



*Center for Policy
and Research*

Low-Income & Minority Beneficiaries in Medicare Advantage Plans, 2008

December 2010

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Low-Income & Minority Beneficiaries in Medicare Advantage Plans, 2008

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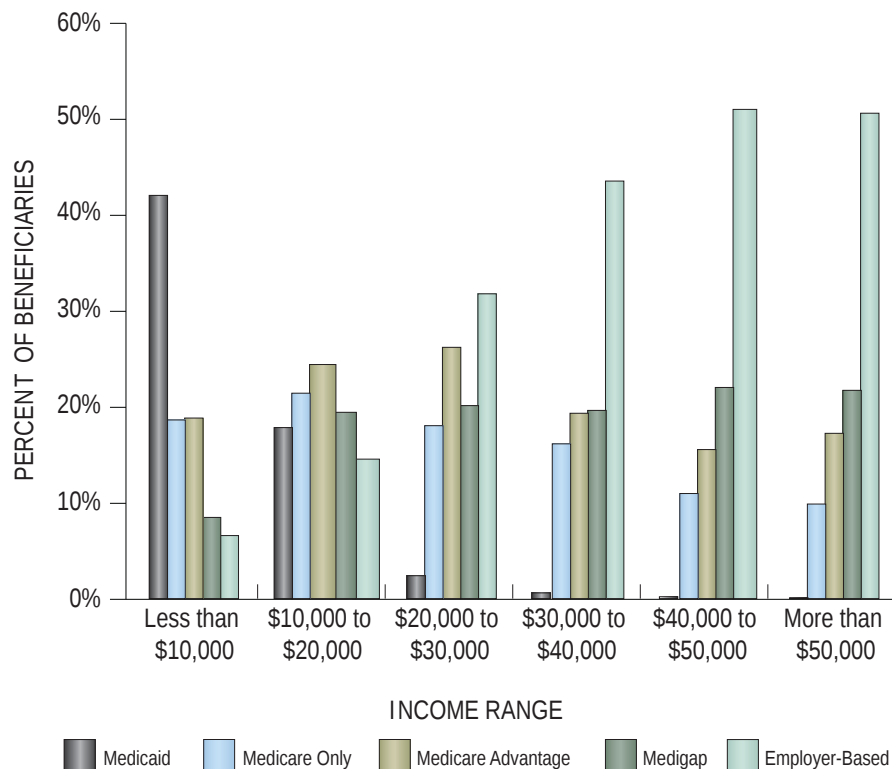
SUMMARY

New data from the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) show that Medicare Advantage plans, Medicare's private comprehensive health plans, were a vital source of coverage for low-income and minority beneficiaries in 2008. Here are some key findings:

- According to the 2008 MCBS, virtually all non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries lived in areas where at least one Medicare Advantage plan was available.
- Among Medicare beneficiaries in all areas, 21 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans. Twenty-five (25) percent of African-American Medicare beneficiaries and 29 percent of Hispanic beneficiaries were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans.
- Forty-two (42) percent of Medicare beneficiaries with Medicare Advantage plans had incomes below \$20,000. By comparison, 41 percent of all Medicare beneficiaries had incomes below \$20,000.
- Sixty-nine (69) percent of all minority (non-White) beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage in 2008 had incomes below \$20,000; 70 percent of African-American and 80 percent of Hispanic Medicare Advantage beneficiaries had incomes below \$20,000. By comparison, 37 percent of White Medicare Advantage enrollees had incomes below \$20,000.
- In this report, we use the label "active choosers" to refer to Medicare beneficiaries who are not enrolled in Medicaid or employer-based supplemental coverage. Among active choosers with annual incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 in 2008, 37 percent chose Medicare Advantage plans; 30 percent purchased Medigap supplemental policies; and 33 percent were covered by the Medicare original fee-for-service plan alone.
- Among African-American active choosers with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000, 49 percent chose Medicare Advantage plans. Thirty-five (35) percent of Asian-American active choosers and 51 percent of Hispanic active choosers in this income range were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans.

