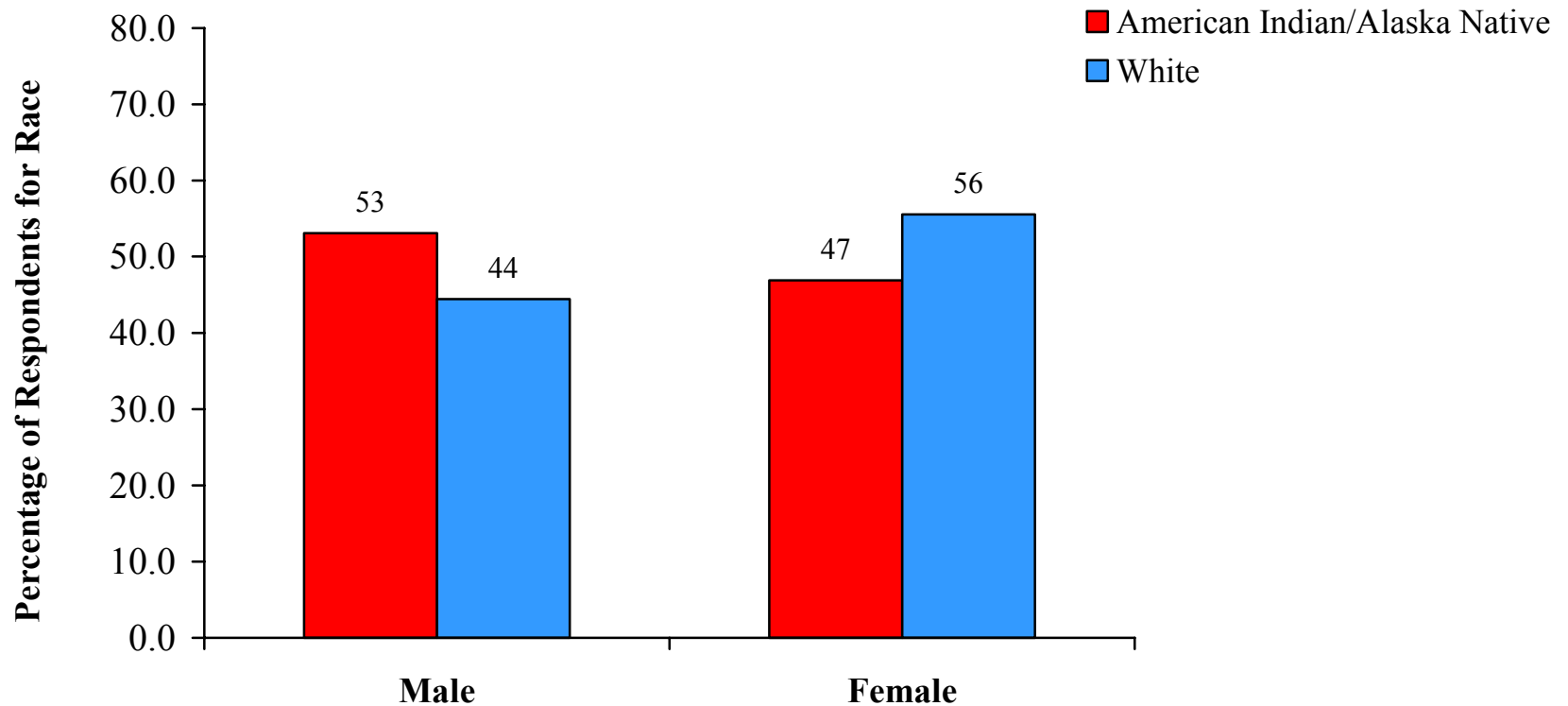


VI. AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE

SOCIODEMOGRAPHICS

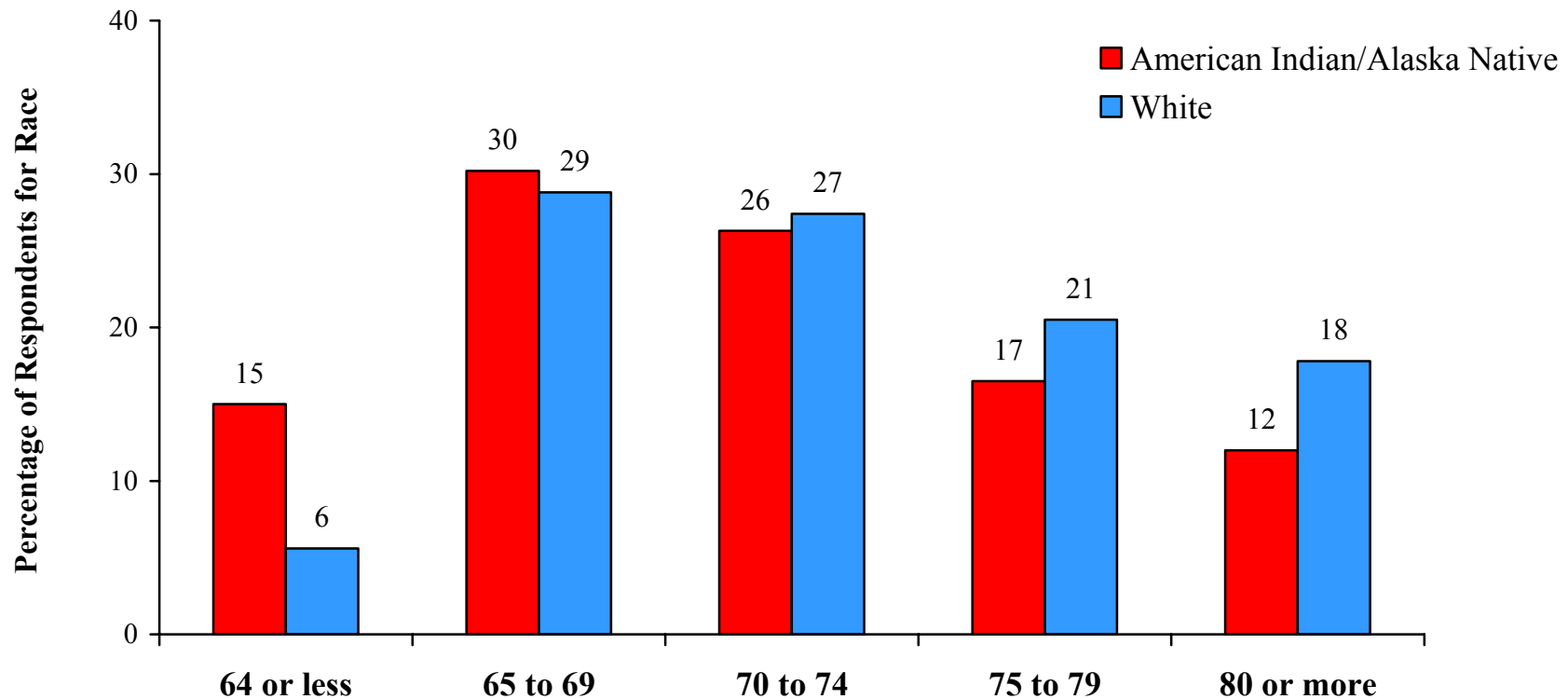
EXHIBIT 6-1. GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ The American Indian/Alaska Native MMC population has proportionately **more** males than the White MMC population does.
- ❖ The American Indian/Alaska Native MMC population is unusual in that it consists of **more males than females**.

