



Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW) Medicare Enrollment Charts

2019 Version

Chronic Conditions Warehouse

Your source for national CMS Medicare and Medicaid research data

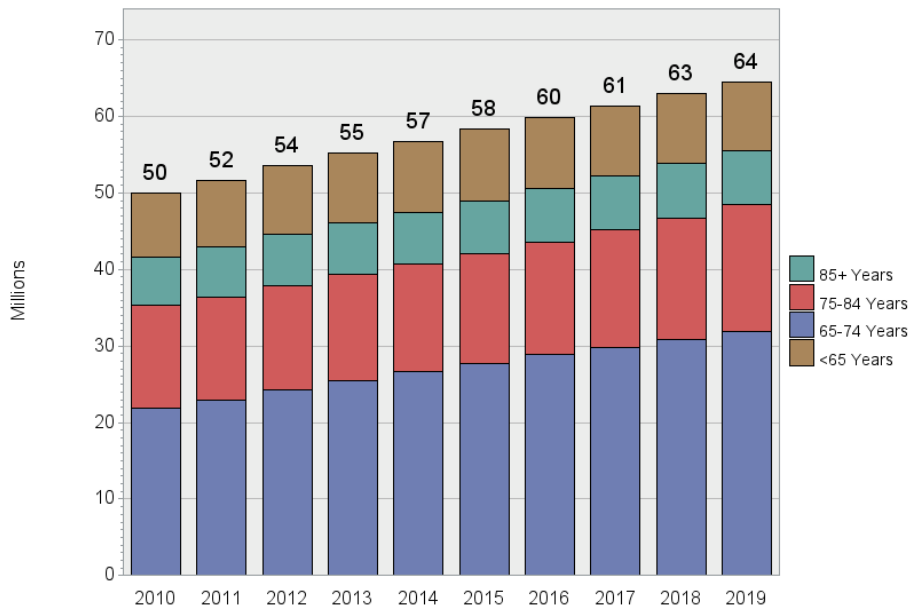
August 2021

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MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY AGE GROUP, 2010–2019



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2021.

Description:

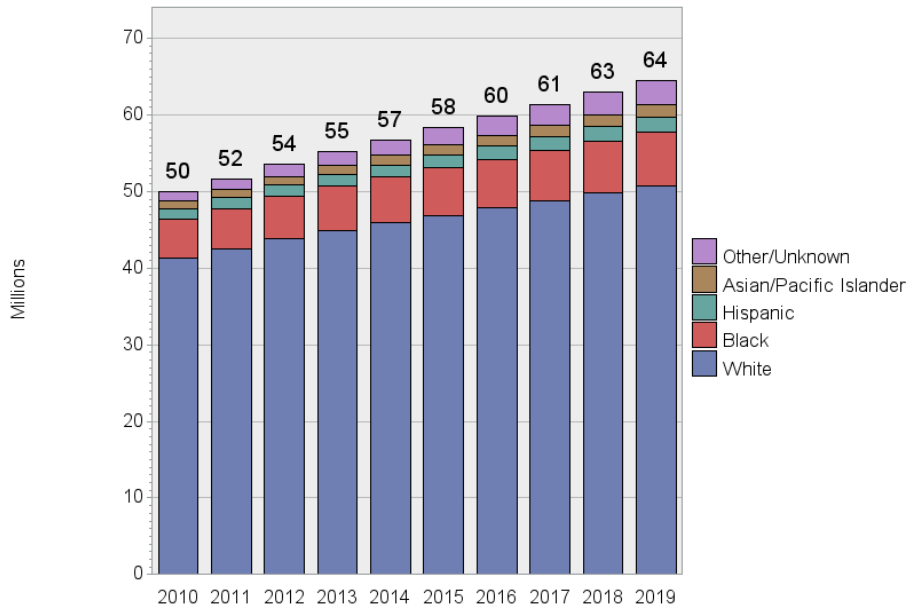
The number of people enrolled in Medicare has increased gradually over time. There were 50.1 million beneficiaries in 2010 and 64.4 million beneficiaries in 2019. The age distribution of the population has remained fairly stable over time.

Technical notes:

Counts include all Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare on or after January 1 of the year.

Age is calculated based on the age of the Medicare beneficiary as of December 31. If the beneficiary expired, the age is calculated based on age at time of death.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY RACIAL GROUP, 2010–2019



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2021.