As with prior reports in this series,¹ the statistics in this report were calculated from the publicly available MCBS Access to Care files. We analyzed a subset of records for non-institutionalized (aged and disabled) beneficiaries. All of the statistics include data on Medicare beneficiaries in all areas of the United States. For beneficiaries in the Medicare Advantage and Medicaid categories, June 2008 was the point in time for which beneficiary records were selected for inclusion. In this report, we used the term “Medicare only” as shorthand for beneficiaries with only Medicare original fee-for-service coverage.

Figure 1. Supplemental Coverage of Medicare Beneficiaries, by Income Level (2008)



Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2008. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on non-institutionalized beneficiaries reporting income.

¹ The data in this report provide an update to AHIP's 2009 publication, *Low-income and Minority Beneficiaries in Medicare Advantage Plans, 2007*, which can be accessed at http://www.ahipresearch.org/pdfs/MALowIncomeMinorityReport2009_09-02-09.pdf.

MEDICARE ADVANTAGE COVERAGE BY INCOME

Nationwide, 21 percent of all non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries chose Medicare Advantage plans in 2008. Medicare Advantage is most common among beneficiaries with incomes between \$20,000 and \$30,000 (26 percent); \$10,000 and \$20,000 (25 percent); and below \$10,000 (19 percent).

Among beneficiaries with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 the most common coverage choices for comprehensive or supplemental coverage were Medicare Advantage plans (25 percent) and Medigap policies (19 percent). (See Figure 1 and Table 1.) Among beneficiaries in this income range, 15 percent had employer-based supplemental coverage,² 18 percent were enrolled in Medicaid, and 21 percent had the original fee-for-service Medicare coverage alone.³

Among Medicare beneficiaries with incomes below \$10,000, 46 percent were enrolled in Medicaid, 19 percent were in Medicare Advantage plans; 8 percent purchased Medigap coverage; 7 percent had employer-based coverage, and 19 percent had the original fee-for-service Medicare coverage alone.

By contrast, Medicare beneficiaries in the higher income categories were most likely to have employer-based coverage. For example, 32 percent of beneficiaries with income between \$20,000 and \$30,000 had employer-based coverage. This proportion rises to 51 percent for beneficiaries with incomes above \$50,000.

Table 1. Income Range of Medicare Beneficiaries, by Coverage Type (2008)

	All Income Ranges	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$40,000	\$40,000 to \$50,000	More than \$50,000
Medicare Advantage	21%	19%	25%	26%	19%	16%	17%
Medicaid	12%	46%	18%	2%	1%	**	**
Employer-Based	30%	7%	15%	32%	44%	51%	51%
Medigap	19%	8%	19%	20%	20%	22%	22%
Other Public	1%	1%	2%	1%	**	0%	**
Medicare Only	17%	19%	21%	18%	16%	11%	10%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2008. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

² Persons with both employer-based and Medigap coverage were categorized as having employer-based coverage.

³ An additional two percent of beneficiaries in this income range had coverage classified as "other public," which includes military or veterans' coverage. The percentages listed in this report may not always sum to 100, because for some statistics, we did not display the information from the "other public" category and/or we rounded to the nearest whole number.

MINORITY BENEFICIARIES

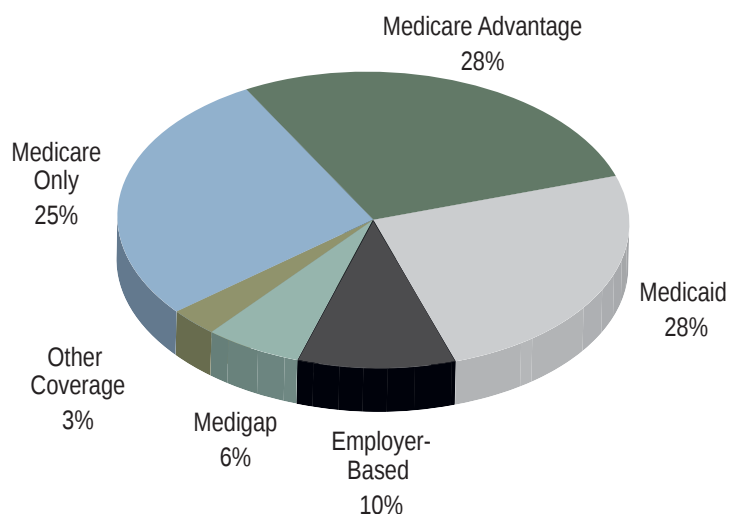
Among all minority (non-White) beneficiaries in Medicare, 23 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 29 percent were in Medicaid, 17 percent had employer-based coverage, 5 percent purchased Medigap policies, and 23 percent had Medicare's original fee-for-service coverage alone.

