



Appendix A - Access to Care Metrics

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Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services

Facility

Panel Size Analysis

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility)** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024)¹.

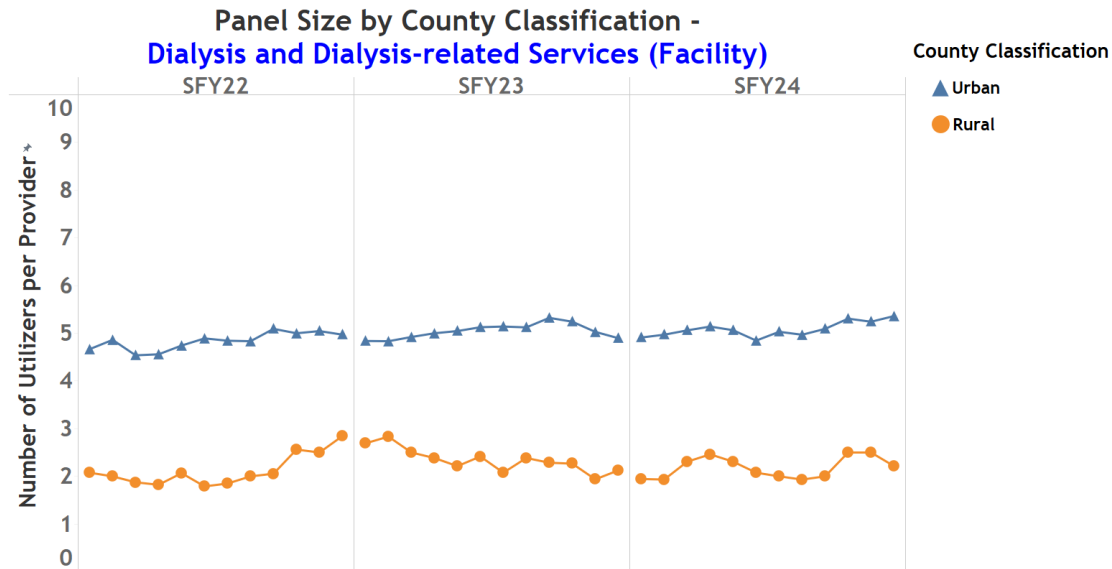


Figure 1

As shown in Figure 1, in urban areas during state fiscal years 2022 - 2024, the numbers of utilizers per provider ranged from 4.54 to 5.36. In rural areas, the number of utilizers per provider ranged from 1.79 to 2.85. The overall trend over these years for each region type is stable².

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 2) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 2, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County. Additionally, Montezuma and Pueblo County had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the Eastern, Western, and Central parts of Colorado.

¹ For the 2025 Panel Size Analysis, Rural and Frontier classified counties have been combined under Rural. Consistent with previous review years, county classifications are determined by their Regional Accountable Entity (RAE) classification.

² Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility), used billing provider ID to calculate the number of providers in the state. Other service categories used rendering provider ID to calculate the number of providers (with the exception of DIDD, which used rendering provider NPI). This is because the rendering provider ID was unavailable for Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility), whereas for DIDD, rendering and billing provider ID was either unavailable or invalid for a significant portion of claims. This applies to panel size, penetration rate, special provider metrics, and the Dialysis Facility in-home services analysis.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility)

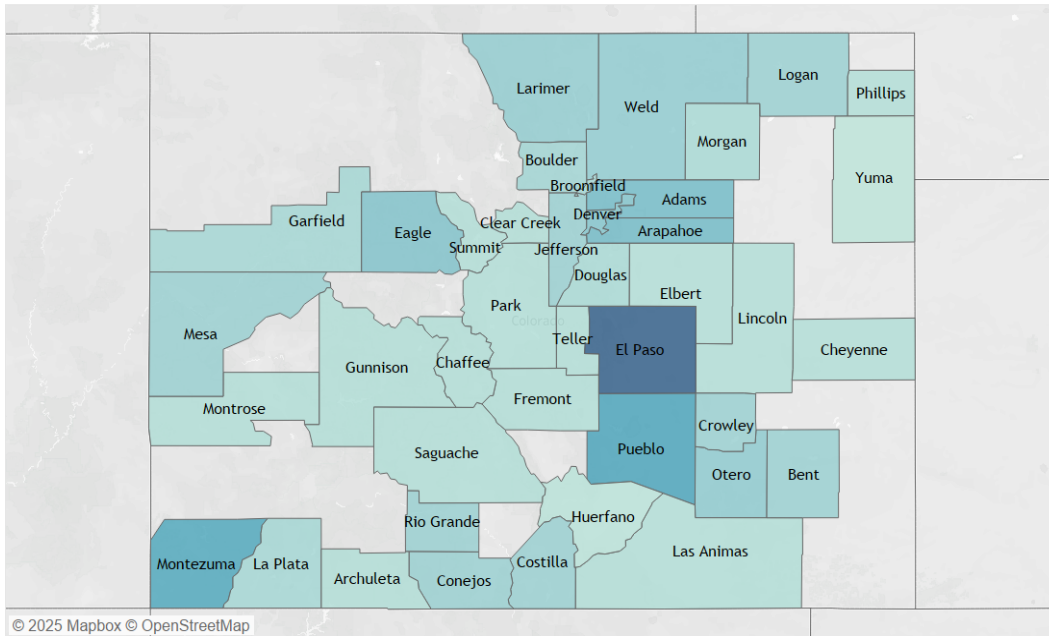


Figure 2

Penetration Rate

The penetration rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during state fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024). A darker blue color indicates a higher penetration rate.

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility)

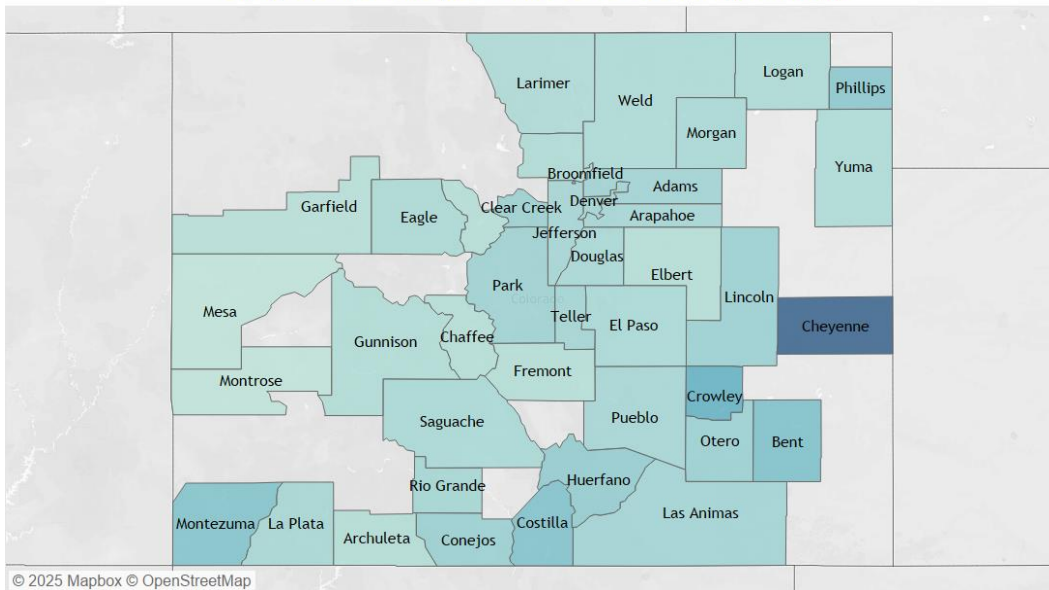


Figure 3

As shown in Figure 3, members in 41 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. Other than in Cheyenne county, which had the highest penetration rate, the penetration rate for this service category across the other 40 counties was mostly uniform.

In-Home Services Analysis

The first part of the in-home services analysis considered the number of individual members that utilized services in the **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility)** category and what percentage of those members received at least one in-home dialysis service³.

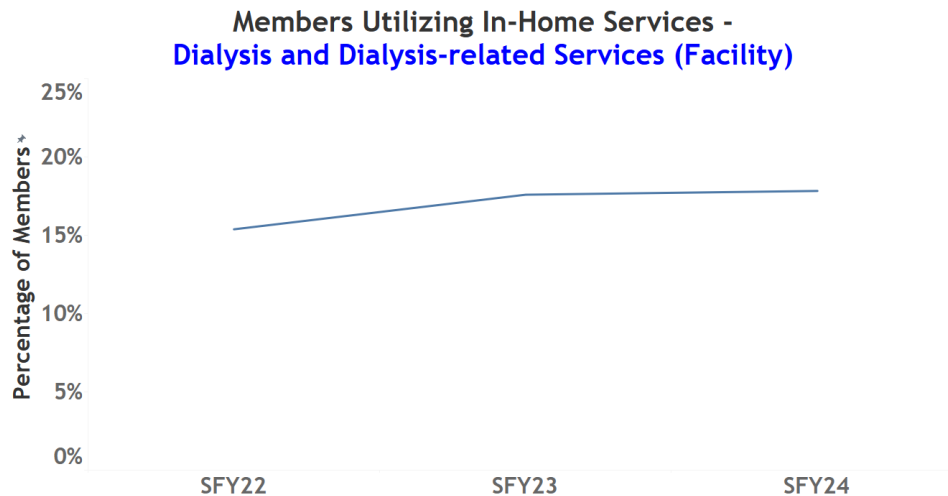


Figure 4

As shown in Figure 4, the percentage of individual members that utilized in-home **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility)** services increased from SFY22 - SFY23 and remained relatively stable from SFY23 to SFY24.

The second part of the in-home analysis (Figure 5) considered the number of total visits in the **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility)** category and what percentage of those visits were delivered in members’ homes across state fiscal years SFY22 - SFY24.

As shown in Figure 5, from state fiscal years SFY22 - SFY24, the overall percentage of total visits that were delivered in members’ homes for **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility)** increased slightly from SFY22 - SFY23, then decreased from SFY23 - SFY24.

³ The Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility) category uses the In-Home Service Analysis in place of the telemedicine analysis, which is seen across other service categories, as applicable. This is because the in-home service analysis is a more relevant measure for Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility).

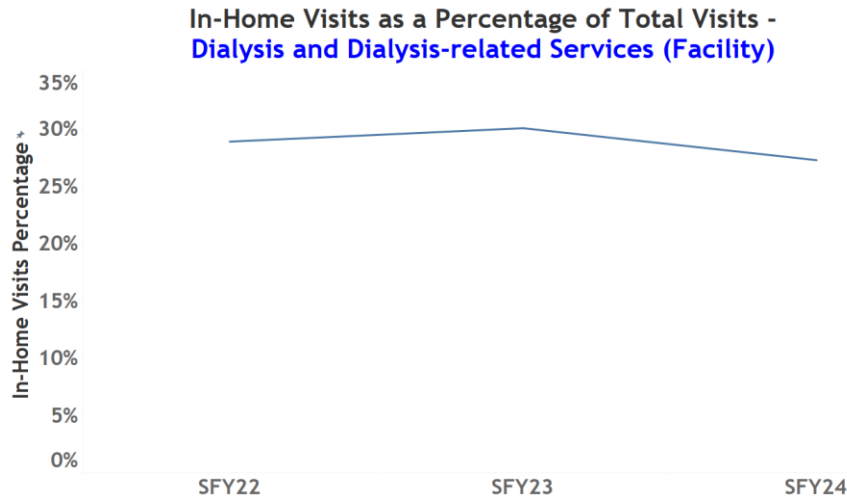


Figure 5

Drive Time

The drive time metric calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Dialysis-related Services (Facility)** providers.

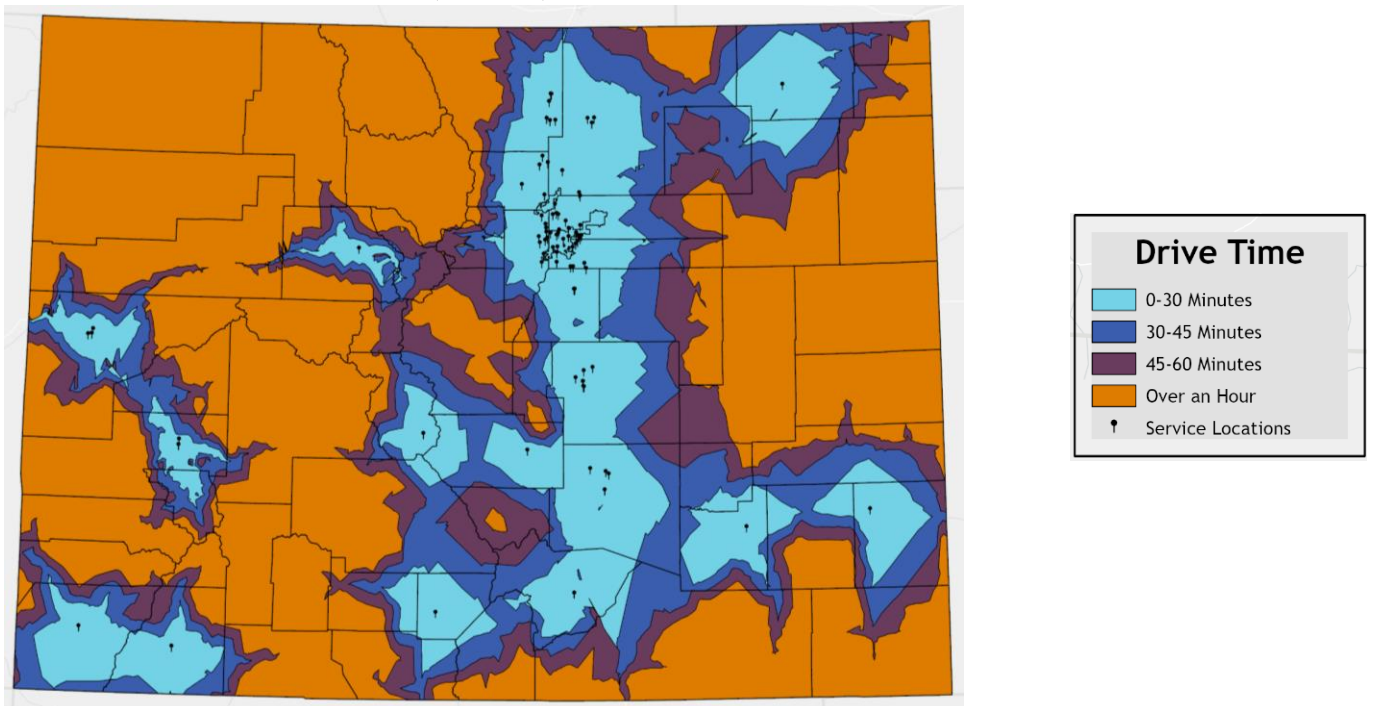


Figure 6

Figure 6 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Facility)** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 91.86% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 3.18% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 2.06% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 2.91% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

