

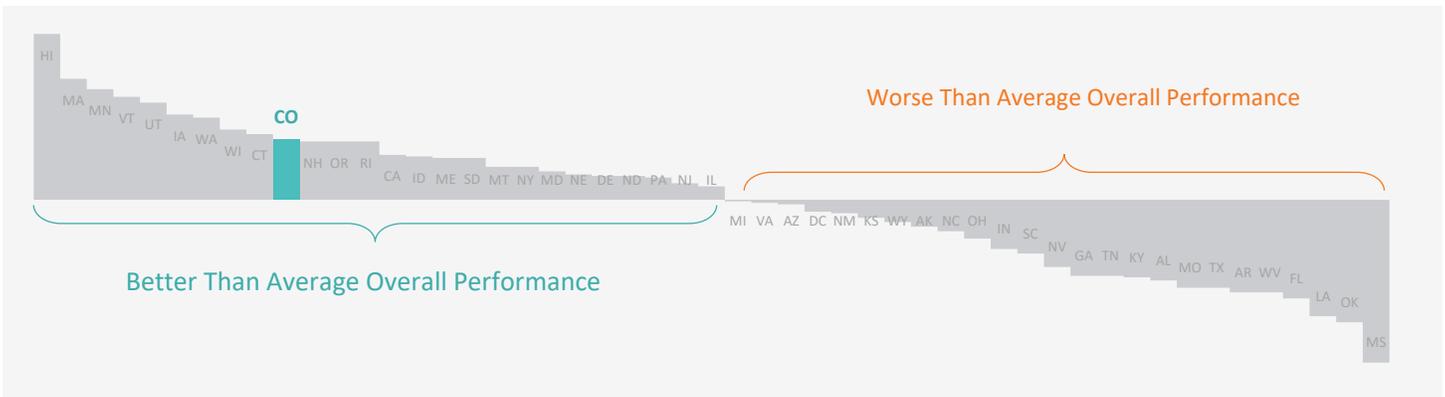
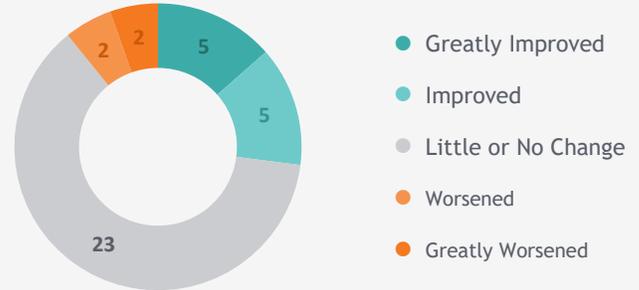
# Colorado



## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	10	0
Access & Affordability	26	+1
Prevention & Treatment	17	-1
Avoidable Use & Cost	7	0
Healthy Lives	9	-5
Disparity	21	+3

### How Health Care in Colorado Has Changed<sup>c</sup>



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Preventable hospitalizations, Medicare, ages 65–74
- Adults who are obese
- Preventable hospitalizations, ages 18–64

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Children without a medical home
- Adults without a usual source of care
- Children who did not receive needed mental health care

### Most Improved Indicators

- Uninsured children
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Uninsured adults

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Breast cancer deaths
- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Hospital 30-day mortality

### Estimated Impact of State Improvement<sup>d</sup>

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the West	Colorado could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
212,089	212,089	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
191,767	141,981	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
8,469	0	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
9,787	5,872	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
420	105	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
44,567	44,567	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 (e)
<b>Access &amp; Affordability</b>	<b>2018 Scorecard</b>					<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	10	12	4	23	2013	19	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	4	5	1	19	2013	9	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	26	22	11	38	2013	24	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	12	13	7	24	2013	15	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	14	14	9	24	2013-14	15	15	No Change
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	5	6	4	3	2013	5	6	No Change
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	16	16	10	31	2012	16	15	No Change
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>	<b>2018 Scorecard</b>					<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	32	32	24	20	2012	31	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	59	63	54	9	2013	58	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	17	17	11	27	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	12	13	7	21	2012	16	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	51	51	40	36	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	29	32	20	20	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	27	18	5	49	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	24	29	15	10	2013	31	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.2	14.1	13	21	2010 - 2013	12.9	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.9	0.99	0.32	18	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	11	13	9	7	2013	12	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	30	32	27	12	2013	30	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	28	29	23	15	2013	38	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	15	16	8	15	2013	17	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	22	20	14	33	2009-2011	23	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	57	56	41	34	2009-2011	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 (e)	
<b>Avoidable Hospital Use &amp; Cost</b>						<b>2018 Scorecard</b>			<b>Baseline</b>	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	141	106	22	32	2012	129	143	No Change	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	147	159	130	12	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	177	197	138	12	2012	173	188	No Change	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	5	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	14	26	14	5	2012	16	29	No Change	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	45	66	33	5	2012	50	70	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.29	2.9	1.2	3	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	27	42	21	3	2012	31	49	No Change	
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	14	19	11	4	2012	16	20	Improved	
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	9	16	5	4	2012	10	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	15.3	16.4	14	8	2013	14	16	Worsened	
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	26	29	16	16	--	--	--	--	
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,811	\$4,736	\$3,347	29	2013	\$4,625	\$4,697	No Change	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$7,635	\$9,025	\$5,586	10	2012	\$7,460	\$8,854	No Change	
<b>Healthy Lives</b>						<b>2018 Scorecard</b>			<b>Baseline</b>	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	62.7	84.3	54.7	9	2012-13	59.2	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	19.5	20.1	13.6	18	2013	18.1	20.8	Worsened	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	11.2	13.1	10.1	5	2013	12.3	14.6	Improved	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	48	43.2	28.5	28	2013	44.2	35.6	No Change	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	4.7	5.9	4.1	7	2012	4.6	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	14	16	10	17	2013	12	16	Worsened	
Adults who smoke	2016	16	16	9	18	2013	18	18	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2016	23	30	22	2	2013	22	29	No Change	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	27	31	19	11	--	--	--	--	
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		State ranking	Data year	Low-income		Change over time (h)
		rate (f)	Disparity (g)			rate (f)	Disparity (g)	
<b>Disparity</b>	<b>2018 Scorecard</b>				<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	19	-15	20	2013	35	-29	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	7	-5	36	2013	12	-10	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	31	-13	37	2013	29	-16	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	21	-14	24	2013	29	-23	Improved
Adults 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 all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	65	-12	42	2013	63	-14	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	66	-28	41	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	44	-22	46	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	23	-3	7	2013	30	3	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	-1	3	2012	21	-7	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	214	-101	16	2012	155	-68	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	61	-37	8	2012	70	-37	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	36	-18	8	2012	47	-23	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	339	-178	19	2012	312	-154	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	25	-15	23	2013	26	-15	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	30	-8	19	2013	28	-7	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	14	-11	15	2012	12	-8	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	28	-22	25	2013	22	-17	Worsened

**Notes.** (a) The 2018 Scorecard rankings reflect 2015 or 2016 data. The 2018 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the March 2017 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. (b) Change 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. (c) Trend data available for 37 of 43 total Scorecard indicators. Greatly improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one full (1.0) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points; improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) standard deviation. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation. (d) 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 same census region (Midwest, Northeast, South, or 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. Impact based on national and regional benchmarks should not be interpreted as cumulative. (e) Change (improvement or worsening) refers to a change between the baseline and current time periods of at least 0.5 standard deviations. (f) Rates are for the states' low income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% FPL. (g) Disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations. (h) 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.