a and 6b show the changes in the weighted counts of uninsured noncitizens (6a) and insured noncitizens (6b) by income category, race/ethnicity, and age group. The adjusted weights have a substantial impact on the distribution of the noncitizens by race/ethnicity. With the original weights, 77 percent of uninsured non-elderly non-citizens are Latino and 43 percent of insured non-elderly non-citizens are Latino. Using the adjusted weights—intended to remove the undocumented from the counts—66 percent of uninsured non-elderly non-citizens are Latino and 36 percent of insured non-elderly non-citizens are Latino.

The adjusted weights allow the 2011 ACS data to be tabulated in a way that approximately excludes undocumented non-citizens from all counts. The weights should be used with appropriate recognition that they are based on imputed rather than reported data, and with an understanding of the simplifications inherent in the weight-adjustment approach.

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Table 1. Summary of Immigrant Imputation Results, CY 2008 - CY 2010 TRIM-CPS Data *

Imputations performed by Jeffrey Passel

All numbers are in thousands

	CY 2008 TRIM data (2009 CPS-ASEC)		CY 2009 TRIM data (2010 CPS-ASEC)		CY 2010 TRIM data (2011 CPS-ASEC)	
Immigrant/legal status	Imputed	Target	Imputed	Target	Imputed	Target
Refugees (alien and naturalized)[1]	2,826	2,826	2,882	2,882	2,968	2,967
Non-immigrants	685	--	827	NA	650	NA
Legal aliens[2]	10,811	10,808	10,957	10,951	10,786	10,780
Mexicans	3,944	3,816	3,816	3,787	3,834	3,758
Non-Mexicans	6,868	6,993	7,141	7,164	6,952	7,021
Illegal aliens	9,651	9,651	10,047	10,047	10,214	10,215
Mexicans	5,774	5,902	5,867	5,895	5,575	5,651
Non-Mexicans	3,877	3,749	4,181	4,152	4,639	4,564
TOTAL non-citizens and naturalized refugees	23,973		24,712		24,618	

Source: Project memoranda produced under the TRIM3 microsimulation contract

Notes:

[1]1980 and later entrants only.

[2]Does not include refugees or asylees, legal non-immigrants, or naturalized citizens.

*Foreign-born populations represent persons included in the CPS, not all resident foreign-born; difference is especially relevant for unauthorized and non-immigrants.

Table 2. Total Non-Citizens Under Age 65 and Percent Legally Present *

Using Immigrant Status Information Imputed to Three Years of CPS-ASEC data

	CY 2008 TRIM data (2009 CPS-ASEC)		CY 2009 TRIM data (2010 CPS-ASEC)		CY 2010 TRIM data (2011 CPS-ASEC)		3 year average, pct. legal *
	Total (thou.)	Pct. legal	Total (thou.)	Pct. legal	Total (thou.)	Pct. legal	
Alabama	137.1	19%	123.0	27%	116.0	30%	25%
Alaska	18.3	81%	27.1	71%	22.6	62%	72%
Arizona	607.7	44%	596.5	40%	602.7	51%	45%
Arkansas	94.7	46%	82.3	52%	92.2	42%	46%
California	5,482.4	60%	5,640.9	60%	5,356.9	58%	59%
Colorado	271.6	38%	301.2	45%	278.9	40%	41%
Connecticut	235.4	55%	254.4	60%	216.1	57%	58%
Delaware	39.9	53%	44.1	36%	50.2	44%	44%
District of Columbia	56.0	58%	55.9	56%	51.9	53%	56%
Florida	1,513.1	63%	1,653.0	54%	1,653.0	56%	58%
Georgia	588.8	40%	599.6	35%	561.1	44%	40%
Hawaii	83.2	66%	97.5	69%	92.2	66%	67%
Idaho	48.7	41%	46.7	35%	70.6	29%	35%
Illinois	920.8	50%	985.0	52%	945.2	59%	54%
Indiana	166.5	39%	161.9	45%	164.9	42%	42%
Iowa	101.0	43%	127.7	39%	107.5	48%	43%
Kansas	112.7	47%	99.8	35%	104.9	33%	38%
Kentucky	109.6	48%	153.5	44%	131.0	46%	46%
Louisiana	118.3	48%	105.3	49%	74.7	49%	49%
Maine	23.0	84%	19.4	77%	15.6	84%	82%
Maryland	434.3	48%	506.5	53%	483.0	44%	48%
Massachusetts	353.3	61%	401.2	66%	404.1	66%	64%
Michigan	337.2	58%	301.5	67%	300.6	55%	60%
Minnesota	212.2	59%	206.8	71%	183.5	66%	65%
Mississippi	73.2	22%	42.1	44%	35.9	30%	32%
Missouri	154.0	67%	110.1	61%	122.6	50%	60%
Montana	8.6	35%	5.2	68%	14.7	76%	59%
Nebraska	77.4	44%	84.7	60%	112.7	47%	50%
Nevada	264.7	40%	271.6	36%	297.8	36%	37%
New Hampshire	32.2	66%	40.3	64%	33.7	58%	63%
New Jersey	882.4	55%	989.5	50%	956.3	49%	51%
New Mexico	164.1	49%	130.5	46%	118.8	59%	51%
New York	1,877.7	75%	1,824.2	77%	1,854.2	67%	73%
North Carolina	408.1	39%	435.3	32%	393.2	40%	37%
North Dakota	9.9	72%	6.4	92%	5.0	71%	78%
Ohio	207.8	50%	179.4	57%	179.5	57%	55%
Oklahoma	102.4	33%	99.4	33%	96.6	59%	42%
Oregon	246.1	41%	241.5	39%	177.8	45%	42%
Pennsylvania	337.3	61%	318.3	56%	377.6	47%	54%
Rhode Island	64.6	61%	69.3	60%	63.7	52%	58%
South Carolina	86.0	44%	91.9	46%	117.0	22%	38%
South Dakota	15.3	55%	14.9	64%	21.7	61%	60%
Tennessee	187.8	39%	215.2	40%	216.4	45%	41%