Description:

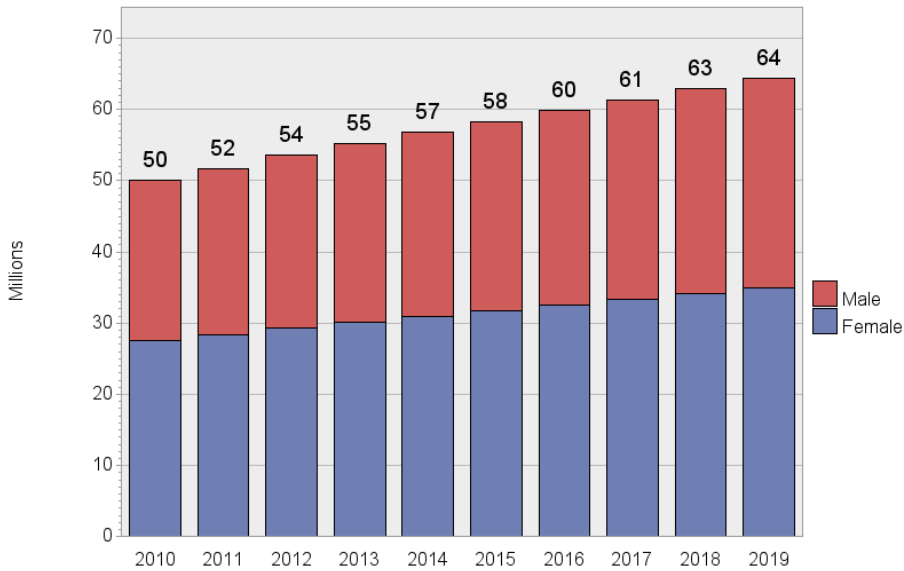
The racial distribution of Medicare beneficiaries has changed very little over time. There are proportionately fewer whites in 2019 compared to 2010 (78.8% versus 82.5%, respectively).

Technical notes:

Counts include all Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare on or after January 1 of the year.

American Indian, Native American, Other, and Unknown races are grouped together due to small cell sizes. The race variable is from the RTI Race code – which more accurately captures the proportion of Hispanics and Asians.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY SEX, 2010–2019



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2021.

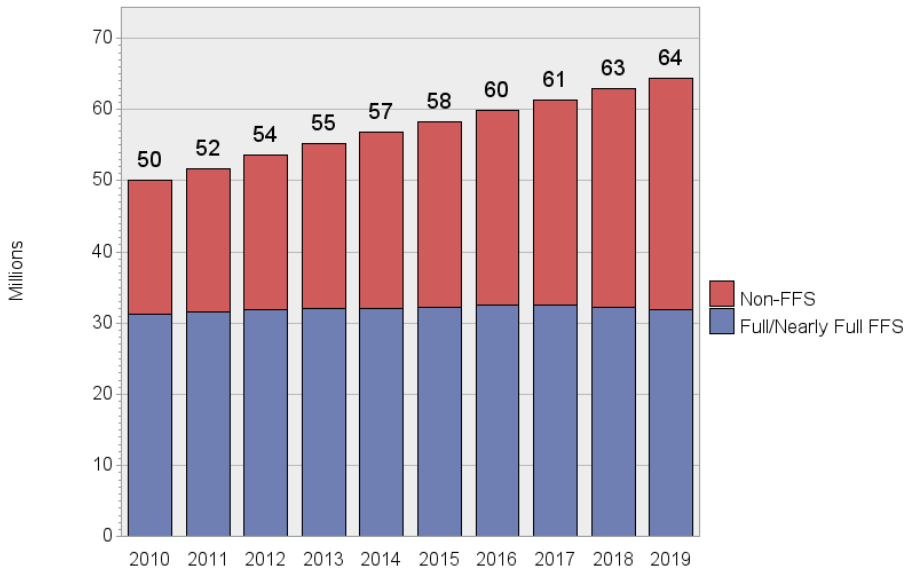
Description:

The distribution of Medicare beneficiaries by sex has remained stable over time, with approximately 55% of beneficiaries classified as female.

Technical notes:

Counts include all Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare on or after January 1 of the year.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY COVERAGE TYPE, 2010–2019



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2021.

