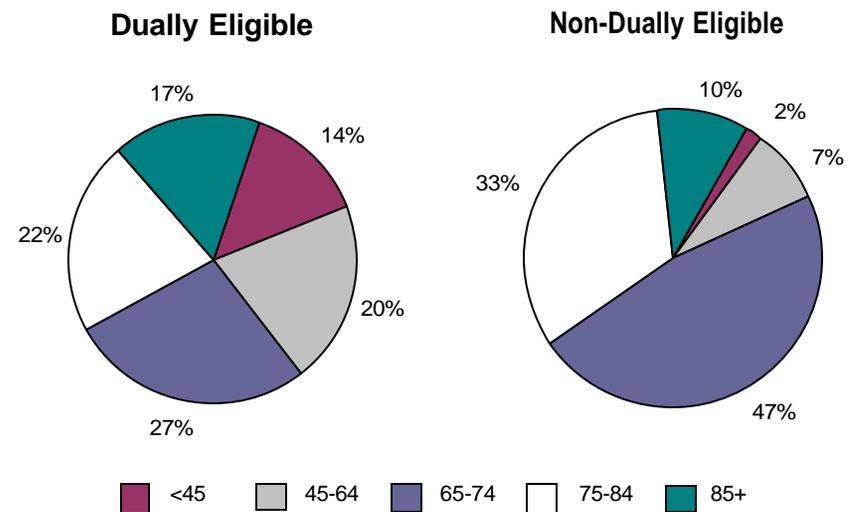


Section 8

Medicare Dually Eligible Population

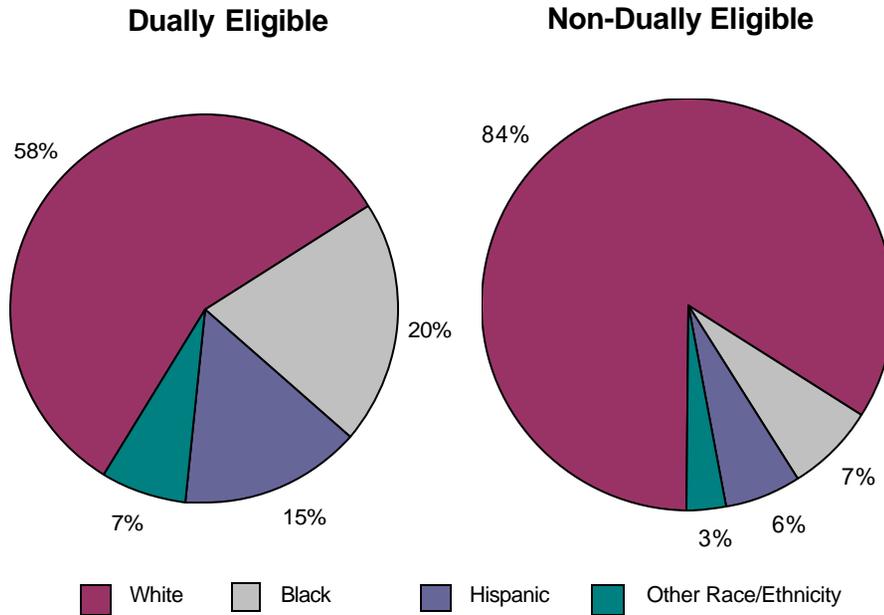
- There were over 6.2 million Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in Medicaid in 1999. (Medicaid is the program designed to provide low-income persons with health care.) The dually eligible made up 15 percent of the Medicare population.
- This population was more likely to be a minority female, in poorer health or disabled, and to be less educated than the average Medicare beneficiary. All of these characteristics tended to be correlated with lower incomes.
- The dually eligible beneficiary was also less likely to be married and more likely to live in a long-term health care facility.
- The dually eligible population was 64 percent female and 36 percent male, while the non-dually eligible population was more evenly split at 55 percent female and 45 percent male.

Dually and Non-Dually Eligible Beneficiaries, By Age



- Thirty-five percent of the dually eligible were under age 65 and qualified for Medicare benefits due to a disability. The disabled population made up only nine percent of non-dually eligible beneficiaries.
- The dually eligible population were also disproportionately aged -- 17 percent of the dually eligible were aged 85 or older versus ten percent of the non-dually eligible population. Both of these populations were in poorer health than other beneficiaries.