Among minority beneficiaries with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000, 28 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans, and 28 percent were enrolled in Medicaid. Smaller percentages had employer-based supplemental coverage (10 percent) and Medigap coverage (6 percent). Twenty-five (25) percent of non-White Medicare beneficiaries in this income range had no supplemental coverage (see Figure 2).

Sixty-nine (69) percent of minority beneficiaries in Medicare Advantage plans had incomes below \$20,000 (see Figure 3).

- Among African-American beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 70 percent had incomes below \$20,000; 40 percent had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000; and 30 percent had incomes under \$10,000.
- Among Asian-American beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 47 percent had incomes below \$20,000; 18 percent had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and 29 percent had incomes under \$10,000.

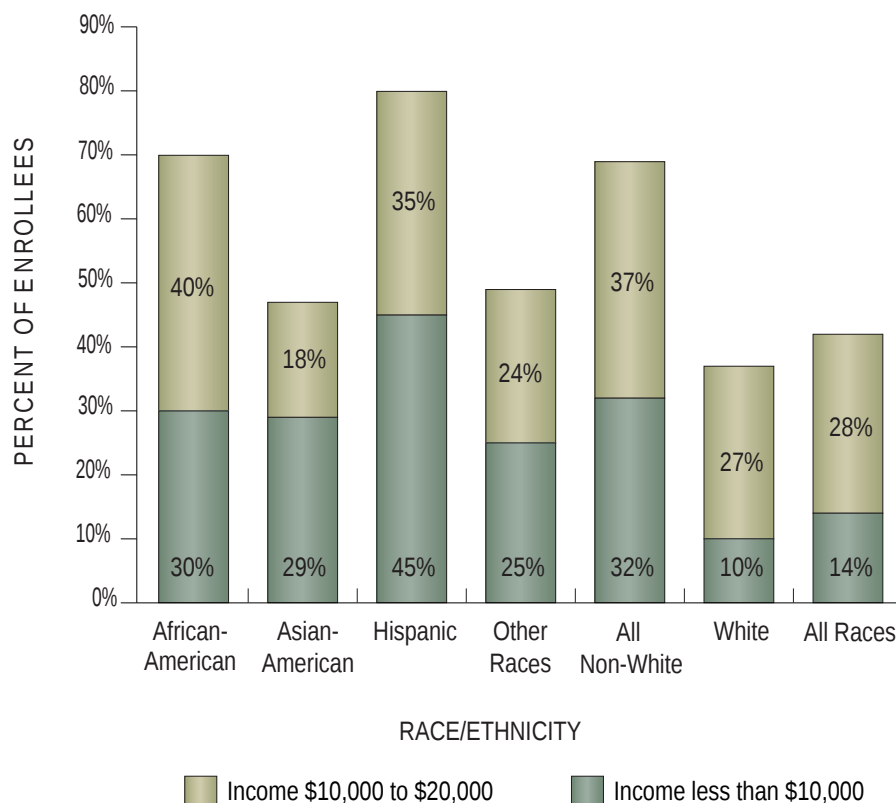
Figure 2. Non-White Medicare Enrollees with Incomes of \$10,000 to \$20,000, by Coverage Type (2008)



Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2008. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries.