Description:

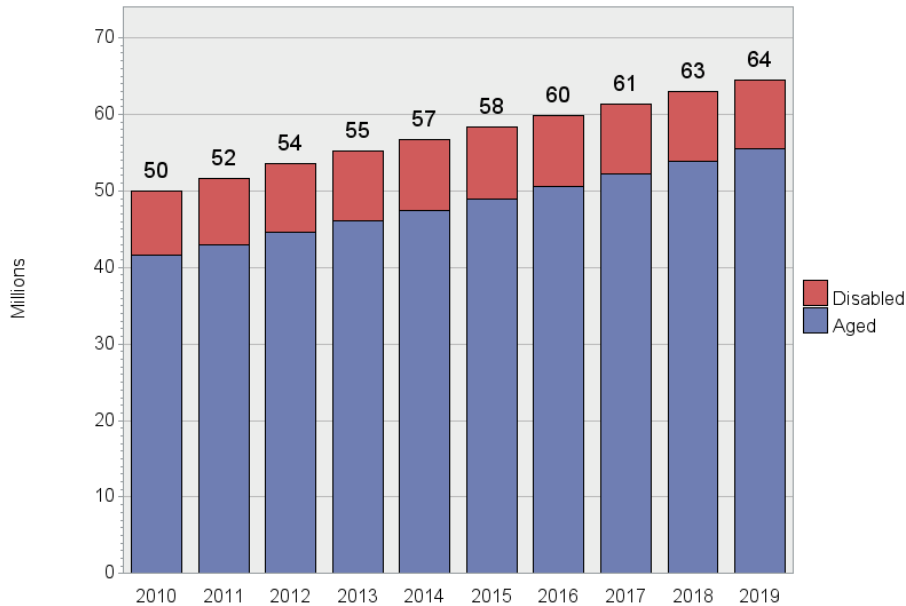
The proportion of beneficiaries with a full year of fee-for-service coverage (11 or 12 months) decreased from 62.6% in 2010 to 49.5% in 2019.

Technical notes:

Counts include all Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare on or after January 1 of the year.

Full or Nearly Full fee-for-service (FFS) indicates the beneficiary had 11 or 12 months of both Part A and Part B fee-for-service coverage, or for persons who died during the year, from January 1 until date of death. Non-FFS indicates the beneficiary had less than 11 months of Part A and Part B fee-for-service coverage includes people with more than one month of HMO coverage. Some FFS beneficiaries are participants in case or disease management demonstration projects (effective 2005 forward). These beneficiaries are not considered to have HMO coverage during these months.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY MEDICARE STATUS, 2010–2019



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2021.

Description:

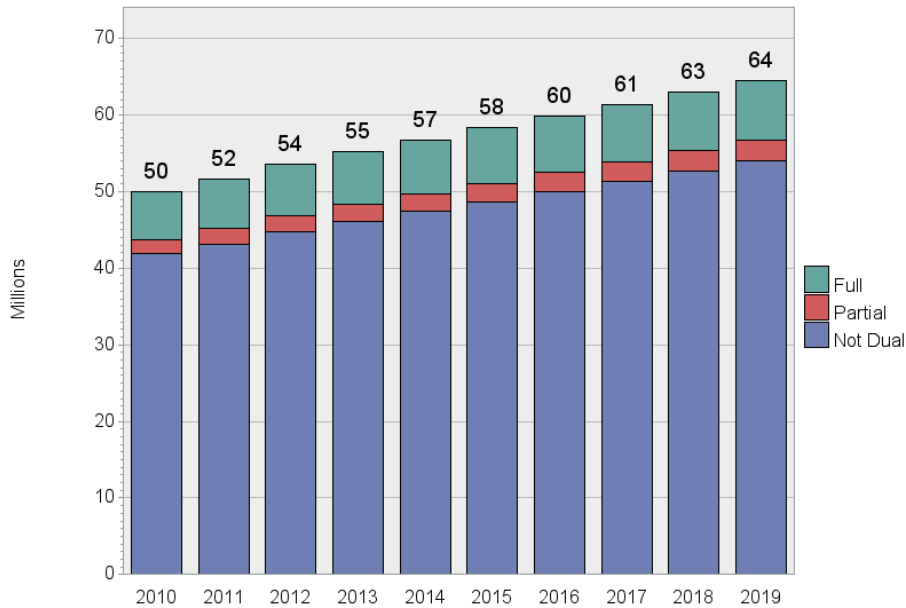
The proportion of beneficiaries classified as Disabled has decreased slightly over time. There are proportionately fewer beneficiaries classified as Disabled in 2019 (13.9%), compared to 2010 (16.8%).

Technical notes:

Counts include all Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare on or after January 1 of the year.