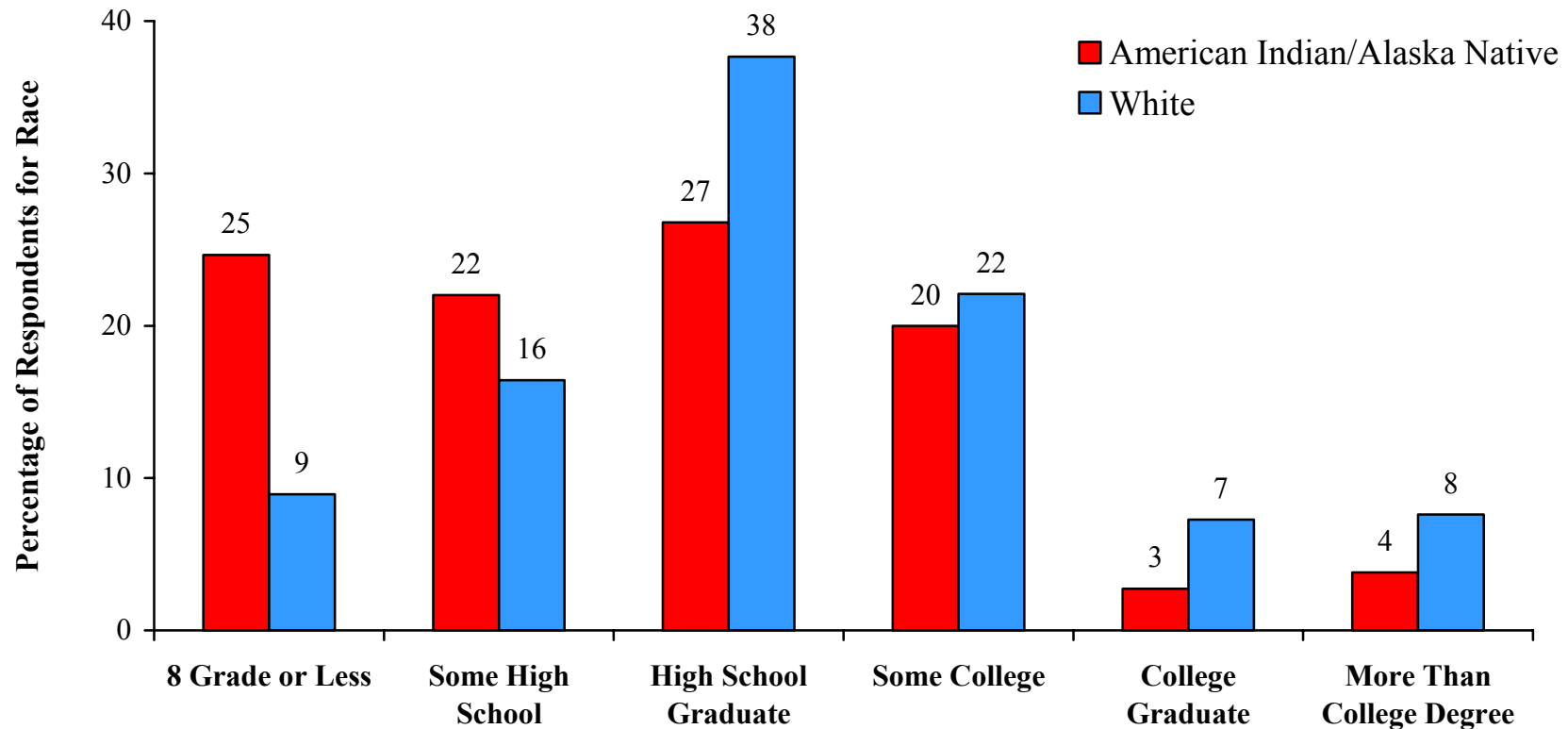
EXHIBIT 6-2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ **Fifteen percent** of American Indian/Alaska Native MMC enrollees are under the age of 65, compared with **6%** of Whites.
- ❖ A **smaller** percentage of American Indians/Alaska Natives than Whites are in each of the over-70 age groups.

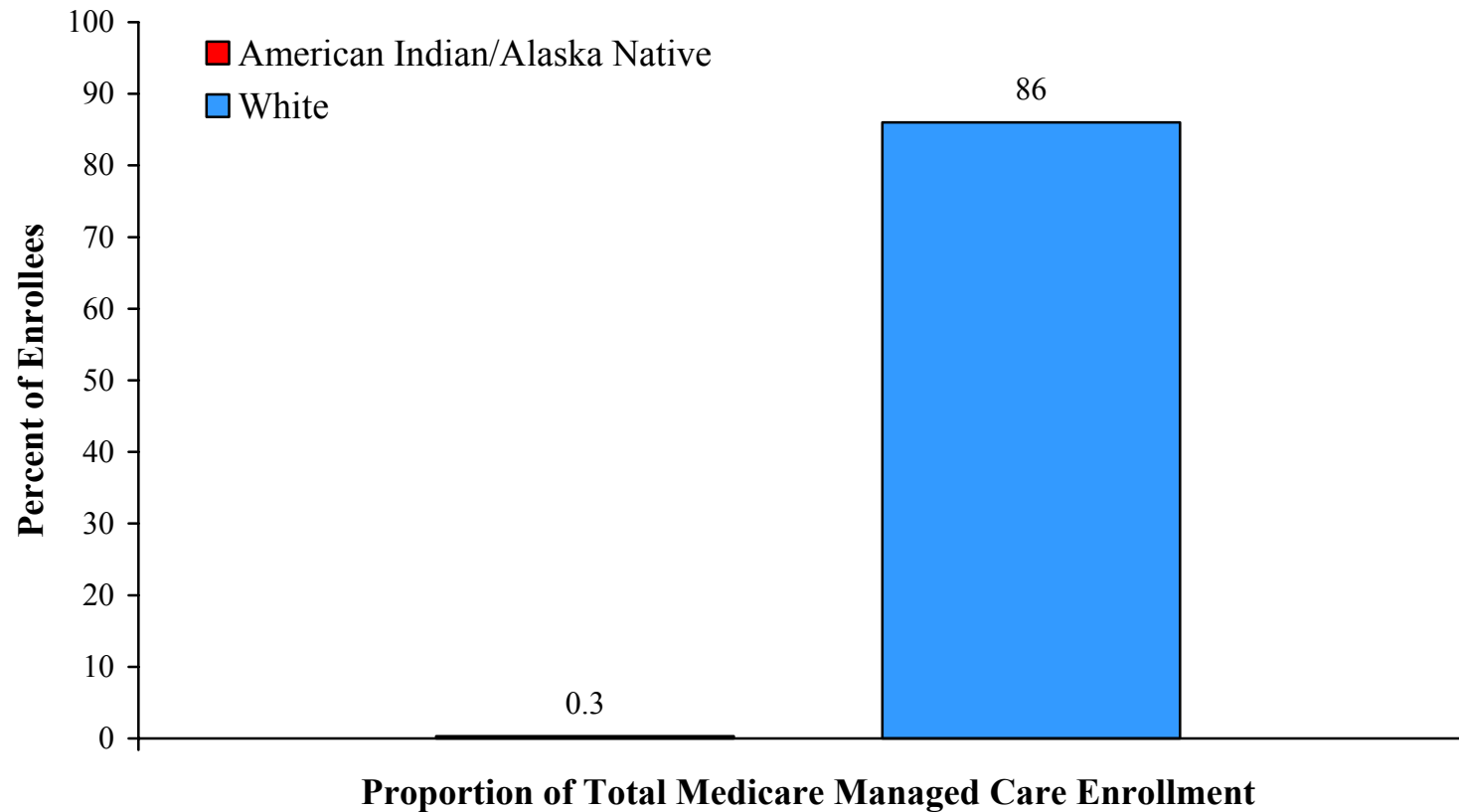
EXHIBIT 6-3. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ Nearly **one-half** of American Indian or Alaska Native MMC enrollees did not complete high school, compared with **one-fourth** of White MMC enrollees.
- ❖ The proportion of American Indians/Alaska Natives who graduated from college is less than half that of Whites.

EXHIBIT 6-4. MEDICARE MANAGED CARE ENROLLMENT, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE

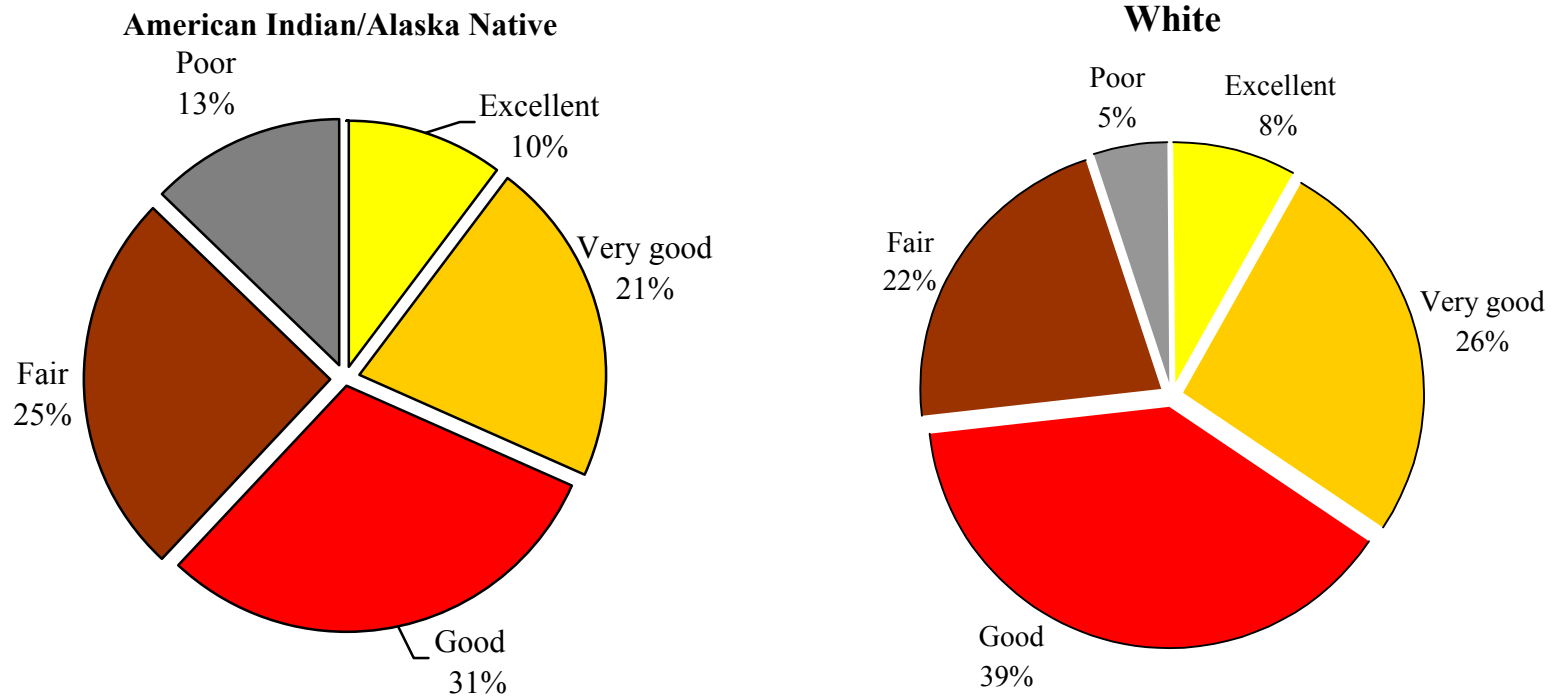


Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

❖ American Indians and Alaska Natives constitute 0.3% of Medicare HMO enrollees and Whites constitute 86%.

