

VIII. HISPANIC/LATINO

INTRODUCTION

In this study, the Hispanic/Latino MMC population includes only persons of a single race. As shown in Exhibit 8-1, the White race predominates in the Hispanic/Latino population. Therefore, the Hispanic/Latino results for health status, health conditions, and use of cigarettes should mirror most closely those of Whites, even though the comparison group is non-Hispanic/Latino Whites.

EXHIBIT 8-1. RACIAL COMPOSITION OF HISPANICS/LATINOS IN THE MMC CAHPS AND THE TOTAL U.S. POPULATION (PERCENT)

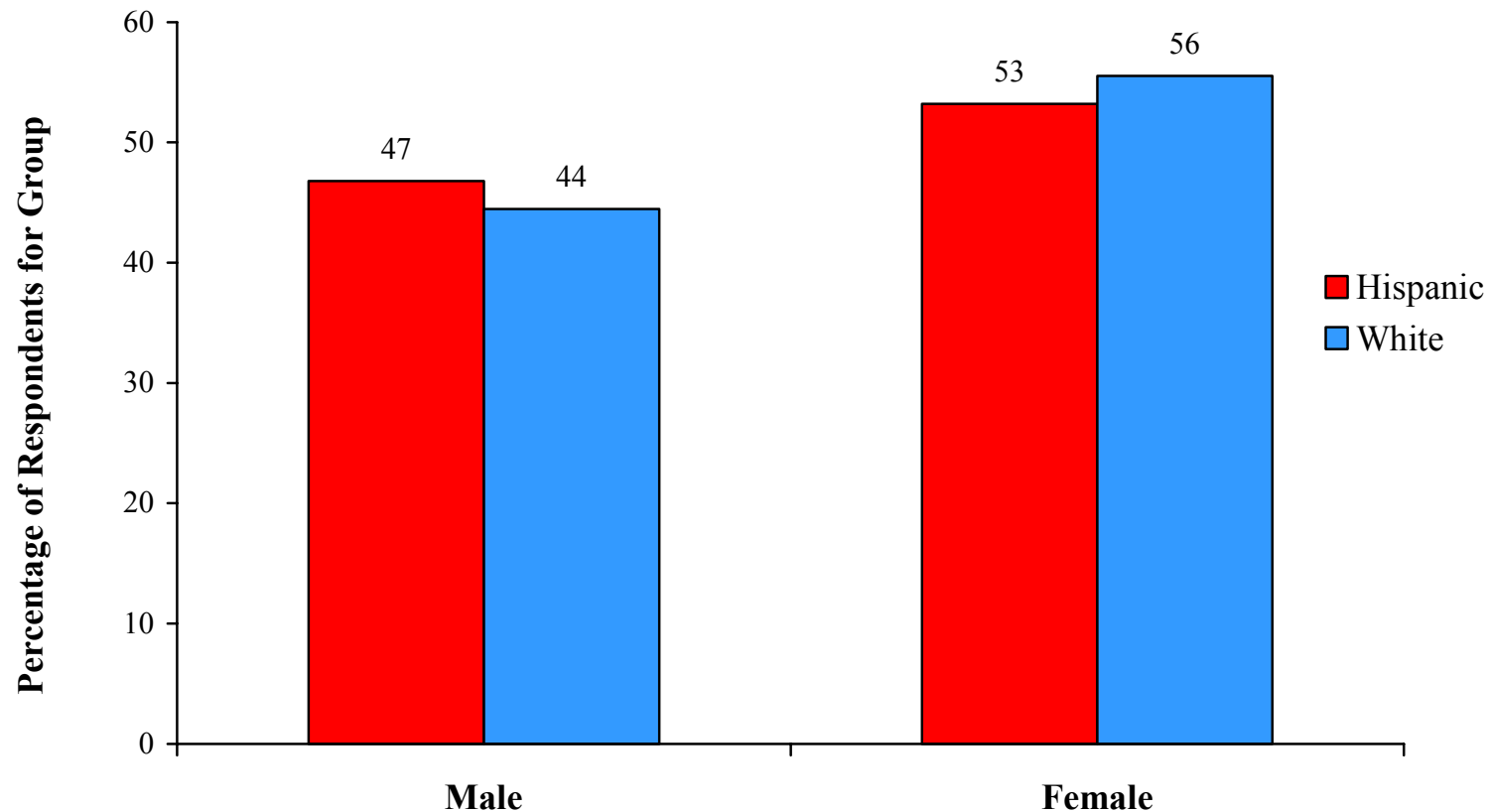
Race	MMC CAHPS	Total U.S. Population, 1998
White	92.1	91.1
Black	2.6	5.7
Asian	1.0	--
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1.9	--
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.4	--
Other	--	3.2

Sources: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999. U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1999*

In the following exhibits non-Hispanic/Latino Whites are labeled “White.”