Classification used the Medicare status code, and combined end stage renal disease (ESRD) and Disabled categories into the “Disabled” grouping.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY DUAL STATUS, 2010–2019



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2021.

Description:

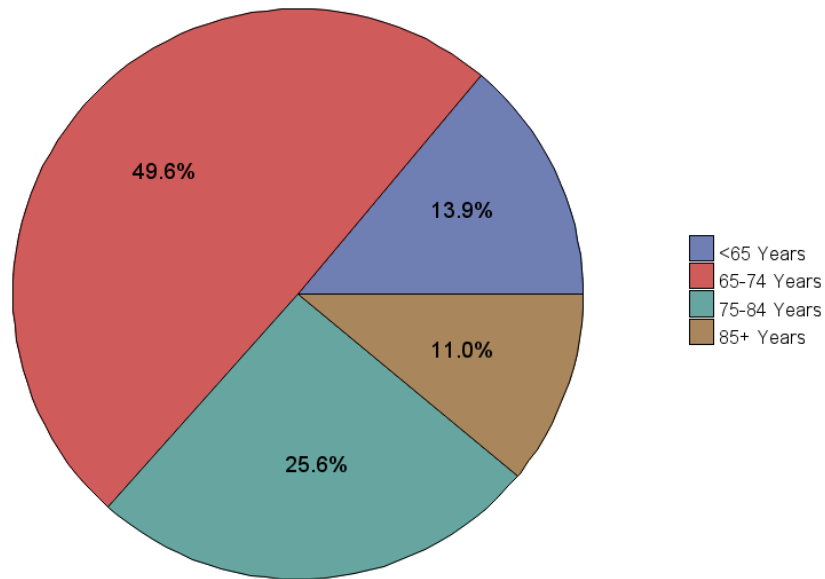
The proportion of beneficiaries classified as dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid has been stable over time; 16.2% in 2010 were dually enrolled, compared to 16.1% in 2019. The proportion eligible for full dual benefits has also changed very little over time (12.5% in 2010 to 11.8% in 2019), however the proportion eligible for partial dual benefits has increased from 3.7% in 2010 to 4.3% in 2019.

Technical notes:

Counts include all Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare on or after January 1 of the year.

Classification used the state-reported dual status code (variable called `DUAL_STUS_CD_MM`) to identify beneficiaries dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid. Dual coverage was defined as `DUAL_STUS_CD_MM = 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06` or `08` for 11 or 12 months of the year, or until time of death. A beneficiary was considered a full benefit dual if they had `DUAL_STUS_CD_MM = 02, 04` or `08` for a minimum of one month during the year. All other dual enrollment was considered partial.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT, 2019 BY AGE GROUP



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2021.

Description:

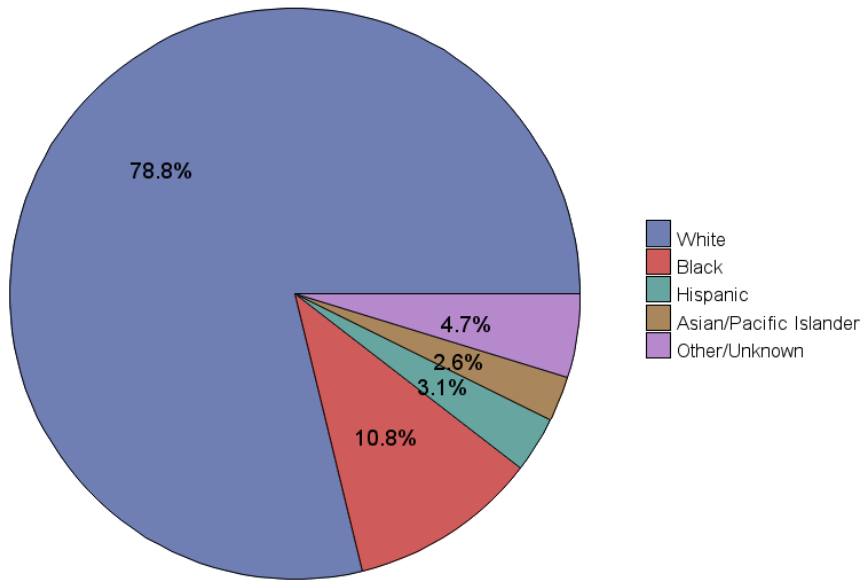
The population aged 65-74 years comprises the largest age grouping for beneficiaries (49.6% of all beneficiaries).

