

Demographic Characteristics of Medicaid Beneficiaries Enrolled in the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly

The Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) is a fully integrated care model that provides Medicare and Medicaid services to individuals age 55 or older who meet a nursing facility level of care and can live safely in the community at the time of enrollment. In 2023, approximately 89,659 individuals were enrolled in PACE nationwide based on Medicare and Medicaid administrative data used in this analysis. The majority of enrollees were dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid, while a smaller share were Medicaid-only enrollees. PACE operates under a capitated payment model and provides comprehensive services without typical benefit limits, allowing providers to tailor care to participant needs (CMS 2011). As a result, differences in enrollee characteristics may influence patterns of service use and outcomes.

Despite steady growth in enrollment, publicly available data on PACE participants remain limited beyond monthly reporting of enrollment totals by organization and state (CMS 2026, NPA 2026). This lack of information limits the ability of policymakers and program administrators to understand who PACE serves and how enrollee characteristics may shape service use and outcomes. Understanding the demographic composition of PACE enrollees is important because factors such as age, sex, and race and ethnicity are associated with differences in health care utilization, outcomes, and spending within Medicaid (MACPAC 2026a).

MACPAC's June 2025 and June 2026 reports to Congress both examined the PACE model, including participant characteristics, service delivery, quality measurement, oversight, and data transparency (MACPAC 2026b, 2025). This issue brief complements that work by examining differences in demographic characteristics and long-term nursing facility use between PACE enrollees who are full-benefit dually eligible beneficiaries and those who are Medicaid-only using linked Medicare and Medicaid administrative data from calendar year 2023. Data sources include the Common Medicare Enrollment database, Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS), and Minimum Data Set nursing facility assessment data. Additional detail on data sources and analytic methods is provided in Appendix A.

The following key findings highlight differences in demographic characteristics and long-term nursing facility use between full-benefit dually eligible and Medicaid-only PACE enrollees.

- **Most PACE enrollees are dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid and are eligible for full Medicaid benefits while the share of Medicaid-only PACE enrollees is relatively small across all states, with some exceptions.** In most states, Medicaid-only enrollees account for less than 10 percent of the PACE population, but shares are substantially higher in some states, including California (29 percent) and New York (47 percent).
- **Medicaid-only PACE enrollees differ substantially from full-benefit dually eligible enrollees in terms of age.** More than half of Medicaid-only enrollees are under age 65 (54.3 percent), compared to fewer than 10 percent of full-benefit dually eligible enrollees (8.7 percent).
- **The racial and ethnic composition of PACE enrollees varies by coverage type.** Compared to full-benefit dually eligible beneficiaries, Medicaid-only beneficiaries have higher shares of Hispanic (29.4 percent versus 17.9 percent) and Asian (24.8 percent versus 7.4 percent) enrollees. In contrast, full-benefit dually eligible