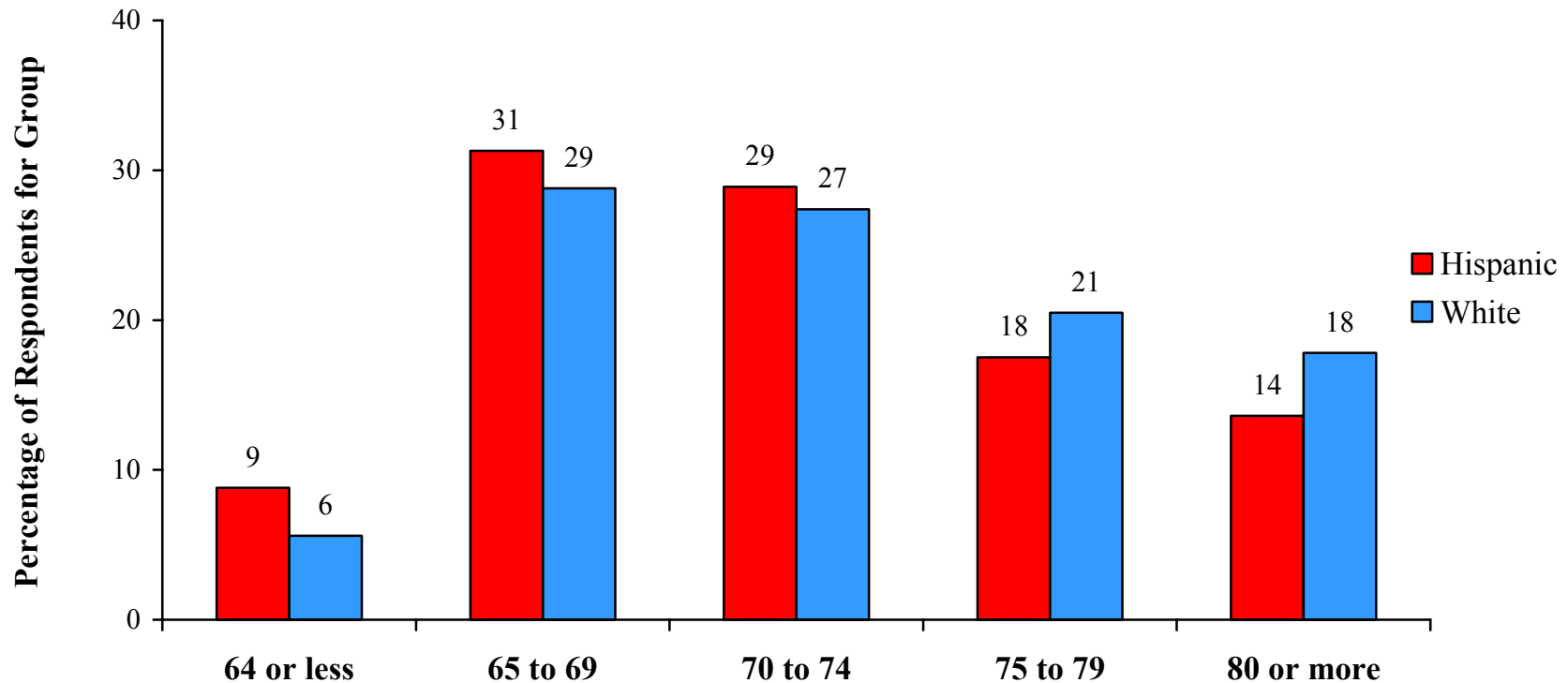
SOCIODEMOGRAPHICS

EXHIBIT 8-2. GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

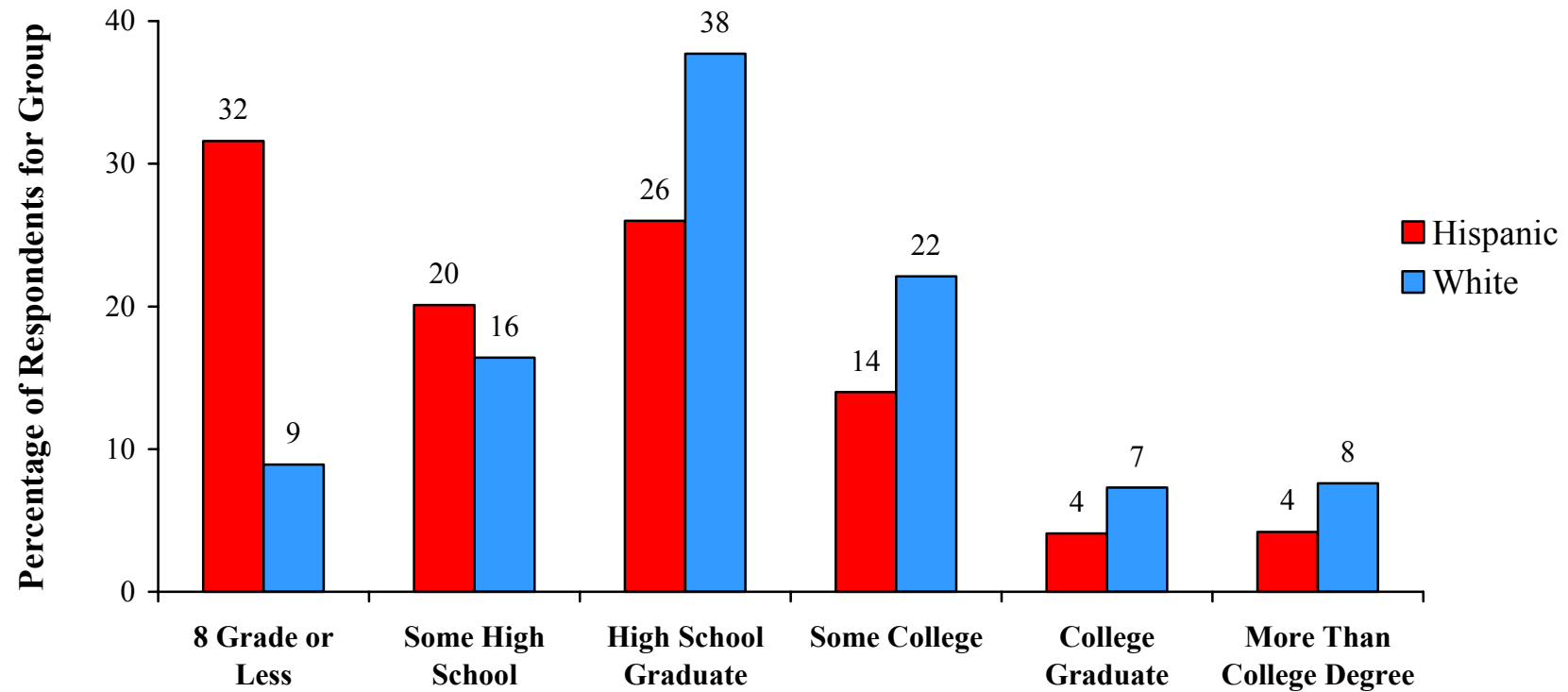
- ❖ For both Hispanics/Latinos and Whites, female MMC enrollees outnumber male MMC enrollees.
- ❖ The female-male discrepancy is less pronounced in the Hispanic/Latino MMC population than it is in the White MMC population.

EXHIBIT 8-3. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE

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

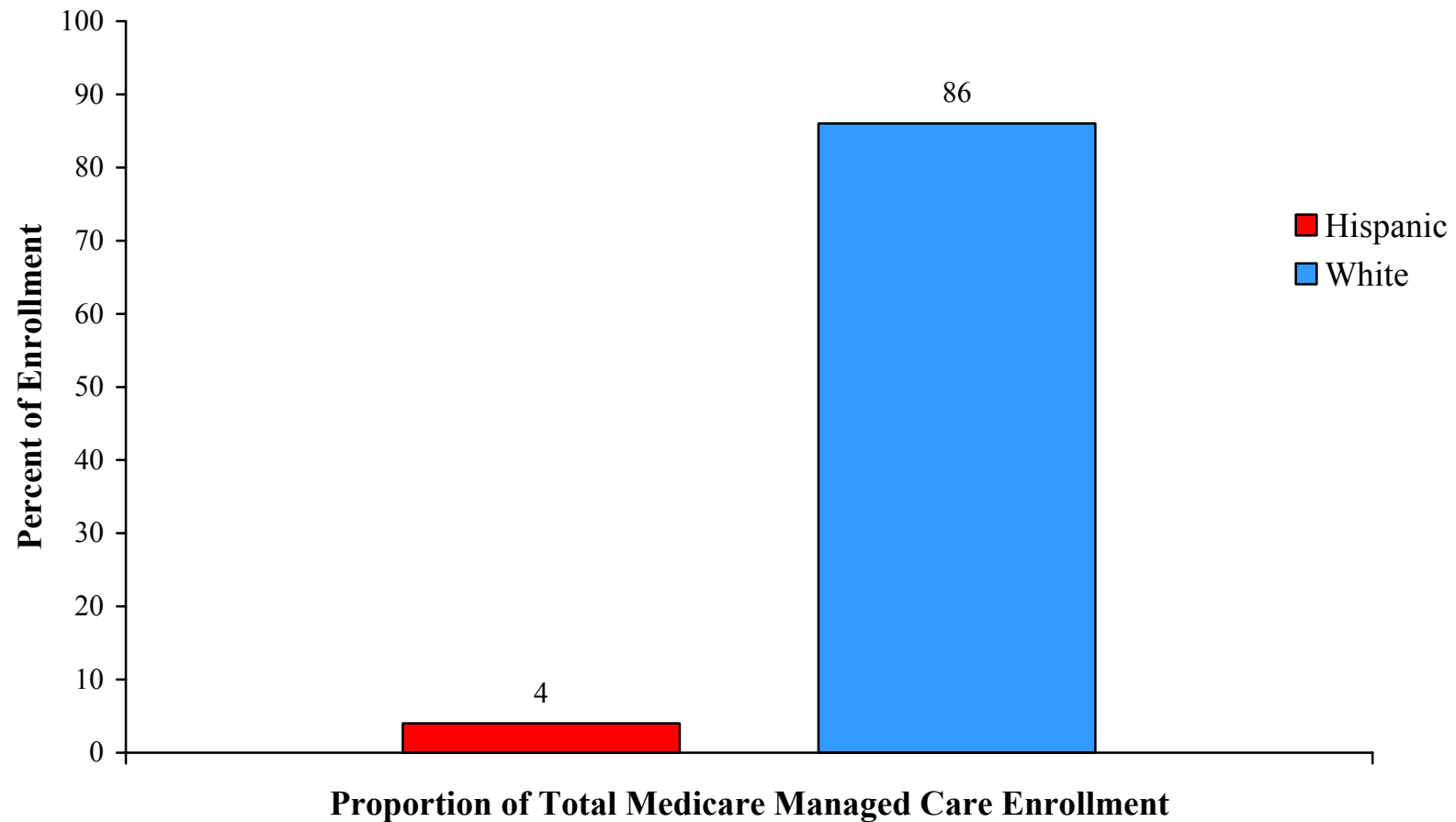
- ❖ The Hispanic/Latino MMC population is **younger** than that of Whites.
- ❖ Nine percent of Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees are under the age of 65, compared with 6% of Whites.
- ❖ A smaller percentage of Hispanics/Latinos than Whites is in both of the over-75 age groups.

EXHIBIT 8-4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

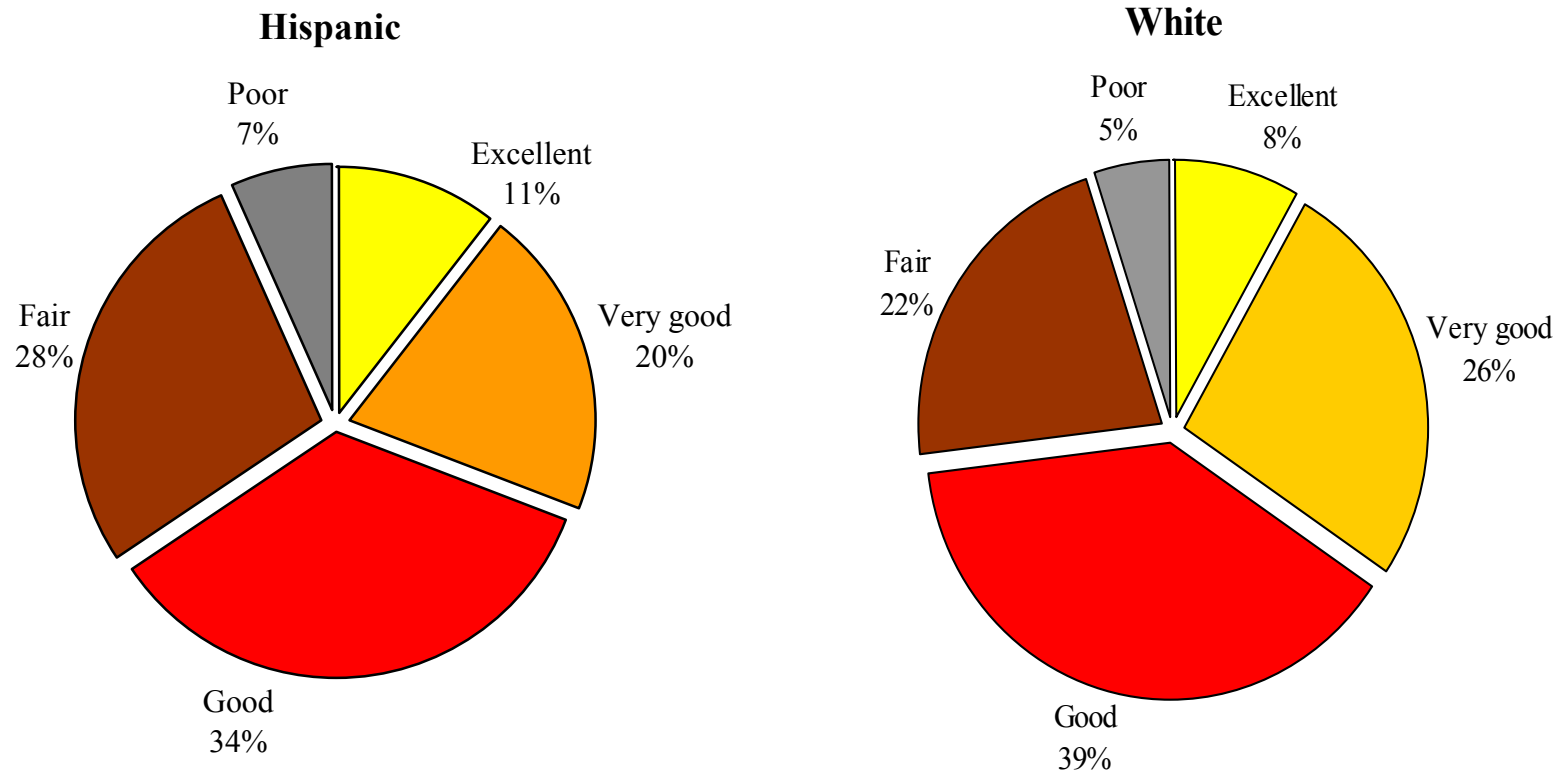
- ❖ More than **one-half** of Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees did not complete high school, compared with **one-fourth** of White MMC enrollees.
- ❖ **Eight percent** of Hispanics/Latinos—and **15%** of Whites—graduated from college.