Figure 3. Medicare Advantage Enrollees with Annual Incomes Less Than \$20,000, by Race/Ethnicity (2008)

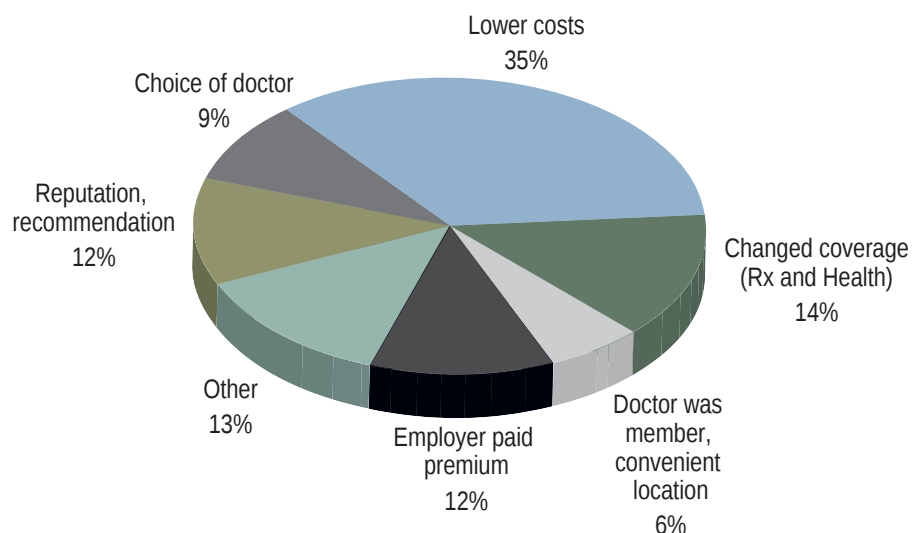


Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2008. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries.

- Among Hispanic beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 80 percent had incomes below \$20,000; 35 percent had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and 45 percent had incomes under \$10,000.
- Among beneficiaries classified as “other races” enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 49 percent had incomes below \$20,000; 24 percent had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and 25 percent had incomes under \$10,000.
- By comparison, among White beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 37 percent had incomes below \$20,000; 27 percent had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and 10 percent had incomes under \$10,000.

Figure 4. Beneficiaries' Reasons for Choosing Medicare Advantage (2008)



Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2008. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries.

