

Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW) Medicare Enrollment Charts

2022 Version

Chronic Conditions Warehouse

Your source for national CMS Medicare and Medicaid research data

August 2024

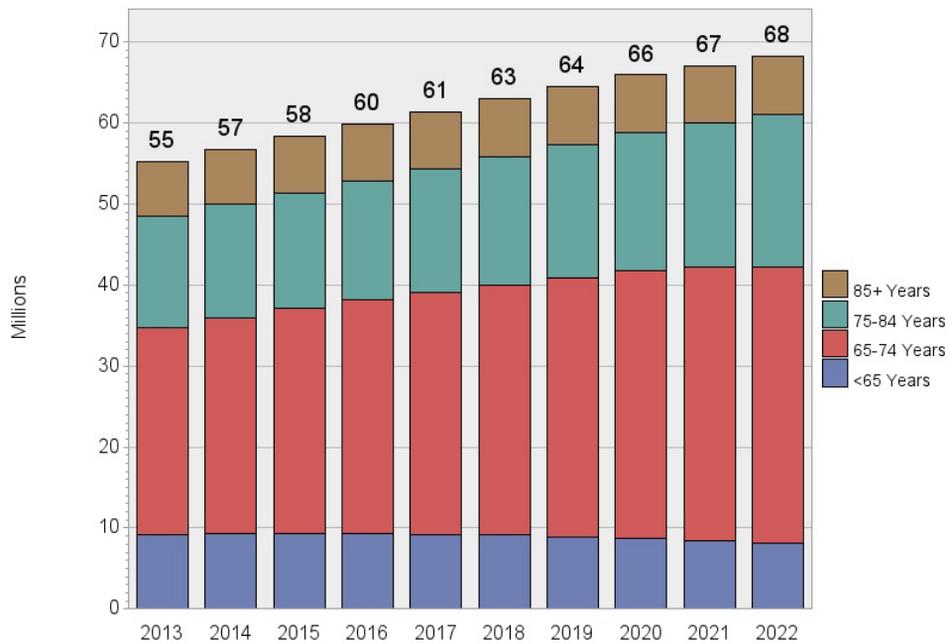


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MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY AGE GROUP, 2013–2022



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2024.

Description:

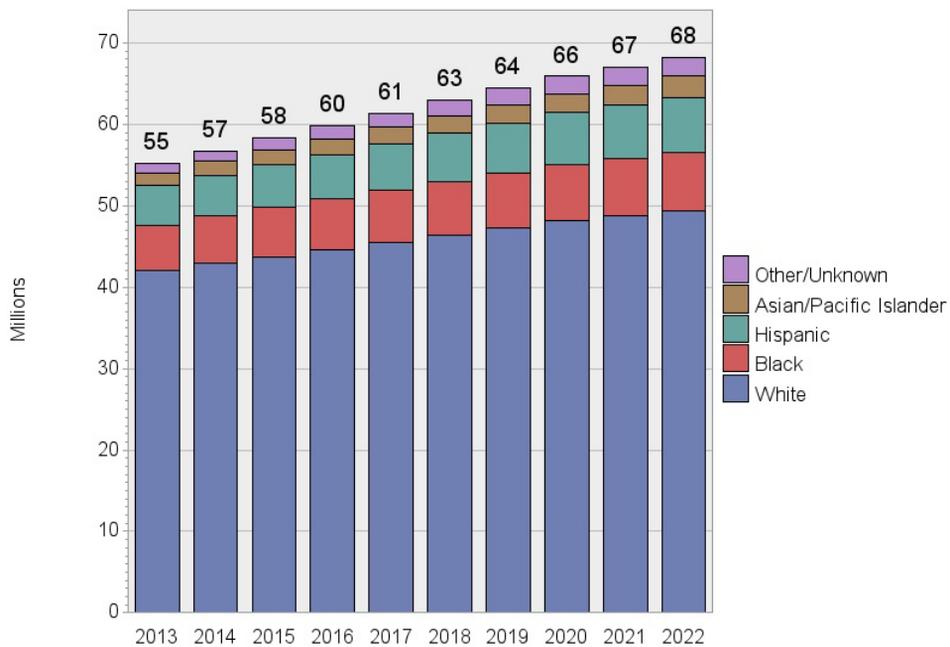
The number of people enrolled in Medicare has increased gradually over time. There were 55.2 million beneficiaries in 2013 and 68.3 million beneficiaries in 2022. The proportional distribution of age groups has changed slightly over time with a decrease in the proportion of beneficiaries less than 65 or over 85 years, and an increase in the proportion aged 65–74 and 75–84 years.

