
Medicare- Medicaid Enrollee State Profile

Texas - 2008

Centers for Medicare &
Medicaid Services

Table of Contents

I. Introduction	1
II. Results	2
A. Population Overview	2
B. Demographic Characteristics	3
C. Physical, Mental Health and Disability Related Conditions among Fee-for-Service Enrollees	5
<i>Conditions Prevalence</i>	5
D. Utilization of Services among Fee-For-Service Enrollees	9
E. Medicare and Medicaid Expenditures among Fee-for-Service Enrollees	11
1. <i>Medicare Expenditures</i>	13
2. <i>Medicaid Expenditures</i>	14
III. Acronym List.....	15
Appendix A: Representativeness of Study Population, CY 2008	16
Appendix B: Methodology.....	17
Appendix C: Claim Types Included in Medicare Services.....	23
Appendix D: Claim Types Included in Medicaid Services	24
Appendix E: Medicare Fee-for-Service Enrollee Count by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type Examined in the Medicare Expenditure Analysis, Texas, CY 2008.....	25
Appendix F: Medicaid Fee-for-Service Enrollee Count by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type Examined in the Medicaid Expenditure Analysis, Texas, CY 2008	26

I. Introduction

This report focuses on the State of Texas and is based on Medicare-Medicaid enrollee data from 2008.

In 2008, more than 60 million people in the U.S. were covered by Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).¹ Medicaid is a state-administered program with shared funding and oversight from the federal government (Title XIX of Social Security Act). Each state must provide the minimum federally mandated services and coverage for federally mandated eligibility groups; however, states may also cover a wide range of optional benefits across different benefit designs and optional eligibility groups that vary from state to state. Depending on each state, these may include coverage for long term services and supports (LTSS), behavioral health, dental services and/or vision services. Many groups of people are covered by Medicaid, depending on the state's requirements (e.g., age; whether pregnant, disabled, blind, or age 65+; income level and resources; U.S. citizenship or lawful immigration status).

Medicare is the primary health insurance program for individuals age 65 and older, people under age 65 with disabilities, and persons of all ages with end-stage renal disease (ESRD).² Medicare is comprised of Parts A, B, C, and D types of coverage. Nearly all individuals enrolled in Medicare have Part A coverage, which includes inpatient hospital care, skilled nursing facility stays, home health services, and hospice care. The majority of Medicare enrollees also have Part B fee-for-service (FFS) coverage of physician services, hospital outpatient care, durable medical equipment (DME) and some home health care. Alternatively, those Medicare enrollees who are not enrolled in fee-for-service Parts A and B are typically enrolled in a Medicare Part C managed care plan, called "Medicare Advantage." Lastly, as of 2006, the Medicare Part D program made available federally-sponsored prescription drug coverage to Medicare enrollees, including Medicare-Medicaid enrollees who have transitioned under this program.

At the national level, approximately 9 million individuals qualified for both programs at the same time. These Medicare-Medicaid enrollees (dual eligibles) are the core of the overall study. This report provides basic counts and demographic information on the nearly 602,000 Medicare-Medicaid enrollees in the State of Texas. In addition, for a smaller FFS sample of Medicare-Medicaid enrollees in Texas, this report also provides information on physical, mental, and disability-related health condition prevalence rates as well as Medicare and Medicaid services utilization and associated expenditures. The Medicare-Medicaid enrollees include three main segments: Full Benefit (Qualified Medicare Beneficiary-Plus (QMB-Plus), Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries Plus (SLMB-Plus) and Other Full Benefit), QMB-only and Partial Benefit (Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries (SLMB-only), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (QDWT), and Qualifying Individuals (QI)). The study adds a new focus on those under 65 versus 65 and over, to illuminate areas in which their experiences differ, and compares them, respectively, to persons enrolled in Medicare but not Medicaid (i.e., "Medicare-only"), as well as those enrolled in Medicaid, qualifying due to disability, but not Medicare (i.e., "Medicaid-only").

¹ <http://www.cwdata.org/web/guest/medicare-tables-reports>

² Ibid.

II. Results

A. Population Overview

Table 1 shows the number of Medicare-Medicaid enrollees and the proportion by type of Medicare-Medicaid eligibility, in 2008. Full Benefit enrollees represent the largest segment in Texas (64%), although they account for a smaller proportion than at the national level (77%). QMB-only and Partial Benefit enrollees make up larger proportions of total Medicare-Medicaid enrollees in Texas (20% and 17%, respectively) than at the national level (11% and 12%, respectively).

Table 1: Overview of Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type in Texas as Compared to the Nation as a Whole: Number and Relative Distribution of Medicare-Medicaid Enrollees, CY 2008

	State of Texas		National	
	Number of Enrollees (In State)	Relative Distribution of Medicare-Medicaid enrollee types	Number of Enrollees (National)	Relative Distribution of Medicare-Medicaid enrollee types
Full Benefit Medicare-Medicaid Enrollee	383,072	63.7%	6,984,789	76.8%
QMB-only Medicare-Medicaid Enrollee	117,951	19.6%	984,558	10.8%
Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid Enrollee	100,845	16.7%	1,126,647	12.4%
TOTAL Medicare-Medicaid Dual Enrollees	601,868	100%	9,095,994	100%

Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data

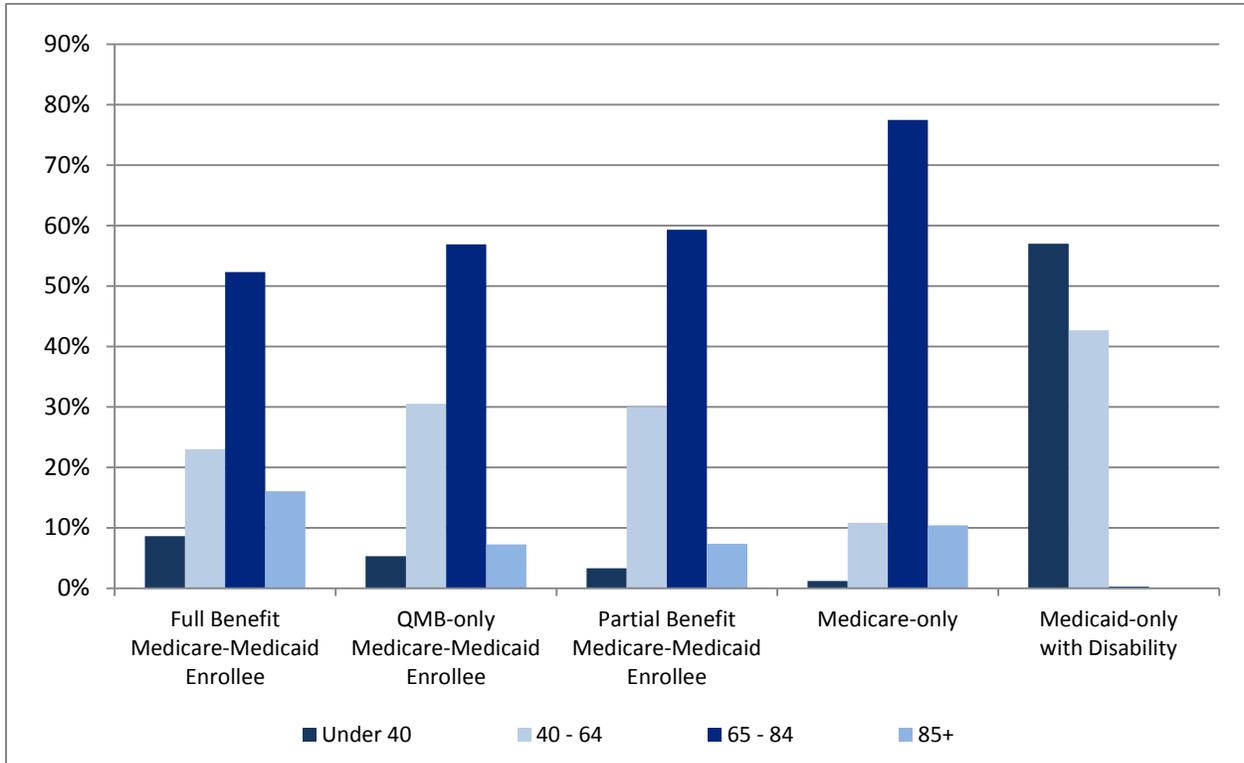
Note: While “QMB-only” Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered “Partial Benefit,” in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from “Partial Benefit,” with the latter referring only to all *other* types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., “SLMB-only”), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., “QDWI”), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., “QI”).

The focus of the analysis is within the different segments of the Medicare-Medicaid enrollee population. As mentioned, the study also provides, when appropriate, comparisons of Medicare-Medicaid enrollees to Medicaid-only enrollees with disability and Medicare-only enrollees.