Table 2. Total Non-Citizens Under Age 65 and Percent Legally Present *

Using Immigrant Status Information Imputed to Three Years of CPS-ASEC data

	CY 2008 TRIM data (2009 CPS-ASEC)		CY 2009 TRIM data (2010 CPS-ASEC)		CY 2010 TRIM data (2011 CPS-ASEC)		3 year average, pct. legal *
	Total (thou.)	Pct. legal	Total (thou.)	Pct. legal	Total (thou.)	Pct. legal	
Texas	2,669.4	48%	2,657.9	44%	2,850.8	46%	46%
Utah	148.6	36%	145.8	32%	120.2	45%	38%
Vermont	9.8	92%	8.7	73%	10.7	73%	79%
Virginia	436.4	51%	434.1	56%	491.7	44%	51%
Washington	419.0	59%	473.5	58%	504.2	53%	57%
West Virginia	7.4	44%	6.7	56%	11.0	82%	61%
Wisconsin	177.2	39%	138.4	54%	154.6	55%	49%
Wyoming	12.2	52%	9.8	53%	10.2	49%	51%
Total U.S.	**21,145.7**	**55%**	**21,636.0**	**54%**	**21,427.4**	**53%**	**54%**

Source: TRIM3-CPS input data files

Notes:

* Single-year numbers are shown for all states for ASPE's information only. Figures for small states for an individual year should be viewed with caution.

[1] For California, the average percent is based on only two years of data (CY 2009 and CY 2010) because California's immigrant imputations were handled differently in CY 2008 than in CY 2009 and CY 2010. However, California's non-citizens from all 3 years are included in the national 3-year average.

Table 3a. Cell Combinations for Computation of Percent-Legal Among Uninsured Non-Elderly Non-Citizens

HOW TO READ THE CHART:

Cell entries are unweighted counts of uninsured non-elderly non-citizens by state, race/ethnicity, relative income[1], and age, summed over 3 years of TRIM3-CPS data.[2]

Cells in green were treated individually. All other cells were grouped.

Within a state , each color (other than the green) shows cells that were grouped together.

NOTE: All groupings are WITHIN a state (even though same color is used in many states)

	Asian alone				Latino				Other				SUMMARY		
	inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.				
	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	Total N	N of probs	Min obs for any prob
Alabama	0	0	3	1	29	25	12	4	0	3	2	2	80	2	24
Alaska	7	15	13	20	6	7	3	14	0	7	4	7	103	3	22
Arizona	5	5	3	1	91	180	42	93	4	1	3	4	431	5	26
Arkansas	1	0	1	2	25	24	21	14	1	5	1	1	96	2	40
California	48	78	52	121	667	942	436	685	26	32	24	47	3,158	12	24
Colorado	4	14	7	13	111	160	58	93	5	5	5	9	483	6	24
Connecticut	13	13	6	19	43	41	40	57	21	24	17	45	339	8	25
Delaware	3	6	2	2	69	50	57	48	1	3	9	10	259	5	36
District of Columbia	5	2	0	4	38	37	55	60	15	7	7	9	239	5	49
Florida	12	31	9	24	200	346	142	339	55	80	31	68	1,337	10	31
Georgia	14	15	11	13	131	119	74	68	4	10	15	29	504	7	24
Hawaii	7	28	17	25	3	8	3	8	12	5	3	5	124	4	22
Idaho	2	1	0	5	49	66	32	52	0	0	0	4	210	4	32
Illinois	13	21	6	25	134	143	102	125	19	30	14	32	663	8	31
Indiana	3	2	3	1	38	30	13	11	0	3	2	4	110	2	34
Iowa	5	6	6	9	47	54	40	28	5	3	2	3	208	5	28
Kansas	2	6	2	3	43	74	23	55	6	4	2	1	221	5	23
Kentucky	9	7	6	1	54	35	28	14	4	5	4	2	169	3	38
Louisiana	1	4	4	3	13	23	15	9	0	4	2	0	78	2	33
Maine	1	1	3	5	6	0	4	1	2	2	3	4	32	1	32
Maryland	9	20	4	16	96	71	129	121	27	32	26	26	577	10	20
Massachusetts	2	1	5	3	6	9	3	8	9	8	9	23	86	2	37
Michigan	7	3	6	4	16	20	7	9	16	17	6	12	122	3	20
Minnesota	9	7	3	0	25	30	26	42	13	7	16	8	186	5	25
Mississippi	2	4	0	3	10	13	16	9	0	1	0	6	64	2	30
Missouri	3	0	2	2	34	29	14	15	1	6	4	5	115	3	23
Montana	2	1	1	0	5	1	5	2	2	1	0	0	20	1	20
Nebraska	5	4	4	1	51	41	29	40	7	5	4	4	194	5	29
Nevada	9	17	11	24	118	194	78	105	8	10	0	10	584	7	26

Table 3a. Cell Combinations for Computation of Percent-Legal Among Uninsured Non-Elderly Non-Citizens

HOW TO READ THE CHART:

Cell entries are unweighted counts of uninsured non-elderly non-citizens by state, race/ethnicity, relative income[1], and age, summed over 3 years of TRIM3-CPS data.[2]

Cells in green were treated individually. All other cells were grouped.

Within a state , each color (other than the green) shows cells that were grouped together.

