

About Dually Eligible Individuals

During 2022, nearly 13 million individuals were concurrently enrolled in both Medicare and Medicaid. These individuals navigate two separate programs: Medicare for the coverage of most preventive, primary, and acute health care services and drugs, and Medicaid for coverage of long-term services and supports, certain behavioral health services, and for help with Medicare premiums and cost-sharing.

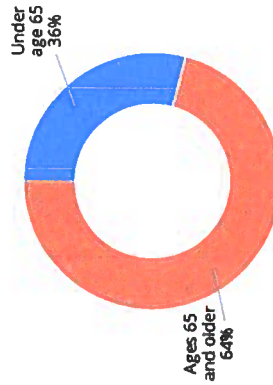
Dually eligible individuals may either be enrolled first in Medicare by virtue of age or disability and then qualify for Medicaid on the basis of income and other eligibility factors, or vice versa.

They may also be *full-benefit* dually eligible individuals, who qualify for the full range of Medicaid services, or *partial-benefit* dually eligible individuals, who receive assistance only with Medicare premiums and, in most cases, assistance with Medicare

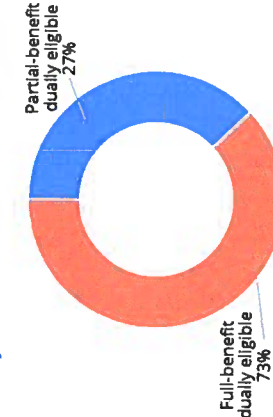
cost-sharing. Full-benefit dually eligible individuals often separately qualify for assistance with Medicare premiums and cost-sharing through the Medicare Savings Programs (MSP).

Overall, dually eligible individuals have a higher prevalence of many health conditions than their Medicare-only and Medicaid-only peers. They often have unmet social needs—such as food insecurity and lack of transportation access—that can lead to poor health outcomes. Relative to Medicare-only beneficiaries, dually eligible individuals are more likely to report being in poor healthⁱⁱ and experienced worse outcomes from COVID-19, such as higher hospitalization rates.^{iv} Dually eligible individuals are more likely to be from racial and ethnic minority groups. Racial and ethnic minorities are more likely to have worse health outcomes, limited access to care, and lower quality of care than non-minorities.^v

Most dually eligible individuals qualify for the full range of Medicaid services, but 27% qualify only for assistance with Medicare costs

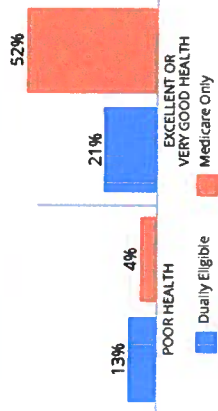


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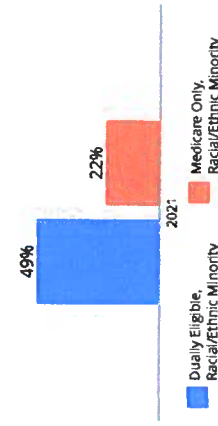
Source: CMS Analysis of 2021 data

Dually eligible individuals are more likely to report 'poor' health, less likely to report 'excellent' or 'very good' health



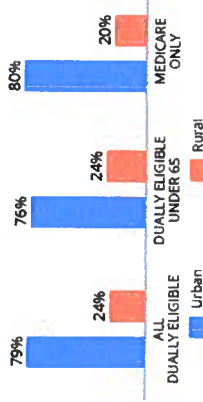
Source: MedPAC/MACFAC Analysis of 2020 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS)

About half of dually eligible individuals are from racial and ethnic minority groups



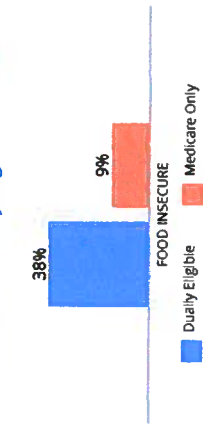
Source: CMS Analysis

Dually eligible individuals live in rural areas at the same rate as individuals eligible only for Medicare, but a slightly higher proportion of dually eligible individuals under 65 live in rural areas



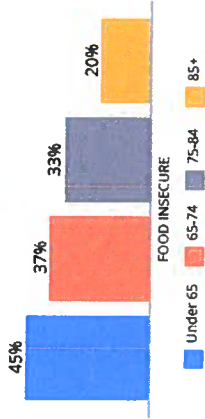
Source: MedPAC/MACFAC Analysis of 2020 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey

Dually eligible individuals experience food insecurity' at more than four times the rate of individuals only eligible for Medicare



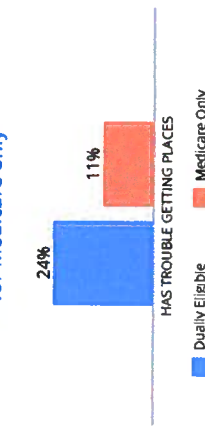
Source: 2020 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey

Dually eligible individuals under age 65 experience higher rates of food insecurity than older dually eligible individuals



Source: 2020 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey

Dually eligible individuals experience difficulty accessing transportation at higher rates than individuals eligible for Medicare only



Source: 2020 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey



FY 2022

MEDICARE-MEDICAID COORDINATION OFFICE REPORT TO CONGRESS