B. Demographic Characteristics

Age and race characteristics were examined within the study cohorts. An analysis of age patterns shows that Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are predominantly in the 40-64 and 65-84 age groups (75% to 89% of the cohorts' populations), and no cohort has more than 9% of its population in the under 40 segment. As expected, the majority of Medicare-only enrollees are 65 and over, while Medicaid-only enrollees with disability are nearly all under 65 (over 99%). **Figure 1** shows the age distribution by the study groups.

Figure 1: Age Distribution by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type in Texas, CY 2008

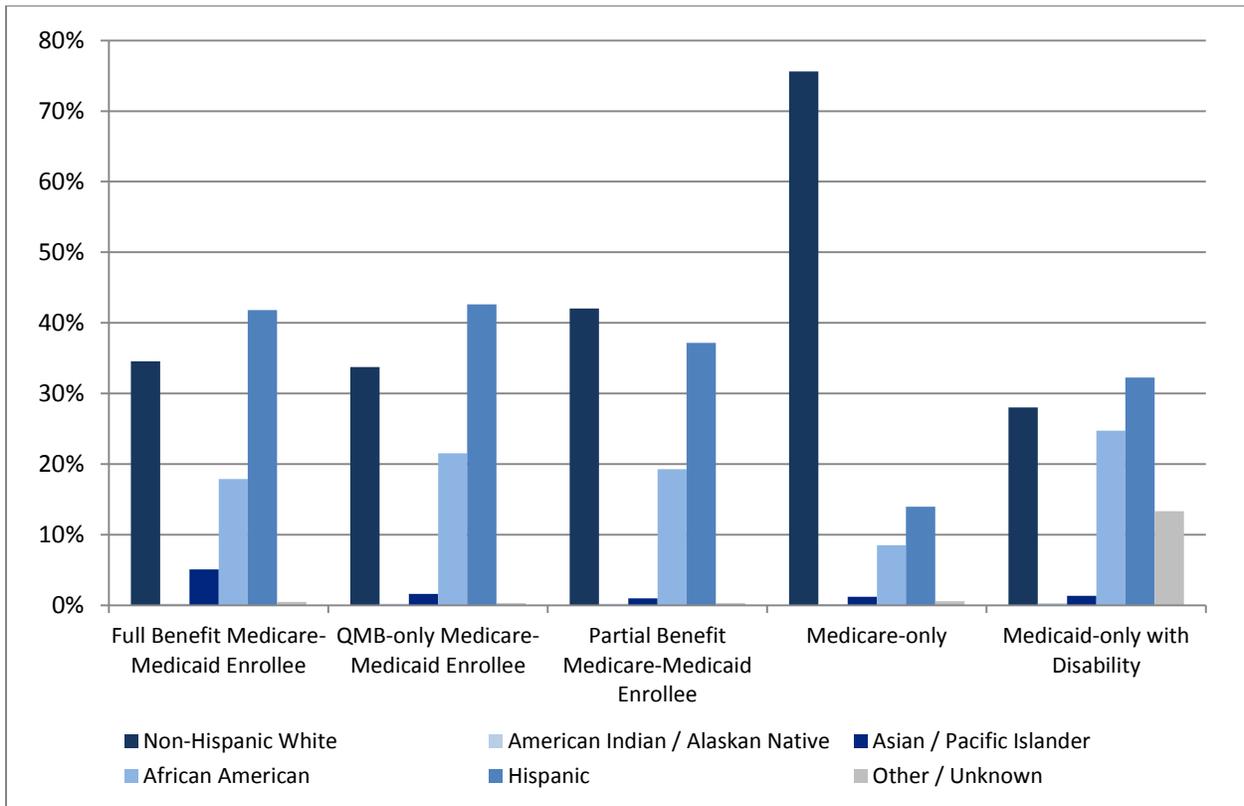


Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data

Note: While "QMB-only" Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered "Partial Benefit," in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from "Partial Benefit," with the latter referring only to all *other* types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., "SLMB-only"), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., "QDWI"), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., "QI").

An analysis of ethnicity and race shows that, among Medicare-Medicaid enrollees, Hispanic beneficiaries comprise the largest group of Full Benefit and QMB-only enrollees, followed by White beneficiaries (Figure 2). Conversely, White beneficiaries comprise the largest group of Partial Benefit enrollees, followed by Hispanic beneficiaries. While the difference between these two groups is under nine points for all Medicare-Medicaid enrollee cohorts, White beneficiaries comprise the vast majority of Medicare-only enrollees (76%). African American beneficiaries comprise the third-highest population in all cohorts. Medicaid-only enrollees with disability have the most evenly distributed population among Hispanic (32%), White (28%), and African American beneficiaries (25%).

Figure 2: Ethnicity/Race Distribution by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type in Texas, CY 2008



Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data

Note: While “QMB-only” Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered “Partial Benefit,” in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from “Partial Benefit,” with the latter referring only to all other types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., “SLMB-only”), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., “QDWI”), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., “QI”).

C. Physical, Mental Health and Disability Related Conditions among Fee-for-Service Enrollees

This section analyzes enrollees in each cohort along a number of selected chronic conditions.

For analyses in all subsequent sections, in order to ensure complete claims data, the study only includes individuals enrolled in Medicare FFS and/or Medicaid FFS during the entire calendar year. See **Appendix A** for an analysis of representativeness of the study population.

Conditions Prevalence:

This section presents the prevalence of certain conditions for FFS enrollees across each Medicare-Medicaid enrollee eligibility/age subgroup.

To determine the health status of the study population, we utilized the Chronic Conditions Data Warehouse (CCW) which includes a series of algorithms that generate indicators for select physical, mental and disability related conditions. **Appendix B** details the wider set of conditions that were examined individually to determine prevalence in the study population as well as a smaller subset that were utilized in analysis of condition counts.

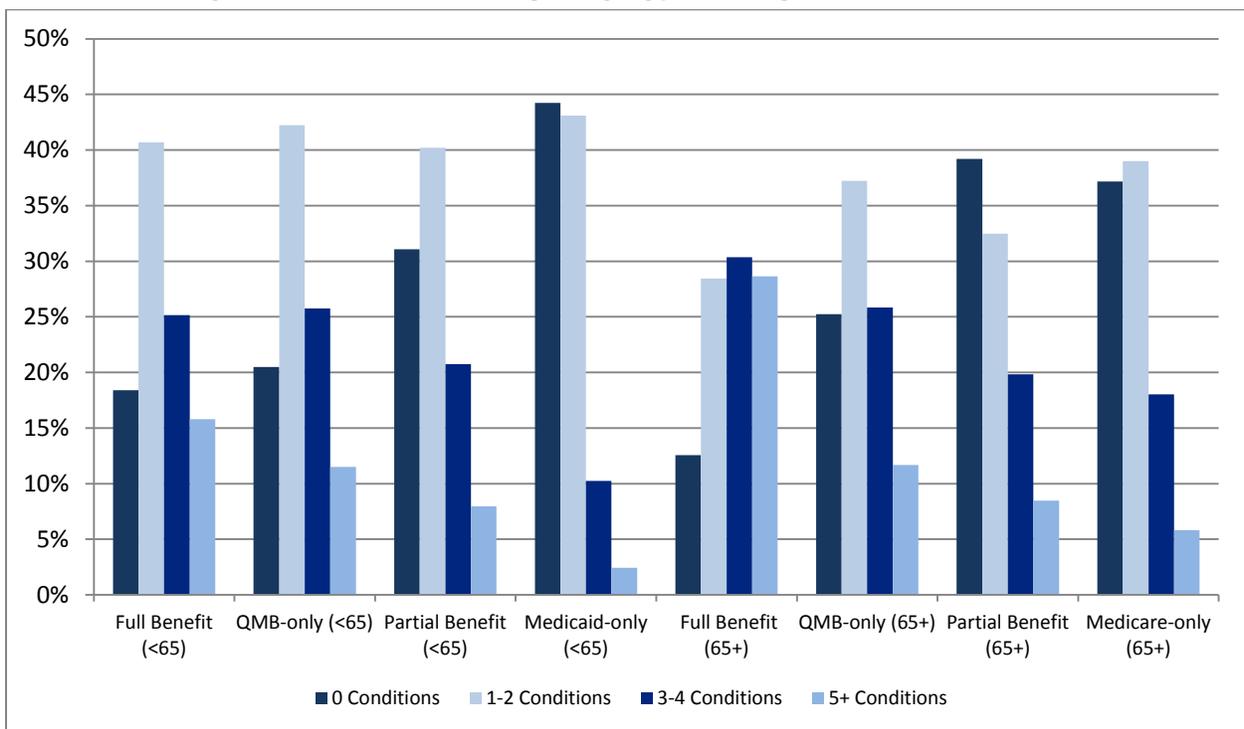
We analyzed the physical, mental and disability-related conditions among the different cohorts to identify prevailing conditions as well as differences between the groups. We also looked at both the number of enrollees with specific conditions and the number of comorbidities.