EXHIBIT 8-5. MEDICARE MANAGED CARE ENROLLMENT, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE

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

❖ Hispanics/Latinos constitute 4% of Medicare HMO enrollees and Whites constitute 86%.

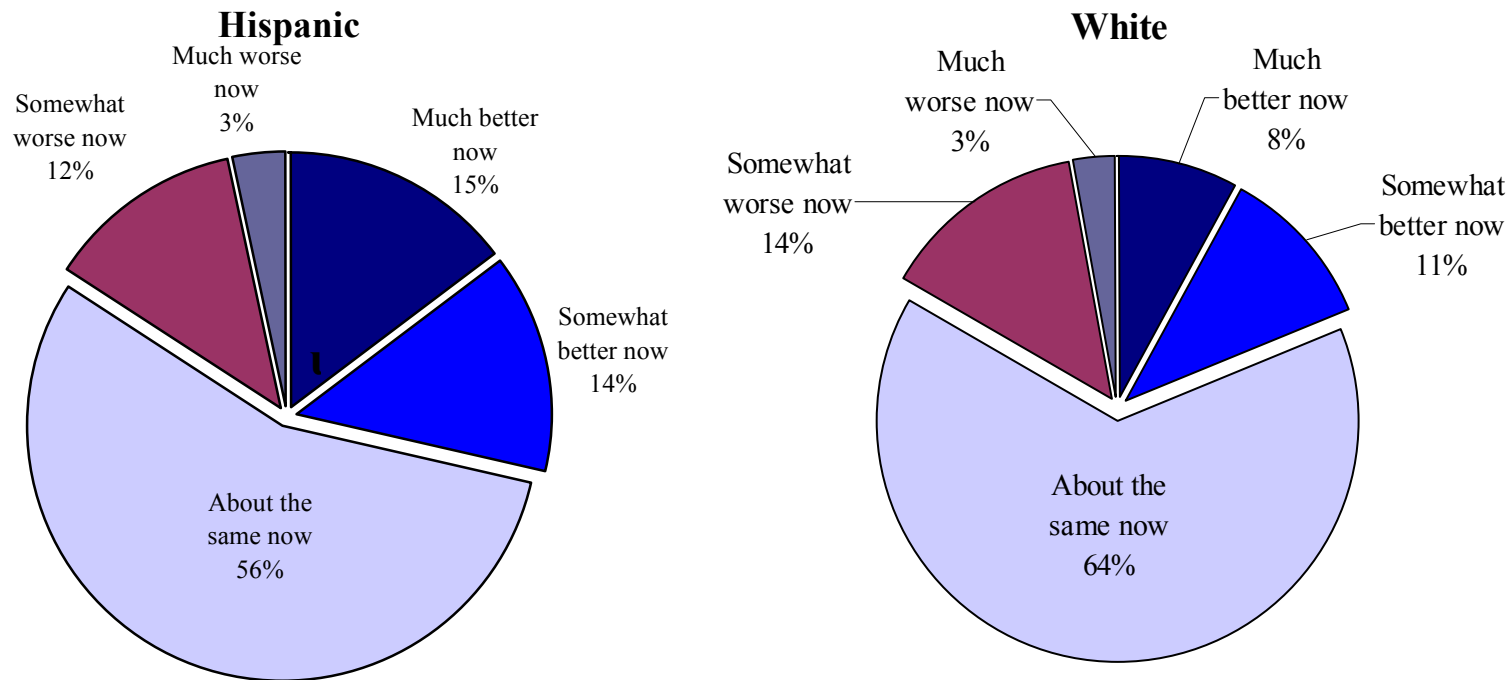
HEALTH STATUS

EXHIBIT 8-6. OVERALL HEALTH AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE

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

- ❖ **Thirty-four percent** of White MMC enrollees, but only **31%** of Hispanics/Latinos, rated their overall health as “Excellent” or “Very Good.”
- ❖ “Fair” or “Poor” health is cited by **35%** of Hispanics/Latinos, compared with just **27%** of Whites.

EXHIBIT 8-7. HEALTH NOW COMPARED WITH ONE YEAR AGO AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE

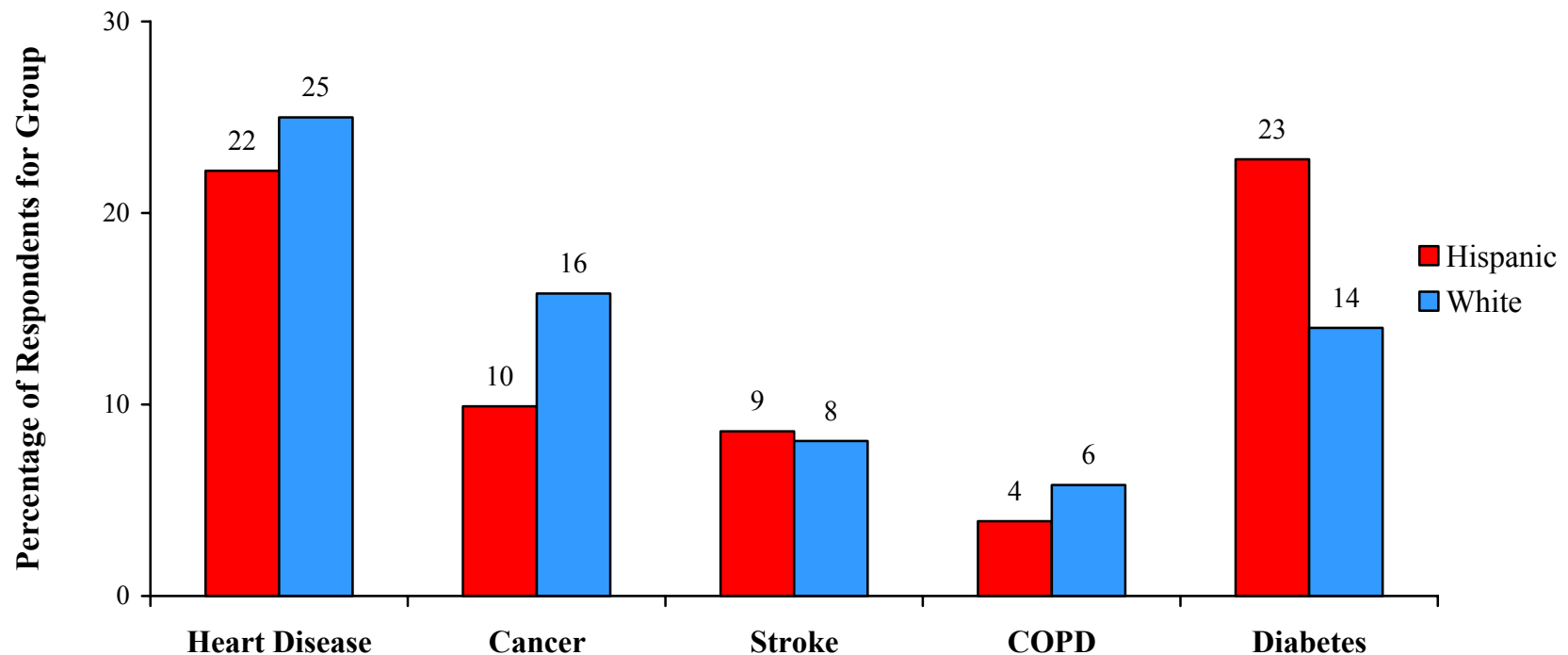


Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ A much **higher** percentage of Hispanics/Latinos (29%) than of Whites (19%) rated their health as “Much better now” or “Somewhat better now” compared with one year ago.
- ❖ Almost two-thirds of Whites said their health had not changed in the last year, compared with a little over half of Hispanics/Latinos.

HEALTH CONDITIONS

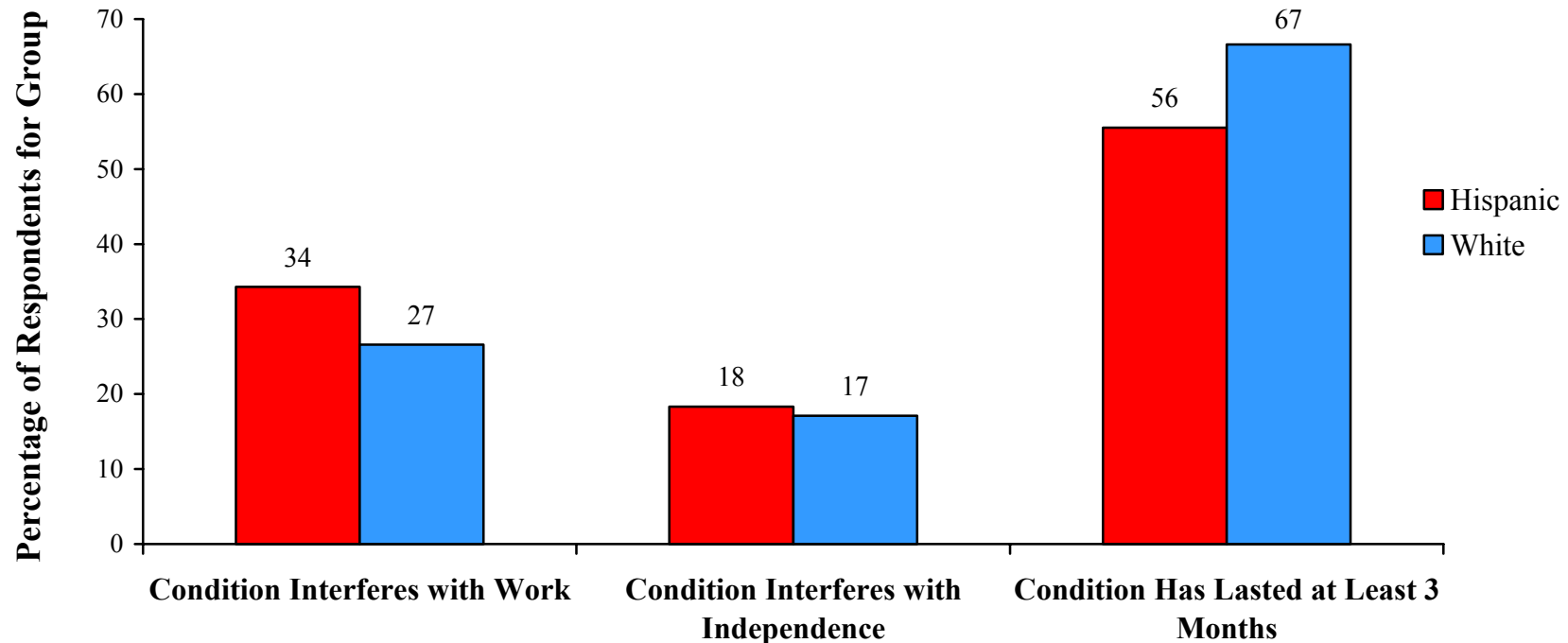
EXHIBIT 8-8. FIVE HEALTH CONDITIONS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Diabetes is the **top** reported disease among Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees, followed closely by heart disease.
- ❖ Diabetes afflicts a much higher percentage of the Hispanic/Latino population than it does of Whites.
- ❖ Hispanics/Latinos are **less** likely than Whites to report ever having been told by a doctor that they had such conditions as heart disease, cancer, and COPD.