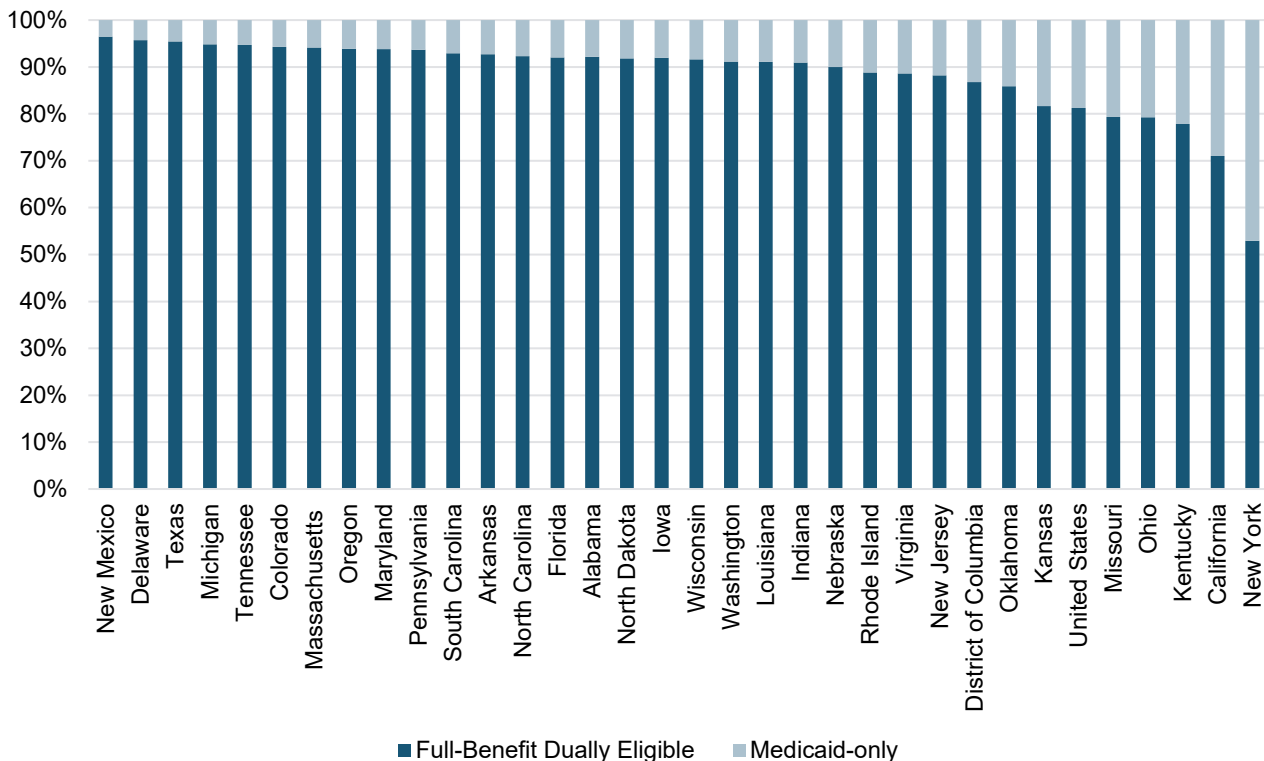
beneficiaries have higher shares of white (54.4 percent versus 18.3 percent) and Black (17.7 percent versus 11.3 percent) enrollees.

- **Medicare-covered PACE enrollees (defined as full-benefit dually eligible beneficiaries, partial-benefit dually eligible beneficiaries, and individuals who only have Medicare coverage) have higher rates of long-stay nursing facility use than Medicaid-only enrollees.** In 2023, 7.1 percent of Medicare-covered enrollees had a long-stay nursing facility episode, compared to 1.7 percent of Medicaid-only enrollees.
- **Most PACE enrollees remain enrolled during long-stay nursing facility episodes.** Among those with long-stay use, more than 85 percent remained enrolled in PACE throughout the stay, with similar rates across coverage groups and demographic characteristics.

State Variation in PACE Coverage

The share of Medicaid-only PACE enrollees varies widely across the 33 states and the District of Columbia that offered PACE in 2023, providing context for differences in enrollee characteristics and outcomes (Figure 1). In most states, Medicaid-only enrollees account for a relatively small share of the PACE population, typically less than 10 percent, with a median of about 8 percent. However, a small number of states have substantially higher shares, including California (29 percent) and New York (47 percent). State policy changes may help explain some of these variations. For example, prior analyses have identified California’s PACE Modernization Act and Medi-Cal eligibility expansions as potential contributors to growth in Medicaid-only PACE enrollment in the state (NORC 2025). Nationally, Medicaid-only enrollees represent 19 percent of PACE participants.

FIGURE 1. Distribution of PACE Enrollees by Coverage Type and State, CY 2023



Notes: PACE is Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly. CY is calendar year. Beneficiaries are counted as dually eligible if they were ever enrolled in both Medicare and Medicaid while enrolled in PACE.



Sources: MACPAC, 2026, analysis of Common Medicare Enrollment (CME) and Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) data.

Enrollee Demographics

Table 1 presents demographic characteristics of all PACE enrollees and compares full-benefit dually eligible and Medicaid-only populations. Differences in racial and ethnic composition are shown in Figure 2.