HEALTH STATUS

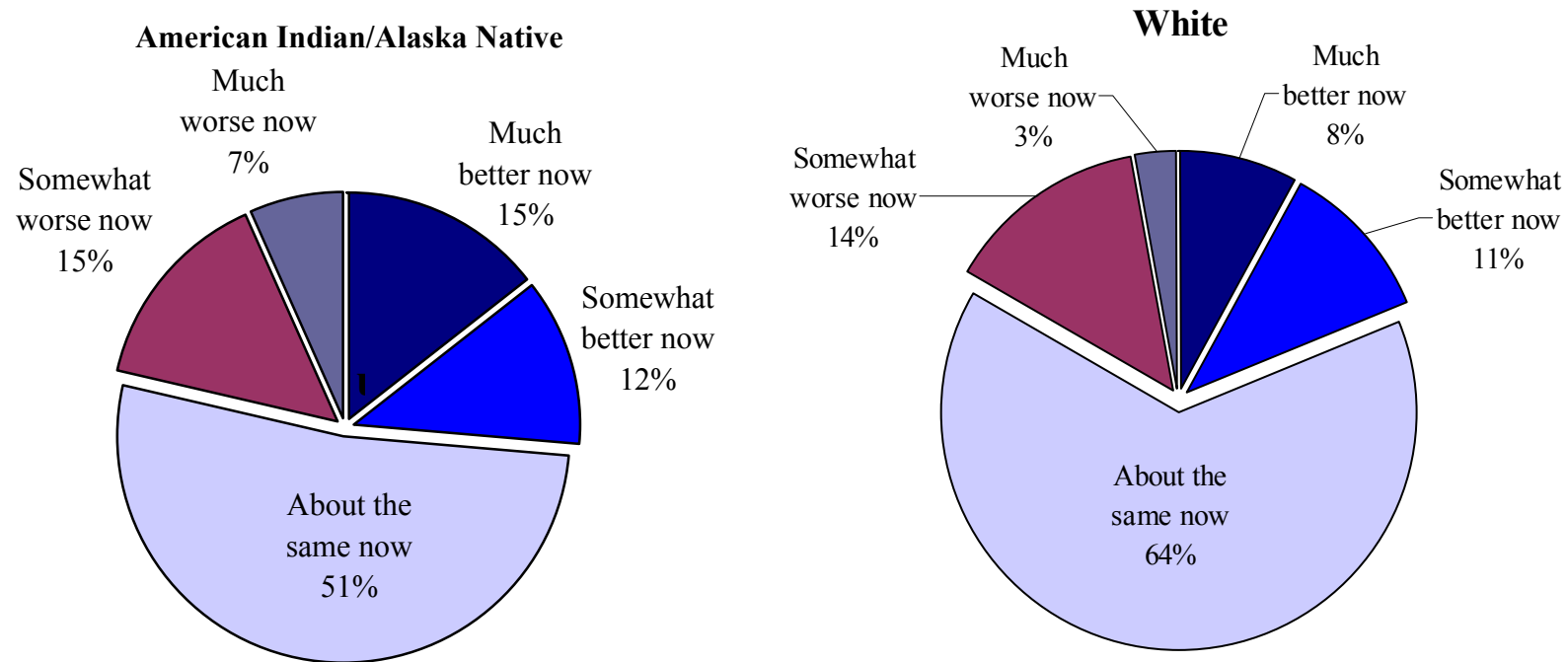
EXHIBIT 6-5. OVERALL HEALTH AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ A smaller proportion of American Indian/Alaska Native than White MMC enrollees rated their health as “Excellent” or “Very Good” (31% vs. 34%).
- ❖ “Fair” or “Poor” health is cited by 38% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, compared with just 27% of Whites.

EXHIBIT 6-6. HEALTH NOW COMPARED WITH ONE YEAR AGO AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE

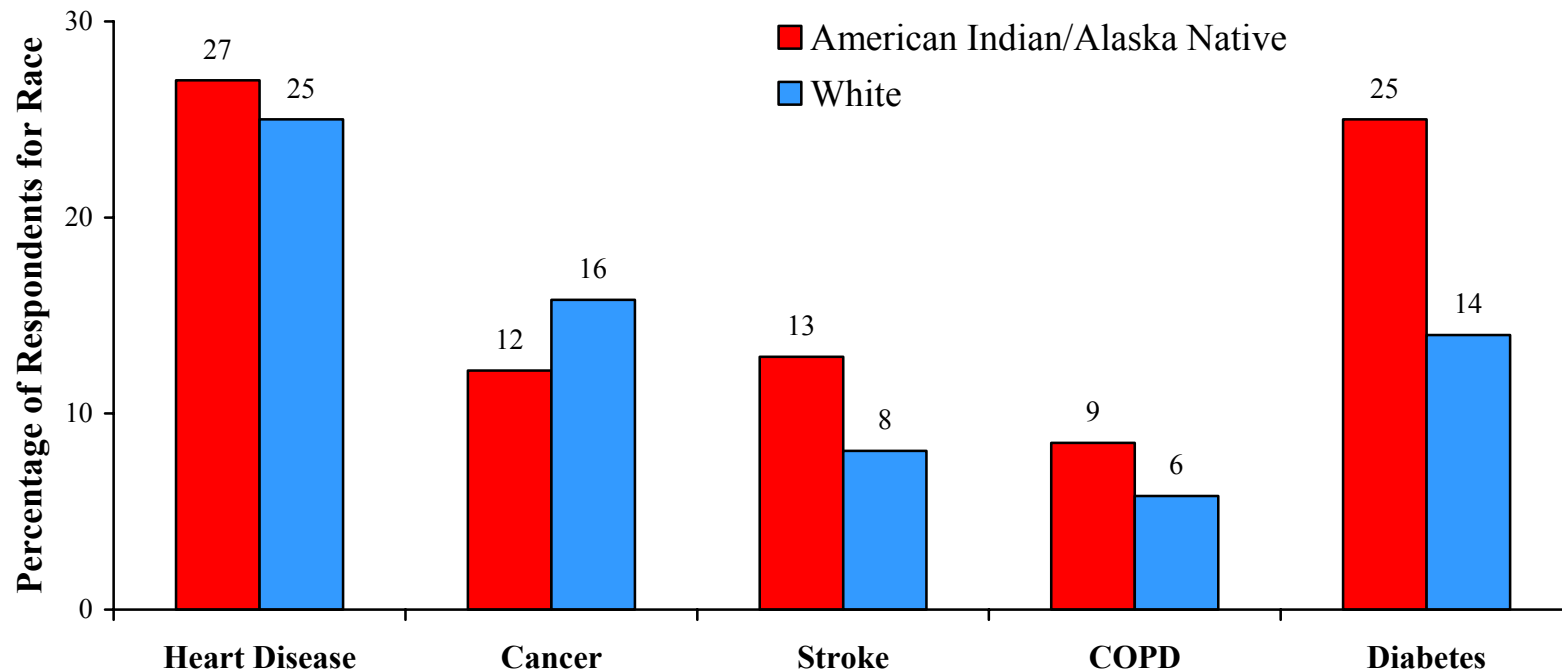


Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ A **higher** percentage of American Indians or Alaska Natives (27%) than Whites (19%) rated their health as “Much better now” or “Somewhat better now” compared with one year ago.
- ❖ **Fifty-one percent** of American Indians/Alaska Natives said their health had not changed in the last year compared with **64%** of Whites.