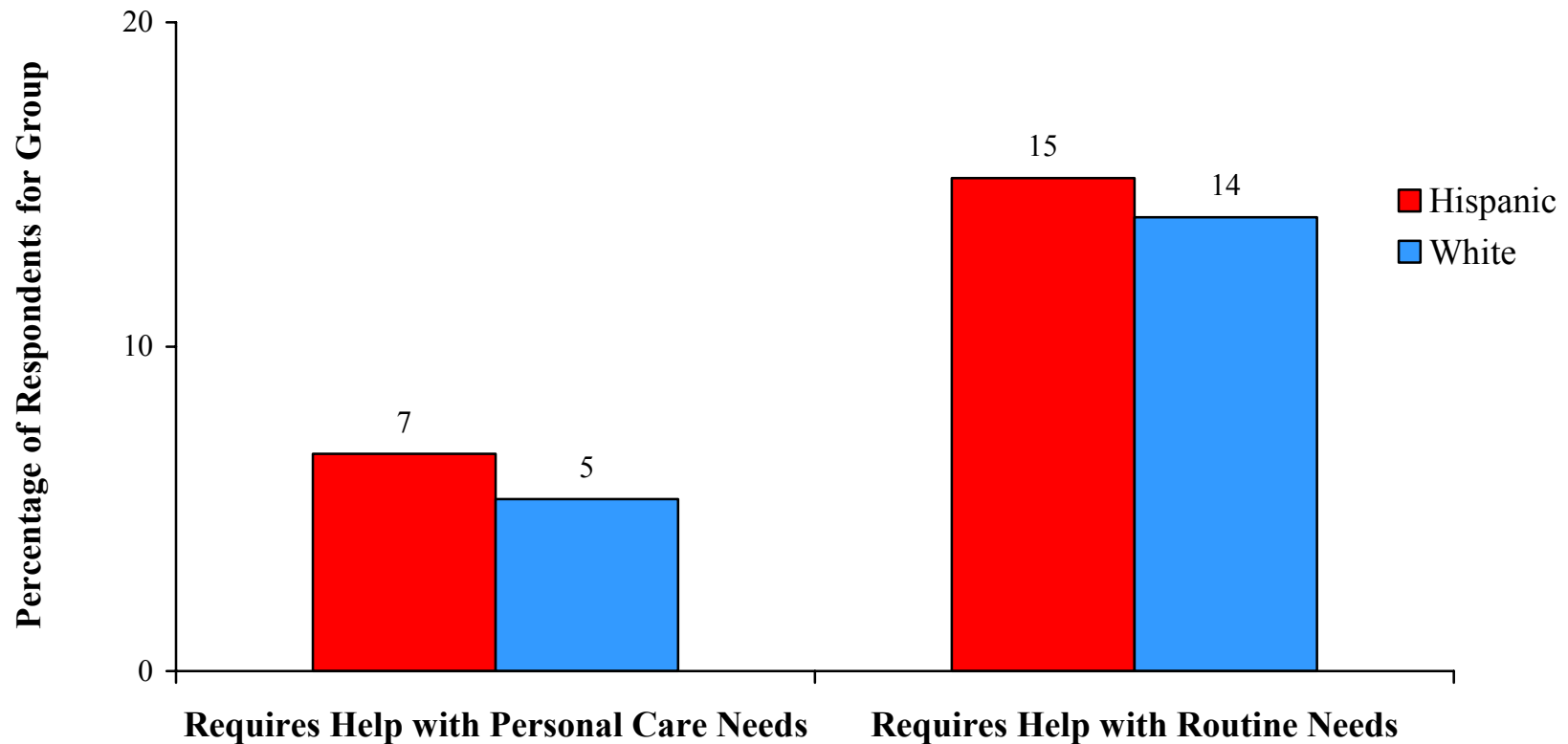
EXHIBIT 8-9. HEALTH CONDITIONS THAT INTERFERE WITH WORK OR INDEPENDENCE FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees are **more** likely than Whites to report having a condition that interferes with their work.
- ❖ Hispanics/Latinos are slightly **more** likely than Whites to have a condition that interferes with their independence.
- ❖ Hispanics/Latinos are **less** likely than Whites to report a health condition that has lasted for at least three months.

EXHIBIT 8-10. NEEDS REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO HEALTH CONDITIONS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees are **more** likely than Whites to report needing help with personal care or routine needs.
- ❖ MMC enrollees of both races are **more likely** to require help with routine needs than with personal care needs.

EXHIBIT 8-11. TOP FIVE HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE

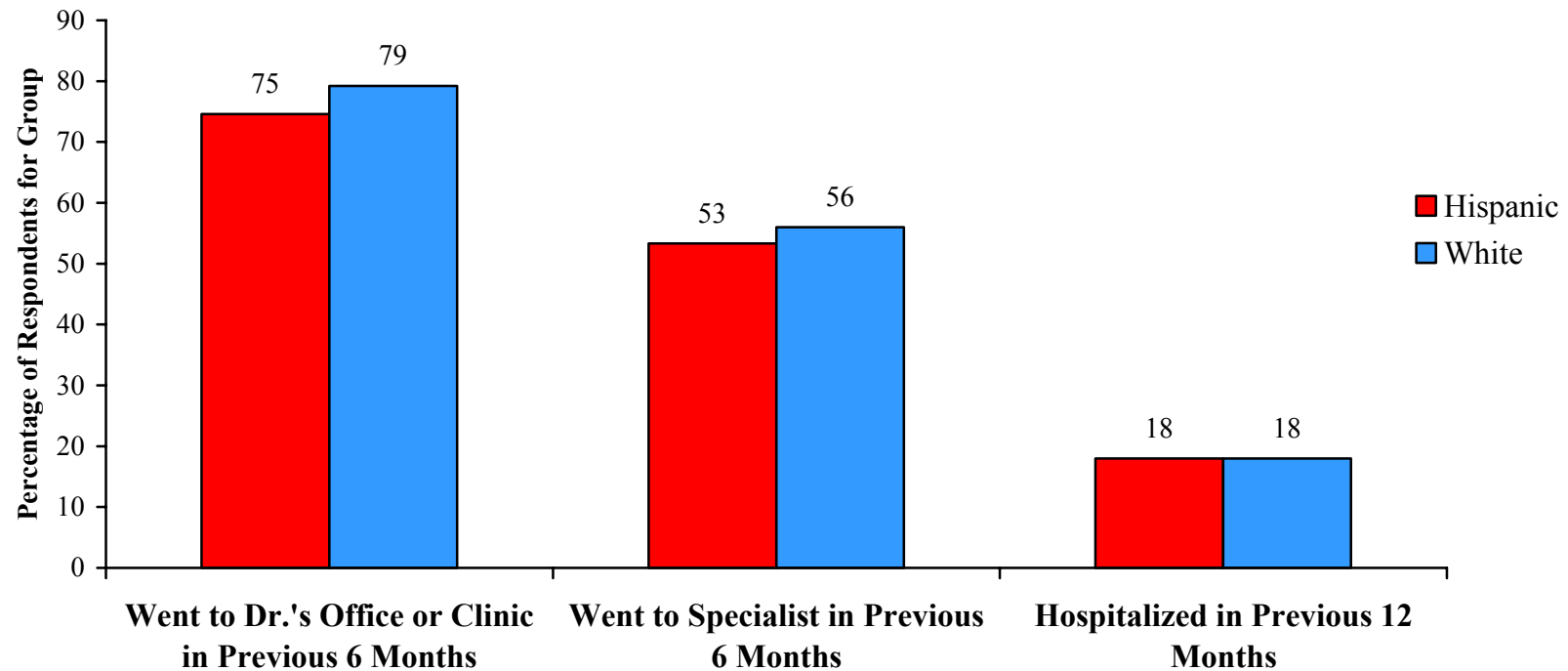
Rank	Hispanic/Latino	White
1	Diabetes	Heart Disease
2	Heart Disease	Cancer
3	Cancer	Diabetes
4	Stroke	Stroke
5	COPD	COPD

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

- ❖ Diabetes is the number one reported disease for Hispanics/Latinos among the five contained in the MMC CAHPS surveys, whereas it is third among Whites.
- ❖ For White MMC enrollees, heart disease is the top reported disease.

HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

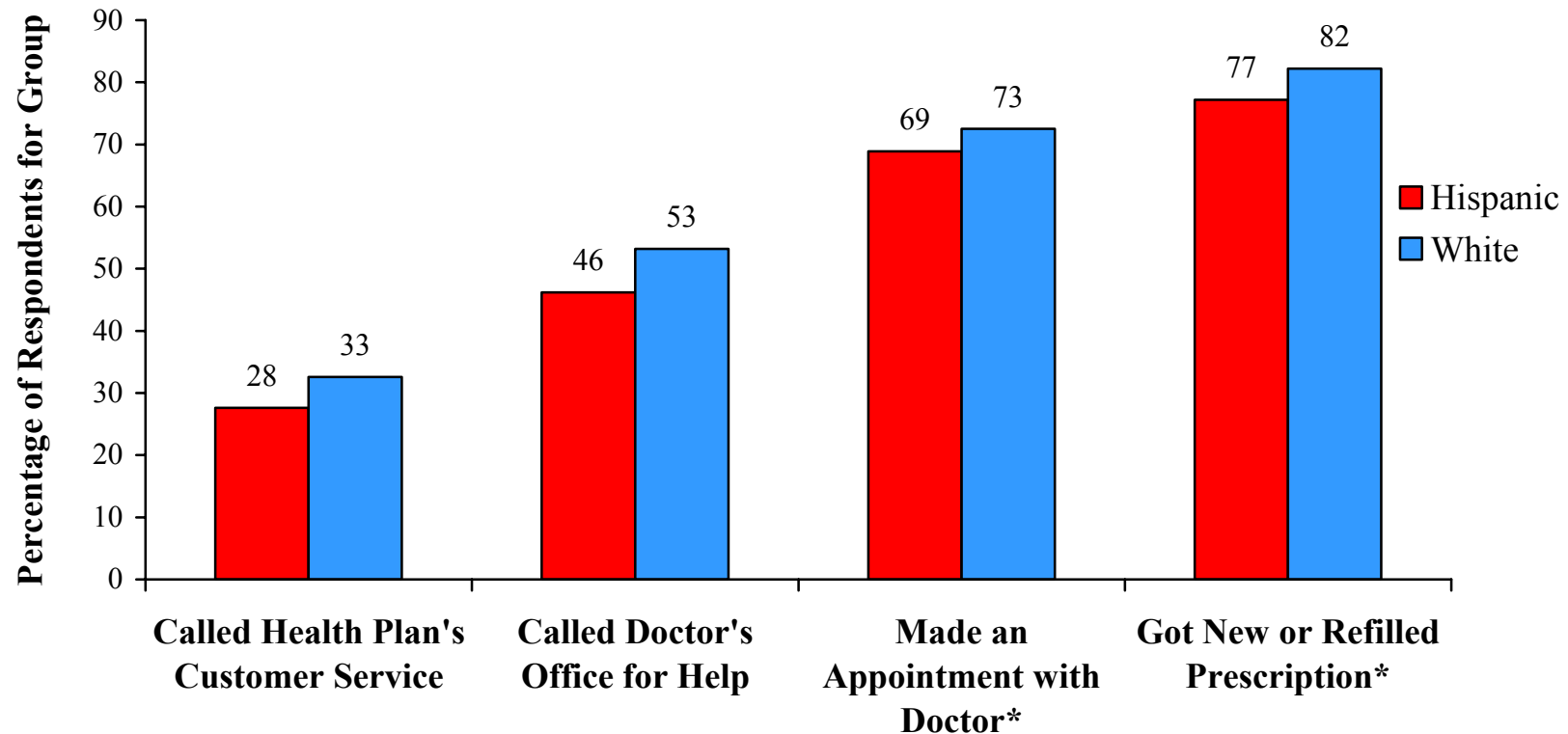
EXHIBIT 8-12. UTILIZATION OF DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS BY MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees were somewhat **less** likely than Whites to have gone to a doctor's office, clinic, and specialist in the previous six months.
- ❖ The two groups were equally likely to have been hospitalized in the previous 12 months.
- ❖ Among aged beneficiaries in the original Medicare fee-for-service program, Hispanic/Latinos are more likely to be hospitalized for four of five health conditions than Whites are.¹

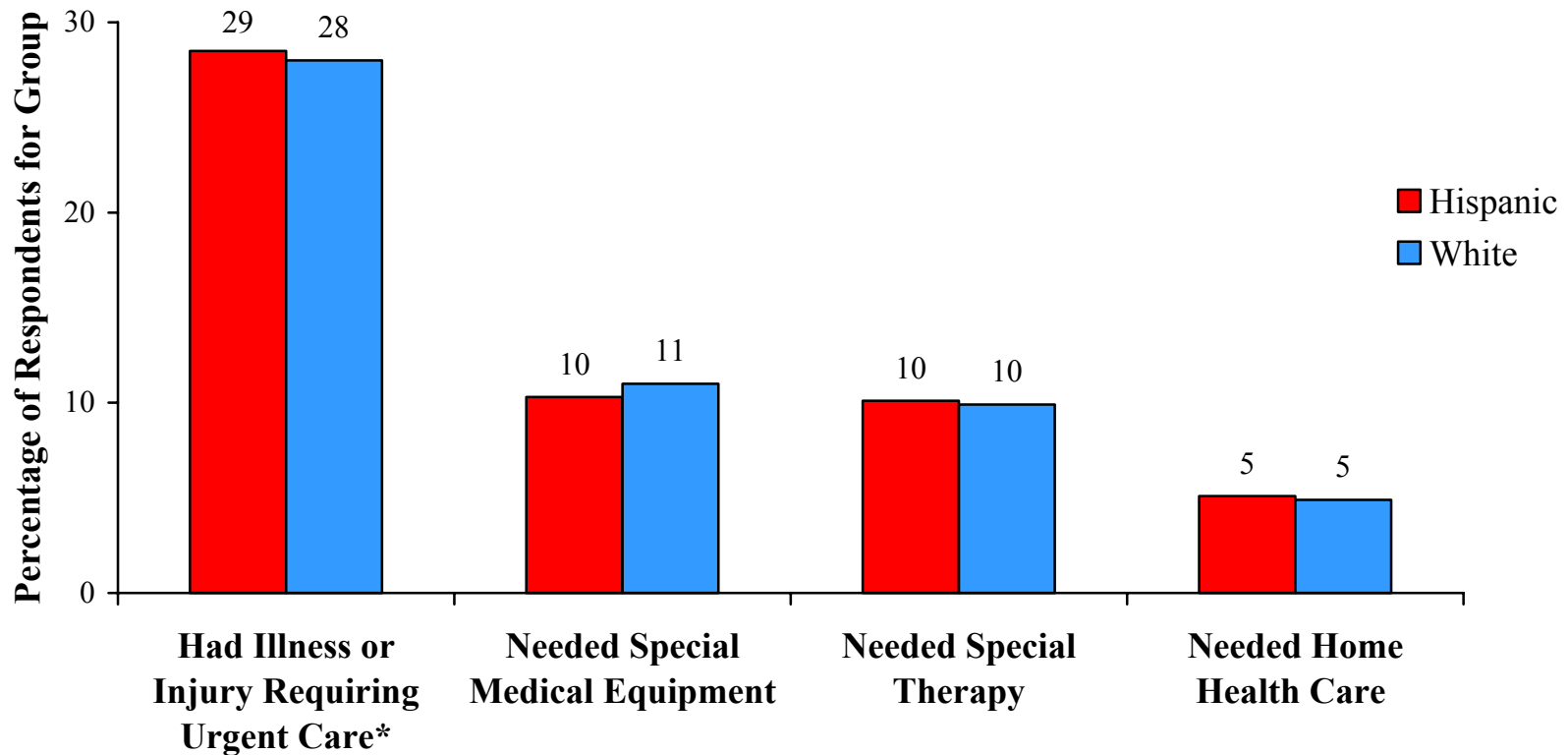
EXHIBIT 8-13. HEALTH CARE-RELATED ACTIVITIES IN PREVIOUS SIX MONTHS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees are **less** likely than Whites to have called their health plan's customer service or doctor's office, or gotten a prescription.
- ❖ Getting prescriptions and making doctor appointments are more common than calling a health plan or a doctor's office for help for MMC enrollees of both races.