As of 2023, PACE served 89,659 enrollees nationwide, including 72,369 full-benefit dually eligible enrollees and 16,593 Medicaid-only enrollees (Table 1). Full-benefit dually eligible enrollees accounted for 81 percent of the PACE population, while Medicaid-only enrollees accounted for 19 percent. Medicaid-only PACE enrollees differ substantially from full-benefit dually eligible enrollees in several ways. Medicaid-only enrollees are significantly younger, with 54.3 percent under age 65 compared to 8.7 percent of dually eligible enrollees, and are more racially and ethnically diverse, with lower shares of white enrollees (18.3 percent compared to 54.4 percent). Across both groups, PACE enrollees are predominantly located in urban areas, although Medicaid-only enrollees are even more concentrated in urban settings (97.0 percent compared to 92.3 percent).

TABLE 1. Demographic Characteristics of PACE Enrollees by Dually Eligible Status, CY 2023¹

Demographic characteristics	All PACE enrollees	Full-benefit dually eligible	Medicaid-only
Total enrollment	89,659	72,369	16,593
Distribution of enrollees			
Age			
<65	17.1%	8.7%	54.3%
65+	82.9	91.3	45.7
Sex			
Male	35.9	35.1	39.2
Female	64.1	64.9	60.8
Race and ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	47.8	54.4	18.3
Hispanic	20.0	17.9	29.4
Black, non-Hispanic	16.5	17.7	11.3
Asian, non-Hispanic	10.6	7.4	24.8
Other	5.2	2.1	16.2
Rurality			
Urban	93.1	92.3	97.0
Rural	6.8	7.7	2.9

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. PACE is Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly. CY is calendar year. Beneficiaries are counted as dually eligible if they were ever enrolled in both Medicare and Medicaid while enrolled in PACE. “Other” includes enrollees identified as multiracial, those whose race and ethnicity were reported in categories other than those listed above, and those with unknown or missing race and ethnicity data in the enrollment files.