NOTE: All groupings are WITHIN a state (even though same color is used in many states)

	Asian alone				Latino				Other				SUMMARY		
	inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.				
	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	Total N	N of probs	Min obs for any prob
New Hampshire	0	1	4	8	2	5	5	2	8	6	11	12	64	2	27
New Jersey	16	23	5	22	134	134	133	147	21	19	21	48	722	8	27
New Mexico	2	6	1	2	49	121	24	51	0	9	0	1	266	5	21
New York	33	58	30	67	119	157	156	186	60	64	55	99	1,084	12	30
North Carolina	5	8	3	6	133	85	83	60	5	9	9	8	414	6	22
North Dakota	8	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	1	0	21	1	21
Ohio	1	4	3	2	24	34	16	15	7	9	7	7	129	3	31
Oklahoma	0	6	1	3	36	40	18	26	1	5	2	2	140	3	20
Oregon	3	4	8	9	70	96	38	50	4	4	11	10	306	6	24
Pennsylvania	7	5	3	17	16	24	21	23	14	17	6	17	170	4	32
Rhode Island	7	10	9	6	25	56	21	49	16	13	12	9	233	6	32
South Carolina	1	1	0	1	24	26	32	17	2	5	2	3	113	4	21
South Dakota	7	3	0	0	12	19	10	17	12	4	6	7	97	3	27
Tennessee	4	2	5	2	35	29	19	21	4	14	2	7	144	3	40
Texas	36	39	35	59	621	881	386	638	19	33	16	18	2,781	10	34
Utah	1	1	0	7	46	68	46	47	3	6	7	5	235	5	30
Vermont	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	7	1	8	27	1	27
Virginia	3	16	12	25	43	54	65	75	3	12	7	14	329	6	36
Washington	10	12	10	27	61	43	63	59	9	5	19	18	335	7	22
West Virginia	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	9	1	9
Wisconsin	0	2	1	5	29	50	30	38	1	2	1	4	162	4	30
Wyoming	1	3	1	6	15	21	22	23	2	4	2	1	101	3	20
Grand Total	350	519	322	625	3,650	4,715	2,696	3,672	463	571	412	677	**18,673**	**240**	

Source: Tabulations from TRIM3-CPS input data for CY 2008-CY 2010, using survey-reported insurance status.

Notes:

[1] Income is the total cash income of the person's "health insurance unit" (HIU) relative to the Federal Poverty Guideline; see text for HIU definition.

[2] For California, only data for CY 2009-CY 2010 were used due to a change in imputation methodology from the CY '08 to '09 data.

Table 3b. Cell Combinations for Computation of Percent-Legal Among Insured Non-Elderly Non-Citizens

HOW TO READ THE CHART:

Cell entries are unweighted counts of insured non-elderly non-citizens by state, race/ethnicity, relative income[1], and age, summed over 3 years of TRIM3-CPS data.[2]

Cells in green were treated individually. All other cells were grouped.

Within a state , each color (other than the green) shows cells that were grouped together.

NOTE: All groupings are WITHIN a state (even though same color is used in many states)

	Asian alone				Latino				Other				SUMMARY		
	inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.				
	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	Total N	N of probs	Min obs for any prob
Alabama	2	1	4	29	4	9	16	18.33333	1	1	4	8	97	2	50
Alaska	7	20	23	44	2	10.5	5.5	10.5	3	5	9	54	194	4	27
Arizona	4	7	24	25	41	83	40	106	1	20	12	35	397	7	21
Arkansas	3	1	20	13	10	28	19	40	2	0	5	13	154	4	20
California	43	81	177	363	333	771	376	960	26	75	93	202	3,500	12	26
Colorado	3	13	30	27	26	53	47	114	7	12	25	58	415	6	73
Connecticut	11	20	95	102	24	27	32	79	17	26	60	148	641	8	31
Delaware	3	3	38	61	27	36	33	41	4	2	20	53	321	6	79
District of Columbia	4	2	29	31	38	56	67	138	20	37	68	119	609	9	20
Florida	15	17	38	93	44	129	105	377	22	55	78	194	1,166	10	22
Georgia	6	9	38	65	26	37	41	72	7	28	21	89	439	7	35
Hawaii	37	86	84	228	10	13	12	13	43	100	22	52	699	10	23
Idaho	0	3	4	6	14	14	24	26	4	9	6	11	121	3	28
Illinois	15	28	67	129	67	112	112	225	10	53	57	122	997	8	43
Indiana	3	15	12	14	7	28	16	70	2	2	2	12	183	4	22
Iowa	14	11	37	35	18	42	32	93	0	8	16	21	326	4	33
Kansas	2	7	25	19	16	36	14	47	2	3	14	32	216	3	50
Kentucky	7	17	10	12	5	13	4	23	6	3	15	27	142	3	45
Louisiana	2	4	6	11	1	4	6	14	0	0	9	9	66	2	25
Maine	1	3	6	13	3	1	2	4	13	20	16	45	127	3	33
Maryland	8	18	88	129	18	35	73	123	17	42	59	200	810	6	26
Massachusetts	18	28	26	41	28	28	21	50	20	48	50	139	496	10	20
Michigan	4	7	60	86	15	17	11	44	11	31	23	81	389	5	32
Minnesota	12	36	62	52	8	26	19	68	41	39	56	71	489	8	34
Mississippi	1	0	0	4	1	3	7	5	0	0	2	12	35	1	35
Missouri	5	6	21	9	7	2	9	8	2	15	10	48	142	3	26
Montana	2	0	1	0	2	1	4	4	1	0	3	13	31	1	31
Nebraska	7	0	14	17	17	36	44	94	22	36	24	36	347	7	22
Nevada	10	16	37	67	39	81	88	212	1	7	25	61	644	7	26

Table 3b. Cell Combinations for Computation of Percent-Legal Among Insured Non-Elderly Non-Citizens

HOW TO READ THE CHART:

Cell entries are unweighted counts of insured non-elderly non-citizens by state, race/ethnicity, relative income[1], and age, summed over 3 years of TRIM3-CPS data.[2]

Cells in green were treated individually. All other cells were grouped.

Within a state , each color (other than the green) shows cells that were grouped together.