Technical notes:

Counts include all Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare on or after January 1 of the year.

Age is calculated based on the age of the Medicare beneficiary as of December 31. If the beneficiary expired, the age is calculated based on age at time of death.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT, 2019 BY RACIAL GROUP



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2021.

Description:

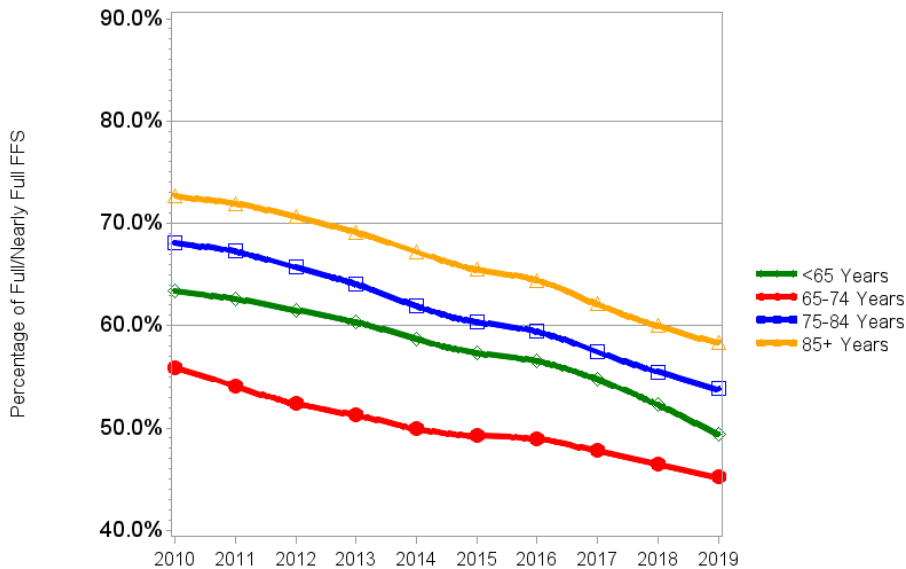
The white racial group comprises the largest proportion of beneficiaries, by racial group (78.8% of beneficiaries).

Technical notes:

Counts include all Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare on or after January 1 of the year.

American Indian, Native American, Other, and Unknown races are grouped together due to small cell sizes. The race variable is from the RTI Race code – which more accurately captures the proportion of Hispanics and Asians.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY AGE GROUP AND FFS STATUS, 2010–2019



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2021.

Description:

The majority of Medicare beneficiaries are enrolled in fee-for-service (FFS) rather than managed care (i.e., Medicare Advantage [MA] plans). Beginning in 2007, there is a shift away from FFS, which is more pronounced each year.

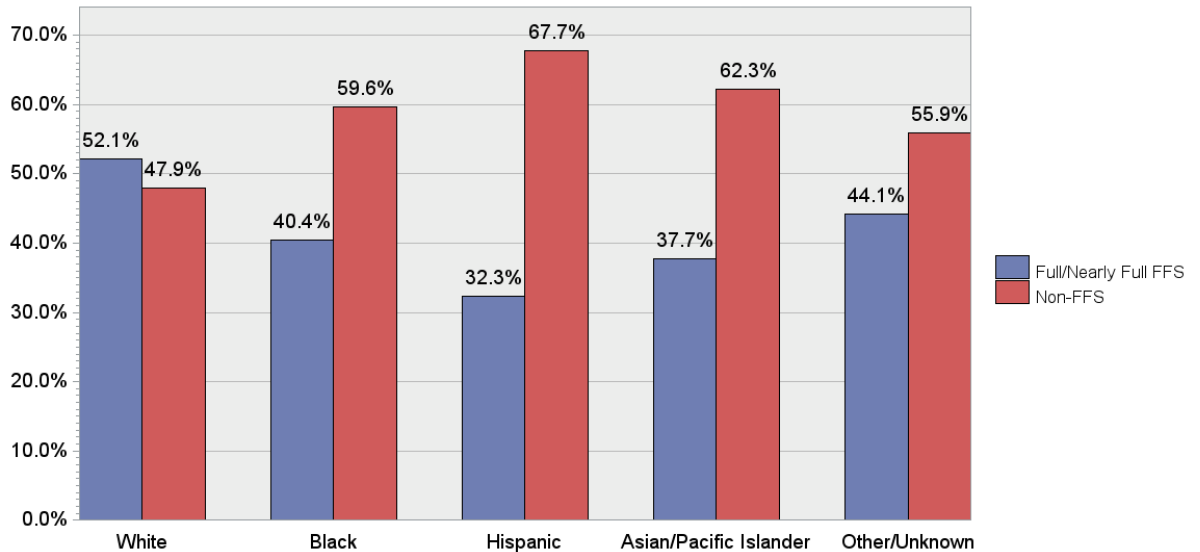
Medicare enrollees who were 65-74 years of age were the least likely group to select FFS Medicare. By 2019, the proportion of beneficiaries 65-74 years old who were FFS declined to 45%.

