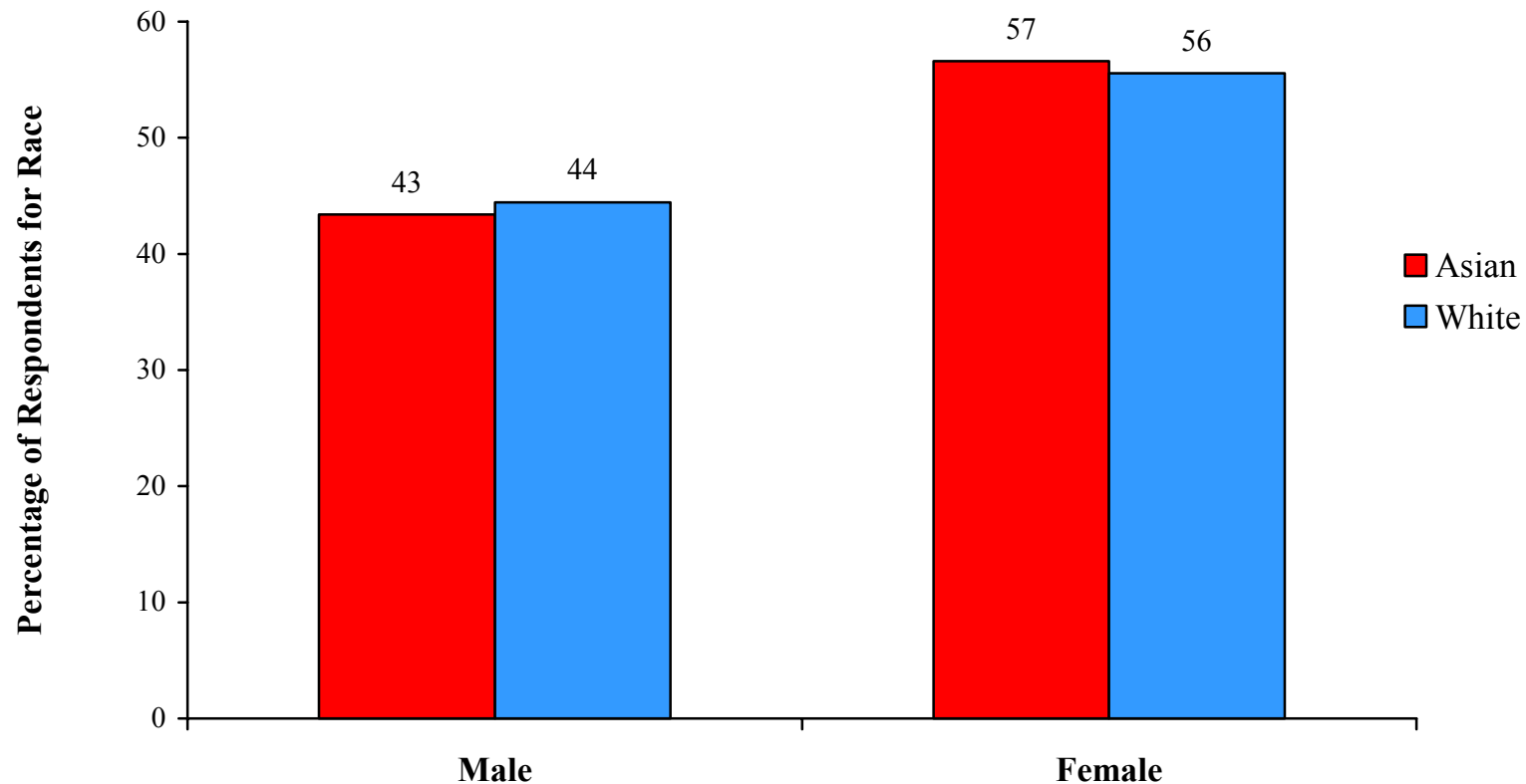


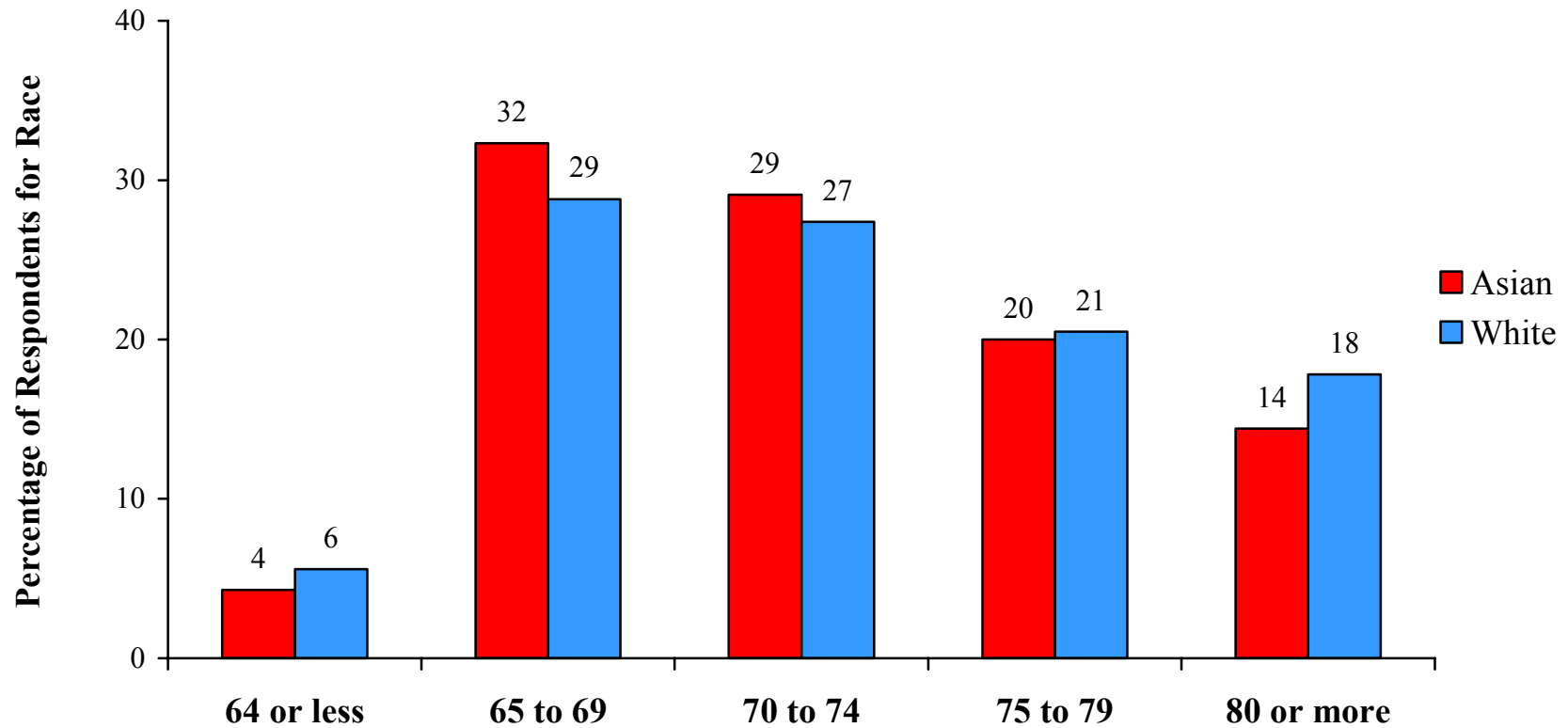
## **V. ASIAN**

## **SOCIODEMOGRAPHICS**

**EXHIBIT 5-1. GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE**

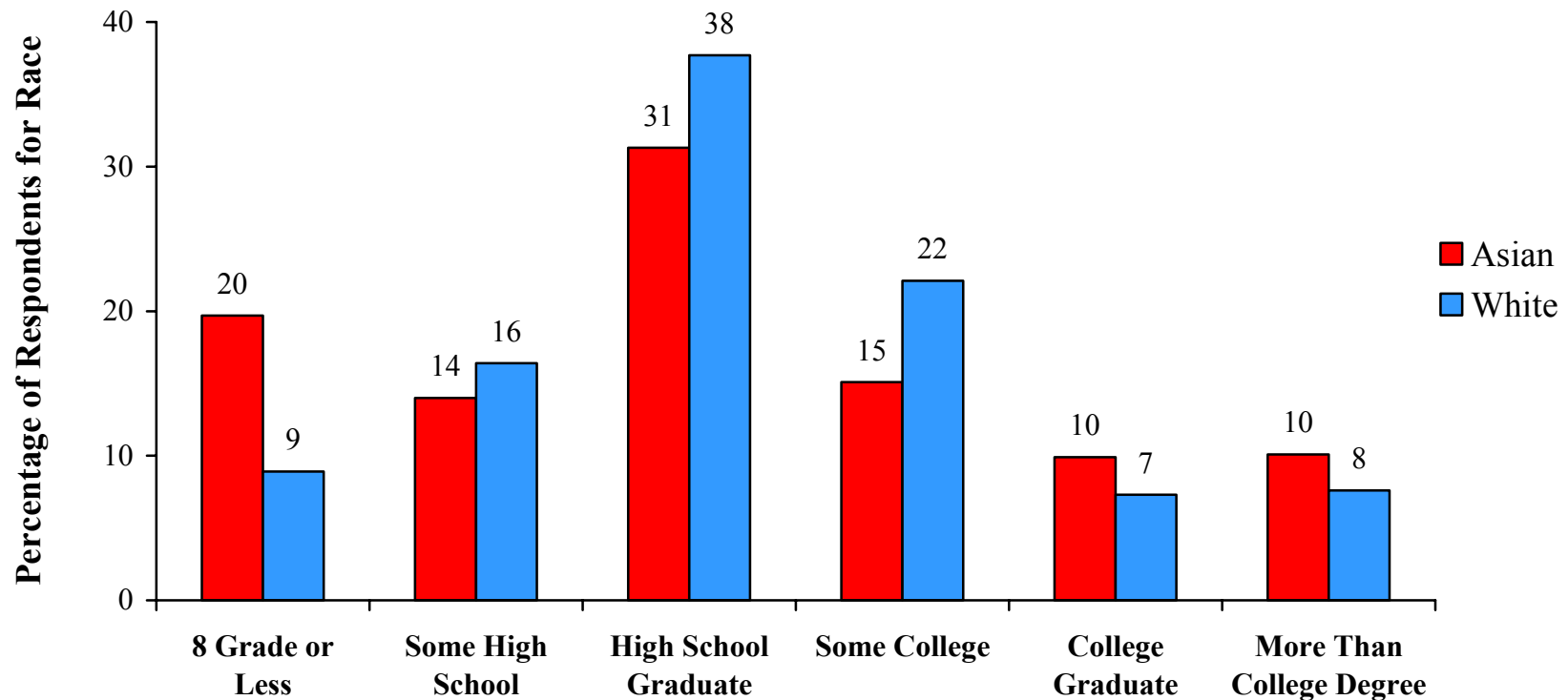
Source: CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ Females outnumber males for both Asian and White MMC enrollees.
- ❖ Asian MMC enrollees have proportionately **fewer** males than the White CAHPS population does.

