



*Center for Policy
and Research*

LOW-INCOME & MINORITY BENEFICIARIES IN

MEDICARE

ADVANTAGE PLANS, 2006

SEPTEMBER 2008

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LOW-INCOME & MINORITY BENEFICIARIES IN MEDICARE ADVANTAGE PLANS, 2006

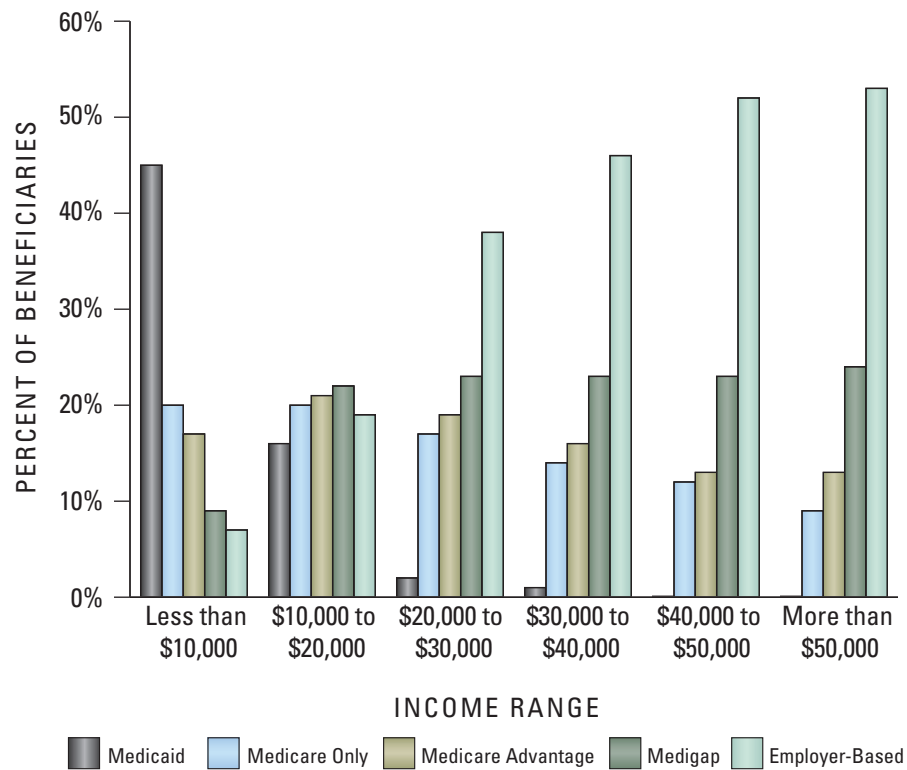
SUMMARY

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 2006. Here are some key findings:

- According to the 2006 MCBS, 99 percent of non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries lived in areas where at least one Medicare Advantage plan was available.
- Among Medicare beneficiaries in all areas (regardless of whether a Medicare Advantage plan was available), 18 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans. Twenty (20) percent of African-American Medicare beneficiaries and 32 percent of Hispanic beneficiaries were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans.
- Forty-eight (48) percent of beneficiaries in Medicare Advantage plans had incomes below \$20,000. For comparison, 44 percent of all Medicare beneficiaries in the original fee-for-service program had incomes below \$20,000.
- Seventy-one (71) percent of all minority (non-White) beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage in 2006 had incomes below \$20,000; 69 percent of African-American and 75 percent of Hispanic Medicare Advantage beneficiaries had incomes below \$20,000. For comparison, 43 percent of White Medicare Advantage enrollees had incomes below \$20,000.
- In this report, we use the label "active choosers" to refer to 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 2006, 34 percent chose Medicare Advantage plans; 34 percent purchased Medigap supplemental policies; and 32 percent were covered by the original fee-for-service plan alone.
- Among African-American active choosers with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000, 41 percent chose Medicare Advantage plans; 49 percent of Asian-American active choosers and 57 percent of Hispanic active choosers in this income range were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans.

As with prior reports in this series, 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 are based on Medicare beneficiaries in all areas of the United States, including those few areas -- representing approximately one percent of Medicare beneficiaries -- where a Medicare Advantage plan was not available in 2006. For simplicity, this convention of using all areas includes the calculation of statistics on active choosers. (The statistics on active choosers would not be noticeably different had the one percent of beneficiaries without access to a Medicare Advantage plan been excluded from the calculations). For beneficiaries in the Medicare Advantage and Medicaid categories, June 2006 was the point in time for which beneficiary records were selected for inclusion. In this report we used the term "Medicare only" as a shorthand for beneficiaries with only Medicare original fee-for-service coverage.