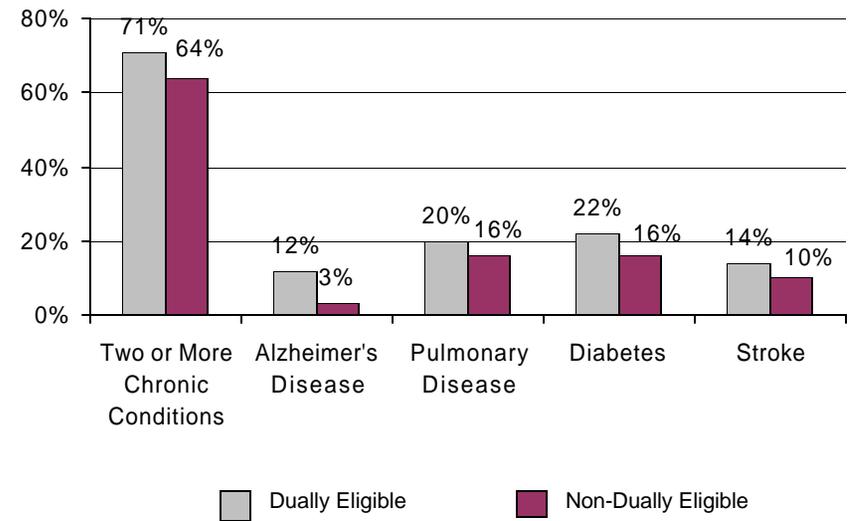
Dually Eligible and Non-Dually Eligible, By Race and Ethnicity



- Minorities, which comprised only 16 percent of the non-dually eligible population, made up 42 percent of the dually eligible population. Twenty percent of the dually eligible beneficiaries were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, and 58 percent were white.

Dually Eligible and Non-Dually Eligible, By Diseases/Conditions

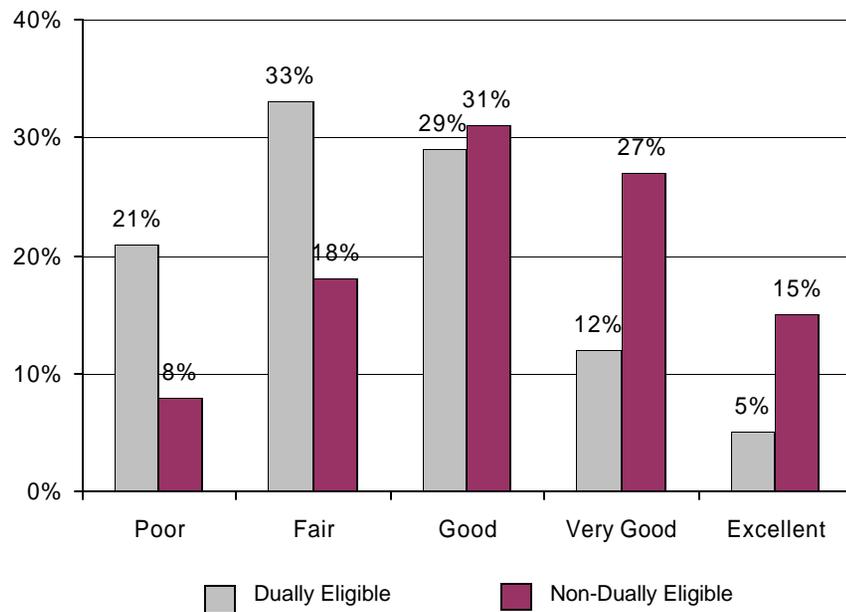
Dually Eligible and Non-Dually Eligible, By Disease/Conditions



- The dually eligible population was more likely to have two or more chronic conditions or diseases such as diabetes or Alzheimer's disease. The dually eligible population was also more likely to have a mental disorder.