Non-Facility

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Non-Facility)** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

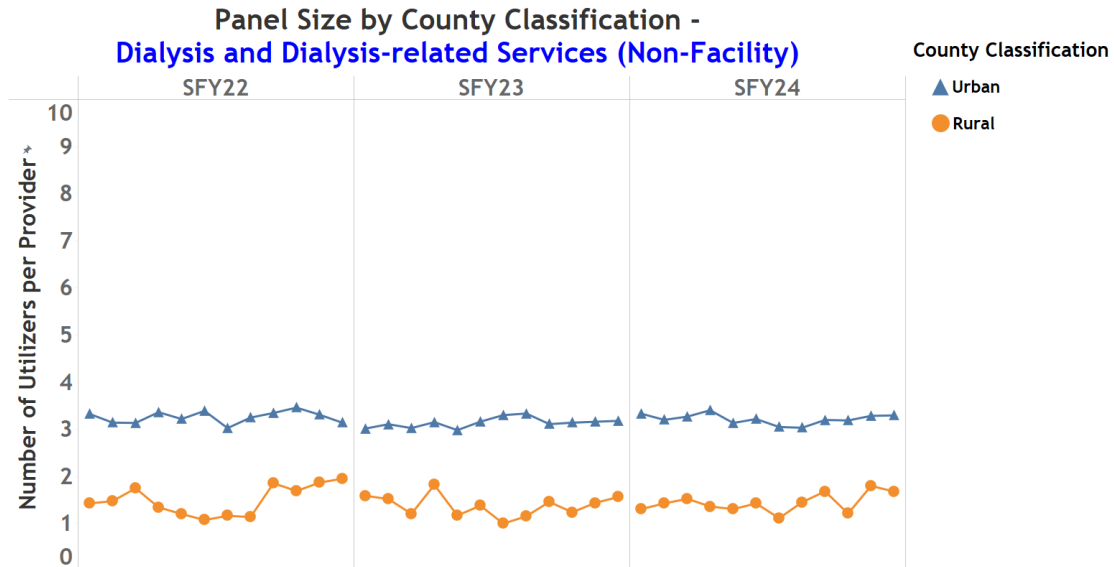


Figure 7

As shown in Figure 7, in urban areas during state fiscal years 2022 - 2024, the numbers of utilizers per provider ranged from 2.98 to 3.46. In rural areas, the number of utilizers per provider ranged from 1 to 1.95. The overall trend over these years for each region type is stable.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 8) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Non-Facility)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 8, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Pueblo County, followed by El Paso County. However, their panel sizes did not exceed other counties by a substantial margin because the overall range of panel sizes was low. As such, Pueblo and El Paso County appeared higher because their number of utilizers was proportionally larger relative to providers than other counties. Meanwhile, the panel size across several counties in Eastern and Western Colorado was lower and relatively uniform.

**Panel Size by County (SFY24) -
Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Non-Facility)**

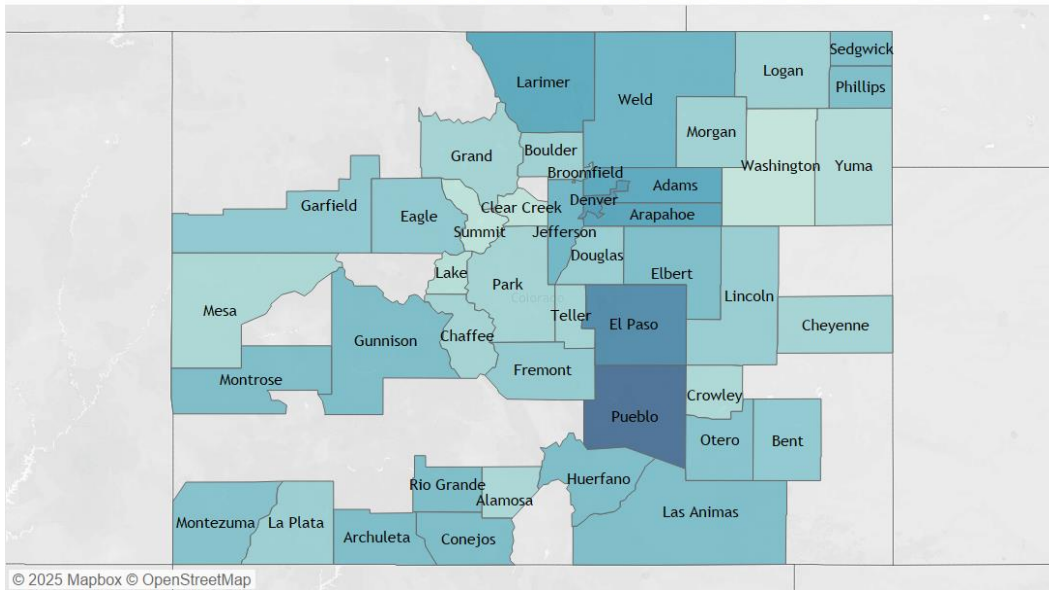


Figure 8

Penetration Rate

The penetration rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Non-Facility)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024). A darker blue color indicates a higher penetration rate.

**Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Non-Facility)**

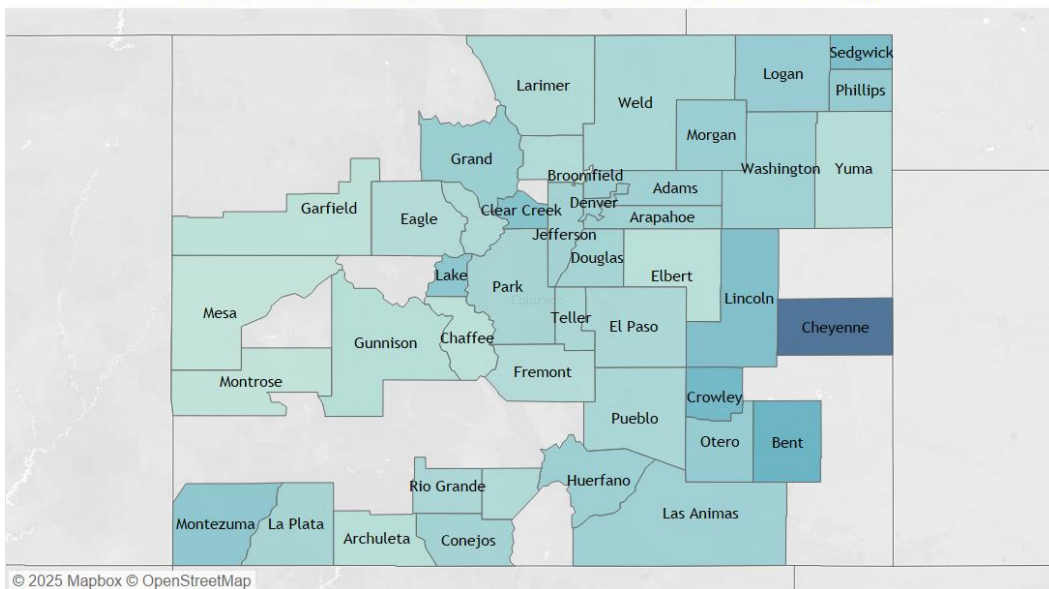


Figure 9

As shown in Figure 9, members in 44 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. Cheyenne County had the highest penetration rate, while the penetration rate across the other 43 counties for Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Non-Facility) was mostly uniform.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Non-Facility)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

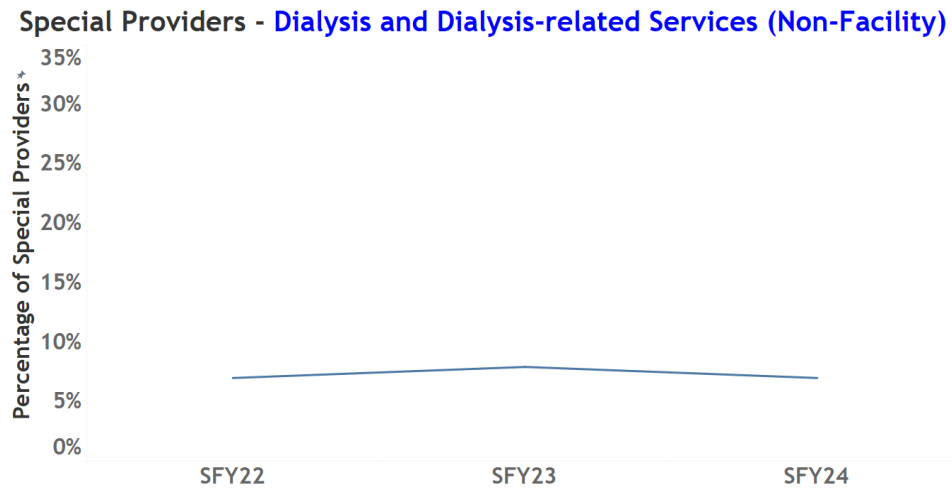


Figure 10

As shown in Figure 10, the special provider percentage remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24, increasing very slightly from SFY22 to SFY23, before decreasing very slightly from SFY23 to SFY24. One particular provider, a nurse practitioner, decreased in the number of members served during this time frame. The number of members served decreased by 54% from SFY22 to SFY23 and by 83% from SFY23 to SFY24. Moreover, this particular provider is no longer enrolled to provide services to members. After further investigation, it was determined that they are no longer enrolled as providers.

Drive Time

The drive time metric (Figure 11) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Non-Facility)** providers.

Figure 11 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Dialysis and Dialysis-related Services (Non-Facility)** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 83.05% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 4.71% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 2.49% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 9.75% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

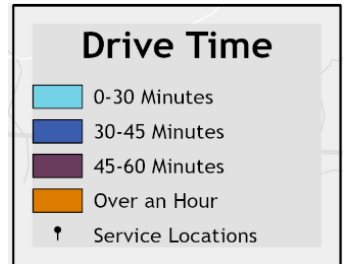
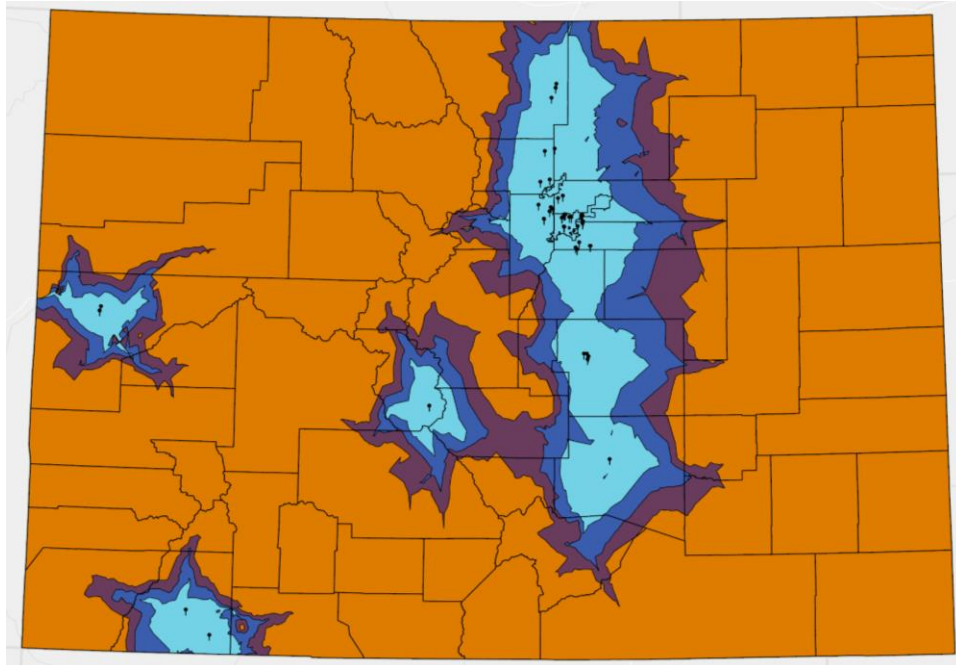


Figure 11

Dental for People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (DIDD)

Panel Size Analysis

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the DIDD service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

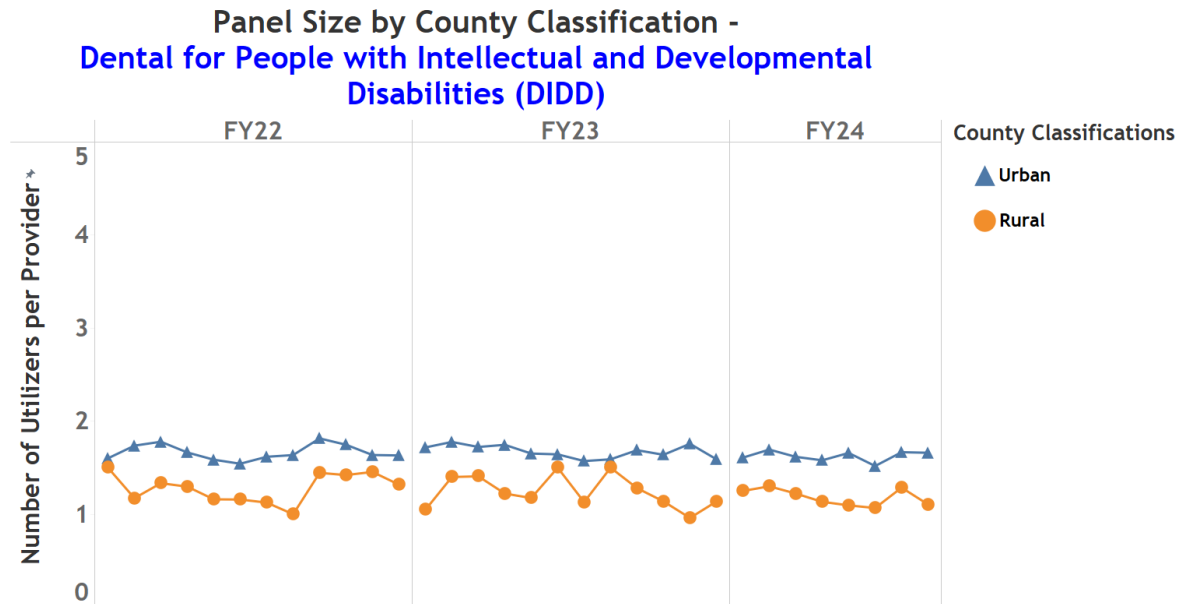


Figure 12

As shown in Figure 12, in urban areas during state fiscal years 2022 - 2024, the numbers of utilizers per provider ranged from 1.52 to 1.81. In rural areas, the number of utilizers per provider ranged from 0.96 to 1.5. The overall trend over these years for urban regions was stable. Meanwhile, the panel size trend in rural regions had more month-to-month fluctuations as a result of shifts in the number of utilizers relative to providers.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 13) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the DIDD service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 13, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Park County, followed by Mesa County and El Paso County, which had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, the panel size across the other counties in Eastern and Western Colorado was lower and relatively uniform.