HEALTH CONDITIONS

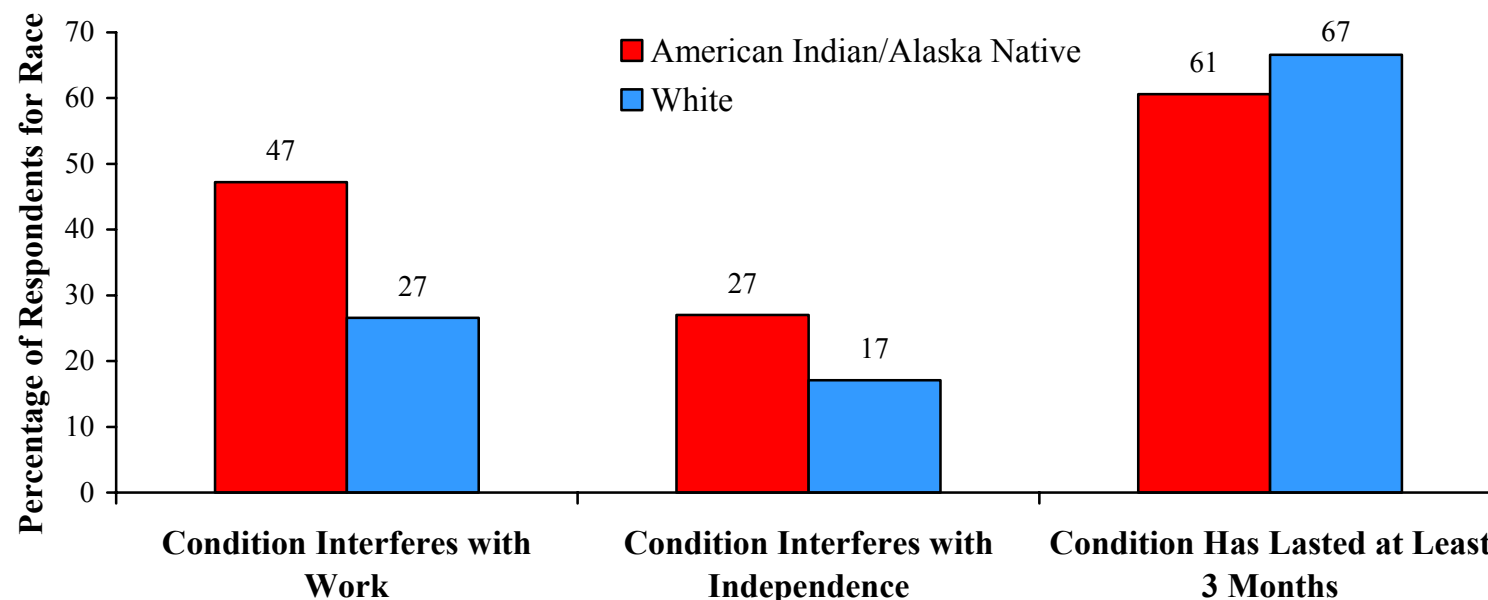
EXHIBIT 6-7. FIVE HEALTH CONDITIONS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ American Indian/Alaska Native MMC enrollees are somewhat **more** likely than Whites to report having been told they have heart disease, stroke, and COPD, but **almost twice** as likely to report having diabetes.
- ❖ American Indians/Alaska Natives are **less** likely than Whites to report ever having been told by a doctor that they have cancer.

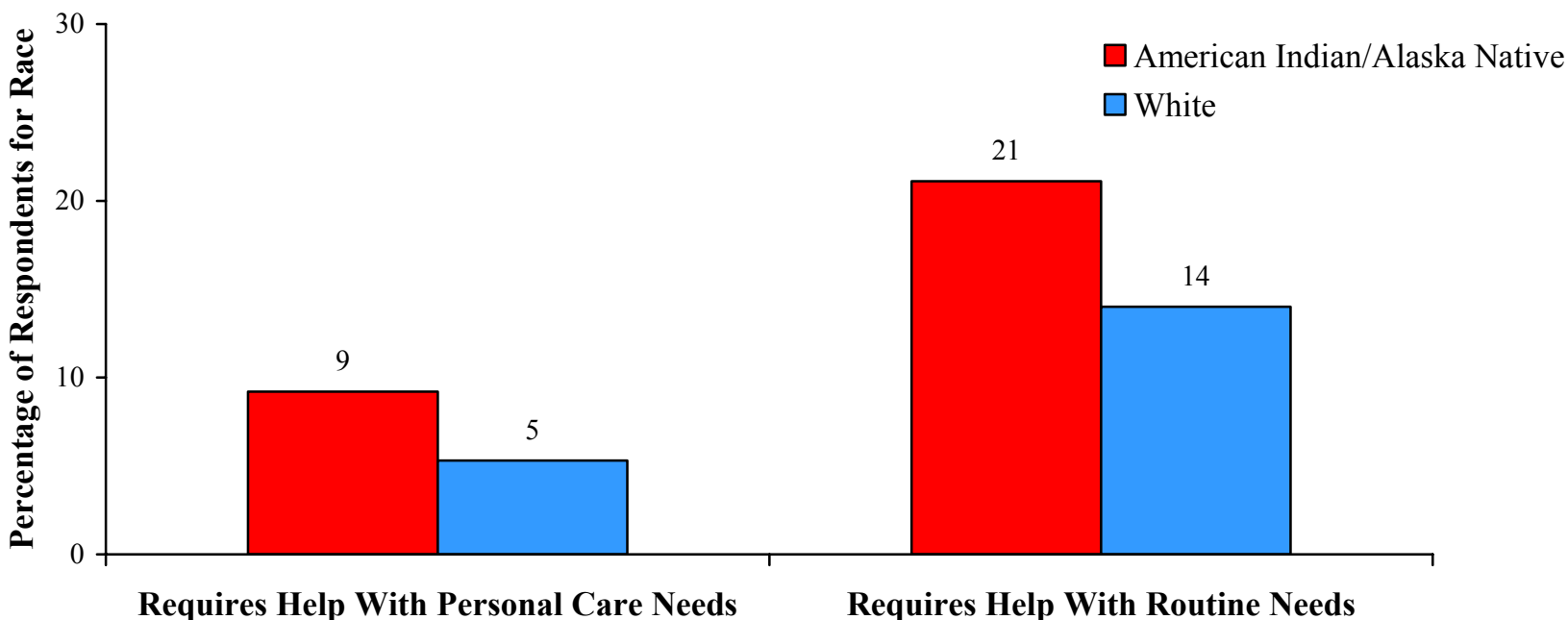
EXHIBIT 6-8. HEALTH CONDITIONS THAT INTERFERE WITH WORK OR INDEPENDENCE FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ American Indian/Alaska Native MMC enrollees are **almost twice** as likely as Whites to report having a condition that interferes with their work.
- ❖ American Indian/Alaska Natives are also more likely than Whites to have a condition that interferes with their independence.
- ❖ American Indian/Alaska Natives are less likely than Whites to report a health condition that has lasted for at least three months.

EXHIBIT 6-9. NEEDS REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO HEALTH CONDITIONS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ American Indian/Alaska Native MMC enrollees are **nearly twice** as likely as Whites to report requiring help with personal care needs.
- ❖ American Indian/Alaska Native MMC enrollees are 50% **more likely** to report requiring help with routine needs, compared with Whites.
- ❖ MMC enrollees of both races are **more likely** to require help with routine needs than with personal care needs.

EXHIBIT 6-10. TOP FIVE HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE

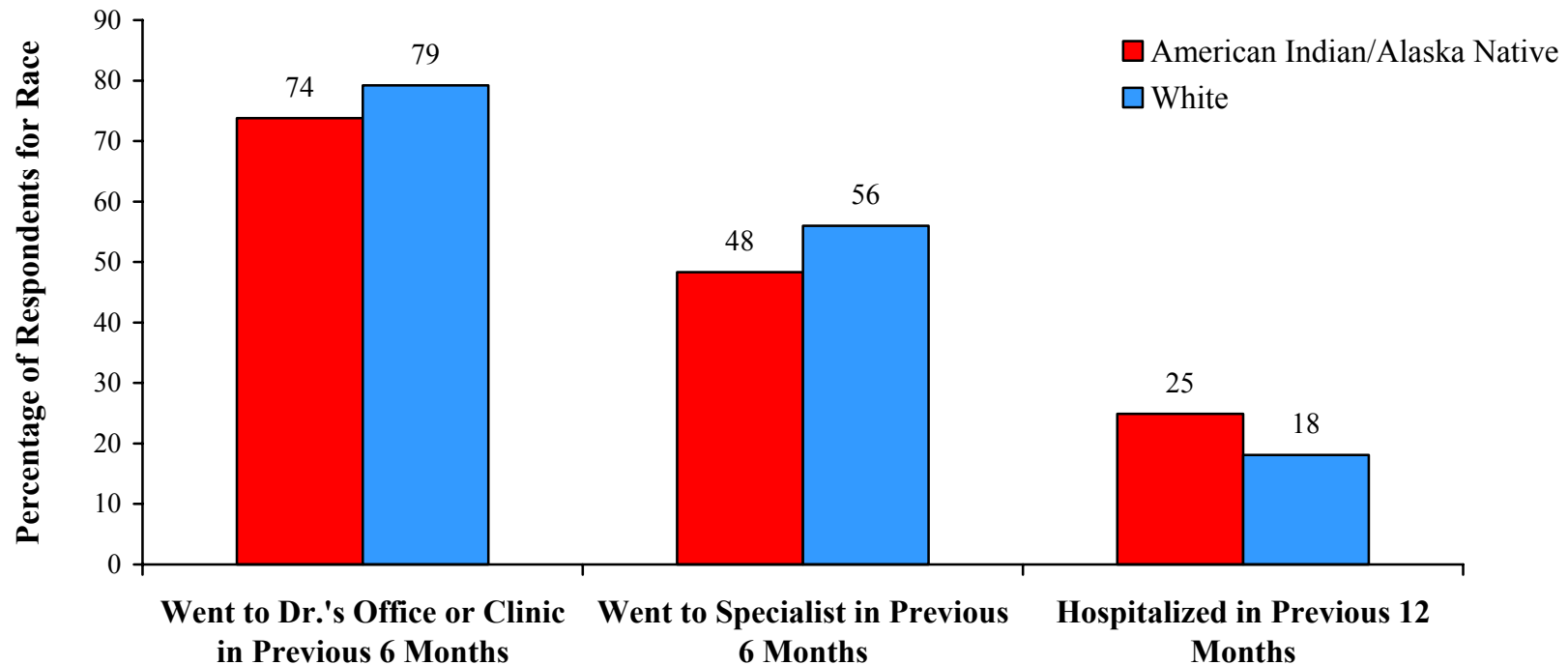
| Rank | American Indian/Alaska Native | White |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Heart Disease | Heart Disease |
| 2 | Diabetes | Cancer |
| 3 | Stroke | Diabetes |
| 4 | Cancer | Stroke |
| 5 | COPD | COPD |

Source: MMC CAHPS surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ **Heart Disease** is the number one reported disease for American Indian/Alaska Native MMC enrollees among the five contained in the MMC CAHPS surveys, the same as for White MMC enrollees.

HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

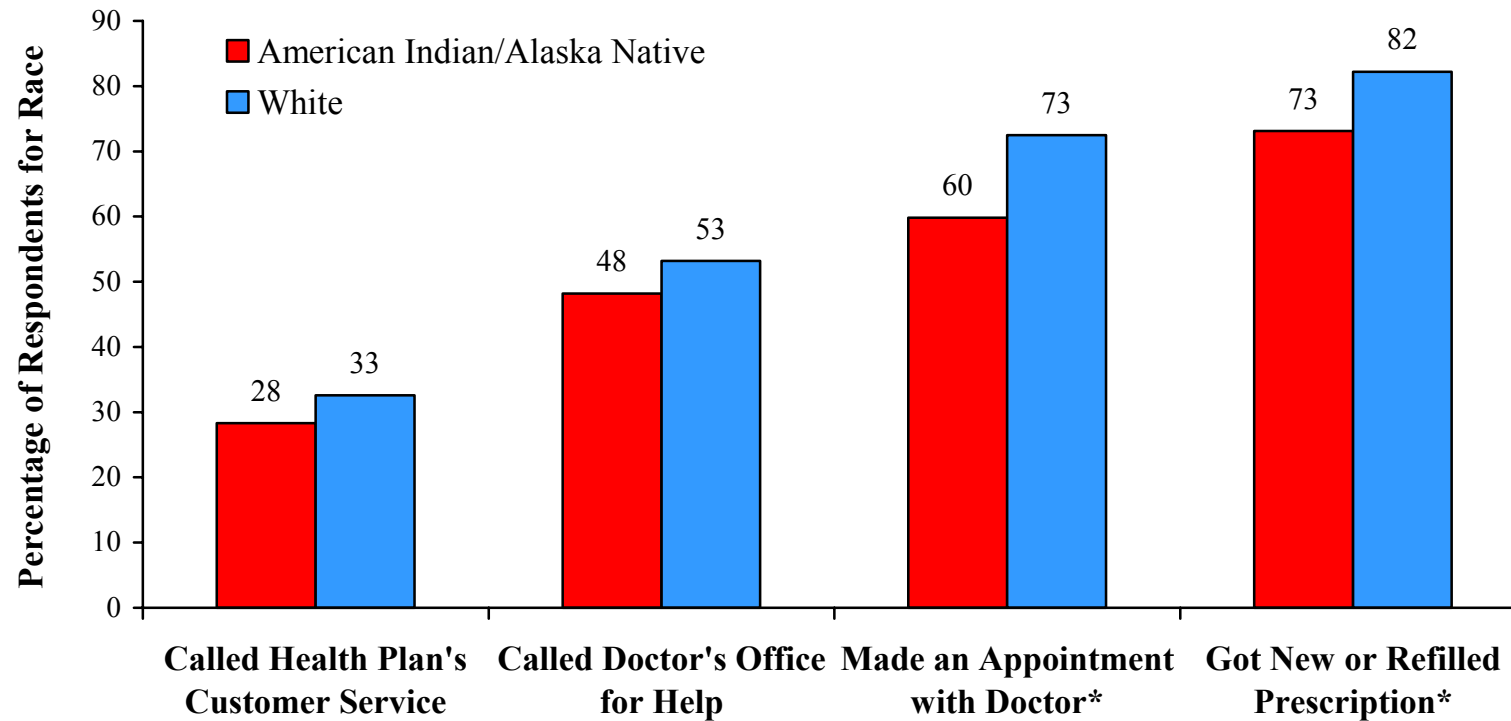
EXHIBIT 6-11. UTILIZATION OF DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS BY MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ American Indian/Alaska Native MMC enrollees are **less** likely than Whites to have utilized the services of doctors and specialists, but **more** likely to have been admitted to a hospital.
- ❖ Among aged beneficiaries in the original Medicare fee-for-service program, American Indians/Alaska Natives are more likely to be hospitalized for four of five health conditions than Whites are.¹

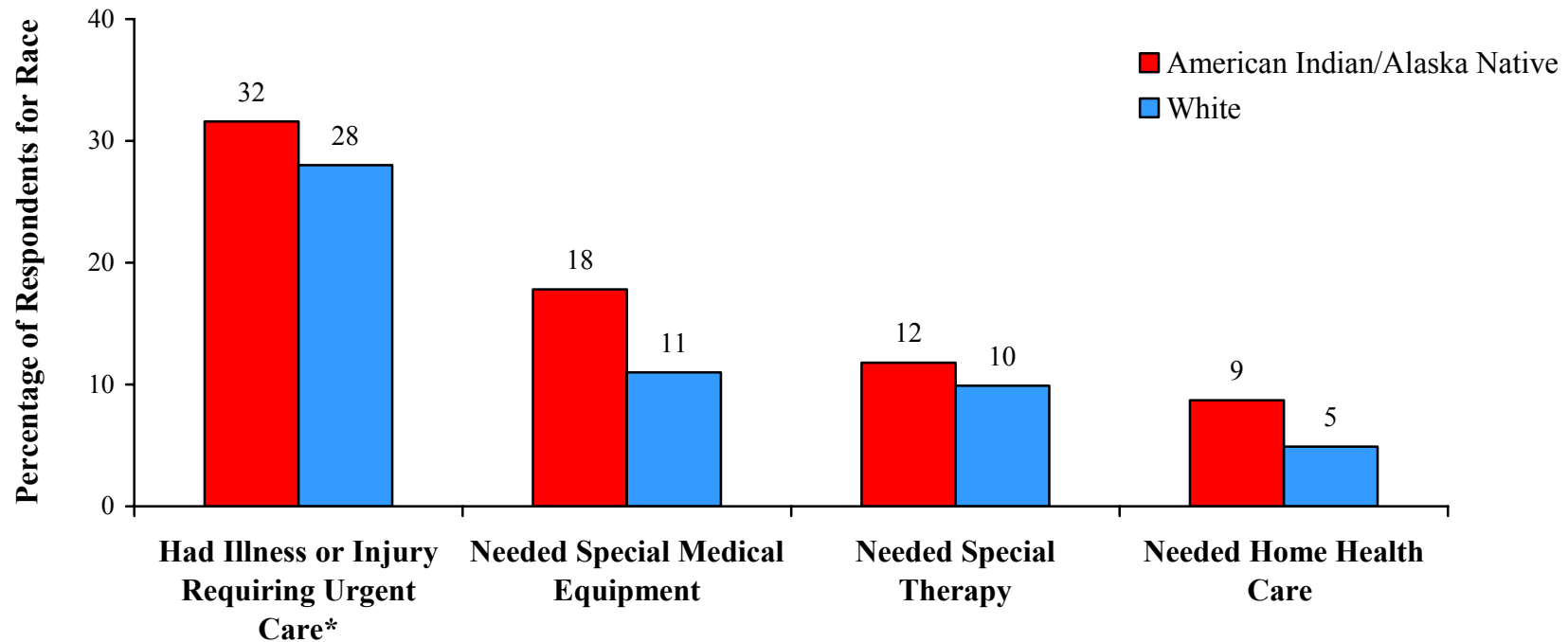
EXHIBIT 6-12. HEALTH CARE-RELATED ACTIVITIES IN PREVIOUS SIX MONTHS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999 unless otherwise indicated. *Based on 1998 and 1999 MMC CAHPS data only.

- ❖ American Indian/Alaska Native MMC enrollees are **less** likely than Whites to engage in several health-care related activities.
- ❖ Getting prescriptions and making doctor appointments are more common than calling a health plan or a doctor's office for help among MMC enrollees of both races.