As shown in **Figure 3**, our analysis indicates that a significant number of the Medicare-Medicaid enrollees present with at least one condition, with figures ranging from 61% for Partial Benefit 65 and over to approximately 72% for Full Benefit 65 and over. This Full Benefit rate is higher than in the Medicare-only 65 and over population, in which 63% of individuals have at least one condition. Among Medicaid-only with disability, 56% present with at least one condition.

Among Medicare-Medicaid enrollees under 65, Full Benefit enrollees have the highest rate of three or more conditions (41%), compared to 37% for QMB-only enrollees and 29% for Partial Benefit enrollees. Full Benefit enrollees under age 65 also have the highest rate of five or more conditions (16%) compared to the other Medicare-Medicaid enrollees in the under 65 cohorts (8% to 12%). Medicaid-only enrollees with disabilities have lower rates of co-morbidities, with 13% having three or more conditions and 2% having five or more conditions.

Those who are Full Benefit and 65 and over have a different pattern than the other cohorts, with 29% presenting with five or more conditions and 59% with three or more conditions. Rates of five or more conditions are approximately 2.5 to 3.5 times as high as other Medicare-Medicaid enrollee 65 and over cohorts (QMB-only at 12% and Partial Benefit at 8%) and nearly five times as high as Medicare-only (6%). When considering three or more comorbidities, Full Benefit 65 and over have rates at least 1.5 times as high as the other Medicare-Medicaid enrollee 65 and over cohorts and more than two times as high as Medicare-only.

Figure 3: Number of Physical and Mental Health Conditions among Fee-for-Service Enrollees by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type and Age in Texas, CY 2008



Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data for FFS enrollees in Medicare and/or Medicaid

Note: While “QMB-only” Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered “Partial Benefit,” in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from “Partial Benefit,” with the latter referring only to all other types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., “SLMB-only”), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., “QDWI”), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., “QI”).

Table 2 shows prevalence rates for a wider set of physical health, mental health, and disability-related conditions among enrollees by eligibility type. In general, we find higher prevalence rates for mental health conditions (except Alzheimer’s) among beneficiaries under age 65 and higher prevalence rates for Alzheimer’s and physical health conditions among those age 65 and over.

Overall, hypertension is the most prevalent condition across cohorts, with important differences between the under 65 and 65 and over groups. This condition has significantly higher prevalence among Full Benefit enrollees 65 and over (nearly 76%) than any other age/enrollee cohort, though at least 43% of individuals in every segment except Medicaid-only have a hypertension diagnosis. Beyond hypertension, there are a number of conditions that affect at least 25% of individuals in a given segment. These conditions include anemia, diabetes, and hyperlipidemia (across nearly all age/enrollee segments); ischemic heart disease and rheumatoid osteo-arthritis (in all 65 and older cohorts); and depression (in nearly all under 65 cohorts). Several other conditions are particularly prevalent in the Full Benefit 65 and older cohort, including Alzheimer’s and related disorders, anemia, depression, and heart failure.

Table 2: Rate of Physical and Mental Health Conditions, and Conditions Related to Intellectual, Development and Physical Disabilities among Fee-for-Service Enrollees by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type and Age in Texas, CY 2008

Condition	Full Benefit (<65)	QMB-only (<65)	Partial Benefit (<65)	Medicaid-only (<65)	Full Benefit (65+)	QMB-only (65+)	Partial Benefit (65+)	Medicare-only (65+)
Acquired hypothyroidism	8.3%	6.4%	5.1%	2.3%	13.0%	7.8%	6.2%	8.4%
Acute myocardial infarction	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Alzheimer’s disease and Alzheimer’s related disorders	7.8%	3.2%	2.6%	1.8%	37.0%	10.4%	8.8%	10.4%
Anemia	27.9%	24.5%	20.1%	7.9%	42.9%	26.3%	20.2%	21.8%
Anxiety	18.2%	17.8%	13.0%	4.7%	13.6%	7.0%	5.8%	5.0%
Asthma	8.4%	8.9%	5.9%	5.3%	5.9%	5.0%	3.8%	3.8%
Atrial fibrillation	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	0.3%	7.4%	4.7%	4.6%	7.9%
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	4.1%	1.4%	0.9%	17.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Autism	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	0.2%	5.3%	4.2%	3.4%	6.3%
Bipolar disorder	13.7%	14.0%	10.8%	8.8%	3.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Brain injury	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Breast cancer (Female)	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	2.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	2.6%
Breast cancer (Male)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cataract	8.6%	6.2%	4.5%	2.4%	19.4%	15.4%	10.6%	23.3%
Cerebral palsy	4.0%	0.5%	0.4%	7.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chronic kidney disease	15.1%	14.9%	14.2%	3.6%	22.8%	15.0%	12.7%	11.3%
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	12.2%	13.0%	10.5%	2.6%	19.7%	13.6%	11.9%	10.5%
Colorectal cancer (Female)	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
Colorectal cancer (Male)	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%

Condition	Full Benefit (<65)	QMB-only (<65)	Partial Benefit (<65)	Medicaid-only (<65)	Full Benefit (65+)	QMB-only (65+)	Partial Benefit (65+)	Medicare-only (65+)
Cystic fibrosis	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Deafness or hearing impairment	3.8%	1.8%	1.3%	2.2%	7.2%	2.6%	1.7%	2.6%
Depression	30.0%	30.2%	24.1%	5.8%	26.2%	11.6%	9.6%	9.6%
Diabetes	31.6%	34.8%	31.8%	8.9%	46.4%	36.7%	29.7%	23.8%
Endometrial cancer (Female)	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Epilepsy	11.7%	5.3%	4.0%	8.9%	3.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%
Glaucoma	5.2%	4.7%	3.2%	1.8%	11.4%	9.6%	6.0%	10.2%
Heart failure	16.6%	16.7%	15.5%	3.6%	36.1%	21.7%	19.1%	16.8%
Hip fracture	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	2.3%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%
Hyperlipidemia	30.5%	34.3%	29.1%	4.2%	43.4%	41.7%	30.6%	44.6%
Hypertension	44.7%	50.4%	43.5%	8.7%	75.6%	61.1%	47.3%	57.1%
Intellectual disability	17.5%	1.7%	1.0%	12.4%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Ischemic heart disease	22.2%	25.8%	23.9%	4.5%	47.8%	36.1%	30.6%	34.0%
Learning disability	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lung cancer (Female)	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Lung cancer (Male)	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Mobility disability	8.4%	3.8%	3.4%	3.6%	8.4%	3.0%	2.5%	2.0%
Multiple sclerosis	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Muscular dystrophy	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Osteoporosis	4.0%	3.1%	2.0%	0.6%	15.7%	9.0%	5.8%	7.4%
Other developmental disorder	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Personality disorder	2.8%	2.6%	1.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	1.9%	2.2%	1.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Prostate cancer (Male)	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	4.1%
Rheumatoid osteo-arthritis	22.6%	28.3%	22.0%	3.4%	44.3%	33.3%	24.5%	27.7%
Schizophrenia	16.0%	12.2%	8.6%	5.4%	9.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
Spina bifida	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	3.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Spinal injury	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Stroke	4.5%	3.2%	2.8%	1.0%	10.4%	4.2%	3.3%	4.2%
Tobacco use	14.8%	18.6%	15.0%	2.0%	4.7%	5.9%	5.2%	3.4%
Visual impairment	4.0%	2.8%	2.3%	1.1%	8.0%	4.6%	3.3%	1.3%

Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data for FFS enrollees in Medicare and/or Medicaid