**Panel Size by County (SFY24) -
Dental for People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (DIDD)**

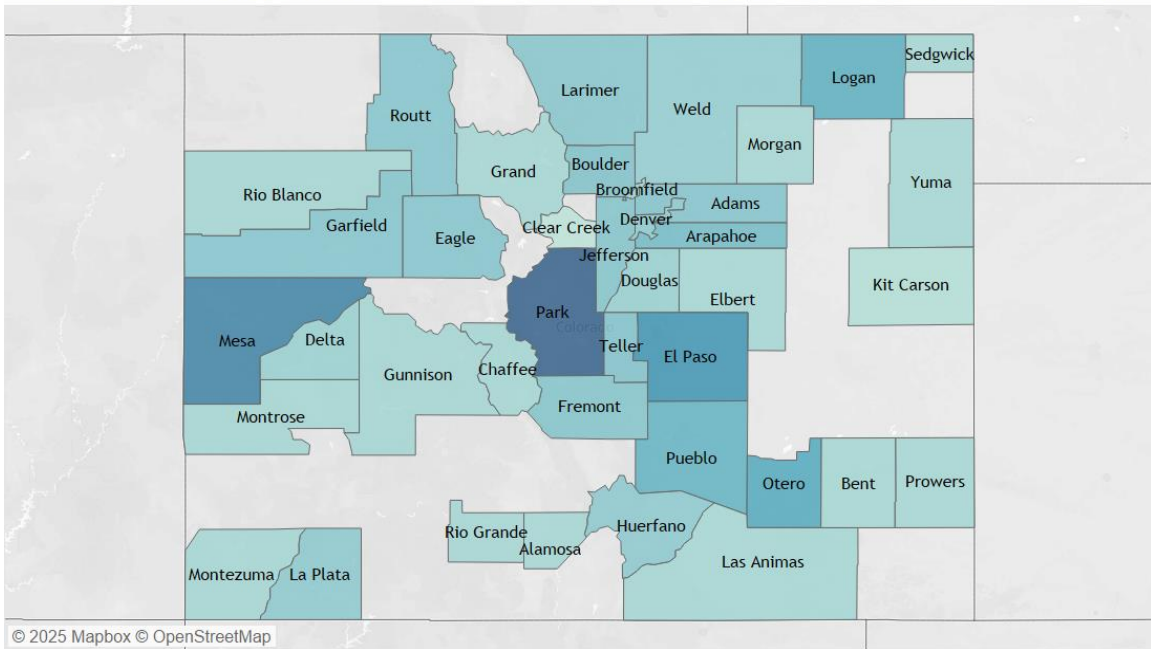


Figure 13

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **DIDD service category** per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

**Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Dental for People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (DIDD)**

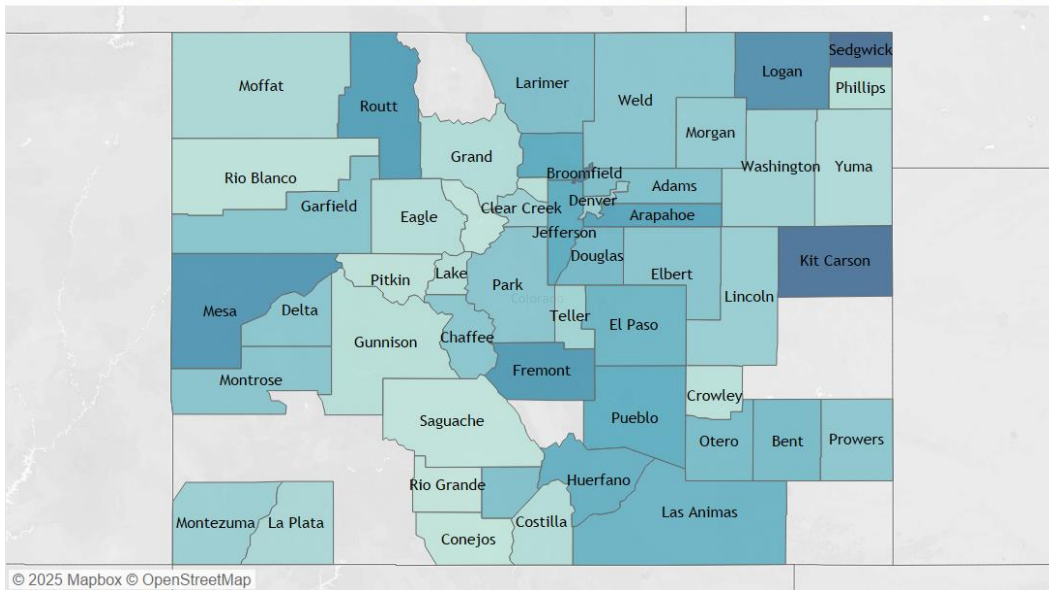


Figure 14

As shown in Figure 14, members in 52 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. Sedgwick County had the highest penetration rate, followed closely by Kit Carson County, while the penetration rate across the other 50 counties for DIDD was lower and mostly uniform. However, there were several counties throughout the state that stood out as having relatively moderate penetration rates, but there was not a pattern in their distribution.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **DIDD** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

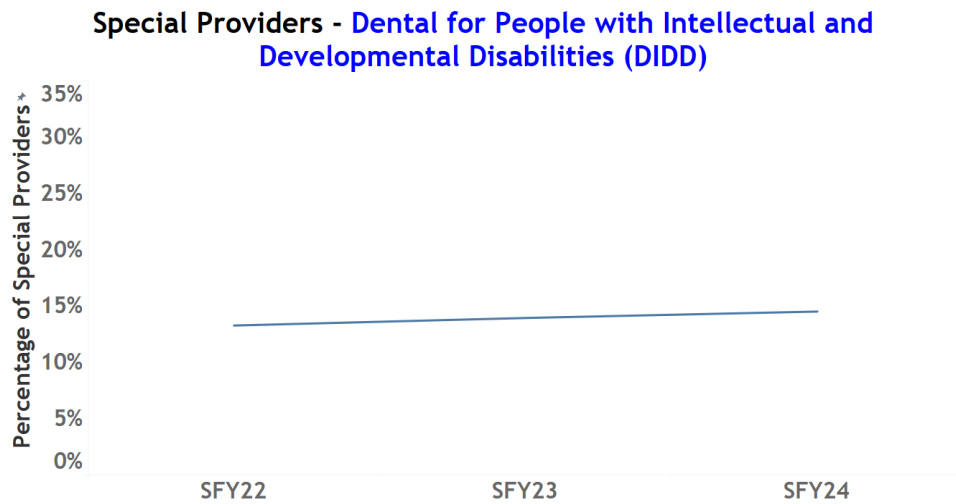


Figure 15

As shown in Figure 15, the special provider percentage experienced a slight increase from SFY22 to SFY24.

Durable Medical Equipment (DME)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Durable Medical Equipment (DME)** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

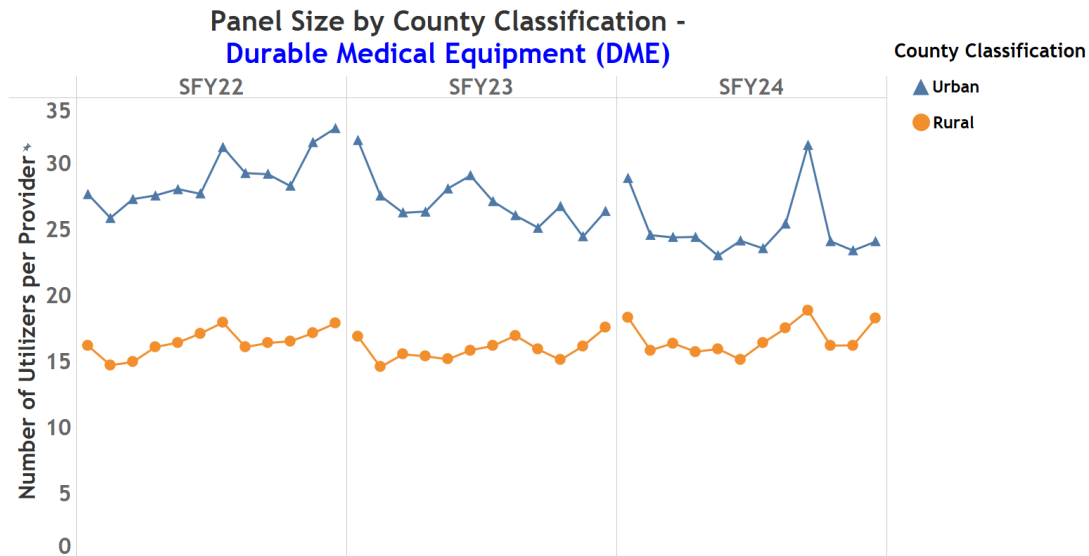


Figure 16

As shown in Figure 16, in urban areas during state fiscal years 2022 - 2024, the numbers of utilizers per provider ranged from 23.04 to 32.7. In rural areas, the number of utilizers per provider ranged from 14.6 to 18.89. The overall trend over these three years for the urban and rural regions is relatively stable, though urban regions see slightly more pronounced shifts in utilizers per provider month-to-month.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 17) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Durable Medical Equipment (DME)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 17, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County, followed by nearby Pueblo County. Additionally, some counties along the northern part of the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as a select few in Western Colorado, had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, the counties with the lower panel sizes were mostly located in the eastern, Western, and South-Central parts of Colorado.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Durable Medical Equipment (DME)

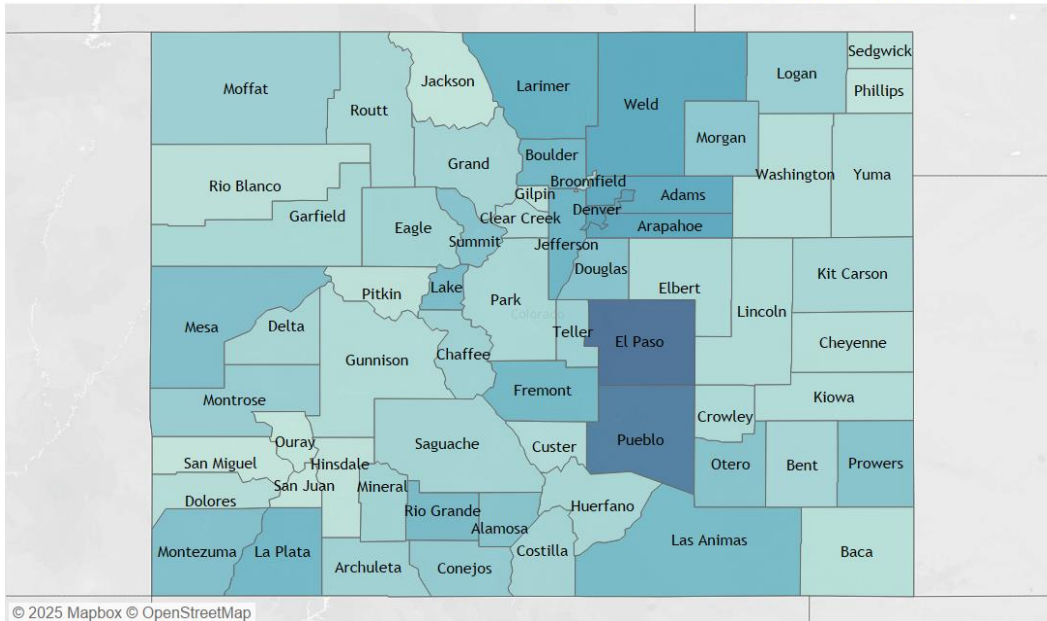


Figure 17

Penetration Rate

The penetration rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Durable Medical Equipment (DME)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during state fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024). A darker blue color indicates a higher penetration rate.