Technical notes:

Counts include all Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare on or after January 1 of the year.

Full or Nearly Full fee-for-service (FFS) indicates the beneficiary had 11 or 12 months of both Part A and Part B fee-for-service coverage, or for persons who died during the year, from January 1 until date of death. Non-FFS indicates the beneficiary had less than 11 months of Part A and Part B fee-for-service coverage includes people with more than one month of HMO coverage. Some FFS beneficiaries are participants in case or disease management demonstration projects (effective 2005 forward). These beneficiaries are not considered to have HMO coverage during these months.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY COVERAGE TYPE AND RACIAL GROUP, 2010–2019



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2021.

Description:

The racial group with the highest proportion of people with full/nearly full fee-for-service (FFS) coverage was white (52.1%). For the remainder of racial groups the proportion of non-FFS was higher than FFS. For the black racial group, 40.4% were enrolled in FFS.

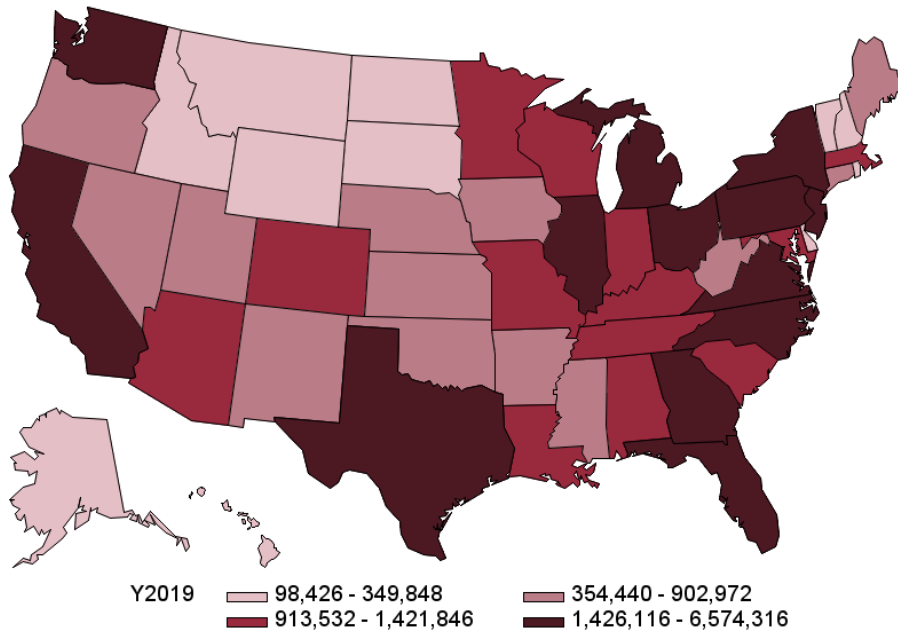
Technical notes:

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Full or Nearly Full fee-for-service (FFS) indicates the beneficiary had 11 or 12 months of both Part A and Part B FFS coverage, or for persons who died during the year, from January 1 until date of death. Non-FFS indicates the beneficiary had less than 11 months of Part A and Part B FFS coverage includes people with more than one month of HMO coverage. Some FFS beneficiaries are participants in case or disease management demonstration projects. These beneficiaries are not considered to have HMO coverage during these months.

American Indian, Native American, Other, and Unknown races are grouped together due to small cell sizes. The race variable is from the RTI Race code – which more accurately captures the proportion of Hispanics and Asians.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY STATE, 2019



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2021.

Description:

The number of people enrolled in Medicare varied by state. There were a total of 64.4 million Medicare beneficiaries in 2019. Washington DC had the smallest number of beneficiaries (98,426), and California had the largest (6,574,316).

Technical notes:

Counts include all Medicare beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicare on or after January 1 of the year.