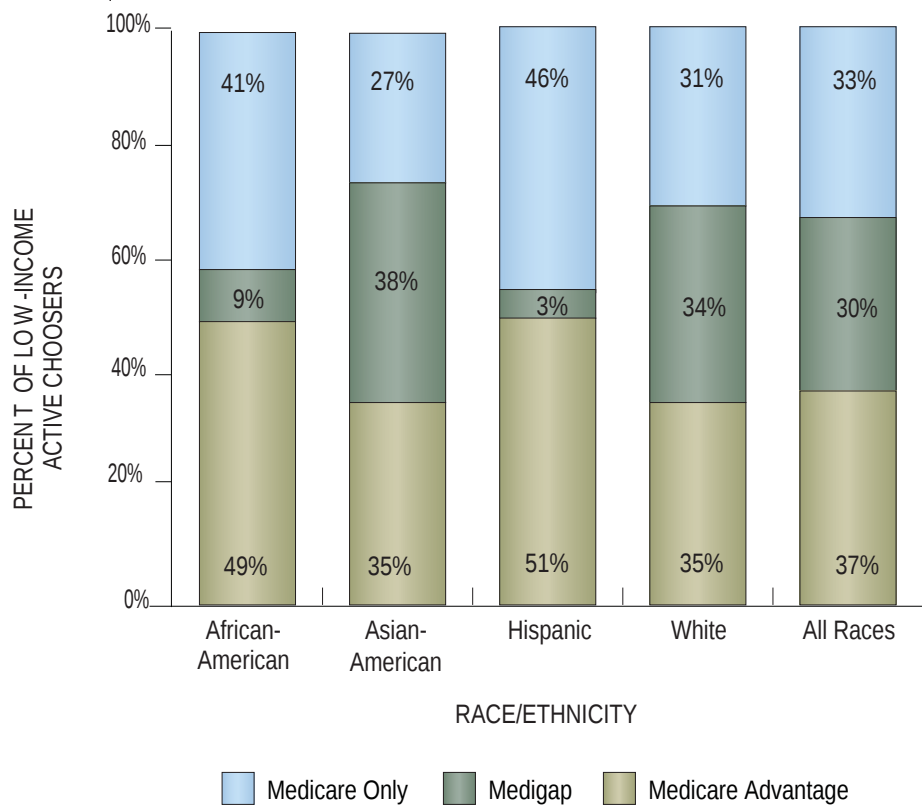
REASONS FOR CHOOSING MEDICARE ADVANTAGE COVERAGE

Most Medicare beneficiaries choosing Medicare Advantage coverage cited lower costs (35 percent), changes in pharmacy and health coverage (14 percent), and reputation and recommendation (12 percent) as the top three reasons for choosing Medicare Advantage coverage (see Figure 4). Other reasons given were having the Medicare Advantage premium paid by one's employer (12 percent), choice or selection of doctors (9 percent) and having a doctor who participated in the plan and/or was in a convenient location (6 percent).

"ACTIVE CHOOSER" MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES

Medicare beneficiaries who did not have employer-based or Medicaid coverage available to them in 2008 can be described as "active choosers." These beneficiaries could choose either Medicare Advantage or a Medigap supplemental policy for their coverage, or they could choose Medicare alone. Of low-income active choosers with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000, 37 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans, 30 percent purchased Medigap policies, and 33 percent were covered by Medicare alone.

Figure 5. Coverage Type of Low-Income (\$10,000 to \$20,000) Medicare Beneficiaries, Active Choosers, by Race/Ethnicity (2008)



Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2008. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries.

Among African-American low-income active choosers, 49 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans, 9 percent purchased Medigap policies, and 41 percent were covered by Medicare alone. Fifty-one (51) percent of Hispanic low-income active choosers were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans; 3 percent purchased Medigap policies; and 46 percent were covered by Medicare alone. Among White low-income active choosers, 35 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans, 34 percent purchased Medigap policies, and 31 percent were covered by Medicare alone (see Figure 5).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The statistics in this report were calculated by Lisa Carpenter, Senior Manager of Industry Studies. The report was checked and prepared for publication by Senior Policy Analysts Christelle Chen and Kelly Buck.

For further information, please contact Jeff Lemieux, Senior Vice President at AHIP's Center for Policy and Research, at 202.778.3200 or visit www.ahipresearch.org.

APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

This study's purpose was two-fold: (1) to describe the characteristics of Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans; and (2) to compare the characteristics of Medicare Advantage enrollees to those of Medicare beneficiaries with other types of supplemental coverage or no supplemental coverage. We describe Medicare beneficiaries by income range and race/ethnicity.

Data for this study came from the 2008 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) Access to Care files, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).

We selected a subset of the data, which included records of beneficiaries who were not institutionalized.

Each beneficiary record in the subset was categorized according to a hierarchy of six coverage types as follows:

1. Enrolled in Medicare Advantage
2. Enrolled in Medicaid
3. Has employer-based insurance, or employer-based insurance and self-purchased insurance (Medigap)
4. Has self-purchased insurance (Medigap) only
5. Has other public coverage
6. Medicare only (Medicare original fee-for-service coverage only)

For example, the first coverage type (category 1) included beneficiaries with Medicare Advantage; the second coverage type included beneficiaries with Medicaid, excluding beneficiaries who were also enrolled in Medicare Advantage, and so on. For beneficiaries in categories 1 and 2—Medicare Advantage and Medicaid, June 2008 was the point in time for which beneficiary records were selected for inclusion. It is worth noting that interviews for the Access to Care files occur once a year, while the MCBS Cost and Use files are based on responses to interviews that are conducted three times annually. Hence, the MCBS Access to Care files are more likely to be influenced by beneficiaries' gaps in coverage, and would therefore tend to show fewer beneficiaries with supplemental coverage than the MCBS Cost and Use Files.