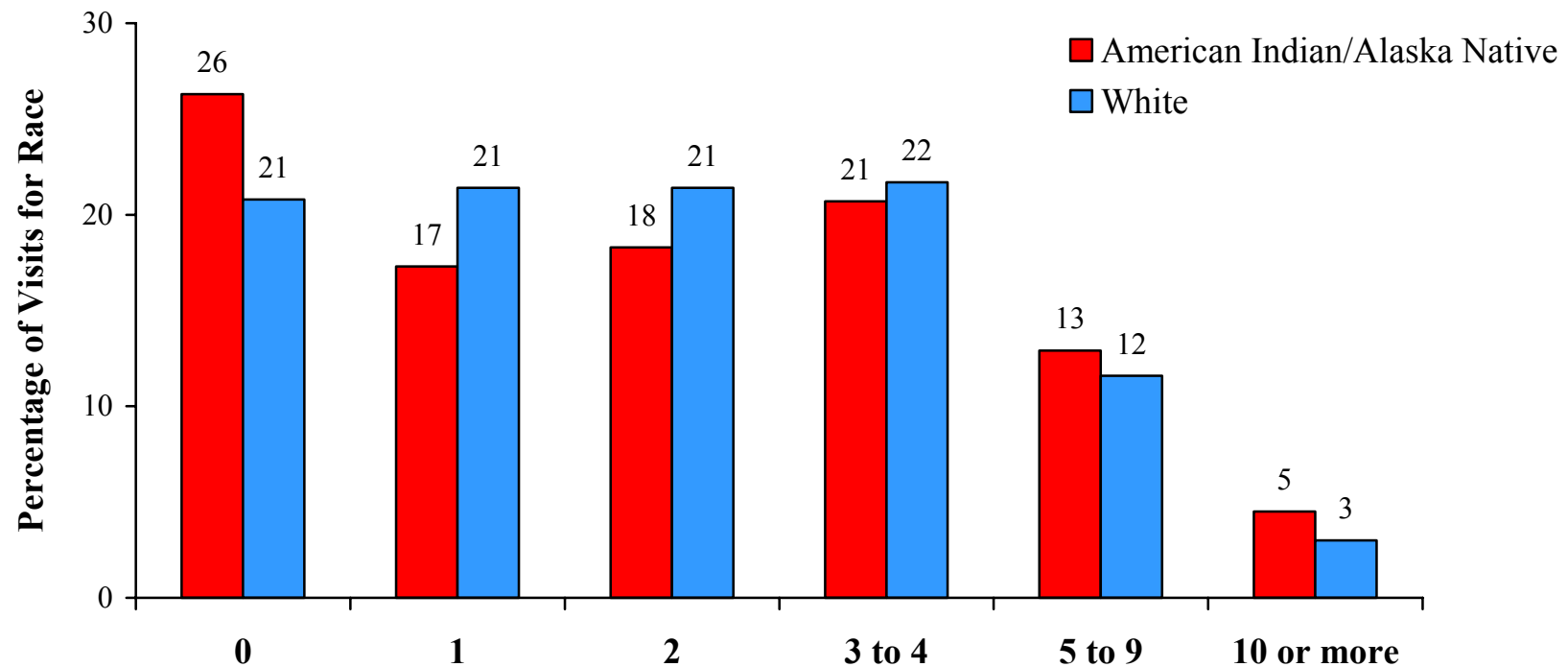
EXHIBIT 6-13. SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS IN PREVIOUS SIX MONTHS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999 unless otherwise indicated. *Based on 1998 and 1999 MMC CAHPS data only.

- ❖ Special health-related requirements—such as needing urgent care or special therapy—are **greater** for American Indian/Alaska Native MMC enrollees than for Whites, but the differences are generally small in percentage point terms.
- ❖ Nevertheless, American Indians/Alaska Natives are significantly **more likely** than Whites to report needing special medical equipment and home health care.

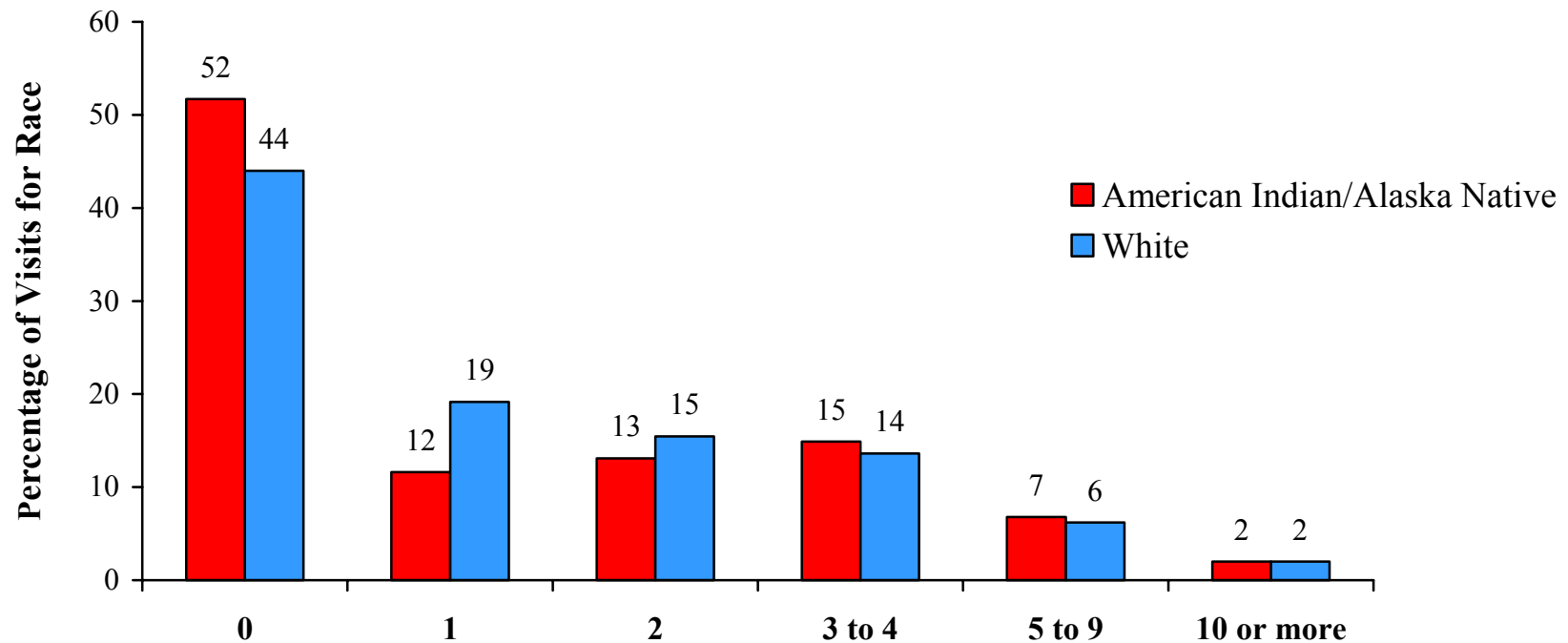
EXHIBIT 6-14. TIMES WENT TO DOCTOR'S OFFICE IN LAST SIX MONTHS AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ American Indian/Alaska Native MMC enrollees were **less likely** than Whites to have gone to a doctor's office, but those who did see a doctor tended to make **more frequent visits** than Whites.
- ❖ American Indians or Alaska Natives are less likely to have a personal physician, so they may be reluctant to seek care until their health has deteriorated considerably, thereby necessitating more follow-up visits.

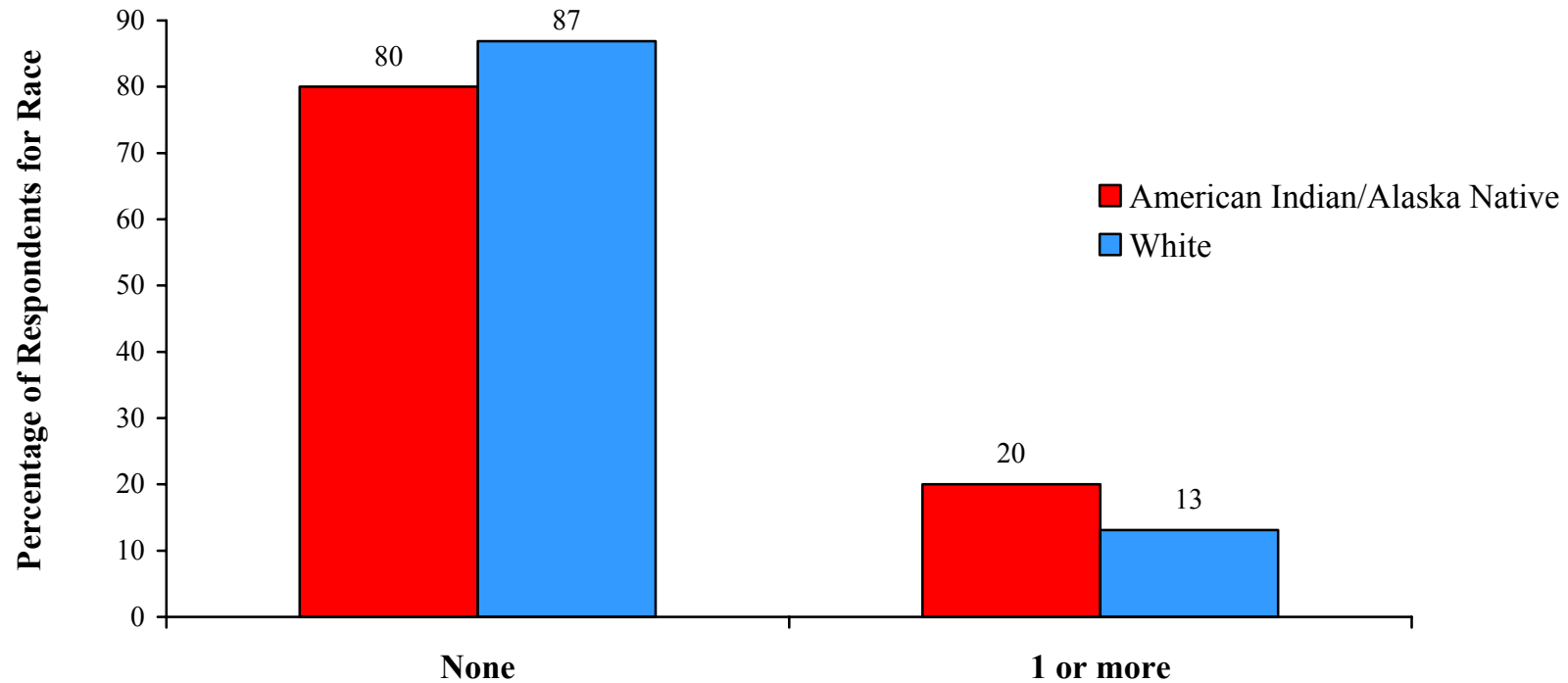
EXHIBIT 6-15. TIMES WENT TO A SPECIALIST IN LAST SIX MONTHS AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1998 and 1999.