**EXHIBIT 5-2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE**

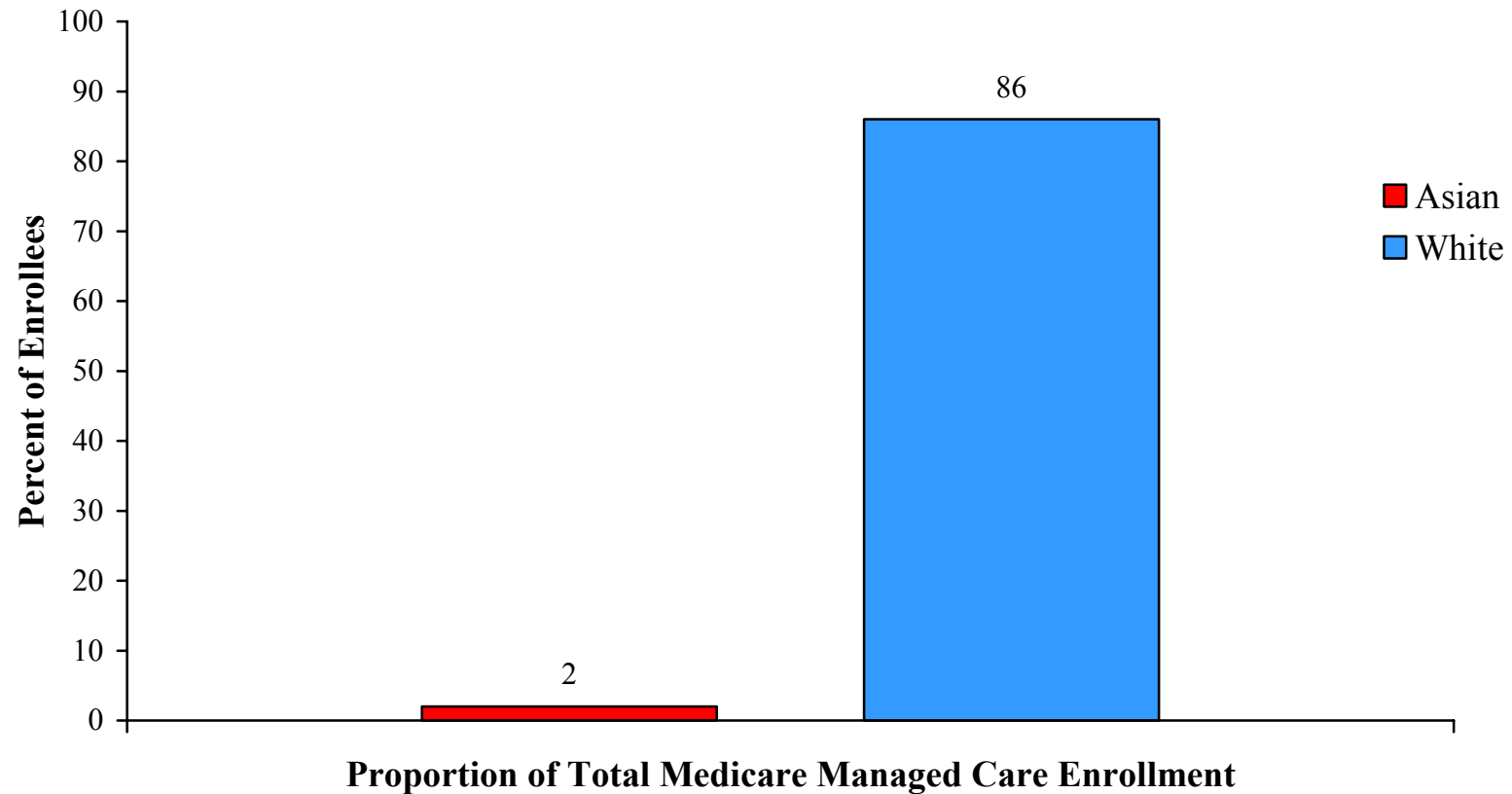
Source: CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ **Four percent** of Asian MMC enrollees are under the age of 65, compared with **6%** of Whites.
- ❖ A **larger** percentage of Asians than Whites are in each of the 65 to 75 age groups.

**EXHIBIT 5-3. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE**

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

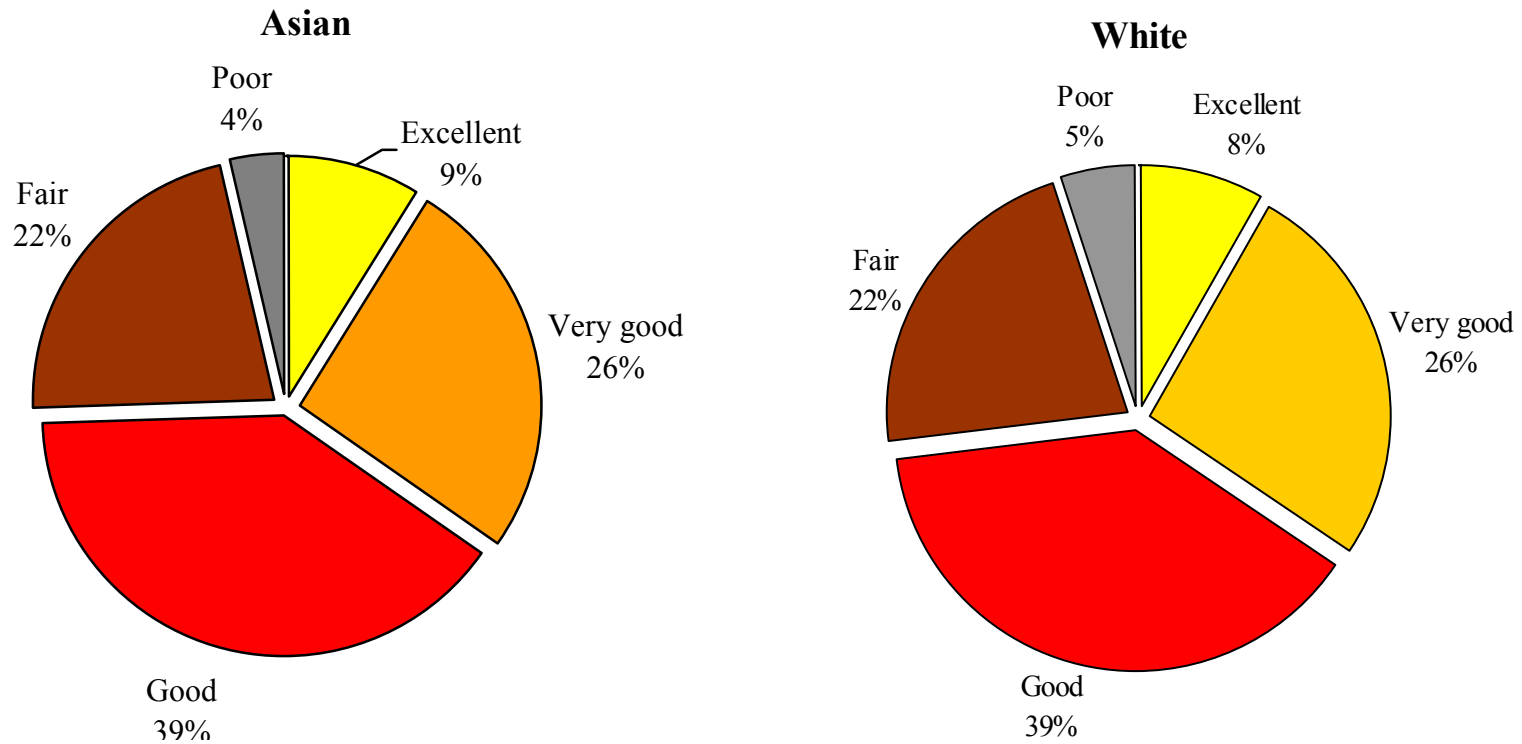
- ❖ **Thirty-four percent** of Asian MMC enrollees did not complete high school, compared with **25%** of White MMC enrollees.
- ❖ **Twenty percent** of Asians—and **15%** of Whites—graduated from college.

**EXHIBIT 5-4. MEDICARE MANAGED CARE ENROLLMENT, ASIAN VS. WHITE**

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

❖ Asians constitute 2% of Medicare HMO enrollees and Whites constitute 86%.