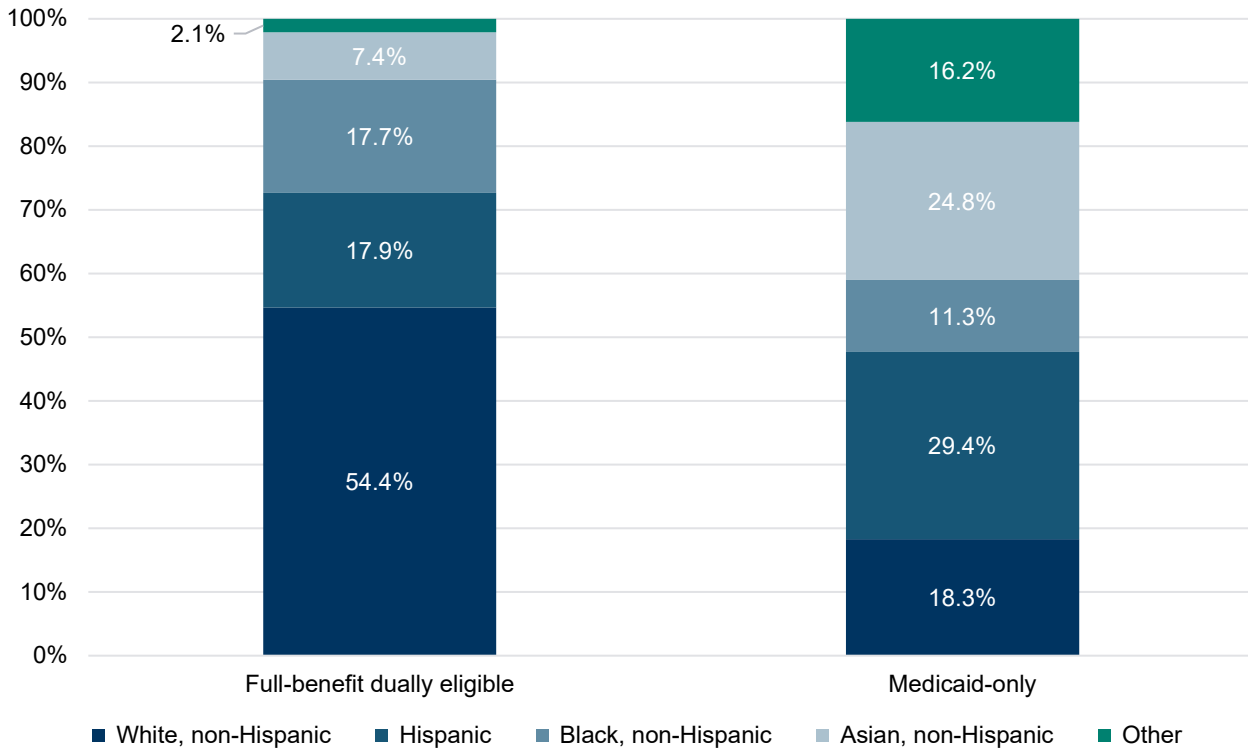


¹ This table presents demographic characteristics of all PACE enrollees and compares full-benefit dually eligible and Medicaid-only enrollees. Medicare-only (n=524) and partial-benefit dually eligible (n=173) enrollees together comprised less than 1 percent of PACE enrollees nationwide in 2023. These enrollees are included in the total population but are not shown separately. See Appendix Table B-1 for demographic information on these groups.

Source: MACPAC, 2026, analysis of Census Bureau delineation files, Common Medicare Enrollment data, Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) data, and United States Department of Agriculture Rural-Urban Commuting Area codes.

PACE enrollees represent a diverse population with differences in racial and ethnic composition by coverage type (Figure 2). Full-benefit dually eligible beneficiaries, representing 81 percent of PACE enrollees, include higher shares of white enrollees (54.4 percent vs. 18.3 percent) and Black enrollees (17.7 percent vs. 11.3 percent) than Medicaid-only enrollees. Among Medicaid-only enrollees, we found higher shares of Hispanic enrollees (29.4 percent vs. 17.9 percent) and Asian enrollees (24.8 percent vs. 7.4 percent) when compared to the full-benefit group. These differences in enrollee characteristics may have implications for how states design their PACE programs and deliver services to different populations.

FIGURE 2. Racial and Ethnic Composition of PACE Enrollees by Coverage Type, CY 2023



Notes: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. PACE is Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly. CY is calendar year. "Other" includes enrollees identified as multiracial, those whose race and ethnicity were reported in categories other than those listed above, and those with unknown or missing race and ethnicity data in the enrollment files.

Source: MACPAC, 2026, analysis of Common Medicare Enrollment and Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) data.

The demographic composition of PACE enrollees also varies substantially across states (Appendix Table B-2). For example, Hispanic enrollees account for large shares of participants in Texas and California (66.5 percent and 45.9 percent), while Asian enrollees comprise one-third of participants in New York (33.6). Although most

PACE enrollees nationally reside in urban areas, several states also have comparatively larger rural PACE populations, with nearly half (48.9 percent) of Kentucky PACE enrollees living in rural areas.

Long-Stay Nursing Facility Use

Table 2 examines long-stay nursing facility use among PACE enrollees by coverage group and demographic characteristics, including whether individuals remained enrolled in PACE during the entire stay or disenrolled during the episode. For the purposes of this analysis, long-stay nursing facility use is defined as stays of 90 days or more.

Medicare-covered PACE participants had higher rates of long-stay nursing facility use than Medicaid-only participants (Table 2, 7.1 percent compared to 1.7 percent). Among participants with long-stay nursing facility use, most remained enrolled in PACE during these episodes, and rates of continued enrollment were similar across coverage groups and demographic characteristics. Disenrollment rates were higher among rural participants and among Medicaid-only participants age 65 and older.

