

Table 12.11
Access to Medicare+Choice (M+C)/Medicare Advantage (MA) Coordinated Care Plans (CCP),
Private Fee-for-Service (PFFS) Plans, or Preferred Provider Organization (PPO)
Demonstration Projects, Rural Areas, by Type of Coverage: Calendar Years 1999-2007

Year	Any M+C/MA CCP, PFFS Plan, or PPO Demo Plan	Any M+C/MA CCP Plan	Percent	
			Any Zero Premium Plan	Any Plan with Drug Coverage
1999	---	23	14	19
2000	62	21	9	16
2001 ¹	60	14	4	8
2002	59	13	2	9
2003	59	13	2	8
2004 ²	62	15	13	26
2005 ²	97	40	54	94
2006 ³	98	41	55	94
2007 ³	100	48	90	100

¹Includes 53 counties, with 99,000 beneficiaries, where PFFS became available in December 2001.

²The 2004 and 2005 data reflect the reclassification of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) status of a number of counties. There was a net reduction in the number of Medicare beneficiaries residing in non-MSA (rural) counties of about one million. About 1.5 million beneficiaries were in the counties changing from non-MSA to MSA status, and about half a million beneficiaries were in counties that changed from MSA status to non-MSA status (generally because of being assigned to the new category of micropolitan areas).

³The 2006 and 2007 data used the same definition of rural that CMS had used in a number of other published studies. It was felt that for purposes of consistency this definition should be used: Metropolitan areas were considered urban while micropolitan areas and areas that were neither metropolitan nor micropolitan were considered rural. In 2006 and 2007 the Zero-premium and Drug-Coverage column data included all plan types except Prescription Drug Coverage plans, Employer Direct plans, and Regional PPO. The 2007 data from columns three and four excluded Part B only, ESRD I, ESRD II and SHMO Demos, since these plans provided access to a very limited population. Zero premium refers to both zero Part C premium and a zero Part D premium for MA-PD plans, or, zero Part C premium for MA-only plans.

NOTES: The 2005 data are as of October 2005. The 2006 and 2007 data are as of December of that year. In all years, only plans available to all Medicare beneficiaries in a county are included. That is, plans such as those available only to members of an employer group, or Special Needs Plans (SNP) available as of 2005, are excluded. In 2006, the first two columns used Local CCP and PFFS Organization types. Employer only plans were excluded but SNP were included since they frequently were either targeted to local enrollees and/or allowed disproportionate shares of non-targeted enrollees. ESRD is End Stage Renal Disease. SHMO is Social Health Maintenance Organization.

SOURCES: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of Research, Development, and Information: Analysis of plan data from the Health Plan Management System (HPMS); MedPAC Annual Reports 1999 and 2000.