## HEALTH STATUS

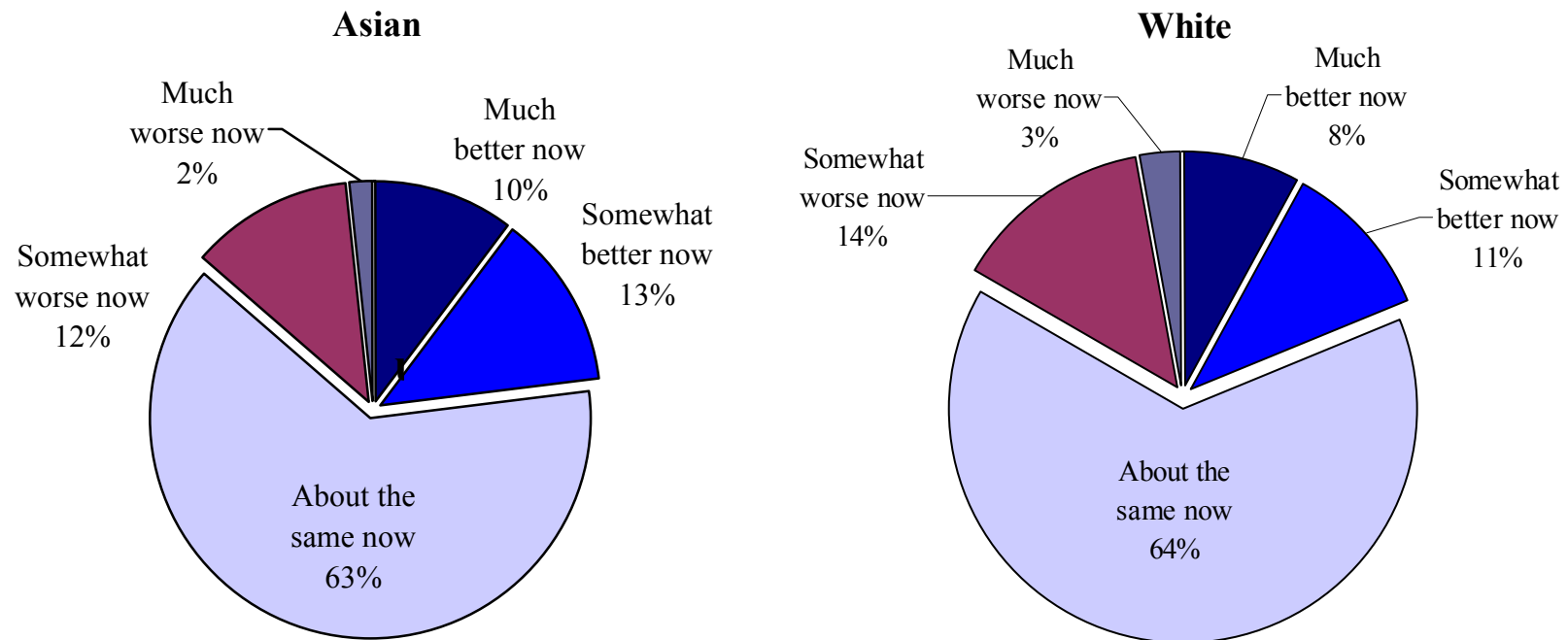
**EXHIBIT 5-5. OVERALL HEALTH AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE**

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

- ❖ A similar percentage of Asians and Whites rate their overall health as “Excellent” or “Very Good.”
- ❖ “Fair” or “Poor” health is cited by comparable percentages of Asians and Whites.



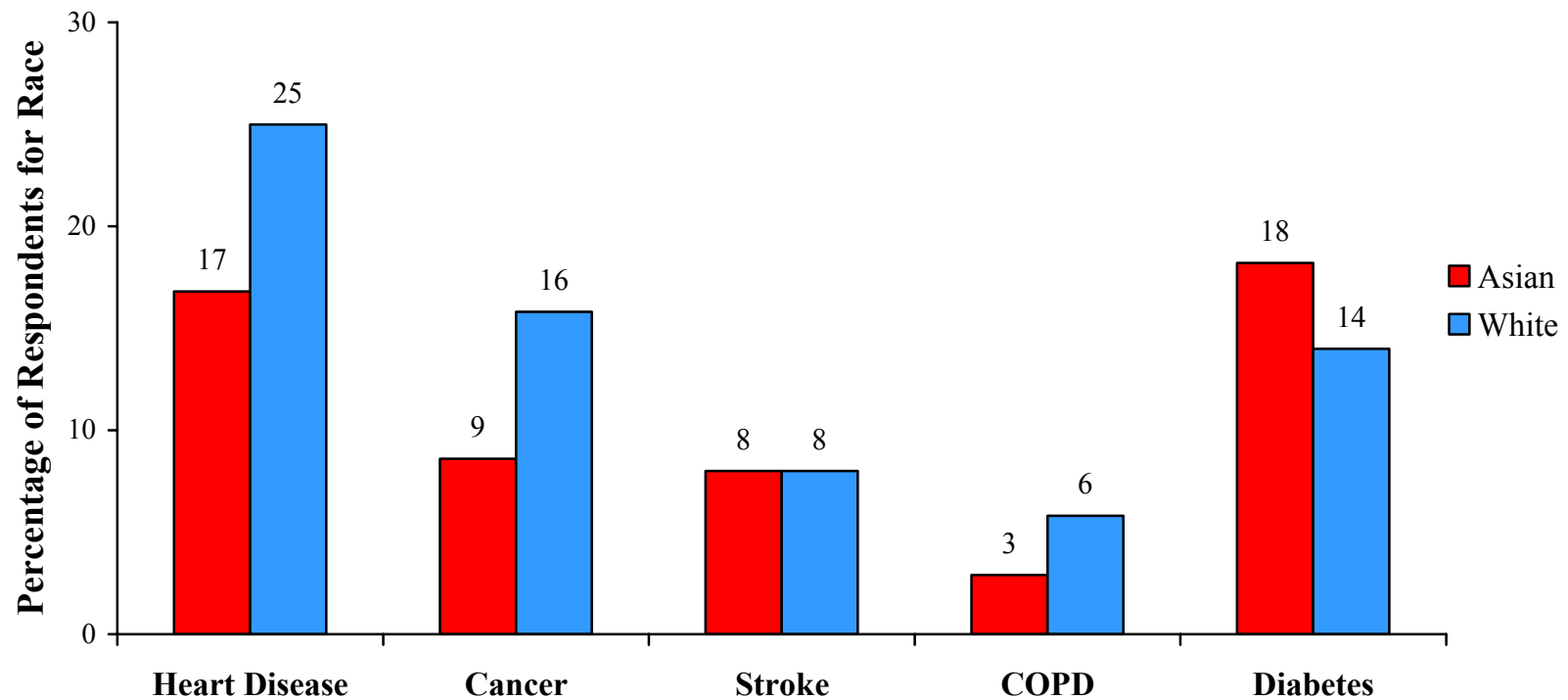
## EXHIBIT 5-6. HEALTH NOW COMPARED WITH ONE YEAR AGO AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ A higher percentage of Asians (23%) than Whites (19%) rated their health as “Much better now” or “Somewhat better now” compared with one year ago.
- ❖ Almost two-thirds of Asians (63%) and Whites (64%) said their health had not changed in the last year.

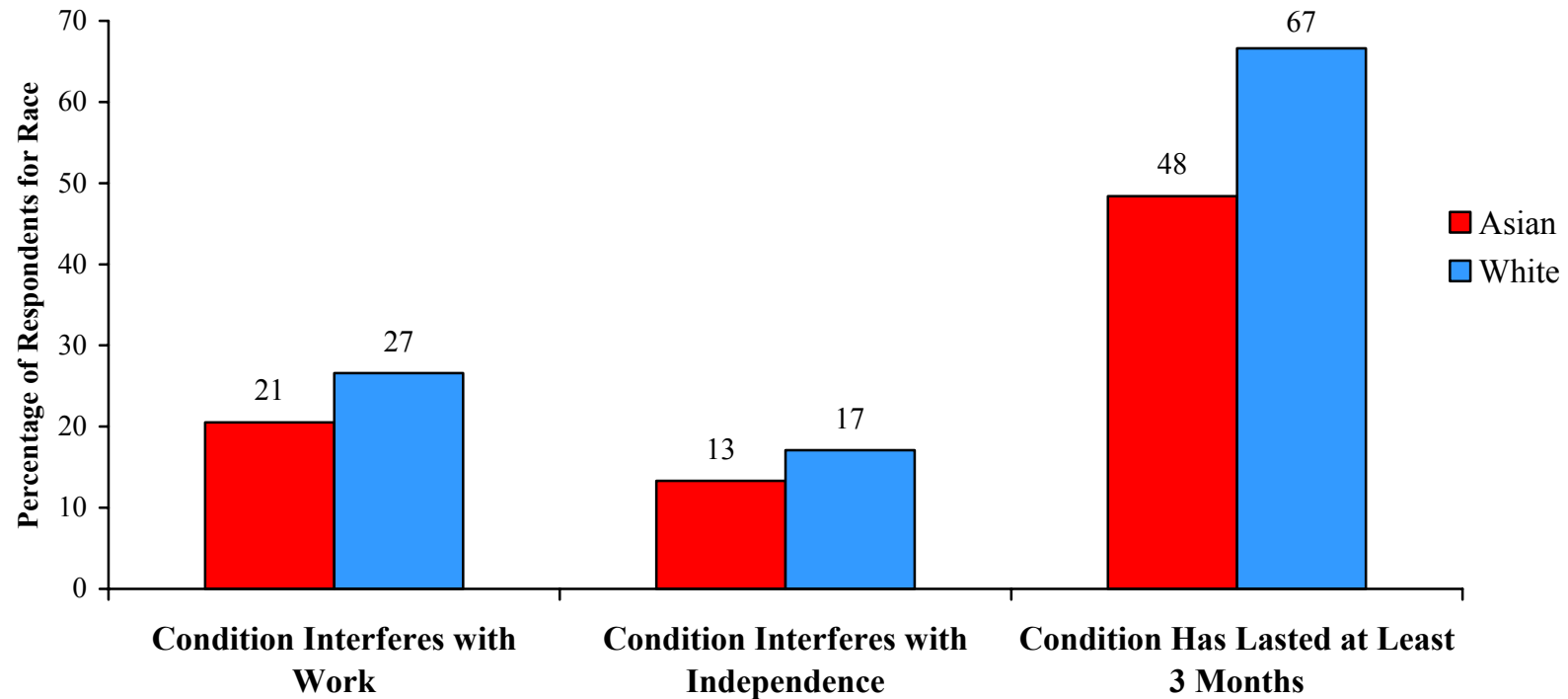
## **HEALTH CONDITIONS**

**EXHIBIT 5-7. FIVE HEALTH CONDITIONS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE**

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

- ❖ **Diabetes** is the top reported disease among Asian MMC enrollees, whereas **heart disease** is highest for Whites.
- ❖ Asians are **less** likely than Whites to report ever having been told by a doctor that they had such conditions as heart disease, cancer, or COPD.

