



Figure 6.1 shows the 9 States that offered integrated Medicare-Medicaid programs in 2011 as previously defined. The percentage of Medicare-Medicaid Enrollees in such programs was not available but varies significantly by State.

Conclusion

Medicare-Medicaid enrollees have high rates of chronic conditions and functional impairments, making them high users of both the medical and long-term services and supports systems. They use all categories of service, yet remain largely in fee-for-service programs, where they are less likely to receive comprehensive coordination of their care.

Medicare-Medicaid enrollees are an important group in every State, but spending, utilization, and service delivery vary significantly across States. Differences stem from State Medicaid policy, practice patterns among providers, availability of services, environmental health factors, and socio-economic conditions. As States and CMS work on new models for integrating care, each State presents its own unique opportunities to improve care for Medicare-Medicaid enrollees.