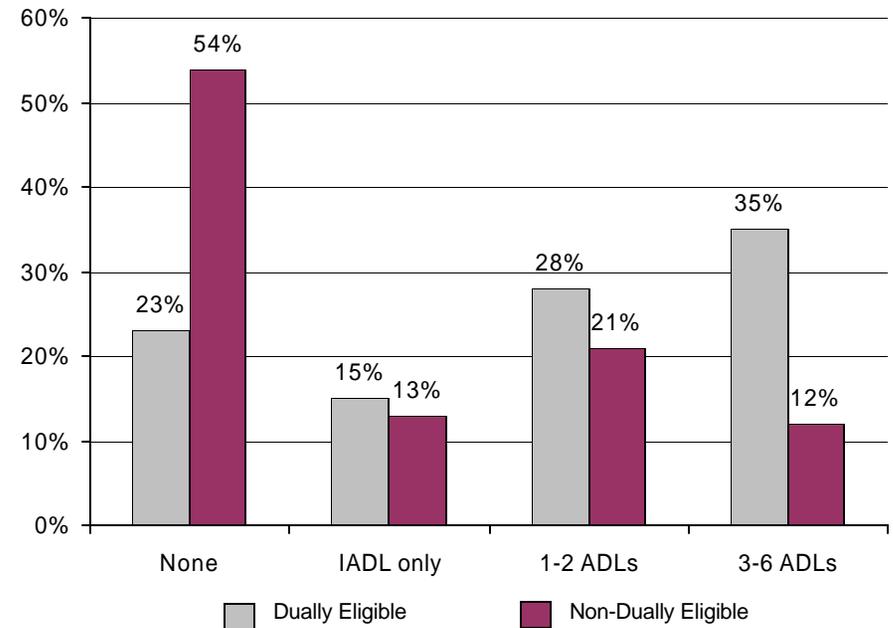
Dually Eligible and Non-Dually Eligible, By Health Status

Dually Eligible and Non-Dually Eligible, By Health Status



Dually Eligible and Non-Dually Eligible, By Functional Limitations

Dually Eligible and Non-Dually Eligible, By Functional Limitations



- The dually eligible population was in poorer health than the non-dually eligible. Over half of the dually eligible population reported that they were in poor or fair health.
- Only 17 percent of the dually eligible population reported their health as excellent or very good, while 43 percent of the non-dually eligible population reported their health as excellent or very good.

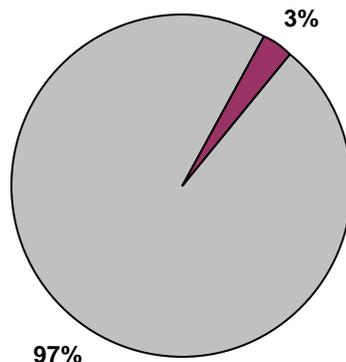
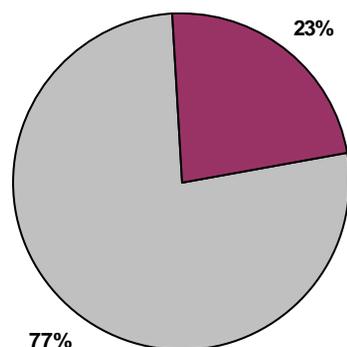
- In addition to being in poorer health, the dually eligible population was much more likely to have functional limitations. More than three-quarters of the dually eligible population had some type of functional limitation, and more than 60 percent of dually eligible beneficiaries could not perform one or more of the activities of daily living.

Dually Eligible and Non-Dually Eligible, By Residential Status

Dually Eligible and Non-Dually Eligible, By Years of Schooling

Dually Eligible

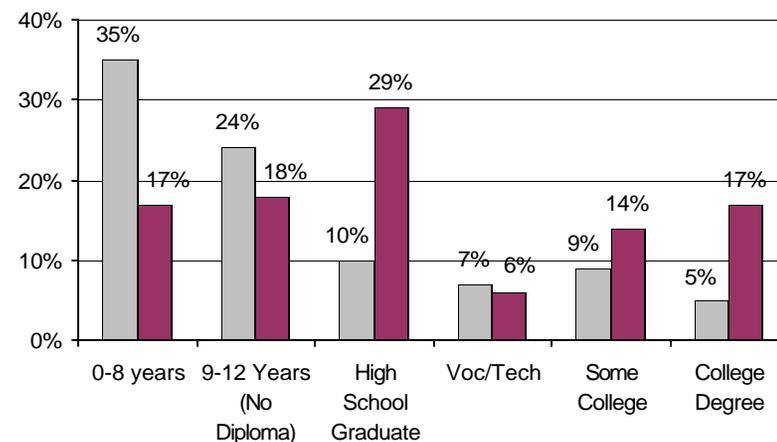
Non-Dually Eligible



Community

Long-Term Care Facility

Dually Eligible and Non-Dually Eligible, By Years of Schooling



Dually Eligible

Non-Dually Eligible

- Nearly one-quarter of dually eligible beneficiaries lived in long-term health care facilities versus only three percent of non-dually eligible beneficiaries. The dually eligible population was more than twice as likely to live with children or others, and 38 percent less likely to live with a spouse.

- More than half of the dually eligible population did not graduate from high school and only 9 percent had some college education. By contrast, 66 percent of the non-dually eligible population graduated from high school.