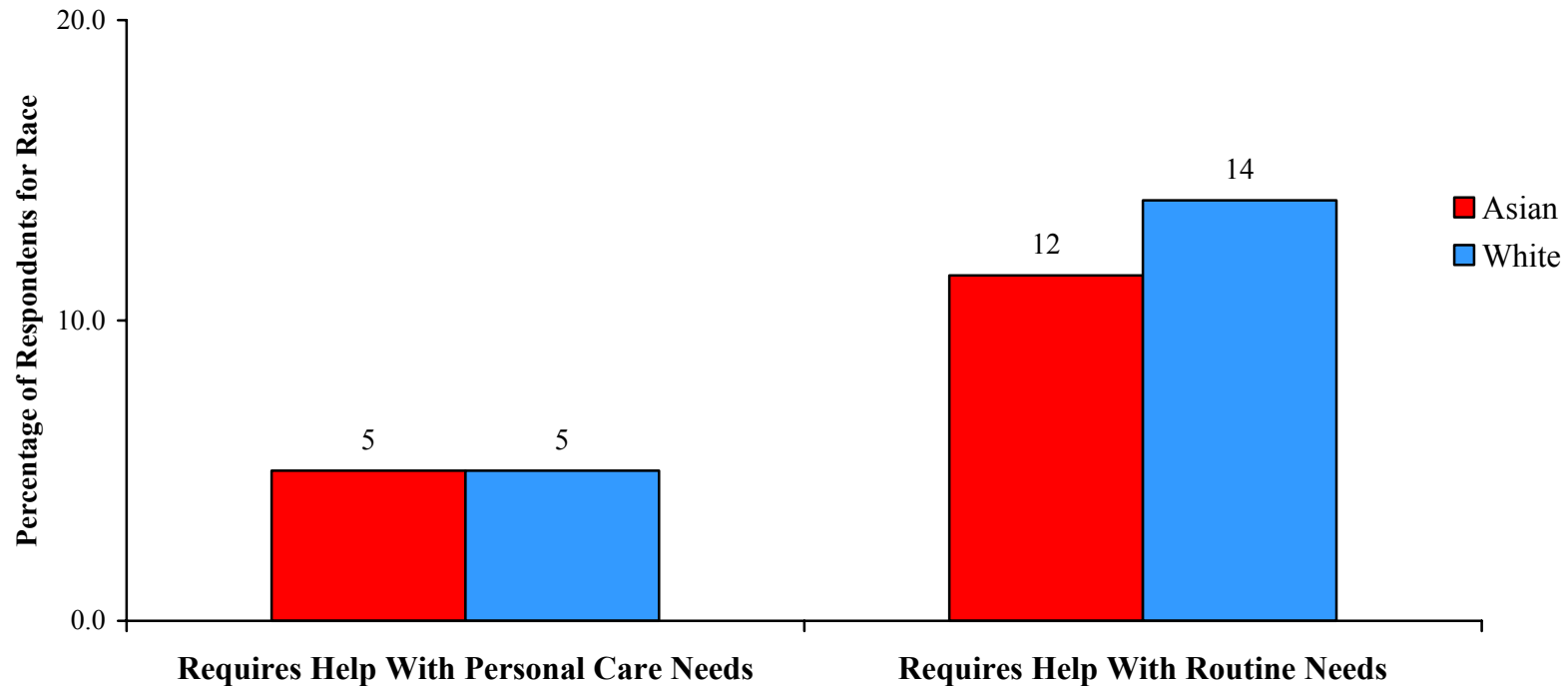
### EXHIBIT 5-8. HEALTH CONDITIONS THAT INTERFERE WITH WORK OR INDEPENDENCE FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Asian MMC enrollees are **less** likely than Whites to report having a condition that interferes with their work.
- ❖ Asians are somewhat less likely than Whites to have a condition that interferes with their independence.
- ❖ Asians are **much less** likely than Whites to report a health condition that has lasted for at least three months.

### EXHIBIT 5-9. NEEDS REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO HEALTH CONDITIONS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Asian MMC enrollees are as equally likely as Whites to report needing help with personal care needs.
- ❖ Asian MMC enrollees are **less likely** to report needing 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 5-10. TOP FIVE HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE

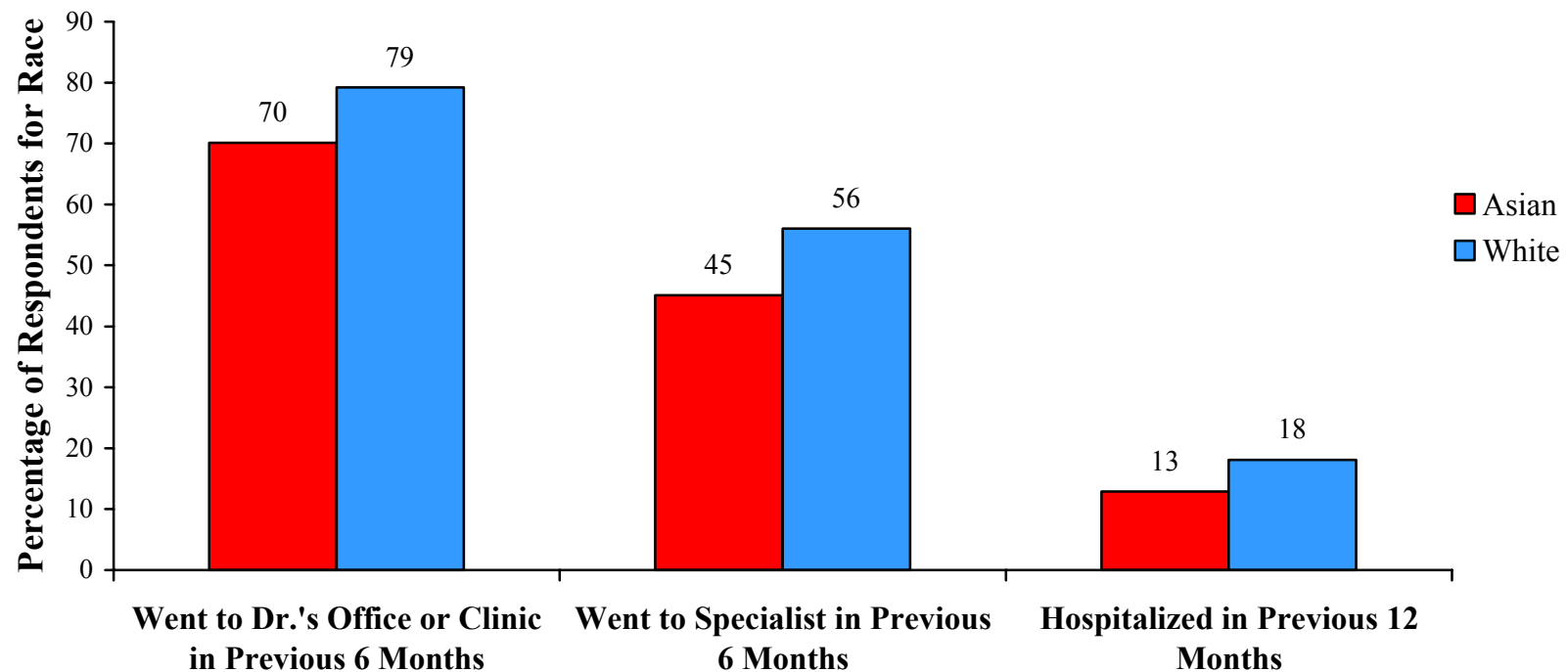
Rank	Asian	White
1	Diabetes	Heart Disease
2	Heart Disease	Cancer
3	Cancer	Diabetes
4	Stroke	Stroke
5	COPD	COPD

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

- ❖ Diabetes is the most frequently reported disease for Asian MMC enrollees among the five contained in the MMC CAHPS surveys, whereas it is third among Whites.
- ❖ For White MMC enrollees, heart disease is the most frequently reported disease.