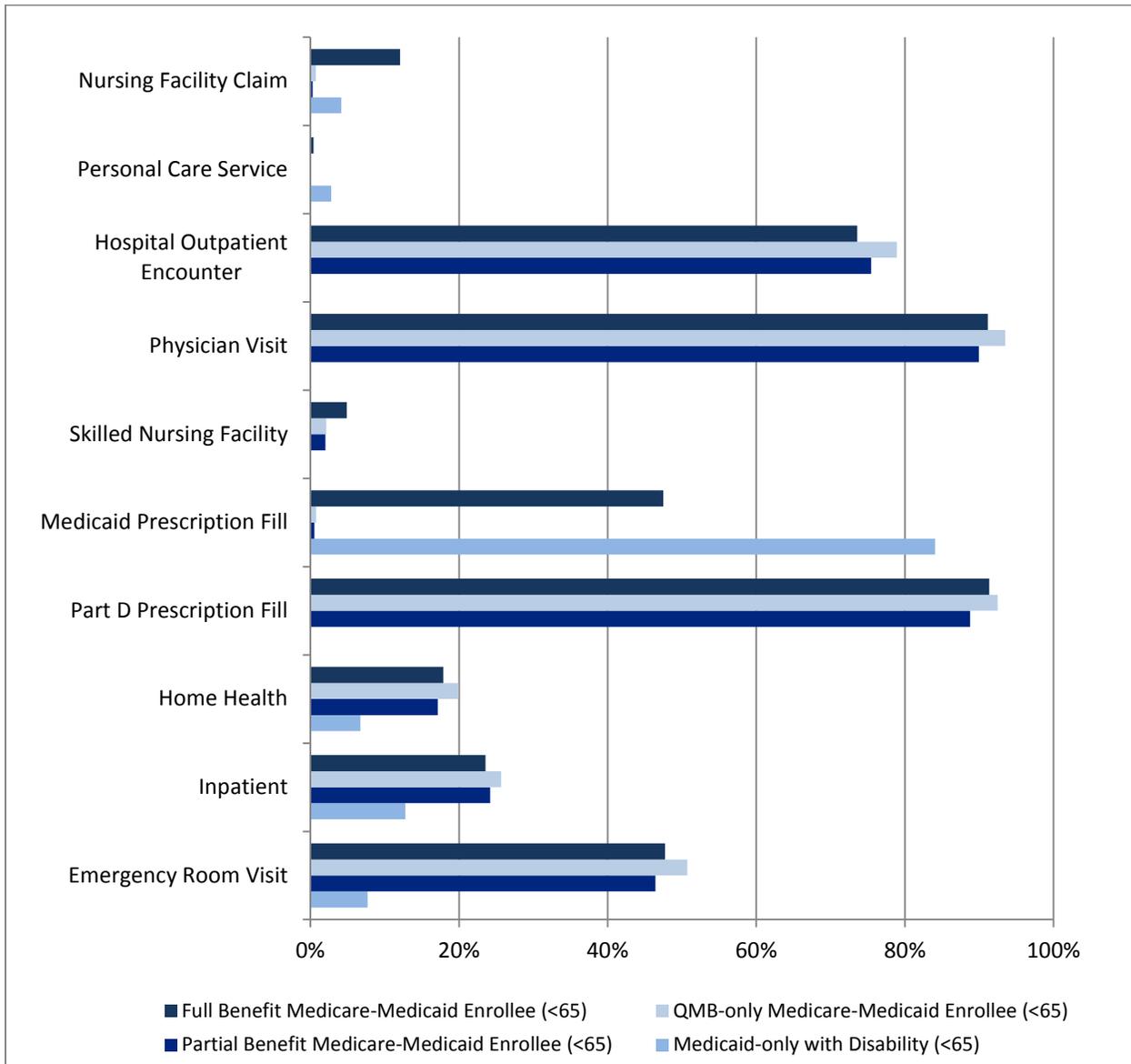
Note: While “QMB-only” Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered “Partial Benefit,” in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from “Partial Benefit,” with the latter referring only to all other types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., “SLMB-only”), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., “QDWI”), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., “QI”).

Note: Sex-specific cancer prevalence rates are presented.

D. Utilization of Services among Fee-For-Service Enrollees

Figure 4 shows the relative distribution of FFS service utilization among those Medicare-Medicaid enrollees under age 65 and Medicaid-only beneficiaries under age 65 with disability. QMB-only enrollees under 65 utilize slightly more services than the other Medicare-Medicaid enrollee cohorts across most services. Medicaid-only enrollees with disability have the highest rates of Medicaid prescription fills.

Figure 4: Fee-for-Service Utilization Rates by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type and Age (<65) in Texas, CY 2008

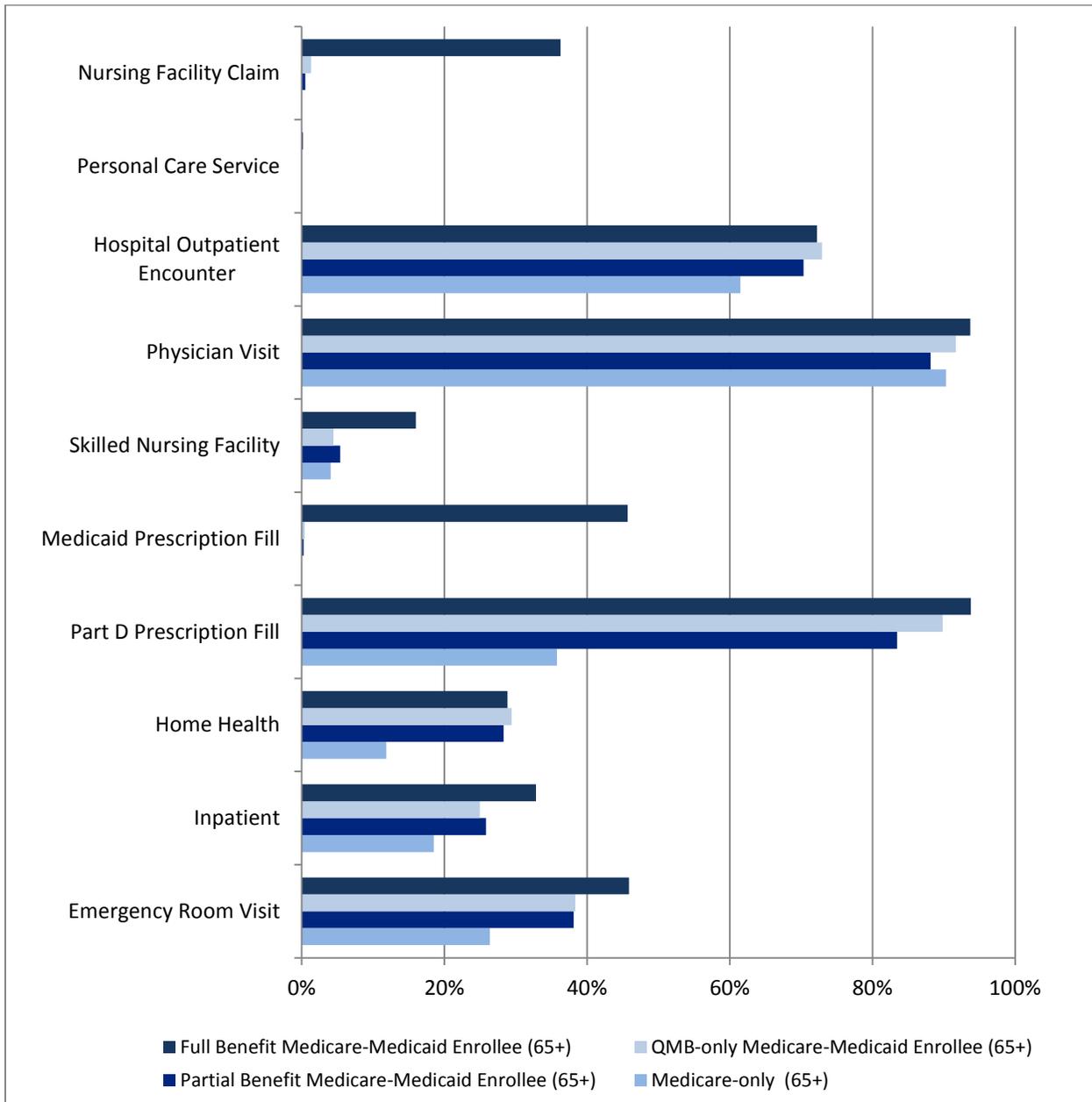


Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data for FFS enrollees in Medicare and/or Medicaid

Note: While “QMB-only” Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered “Partial Benefit,” in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from “Partial Benefit,” with the latter referring only to all *other* types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., “SLMB-only”), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., “QDWI”), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., “QI”).

As shown in **Figure 5**, Medicare-Medicaid enrollees 65 and over utilize services at higher rates than Medicare-only, with exceptions for physician visits and skilled nursing facility services, where these differences are not as pronounced. Full Benefit enrollees 65 and over utilize slightly more services than other Medicare-Medicaid cohorts across all categories except hospital outpatient encounters and home health.

Figure 5: Fee-for-Service Utilization Rates by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type and Age (65+) in Texas, CY 2008



Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data for FFS enrollees in Medicare and/or Medicaid

Note: While "QMB-only" Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered "Partial Benefit," in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from "Partial Benefit," with the latter referring only to all other types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., "SLMB-only"), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., "QDWT"), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., "QI").