NOTE: All groupings are WITHIN a state (even though same color is used in many states)

	Asian alone				Latino				Other				SUMMARY		
	inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.				
	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	Total N	N of probs	Min obs for any prob
New Hampshire	2	5	43	46	1	3	4	17	7	7	40	109	284	3	25
New Jersey	13	21	67	166	42	84	99	246	7	19	46	108	918	8	26
New Mexico	3	6	6	14	15	46	18	54	3	8	5	14	192	4	29
New York	49	92	90	175	89	238	115	266	57	124	119	322	1735	12	49
North Carolina	2	7	12	33	29	25	24	38	5	20	12	34	240	7	25
North Dakota	1	1	6	14	0	2	0	6	14	10	6	4	64	2	34
Ohio	4	9	26	35	7	4	7	14	10	14	25	33	188	4	32
Oklahoma	1	0	4	12	13	12	13	36	2	2	7	19	121	3	25
Oregon	6	10	28	39	19	30	28	50	8	8	15	60	300	4	32
Pennsylvania	17	6	36	58	9	16	33	52	11	30	28	87	383	6	23
Rhode Island	9	12	16	39	22	78	42	63	8	42	41	94	465	8	21
South Carolina	4	1	13	9	8	3	10	16	2	5	4	15	90	3	26
South Dakota	3	0	12	11	2	2	5	16	13	28	23	12	127	4	25
Tennessee	1	1	9	7	14	17	25	36	0	6	16	21	153	3	31
Texas	22	52	104	160	97	298	199	605	14	23	41	103	1,718	10	22
Utah	4	3	14	19	9	19	30	78	3	5	12	41	236	3	28
Vermont	1	2	6	21	0	1	3	3	5	3	15	50	110	2	37
Virginia	4	13	59	103	6	23	38	98	9	19	30	117	519	5	28
Washington	20	22	50	87	19	50	46	56	23	19	23	74	490	8	20
West Virginia	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	5	1	0	2	11	25	1	25
Wisconsin	5	6	14	35	16	18	30	52	0	7	16	41	240	4	34
Wyoming	1	0	5	7	2	5	17	22	2	1	2	21	84	2	39
Grand Total	421	729	1,696	2,818	1,268	2,704	2,062	4,907	509	1,076	1,330	3,355	**22,874**	**269**	

Source: Tabulations from TRIM3-CPS input data for CY 2008-CY 2010, using survey-reported insurance status.

Notes:

[1] Income is the total cash income of the person's "health insurance unit" (HIU) relative to the Federal Poverty Guideline; see text for HIU definition.

[2] For California, only data for CY 2009-CY 2010 were used due to a change in imputation methodology from the CY '08 to '09 data.

Table 4a. Percentage of Uninsured Non-Elderly Non-citizens who are Legally Present

by State, Race/Ethnicity, Income Level, and Age, [1] computed from three years of CPS-TRIM data [2]

	Asian alone				Latino				Other			
	inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.	
	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34
Alabama	13.2%	13.2%	15.9%	15.9%	13.2%	13.2%	15.9%	15.9%	13.2%	13.2%	15.9%	15.9%
Alaska	42.7%	42.7%	54.5%	54.5%	59.3%	59.3%	59.3%	59.3%	59.3%	59.3%	59.3%	59.3%
Arizona	61.9%	61.9%	61.9%	61.9%	19.1%	15.6%	31.5%	27.3%	61.9%	61.9%	61.9%	61.9%
Arkansas	43.6%	43.6%	30.4%	30.4%	43.6%	43.6%	30.4%	30.4%	43.6%	43.6%	30.4%	30.4%
California	85.2%	87.3%	77.5%	76.2%	40.7%	48.1%	32.0%	39.0%	74.9%	88.4%	69.3%	76.6%
Colorado	47.2%	47.2%	47.2%	47.2%	13.9%	24.3%	21.4%	26.6%	59.7%	59.7%	59.7%	59.7%
Connecticut	86.0%	86.0%	35.3%	35.3%	15.3%	14.8%	25.8%	41.4%	44.2%	44.2%	53.9%	53.9%
Delaware	70.2%	70.2%	70.2%	70.2%	15.3%	15.0%	18.6%	25.7%	70.2%	70.2%	70.2%	70.2%
District of Columbia	46.1%	46.1%	46.1%	46.1%	13.4%	17.4%	15.3%	12.7%	46.1%	46.1%	46.1%	46.1%
Florida	51.7%	51.7%	65.2%	65.2%	39.5%	55.7%	48.3%	51.3%	50.1%	53.6%	59.1%	49.6%
Georgia	58.9%	58.9%	62.6%	62.6%	17.8%	10.7%	16.2%	18.8%	37.6%	37.6%	37.6%	37.6%
Hawaii	51.2%	51.2%	59.8%	59.8%	18.5%	18.5%	18.5%	18.5%	34.9%	34.9%	34.9%	34.9%
Idaho	12.0%	19.2%	21.0%	16.6%	12.0%	19.2%	21.0%	16.6%	12.0%	19.2%	21.0%	16.6%
Illinois	76.5%	76.5%	44.3%	44.3%	35.6%	40.7%	25.2%	29.6%	71.2%	71.2%	66.3%	66.3%
Indiana	26.7%	26.7%	23.2%	23.2%	26.7%	26.7%	23.2%	23.2%	26.7%	26.7%	23.2%	23.2%
Iowa	73.7%	73.7%	73.7%	73.7%	18.5%	16.4%	14.5%	7.4%	73.7%	73.7%	73.7%	73.7%
Kansas	62.9%	62.9%	62.9%	62.9%	22.0%	20.7%	20.6%	29.1%	62.9%	62.9%	62.9%	62.9%
Kentucky	66.3%	66.3%	66.3%	66.3%	15.3%	15.3%	7.3%	7.3%	66.3%	66.3%	66.3%	66.3%
Louisiana	22.4%	22.4%	48.3%	48.3%	22.4%	22.4%	48.3%	48.3%	22.4%	22.4%	48.3%	48.3%
Maine	53.3%	53.3%	53.3%	53.3%	53.3%	53.3%	53.3%	53.3%	53.3%	53.3%	53.3%	53.3%
Maryland	36.2%	36.2%	42.6%	42.6%	24.3%	11.3%	17.6%	18.4%	57.6%	47.9%	52.5%	53.0%
Massachusetts	51.7%	51.7%	51.7%	51.7%	51.7%	51.7%	51.7%	51.7%	29.9%	29.9%	29.9%	29.9%
Michigan	48.5%	48.5%	48.5%	48.5%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	62.6%	62.6%	62.6%	62.6%
Minnesota	63.1%	63.1%	63.1%	63.1%	20.7%	17.5%	30.2%	22.3%	63.1%	63.1%	63.1%	63.1%
Mississippi	11.7%	11.7%	30.7%	30.7%	11.7%	11.7%	30.7%	30.7%	11.7%	11.7%	30.7%	30.7%
Missouri	71.3%	71.3%	71.3%	71.3%	36.7%	36.7%	20.5%	20.5%	71.3%	71.3%	71.3%	71.3%
Montana	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%	38.4%
Nebraska	73.1%	73.1%	73.1%	73.1%	20.1%	17.9%	33.5%	19.6%	73.1%	73.1%	73.1%	73.1%
Nevada	29.7%	29.7%	72.3%	72.3%	18.9%	20.3%	15.8%	11.7%	52.7%	52.7%	52.7%	52.7%
New Hampshire	38.5%	38.5%	38.5%	38.5%	38.5%	38.5%	38.5%	38.5%	79.6%	79.6%	79.6%	79.6%
New Jersey	57.7%	57.7%	56.7%	56.7%	29.5%	34.7%	38.0%	34.8%	39.7%	39.7%	47.0%	47.0%
New Mexico	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%	16.4%	32.4%	36.9%	42.1%	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%