Category 3 includes beneficiaries with employer-based supplemental coverage and those with both employer-based coverage and Medigap plans. Category 4 contains beneficiaries with Medigap only. The "other public coverage" category (category 5) contains beneficiaries with supplemental health benefits through military or veterans' coverage. Beneficiaries in category 6 were found to have Medicare's original fee-for-service coverage only, with no supplemental coverage.

The study also included an analysis of Medicare beneficiaries across the U.S. who did not have employer-based coverage and did not qualify for Medicaid. These beneficiaries, called “active choosers,” essentially had a clear choice among Medicare Advantage, Medigap, or no supplemental coverage. We analyzed active choosers’ selections of Medicare supplemental coverage by race/ethnicity, educational level, and income range.

The six race/ethnicity descriptions of beneficiaries provided in the MCBS dataset were re-grouped into five categories. The “other” category is comprised of individuals who were identified via administrative records as being North American Natives or those designated as “Other.”

As a general rule, all records in the MCBS dataset containing data values such as “unknown” or “refused” were dropped from the analyses.

APPENDIX B: DETAILED TABLES

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Table B-1. Race/Ethnicity of All Medicare Beneficiaries, by Income (2008)

Income Range	Race/Ethnicity				
	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic	White	Other
Less than \$10,000	33%	41%	47%	12%	29%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	32%	29%	31%	24%	24%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	14%	14%	11%	21%	17%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	13%	9%	7%	20%	12%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	5%	6%	2%	14%	10%
More than \$50,000	3%	2%	2%	10%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table B-1 shows the percentage of all Medicare beneficiaries, by race and income range. For example, in 2008, 41 percent of all Asian-American Medicare beneficiaries had incomes of less than \$10,000, and 24 percent of all White Medicare beneficiaries had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Table B-2. Medicare Beneficiaries, by Income and Race/Ethnicity (2008)

Income Range	Race/Ethnicity					
	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic	White	Other	Total
Less than \$10,000	3%	1%	1%	10%	1%	16%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	3%	**	1%	20%	**	25%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	1%	**	**	17%	**	20%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	1%	**	**	17%	**	18%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	1%	**	**	12%	**	13%
More than \$50,000	**	**	**	8%	**	9%
Total	10%	1%	2%	84%	2%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-2 shows the percentage of Medicare beneficiaries, by income and race/ethnicity. For example, in 2008, 3 percent of Medicare beneficiaries were African-American and had incomes less than \$10,000.

Table B-3. Income Levels of All Medicare Beneficiaries, by Coverage Type (2008)

Coverage Type	Income Range					
	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$40,000	\$40,000 to \$50,000	More than \$50,000
Medicare Advantage	19%	25%	26%	19%	16%	17%
Medicaid	46%	18%	2%	1%	**	**
Employer-Based	7%	15%	32%	44%	51%	51%
Medigap	8%	19%	20%	20%	22%	22%
Other Public	1%	2%	1%	**	0%	**
Medicare Only	19%	21%	18%	16%	11%	10%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-3 shows the income levels of Medicare beneficiaries by type of supplemental coverage. For example, in 2008, 25 percent of Medicare beneficiaries with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 had Medicare Advantage plans.

Table B-4. Income Levels of Minority (Non-White) Medicare Beneficiaries, by Coverage Type (2008)

Coverage Type	Income Range						
	All Income Ranges	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$40,000	\$40,000 to \$50,000	More than \$50,000
Medicare Advantage	23%	21%	28%	26%	20%	17%	20%
Medicaid	29%	53%	28%	9%	1%	**	**
Employer-Based	17%	3%	10%	29%	40%	53%	55%
Medigap	5%	3%	6%	5%	7%	11%	10%
Other Public	2%	1%	3%	3%	2%	**	**
Medicare Only	23%	19%	25%	29%	30%	20%	16%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-4 shows the income levels of minority (non-White) Medicare beneficiaries by type of supplemental coverage. For example, in 2008, 28 percent of minority (non-White) Medicare beneficiaries with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 had Medicare Advantage plans.