E. Medicare and Medicaid Expenditures among Fee-for-Service Enrollees

Table 3 and **Figure 6** show per capita Medicare and Medicaid expenditures for each of the eligibility/age subgroups. As is evident in **Table 3**, Full Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees incur the highest expenditures of all Medicare-Medicaid enrollees. For both age groups, expenditures for Full Benefit enrollees (each \$33,000) were approximately twice as high as those for QMB-only enrollees of both age groups and Partial Benefit enrollees under 65, and approximately three times as high as those for Partial Benefit enrollees 65 and over. Full Benefit expenditures were more than 3.5 times as high as Medicare-only expenditures. After Full Benefit enrollees, Medicaid-only enrollees with disability had the highest spending.

Table 3: Total Fee-for-Service Medicaid and Medicare Expenditures by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type and Age Category in Texas, CY 2008

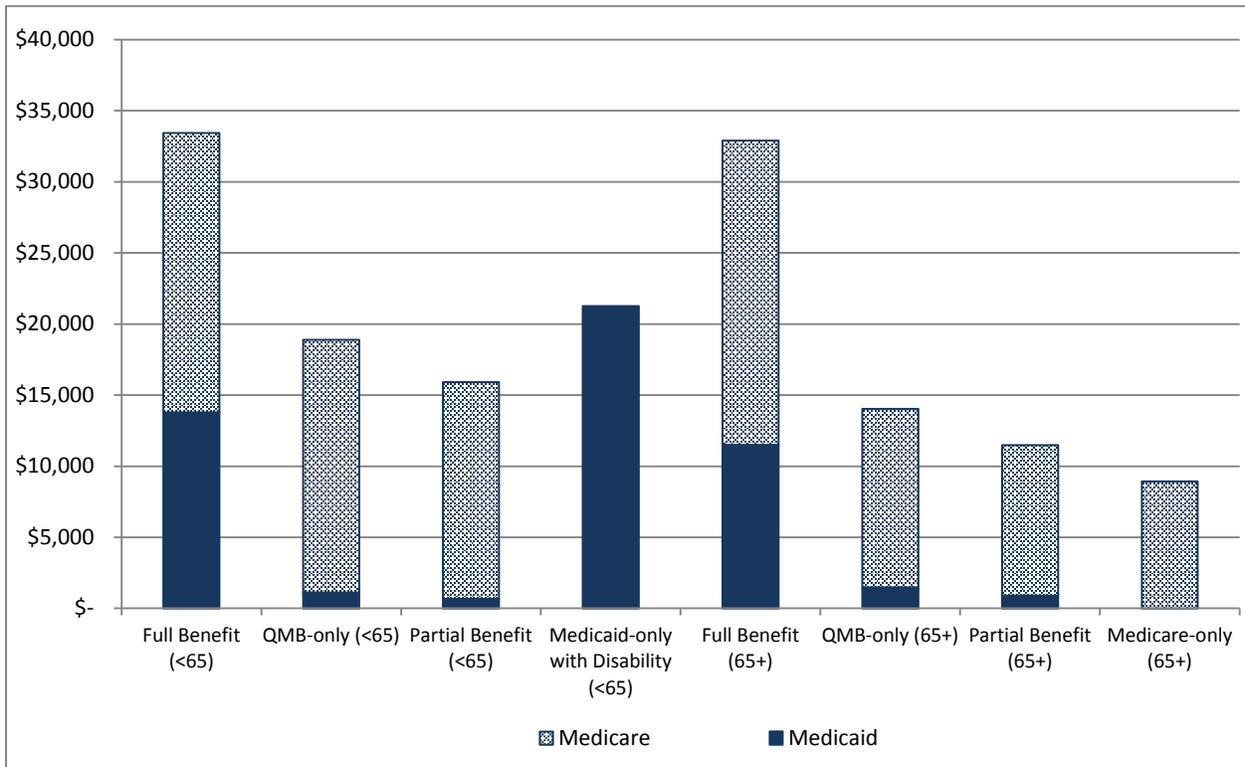
	Number of Medicare FFS Enrollees	Medicare Per Capita Expenditures	Number of Medicaid FFS Enrollees	Medicaid Per Capita Expenditures	Total Per Capita Expenditures
Full Benefit (<65)	95,954	\$19,644	58,206	\$13,805	\$33,449
QMB-only (<65)	32,025	\$17,785	35,058	\$1,119	\$18,903
Partial Benefit (<65)	21,324	\$15,230	24,478	\$681	\$15,911
Medicaid-only with disability (<65)			99,322	\$21,269	\$21,269
Full Benefit (65+)	209,626	\$21,408	158,153	\$11,501	\$32,909
QMB-only (65+)	51,874	\$12,555	66,861	\$1,480	\$14,035
Partial Benefit (65+)	35,303	\$10,584	54,233	\$900	\$11,484
Medicare-only (65+)	1,467,125	\$8,934			\$8,934

Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data for FFS enrollees in Medicare and/or Medicaid

Note: While “QMB-only” Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered “Partial Benefit,” in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from “Partial Benefit,” with the latter referring only to all *other* types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., “SLMB-only”), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., “QDWI”), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., “QI”).

Figure 6 shows total per capita expenditures among FFS enrollees by eligibility type and age category. Full Benefit enrollees have significantly higher expenditures than all other Medicare-Medicaid cohorts with Medicare expenditures responsible for 60% of the total expenditures in the under 65 segment and 65% in the 65 and over group. Medicaid spending for Medicaid-only enrollees with disability is higher than Medicaid spending for Full Benefit enrollees under 65.

Figure 6: Per Capita Annual Expenditures among Fee-for-Service Enrollees by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type and Age in Texas, CY 2008



Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data for FFS enrollees in Medicare and/or Medicaid

Note: While “QMB-only” Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered “Partial Benefit,” in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from “Partial Benefit,” with the latter referring only to all *other* types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., “SLMB-only”), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., “QDWI”), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., “QI”).

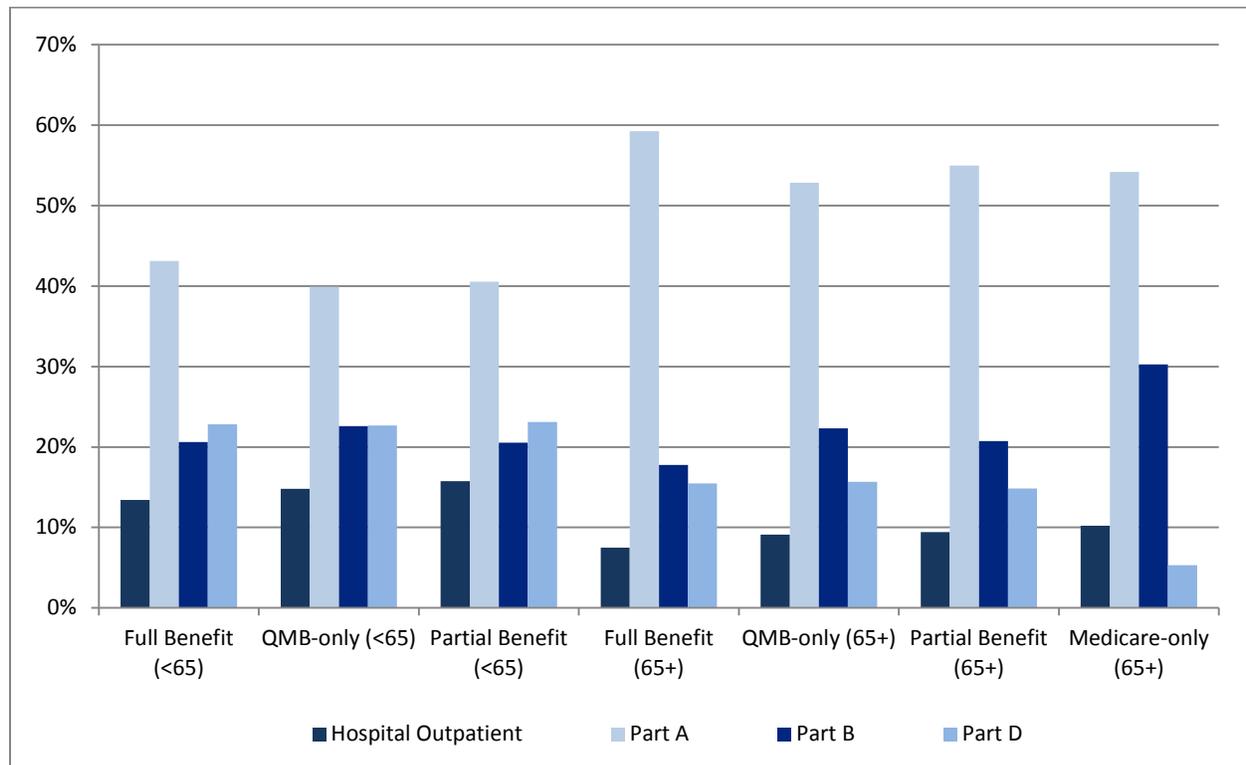
1. Medicare Expenditures

Total Medicare expenditures among FFS Medicare enrollees were examined by setting of care (**Figure 7**). The numbers of enrollees by eligibility type and age category are found in **Appendix E**. Examples of Medicare service types are found in **Appendix C**.

