

Prime Enrollees Consumer Watch

US MHS ♦ Quarter 2 FY 2012

DEFENSE HEALTH COST ASSESSMENT & PROGRAM EVALUATION

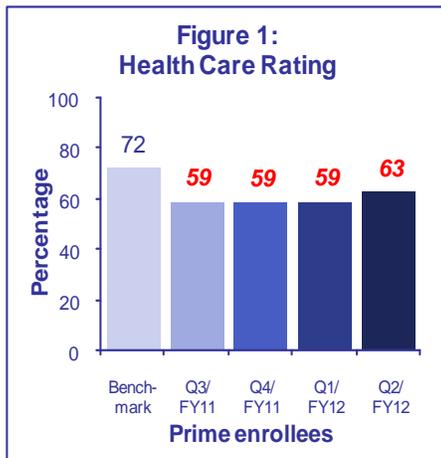
US MHS: Sample size-50,872 Response rate-19.9%

Source: Health Care Survey of DoD Beneficiaries

Inside Consumer Watch

TRICARE Consumer Watch shows what TRICARE Prime enrollees in US MHS say about their healthcare in the Health Care Survey of DoD Beneficiaries (HCSDB). Every quarter, a representative sample of TRICARE beneficiaries are asked about their care in the last 12 months and the results are adjusted for age and health status and reported in this publication.

The HCSDB includes questions from the Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS), a survey designed to help consumers choose among health plans. Scores are compared with averages taken from the 2011 National CAHPS Benchmarking Database (NCBD) of CAHPS surveys given to beneficiaries by civilian health plans.

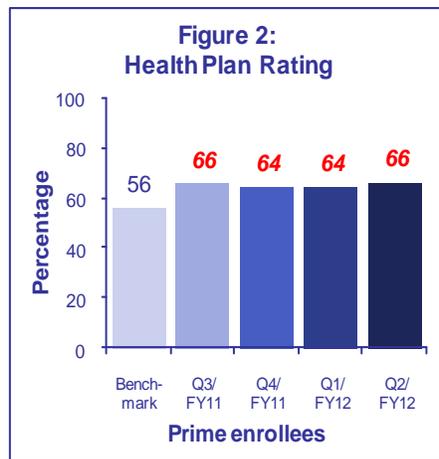


Health Care

Prime enrollees were asked to rate their healthcare from 0 to 10, where 0 is worst and 10 is best.

Numbers in red italics are significantly different from the benchmark ($p < .05$).

Figure 1 shows the percentage who rated their healthcare 8 or above in the survey fielded in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012, describing the period January 2011 to December 2011, and each of the 3 previous quarters. Health care ratings depend on things like access to care, and how patients get along with the doctors, nurses, and other care providers who treat them.



Health Plan

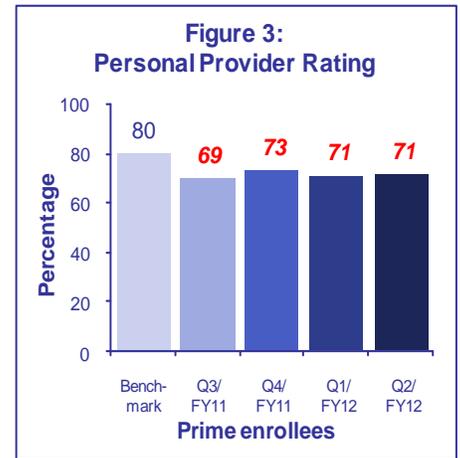
Prime enrollees were asked to rate their health plan from 0 to 10, where 0 is worst and 10 is best. Figure 2 shows the percentage who rated their plan 8 or above for each reporting period.

Health plan ratings depend on access to care and how the plan handles things like claims, referrals and customer complaints.

Personal Provider

Prime enrollees who have a personal provider were asked to rate their personal provider from 0 to 10, where 0 is worst and 10 is best.

Figure 3 shows the percentage who rated their doctor 8 or above for each reporting period. Personal doctor

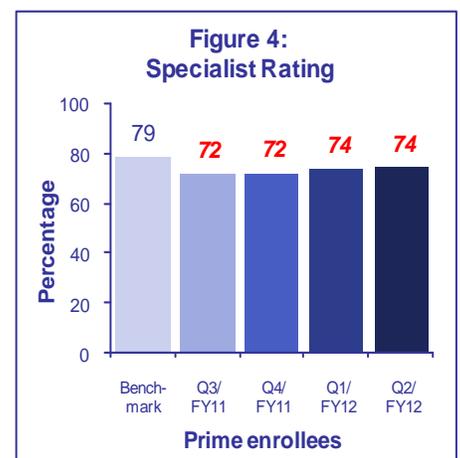


ratings depend on how the patient gets along with the one doctor responsible for their basic care.