## **HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION**

### EXHIBIT 5-11. UTILIZATION OF DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS BY MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE

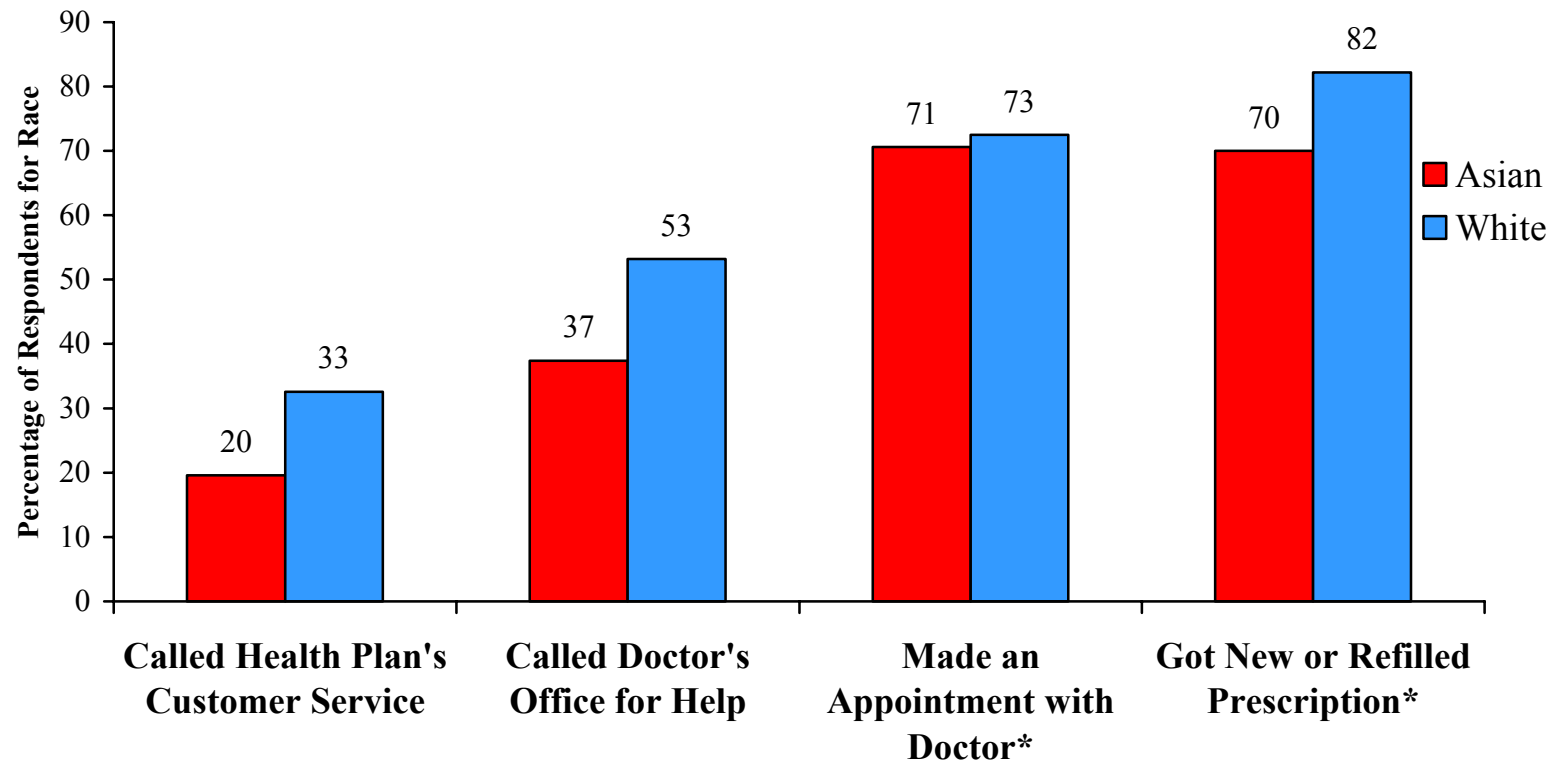


Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ Asian MMC enrollees are **less** likely than Whites to have gone to a doctor's office or a specialist in the previous six months.
- ❖ Asians are also **less** likely than Whites to have been hospitalized in the previous 12 months.
- ❖ Among aged beneficiaries in the original Medicare fee-for-service program, Asians are **less** likely to be hospitalized for four of five health conditions than Whites are..<sup>1</sup>



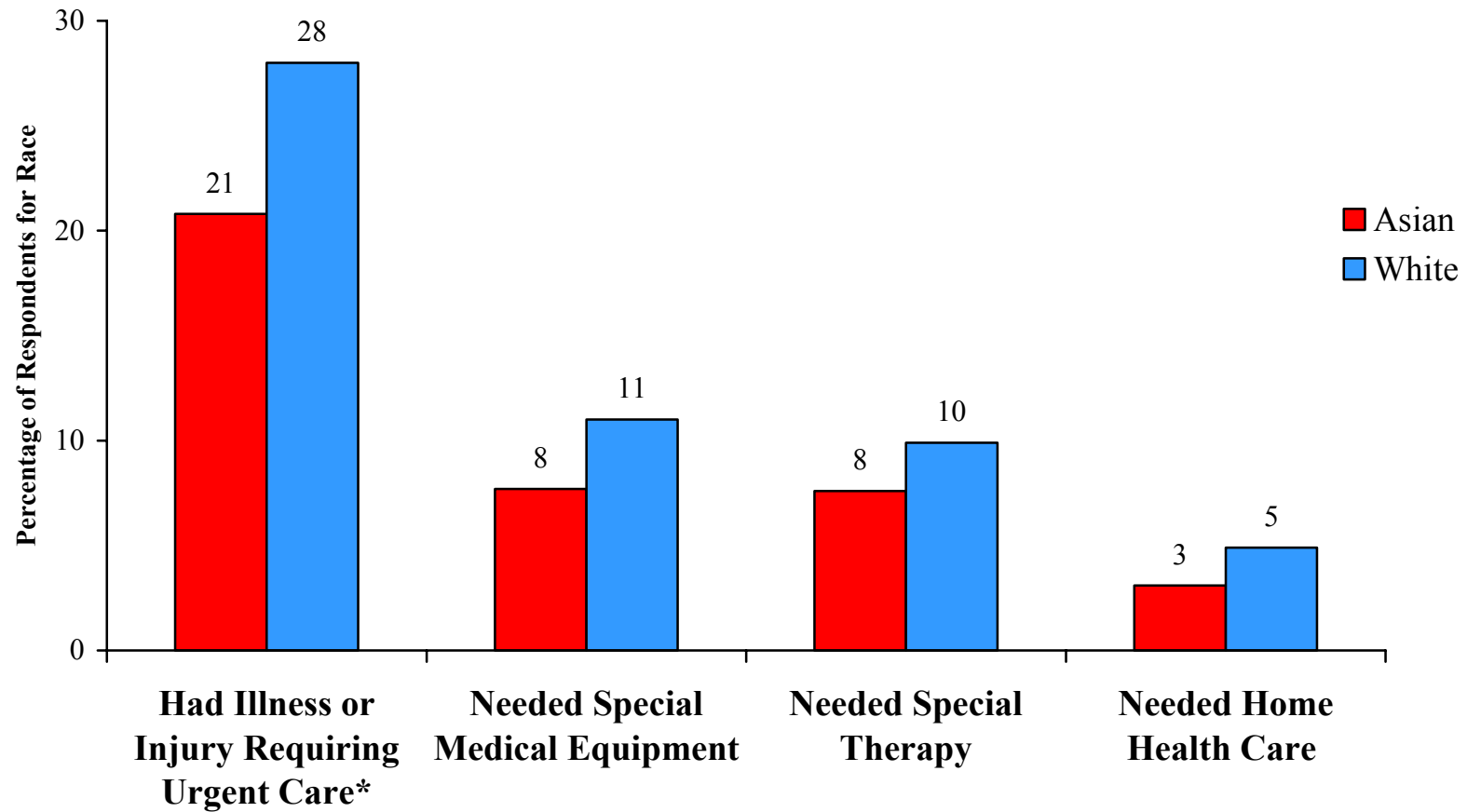
## EXHIBIT 5-12. HEALTH CARE-RELATED ACTIVITIES IN PREVIOUS SIX MONTHS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Asian 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.

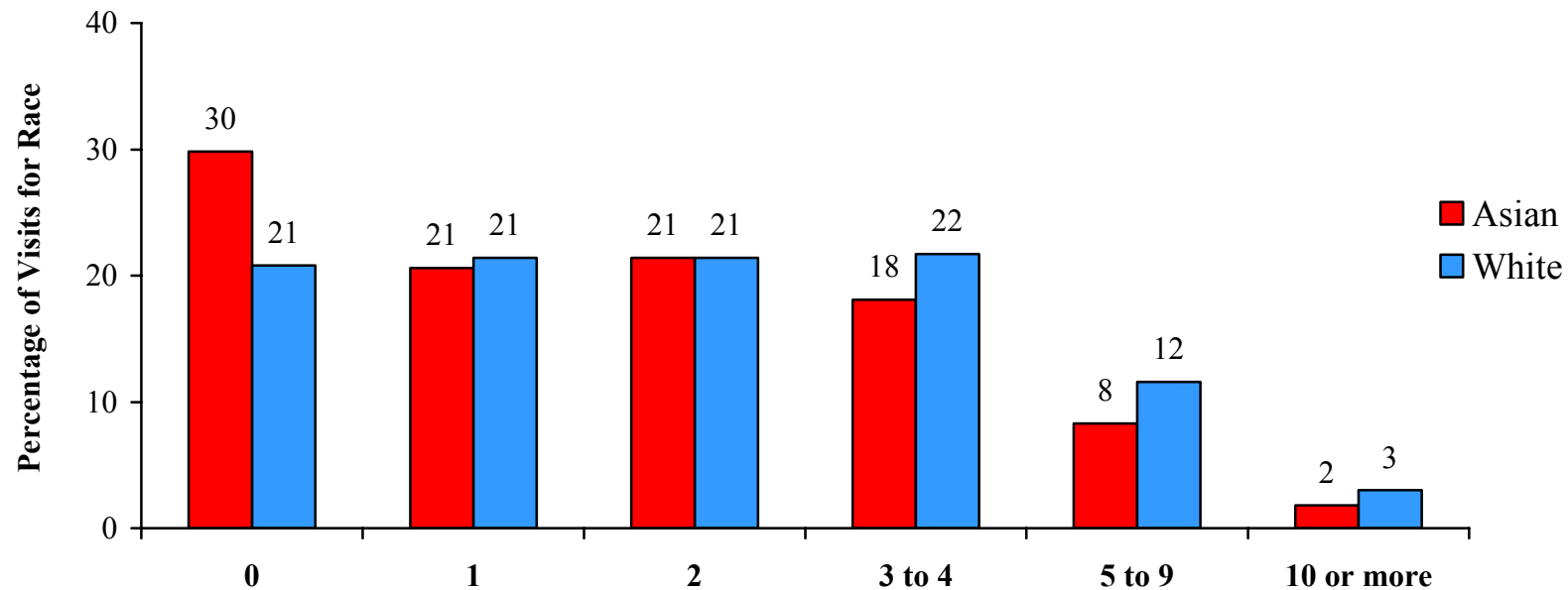
### EXHIBIT 5-13. SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS IN PREVIOUS SIX MONTHS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE



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

❖ Asian MMC enrollees are **less likely** than Whites to require any special health-related attention.