Table 4a. Percentage of Uninsured Non-Elderly Non-citizens who are Legally Present

by State, Race/Ethnicity, Income Level, and Age, [1] computed from three years of CPS-TRIM data [2]

	Asian alone				Latino				Other			
	inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.	
	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34
New York	74.9%	67.8%	61.4%	52.7%	40.2%	63.6%	41.2%	55.0%	86.3%	77.4%	70.5%	63.5%
North Carolina	80.4%	80.4%	80.4%	80.4%	15.0%	17.9%	18.7%	16.8%	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%
North Dakota	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%
Ohio	55.7%	55.7%	55.7%	55.7%	15.6%	15.6%	16.3%	16.3%	55.7%	55.7%	55.7%	55.7%
Oklahoma	36.5%	36.5%	36.5%	36.5%	22.4%	22.4%	12.2%	12.2%	36.5%	36.5%	36.5%	36.5%
Oregon	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	14.8%	16.8%	15.1%	28.9%	46.4%	46.4%	46.4%	46.4%
Pennsylvania	30.7%	30.7%	30.7%	30.7%	20.4%	20.4%	25.8%	25.8%	46.8%	46.8%	46.8%	46.8%
Rhode Island	66.5%	66.5%	66.5%	66.5%	29.4%	23.3%	45.7%	38.5%	39.2%	39.2%	39.2%	39.2%
South Carolina	15.2%	16.8%	20.5%	34.6%	15.2%	16.8%	20.5%	34.6%	15.2%	16.8%	20.5%	34.6%
South Dakota	76.0%	76.0%	76.0%	76.0%	20.2%	20.2%	17.0%	17.0%	76.0%	76.0%	76.0%	76.0%
Tennessee	47.0%	47.0%	47.0%	47.0%	29.0%	29.0%	31.6%	31.6%	47.0%	47.0%	47.0%	47.0%
Texas	80.2%	72.3%	64.0%	50.4%	31.9%	37.5%	32.7%	37.6%	43.5%	43.5%	71.7%	71.7%
Utah	40.8%	40.8%	40.8%	40.8%	21.7%	15.4%	27.0%	19.8%	40.8%	40.8%	40.8%	40.8%
Vermont	56.6%	56.6%	56.6%	56.6%	56.6%	56.6%	56.6%	56.6%	56.6%	56.6%	56.6%	56.6%
Virginia	44.5%	44.5%	44.5%	44.5%	6.9%	17.4%	15.0%	14.6%	58.5%	58.5%	58.5%	58.5%
Washington	75.5%	75.5%	50.8%	50.8%	23.5%	29.0%	20.8%	17.6%	90.2%	90.2%	90.2%	90.2%
West Virginia	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%
Wisconsin	25.0%	20.2%	26.0%	27.7%	25.0%	20.2%	26.0%	27.7%	25.0%	20.2%	26.0%	27.7%
Wyoming	87.6%	87.6%	87.6%	87.6%	20.2%	20.2%	31.9%	31.9%	87.6%	87.6%	87.6%	87.6%
U.S. Total	78.3%	61.6%	66.9%	54.8%	29.6%	36.1%	29.4%	35.6%	64.6%	56.0%	59.2%	56.8%

Source: Tabulations from TRIM3-CPS input data for CY 2008-CY 2010, using survey-reported insurance and imputed immigrant status

Notes:

[1] Income is the total cash income of the person's "health insurance unit" (HIU) relative to the Federal Poverty Guideline; see text for HIU definition.

[2] For California, only data for CY 2009-CY 2010 were used due to a change in imputation methodology from the CY '08 to '09 data.

Table 4b. Percentage of Insured Non-Elderly Non-citizens who are Legally Present

by State, Race/Ethnicity, Income Level, and Age, [1] computed from three years of CPS-TRIM data [2]