FIGURE 1.
Supplemental Coverage of Medicare Beneficiaries, by Income Level (2006)



Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

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

MEDICARE ADVANTAGE COVERAGE BY INCOME

Nationwide, 18 percent of all non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries chose Medicare Advantage plans in 2006. Medicare Advantage is most common among beneficiaries with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 (21 percent); \$20,000 and \$30,000 (19 percent); and below \$10,000 (17 percent).

Beneficiaries with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 were most likely to rely on Medicare Advantage plans (21 percent) and Medigap policies (22 percent) for comprehensive or supplemental coverage (see Figure 1 and Table 1).

Among beneficiaries in this income range, 19 percent had employer-based supplemental coverage,¹ 16 percent were enrolled in Medicaid, and 20 percent had the original fee-for-service Medicare coverage alone.²

Among Medicare beneficiaries with incomes below \$10,000, 45 percent were enrolled in Medicaid, 17 percent were in Medicare Advantage plans; 9 percent purchased Medigap coverage; 7 percent had employer-based coverage, and 20 percent had the original fee-for-service Medicare coverage alone.

TABLE 1.
Income Range of Medicare Beneficiaries, by Coverage Type (2006)

	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	18%	17%	21%	19%	16%	13%	13%
MEDICAID	13%	45%	16%	2%	1%	**	**
EMPLOYER- BASED	32%	7%	19%	38%	46%	52%	53%
MEDIGAP	20%	9%	22%	23%	23%	23%	24%
OTHER PUBLIC	1%	1%	2%	1%	**	**	**
MEDICARE ONLY	17%	20%	20%	17%	14%	12%	9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (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 1 percent.

¹ Persons with both employer-based and Medigap coverage were categorized as having employer-based coverage.

² 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, this report does not display the information from the “other public” category and/or we rounded to the nearest whole number.

By contrast, Medicare beneficiaries in the higher income categories were most likely to have employer-based coverage. For example, 38 percent of beneficiaries with income between \$20,000 and \$30,000 had employer-based coverage. This proportion rises to 53 percent for beneficiaries with incomes above \$50,000.

MINORITY BENEFICIARIES

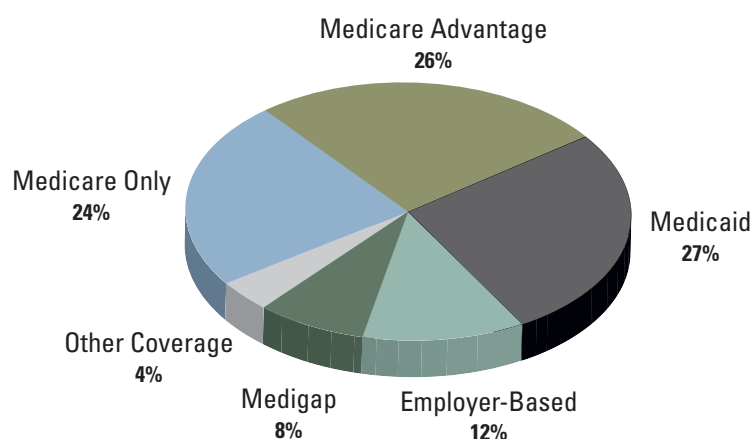
Among all minority (non-White) beneficiaries in Medicare, 21 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 29 percent were in Medicaid, 19 percent had employer-based coverage, 7 percent purchased Medigap policies, and 22 percent had Medicare's original fee-for-service coverage alone.

Among minority beneficiaries with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000, 26 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans, and 27 percent were enrolled in Medicaid. Smaller percentages had employer-based supplemental coverage (12 percent) and Medigap coverage (8 percent).³ Twenty-four (24) percent of non-White Medicare beneficiaries in this income range had no supplemental coverage (see Figure 2).

Seventy-one (71) percent of minority beneficiaries in Medicare Advantage plans had incomes below \$20,000 (see Figure 3).

- Among African-American beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 69 percent had incomes below \$20,000; 38 percent had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000; and 31 percent had incomes under \$10,000.