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, 2013–2022



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2024.

Description:

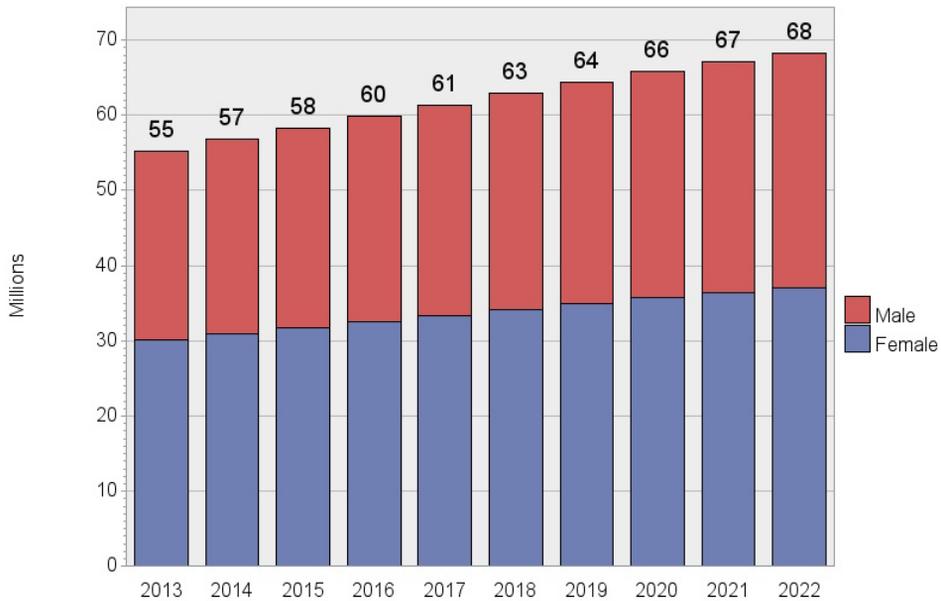
The racial distribution of Medicare beneficiaries has changed very little over time. There are proportionately more Asian/Pacific Islanders (3.8% versus 2.9%) and Hispanic beneficiaries (9.9% versus 8.7%) in 2022 compared to 2013.

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, 2013–2022



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2024.

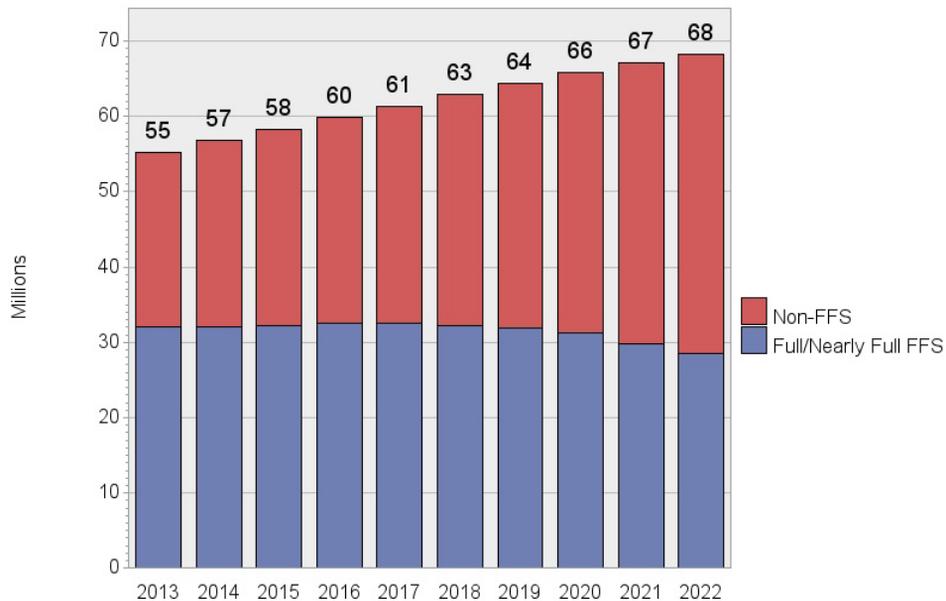
Description:

The distribution of Medicare beneficiaries by sex has remained stable over time, with between 54–55% 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, 2013–2022



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2024.