Medicare-Medicaid enrollees that are 65 and over have a higher percentage of their total Medicare expenditures that are comprised of Part A claims (53% to 59%) than do those under 65, which range from 40% to 43%. In the under 65 segment, Part D makes up a higher proportion of total Medicare expenditures (approximately 23%) compared to Medicare-Medicaid enrollees 65 and over (15% to 16%).

Among Medicare-Medicaid enrollees 65 and over, Medicare Part B comprises a smaller proportion of Medicare expenditures, particularly for Full Benefit enrollees where this category is just under 18% of total expenditures, much lower than Medicare-only enrollees (approximately 30%). By contrast, Medicare Part D expenditures comprise a higher proportion of Medicare-Medicaid enrollees 65 and over expenditures (15% to 16%) compared to Part D expenditures for Medicare-only enrollees, which account for just over 5%.

Figure 7: Medicare Expenditure Distribution among Fee-for-Service Enrollees by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type and Age in Texas, CY 2008



Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data for FFS enrollees in Medicare

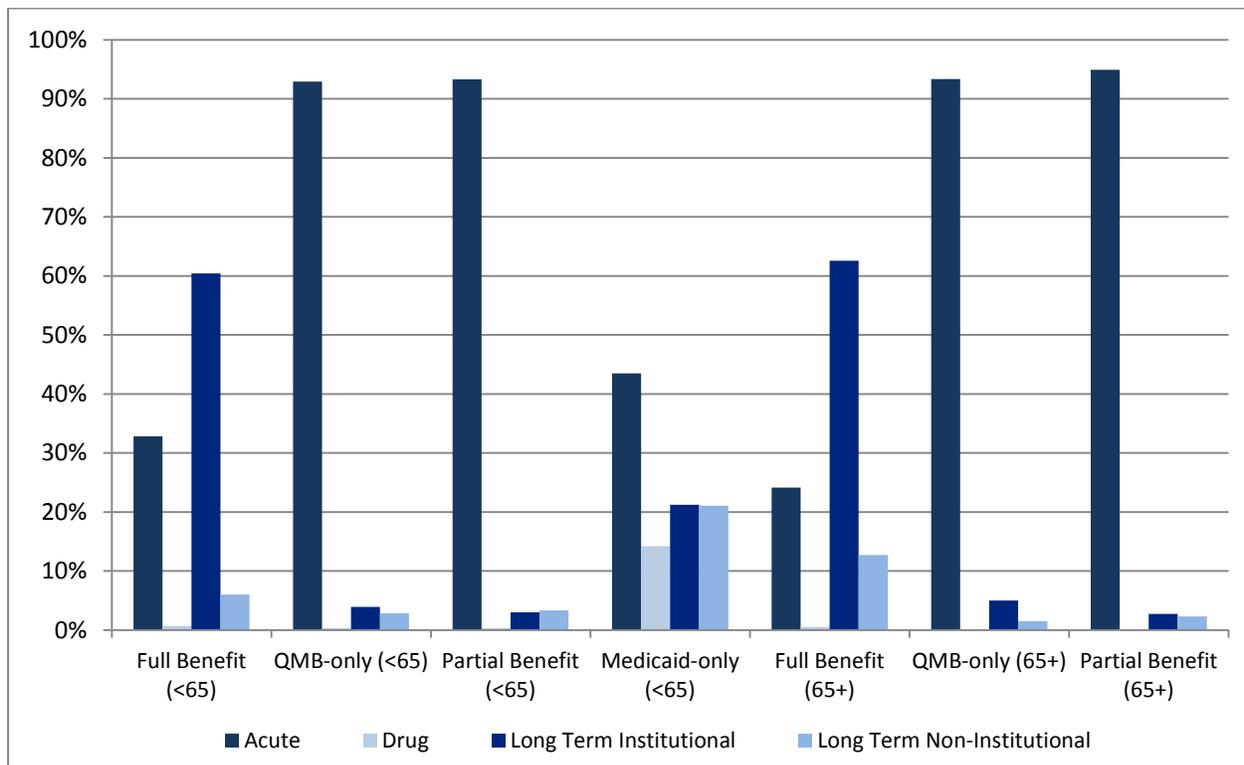
Note: While “QMB-only” Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered “Partial Benefit,” in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from “Partial Benefit,” with the latter referring only to all *other* types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., “SLMB-only”), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., “QDWI”), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., “QI”).

2. Medicaid Expenditures

The distribution of Medicaid expenditures by service type was examined among FFS enrollees (Figure 8). The numbers of enrollees examined for each eligibility type and age category are found in Appendix F. The Medicaid service types and examples are found in Appendix D.

Among Medicare-Medicaid enrollees, we find that acute care services make up the vast majority of Medicaid spending (93% to 95%) for QMB-only and Partial Benefit enrollees of both age groups. All other areas of spending for those groups make up 5% or less of total expenditures. Conversely, for Full Benefit enrollees of both age groups, nursing homes and other long-term institutional care services comprise 60% to 63% of spending, compared to 24% to 33% for acute care services. Medicaid-only enrollees with disability have more balanced levels of spending, with levels for acute care at 44%, long term institutional and non-institutional at 21%, and drugs at 14%.

Figure 8: Medicaid Expenditure Distribution among Fee-for-Service Enrollees by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type and Age in Texas, CY 2008



Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data for FFS enrollees in Medicaid

Note: While “QMB-only” Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered “Partial Benefit,” in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from “Partial Benefit,” with the latter referring only to all other types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., “SLMB-only”), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., “QDWI”), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., “QI”).

III. Acronym List

Acronym	Definition
ADHD	Attention Deficit hyperactivity Disorder
AMI	Acute Myocardial Infarction
ASC	Ambulatory Surgery Center
CCW	Chronic Condition Data Warehouse
CMS	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
ESRD	End-Stage Renal Disease
FFS	Fee-for-Service
HH	Home Health
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization
MAX	Medicaid Analytic Extract
MDS	Minimum Data Set
MMLEADS	Medicare-Medicaid Linked Enrollee Analytic Data Source
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
QMB	Qualified Medicare Beneficiary

Appendix A: Representativeness of Study Population, CY 2008

		Conditions Prevalence Analyses	Medicare Expenditure and Utilization Analyses	Medicaid Expenditure and Utilization Analyses
Managed care exclusion criteria		Excludes enrollees with Medicare OR Medicaid managed care	Excludes enrollees with Medicare managed care	Excludes enrollees with Medicaid managed care
Other exclusion criteria		Excludes Medicaid-only enrollees eligible due to disability and ages 65+, excludes Medicare-only enrollees under age 65; excludes enrollees only eligible for part of the year	Excludes Medicaid-only enrollees eligible due to disability and ages 65+; excludes enrollees only eligible for part of the year	Excludes Medicare-only enrollees under age 65; excludes enrollees only eligible for part of the year
Cohorts	Study Population as Percent of all Enrollees by Enrollee Type			
Full Benefit (<65)	121,266	83.2%	79.1%	48.0%
QMB-only (<65)	42,279	91.7%	75.7%	82.9%
Partial Benefit (<65)	33,564	86.6%	63.5%	72.9%
Medicaid-only with Disability (<65)	390,805	25.4%		25.4%
Full Benefit (65+)	261,806	86.5%	80.1%	60.4%
QMB-only (65+)	75,672	93.6%	68.6%	88.4%
Partial Benefit (65+)	67,281	89.4%	52.5%	80.6%
Medicare-only (65+)	2,067,234	71.0%	71.0%	

Source: CY 2008 MMLEADS data

Note: While "QMB-only" Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered "Partial Benefit," in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from "Partial Benefit," with the latter referring only to all *other* types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., "SLMB-only"), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., "QDWI"), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., "QI").