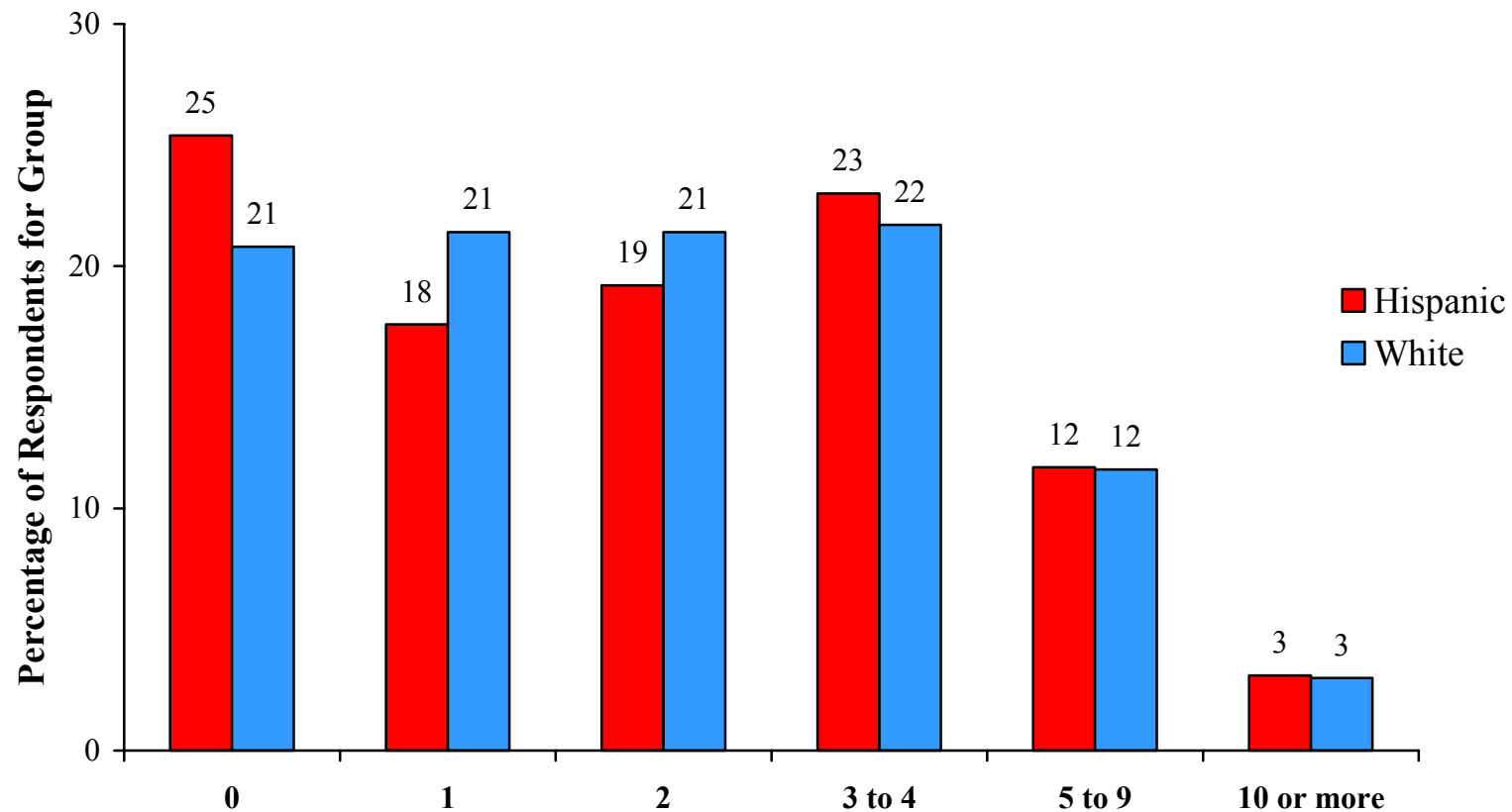
EXHIBIT 8-14. SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS IN PREVIOUS SIX MONTHS FOR MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ There are very small differences in the special health care requirements for Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees and Whites.

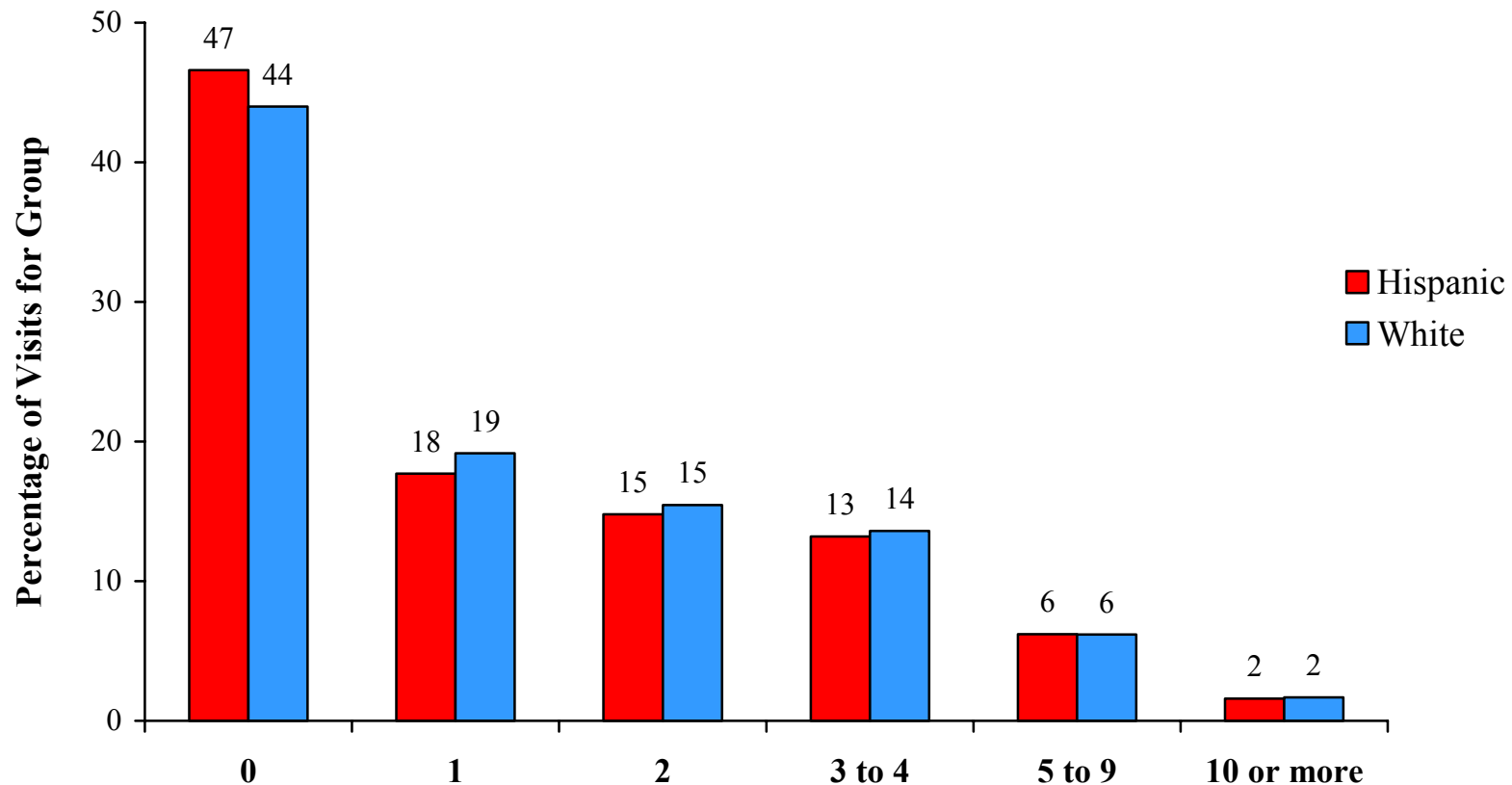
EXHIBIT 8-15. TIMES WENT TO DOCTOR'S OFFICE IN LAST SIX MONTHS AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees were **less likely** than Whites to have gone to a doctor's office.
- ❖ Hispanics/Latinos are less likely to have a personal physician, so they may be more reluctant to seek care until their health has deteriorated considerably.

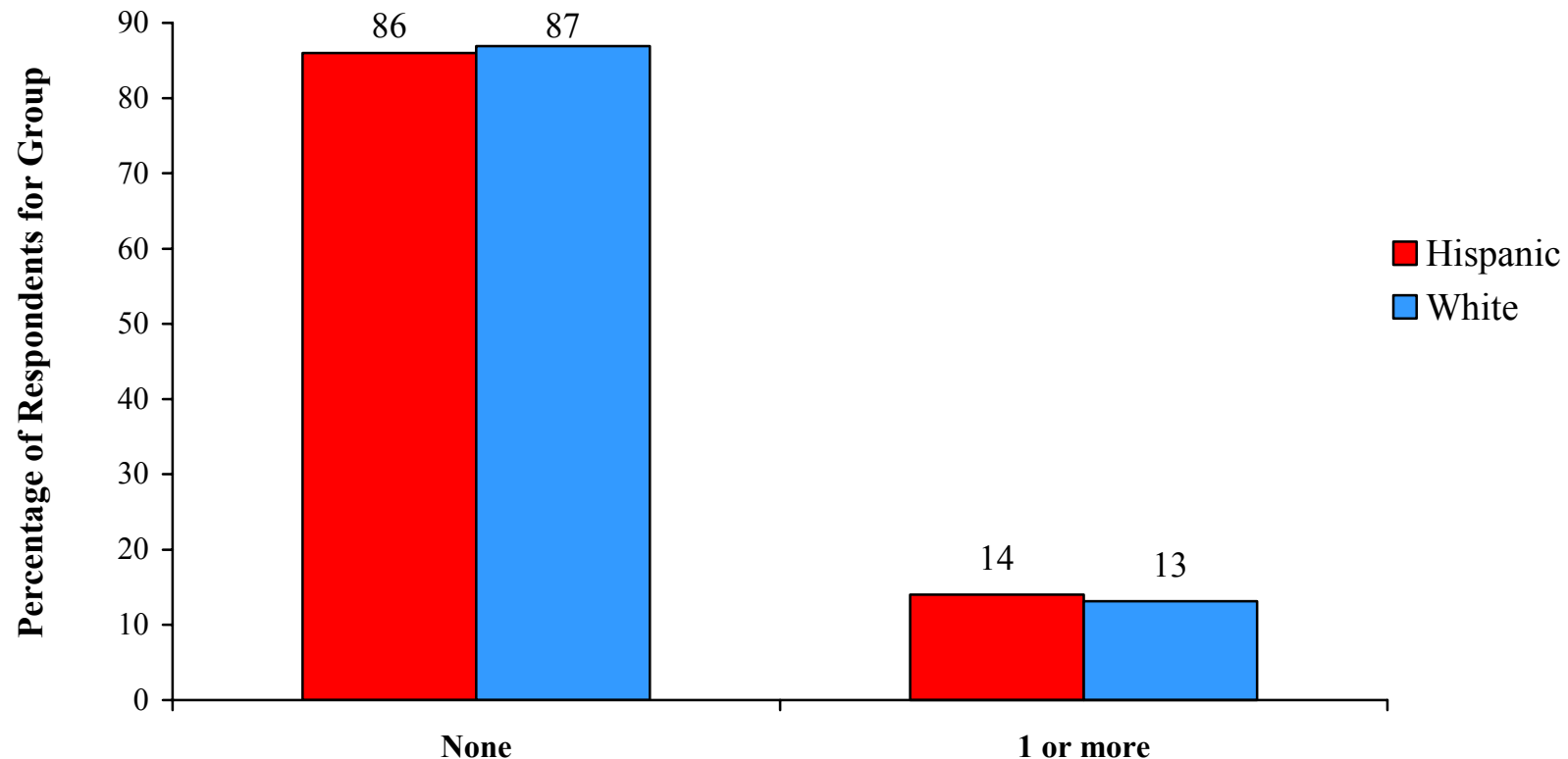
EXHIBIT 8-16. TIMES WENT TO A SPECIALIST IN LAST SIX MONTHS AMONG MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



Source: CAHPS Surveys for 1998 and 1999.