Description:

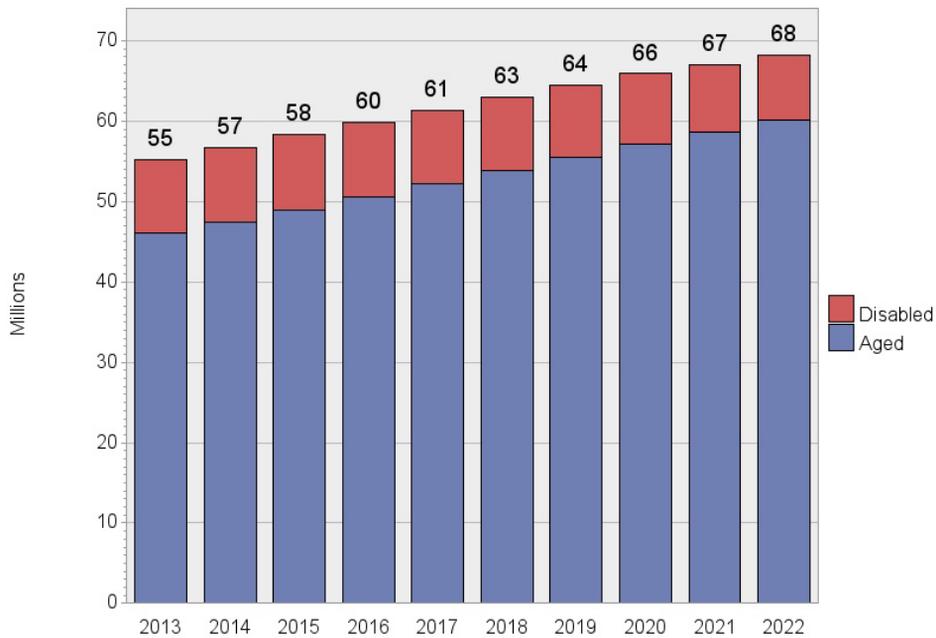
The proportion of beneficiaries with a full year of fee-for-service (FFS) coverage (11 or 12 months) decreased from 58.2% in 2013 to 41.8% in 2022.

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.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY MEDICARE STATUS, 2013–2022



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2024.

Description:

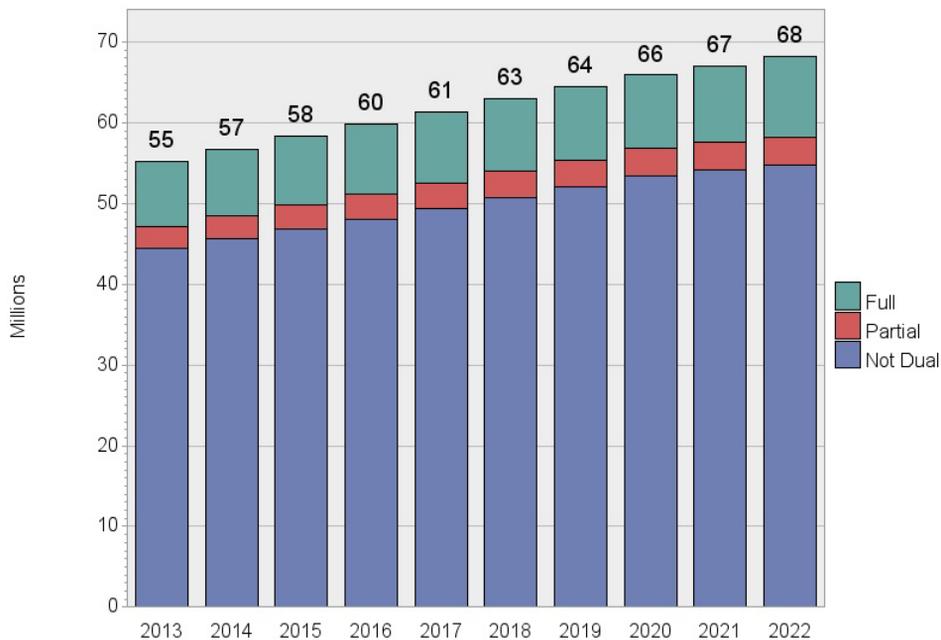
The proportion of beneficiaries classified as Disabled has decreased slightly over time. There are proportionately fewer beneficiaries classified as Disabled in 2022 (11.9%), compared to 2013 (16.6%).