Table B-5. Race/Ethnicity of All Medicare Beneficiaries, by Coverage Type (2008)

Coverage Type	Race/Ethnicity				
	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic	White	Other
Medicare Advantage	25%	15%	29%	21%	17%
Medicaid	24%	55%	33%	9%	25%
Employer-Based	20%	7%	8%	33%	25%
Medigap	4%	4%	5%	21%	12%
Other Public	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Medicare Only	25%	18%	23%	16%	19%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table B-5 shows the race/ethnicity of all Medicare beneficiaries by supplemental coverage type. For example, in 2008, 29 percent of Hispanic Medicare beneficiaries were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans.

Table B-6. Coverage Types of Medicare Beneficiaries, by Income (2008)

Coverage Type	Income Range						Total
	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$40,000	\$40,000 to \$50,000	More than \$50,000	
All Medicare Beneficiaries	16%	25%	20%	18%	13%	9%	100%
Medicare Advantage	14%	28%	24%	17%	10%	7%	100%
Medicaid	59%	36%	4%	1%	**	**	100%
Employer-Based	3%	12%	21%	27%	22%	15%	100%
Medigap	7%	26%	21%	19%	16%	11%	100%
Other Public	18%	49%	23%	9%	0%	1%	100%
Medicare Only	17%	31%	21%	17%	8%	5%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-6 shows the percentage of Medicare beneficiaries, by income range, with each supplemental coverage type. For example 2008, 28 percent of Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans in had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Table B-7. Coverage Types of Medicare Beneficiaries, by Race/Ethnicity (2008)

Coverage Type	Race/Ethnicity					
	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic	White	Other	Total
All Medicare Beneficiaries	10%	1%	2%	85%	2%	100%
Medicare Advantage	12%	1%	3%	83%	1%	100%
Medicaid	20%	6%	6%	63%	4%	100%
Employer-Based	7%	**	1%	91%	1%	100%
Medigap	2%	**	1%	96%	1%	100%
Other Public	17%	1%	4%	73%	4%	100%
Medicare Only	15%	1%	3%	79%	2%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-7 shows the percentage of Medicare beneficiaries, by race/ethnicity, with each supplemental coverage type. For example, in 2008, 12 percent of Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans in were African-American.

Table B-8. Medicare Beneficiaries with Medicare Advantage Coverage, by Race and Income (2008)

Income Range	Race/Ethnicity					
	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic	White	Other	Total
Less than \$10,000	3%	**	1%	8%	**	13%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	5%	**	1%	22%	**	28%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	2%	**	**	22%	**	23%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	1%	**	**	15%	**	16%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	**	**	**	9%	**	9%
More than \$50,000	**	**	0%	7%	**	7%
Total	12%	1%	3%	83%	1%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-8 shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans. Calculations are based on responses by all Medicare beneficiaries. For example, in 2008, 22 percent of Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans were White and had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Table B-9. Medicare Beneficiaries with Medicaid Supplemental Coverage, by Race and Income (2008)

Income Range	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic	White	Other	
Less than \$10,000	14%	4%	4%	35%	2%	59%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	5%	2%	2%	25%	1%	36%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	1%	1%	0%	2%	**	4%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	**	0%	**	1%	0%	1%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	0%	0%	0%	**	0%	**
More than \$50,000	0%	0%	0%	**	0%	**
Total	20%	6%	7%	64%	4%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-9 shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries with Medicaid supplemental coverage. For example, in 2008, 35 percent of Medicare beneficiaries who had Medicaid supplemental coverage were White and earned less than \$10,000.