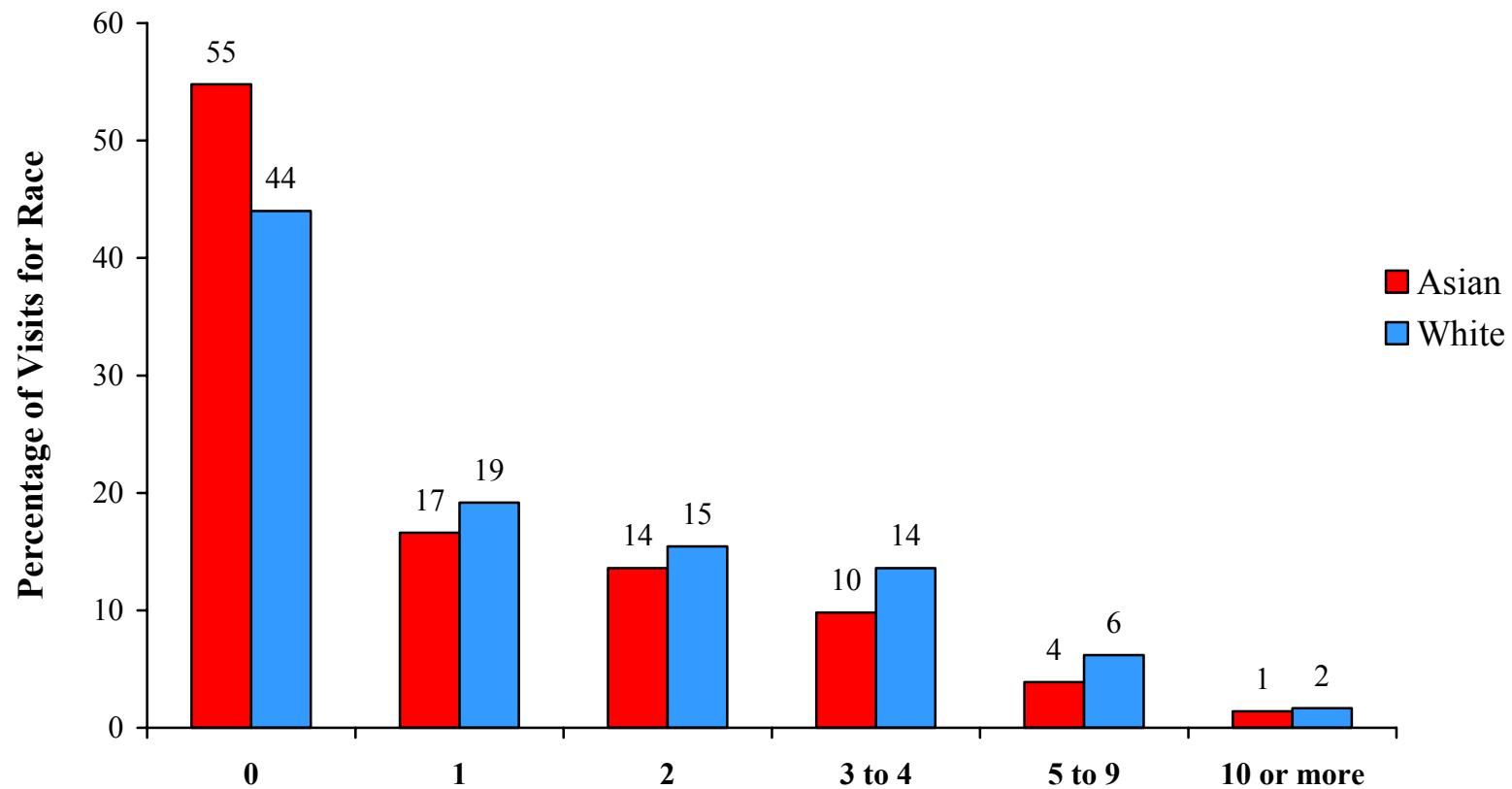
### EXHIBIT 5-14. TIMES WENT TO DOCTOR'S OFFICE IN LAST SIX MONTHS AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Asian MMC enrollees were **less likely** than Whites to have gone to a doctor's office, and those who did see a doctor made **less frequent visits** than Whites.
- ❖ Asians are less likely to have a personal physician, so they are more reluctant to seek care until their health has deteriorated considerably, thereby necessitating more follow-up visits.
- ❖ **Seventy percent** of Asian Medicare beneficiaries' usual source of care is a doctor's office, compared with **79%** for White beneficiaries.<sup>2</sup>
- ❖ Asian Medicare beneficiaries have **9%** fewer physician office visits than White beneficiaries.<sup>3</sup>

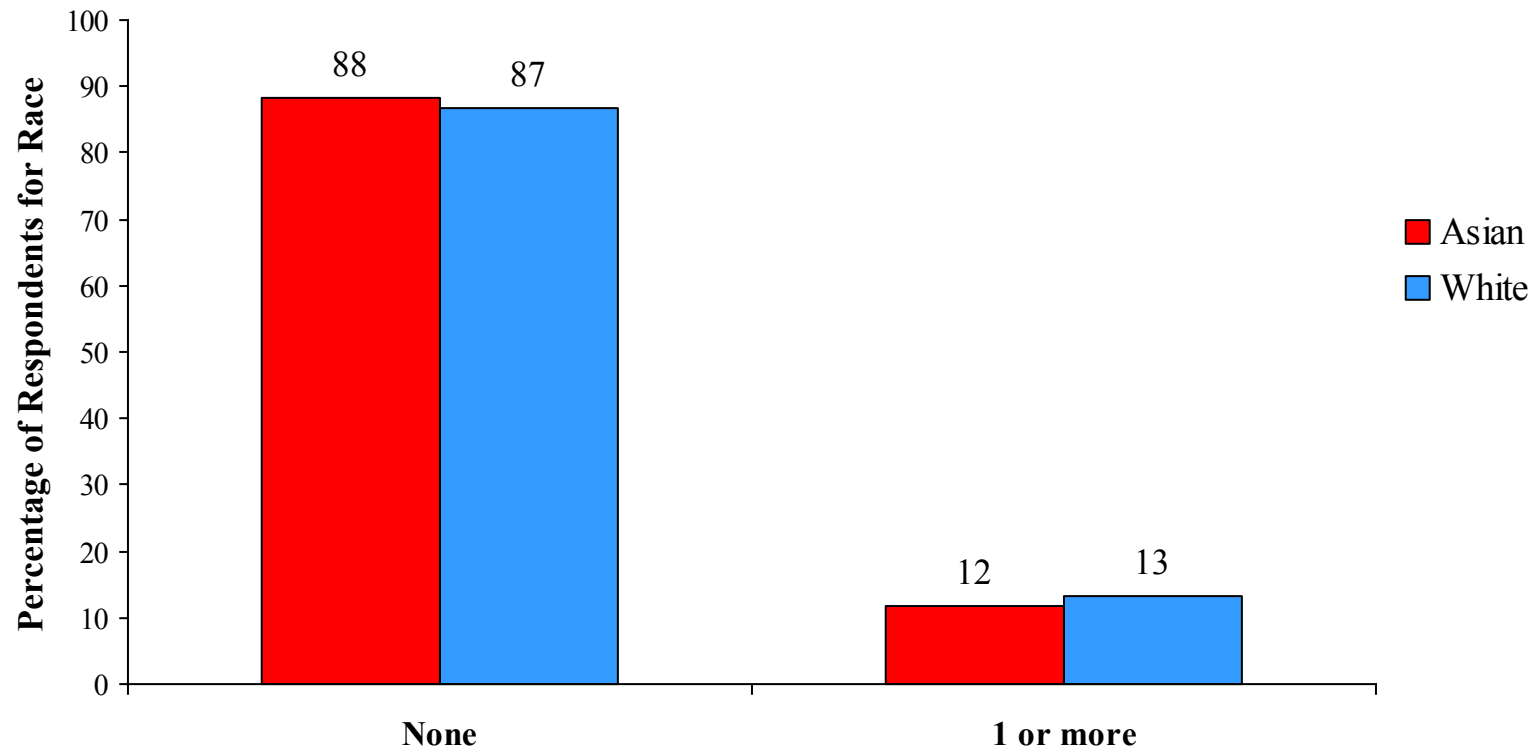
**EXHIBIT 5-15. TIMES WENT TO A SPECIALIST IN LAST SIX MONTHS AMONG MMC CAHPS  
ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS.  
WHITE**



Source: CAHPS Surveys for 1998 and 1999.

- ❖ A **greater proportion** of White MMC enrollees than Asian MMC enrollees went to a specialist.
- ❖ White MMC enrollees went to specialists **more often** than Asians in every visit frequency category.