FIGURE 2.
Non-White Medicare Enrollees with Incomes of \$10,000 to \$20,000,
by Coverage Type (2006)



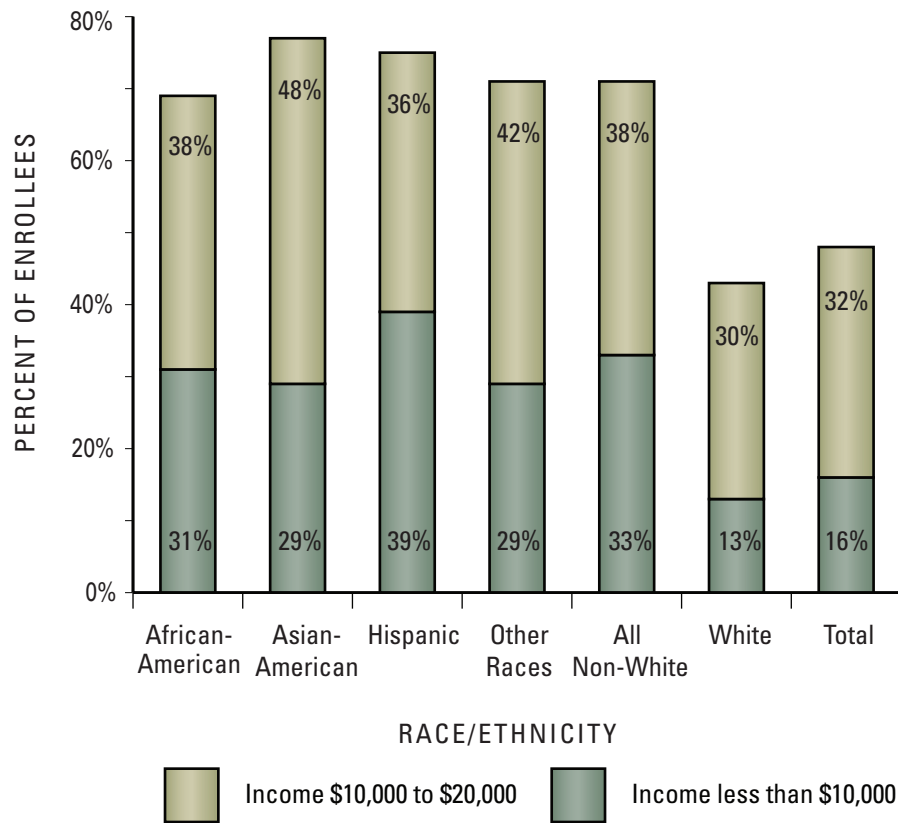
Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries.

³ Minority (non-White) beneficiaries were defined using Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) data based on administrative records for the Medicare program. The non-White category is comprised of: Asian-American, African-American, Hispanic, North American Native, and Other Race/Ethnicity.

FIGURE 3.

Medicare Advantage Enrollees with Annual Incomes Less Than \$20,000, by Race/Ethnicity (2006)

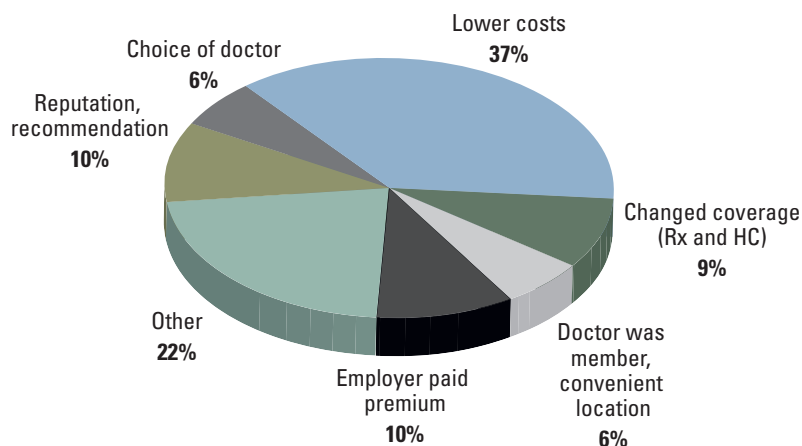


Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on non-institutionalized Medicare.

- Among Asian-American beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 77 percent had incomes below \$20,000; 48 percent had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000; and 29 percent had incomes under \$10,000.
- Among Hispanic beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 75 percent had incomes below \$20,000; 36 percent had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and 39 percent had incomes under \$10,000.
- Among beneficiaries classified as “other races” enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 71 percent had incomes below \$20,000; 42 percent had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and 29 percent had incomes under \$10,000.
- For comparison, among White beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage, 43 percent had incomes below \$20,000; 30 percent had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and 13 percent had incomes under \$10,000.

