



## Coordinating Care for Washington State Dual Eligibles

Washington State has received a \$1 million planning grant to develop innovative service delivery and payment models that align the full range of Medicare and Medicaid acute, behavioral health and long-term supports and services for persons dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid.

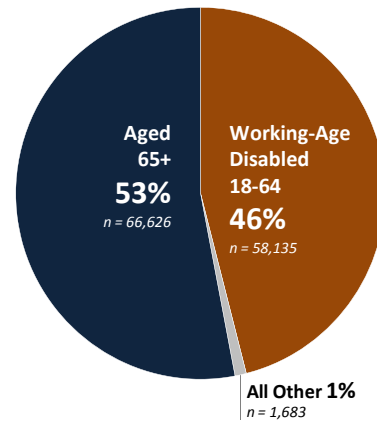
From June 1, 2008 - July 31, 2009 (State Fiscal Year 2009), there were 126,444 persons who were dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid. These “dual eligibles” represent a vulnerable and expensive population, falling primarily in two different groups :

- 1.) Elders aged 65 or above (53 percent) who qualify for Medicare due to age; many also disabled; about 56 percent are above the age of 75, and 23 percent are above the age of 85; about two-thirds are women.
- 2.) Persons of working age who are enrolled in federal disability programs (46 percent) such as those with developmental disabilities; roughly equal proportion of men and women, with about 60 percent between the ages of 45 and 64.

Children and non-disabled working age adults make up the balance of the dual eligible population.

### Dual Eligible Population by Type of Medicaid Coverage

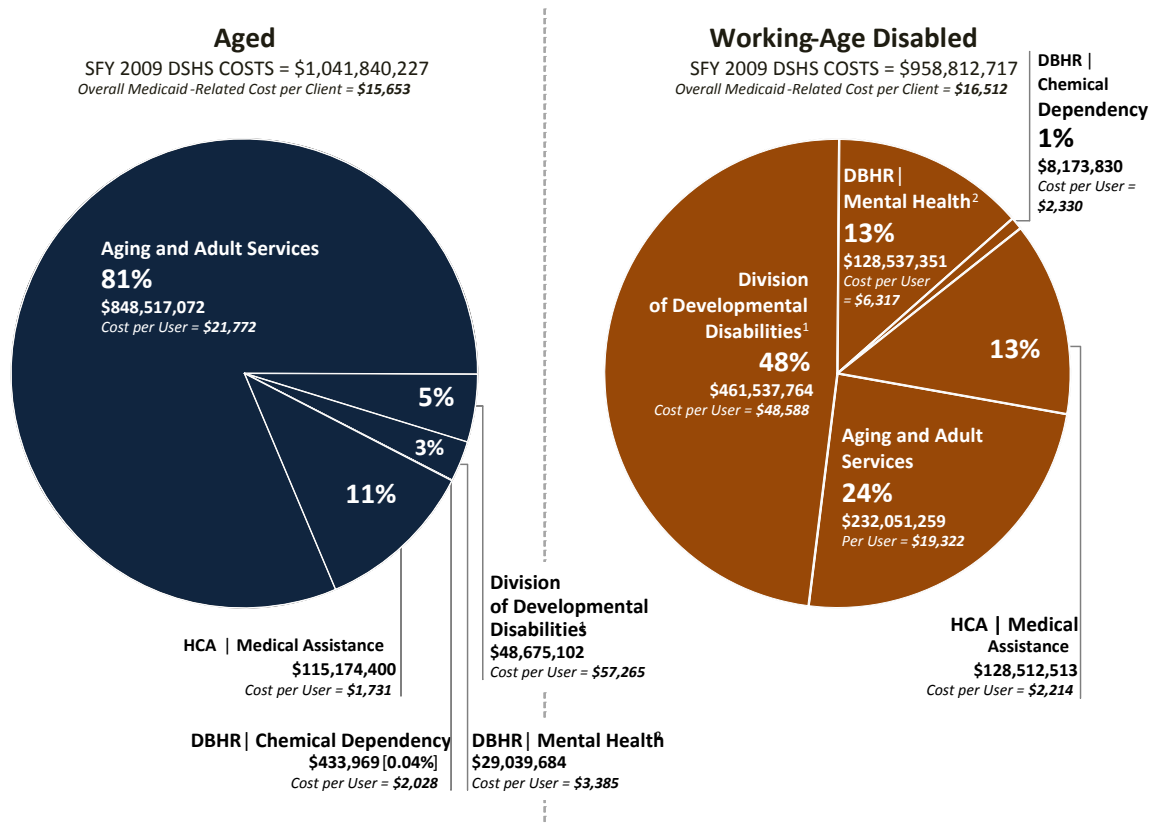
SFY 2009 TOTAL = 126,444



### Demographics

AGE As of January 2009	Aged		Working-Age Disabled	
	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
Less than 18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
18 – 24 years	0	0.0%	1,900	3.3%
25 – 34 years	0	0.0%	8,280	14.2%
35 – 44 years	0	0.0%	12,497	21.5%
45 – 54 years	0	0.0%	18,968	32.6%
55 – 64 years	0	0.0%	16,490	28.4%
65 and older	66,626	100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	21,291	32.0%	28,110	48.4%
Female	45,332	68.0%	30,023	51.6%
<b>RACE</b>				
Asian	11,031	16.6%	1,304	2.2%
Black	2,015	3.0%	3,416	5.9%
Native American	735	1.1%	631	1.1%
White	48,867	73.4%	46,727	80.4%
Multi- race	3,978	6.0%	6,057	10.4%
<b>ETHNICITY</b>				
Hispanic	5,108	7.7%	3,647	6.3%
Non-Hispanic	61,518	92.3%	54,488	93.7%

## Medicaid and Related Costs for Dual Eligibles by Medicaid Coverage Type, SFY 2009



<sup>1</sup> Includes the proportional allocation of residential habilitation center operating costs.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes the proportional allocation of state mental hospital operating costs.

Washington State’s dual eligible population is costly and has complex health needs. In State Fiscal Year 2009:

- The 126,444 dual eligible clients accounted for \$2 billion in Medicaid and related expenditures, or about \$16,000 per person per year. This is four times the average state Medicaid cost for non-dual Medicaid enrollees – even before accounting for additional costs to the Medicare program.
- Among dual elders, long-term care services including in-home, community residential, and skilled nursing facility services accounted for more than 80 percent of Medicaid expenditures. Substance abuse accounted for less than one percent of Medicaid expenditures.
- Costs for working-age disabled duals were more diverse, with developmental disability services accounting for 48 percent, long-term care costs accounting for 24 percent, mental health services accounting for 13 percent, and Medicaid medical costs accounting for 13 percent. Substance abuse is a significant issue for working-age disabled duals, accounting for 11 percent.

Based on additional sources of available data to date, we find:

- About 40 percent of dual elders and 60 percent of working-age duals have mental health needs
- About 20 percent of working-age disabled duals have substance use problems
- About 20 percent of dual elders were diagnosed with dementia
- 15 percent of working-age disabled duals received services for the developmentally disabled

These profiles highlight the significance of behavioral health, long-term care and physical health needs among both elders and working-age duals, and point to the importance of efforts to better coordinate health services for this vulnerable population.