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Durable Medical Equipment (DME)



Figure 18

As shown in Figure 18, members in all of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. Lake County had the highest penetration rate. However, the penetration rate across

the other 63 counties was uneven for DME services. For instance, the South-Eastern region of Colorado exhibited a significantly higher penetration rate for DME services, whereas the Western Slope had the lowest penetration rate.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Durable Medical Equipment (DME)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

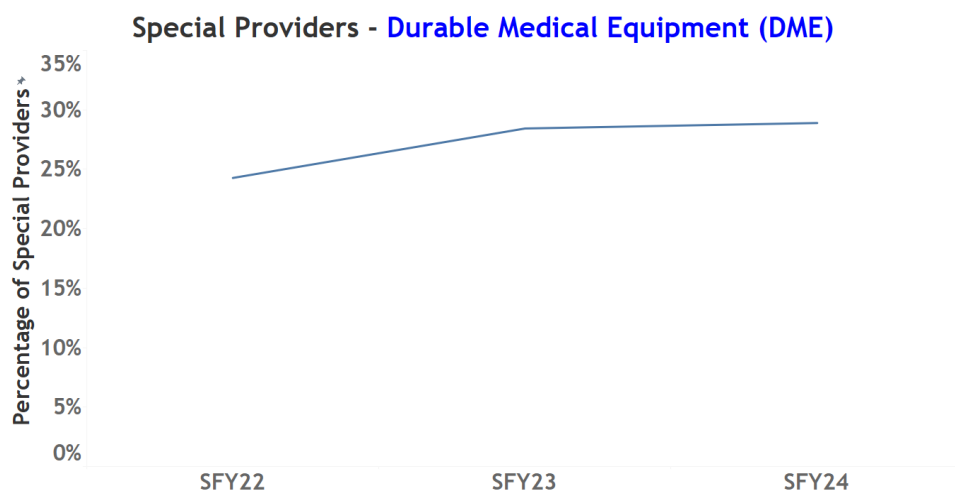


Figure 19

As shown in Figure 19, the percentage of special providers had an increasing trend from SFY22 to SFY24. Several providers had a notable decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years resulting in the provider serving just one member in SFY24. Additionally, for some providers, the number of members served increased substantially between SFY22 and SFY23, but decreased to just one member served in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served among many providers can be attributed to an increasing trend of online retailers that provide DME, which enable members to have DME products delivered to their homes, rather than receiving them directly from a provider.

Provider Participation

The provider participation rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Durable Medical Equipment (DME)** service category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 28% of DME providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Durable Medical Equipment (DME)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers

(Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

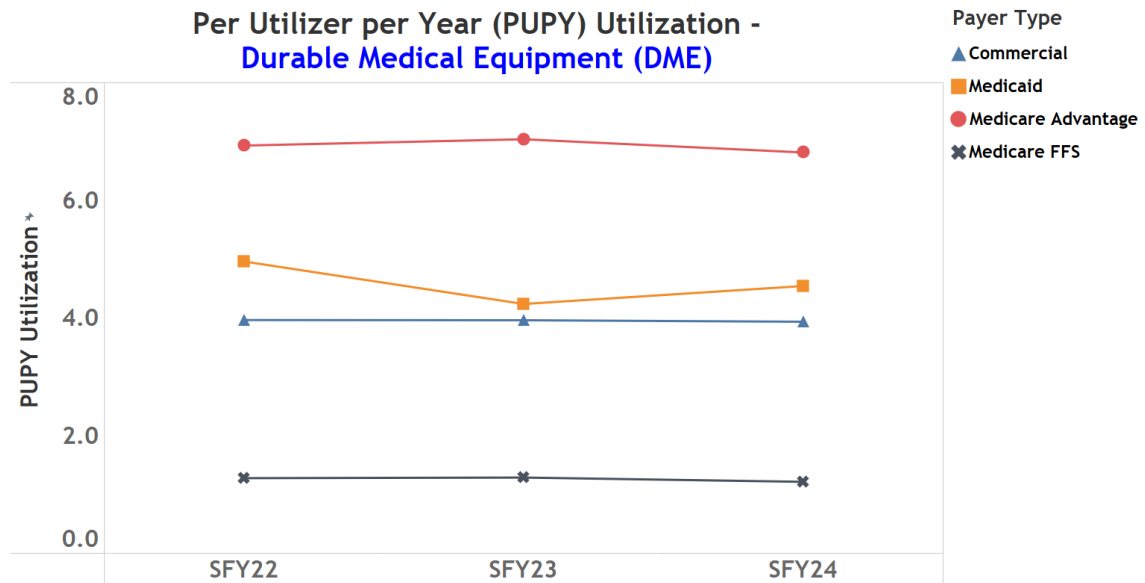


Figure 20

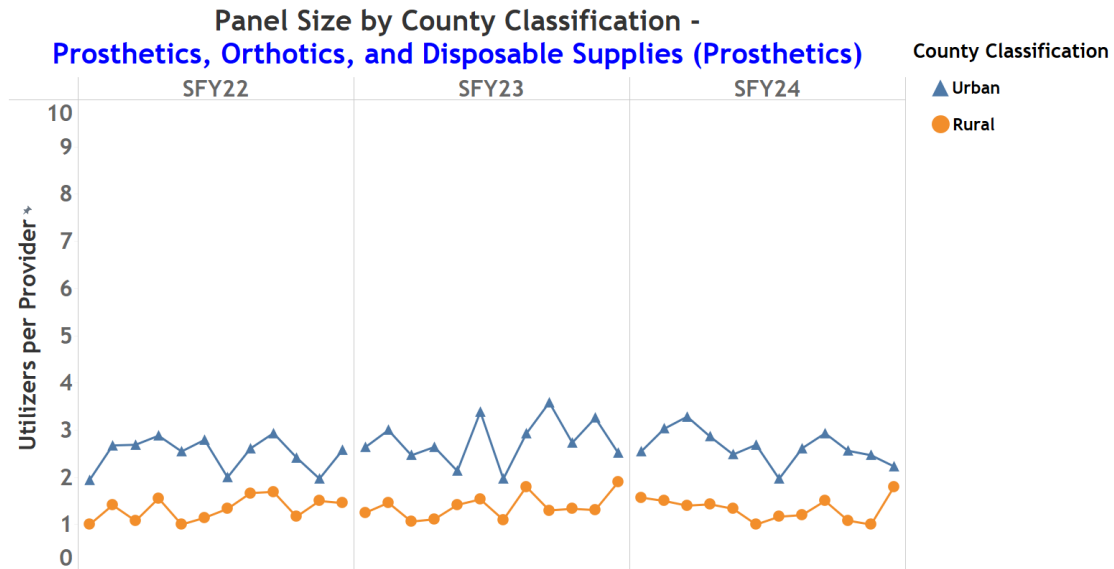
As shown in Figure 20, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Durable Medical Equipment (DME)** category decreased from SFY22 - SFY23 and increased from SFY23 - SFY24 and was higher than commercial payers and Medicare FFS, but lower than Medicare Advantage.

Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Disposable Supplies (POS)

Prosthetics

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **POS Prosthetics** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).



As shown in Figure 21, in urban regions throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 1.95 and 3.59. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 1 to 1.9. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was relatively stable, although urban regions had several minor month-to-month fluctuations throughout the period.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 22) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **POS Prosthetics** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 22, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County, followed by Denver County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as Bent County, had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the Eastern and Western parts of Colorado.

**Panel Size by County (SFY24) -
Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Disposable Supplies (Prosthetics)**

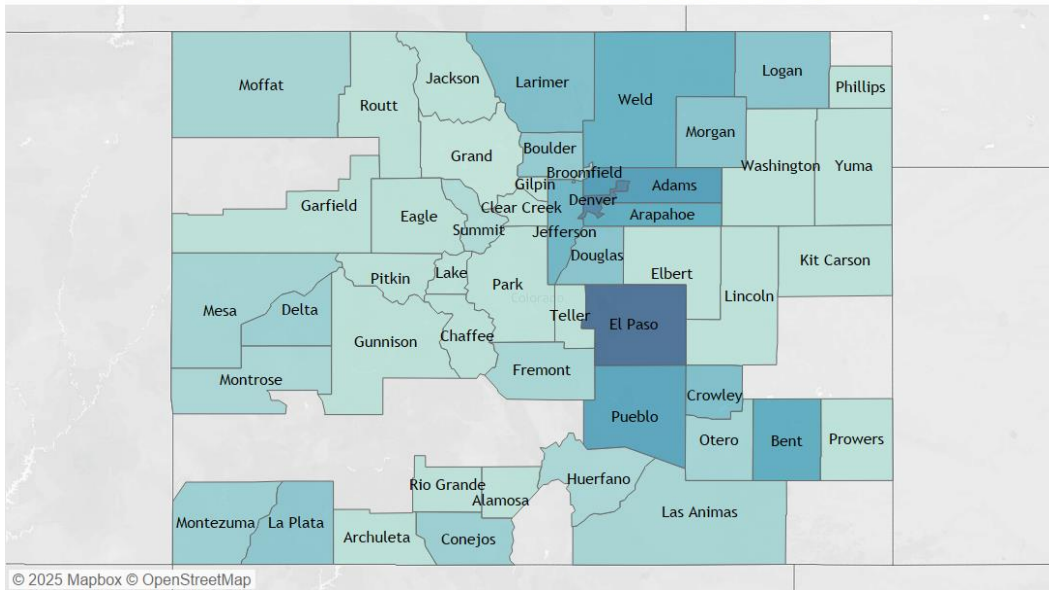


Figure 22

Penetration Rate

The penetration rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the POS Prosthetics category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the state fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024). A darker blue color indicates a higher penetration rate.

**Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Disposable Supplies (Prosthetics)**

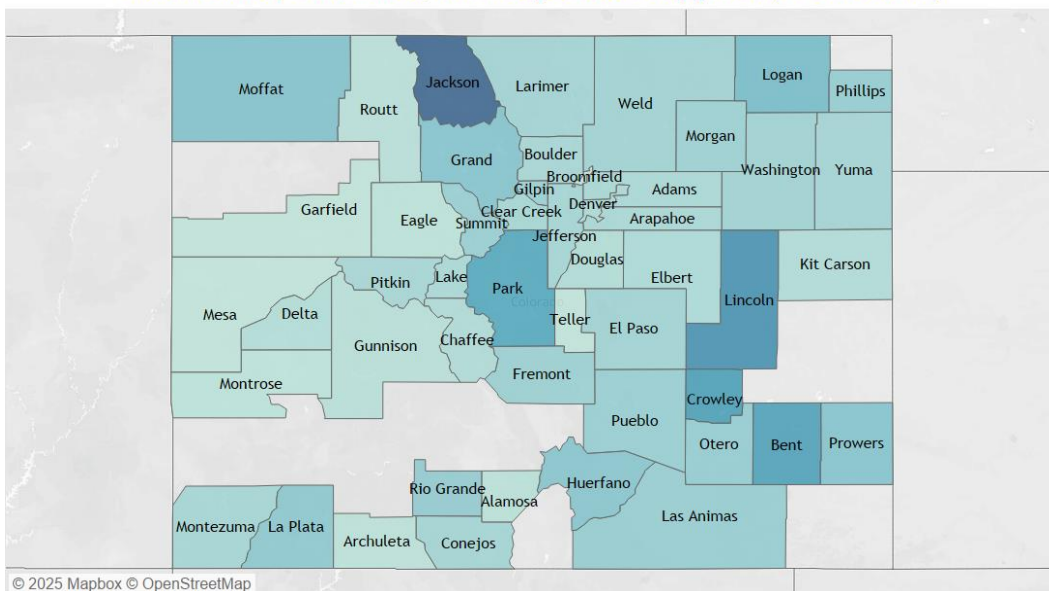


Figure 23

As shown in Figure 23, members in 50 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Jackson County. The other counties were lower and relatively uniform in their penetration rates throughout the state, with the exception of a few counties in Eastern and central Colorado that had relatively moderate penetration rates.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **POS Prosthetics** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

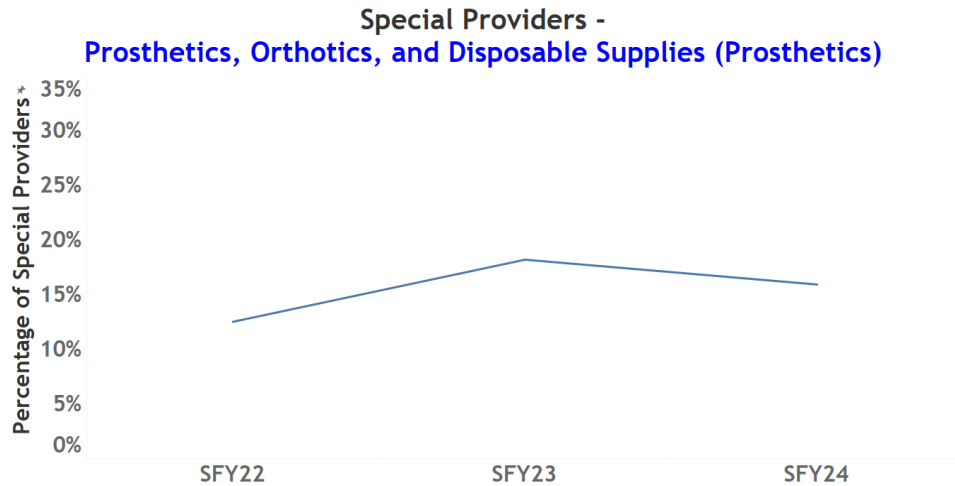


Figure 24

As shown in Figure 24, the percentage of special providers increased from SFY22 to SFY23, before decreasing from SFY23 to SFY24. A few providers decreased in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served can at least be partially attributed to an increasing trend of more online POS retailers, which enable members to have prosthetics products delivered to their homes, rather than receiving them directly from a provider. However, this likely excludes the actual fitting of prosthetics by providers.

Drive Time

The drive time metric (Figure 25) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **POS Prosthetics** providers.

