

Colorado

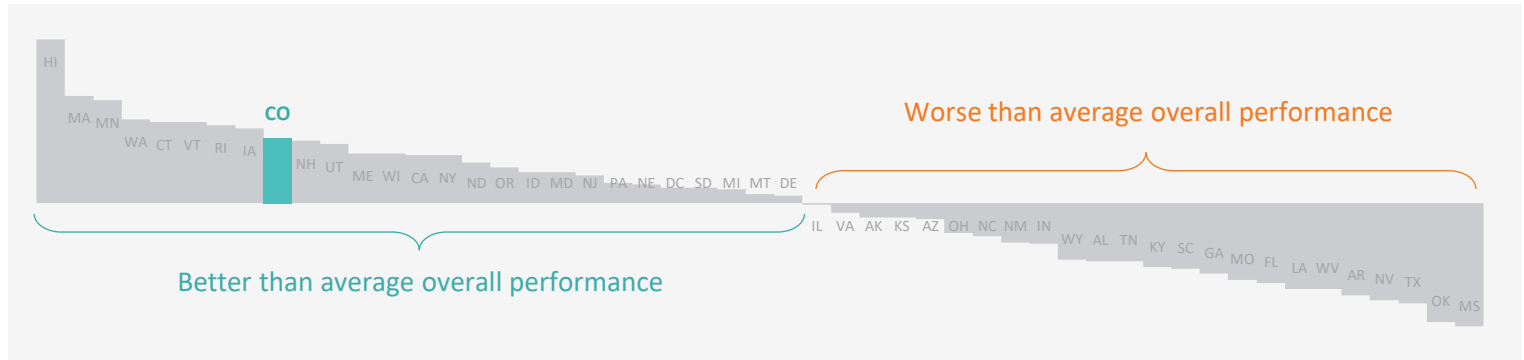
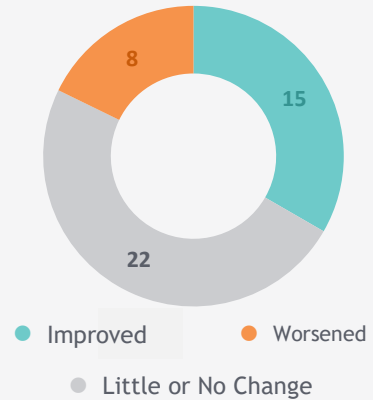


The
Commonwealth
Fund

Ranking Highlights^a

	National Rank		Rank Among Rocky Mountain States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	9 of 51	+3	1 of 5	+1
Access & Affordability	31	-5	1	+1
Prevention & Treatment	10	+7	1	0
Avoidable Use & Cost	5	0	3	0
Healthy Lives	10	-3	2	0
Health Care Disparities	11	+26	2	+3

How Health Care in Colorado Has Changed^b



Top-Ranked Indicators

Adults who are obese
Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

High out-of-pocket medical spending
Suicide deaths
Alcohol deaths

Most Improved Indicators

Uninsured children
Home health patients without improved mobility
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test

Indicators That Worsened the Most

Hospital 30-day readmission rate ages 18–64
Hospital 30-day mortality
Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^c

Top state in the U.S.	Top state in the Rocky Mountain region	Colorado could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
247,878	0	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
213,607	85,443	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
202,493	0	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
8,673	0	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
424	106	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
74,389	69,814	fewer employer-insured adults and elderly Medicare beneficiaries would seek care in emergency departments for nonemergent or primary-care-treatable conditions

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time ^b
Access & Affordability	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	10	12	4	21	2013	19	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	4	5	1	18	2013	9	8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	26	23	12	39	2013	24	24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	13	14	8	27	2013	15	16	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	12	10	5	40	2013-14	10	11	Worsened
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	5.6	6.9	4.8	10	2013	5.1	6.5	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	16	16	10	31	2012	16	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	32	32	24	20	2012	31	31	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	57	62	54	8	2013	58	64	No Change
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	10.5	12	5.6	20	2015	16.6	16.9	Improved
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	11	11	5	27	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	49	51	39	22	2016	51	51	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	22	32	18	4	2016	29	32	Improved
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	16	22	4	26	2016	27	18	Improved
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	24	29	15	10	2012	28	32	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	13.8	13.9	12.8	19	2010-13	12.9	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	0.72	0.89	0.36	11	2015	0.90	0.99	Improved
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	12	45	9	2	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	25	25	20	21	2013	38	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	15	15	7	16	2013	17	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	22	21	16	33	2009-11	23	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	54	56	42	17	2009-11	55	59	No Change