FIGURE 4.
Beneficiaries' Reasons for Choosing Medicare Advantage (2006)



Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (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 (37 percent), reputation or recommendation (10 percent), and having the Medicare Advantage premium paid by one's employer (10 percent) as the top three reasons for choosing Medicare Advantage coverage (see Figure 4). Other reasons given were changes in pharmacy and health care coverage (9 percent),⁴ having a doctor who participated in the plan (6 percent), and choice or selection of doctors (6 percent).

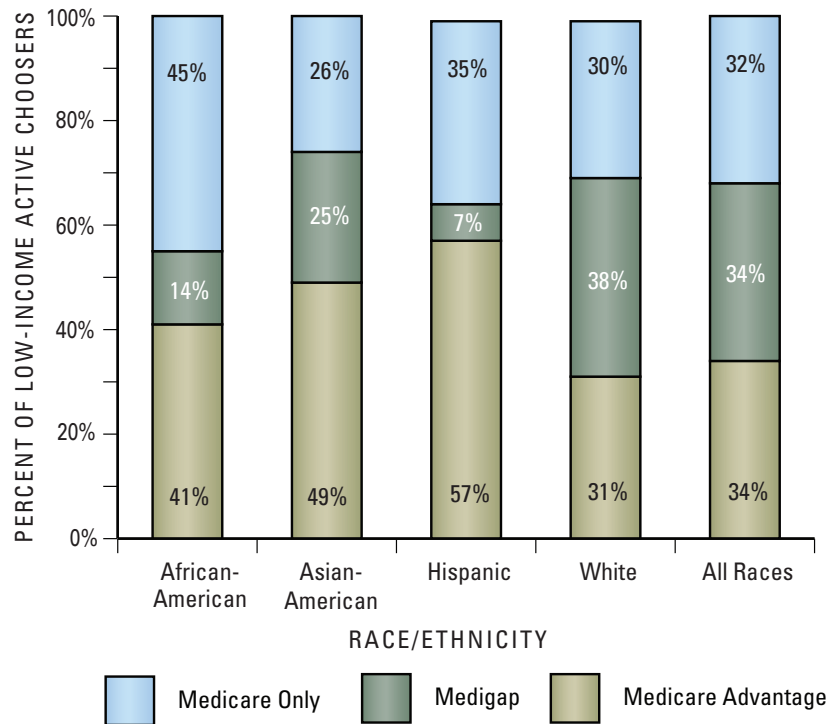
"ACTIVE CHOOSER" MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES

Medicare beneficiaries who did not have employer-based or Medicaid coverage in 2006 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.⁵ Of low-income active choosers with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000, 34 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans, 34 percent purchased Medigap policies, and 32 percent were covered by Medicare alone.

⁴ 2006 marked the first year of the Medicare prescription drug benefit.

⁵ A very small percentage (one percent) of the Medicare beneficiaries studied in this report did not have access to a Medicare Advantage plan. However, these people were included in the active chooser statistics. Excluding them (as AHIP had done in calculating active chooser statistics in prior versions of this report, when the percentage of beneficiaries without access to a Medicare Advantage plan was larger) would not significantly change the results.

FIGURE 5.
Coverage Type of Low-Income (\$10,000 to \$20,000) Medicare Beneficiaries,
Active Choosers, by Race/Ethnicity (2006)



Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

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

Among African-American low-income active choosers, 41 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans, 14 percent purchased Medigap policies, and 45 percent were covered by Medicare alone. Fifty-seven (57) percent of Hispanic low-income active choosers were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans; 7 percent purchased Medigap policies; and 35 percent were covered by Medicare alone. Among White low-income active choosers, 31 percent were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans, 38 percent purchased Medigap policies, and 30 percent were covered by Medicare alone (see Figure 5).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The statistics in this report were calculated by Christelle Chen, Policy Analyst. The data cited in the report provide an update to AHIP's 2007 publication, *Low Income and Rural Beneficiaries with Medigap Coverage, 2004*, authored by Karen Heath, Policy Analyst and AHIP's 2005 publication, *Low Income and Rural Beneficiaries with Medigap Coverage, 2002*, authored by Teresa Chovan, Director, and Jeff Lemieux, Senior Vice President, of AHIP's Center for Policy and Research.