Figure 25 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **POS Prosthetics** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 88.05% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 4.22% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 2.60% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 5.12% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

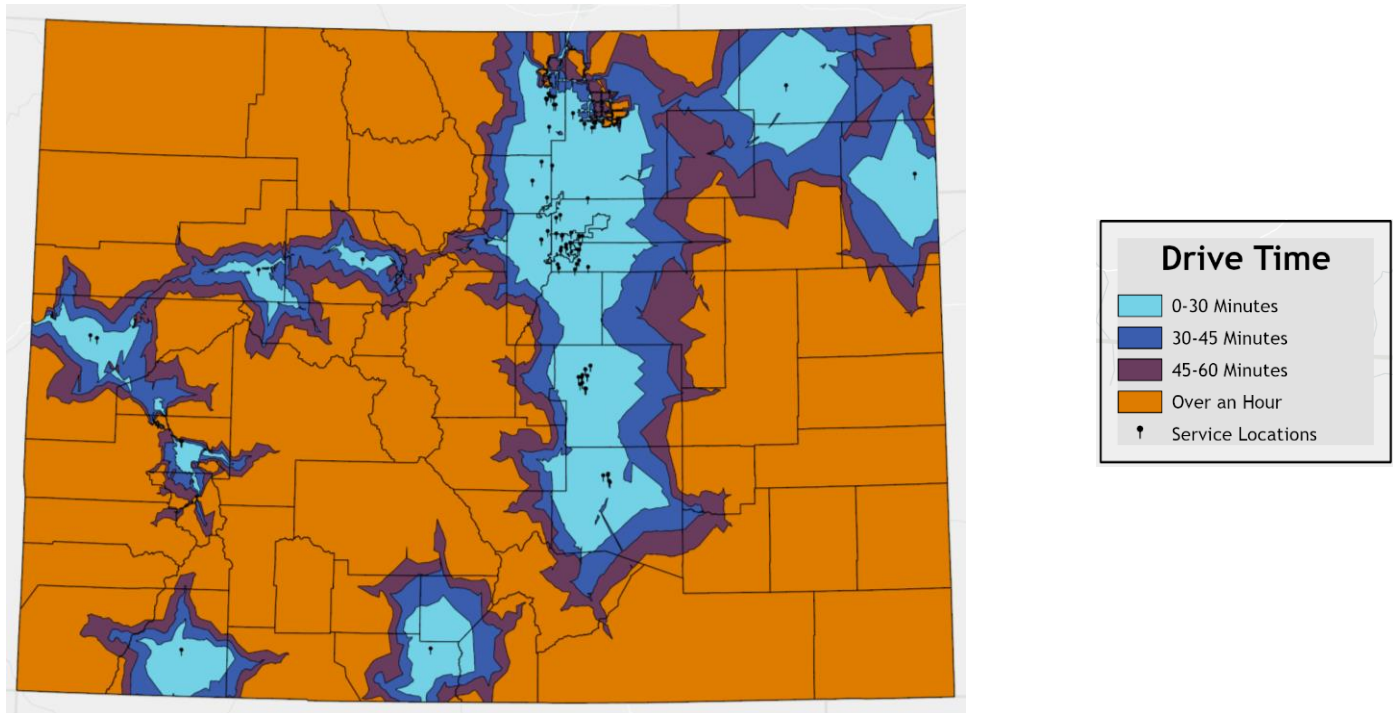


Figure 25

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **POS Prosthetics** service category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 29% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 26) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **POS Prosthetics** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 26, Statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **POS Prosthetics** category remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was very similar to other payers, although slightly higher than commercial payers and Medicare FFS, but about equal to Medicare Advantage.

Per Utilizer per Year (PUPY) Utilization -
 Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Disposable Supplies (Prosthetics)

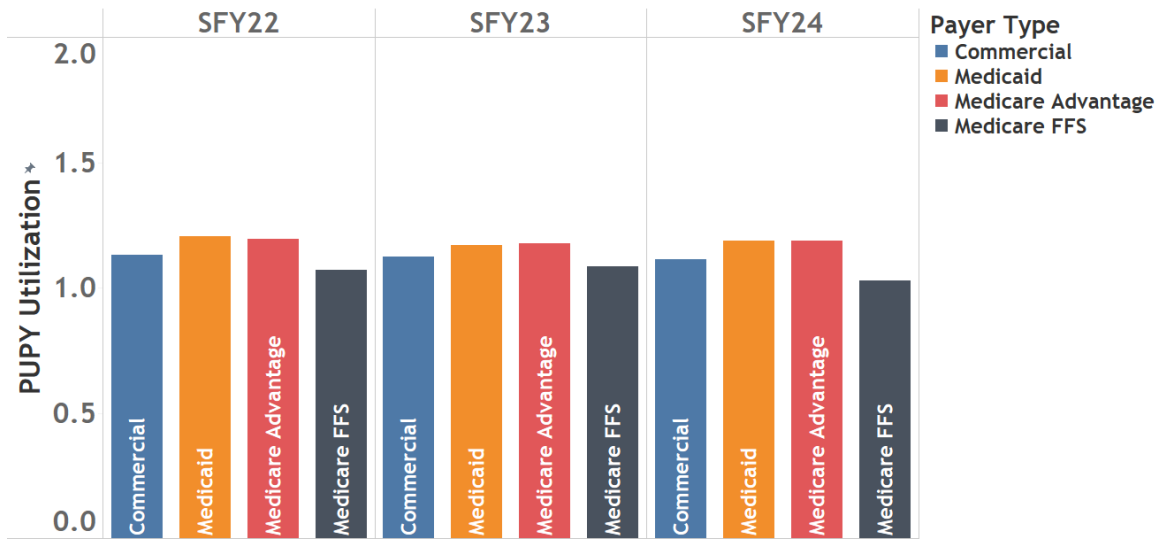


Figure 26

Orthotics

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **POS Orthotics** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

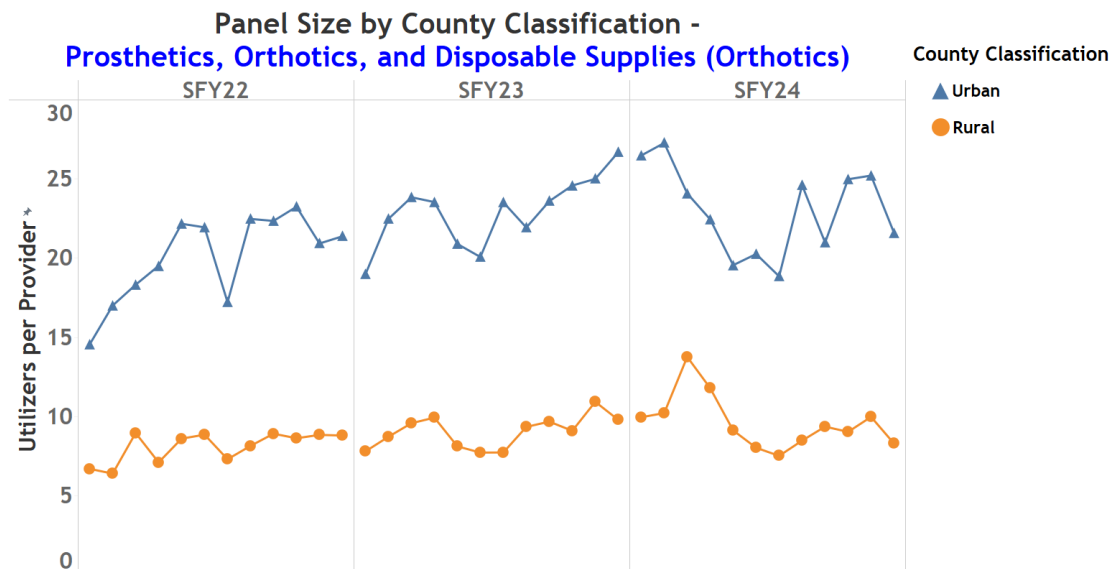


Figure 27

As shown in Figure 27, in urban regions throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 14.55 and 27.28. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 6.39 to 13.76. At the beginning of SFY22, the panel size increased then decreased from December to January, followed by another increase from February to April, before decreasing into the beginning of SFY23. Similar trends were noted at the beginning of SFY23, when initial increases were followed by decreases, before increasing again to its highest point from January SFY23 to August SFY24. These increases can be attributed to either: 1) a decrease in provider counts; 2) an increase in utilizers while provider count remained stable, or 3) an increase in utilizers that outpaced that of providers. The reverse was true from September to January of SFY24, where a sizable decrease in panel size was due to utilizers decreasing or being outpaced by the growth in numbers of providers. Finally, the second half of SFY24 saw similar fluctuations as previous fiscal years. Meanwhile, the panel size in rural regions was relatively stable in comparison but had a notable increase in September of SFY24 due to an increase in utilizers and decrease in providers, before the panel size decreased to similar levels as those in SFY22 and SFY23.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 28) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **POS Orthotics** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

**Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Disposable Supplies (Orthotics)**

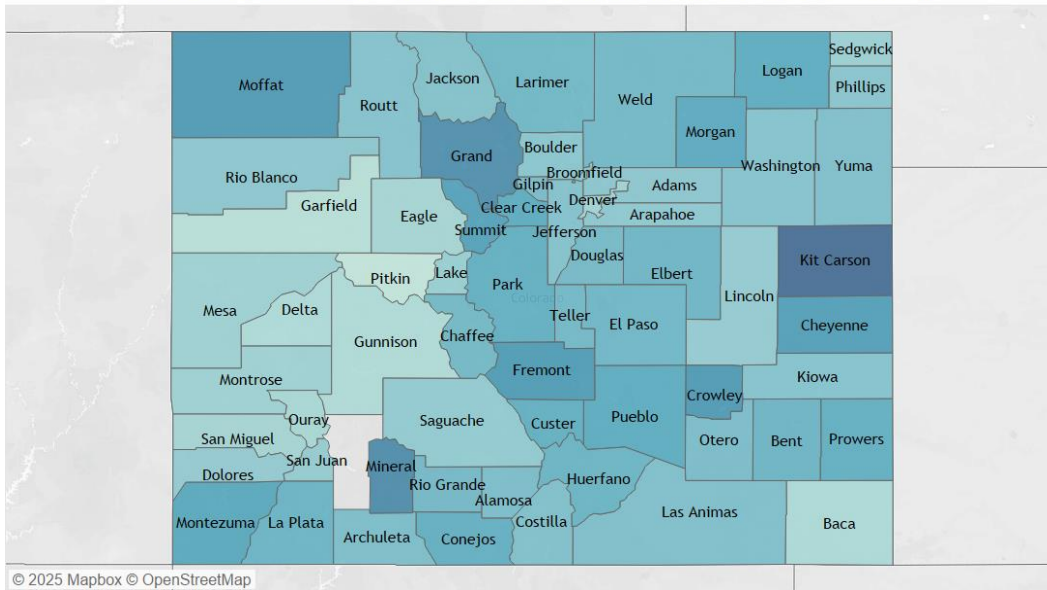


Figure 29

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **POS Orthotics** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

**Special Providers -
Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Disposable Supplies (Orthotics)**

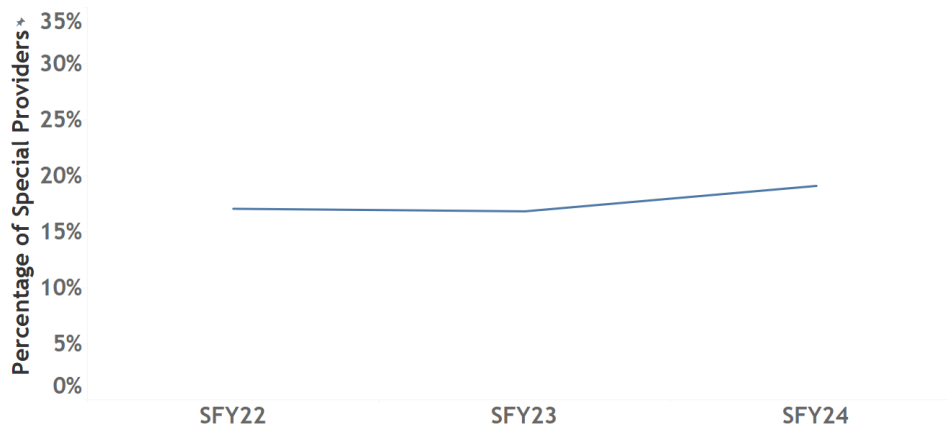


Figure 30

As shown in Figure 30, the percentage of special providers decreased slightly from SFY22 to SFY23, before increasing from SFY23 to SFY24. One provider decreased in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served can at least be partially attributed to an increasing trend of more online POS retailers, which enable members to have orthotics products delivered to their homes, rather than receiving them

directly from a provider. However, this likely excludes the actual fitting of orthotics by providers.

Drive Time

The drive time metric calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **POS Orthotics** providers.

Figure 31 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **POS Orthotics** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 93.65% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 3.70% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 1.31% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 1.34% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

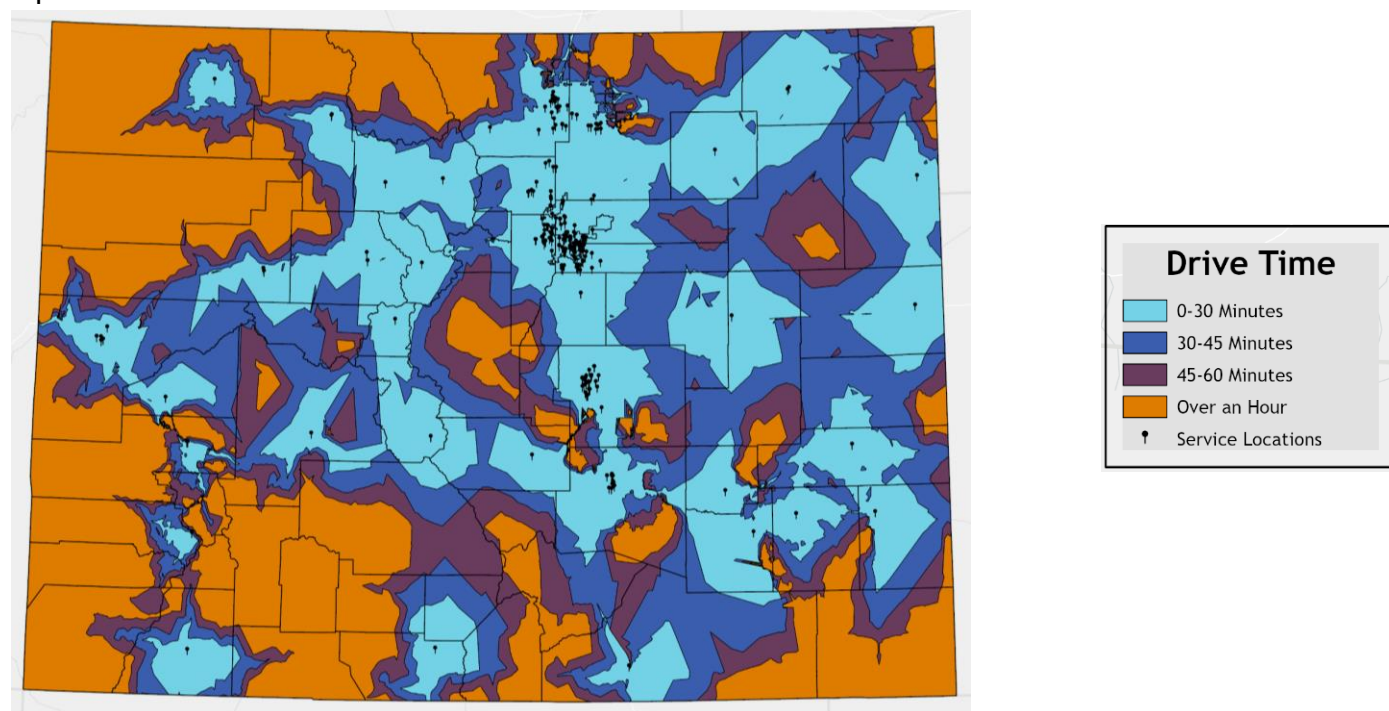


Figure 31

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **POS Orthotics** service category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 39% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 32) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **POS Orthotics** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado

Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 32, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **POS Orthotics** category remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was very similar to other payers, although slightly higher.