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, 2013–2022



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2024.

Description:

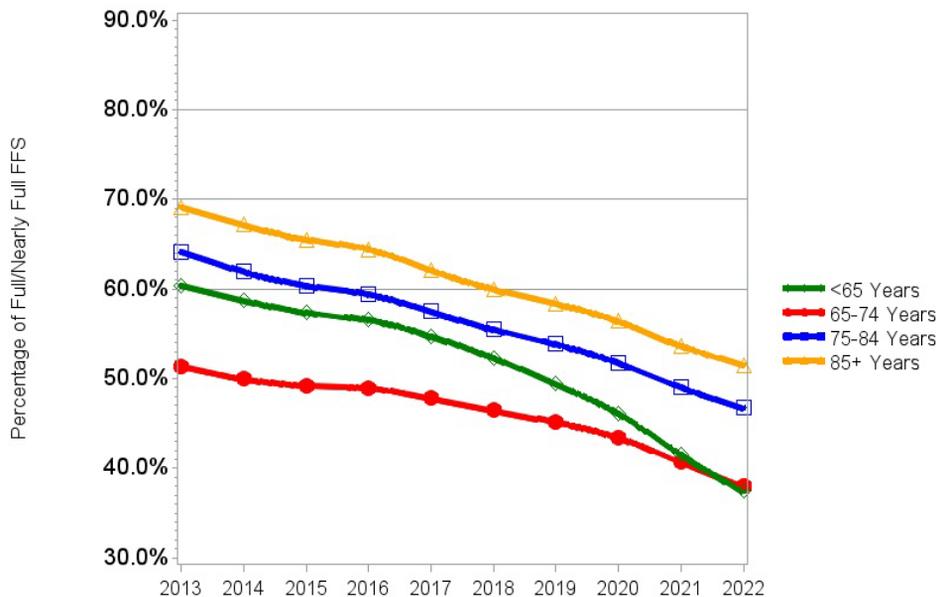
The proportion of beneficiaries classified as dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid was stable over time through 2020 (16.5% in 2013 and 16.6% in 2020). In 2022, 17.7% of Medicare beneficiaries were dually enrolled. The proportion eligible for full dual benefits was stable over time (12.4% in 2013 to 12.5% in 2021 and 13.1% in 2022), while the proportion eligible for partial dual benefits has increased slightly from 4.1% in 2013 to 4.7% in 2022.

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, 2013–2022



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2024.

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 2022, 41.8% of beneficiaries were enrolled in FFS for 11 or 12 months of the year.