### EXHIBIT 5-16. TIMES WENT TO EMERGENCY ROOM IN LAST SIX MONTHS AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE

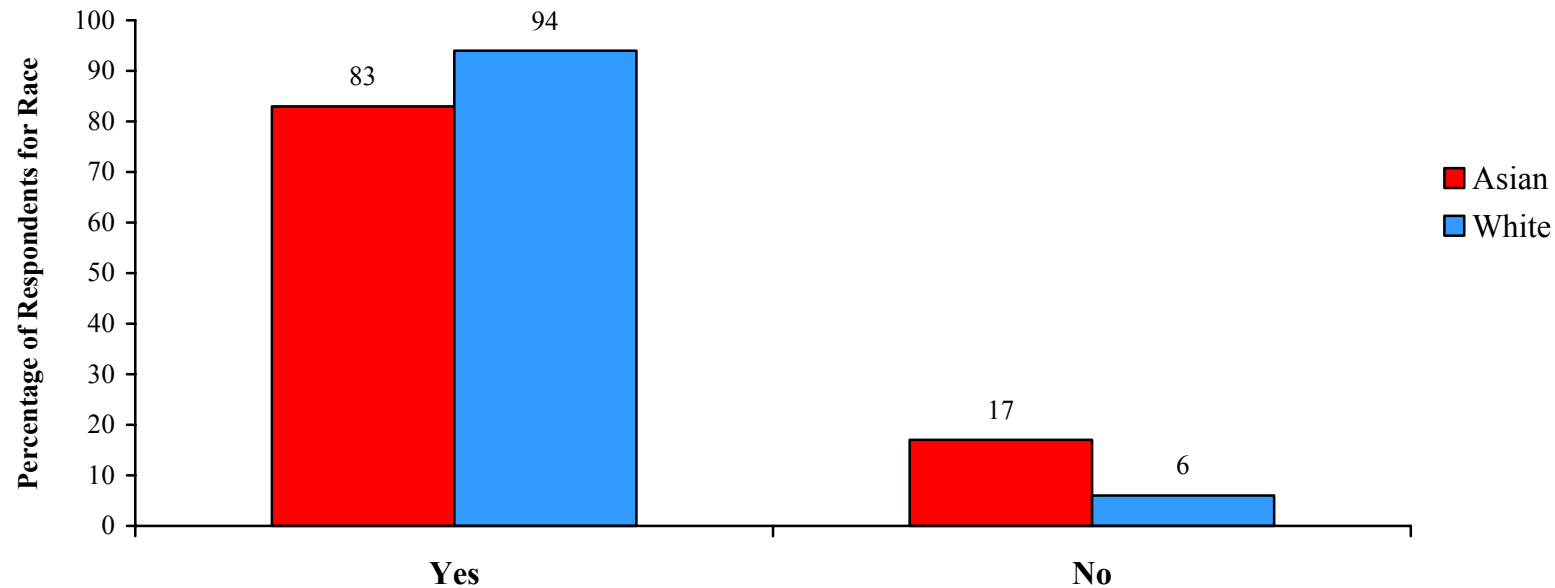


Source: CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ Fewer than 15% of MMC enrollees of either race went to an emergency room during a six-month period.
- ❖ Asians were slightly more likely than Whites to go to an emergency room.

## **PROVIDER STABILITY**

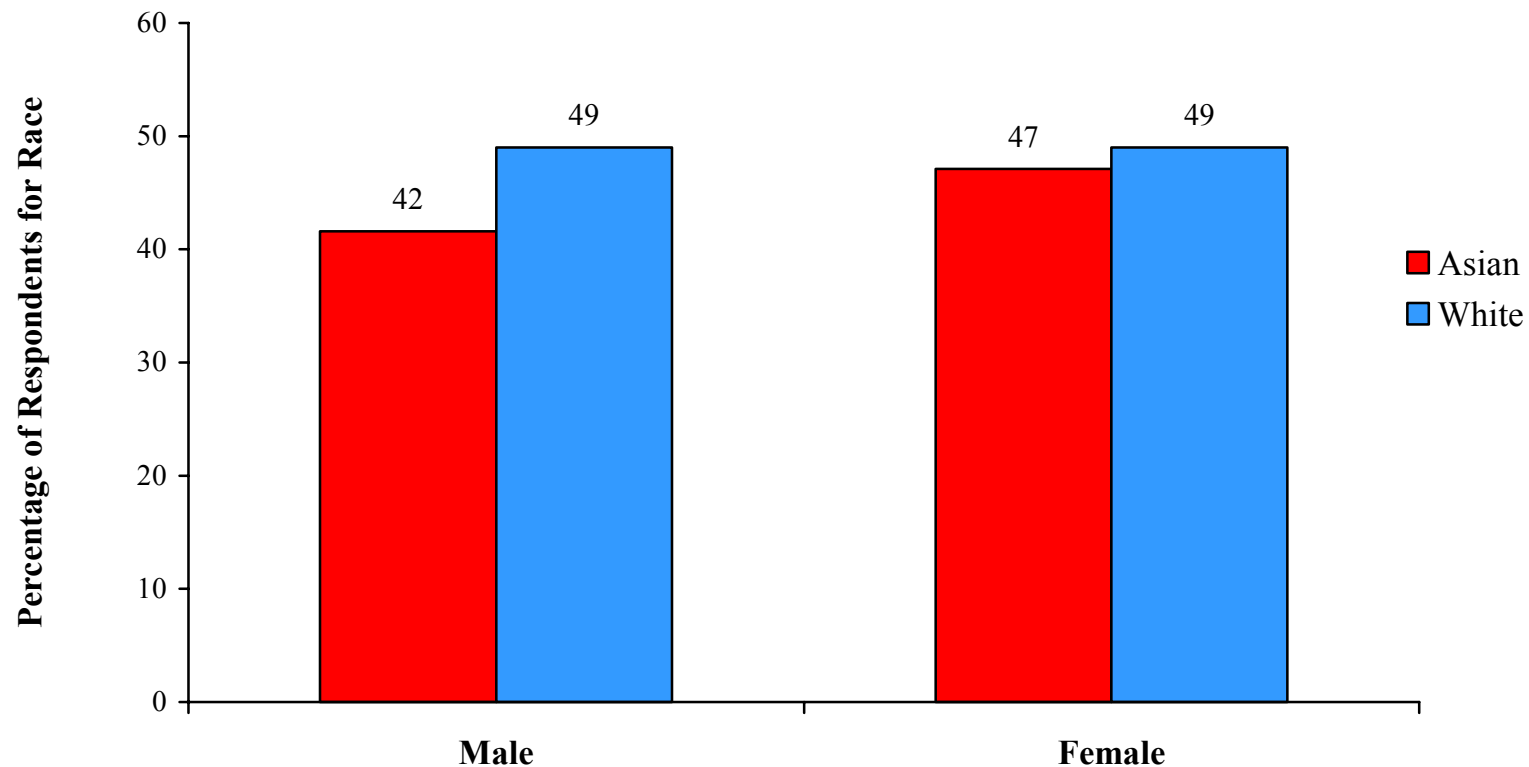
### EXHIBIT 5-17. PERCENTAGE OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES WHO HAVE A PERSONAL PHYSICIAN, ASIAN VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ A high majority of MMC enrollees said they have one person they think of as their personal doctor or nurse.
- ❖ Asians, however, are less likely than Whites to report having a personal physician.
- ❖ Asians tend not to see a doctor as often as Whites do (Exhibit 5-14), and this could explain why Asians are less likely to report having a personal physician.

### EXHIBIT 5-18. PERCENTAGE OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES WHO GOT A NEW PERSONAL PHYSICIAN SINCE JOINING THEIR PLAN, ASIAN VS. WHITE

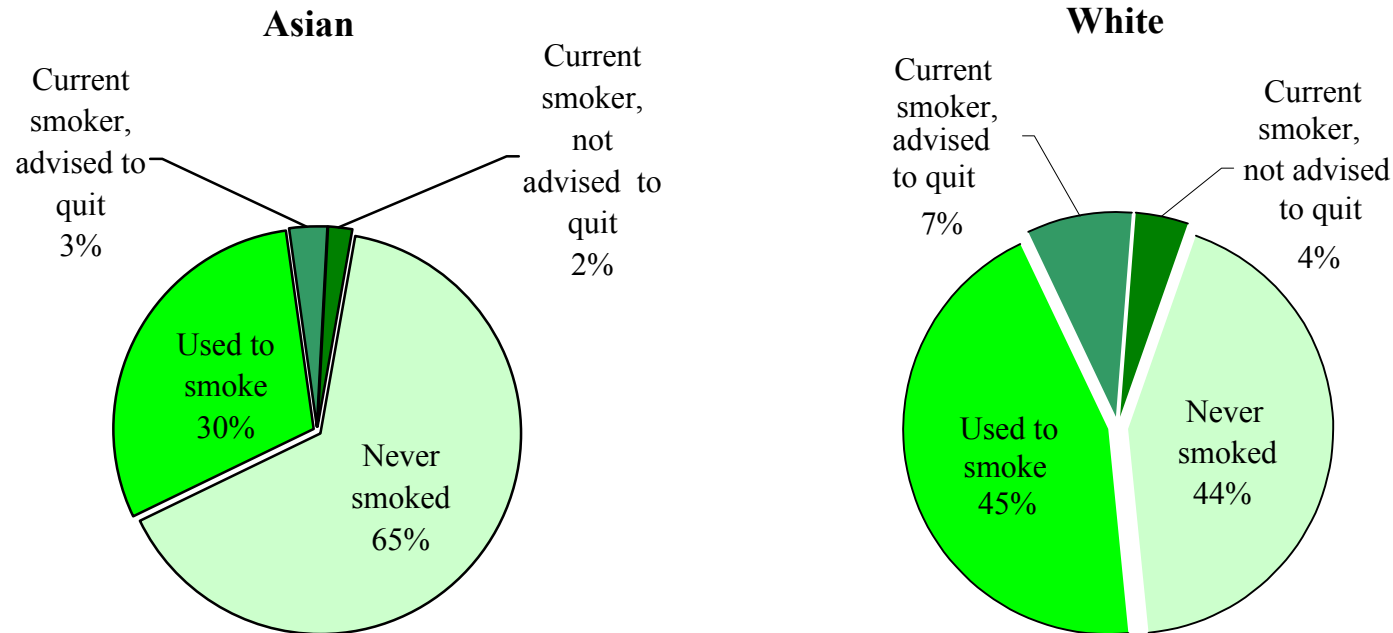


Source: CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ Male Asian MMC enrollees are **less likely** than White males to have gotten a new physician.
- ❖ The difference between Asian and White females is **smaller** than that for males.