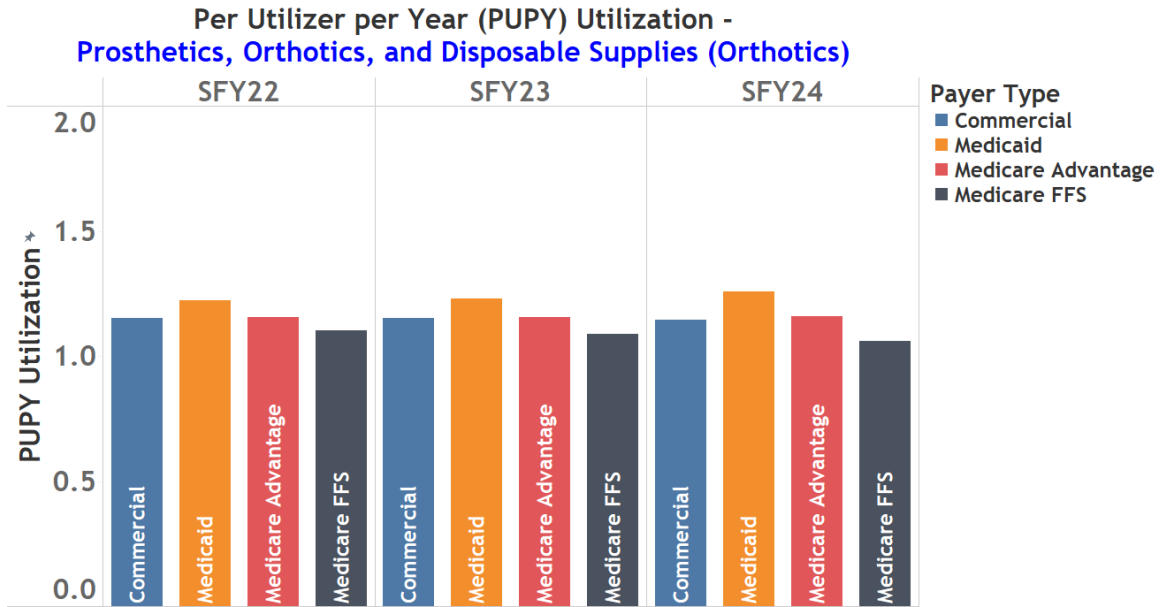


Figure 32

Other and Disposable Supplies

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **POS Other and Disposable Supplies** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

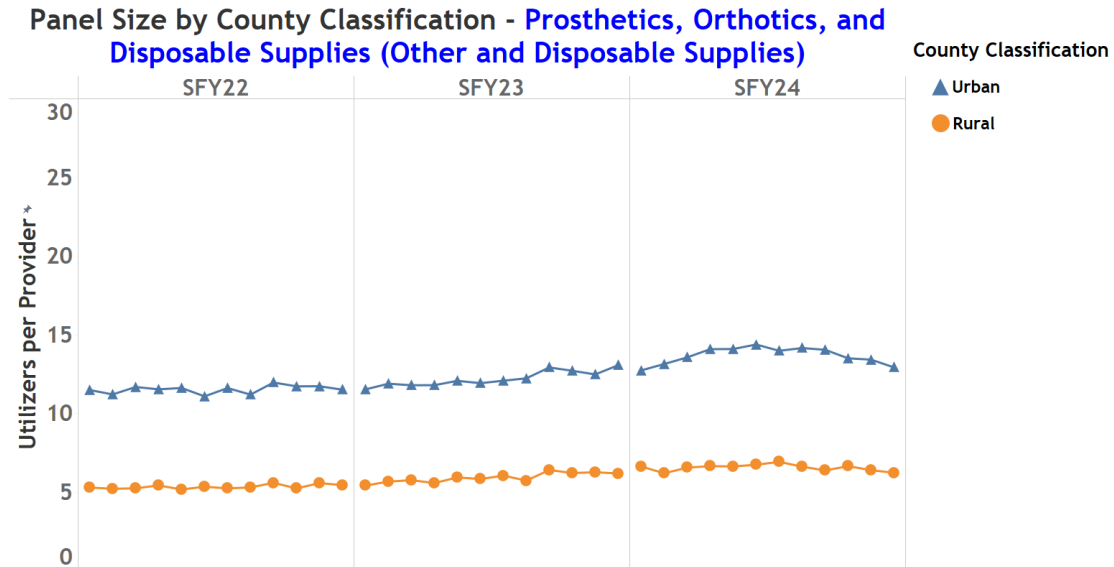


Figure 33

As shown in Figure 33, in urban regions throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 11.09 and 14.38. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 5.17 to 6.92. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was stable.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 34) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **POS Other and Disposable Supplies** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 34, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County, followed by Pueblo County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the Eastern and Western parts of Colorado.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Disposable Supplies (Other and Disposable Supplies)

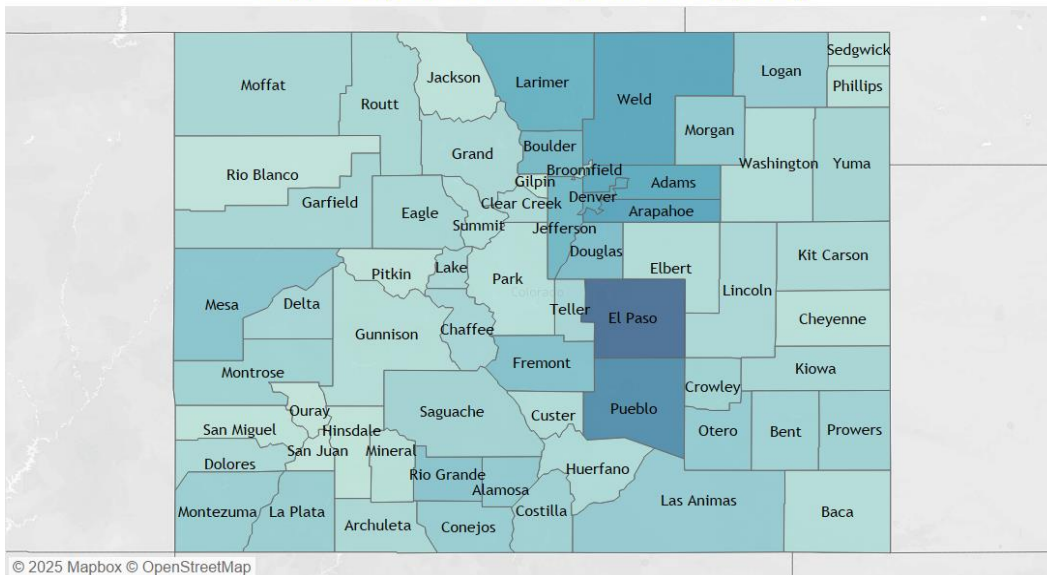


Figure 34

Penetration Rate

The penetration rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the POS Other and Disposable Supplies category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the state fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Disposable Supplies (Other and Disposable Supplies)

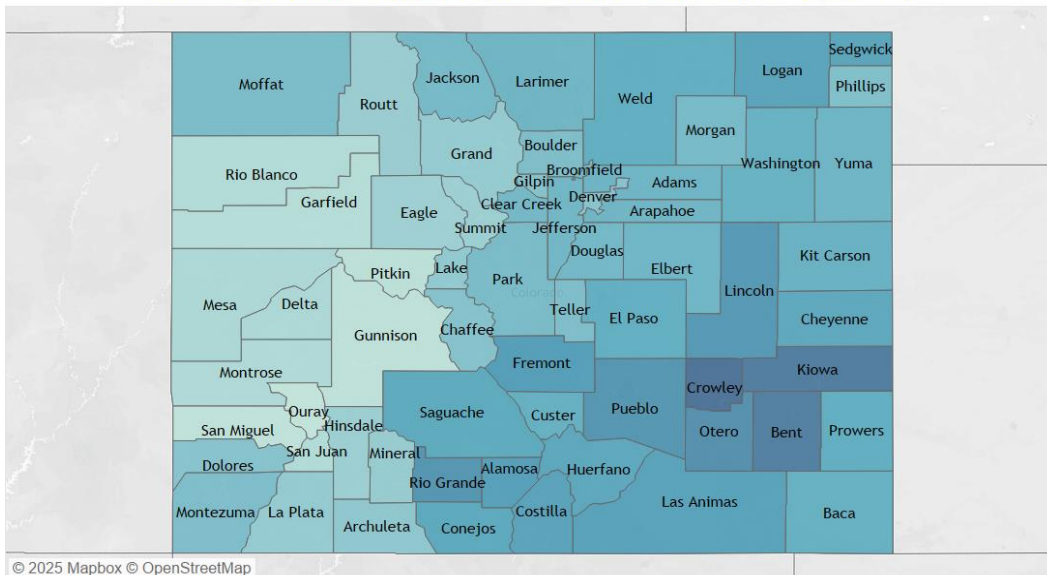


Figure 35

As shown in Figure 35, members in all 64 of Colorado’s counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Crowley County and otherwise moderate

throughout much of the state, especially Eastern Colorado. This excludes the Western Slope of Colorado, which was much lower in comparison.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **POS Other and Disposable Supplies** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

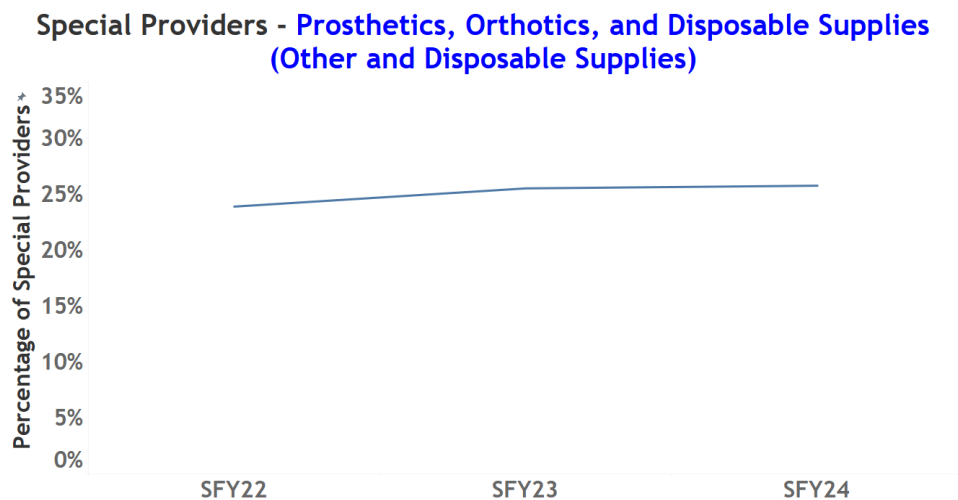


Figure 36

As shown in Figure 36, the percentage of special providers increased slightly from SFY22 - SFY24. Several providers decreased in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served can at least be partially attributed to an increasing trend of more online POS retailers. This would enable members to have disposable and other types of supplies delivered to their homes, rather than receiving them directly from a provider.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serves Medicaid members for the **POS Other and Disposable Supplies** service category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 45% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 37) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **POS Other and Disposable Supplies** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

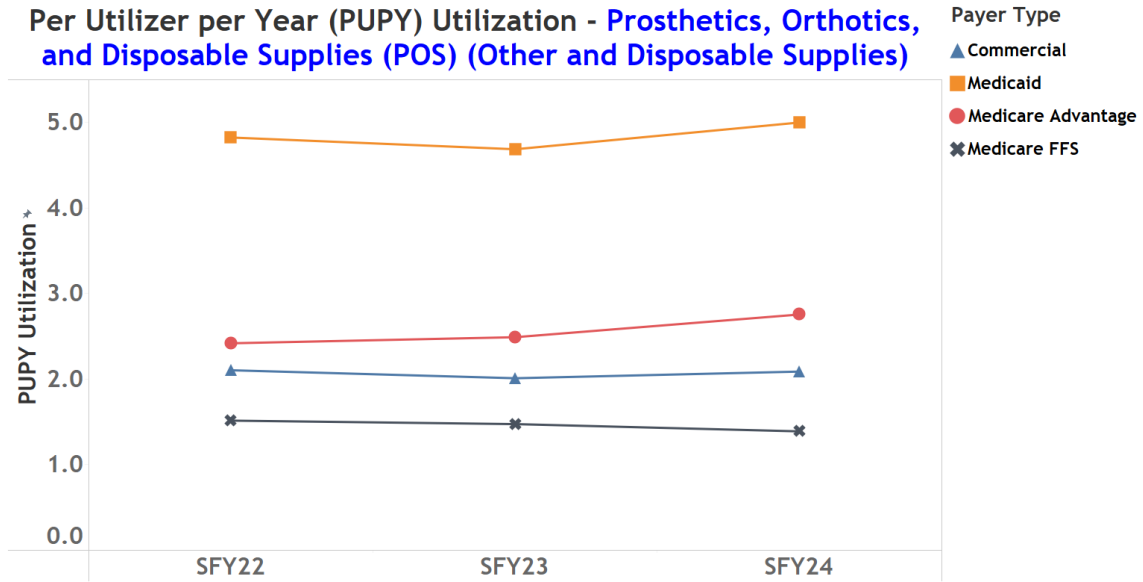


Figure 37

As shown in Figure 37, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **POS Other and Disposable Supplies** category remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than other payers.