TABLE 2. Long-Stay Nursing Facility Use Among PACE Enrollees, CY 2023

Demographic characteristics	Coverage type	Enrollees with ≥ 90-day NF stay			
		Total		Enrolled in PACE during entire NF stay	Disenrolled from PACE during NF stay
		#	%		
All enrollees	Any Medicare	5,171	7.1%	86.2%	14.7%
	Medicaid-only	287	1.7	86.4	14.6
Age <65	Any Medicare	250	3.9	85.6	15.2
	Medicaid-only	138	1.5	89.9	10.9
Age 65+	Any Medicare	4,921	7.4	86.2	14.6
	Medicaid-only	149	2.0	83.2	18.1
Male	Any Medicare	1,632	6.4	87.1	13.7
	Medicaid-only	119	1.8	87.4	13.4
Female	Any Medicare	3,539	7.5	85.8	15.1
	Medicaid-only	168	1.7	85.7	15.5
White, non-Hispanic	Any Medicare	3,266	8.2	85.8	15.1
	Medicaid-only	121	4.0	85.1	16.5
Hispanic	Any Medicare	566	4.3	82.9	18.4
	Medicaid-only	57	1.2	87.7	12.3
Black, non-Hispanic	Any Medicare	1,113	8.6	89.0	11.6
	Medicaid-only	76	4.1	84.2	15.8
Asian, non-Hispanic	Any Medicare	140	2.6	85.0	15.7
	Medicaid-only	–	–	–	–
Other	Any Medicare	86	4.4	88.4	12.8
	Medicaid-only	25	0.9	96.0	–
Urban	Any Medicare	4,716	7.0	86.8	14.0



Demographic characteristics	Coverage type	Enrollees with \geq 90-day NF stay			
		Total		Enrolled in PACE during entire NF stay	Disenrolled from PACE during NF stay
		#	%		
	Medicaid-only	267	1.7	87.3	13.9
Rural	Any Medicare	454	8.0	80.0	20.9
	Medicaid-only	20	4.1	75.0	–

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. PACE is Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly. CY is calendar year. NF is nursing facility. “Any Medicare” includes full-benefit dually eligible, Medicare-only (n=524), and partial-benefit dually eligible (n=173) enrollees. Medicare-only and partial-benefit dually eligible enrollees together comprised less than 1 percent of PACE enrollees nationwide in 2023. “Other” includes enrollees identified as multiracial, those whose race and ethnicity were reported in categories other than those listed above, and those with unknown or missing race and ethnicity data in the enrollment files. Restricted to beneficiaries with NF stays of at least 90 days in 2023, regardless of whether the stay began or ended in another year, and to NF stays occurring after the start of PACE enrollment in 2023. Percentages in the “Enrollees with \geq 90-day NF stay” column represent the share of PACE enrollees in each subgroup with a \geq 90-day nursing facility stay. Percentages in the “Enrolled in PACE during entire NF stay” and “Disenrolled from PACE during NF stay” columns are calculated among enrollees with a \geq 90-day NF stay. Includes beneficiaries who voluntarily disenrolled from PACE or passed away during their NF stay. For full count totals, see Appendix Table B-3.

– Cells suppressed due to small counts.

Source: MACPAC, 2026, analysis of Census Bureau delineation files, Common Medicare Enrollment data, Long Term Minimum Data Set data, Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) data, and United States Department of Agriculture Rural-Urban Commuting Area codes.

Conclusion

This analysis highlights important differences in the characteristics of PACE enrollees by coverage type, including variation in age and racial and ethnic composition. These differences are associated with variation in patterns of service use, including long-term nursing facility use, while PACE enrollment remains largely consistent during these episodes. As enrollment in PACE continues to grow, improved data on enrollee characteristics and service use may help policymakers and program administrators better understand how the program serves different populations.



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Appendix A: Data and Methods

This analysis uses linked Medicare and Medicaid administrative data to examine characteristics of individuals enrolled in PACE and their use of long-term nursing facility services in calendar year 2023. Primary data sources include the Common Medicare Enrollment (CME) database, the Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) eligibility and managed care files, and the Minimum Data Set (MDS) for nursing facility assessments. Additional geographic data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Census Bureau support classification of beneficiary residence as urban or rural. Individuals residing outside of the 50 states and the District of Columbia are excluded from the analysis. Enrollment counts include individuals enrolled in PACE at any point during calendar year 2023.