- ❖ A **greater proportion** of White MMC enrollees than American Indians or Alaska Natives went to a specialist.
- ❖ Of those who did see a specialist, the frequency of White MMC enrollees visits were more concentrated in the **1 and 2** visit categories, whereas American Indians/Alaska Natives tended to make **3 or more** visits more frequently than Whites did.

EXHIBIT 6-16. TIMES WENT TO EMERGENCY ROOM IN LAST SIX MONTHS AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE

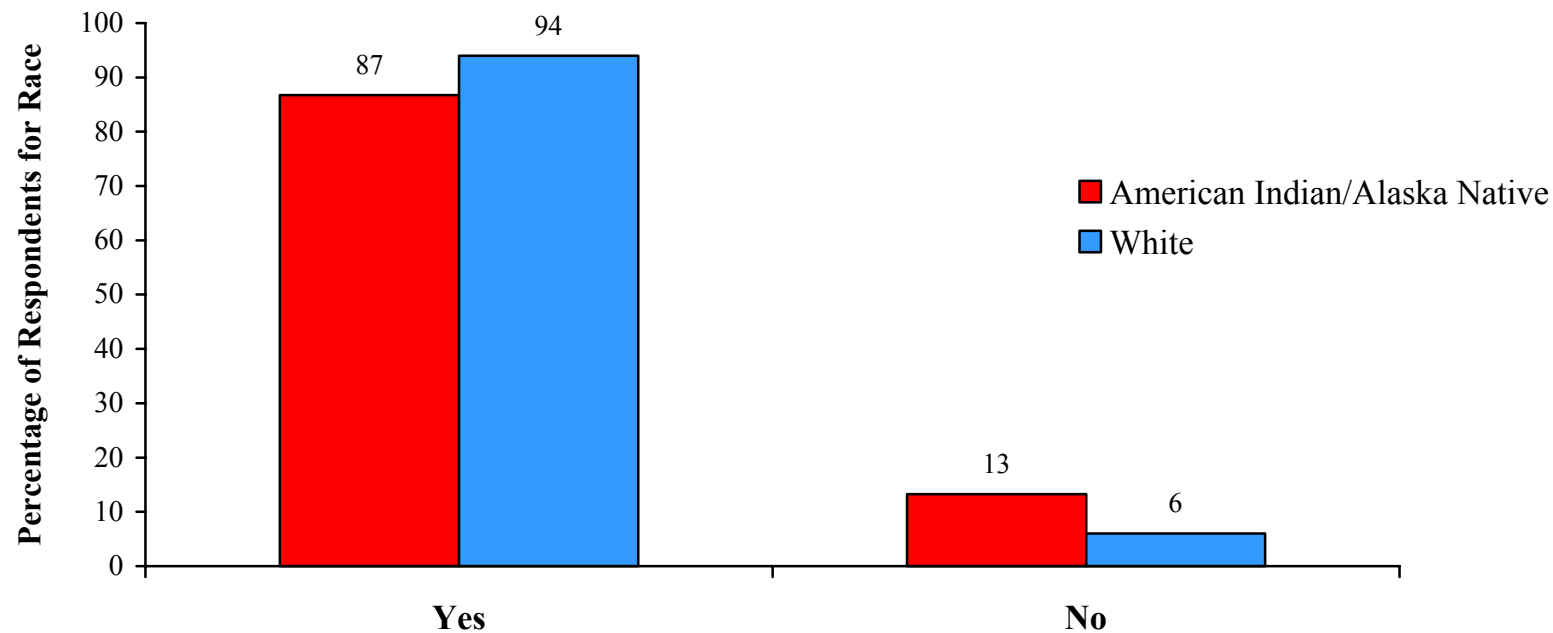


Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ 20% or fewer of MMC enrollees of both races went to an emergency room during a six-month period.
- ❖ American Indians or Alaska Natives were 54% more likely than Whites to go to an emergency room.

PROVIDER STABILITY

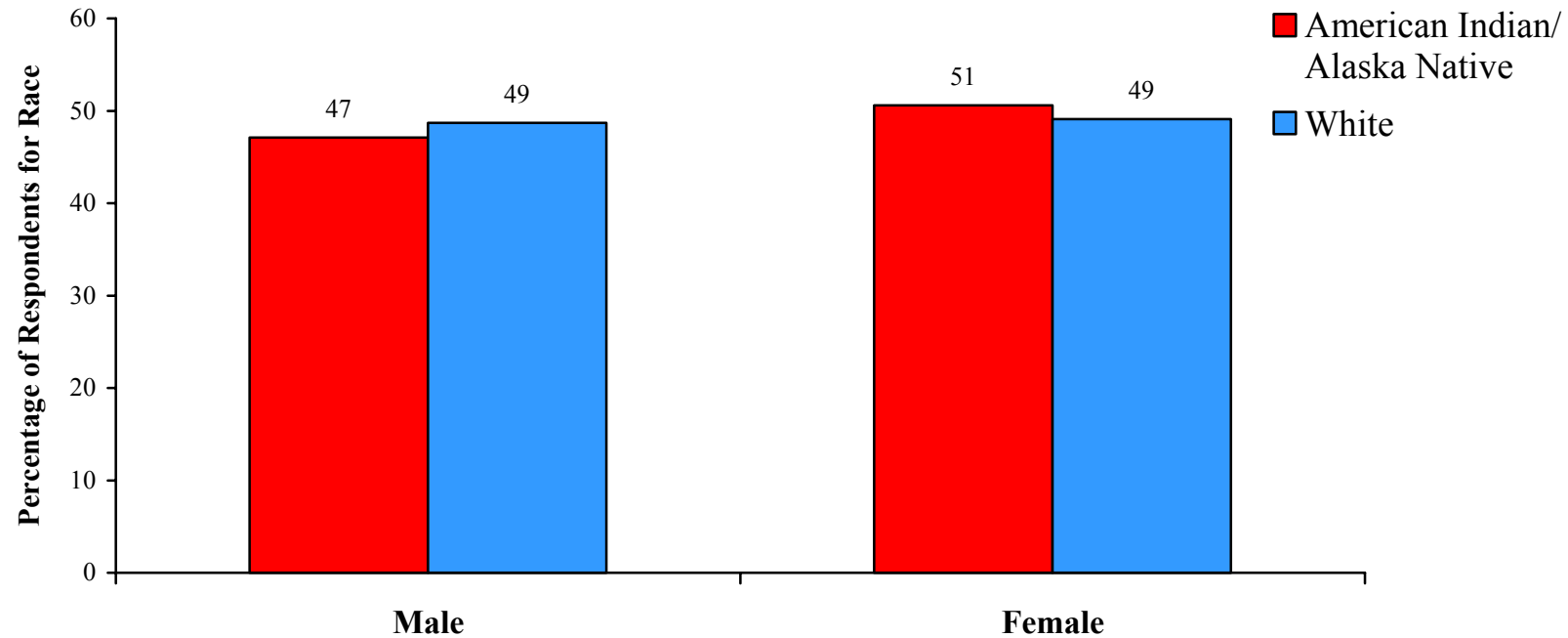
EXHIBIT 6-17. PERCENTAGE OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES WHO HAVE A PERSONAL PHYSICIAN, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ **Nearly all** MMC enrollees said they have one person they think of as their personal doctor or nurse. American Indians/Alaska Natives, however, are **less likely** than Whites to report having a personal physician.
- ❖ American Indians or Alaska Natives tend not to see a doctor as often as Whites do (Exhibit 6-14), and this could explain why American Indians/Alaska Natives are less likely to report having a personal physician.

EXHIBIT 6-18. PERCENTAGE OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES WHO GOT A NEW PERSONAL PHYSICIAN SINCE JOINING THEIR PLAN, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE