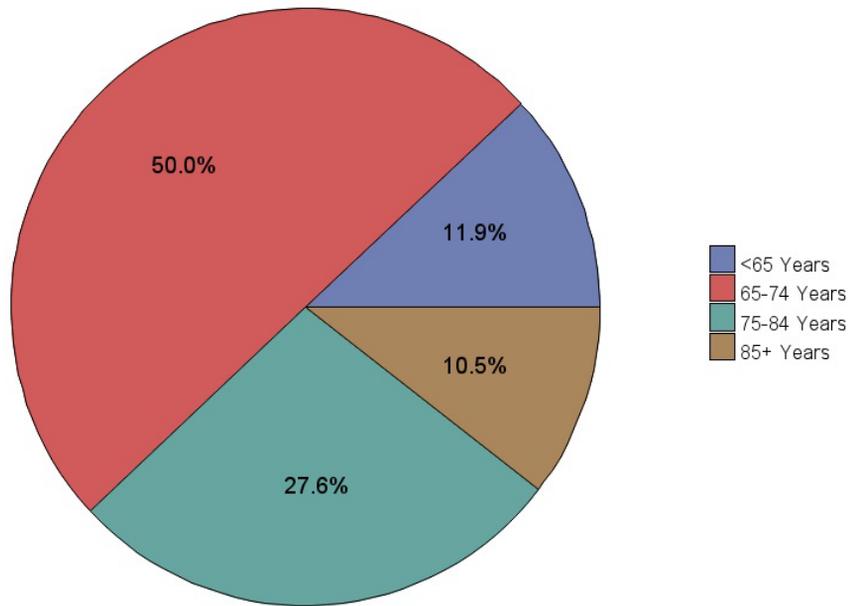
Medicare enrollees who were younger (<65 or 65–74 years of age) were less likely to select FFS Medicare than those 75 or older. By 2022, the proportion of beneficiaries <65 years old who were FFS for 11 or 12 months of the year declined to 37.4% and the proportion of beneficiaries 65–74 in FFS declined to 38.1%. Medicare beneficiaries less than 65 years of age were much less likely to enroll in FFS in 2022 (37.4%) compared to 2013 (60.4% were FFS).

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, 2022



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2024.

Description:

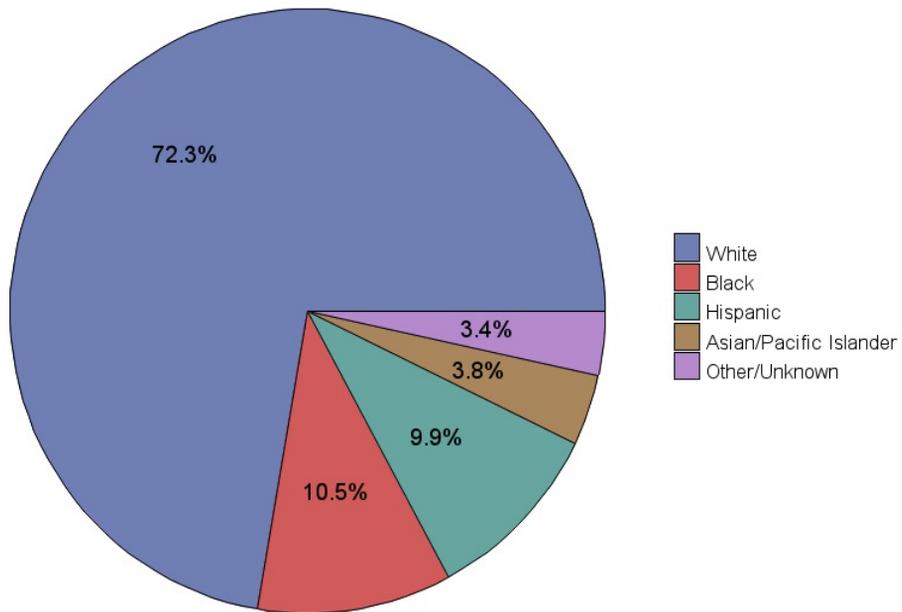
The population aged 65–74 years comprises the largest age grouping for beneficiaries (50.0% of all beneficiaries).

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, 2022



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2024.

Description:

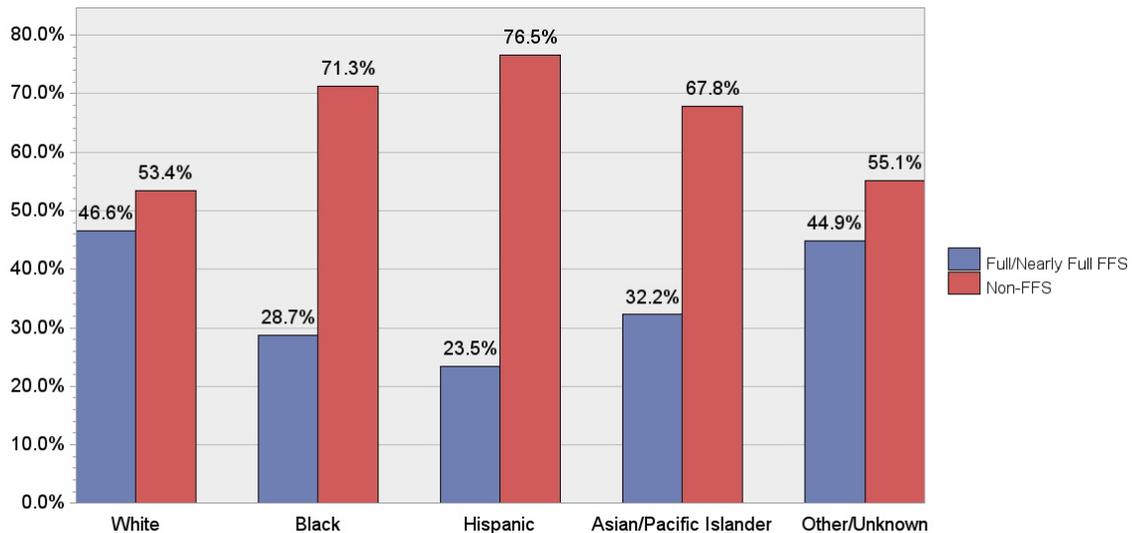
The white racial group comprises the largest proportion of beneficiaries, by racial group (72.3% of beneficiaries).

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, 2022



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2024.

Description:

In 2022, all racial groups had a higher proportion of beneficiaries with non-fee-for-service (FFS) coverage than full/nearly full FFS coverage. The racial group with the highest proportion of beneficiaries with full/nearly full FFS coverage was white (46.6%). In the black racial group, 28.7% were enrolled in FFS for 11 or 12 months of the year, and only 23.5% of Hispanics were enrolled in FFS.

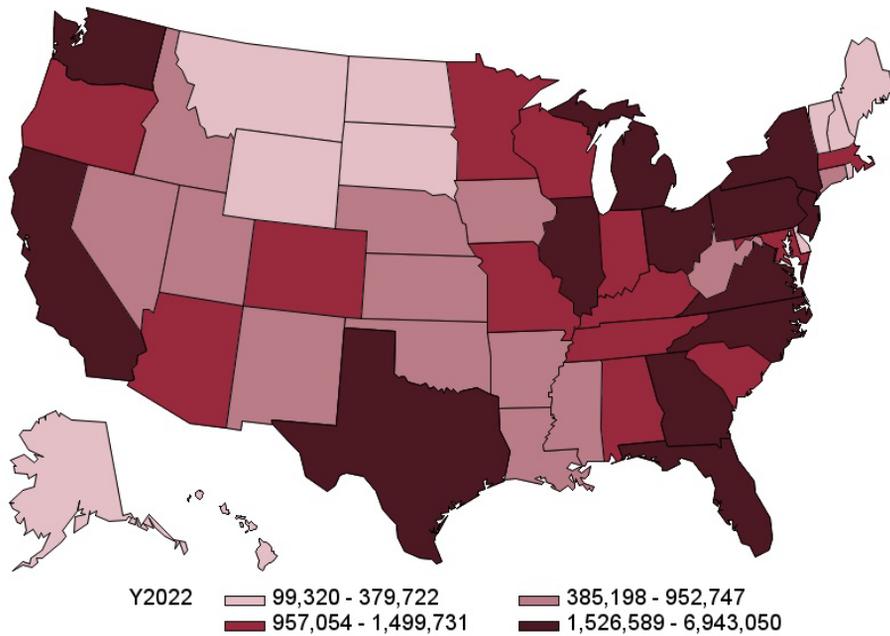
Technical notes:

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.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT BY STATE, 2022



SOURCE: Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW), Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files, August 2024.

Description:

The number of people enrolled in Medicare varied by state. There were a total of 68.2 million Medicare beneficiaries in 2022. Washington, D.C. had the smallest number of beneficiaries (99,320), and California had the largest (6,943,050).

Technical notes:

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