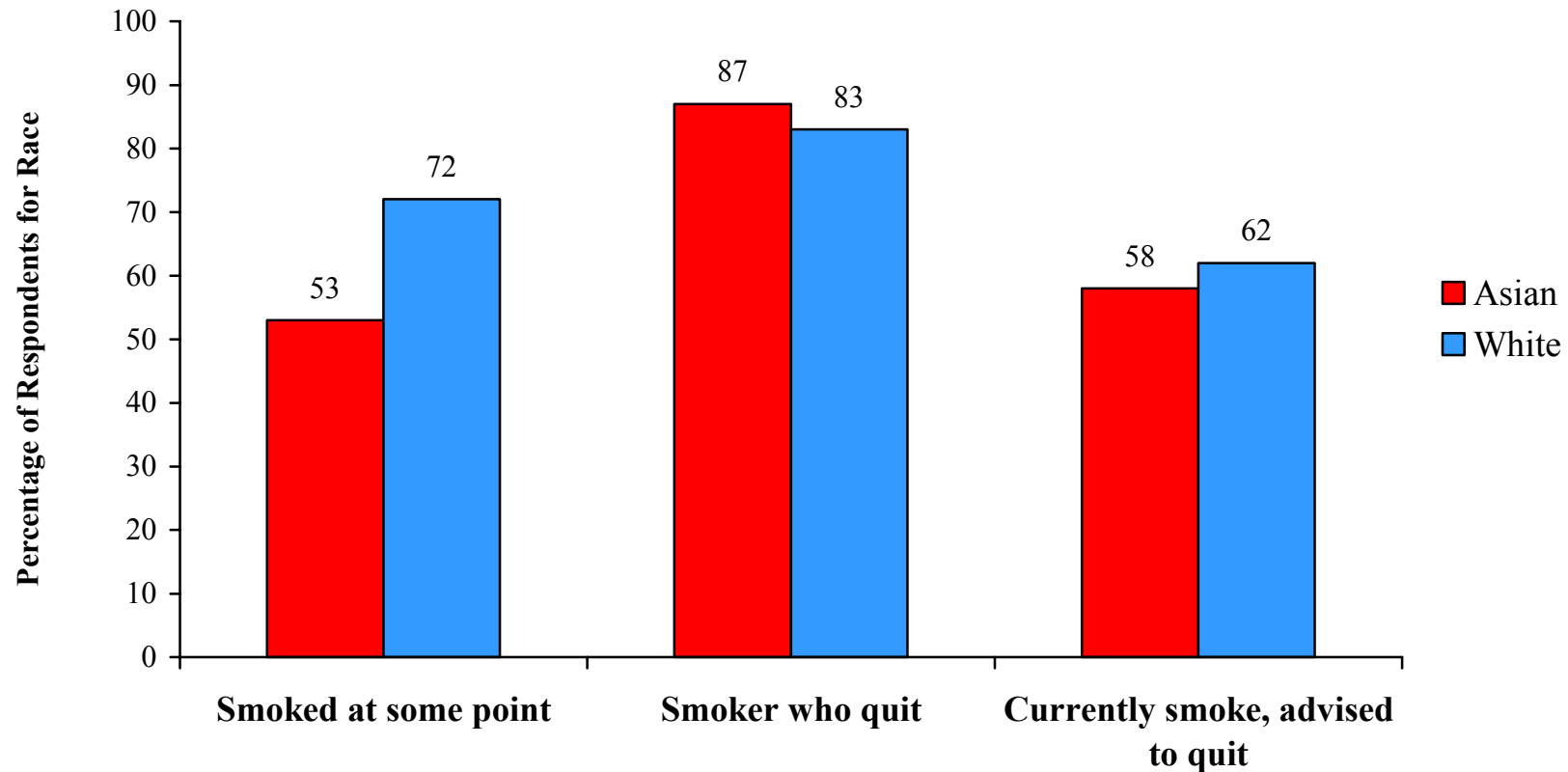


## **CURRENT AND FORMER TOBACCO USE**

**EXHIBIT 5-19. TOBACCO USE BY MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE**

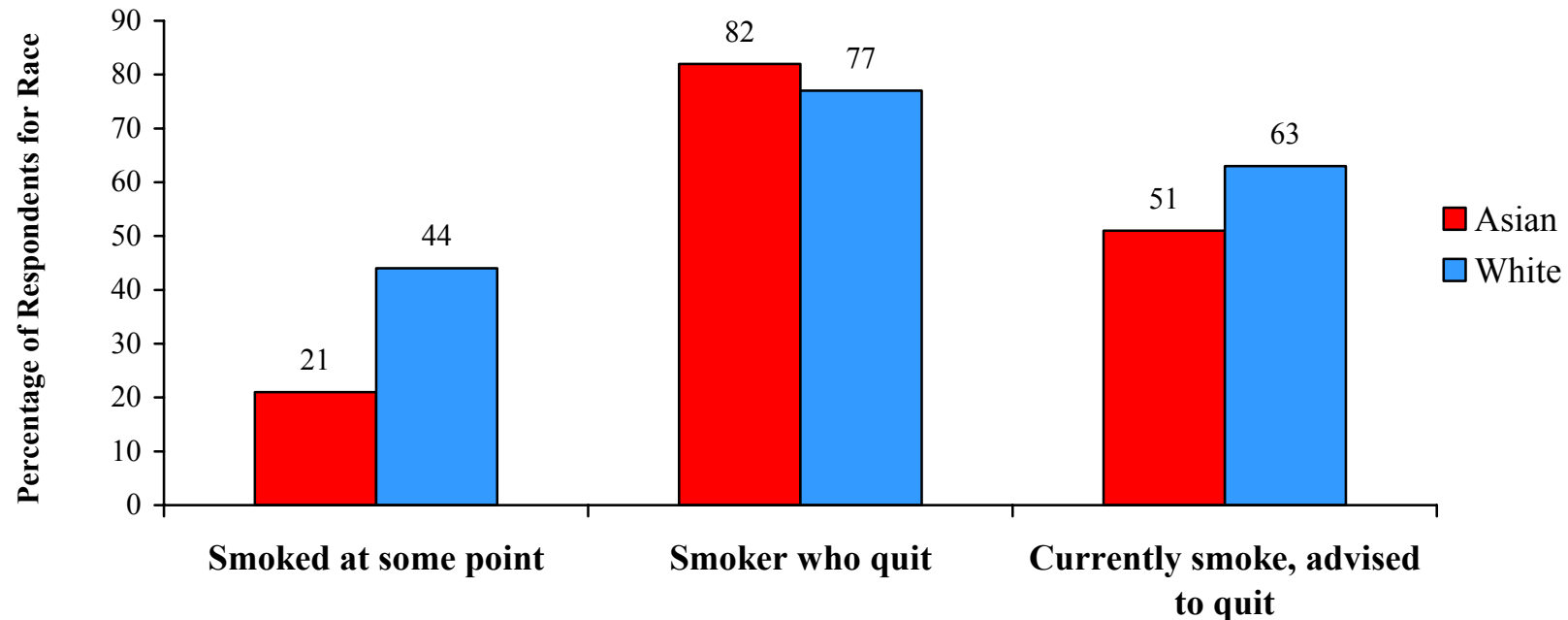
Source: CAHPS Surveys for 1998 and 1999.

- ❖ Asian MMC enrollees are much **less likely** than Whites to ever become a regular user of cigarettes.
- ❖ The proportion of Asians who currently smoke (5%) is **less than half** the proportion for Whites (11%).

**EXHIBIT 5-20. TOBACCO USE BY MALE MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE**

Source: CAHPS Surveys for 1998 and 1999

- ❖ Asian male MMC enrollees are **less** likely than Whites to start smoking.
- ❖ Asian male smokers are **more likely** to quit than White male smokers.
- ❖ Asian male smokers are **less** likely than Whites to be advised to quit.

**EXHIBIT 5-21. TOBACCO USE BY FEMALE MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, ASIAN VS. WHITE**

Source: CAHPS Surveys for 1998 and 1999.

- ❖ Asian female MMC enrollees are **only half as likely** as White women to start smoking, and Asian smokers are **more successful** in quitting. Elderly White women are **more likely** to smoke than elderly Asian women are.<sup>4</sup>
- ❖ Asian female smokers are **less likely** than White females to be advised to quit.
- ❖ Women are **far less likely** than men to start smoking. However, female smokers are **less successful** in quitting than male smokers are.
- ❖ Asian male smokers are more likely than Asian female smokers to be advised to quit.
- ❖ There is very little difference between White male and female smokers in being advised to quit.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Collins, KS, A. Hall, C. Neuhaus, . *U.S. Minority Health: A Chartbook*, 1999.

<sup>3</sup> Commonwealth Fund. *Briefing Note. Disparities in the Use of Medicare Services*, August 2000.

<sup>4</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, Current Cigarette Smoking by Sex, Age, and Race, National Health Information Survey. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/aging/trenddata.htm>.