Summary charts derived from the Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW) Master Beneficiary Summary File (MBSF) data are available for various 2020 Medicare enrollment statistics, including:

- Medicare Enrollment by Age Group, 2011–2020
- Medicare Enrollment by Racial Group, 2011–2020
- Medicare Enrollment by Sex, 2011–2020
- Medicare Enrollment by Coverage Type, 2011–2020
- Medicare Enrollment by Medicare Status, 2011–2020
- Medicare Enrollment by Dual Status, 2011–2020
- Medicare Enrollment by Age Group and FFS Status, 2011–2020
- Medicare Enrollment by Age Group, 2020
- Medicare Enrollment by Racial Group, 2020
- Medicare Enrollment by Coverage Type and Racial Group, 2020
- Medicare Enrollment by State, 2020
Description:

The number of people enrolled in Medicare has increased gradually over time. There were 51.7 million beneficiaries in 2011 and 65.9 million beneficiaries in 2020. 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, 2011–2020

SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, July 2022.

Description:

The racial distribution of Medicare beneficiaries has changed very little over time. There are proportionately fewer whites in 2020 compared to 2011 (73% versus 77.1%, respectively); there are more Asian/Pacific Islanders (3.6% versus 2.8%) and Hispanic beneficiaries (9.6% versus 8.4%).

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 Research Triangle Institute (RTI) race code — which more accurately captures the proportion of Hispanics and Asians.
MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY SEX, 2011–2020

SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, July 2022.

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, 2011–2020

SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, July 2022.

Description:

The proportion of beneficiaries with a full year of fee-for-service (FFS) coverage (11 or 12 months) decreased from 61.2% in 2011 to 47.3% in 2020.

Technical notes:

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

Full or nearly full 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 FFS coverage; this category also includes people with more than one month of health maintenance organization (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.
The proportion of beneficiaries classified as Disabled has decreased slightly over time. There are proportionately fewer beneficiaries classified as Disabled in 2020 (13.2%), compared to 2011 (16.9%).

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, 2011–2020

Description:

The proportion of beneficiaries classified as dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid has been stable over time; 16.5% in 2011 were dually enrolled, compared to 16.6% in 2020. The proportion eligible for full dual benefits decreased slightly over time (12.5% in 2011 to 12.0% in 2020), while the proportion eligible for partial dual benefits has increased slightly from 4.0% in 2011 to 4.7% in 2020.

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 BY AGE GROUP AND FFS STATUS, 2011–2020

SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, July 2022.

Description:

Historically, the majority of Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in fee-for-service (FFS) rather than managed care (i.e., Medicare Advantage [MA] plans) coverage. Beginning in 2007, there is a shift away from FFS, and by 2020 47.3% of beneficiaries were enrolled in FFS for 11 or 12 months of the year.

Medicare enrollees who were 65–74 years of age were the least likely group to select FFS Medicare. By 2020, the proportion of beneficiaries 65–74 years old who were FFS for 11 or 12 months of the year declined to 43%.

Technical notes:

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

Full or nearly full 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 FFS coverage and includes people with more than one month of health maintenance organization (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 AGE GROUP, 2020

The population aged 65–74 years comprises the largest age grouping for beneficiaries (50.1% 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 BY RACIAL GROUP, 2020**

![Pie chart showing Medicare enrollment by racial group, 2020](image)

**SOURCE:** Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, July 2022.

**Description:**

The white racial group comprises the largest proportion of beneficiaries, by racial group (73% 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 Research Triangle Institute (RTI) race code – which more accurately captures the proportion of Hispanics and Asians.
MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY COVERAGE TYPE AND RACIAL GROUP, 2020

SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, July 2022.

Description:

The racial group with the highest proportion of beneficiaries with full/nearly full fee-for-service (FFS) coverage was white (51.7%). For the remainder of racial groups, the proportion of non-FFS was higher than FFS. For example, in the black racial group, 37.5% were enrolled in FFS for 11 or 12 months of the year.

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 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 and includes people with more than one month of health maintenance organization (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 Research Triangle Institute (RTI) race code — which more accurately captures the proportion of Hispanics and Asians.
The number of people enrolled in Medicare varied by state. There were a total of 65.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in 2020. Washington, D.C. had the smallest number of beneficiaries (99,123), and California had the largest (6,717,708).

Technical notes:

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