Specialist

Enrollees who have consulted specialist physicians were asked to rate from 0 to 10 the specialist they had seen most in the previous 12 months.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of enrollees who rated their specialist 8 or above for each reporting period. Specialist ratings depend on beneficiaries' access to doctors with the special skills they need.



Health Care Topics

Health Care Topics scores average together results for related questions. Each score is the percentage who “usually” or “always” got treatment they wanted or had “no problem” getting a desired service.

Figure 5 (Access Composites) includes the composites “Getting needed care” and “Getting care quickly.” Scores in “Getting needed care” are based on getting referral to a specialist and getting needed treatments. “Getting care quickly” scores concern how long patients wait for an appointment or urgent care.

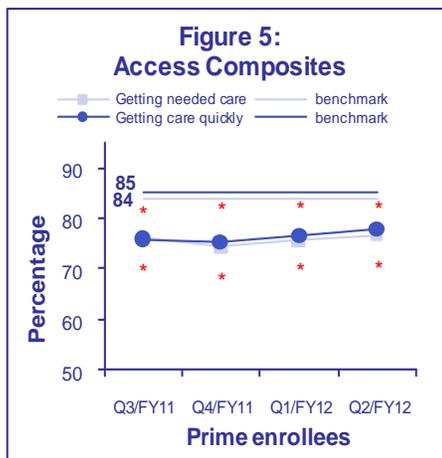
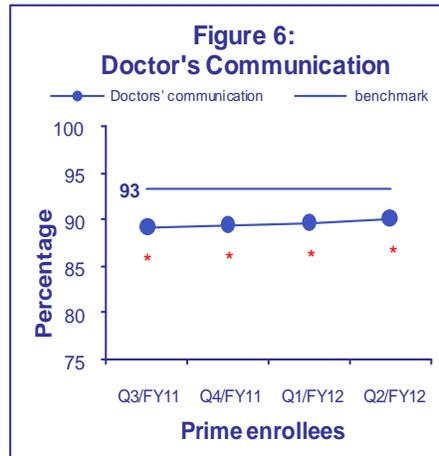


Figure 6 (Doctor’s Communication) includes the composite for “How well doctors communicate.” Scores in “How well doctors communicate” are based on whether the personal doctor spends enough time with patients, treats them respectfully and answers their questions.

Figure 7 (Claims/Service Composites) includes composite scores for “Customer service” and “Claims processing.” Scores in the “Customer service” composite concern patients’ ability to get courteous service and information about their health plan.

* Significantly different from the benchmark (p < .05).

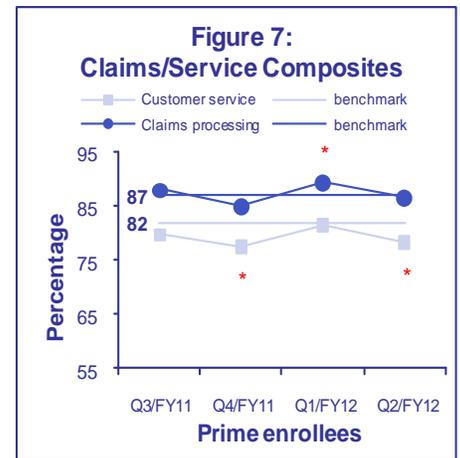
“Claims processing” scores are based on both the timeliness and correctness of plan’s claims handling.



Preventive Care

The preventive care table compares Prime enrollees’ rates for diagnostic screening tests and smoking cessation with goals from Healthy People 2020, a government initiative to improve Americans’ health by preventing illness.

The mammography rate shown is the proportion of women 40 or above with a mammogram in the past two years. Pap smear is the proportion of adult women screened for cervical cancer in the past three years.



Hypertension is the proportion of adults whose blood pressure was checked in the past two years and who know whether their pressure is too high. Prenatal care is the proportion of women pregnant now or in the past 12 months who received prenatal care in their first trimester. Percent not obese is the proportion with a body mass index below 30. The non-smoking rate is the proportion of adults who currently do not smoke. Counseled to quit is the number of smokers or tobacco users whose doctor told them to quit, over the number of smokers and tobacco users with an office visit in the past 12 months.

| Preventive Care | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Type of Care | Qtr 3 FY 2011 | Qtr 4 FY 2011 | Qtr 1 FY 2012 | Qtr 2 FY 2012 | Healthy People 2020 Goal |
| Mammography (women ≥ 40) | 87 | 86 | 88 | 87 | 81 |
| Pap Smear (women ≥ 18) | 89 | 89 | 90 | 88 | 93 |
| Hypertension Screen (adults) | 88 | 90 | 92 | 90 | 95 |
| Prenatal Care (in 1st trimester) | 84 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 78 |
| Percent Not Obese (adults) | 79 | 78 | 81 | 78 | 69 |
| Non-Smokers (adults) | 85 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 88 |
| Counseled to Quit (adults) | 75 | 78 | 82 | 79 | - |

Numbers in red italics are significantly different from the Healthy People 2020 goal (p < .05).