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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 2006 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 2006 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.

Technically, the definition of active choosers used in this report includes a small percentage of Medicare beneficiaries who did not have a Medicare Advantage plan available in 2006. However, for simplicity, we did not exclude those beneficiaries from the active choosers calculations; the calculations were not noticeably affected. Prior versions of this report, which were based on years when larger percentages of beneficiaries did not have a Medicare Advantage plan available, did exclude those people from the calculations regarding active choosers.

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 respective analyses.

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Table 1B.
Race/Ethnicity of All Medicare Beneficiaries, by Income (2006)

Income Range	Race / Ethnicity				
	<u>African-American</u>	<u>Asian-American</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>
Less than \$10,000	38%	36%	48%	14%	31%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	31%	38%	35%	26%	25%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	16%	15%	9%	21%	16%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	9%	5%	5%	18%	11%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	3%	2%	2%	12%	10%
More than \$50,000	2%	5%	1%	10%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

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

Table 1B shows the percentage of all Medicare beneficiaries, by race and income range. For example, 36 percent of all Asian-American Medicare beneficiaries had incomes of less than \$10,000 in 2006, and 26 percent of all White Medicare beneficiaries had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 in 2006.

Table 2B.
Medicare Beneficiaries, by Income and Race/Ethnicity (2006)

Income Range	Race / Ethnicity					Total
	<u>African-American</u>	<u>Asian-American</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Less than \$10,000	4%	1%	1%	11%	1%	17%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	3%	1%	1%	22%	1%	27%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	2%	**	**	18%	**	20%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	1%	**	**	15%	**	17%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	**	**	**	10%	**	11%
More than \$50,000	**	**	**	8%	**	9%
Total	10%	1%	2%	85%	2%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006 (CMS).

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

** Less than 1 percent

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2B shows the percentage of Medicare beneficiaries, by income and race/ethnicity in 2006. For example, 4 percent of Medicare beneficiaries in 2006 were African-American and had incomes less than \$10,000.

Table 3B.
Income Levels of All Medicare Beneficiaries, by Coverage Type (2006)

Coverage Type	Income Range					
	Less than <u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,000</u> to <u>\$20,000</u>	<u>\$20,000</u> to <u>\$30,000</u>	<u>\$30,000</u> to <u>\$40,000</u>	<u>\$40,000</u> to <u>\$50,000</u>	More than <u>\$50,000</u>
Medicare Advantage	17%	21%	19%	16%	13%	13%
Medicaid	45%	16%	2%	1%	**	**
Employer-Based	7%	19%	38%	46%	52%	53%
Medigap	9%	22%	23%	23%	23%	24%
Other Public	1%	2%	1%	**	**	**
Medicare Only	20%	20%	17%	14%	12%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006 (CMS).

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

** Less than 1 percent

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3B shows the income levels of Medicare beneficiaries by type of supplemental coverage. For example, 21 percent of Medicare beneficiaries with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 in 2006 had Medicare Advantage plans.

Table 4B.
Income Levels of Minority (Non-White) Medicare Beneficiaries,
by Coverage Type (2006)

Coverage Type	Income Range						
	<u>All Income Ranges</u>	<u>Less than \$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,000 to \$20,000</u>	<u>\$20,000 to \$30,000</u>	<u>\$30,000 to \$40,000</u>	<u>\$40,000 To \$50,000</u>	<u>More Than \$50,000</u>
Medicare Advantage	21%	18%	26%	23%	15%	19%	20%
Medicaid	29%	53%	27%	3%	2%	1%	0%
Employer-Based	19%	4%	12%	39%	51%	47%	60%
Medigap	7%	2%	8%	11%	9%	13%	13%
Other Public	2%	1%	4%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Medicare Only	22%	21%	24%	22%	21%	17%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

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

** Less than 1 percent

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4B shows the income levels of minority (non-White) Medicare beneficiaries by type of supplemental coverage. For example, 26 percent of minority (non-White) Medicare beneficiaries with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 in 2006 had Medicare Advantage plans.

Table 5B.
Race/Ethnicity of All Medicare Beneficiaries, by Coverage Type (2006)

Coverage Type	Race / Ethnicity				
	<u>African-American</u>	<u>Asian-American</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>
Medicare Advantage	20%	14%	32%	17%	18%
Medicaid	26%	52%	37%	9%	23%
Employer-Based	21%	14%	8%	34%	22%
Medigap	6%	7%	4%	23%	13%
Other Public	2%	0%	2%	1%	5%
Medicare Only	24%	13%	17%	16%	19%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries.

