In the State of Minnesota, in 2009:

- There were 133,856 persons dually enrolled in Medicare & Medicaid at any given point in time over the year.
  - 17% of Medicare Enrollees were co-enrolled in Medicaid.
  - 16% of Medicaid Enrollees were co-enrolled in Medicare.

* Includes Medicaid-expansion Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

- Medicare-Medicaid enrollees made up 17% of the Medicare population and 30% of Total Medicare expenditures.
- Medicare-Medicaid enrollees made up 16% of State Medicaid enrollees and 43% of Medicaid expenditures.

The following figures are based on data for Fee-For-Service (FFS) enrollees only.

In the State of Minnesota, in 2009:

- Community-based LTC appears to have been driving much of the high FFS costs attributable to Medicare-Medicaid enrollees. Specifically, the 25% of Medicare-Medicaid enrollees who used Community LTC accounted for 69% of total Medicare-Medicaid enrollee FFS expenditures.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services/Medicare-Medicaid Coordination Office

Data Source for Figures 1-2: 2009 CMS Chronic Condition Warehouse (& Medicare Modernization Act data)
Data Source for Figures 3-5: 2009 CMS MMLEADS (Medicare-Medicaid Linked Enrollee Analytic Data Source)
Medicare-Medicaid Enrollee Information
State of Minnesota, 2009

Figure 4. Number of Chronic Conditions by Enrollment Type, FFS Enrollees only: Minnesota, 2009^

In the State of Minnesota, in 2009:
- Out of 24 chronic health conditions studied, 40% of Medicare-Medicaid FFS enrollees had three or more chronic health conditions.
- This compares to 24% of Medicare-only FFS enrollees and 19% of Medicaid-only FFS enrollees (with disability) having three or more conditions.

Figure 5. Health Condition Categories by Enrollment Type, FFS Enrollees only: Minnesota, 2009^

In the State of Minnesota, in 2009, among Medicare-Medicaid FFS enrollees:
- 49% had a psychiatric (i.e., mental health) disorder;
- 28% had diabetes, ESRD or another endocrine or renal disorder; and
- 21% had heart disease/failure or another cardiovascular –related disorder (excluding hypertension).

^Note: These analyses were performed using FFS data and therefore may or may not be relevant to the entire State’s total FFS and managed care enrolled Medicare-Medicaid population. On average, 36% of all Medicare-Medicaid enrollees in the State of Minnesota were enrolled exclusively in managed care.

*Note: This Medicaid-only comparison group includes only those Medicaid enrollees who qualified for Medicaid based on disability.