Appendix B: Methodology

Data sources

Profiles were created for each state as well as for the nation as a whole using the 2008 CMS Medicare-Medicaid Linked Enrollee Analytic Data Source (MMLEADS). Across five linked files, MMLEADS combines person-level enrollment and claims summary data from Medicare and Medicaid thereby making possible a comprehensive examination of demographic characteristics, condition prevalence, and service-level utilization and payments for dually enrolled Medicare-Medicaid enrollees, as well as Medicare-only enrollees and Medicaid-only enrollees with disabilities. The MMLEADS Medicare Beneficiary File contains enrollment information obtained from the Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB). The MMLEADS Medicaid Beneficiary File consists of demographic information from the Medicaid Analytic eXtract (MAX) Person Summary (PS) file. MMLEADS also contains two service level files specific to Medicare and Medicaid, as well as one aggregated health conditions file.

The percentage of the overall Medicare and Medicaid population comprised of Medicare-Medicaid eligible enrollees (Partial Benefit, QMB-only and Full Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees) was examined by state and compared to national totals.

A listing of all the source data files appears in **Table B-1**.

Table B-1: Description of Data Sources

Data Source	Input to Research File
MMLEADS Medicare Beneficiary File 2008	Cohort identification, demographics, and monthly Medicare enrollment for all Medicare-Medicaid enrollees and Medicare-only enrollees
MMLEADS Medicaid Beneficiary File 2008	Cohort identification, demographics, and monthly Medicaid enrollment for all Medicare-Medicaid enrollees and Medicaid-only enrollees with disability
MMLEADS Condition File 2008	Prevalence of conditions of interest
MMLEADS Medicare Service-level File 2008	Medicare setting specific utilization and expenditure
MMLEADS Medicaid Service-level File 2008	Medicaid setting specific expenditure and utilization

Sample Identification and Data File Construction

1. Demographic characteristics

Because individuals may reside in more than one state in a given year, algorithms were necessary to assign each individual to only one state. Therefore, in our study population, Medicare-Medicaid eligible and Medicaid-only enrollees with disabilities were assigned to states based on state submitted Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) data available in the MAX Personal Summary (PS) file. Medicare-only enrollees were assigned a single state based on the billing address of the individual at the end of 2008 as reported in the Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB).

Age was categorized into four groups: under 40, 40-64, 65-84, and 85+ years. Age category assignments were determined using an enrollee's age as of December 31, 2008 or the age at death if an individual died during 2008. Race/ethnicity characteristics for Medicare-only and Medicare-

Medicaid eligible enrollees were from the RTI race code. Race for Medicaid-only with disability enrollees was based on the state reported race code available in the MAX PS file. The race values for each eligibility group are similar, but the RTI race code available for Medicare enrollees uses additional logic for assignment of race based on surname. The RTI race code was not available for Medicaid enrollees since the MAX file does not contain surname. Race was categorized as Non-Hispanic White, African American, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Other Races.

2. Exclusion of Managed Care Enrollees

Statistics related to condition prevalence, utilization and annual expenditures were limited to full FFS enrollees. Specifically, analyses of condition prevalence were limited to enrollees with FFS Medicare or Medicaid since complete administrative claims would be available through one program for identification of conditions. Analyses of Medicare payment and utilization statistics were limited to FFS Medicare enrollees, and Medicaid payment and utilization statistics were limited to FFS Medicaid enrollees. Please see **Appendix A** for a detailed analysis of the representativeness of the study populations.

There are multiple reasons for this method of sample identification. The encounter claims for Medicare managed care were not available for 2008 data, as Medicare did not begin collecting them until 2012. In addition, while the CCW data include complete FFS claims for Medicaid and Medicare (as provider reimbursement is conditional upon submission of accurate and complete claims for FFS enrollees), the completeness of Medicaid encounter data is known to vary by state. We chose to structure our analysis in a fashion that would ensure a consistent methodological approach for each state analyzed.

Medicare full FFS enrollees were defined as those with Medicare Part A and Part B coverage and no Medicare Advantage coverage for all months alive during the reference year. Medicaid full FFS enrollees were defined as those without eligible pre-paid plan coverage of comprehensive managed care, long term care managed care, program of all-inclusive care for the elderly (PACE), primary care case management (PCCM), behavioral managed care, or prenatal managed care.

To allow for suitable comparisons, the FFS populations were categorized into eight groups by Medicare-Medicaid eligibility type and age category (<65 or 65+ years) for analyses of condition prevalence, utilization, and expenditures:

1. Full Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees (<65)
2. QMB-only Medicare-Medicaid enrollees (<65)
3. Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees (<65)
4. Medicaid-only with a disability (<65)
and
5. Full Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees (65+)
6. QMB-only Medicare-Medicaid enrollees (65+)
7. Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees (65+)
8. Medicare-only (65+)

3. Health, Mental Health and Disability-related Conditions

Prevalence rates for a wide set of physical, mental health, and disability-related conditions were examined by Medicare-Medicaid eligibility type and age category.

A subset of these conditions, based on algorithms created for analysis of Medicare and/or Medicaid enrollees, were utilized to determine the total count of conditions per individual by Medicare-Medicaid eligibility and age group. **Table B-2** lists conditions evaluated in the study populations and indicates which of these were included in a count of conditions per enrollee. Some conditions were grouped into categories to reduce duplication while others were excluded as they were not accurate indicators of ongoing comorbidities in the population. Details of groupings and logic for inclusion or exclusion are included in **Table B-2**.

Table B-2: Inclusion of Conditions in Condition Count

Condition	Category used in Condition Count	Comments
Acquired hypothyroidism	--	Excluded since the condition is easily maintained with medication
Acute myocardial infarction (AMI)	Heart disease/failure	Counted as part of Heart disease/failure condition including AMI, IHD, and Heart failure
Alzheimer's disease and Alzheimer's related disorders	Alzheimer's disease and Alzheimer's related disorders	
Anemia	--	Excluded as it may be a symptom of another condition
Anxiety	Anxiety & PTSD	Counted as part of a condition including anxiety and PTSD
Asthma	Asthma & COPD	Counted as part of a condition including COPD and asthma
Atrial fibrillation	--	Excluded as it may be a symptom of another condition and has low prevalence
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	--	Excluded since it has less relevance for the Medicare-Medicaid population
Autism	Intellectual & developmental disabilities	Counted as part of a condition including autism, learning disabilities, intellectual & related disabilities, and other developmental delays
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	--	Excluded as it is a benign condition, common in men over 50, that is not related to cancer risk
Bipolar disorder	Bipolar disorder	
Brain injury	Mobility-related impairments & spine/brain injury	Counted as part of a condition including mobility impairments, spinal cord injury, and brain injury
Breast cancer (Female)	Cancer	Counted as part of a condition including breast , colorectal, endometrial, lung, and prostate cancers
Breast cancer (Male)	Cancer	Counted as part of a condition including breast , colorectal, endometrial, lung, and prostate cancers
Cataract	Visual impairment	Counted as part of a visual impairment condition including cataract, glaucoma, and blindness/visual impairment
Cerebral palsy	Cerebral palsy	
Chronic kidney disease	Chronic kidney disease	

Condition	Category used in Condition Count	Comments
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	Asthma & COPD	Counted as part of a condition including COPD and asthma
Colorectal cancer (Female)	Cancer	Counted as part of a condition including breast , colorectal, endometrial, lung, and prostate cancers
Colorectal cancer (Male)	Cancer	Counted as part of a condition including breast , colorectal, endometrial, lung, and prostate cancers
Cystic fibrosis	Cystic fibrosis	
Deafness or hearing impairment	Deafness & hearing impairment	
Depression	Depression	
Diabetes	Diabetes	
Endometrial cancer (Female)	Cancer	Counted as part of a condition including breast , colorectal, endometrial, lung, and prostate cancers
Epilepsy	Epilepsy	
Glaucoma	Visual impairment	Counted as part of a visual impairment condition including cataract, glaucoma, and blindness/visual impairment
Heart failure	Heart disease/failure	Counted as part of Heart Disease/failure condition including AMI, IHD, and Heart failure
Hip fracture	--	Excluded as this is a distinct event occurring at one point in time rather than an ongoing condition
Hyperlipidemia	--	Excluded as it may be a symptom of a more serious condition
Hypertension	--	Excluded as it may be a symptom of a more serious condition
Intellectual disability	Intellectual & developmental disabilities	Counted as part of a condition including autism, learning disabilities, intellectual & related disabilities, and other developmental delays
Ischemic heart disease (IHD)	Heart disease/failure	Counted as part of Heart Disease/failure condition including AMI, IHD, and Heart failure
Learning disability	Intellectual & developmental disabilities	Counted as part of a condition including autism, learning disabilities, intellectual & related disabilities, and other developmental delays
Lung cancer (Female)	Cancer	Counted as part of a condition including breast , colorectal, endometrial, lung, and prostate cancers
Lung cancer (Male)	Cancer	Counted as part of a condition including breast , colorectal, endometrial, lung, and prostate cancers
Mobility disability	Mobility-related impairments & spine/brain injury	Counted as part of a condition including mobility impariments, spinal cord injury, and brain injury
Multiple sclerosis	Multiple sclerosis	
Muscular dystrophy	Muscular dystrophy	
Osteoporosis	Osteoporosis	
Other developmental disorder	Intellectual & developmental disabilities	Counted as part of a condition including autism, learning disabilities, intellectual & related disabilities, and other developmental delays