Table B-10. Medicare Beneficiaries with Employer-Based Supplemental Coverage, by Race and Income (2008)

Income Range	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic	White	Other	
Less than \$10,000	**	0%	**	3%	**	3%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	1%	**	**	10%	**	12%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	2%	**	**	19%	**	21%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	2%	**	**	24%	**	27%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	1%	**	**	21%	**	22%
More than \$50,000	1%	**	**	14%	**	15%
Total	7%	**	1%	91%	2%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-10 shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries with employer-based supplemental coverage. For example, in 2008, 1 percent of Medicare beneficiaries with employer-based supplemental coverage were African-American and had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Table B-11. Medicare Beneficiaries with Medigap Supplemental Coverage, by Race and Income (2008)

Income Range	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic	White	Other	
Less than \$10,000	**	0%	**	6%	**	7%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	1%	**	**	24%	**	26%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	**	**	0%	21%	**	21%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	**	**	**	19%	**	19%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	**	0%	**	15%	**	16%
More than \$50,000	**	0%	0%	10%	**	11%
Total	2%	**	1%	96%	1%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-11 shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries with Medigap supplemental coverage. For example, in 2008, 24 percent of Medicare beneficiaries with Medigap supplemental coverage were White and had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Table B-12. Medicare Beneficiaries with Other Public Supplemental Coverage, by Race and Income (2008)

Income Range	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic	White	Other	
Less than \$10,000	4%	0%	1%	12%	1%	18%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	10%	0%	0%	37%	2%	49%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	3%	0%	2%	17%	1%	23%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	0%	1%	1%	5%	1%	9%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
More than \$50,000	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Total	18%	1%	4%	72%	5%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table B-12 shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries with other public supplemental coverage (e.g. TRICARE, veterans' benefits). For example, in 2008, 10 percent of Medicare beneficiaries with other public supplemental coverage were African-American and had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Table B-13. Medicare Beneficiaries with Medicare Original Fee-for-Service Only, by Race and Income (2008)

Income Range	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic	White	Other	
Less than \$10,000	4%	1%	1%	11%	1%	17%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	5%	**	1%	24%	1%	31%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	2%	**	1%	17%	1%	21%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	3%	**	**	14%	**	17%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	1%	**	**	7%	0%	8%
More than \$50,000	**	**	**	5%	**	5%
Total	15%	2%	3%	78%	2%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-13 shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries with Medicare only. For example, in 2008, 4 percent of Medicare beneficiaries without supplemental coverage were African-American and earned less than \$10,000.

Table B-14. United States – Active Choosers (2008)

	Medicare Only	Medicare Advantage	Medigap
All	30%	37%	33%
Race/Ethnicity			
African-American	46%	46%	8%
Asian-American	49%	40%	10%
Hispanic	41%	51%	8%
White	28%	36%	37%
Other	39%	35%	26%
Education			
Less than High School	34%	40%	26%
High School	30%	36%	34%
Some College/Degree	28%	36%	36%
Income Range			
\$10,000 or less	41%	41%	18%
\$10,001 to \$20,000	33%	37%	30%
\$20,001 to \$30,000	28%	41%	31%
\$30,001 to \$40,000	29%	35%	36%
\$40,001 to \$50,000	23%	32%	45%
More than \$50,000	20%	35%	45%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations for race/ethnicity and education based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries. Income range calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-14 shows the coverage choices made by “active choosers” by race/ethnicity, education, and income range. For example, in 2008, 37 percent of all active choosers were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans and 51 percent of Hispanic active choosers were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans.

Table B-15. United States – Active Choosers with Incomes Between \$10,000 and \$20,000 (2008)

	Medicare Only	Medicare Advantage	Medigap
All	33%	37%	30%
Race/Ethnicity			
African-American	41%	49%	9%
Asian-American	27%	35%	38%
Hispanic	46%	51%	3%
White	31%	35%	34%
Other	48%	31%	22%
Education			
Less than High School	34%	38%	28%
High School	31%	36%	33%
Some College/Degree	33%	38%	28%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2008 (CMS).

Note: Calculations based on responses by non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Calculations for education are based on beneficiaries who reported highest grade completed. "Active choosers" are Medicare beneficiaries who do not have employer-based coverage and are not enrolled in Medicaid.

Table B-15 shows the coverage choices made by "active choosers" with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000, by race/ethnicity and education. For example, in 2008, 37 percent of all active choosers with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans and 51 percent of Hispanic active choosers with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans.



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