Eyeglasses and Vision

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Eyeglasses and Vision** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

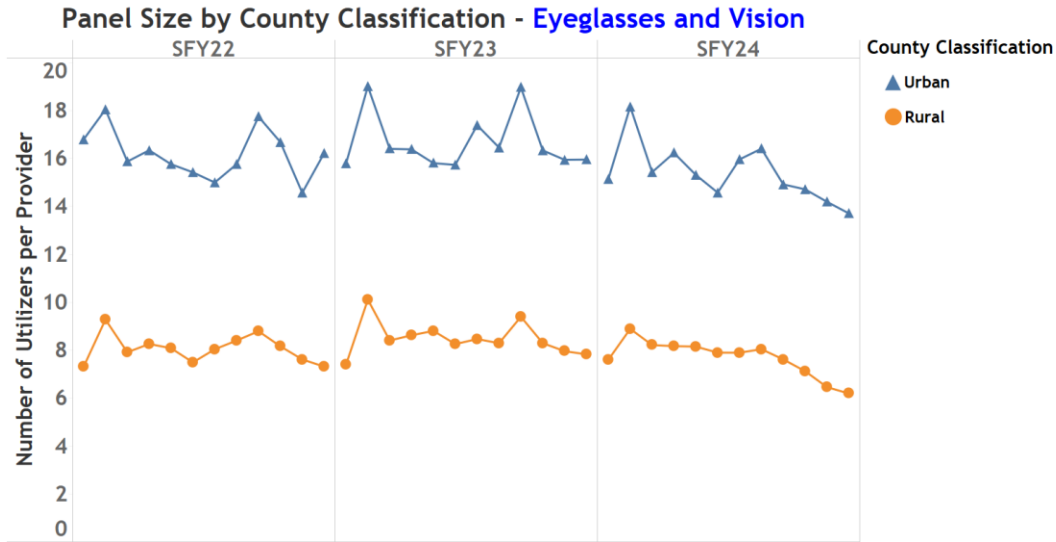


Figure 38

As shown in Figure 38, in urban areas during state fiscal years 2022 - 2024, the numbers of utilizers per provider ranged from 13.71 to 19.02. In rural areas, the number of utilizers per provider ranged from 6.2 to 10.11. The overall trend over these three years for each region type is relatively stable, though there is a slight downward trend at the end of SFY24.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Eyeglasses and Vision

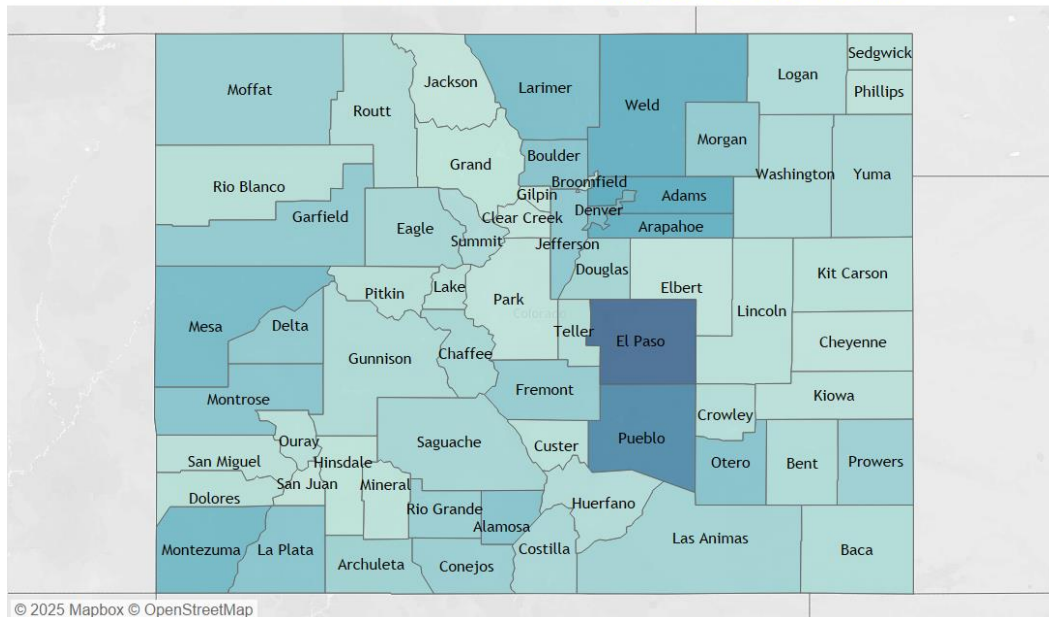


Figure 39

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 39) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Eyeglasses and Vision** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 39, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County, followed by nearby Pueblo County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as a select few in Western Colorado, had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were mostly located in the Eastern and Western parts of Colorado.

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Eyeglasses and Vision** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024). A darker blue color indicates a higher penetration rate.

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Eyeglasses and Vision

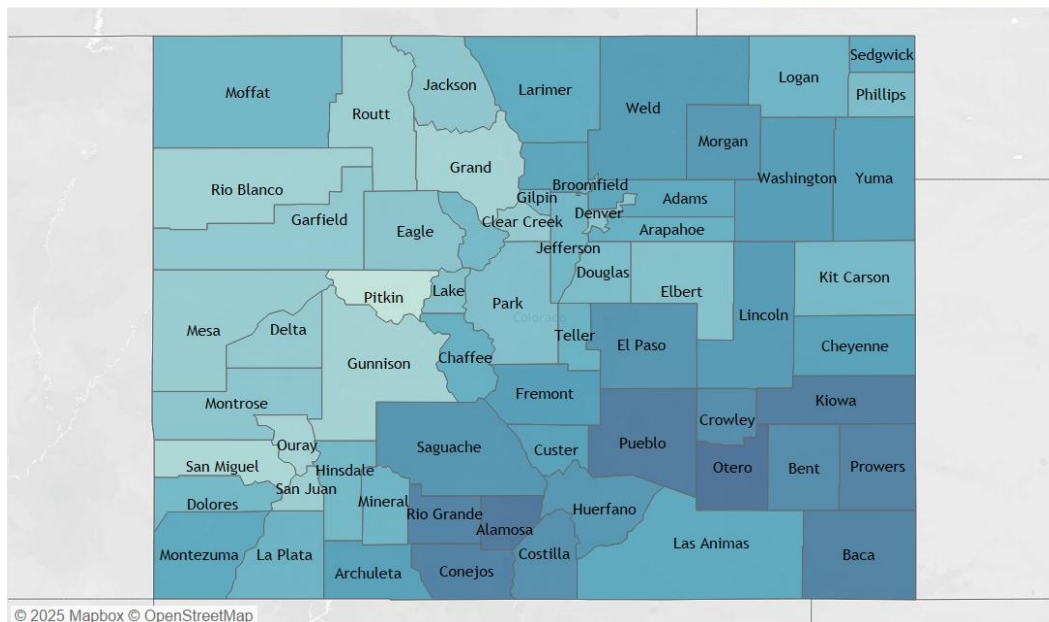


Figure 40

As shown in Figure 40, members in all 64 of Colorado’s counties utilized services in this category. The highest penetration rate was in Otero County. Additionally, the penetration rate across the other 63 counties was uneven for Eyeglasses and Vision Services. For instance, the South-Eastern region of Colorado had the highest penetration rate for Eyeglasses and Vision Services, whereas several of the counties in the Western Slope had the lowest penetration rates.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis (Figure 41) considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Eyeglasses and Vision** service category during state

fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

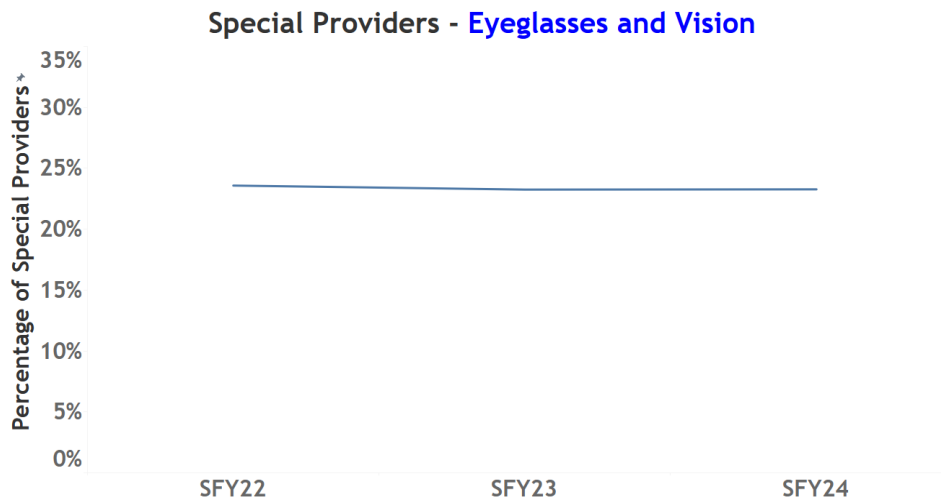


Figure 41

As shown in Figure 41, the percentage of special providers remained relatively stable from SFY22 to SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years. Additionally, some providers increased between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one provider in SFY24.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Eyeglasses and Vision** service category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 47% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

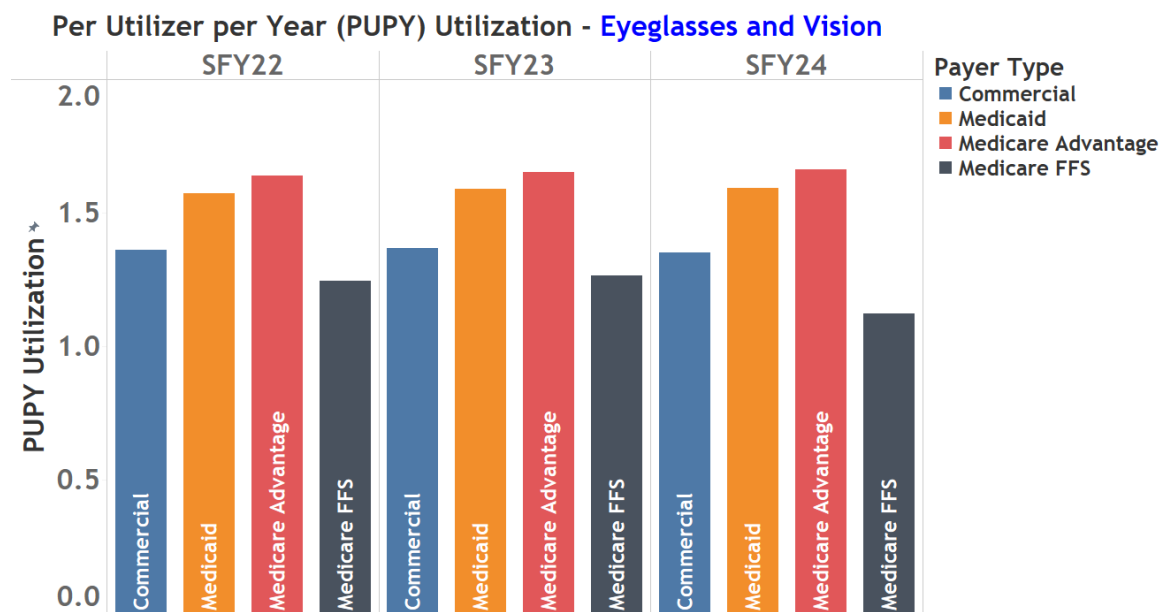


Figure 42

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 42) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Eyeglasses and Vision** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 42, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Eyeglasses and Vision** category remained stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than commercial payers and Medicare FFS, and slightly lower than Medicare Advantage.

Laboratory and Pathology Services

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Laboratory and Pathology Services** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

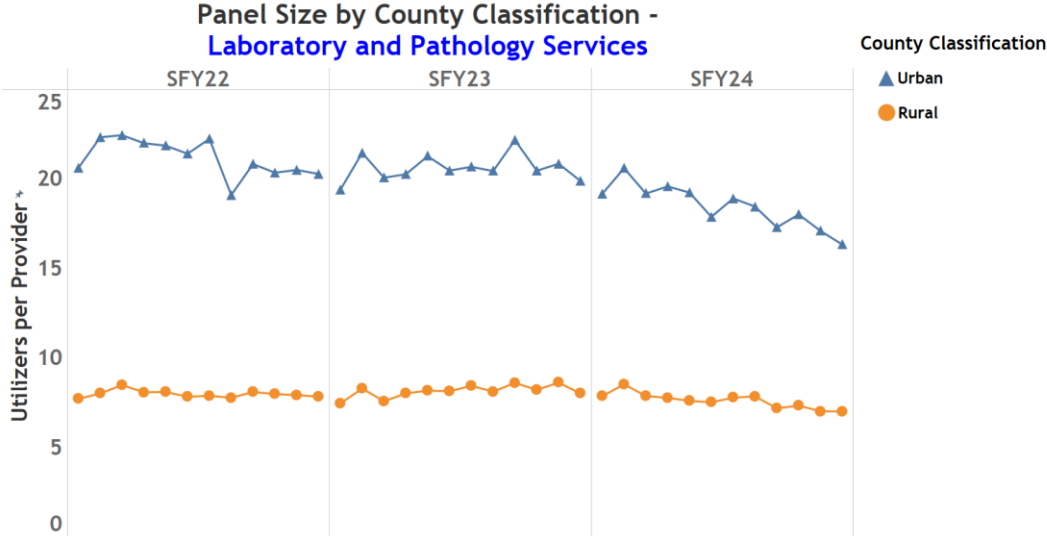


Figure 43

As shown in Figure 43, in urban areas during state fiscal years 2022 - 2024, the numbers of utilizers per provider ranged from 16.33 to 22.44. In rural areas, the number of utilizers per provider ranged from 7.01 to 8.62. The overall trend over these three years for each region type is relatively stable, although the trend in urban regions appears to be decreasing in SFY24 as a result of the number of utilizers decreasing.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 44) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Laboratory and Pathology Services** category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 44, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County, followed by nearby Pueblo County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as a select few in Western Colorado, had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were mostly located in the Eastern and Western parts of Colorado.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Laboratory and Pathology Services

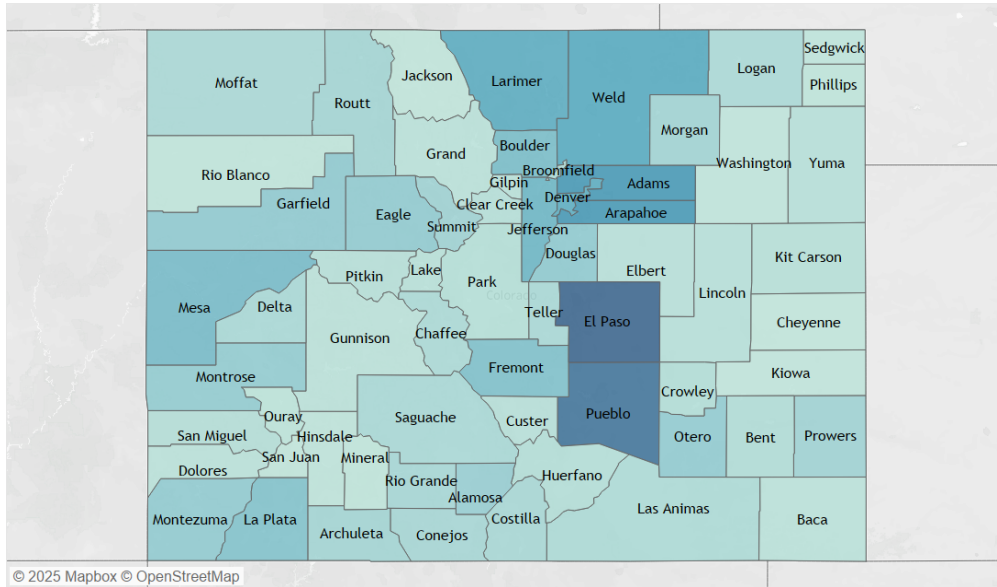


Figure 44

Penetration Rate

The penetration rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Laboratory and Pathology Services** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024). A darker blue color indicates a higher penetration rate.