	Asian alone				Latino				Other			
	inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.	
	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34
Alabama	52.4%	52.4%	52.4%	52.4%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	52.4%	52.4%	52.4%	52.4%
Alaska	92.1%	92.1%	79.8%	79.8%	71.3%	71.3%	71.3%	71.3%	78.0%	78.0%	78.0%	78.0%
Arizona	72.4%	72.4%	72.4%	72.4%	61.4%	68.5%	66.3%	60.5%	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%	66.7%
Arkansas	66.0%	66.0%	66.0%	66.0%	43.0%	43.0%	41.0%	41.0%	59.1%	59.1%	59.1%	59.1%
California	93.1%	93.1%	80.4%	83.6%	65.2%	76.9%	45.8%	50.4%	97.2%	98.4%	91.3%	91.0%
Colorado	51.8%	51.8%	51.8%	51.8%	56.7%	57.6%	31.6%	40.8%	83.7%	83.7%	83.7%	83.7%
Connecticut	93.2%	93.2%	63.6%	63.6%	38.9%	43.9%	59.2%	55.6%	72.0%	72.0%	76.4%	76.4%
Delaware	66.0%	66.0%	66.0%	66.0%	43.3%	74.0%	22.1%	32.3%	63.7%	63.7%	63.7%	63.7%
District of Columbia	77.1%	77.1%	77.1%	77.1%	66.5%	56.2%	59.7%	52.8%	67.7%	92.2%	72.5%	83.0%
Florida	79.9%	79.9%	61.0%	61.0%	61.3%	74.8%	51.9%	64.9%	70.0%	59.2%	64.0%	68.3%
Georgia	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	40.7%	36.8%	31.8%	51.6%	54.1%	54.1%	67.2%	67.2%
Hawaii	51.9%	71.4%	65.2%	72.1%	17.2%	17.2%	36.3%	36.3%	87.7%	86.8%	69.9%	87.2%
Idaho	82.5%	82.5%	82.5%	82.5%	64.7%	64.7%	42.5%	42.5%	82.5%	82.5%	82.5%	82.5%
Illinois	73.7%	73.7%	75.4%	75.4%	49.2%	64.4%	44.1%	37.7%	79.9%	79.9%	70.1%	70.1%
Indiana	100.0%	100.0%	88.8%	88.8%	46.9%	46.9%	17.0%	17.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88.8%	88.8%
Iowa	79.4%	79.4%	84.8%	84.8%	32.7%	32.7%	21.2%	21.2%	79.4%	79.4%	84.8%	84.8%
Kansas	59.5%	59.5%	59.5%	59.5%	19.5%	19.5%	45.9%	45.9%	59.5%	59.5%	59.5%	59.5%
Kentucky	81.5%	81.5%	81.5%	81.5%	54.1%	54.1%	54.1%	54.1%	72.5%	72.5%	72.5%	72.5%
Louisiana	74.9%	74.9%	74.9%	74.9%	45.2%	45.2%	45.2%	45.2%	74.9%	74.9%	74.9%	74.9%
Maine	76.6%	76.6%	76.6%	76.6%	76.6%	76.6%	76.6%	76.6%	90.7%	90.7%	92.9%	92.9%
Maryland	79.0%	79.0%	68.9%	68.9%	34.4%	34.4%	36.7%	36.7%	69.9%	69.9%	73.7%	73.7%
Massachusetts	81.7%	81.7%	47.8%	47.8%	73.0%	67.8%	64.0%	61.5%	84.5%	96.9%	60.6%	69.3%
Michigan	56.3%	56.3%	56.3%	56.3%	56.8%	56.8%	65.2%	65.2%	69.0%	69.0%	72.6%	72.6%
Minnesota	93.6%	93.6%	76.3%	76.3%	46.5%	46.5%	48.0%	48.0%	95.5%	87.5%	87.8%	74.0%
Mississippi	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%
Missouri	78.4%	78.4%	78.4%	78.4%	40.1%	40.1%	40.1%	40.1%	84.0%	84.0%	84.0%	84.0%
Montana	78.6%	78.6%	78.6%	78.6%	78.6%	78.6%	78.6%	78.6%	78.6%	78.6%	78.6%	78.6%
Nebraska	92.9%	92.9%	92.9%	92.9%	27.2%	27.2%	37.2%	37.2%	85.5%	79.5%	90.7%	82.1%
Nevada	68.5%	68.5%	76.3%	76.3%	39.0%	33.4%	29.7%	31.5%	79.9%	79.9%	79.9%	79.9%
New Hampshire	54.4%	54.4%	54.4%	54.4%	58.5%	58.5%	58.5%	58.5%	68.4%	68.4%	68.4%	68.4%
New Jersey	71.9%	71.9%	62.6%	62.6%	44.2%	77.1%	49.4%	53.9%	85.8%	85.8%	67.8%	67.8%
New Mexico	88.2%	88.2%	88.2%	88.2%	78.8%	78.8%	60.0%	60.0%	72.0%	72.0%	72.0%	72.0%

Table 4b. Percentage of Insured Non-Elderly Non-citizens who are Legally Present

by State, Race/Ethnicity, Income Level, and Age, [1] computed from three years of CPS-TRIM data [2]

	Asian alone				Latino				Other			
	inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.		inc <= 138% pov.		inc > 138% pov.	
	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34	19-34	not 19-34
New York	89.9%	96.8%	80.7%	82.6%	84.9%	88.0%	66.2%	70.3%	88.7%	93.3%	76.7%	81.0%
North Carolina	57.8%	57.8%	57.8%	57.8%	44.3%	37.0%	55.3%	38.7%	90.7%	90.7%	78.7%	78.7%
North Dakota	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	84.1%	84.1%	84.1%	84.1%
Ohio	73.7%	73.7%	73.7%	73.7%	40.3%	40.3%	40.3%	40.3%	84.2%	84.2%	71.3%	71.3%
Oklahoma	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%	46.2%	46.2%	36.7%	36.7%	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%
Oregon	90.8%	90.8%	68.5%	68.5%	48.2%	48.2%	34.4%	34.4%	90.8%	90.8%	68.5%	68.5%
Pennsylvania	83.6%	83.6%	52.4%	52.4%	73.0%	73.0%	57.9%	57.9%	76.6%	76.6%	65.2%	65.2%
Rhode Island	66.0%	66.0%	74.3%	74.3%	60.7%	64.8%	47.1%	56.5%	72.5%	72.5%	76.2%	76.2%
South Carolina	78.4%	78.4%	78.4%	78.4%	20.3%	20.3%	20.3%	20.3%	67.3%	67.3%	67.3%	67.3%
South Dakota	53.2%	53.2%	53.2%	53.2%	47.2%	47.2%	47.2%	47.2%	93.4%	93.4%	75.6%	75.6%
Tennessee	65.4%	65.4%	65.4%	65.4%	40.0%	40.0%	29.5%	29.5%	65.4%	65.4%	65.4%	65.4%
Texas	88.0%	95.6%	57.3%	55.6%	55.7%	61.6%	58.9%	52.1%	85.4%	85.4%	60.1%	60.1%
Utah	71.2%	71.2%	71.2%	71.2%	42.0%	42.0%	26.2%	26.2%	71.2%	71.2%	71.2%	71.2%
Vermont	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	70.6%	90.6%	90.6%	90.6%	90.6%
Virginia	71.2%	71.2%	71.2%	71.2%	41.5%	41.5%	43.5%	43.5%	67.3%	67.3%	82.4%	82.4%
Washington	74.2%	54.0%	57.8%	62.6%	62.4%	62.4%	45.2%	45.2%	92.1%	92.1%	80.0%	80.0%
West Virginia	76.8%	76.8%	76.8%	76.8%	76.8%	76.8%	76.8%	76.8%	76.8%	76.8%	76.8%	76.8%
Wisconsin	89.9%	89.9%	89.9%	89.9%	61.9%	61.9%	45.9%	45.9%	62.1%	62.1%	62.1%	62.1%
Wyoming	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	38.7%	38.7%	38.7%	38.7%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%
U.S. Total	83.4%	84.9%	70.1%	69.4%	57.3%	68.9%	47.1%	50.6%	83.9%	83.1%	72.2%	74.7%