- ❖ A **smaller proportion** of Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees than that of Whites went to a specialist.
- ❖ Among those who did visit a specialist, the distribution of number of visits in six months is comparable for Hispanic/Latino and White MMC enrollees.

**EXHIBIT 8-17. TIMES WENT TO EMERGENCY ROOM IN LAST SIX MONTHS AMONG MMC
CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE**

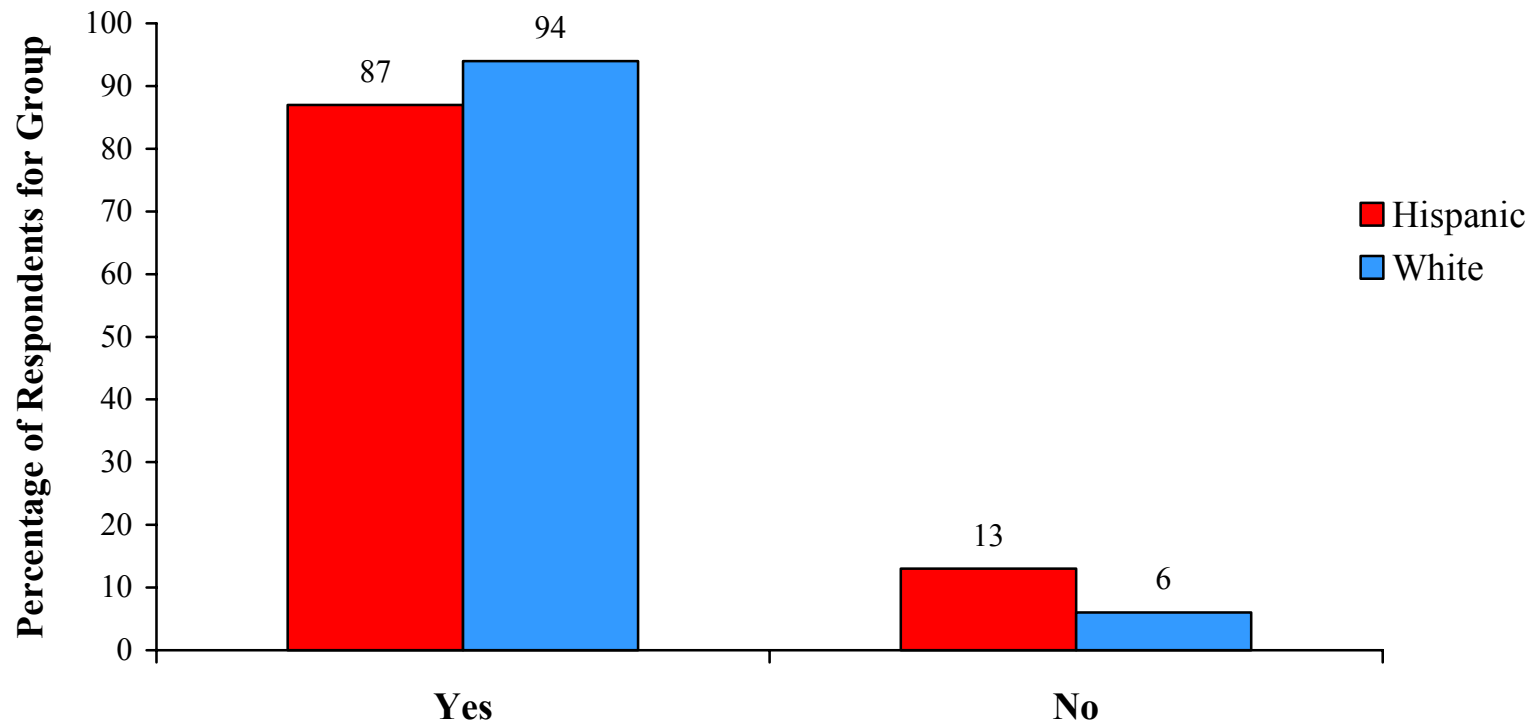


Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

- ❖ Fewer than 15% of MMC enrollees of either group went to an emergency room during a six-month period.
- ❖ Hispanic/Latino and White MMC enrollees were approximately equally likely to go to an emergency room.

PROVIDER STABILITY

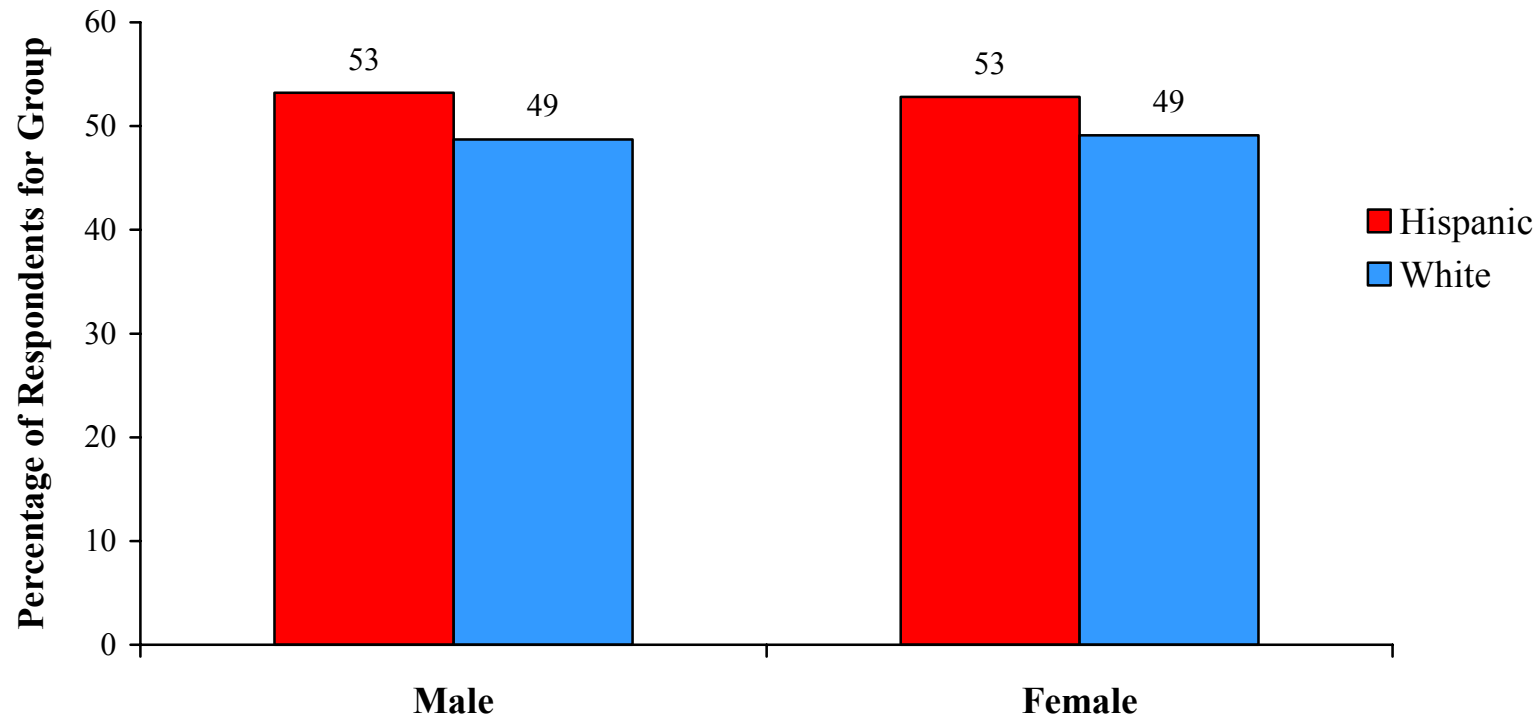
EXHIBIT 8-18. PERCENTAGE OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES WHO HAVE A PERSONAL PHYSICIAN, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ A high majority of MMC enrollees in both groups said they have one person they think of as their personal doctor or nurse. Hispanics/Latinos, however, are less likely than Whites to report having a personal physician.
- ❖ Hispanics/Latinos tend not to see a doctor as often as Whites do (Exhibit 8-15), and this could explain why Hispanics/Latinos are less likely to report having a personal physician.