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 5B shows the race/ethnicity of all Medicare beneficiaries by supplemental coverage type. For example, 32 percent of Hispanic Medicare beneficiaries were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans in 2006.

Table 6B.
Coverage Types of Medicare Beneficiaries, by Income (2006)

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	17%	27%	20%	17%	11%	9%	100%
Medicare Advantage	16%	32%	22%	15%	8%	6%	100%
Medicaid	62%	34%	3%	1%	**	**	100%
Employer-Based	4%	16%	24%	24%	17%	15%	100%
Medigap	8%	28%	22%	19%	12%	10%	100%
Other Public	20%	51%	19%	4%	4%	2%	100%
Medicare Only	21%	33%	20%	14%	7%	5%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006 (CMS).

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

** Less than 1 percent

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 6B shows the percentage of Medicare beneficiaries, by income range, with each supplemental coverage type. For example, 32 percent of these Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans in 2006 had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000. Calculations are based on responses by Medicare beneficiaries in all areas; in prior versions of this report, this table was based on responses by Medicare beneficiaries in areas with at least one available Medicare Advantage plan.

Table 7B.
Coverage Types of Medicare Beneficiaries, by Race/Ethnicity (2006)

Coverage Type	Race / Ethnicity					
	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic	White	Other	Total
All Medicare Beneficiaries	10%	1%	2%	85%	2%	100%
Medicare Advantage	11%	1%	4%	82%	2%	100%
Medicaid	20%	6%	6%	64%	4%	100%
Employer-Based	6%	1%	1%	91%	1%	100%
Medigap	3%	1%	**	95%	1%	100%
Other Public	17%	0%	4%	69%	10%	100%
Medicare Only	14%	1%	2%	80%	2%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries.

** Less than 1 percent

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7B shows the percentage of Medicare beneficiaries, by race/ethnicity, with each supplemental coverage type. For example, 11 percent of Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans in 2006 were African-American. Calculations are based on responses by Medicare beneficiaries in all areas; in prior versions of this report, this table was based on responses by Medicare beneficiaries in areas with at least one available Medicare Advantage plan.

Table 8B.
Medicare Beneficiaries with Medicare Advantage Coverage,
by Race and Income (2006)

Income Range	Race / Ethnicity					
	<u>African-American</u>	<u>Asian-American</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Less than \$10,000	4%	**	1%	11%	1%	16%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	4%	1%	1%	25%	1%	32%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	2%	**	**	19%	**	22%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	1%	0%	**	14%	**	15%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	**	0%	**	7%	**	8%
More than \$50,000	**	**	**	6%	**	6%
Total	12%	1%	4%	82%	2%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care Files, 2006. (CMS)

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

** Less than 1 percent

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 8B shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans. For example, 25 percent of Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans in 2006 were White and had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Table 9B.
Medicare Beneficiaries with Medicaid Supplemental Coverage, by Race and Income (2006)

Income Range	Race / Ethnicity					
	<u>African-American</u>	<u>Asian-American</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Less than \$10,000	15%	3%	4%	38%	2%	62%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	5%	3%	2%	23%	1%	34%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	**	**	**	2%	**	3%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	**	0%	**	**	**	1%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	0%	0%	0%	**	**	**
More than \$50,000	0%	0%	0%	**	0%	**
Total	20%	6%	6%	64%	3%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

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

** Less than 1 percent

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 9B shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries with Medicaid supplemental coverage. For example, 38 percent of Medicare beneficiaries who had Medicaid supplemental coverage in 2006 were White and earned less than \$10,000.