Source: Tabulations from TRIM3-CPS input data for CY 2008-CY 2010, using survey-reported insurance and imputed immigrant status

Notes:

[1] Income is the total cash income of the person's "health insurance unit" (HIU) relative to the Federal Poverty Guideline; see text for HIU definition.

[2] For California, only data for CY 2009-CY 2010 were used due to a change in imputation methodology from the CY '08 to '09 data.

Table 5a. 2011 ACS Uninsured Noncitizens, by State

BEFORE AND AFTER WEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

2011 ACS-PUMS Data, Non-elderly Uninsured Non-Citizens

State	Original Weights		Adjusted Weights (intended to exclude undocumented)	
	Number [1]	State's percent of total	Number [1]	State's percent of total
Alabama	63,204	0.6	8,841	0.2
Alaska	7,562	0.1	4,070	0.1
Arizona	260,247	2.5	65,780	1.6
Arkansas	47,103	0.5	18,836	0.5
California	2,438,513	23.7	1,190,847	28.9
Colorado	161,206	1.6	41,893	1.0
Connecticut	93,795	0.9	33,316	0.8
Delaware	16,104	0.2	4,740	0.1
District of Columbia	8,987	0.1	2,568	0.1
Florida	992,386	9.7	502,623	12.2
Georgia	347,036	3.4	81,900	2.0
Hawaii	14,034	0.1	6,467	0.2
Idaho	36,339	0.4	6,183	0.2
Illinois	433,757	4.2	182,265	4.4
Indiana	80,429	0.8	20,450	0.5
Iowa	27,754	0.3	7,066	0.2
Kansas	59,214	0.6	17,938	0.4
Kentucky	35,730	0.4	8,249	0.2
Louisiana	62,987	0.6	21,210	0.5
Maine	3,346	0.0	1,784	0.0
Maryland	169,582	1.7	48,877	1.2
Massachusetts	67,646	0.7	28,726	0.7
Michigan	87,607	0.9	38,992	1.0
Minnesota	68,889	0.7	25,879	0.6
Mississippi	30,635	0.3	5,709	0.1
Missouri	58,761	0.6	28,430	0.7
Montana	3,235	0.0	1,243	0.0
Nebraska	31,227	0.3	9,144	0.2
Nevada	159,078	1.6	36,232	0.9
New Hampshire	10,223	0.1	6,097	0.2
New Jersey	401,397	3.9	155,710	3.8
New Mexico	87,613	0.9	29,225	0.7
New York	727,386	7.1	421,571	10.2
North Carolina	293,634	2.9	66,269	1.6
North Dakota	1,513	0.0	1,087	0.0
Ohio	82,048	0.8	28,384	0.7
Oklahoma	82,992	0.8	17,771	0.4
Oregon	109,324	1.1	22,970	0.6
Pennsylvania	123,821	1.2	38,880	0.9
Rhode Island	24,070	0.2	8,802	0.2

Table 5a. 2011 ACS Uninsured Noncitizens, by State

BEFORE AND AFTER WEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

2011 ACS-PUMS Data, Non-elderly Uninsured Non-Citizens

State	Original Weights		Adjusted Weights (intended to exclude undocumented)	
	Number [1]	State's percent of total	Number [1]	State's percent of total
South Carolina	84,405	0.8	17,064	0.4
South Dakota	6,298	0.1	2,966	0.1
Tennessee	113,308	1.1	37,531	0.9
Texas	1,707,664	16.6	650,620	15.8
Utah	87,845	0.9	19,586	0.5
Vermont	2,202	0.0	1,247	0.0
Virginia	204,184	2.0	50,147	1.2
Washington	204,661	2.0	82,132	2.0
West Virginia	3,216	0.0	495	0.0
Wisconsin	56,983	0.6	14,168	0.3
Wyoming	6,572	0.1	2,047	0.1
All States	10,287,752	100	4,125,023	100

Source: ACS-PUMS data and weight adjustments computed from TRIM3-CPS data.

Note:
[1] Unrounded numbers are shown to facilitate ASPE analysis.