We identified PACE enrollees using enrollment indicators in both Medicare and Medicaid data. In Medicare, beneficiaries were classified as PACE participants based on coverage type codes indicating PACE enrollment during the study period. In Medicaid, PACE enrollment was identified using managed care plan type codes. We constructed a linked Medicare-Medicaid dataset by matching beneficiary identifiers and demographic characteristics across data sources. For dually eligible beneficiaries, Medicare data served as the primary source when discrepancies occurred. Demographic characteristics (e.g., age, sex, race and ethnicity) and geographic variables (e.g., state, county, and urban or rural status) reflect the most recent enrollment period overlapping with PACE participation.

We categorized beneficiaries by dual eligibility status and reason for Medicare enrollment using standard administrative codes. To improve completeness of Medicaid enrollment histories, we applied a national-level beneficiary identifier to link multiple state identifiers associated with a single individual. This approach produces unduplicated counts of Medicaid enrollees and captures cross-state enrollment where applicable.

To examine long-term nursing facility use, we linked MDS assessment data to the Medicare-Medicaid dataset and used it to construct nursing facility stays by grouping sequential assessments into episodes of care. We defined long-term nursing facility stays as stays lasting at least 90 days in 2023. Among PACE enrollees with a qualifying stay, indicators captured enrollment status at the start of the stay and continuity of enrollment throughout the stay.

We used these data to produce descriptive statistics on PACE enrollees by demographic characteristics, dual eligibility status, and geography, as well as measures of long-term nursing facility use. All estimates are reported at the state level and stratified, where relevant, by Medicare and Medicaid enrollment status.



APPENDIX B: Detailed Tables

TABLE B-1. Demographic Characteristics of PACE Enrollees by Coverage Type, CY 2023

Demographic characteristics	Total enrollment		Full-benefit dually eligible		Medicaid-only		Medicare-only		Partial-benefit dually eligible	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	89,659	100.0%	72,369	100.0%	16,593	100.0%	524	100.0%	173	100.0%
Age										
<65	15,344	17.1	6,276	8.7	9,011	54.3	38	7.3	19	11.0
65+	74,315	82.9	66,093	91.3	7,582	45.7	486	92.7	154	89.0
Sex										
Male	32,144	35.9	25,366	35.1	6,504	39.2	220	42.0	54	31.2
Female	57,515	64.1	47,003	64.9	10,089	60.8	304	58.0	119	68.8
Race and ethnicity										
White, non-Hispanic	42,832	47.8	39,346	54.4	3,033	18.3	364	69.5	89	51.4
Hispanic	17,898	20.0	12,297	17.9	4,880	29.4	59	11.3	32	18.5
Black, non-Hispanic	14,810	16.5	12,820	17.7	1,871	11.3	74	14.1	45	26.0
Asian, non-Hispanic	9,477	10.6	5,344	7.4	4,118	24.8	12	2.3	–	–
Other or multiracial	2,297	2.6	909	1.3	1,375	8.3	–	–	–	–
Unknown or missing	2,345	2.6	602	0.8	1,316	7.9	–	–	–	–
Rurality										
Urban	83,496	93.1	66,773	92.3	16,089	97.0	476	90.8	158	91.3
Rural	6,133	6.8	5,583	7.7	487	2.9	48	9.2	15	8.7
Medicare enrollment reason										
Aged without ESRD	64,700	72.2	64,086	88.6	–	–	468	89.3	146	84.4
Aged with ESRD	1,383	1.5	1,365	1.9	–	–	13	2.5	–	–
Disabled without ESRD	5,964	6.7	5,911	8.2	–	–	35	6.7	18	10.4
Disabled with ESRD	295	0.3	290	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
ESRD only	116	0.1	115	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–



Notes: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. PACE is Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly. CY is calendar year. ESRD is end-stage renal disease. Beneficiaries are counted as dually eligible if they were ever enrolled in both Medicare and Medicaid while enrolled in PACE.

