

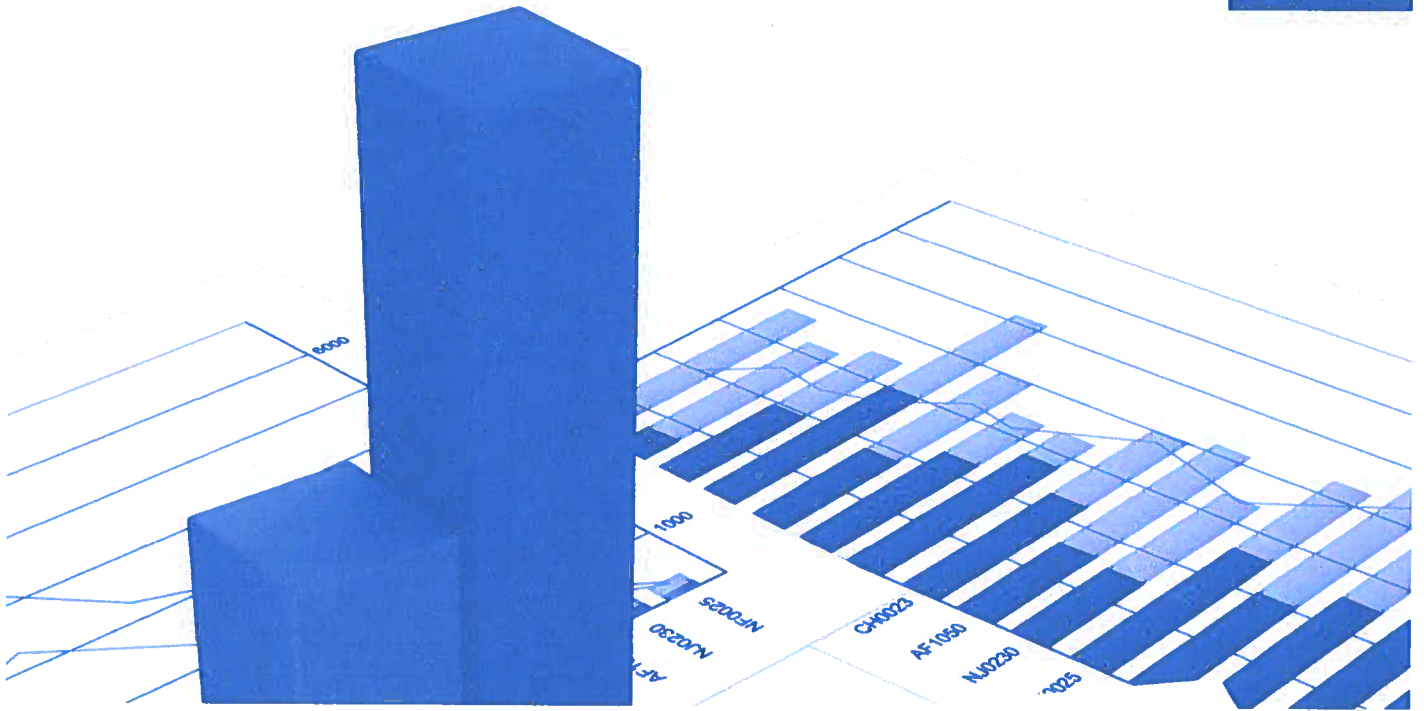
Additional characteristics of dual-eligible beneficiaries, CY 2020

Characteristic	Dual-eligible beneficiaries					Non-dual Medicare beneficiaries
	All	Under age 65	Ages 65 and older	Full benefit	Partial benefit	
Limitations in ADLs						
None	54%	46%	58%	48%	68%	82%
1–2 ADL limitations	23	28	19	23	22	12
3–6 ADL limitations	24	25	23	29	11	6
Self-reported health status						
Excellent or very good	21%	17%	24%	19%	26%	52%
Good or fair	59	62	58	60	57	40
Poor	13	18	9	13	12	4
Unknown	7	3	9	8	5	4
Living arrangement						
Institution	12%	7%	15%	17%	1%	3%
Alone	35	32	37	31	44	27
Spouse	15	10	18	12	21	54
Children, nonrelatives, others	38	51	30	40	34	16
Education						
No high school diploma	34%	25%	39%	36%	29%	8%
High school diploma only	31	39	27	30	35	24
Some college	30	34	28	27	36	67
Other	5	3	7	7	1	1

Note: CY (calendar year), ADL (activity of daily living). Exhibit includes all dual-eligible and non-dual Medicare beneficiaries (fee-for-service, managed care, and end-stage renal disease) who were linked to the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS). Non-dual disabled Medicaid beneficiaries are not included because data are not available for these beneficiaries through the MCBS. The figures for living arrangement exclude beneficiaries with unknown living arrangements. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: 2020 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey.

- Nearly half (46 percent) of individuals dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid benefits in CY 2020 had at least one ADL limitation.
- Dual-eligible beneficiaries were more likely than non-dual Medicare beneficiaries to report being in poor health (13 percent vs. 4 percent). They were also more likely to live in an institution (12 percent vs. 3 percent).
- Dual-eligible beneficiaries ages 65 and older were more likely than younger dual-eligible beneficiaries to live in an institution (15 percent vs. 7 percent). However, older dual-eligible beneficiaries were more likely to report having no ADL limitations (58 percent vs. 46 percent) and less likely to report being in poor health (9 percent vs. 18 percent).
- Dual-eligible beneficiaries with partial benefits were more likely than those with full benefits to report having no ADL limitations (68 percent vs. 48 percent). Partial-benefit dual-eligible beneficiaries were also less likely to live in an institution (1 percent vs. 17 percent).
- About a third of all dually eligible individuals (34 percent) did not graduate from high school, compared with 8 percent of non-dual Medicare beneficiaries.



DATA BOOK

BENEFICIARIES DUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

A data book jointly produced by the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission and the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission