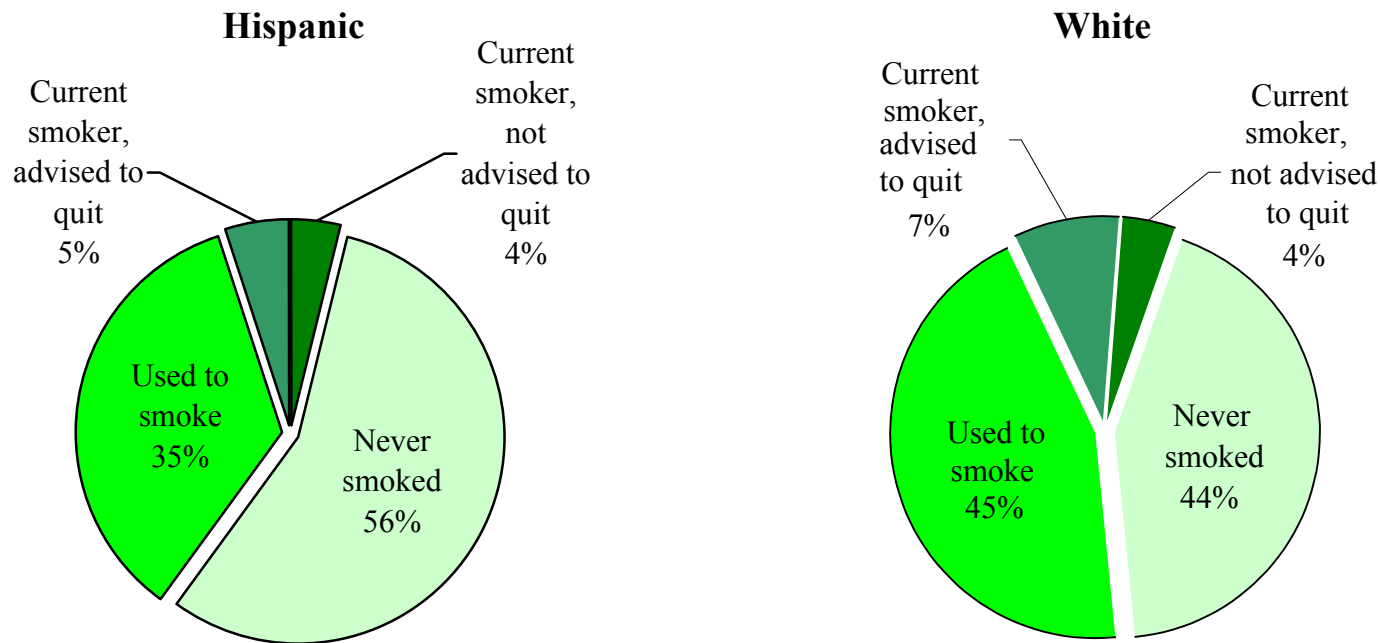
EXHIBIT 8-19. PERCENTAGE OF MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES WHO GOT A NEW PERSONAL PHYSICIAN SINCE JOINING THEIR PLAN, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees are **more likely** than Whites to have gotten a new physician since joining their plan.
- ❖ There are no differences between males and females for either group.

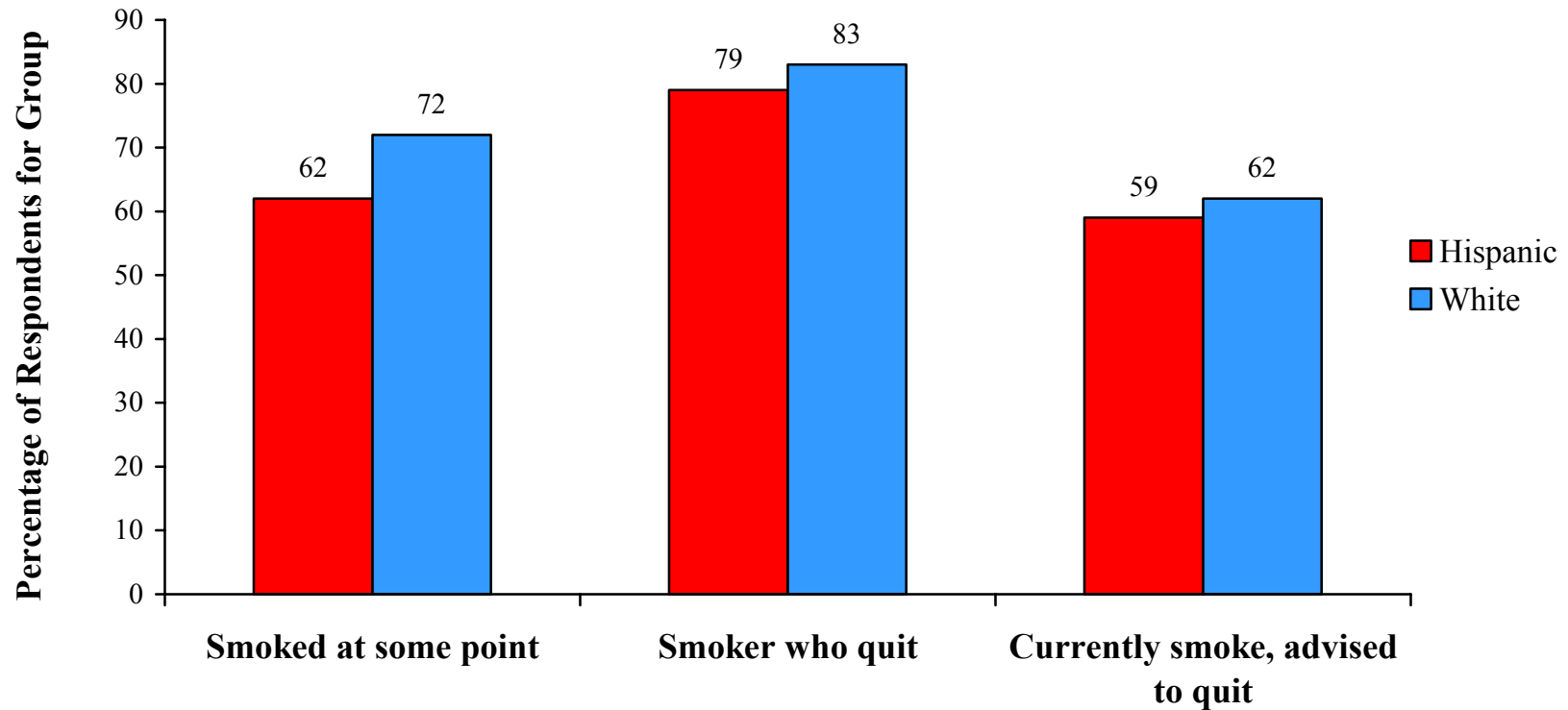
CURRENT AND FORMER TOBACCO USE

EXHIBIT 8-20. TOBACCO USE BY MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE

Source: MMC CAHPS Surveys for 1998 and 1999.

- ❖ A Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollee is **less likely** than a White MMC enrollee to ever become a cigarette smoker.
- ❖ A slightly **smaller** percentage of Hispanic/Latino MMC enrollees (9%) are current smokers than is the case for Whites (11%).

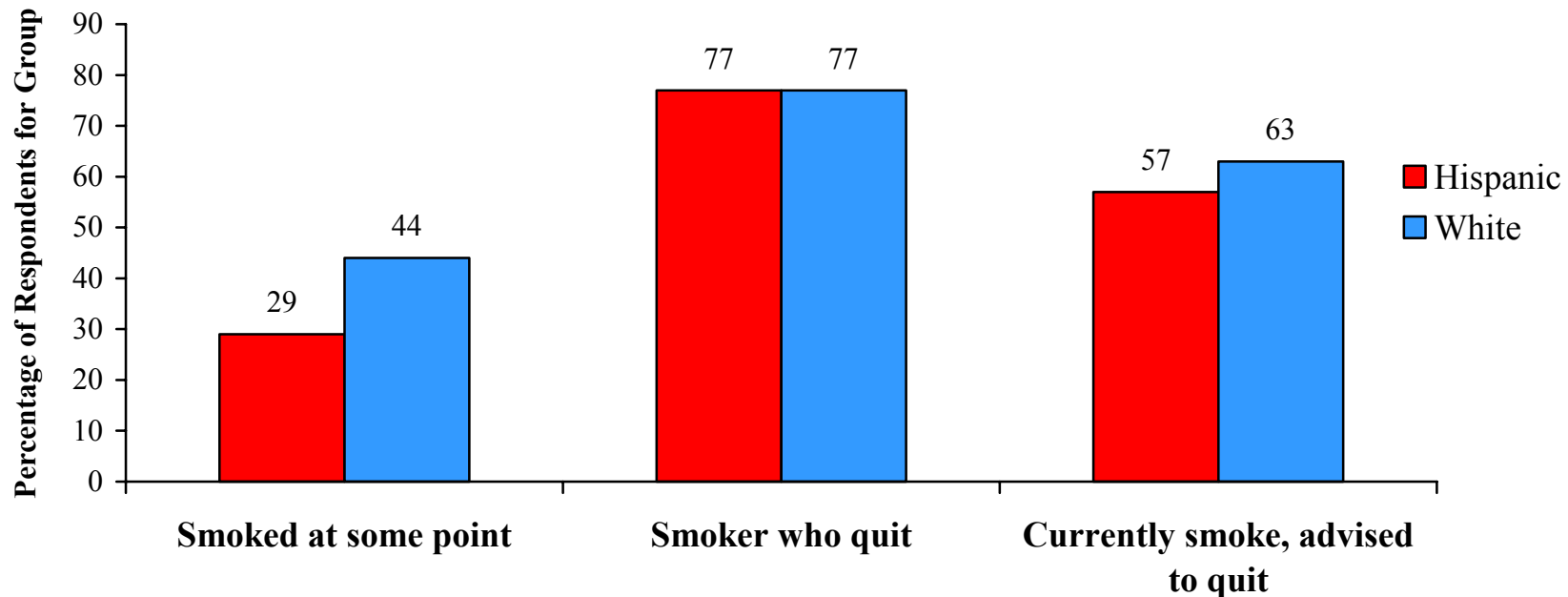
EXHIBIT 8-21. TOBACCO USE BY MALE MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Hispanic/Latino male MMC enrollees are **less** likely than Whites to start smoking.
- ❖ Hispanic/Latino men who do take up smoking are **less** likely to quit than Whites.
- ❖ Hispanic/Latino male MMC enrollees who are smokers are a little **less** likely than Whites to be advised to quit.

EXHIBIT 8-22. TOBACCO USE BY FEMALE MMC CAHPS ENROLLEES, HISPANIC/LATINO VS. WHITE



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

- ❖ Hispanic/Latino women are much **less** likely than White women to start smoking, but smokers of both races are equally successful in quitting.
- ❖ Hispanic/Latino female smokers are **less** likely than White females to be advised to quit.
- ❖ Women of both groups are **far less** likely than their male counterparts to start smoking. Hispanic/Latino female smokers are **slightly less** successful than Hispanic/Latino male smokers in quitting, whereas White female smokers are **much less** successful than White men in quitting.
- ❖ There is very little difference by gender for either group 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.