– Cells suppressed due to small counts.

Source: MACPAC, 2026, analysis of Census Bureau delineation files, Common Medicare Enrollment data, Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) data, and United States Department of Agriculture Rural-Urban Commuting Area codes.



TABLE B-2. Demographic Characteristics of PACE Enrollees by State, CY 2023

State	Demographic Characteristic										
	Total enrollment	Age <65	Age 65+	White, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Asian, non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Alabama	229	21.8%	78.2%	28.4%	–	66.8%	–	33.2%	66.8%	99.1%	–
Arkansas	695	13.1	86.9	79.0	3.3%	16.3	–	32.1	67.9	81.4	18.6%
California	24,264	20.9	79.1	23.0	45.9	7.8	19.2%	40.5	59.5	98.0	2.0
Colorado	5,272	12.0	88.0	74.2	15.9	6.9	1.1	32.7	67.3	92.7	7.3
Delaware	420	6.2	93.8	38.3	8.3	49.3	–	32.1	67.9	90.7	9.3
District of Columbia	72	–	86.1	–	–	83.3	–	38.9	61.1	100.0	–
Florida	3,493	9.4	90.6	51.4	27.3	16.1	1.1	37.4	62.6	99.8	–
Indiana	775	18.5	81.5	75.4	4.3	16.4	–	31.2	68.8	87.5	12.5
Iowa	811	26.5	73.5	82.6	4.1	6.8	–	36.5	63.5	93.0	6.9
Kansas	1,179	31.2	68.8	70.7	8.7	17.6	0.9	35.7	64.3	77.7	22.1
Kentucky	188	31.9	68.1	60.6	17.6	17.0	–	36.7	63.3	51.1	48.9
Louisiana	529	10.4	89.6	21.7	7.9	67.7	–	28.9	71.1	98.7	–
Maryland	228	9.2	90.8	40.4	–	52.2	–	34.2	65.8	99.1	–
Massachusetts	6,128	9.6	90.4	71.1	10.6	9.1	1.9	32.4	67.6	99.3	0.7
Michigan	5,956	16.5	83.5	67.9	3.2	26.4	1.0	35.8	64.2	85.9	14.1
Missouri	89	36.0	64.0	31.5	–	64.0	–	40.4	59.6	89.9	–
Nebraska	261	18.4	81.6	64.8	5.0	26.1	–	42.5	57.5	96.6	–
New Jersey	1,650	19.3	80.7	43.6	16.1	36.0	1.3	37.9	62.1	93.9	6.1
New Mexico	558	7.5	92.5	59.1	33.0	5.2	–	32.8	67.2	98.6	–
New York	12,009	22.3	77.7	24.9	10.9	13.5	33.6	34.3	65.7	98.0	2.0
North Carolina	2,641	14.8	85.2	49.1	5.9	42.3	1.5	29.5	70.5	85.7	14.3
North Dakota	225	24.9	75.1	89.8	–	–	–	33.8	66.2	62.2	37.8
Ohio	869	16.2	83.8	23.8	9.1	65.2	–	32.2	67.8	99.8	–
Oklahoma	942	19.6	80.4	57.4	4.7	20.4	1.8	32.4	67.6	73.4	26.6
Oregon	2,248	10.1	89.9	84.0	4.1	6.1	2.7	34.7	65.3	92.8	7.1
Pennsylvania	9,832	14.4	85.6	75.1	3.9	19.4	0.4	33.8	66.2	81.5	18.5
Rhode Island	500	17.2	82.8	56.8	21.6	12.4	2.2	32.8	67.2	98.0	–
South Carolina	671	16.1	83.9	29.2	3.7	61.5	–	35.8	64.2	84.4	15.6
Tennessee	360	9.7	90.3	45.8	3.6	48.6	–	29.2	70.8	98.6	–
Texas	1,411	9.5	90.5	25.3	66.5	5.8	0.9	37.4	62.6	99.1	0.9
Virginia	2,435	18.8	81.2	55.2	2.1	40.8	1.2	35.0	65.0	82.9	17.1
Washington	1,762	13.8	86.2	67.8	5.0	11.7	11.4	36.9	63.1	98.4	1.6
Wisconsin	639	12.7	87.3	66.7	7.7	21.9	–	31.6	68.4	98.9	–



Notes: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. PACE is Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly. CY is calendar year.