Condition	Category used in Condition Count	Comments
Personality disorder	Personality disorder	
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	Anxiety & PTSD	Counted as part of a condition including anxiety and PTSD
Prostate cancer (Male)	Cancer	Counted as part of a condition including breast , colorectal, endometrial, lung, and prostate cancers
Rheumatoid osteo-arthritis	Rheumatoid osteo-arthritis	
Schizophrenia	Schizophrenia	
Spina bifida	Spina bifida	
Spinal injury	Mobility-related impairments & spine/brain injury	Counted as part of a condition including mobility impariments, spinal cord injury, and brain injury
Stroke	Stroke	
Tobacco use	--	Excluded since this is a behavior that is a risk factor for developing other conditions
Visual impairment	Visual impairment	Counted as part of a visual impairment condition including cataract, glaucoma, and blindness/visual impairment

Five individual cancer conditions (breast, endometrial, prostate, colorectal, and lung) were combined to create an overall cancer condition, and other similar diagnoses were grouped together and counted once for each condition. The final list of conditions included in the condition count include the following: Alzheimer’s disease and Alzheimer’s related disorders, asthma & chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), anxiety & PTSD, bipolar disorder, cancer, cerebral palsy, chronic kidney disease, cystic fibrosis, deafness & hearing impairment, depression, diabetes, epilepsy, heart disease/failure, intellectual & developmental disabilities, mobility-related impairments & spine/brain injury, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, osteoporosis, personality disorder, rheumatoid osteo-arthritis, schizophrenia, spina bifida, stroke, and visual impairment.

Proportions of Medicare-Medicaid, Medicare-only, and Medicaid-only enrollees with disability populations in the following categories were examined: enrollees with none of the included conditions, one to two conditions, three to four conditions, and five or more conditions.

4. Medicare and Medicaid Utilization

The services covered by Medicare and Medicaid differ. Medicare utilization statistics included the following: hospital outpatient services, skilled nursing facilities (SNF), and Medicare Part D prescription fills. Medicaid utilization statistics included the following: Medicaid drug prescriptions, personal care services, and nursing facility claims. The services covered by Medicare and Medicaid, including emergency room, inpatient stays, and home health visits were examined across programs. Per capita utilization rates of these services were examined for full FFS enrollees.

5. Medicare and Medicaid Expenditures

The percentage of total expenditures by Medicare-Medicaid eligibility type was calculated, including the mean per capita Medicare and Medicaid expenditures and the proportion of Medicare expenditures attributed to Medicare Parts A, Part B (non-institutional), Hospital Outpatient (Part B Institutional) and Part D claims. The distribution of Medicaid expenditures are presented by service type based on circumstances of care. Medicare and Medicaid service types are listed in **Appendix C** and **Appendix D** respectively.

Study Limitations

The condition, utilization, and expenditure analyses necessarily excluded enrollees who received services under Medicare and Medicaid managed care programs since, in 2008, managed care encounter claims were not reported to Medicare and were not reliably reported to Medicaid. As a result, statistics presented may not be entirely generalizable to the entire enrolled populations. This warrants concern given that state Medicaid programs are heading in the direction of managed care programs instead of FFS, and Medicare eligible individuals enrolled in managed care programs may not have as high a rate of chronic conditions as FFS Medicare enrollees.

Approximately thirty-five percent of the Texas cohort in the MMLEADS data did not receive benefits under FFS in either Medicare or Medicaid programs and were excluded from the condition analysis. Refer to **Appendix E** and **Appendix F** for more information about managed care enrollment and population sizes.

Appendix C: Claim Types Included in Medicare Services

Medicare Service Type	Included Services
Hospital Outpatient	Community Mental Health Center
	End Stage Renal Disease
	Other Hospital Outpatient
	Other Skilled Nursing Facility
	Outpatient Clinic
	Outpatient Prospective Payment Schedule
	Outpatient Therapy
Part A	Home Health
	Hospice
	Inpatient
	Other Inpatient (Inpatient Psychiatric Facility)
	Other Post Acture Care (Long Term Care, Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility)
	Skilled Nursing Facility
Part B	Ambulatory Surgical Center
	Durable Medical Equipment
	Imaging
	Laboratory and Testing
	Part B Drug
	Physician Evaluation and Management
	Procedure
Part D	Prescription Drug

Appendix D: Claim Types Included in Medicaid Services

Medicaid Service Type	Included Services (Medicaid Type of Service)
Acute	01 - Inpatient hospital
	11 - Outpatient hospital
	08 - Physician
	15 - Lab X-ray
	09 - Dental
	10 - Other practitioners
	12 - Clinic
	19 - Other services
	24 - Sterilizations
	25 - Abortions
	34 - PT, OT, Speech, Hearing services
	36 - Nurse midwife services
	37 - Nurse practitioner services
	39 - Religious non-medical health care institutions
	53 - Psychiatric services
99 - Unknown	
Drug	16 - Prescribed drugs
Long Term Care Institutional	02 - Mental hospital services for the aged
	04 - Inpatient psychiatric facility for individuals under the age of 21
	05 - Intermediate care facility (ICF) for individuals with intellectual disabilities
	07 - Nursing facility services (NFS) - all other
Long Term Care Non-Institutional	33 - Rehabilitative services, waiver
	13 - Home health
	35 - Hospice benefits
	51 - Durable medical equipment (DME) and supplies (including emergency response systems and home modifications)
	30 - Personal care services
	52 - Residential care
	54 - Adult day care
	26 - Transportation services
	31 - Targeted case management
	38 - Private duty nursing
Managed Care	20 - Capitated payments to HMO or HIO plan
	21 - Capitated payments to prepaid health plans (PHPs)
	22 - Capitated payments for primary care case management (PCCM)
Other	Charges but Type of Service was not populated

Appendix E: Medicare Fee-for-Service Enrollee Count by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type Examined in the Medicare Expenditure Analysis, Texas, CY 2008

	Medicare Managed Care		Medicare Fee-for-Service		Not all Months Alive Medicare Fee-for-Service		Total Medicare Denominator
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Full Benefit (<65)	14,974	12.3%	95,954	79.1%	10,338	8.5%	121,266
QMB-only (<65)	7,937	18.8%	32,025	75.7%	2,317	5.5%	42,279
Partial Benefit (<65)	9,958	29.7%	21,324	63.5%	2,282	6.8%	33,564
Full Benefit (65+)	43,417	16.6%	209,626	80.1%	8,763	3.3%	261,806
QMB-only (65+)	21,921	29.0%	51,874	68.6%	1,877	2.5%	75,672
Partial Benefit (65+)	30,594	45.5%	35,303	52.5%	1,384	2.1%	67,281
Medicare-only (65+)	363,831	17.6%	1,467,125	71.0%	236,278	11.4%	2,067,234

Note: While "QMB-only" Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered "Partial Benefit," in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from "Partial Benefit," with the latter referring only to all *other* types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., "SLMB-only"), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., "QDWI"), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., "QI").

Appendix F: Medicaid Fee-for-Service Enrollee Count by Medicare-Medicaid Eligibility Type Examined in the Medicaid Expenditure Analysis, Texas, CY 2008

	Medicaid Managed Care		Medicaid Fee-for-Service		Not all Months Alive Medicaid Fee-for-Service		Total Medicaid Denominator
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Full Benefit (<65)	55,756	46.0%	58,206	48.0%	7,304	6.0%	121,266
QMB-only (<65)	638	1.5%	35,058	82.9%	6,583	15.6%	42,279
Partial Benefit (<65)	431	1.3%	24,478	72.9%	8,655	25.8%	33,564
Medicaid-only with disability (<65)	241,603	61.8%	99,322	25.4%	49,880	12.8%	390,805
Full Benefit (65+)	88,586	33.8%	158,153	60.4%	15,067	5.8%	261,806
QMB-only (65+)	404	0.5%	66,861	88.4%	8,407	11.1%	75,672
Partial Benefit (65+)	231	0.3%	54,233	80.6%	12,817	19.0%	67,281

Note: While “QMB-only” Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are technically considered “Partial Benefit,” in this Report QMB-only is presented separately from “Partial Benefit,” with the latter referring only to all *other* types of Partial Benefit Medicare-Medicaid enrollees: Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries (i.e., “SLMB-only”), Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (i.e., “QDWI”), and Qualifying Individuals (i.e., “QI”).