Table 10B.
Medicare Beneficiaries with Employer-Based Supplemental Coverage,
by Race and Income (2006)

Income Range	Race / Ethnicity					
	<u>African-American</u>	<u>Asian-American</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Less than \$10,000	1%	**	**	3%	**	4%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	1%	**	**	14%	**	16%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	2%	**	**	22%	**	24%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	2%	**	**	22%	**	24%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	1%	**	**	16%	**	18%
More than \$50,000	1%	**	**	14%	**	15%
Total	7%	1%	1%	91%	1%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

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

** Less than 1 percent

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 10B shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries with employer-based supplemental coverage. For example, 1 percent of Medicare beneficiaries with employer-based supplemental coverage in 2006 were African-American and had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Table 11B.
Medicare Beneficiaries with Medigap Supplemental Coverage, by Race and
Income (2006)

Income Range	Race / Ethnicity					
	<u>African-American</u>	<u>Asian-American</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Less than \$10,000	1%	**	**	7%	**	8%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	1%	**	**	26%	**	28%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	1%	**	**	21%	**	22%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	**	**	**	18%	**	19%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	**	**	**	12%	**	12%
More than \$50,000	**	**	0%	10%	**	10%
Total	3%	1%	**	95%	1%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

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

** Less than 1 percent

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 11B shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries with Medigap supplemental coverage. For example, 26 percent of Medicare beneficiaries with Medigap supplemental coverage in 2006 were White and had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Table 12B.
Medicare Beneficiaries with Other Public Supplemental Coverage,
by Race and Income (2006)

Income Range	Race / Ethnicity					
	<u>African-American</u>	<u>Asian-American</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Less than \$10,000	4%	0%	1%	13%	3%	20%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	12%	0%	3%	35%	2%	51%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	1%	0%	1%	16%	2%	19%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	4%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	4%
More than \$50,000	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Total	16%	0%	4%	70%	10%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

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

** Less than 1 percent

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 12B shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries with other public supplemental coverage (e.g. TRICARE, veterans' benefits). For example, 12 percent of Medicare beneficiaries with other public supplemental coverage in 2006 were African-American and had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Table 13B.
Medicare Beneficiaries with Medicare Only, by Race and Income (2006)

Income Range	Race / Ethnicity					
	<u>African-American</u>	<u>Asian-American</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Less than \$10,000	6%	**	1%	14%	1%	21%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	5%	**	1%	26%	1%	33%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	2%	**	**	17%	**	20%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	1%	**	**	12%	**	14%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	1%	0%	**	7%	**	8%
More than \$50,000	0%	**	**	5%	**	5%
Total	14%	1%	2%	80%	2%	100%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

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

** Less than 1 percent

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 13B shows the income and race/ethnicity categories of Medicare beneficiaries with Medicare only. For example, 6 percent of Medicare beneficiaries without supplemental coverage in 2006 were African-American and earned less than \$10,000.

Table 14B. United States -- Active Choosers (2006)

	Medicare Only	Medicare Advantage	Medigap
<u>All</u>	31%	32%	37%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
African-American	48%	40%	12%
Asian-American	39%	41%	21%
Hispanic	32%	61%	7%
White	29%	30%	41%
Other	38%	36%	25%
<u>Education</u>			
Less Than High School	36%	35%	29%
High School	29%	31%	40%
Some College / College Degree	28%	31%	41%
<u>Income Range</u>			
Less than \$10,000	44%	36%	20%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	32%	34%	34%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	28%	33%	39%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	26%	31%	43%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	24%	27%	49%
More than \$50,000	20%	28%	52%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries.

Calculations for education are based on beneficiaries who reported highest grade completed and calculations for income are based on beneficiaries reporting income. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

“Active choosers” are Medicare beneficiaries who do not have employer-based coverage and not enrolled in Medicaid.

Table 14B shows the coverage choices made by “active choosers” by race/ethnicity, education, and income range. For example, 32 percent of all active choosers were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans in 2006, and 61 percent of Hispanic active choosers were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans.

Table 15B. United States -- Active Choosers with Incomes Between \$10,000 and \$20,000 (2006)

	Medicare Only	Medicare Advantage	Medigap
<u>All</u>	32%	34%	34%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
African-American	45%	41%	14%
Asian-American	26%	49%	25%
Hispanic	35%	57%	7%
White	30%	31%	38%
Other	36%	46%	18%
<u>Education</u>			
Less Than High School	32%	36%	32%
High School	31%	30%	39%
Some College / College Degree	33%	34%	33%

Source: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey Access to Care files, 2006. (CMS)

Note: Calculations based on non-institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries.

Calculations for education are based on beneficiaries who reported highest grade completed. The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

“Active choosers” are Medicare beneficiaries who do not have employer-based coverage and are not enrolled in Medicaid.

Table 15B shows the coverage choices made by “active choosers” with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000, by race/ethnicity and education. For example, 34 percent of all active choosers with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans in 2006, and 57 percent of Hispanic active choosers with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 were enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans in 2006.



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