– Cells suppressed due to small counts.

Source: MACPAC, 2026, analysis of Census Bureau delineation files, Common Medicare Enrollment data, Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) data, and United States Department of Agriculture Rural-Urban Commuting Area codes.

TABLE B-3. Detailed Long-Stay Nursing Facility Use Among PACE Participants, CY 2023

Demographic characteristics	Coverage type	Enrollees with >= 90-Day NF Stay					
		Total enrollment		Enrolled in PACE during entire NF stay		Disenrolled from PACE during NF stay	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
All enrollees	Any Medicare	5,171	7.1%	4458	86.2%	758	14.7%
	Medicaid-only	287	1.7	248	86.4	42	14.6
Age <65	Any Medicare	250	3.9	214	85.6	38	15.2
	Medicaid-only	138	1.5	124	89.9	15	10.9
Age 65+	Any Medicare	4,921	7.4	4,244	86.2	720	14.6
	Medicaid-only	149	2.0	124	83.2	27	18.1
Male	Any Medicare	1,632	6.4	1,422	87.1	223	13.7
	Medicaid-only	119	1.8	104	87.4	16	13.4
Female	Any Medicare	3,539	7.5	3,036	85.8	535	15.1
	Medicaid-only	168	1.7	144	85.7	26	15.5
White, non-Hispanic	Any Medicare	3,266	8.2	2,803	85.8	492	15.1
	Medicaid-only	121	4.0	103	85.1	20	16.5
Hispanic	Any Medicare	566	4.3	469	82.9	104	18.4
	Medicaid-only	57	1.2	50	87.7	7	12.3
Black, non-Hispanic	Any Medicare	1,113	8.6	991	89.0	129	11.6
	Medicaid-only	76	4.1	64	84.2	12	15.8
Asian, non-Hispanic	Any Medicare	140	2.6	119	85.0	22	15.7
	Medicaid-only	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other or multiracial	Any Medicare	54	5.9	47	87.0	–	–
	Medicaid-only	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown or missing	Any Medicare	32	3.1	29	90.6	4	12.5
	Medicaid-only	19	1.4	19	100.0	–	–
Urban	Any Medicare	4,716	7.0	4,095	86.8	662	14.0
	Medicaid-only	267	1.7	233	87.3	37	13.9
Rural	Any Medicare	454	8.0	363	80.0	95	20.9
	Medicaid-only	20	4.1	15	75.0	–	–

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. PACE is Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly. CY is calendar year. NF is nursing facility. “Any Medicare” includes full-benefit dually eligible, Medicare-only (n=524), and partial-benefit dually eligible (n=173) enrollees. Medicare-only and partial-benefit dually eligible enrollees together comprised less than 1 percent of PACE enrollees nationwide in 2023. Restricted to beneficiaries with NF stays of at least 90 days in 2023, regardless of whether the stay began or ended in another year, and to NF stays occurring after the start of PACE enrollment in 2023. Percentages in the “Enrollees with ≥90-day NF stay” column represent the share of PACE enrollees in each subgroup with a ≥90-day nursing facility stay. Percentages in the “Enrolled in PACE entire NF stay” and “Disenrolled from PACE during NF stay” columns are calculated among enrollees with a ≥90-day NF stay. Includes beneficiaries who voluntarily disenrolled from PACE or passed away during their NF stay.

– Cells suppressed due to small counts.

Source: MACPAC, 2026, analysis of Census Bureau delineation files, Common Medicare Enrollment data, Minimum Data Set data, Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) data, and United States Department of Agriculture Rural-Urban Commuting Area codes.