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension (continued)

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time ^b
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2019 Scorecard			Baseline
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	100.4	87.2	21.7	28	2012	129.1	142.9	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	133.1	142.2	115.9	14	2015	147.4	159.0	Improved
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	177.4	196.9	138.3	13	2012	172.7	187.8	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	5.8	5.3	5.3	2	2015	3.5	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	25.1	43.9	21.7	4	2013	28.7	47.7	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	2.9	3.1	2.4	6	2015	2.3	2.9	Worsened
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	25.2	41	19.7	5	2013	26.5	43.5	No Change
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	15	19	11	6	2012	16	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	9	15	5	5	2012	10	17	No Change
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2017	15	16	14	5	2013	14	16	Worsened
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	69.6	68.9	57.7	32	2015	74.3	71.1	Improved
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	\$4,736	\$4,882	\$3,255	24	2013	\$4,625	\$4,697	No Change
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$8,158	\$9,534	\$6,195	11	2013	\$7,628	\$9,081	No Change
Healthy Lives						2019 Scorecard			Baseline
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	62.7	84.3	54.7	9	2010-11	62.3	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	19.4	19.9	15.6	22	2013	18.1	20.8	Worsened
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	11.1	12.9	9.3	7	2013	12.3	14.6	Improved
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	20.3	14	6.6	41	2013	18.6	12.6	No Change
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	16.5	9.6	5.5	45	2013	13.8	8.2	Worsened
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	17.6	21.7	8.1	18	2013	15.5	13.8	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	4.8	5.9	3.5	9	2012	4.6	6	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	14	17	9	12	2013	12	16	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2017	15	16	9	13	2013	18	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2017	23	31	23	1	2013	22	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	28	31	21	17	2016	27	31	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	7	10	6	5	2012	7	10	No Change

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e	State ranking	Data year	Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e	Change over time ^f
Disparity	2019 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	18	-14	21	2013	35	-29	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	6	-4	15	2013	12	-10	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	30	-10	26	2013	29	-16	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	21	-13	23	2013	29	-23	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	31	-28	41	2013-14	31	-28	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	24	-13	24	2012	29	-19	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	34	-7	11	2012	39	-13	Improved
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	57	-6	13	2013	63	-14	Improved
Children without a medical home	2017	58	-20	14	2016	66	-28	Improved
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	21	-3	4	2016	44	-22	Improved
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	23	-3	7	2012	35	-16	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	130	-43.7	6	2012	155.2	-68.3	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	338.5	-177.3	19	2012	312.5	-154.1	Worsened
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	61.2	-37.2	8	2012	70	-36.7	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	36	-17.6	8	2012	47	-23.2	Improved
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	30	-24	33	2013	22	-17	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2017	26	-16	27	2013	26	-15	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2017	34	-12	36	2013	28	-7	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	14	-11	15	2012	12	-8	Worsened

Notes

(a) The 2019 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2017 data. The 2019 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the May 2018 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. Rank change from the baseline period represents states' rank difference from the baseline data year (generally 2012 or 2013). Positive values represent an improvement in rank; negative values are a worsening in rank.

(b) Trend data available for 45 of 47 total Scorecard indicators. Improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one half (0.5) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation.

(c) Estimated impact if this state's performance improved to the rate of two benchmark levels — a national benchmark set at the level of the best-performing state and a regional benchmark set at the level of the top-performing state in region (www.bea.gov: Great Lakes, Mid-Atlantic, New England, Plains, Rocky Mountains, Southeast, Southwest, West). Benchmark states have an estimated impact of zero (0). Equivalent estimated impact based on national and regional benchmarks indicate that the best observed rate in the region was equal to the best observed rate nationally.

(d) Rates are for states' low income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% FPL.

(e) Disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations.

(f) Improvement indicates that the low-income rate improved and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations narrowed; worsening indicates the low-income rate worsened and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations widened.