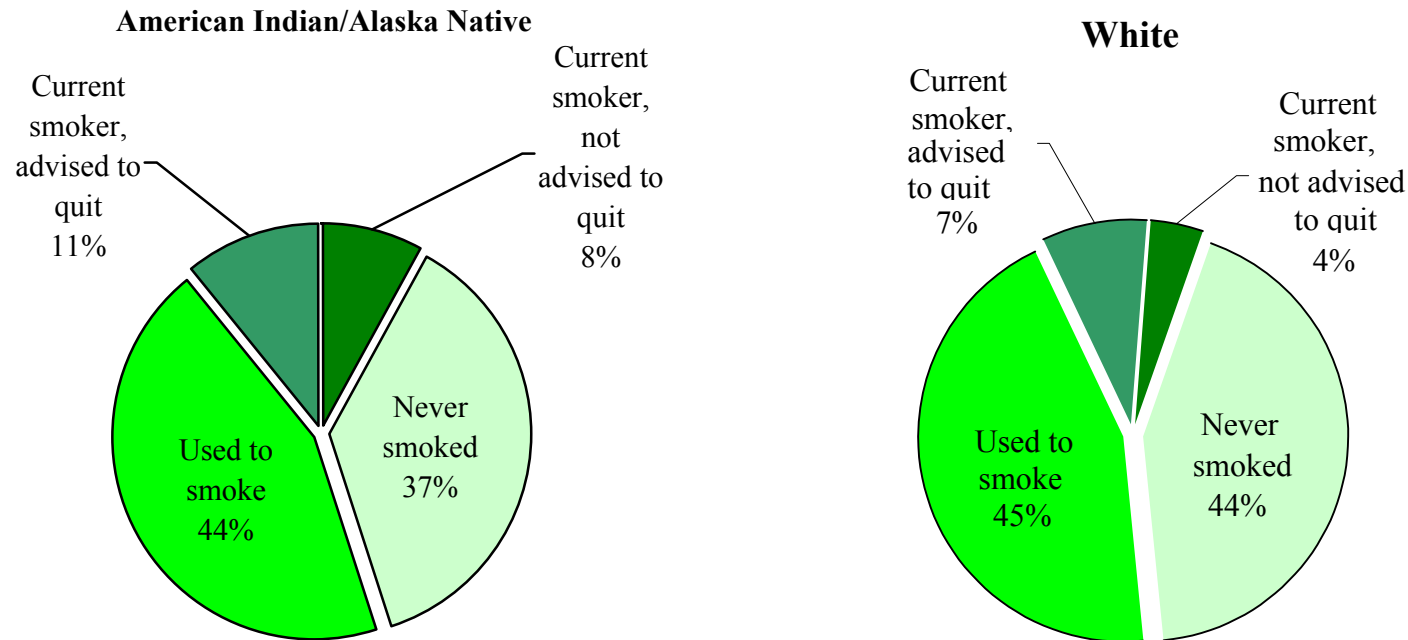


Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ American Indian or Alaska Native MMC enrollees are **slightly less likely** than Whites to have gotten a new physician since joining their plan.
- ❖ There are only small differences between American Indians/Alaska Natives and Whites of a given gender.

CURRENT AND FORMER TOBACCO USE

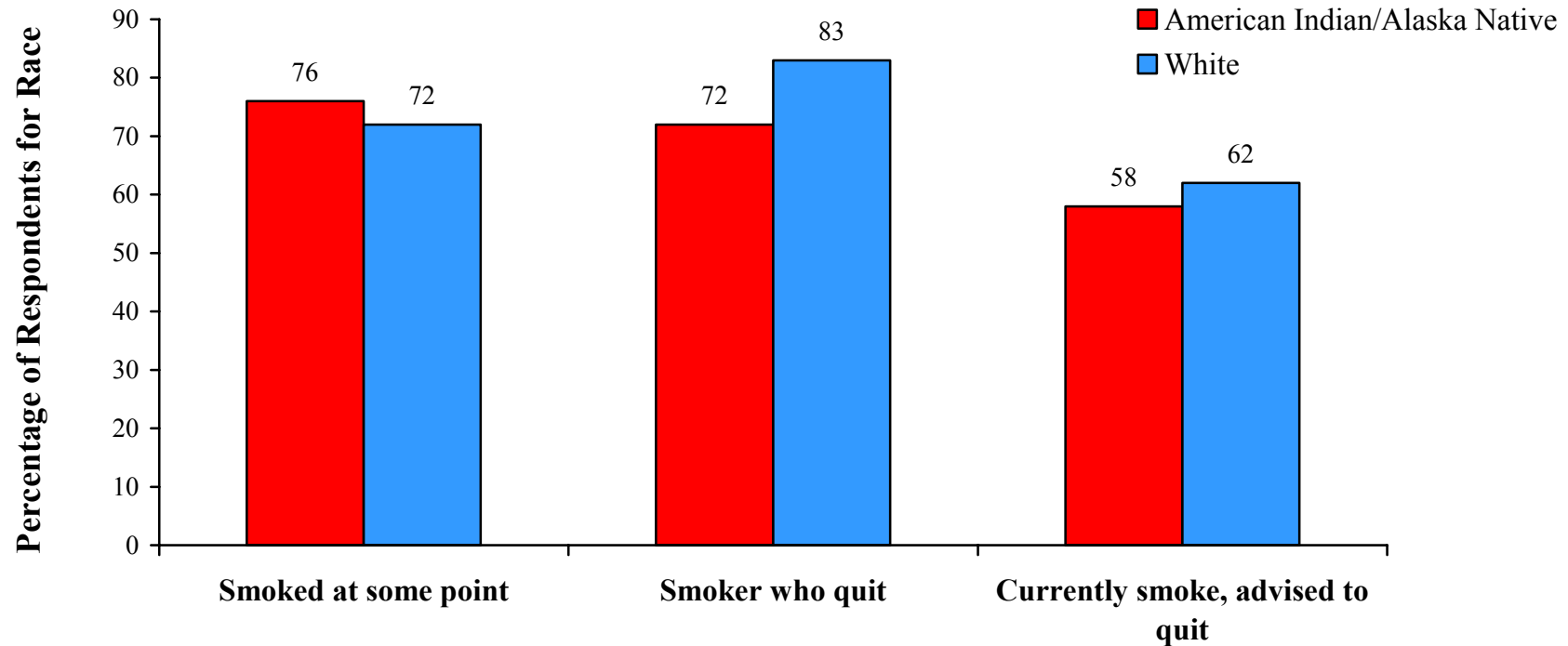
EXHIBIT 6-19. TOBACCO USE BY MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1998 and 1999.

- ❖ American Indian or Alaska Native MMC enrollees are **more likely** than Whites to ever become a regular user of cigarettes.
- ❖ The proportion of American Indians/Alaska Natives who currently smoke (19%) is **greater** than the proportion of Whites (11%).

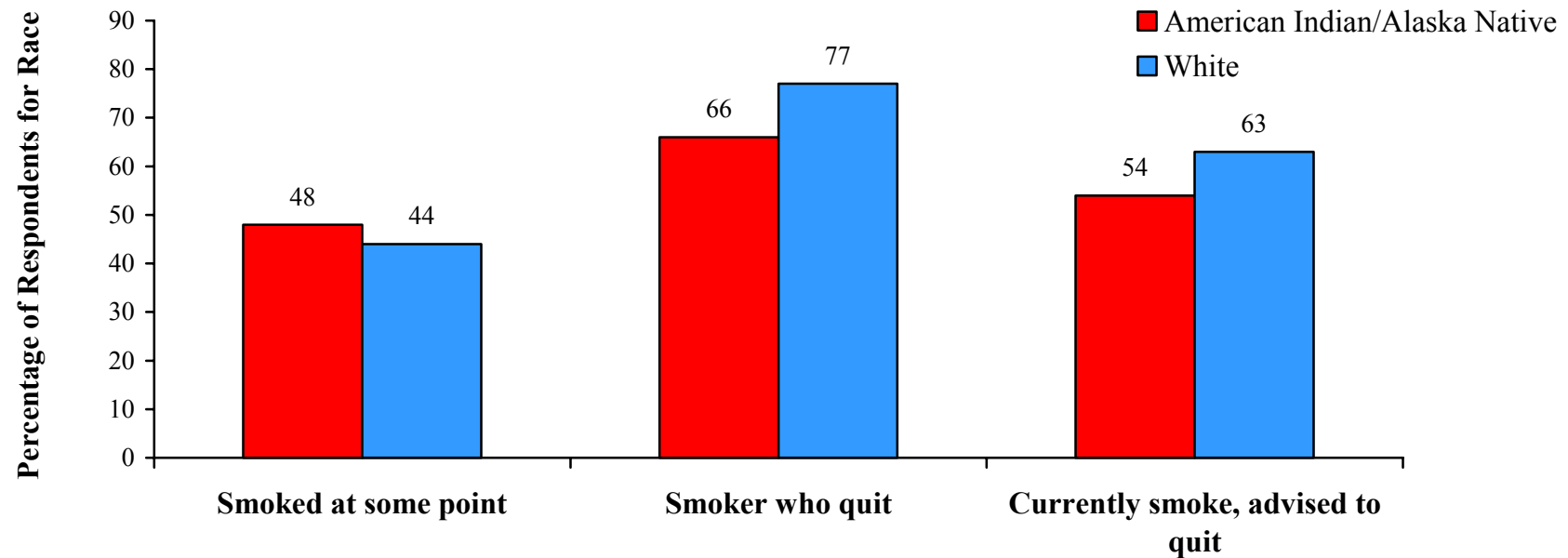
EXHIBIT 6-20. TOBACCO USE BY MALE MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1998 and 1999.

- ❖ American Indian/Alaska Native male MMC enrollees are **more likely** than Whites to start smoking, and those who do are **less likely** to quit.
- ❖ American Indian or Alaska Native male MMC enrollees who are smokers are **less likely** to be advised to quit than White male enrollees.

EXHIBIT 6-21. TOBACCO USE BY FEMALE MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE VS. WHITE



Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1998 and 1999.

- ❖ American Indian/Alaska Native female MMC enrollees are **more** likely to start smoking than White women are, but those who do are **less** successful in quitting.
- ❖ American Indian or Alaska Native female smokers are **less** likely than White women to be advised to quit.
- ❖ For both racial groups, women are **far less** likely than men to start smoking.
- ❖ Female smokers of both races are **less** successful in quitting than their male counterparts.
- ❖ There are small differences by gender in whether or not a smoker is advised by a doctor to quit.

Endnotes

¹ Eggers, PW, Greenberg, LF. Racial and Ethnic Differences in Hospitalization Rates Among Aged Medicare Beneficiaries, 1998. *Health Care Financing Review* 21 (Summer 2000): 91-105.