Table 5b. 2011 ACS Insured Noncitizens, by State

BEFORE AND AFTER WEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

2011 ACS-PUMS Data, Non-elderly Insured Non-Citizens

State	Original Weights		Adjusted Weights (intended to exclude undocumented)	
	Number [1]	State's percent of total	Number [1]	State's percent of total
Alabama	39,056	0.4	14,001	0.2
Alaska	12,038	0.1	9,405	0.1
Arizona	236,507	2.3	162,727	2.3
Arkansas	37,381	0.4	18,809	0.3
California	2,612,613	24.8	1,907,564	26.6
Colorado	138,536	1.3	79,976	1.1
Connecticut	132,472	1.3	91,120	1.3
Delaware	24,624	0.2	14,034	0.2
District of Columbia	42,059	0.4	29,431	0.4
Florida	676,988	6.4	444,142	6.2
Georgia	207,230	2.0	122,379	1.7
Hawaii	85,459	0.8	62,477	0.9
Idaho	28,358	0.3	19,466	0.3
Illinois	473,845	4.5	290,817	4.1
Indiana	107,795	1.0	73,407	1.0
Iowa	51,872	0.5	34,035	0.5
Kansas	58,678	0.6	28,800	0.4
Kentucky	53,698	0.5	38,974	0.5
Louisiana	36,634	0.4	23,397	0.3
Maine	13,093	0.1	11,595	0.2
Maryland	244,335	2.3	152,044	2.1
Massachusetts	374,566	3.6	252,025	3.5
Michigan	190,875	1.8	122,765	1.7
Minnesota	137,722	1.3	101,923	1.4
Mississippi	14,279	0.1	6,034	0.1
Missouri	85,692	0.8	62,368	0.9
Montana	7,512	0.1	5,905	0.1
Nebraska	36,142	0.3	21,958	0.3
Nevada	129,080	1.2	68,150	1.0
New Hampshire	22,451	0.2	13,733	0.2
New Jersey	451,526	4.3	290,198	4.1
New Mexico	42,196	0.4	30,130	0.4
New York	1,170,001	11.1	968,532	13.5
North Carolina	168,366	1.6	100,580	1.4
North Dakota	9,800	0.1	7,801	0.1
Ohio	134,454	1.3	93,814	1.3
Oklahoma	47,907	0.5	32,576	0.5
Oregon	110,955	1.1	66,487	0.9
Pennsylvania	215,403	2.1	140,836	2.0
Rhode Island	41,008	0.4	27,993	0.4

Table 5b. 2011 ACS Insured Noncitizens, by State

BEFORE AND AFTER WEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

2011 ACS-PUMS Data, Non-elderly Insured Non-Citizens

State	Original Weights		Adjusted Weights (intended to exclude undocumented)	
	Number [1]	State's percent of total	Number [1]	State's percent of total
South Carolina	57,958	0.6	31,434	0.4
South Dakota	8,775	0.1	6,152	0.1
Tennessee	78,401	0.8	44,698	0.6
Texas	972,472	9.2	576,343	8.1
Utah	63,938	0.6	32,068	0.5
Vermont	7,061	0.1	6,011	0.1
Virginia	258,472	2.5	170,765	2.4
Washington	269,992	2.6	181,940	2.5
West Virginia	8,634	0.1	6,628	0.1
Wisconsin	85,902	0.8	59,945	0.8
Wyoming	4,690	0.0	3,006	0.0
All States	10,519,501	100	7,161,400	100

Source: ACS-PUMS data and weight adjustments computed from TRIM3-CPS data.

Note:

[1] Unrounded numbers are shown to facilitate ASPE analysis.

Table 6a. 2011 ACS Uninsured Noncitizens, by Characteristics

BEFORE AND AFTER WEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

2011 ACS-PUMS Data, Non-elderly Uninsured Non-Citizens

Income Category [2]	Original Weights		Adjusted Weights (intended to exclude undocumented)	
	Number [1]	Percent of Total	Number [1]	Percent of Total
<= 138% poverty	6,052,868	58.8	2,425,982	58.8
> 138% poverty	4,234,884	41.2	1,699,041	41.2
All	10,287,752	100	4,125,023	100

Race/Ethnicity	Original Weights		Adjusted Weights (intended to exclude	
	Number [1]	Percent of Total	Number [1]	Percent of Total
Asian	1,016,812	9.9	645,654	15.7
Latino	7,944,881	77.2	2,704,502	65.6
Other/mixed	1,326,059	12.9	774,868	18.8
All	10,287,752	100	4,125,023	100

Age Category	Original Weights		Adjusted Weights (intended to exclude undocumented)	
	Number [1]	Percent of Total	Number [1]	Percent of Total
19-34	4,408,218	42.9	1,621,288	39.3
not 19-34	5,879,534	57.2	2,503,735	60.7
All	10,287,752	100	4,125,023	100

Source: ACS-PUMS data and weight adjustments computed from TRIM3-CPS data.

Note:

[1] Unrounded numbers are shown to facilitate ASPE analysis.

[2] Income is the total cash income of the person's "health insurance unit" (HIU) relative to the Federal Poverty Guideline; see text for HIU definition.

Table 6b. 2011 ACS Insured Noncitizens, by Characteristics

BEFORE AND AFTER WEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

2011 ACS-PUMS Data, Non-elderly Insured Non-Citizens

Income Category [2]	Original Weights		Adjusted Weights (intended to exclude undocumented)	
	Number [1]	Percent of Total	Number [1]	Percent of Total
<= 138% poverty	3,611,426	34.3	2,688,677	37.5
> 138% poverty	6,908,075	65.7	4,472,723	62.5
All	10,519,501	100	7,161,400	100

Race/Ethnicity	Original Weights		Adjusted Weights (intended to exclude undocumented)	
	Number [1]	Percent of Total	Number [1]	Percent of Total
Asian	2,950,493	28.1	2,208,372	30.8
Latino	4,468,437	42.5	2,557,131	35.7
Other/mixed	3,100,571	29.5	2,395,898	33.5
All	10,519,501	100	7,161,401	100

Age Category	Original Weights		Adjusted Weights (intended to exclude undocumented)	
	Number [1]	Percent of Total	Number [1]	Percent of Total
19-34	3,520,668	33.5	2,368,056	33.1
not 19-34	6,998,833	66.5	4,793,344	66.9
All	10,519,501	100	7,161,400	100

Source: ACS-PUMS data and weight adjustments computed from TRIM3-CPS data.

Note:

[1] Unrounded numbers are shown to facilitate ASPE analysis.

[2] Income is the total cash income of the person's "health insurance unit" (HIU) relative to the Federal Poverty Guideline; see text for HIU definition.