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Laboratory and Pathology Services

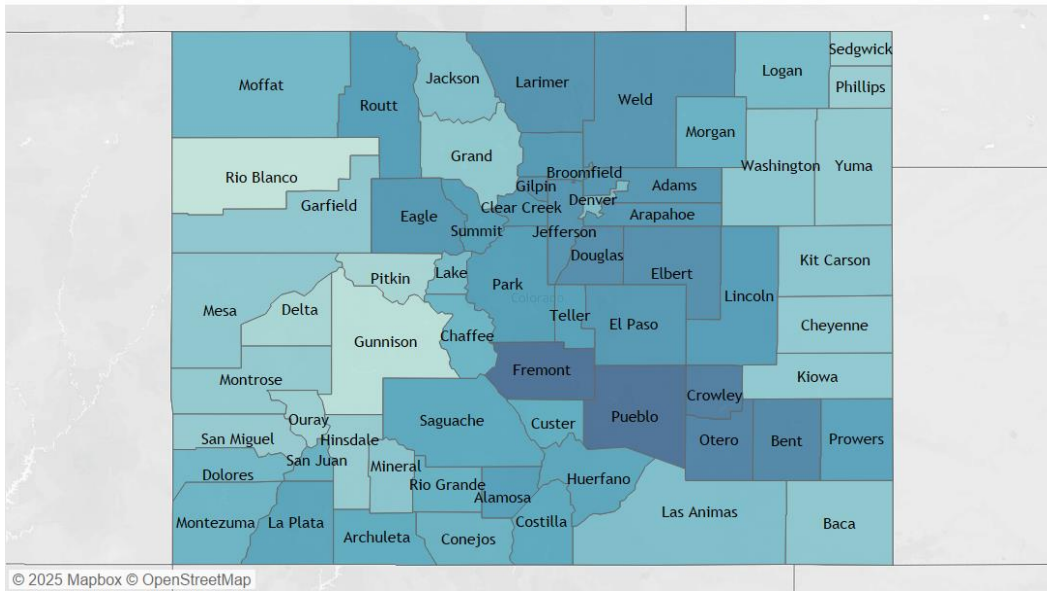


Figure 45

As shown in Figure 45, members in all 64 of Colorado’s counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Fremont County, followed closely by Pueblo

County. Additionally, many of the counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had relatively moderate penetration rates. However, the other counties had lower and relatively similar penetration rates, with the lowest being in the Western Slope of Colorado.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Laboratory and Pathology Services** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

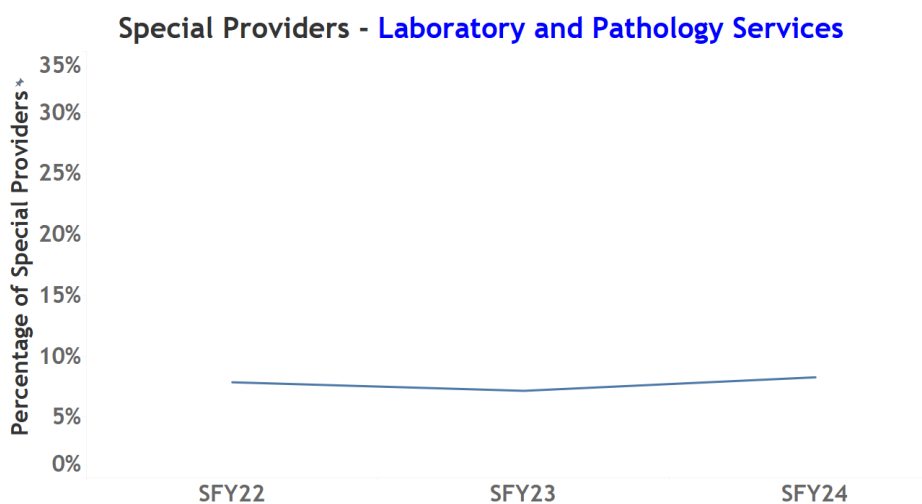


Figure 46

As shown in Figure 46, the percentage of special providers had a very slight decreasing trend from SFY22 to SFY23, before increasing very slightly from SFY22 - SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served among providers can be attributed to several situations, including the closure of facilities, denial of provider applications, providers no longer accepting Medicaid, providers moving to new locations, and one provider who changed departments and became restricted in their ability to order labs as a result of a previous policy, which has since changed.

Provider Participation

The provider participation rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Laboratory and Pathology Services** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 30% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Expenditure

The PUPY expenditure analysis (Figure 47) shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Laboratory and Pathology Services** category during state fiscal years (SFY)

2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code. The PUPY expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

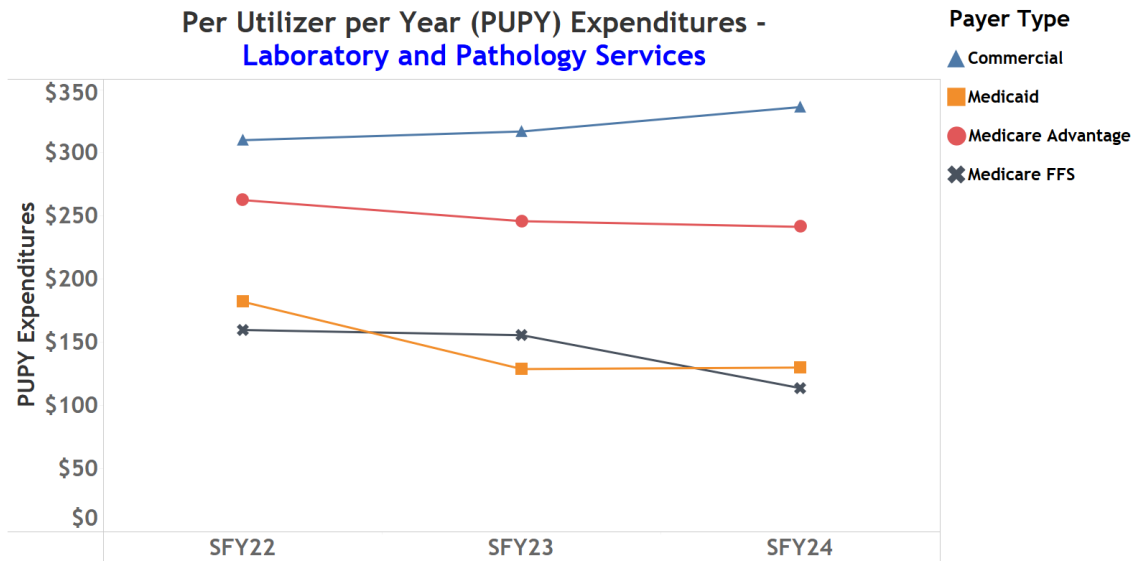


Figure 47

As shown in Figure 47, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Laboratory and Pathology** service category decreased slightly from SFY22 - SFY23 and kept steady from SFY23 to SFY24. They were lower than commercial and Medicare Advantage, but close to Medicare FFS.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

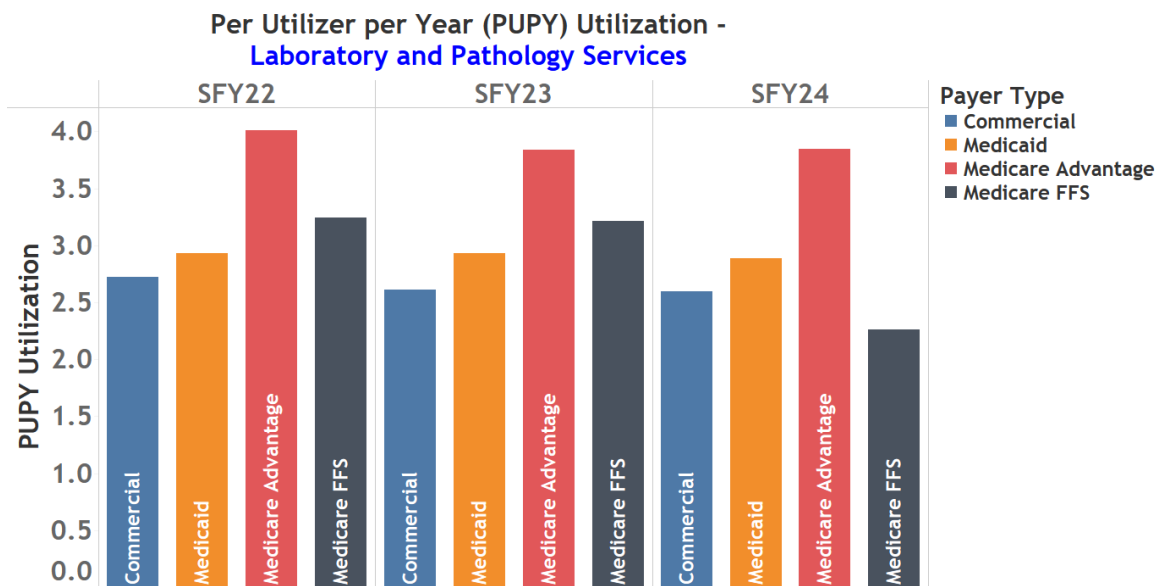


Figure 48

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 48) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Laboratory and Pathology** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 -

2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 48, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Laboratory and Pathology** service category remained stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was slightly higher than commercial payers but lower than Medicare Advantage and Medicare FFS; although it exceeded Medicare FFS in SFY24.

Outpatient PT/OT/ST

Outpatient PT

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Outpatient PT** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

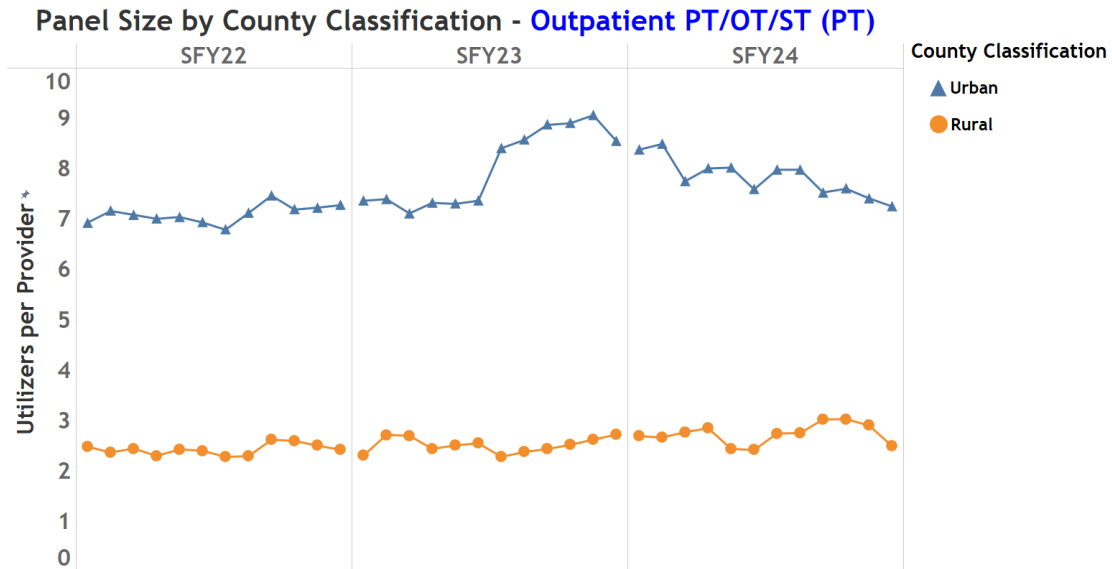


Figure 49

As shown in Figure 49, in urban areas during state fiscal years 2022 - 2024, the numbers of utilizers per provider ranged from 6.79 to 9.06. In rural areas, the number of utilizers per provider ranged from 2.28 to 3.03. Urban regions experienced an increase in panel size in January of SFY23, as a result of a large increase in the number of utilizers, while the number of providers only had a modest increase. This caused a noticeable increase in the panel size for urban regions, while rural regions remained stable across all three fiscal years.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 50) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Outpatient PT** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 50, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Kit Carson County, followed by El Paso County and Pueblo County, which were moderate in comparison. Some counties along the northern portion of the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties were lower yet still had moderate panel sizes compared to counties with lowest panel sizes, which were located throughout the state and relatively uniform in panel size.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Outpatient PT/OT/ST (PT)

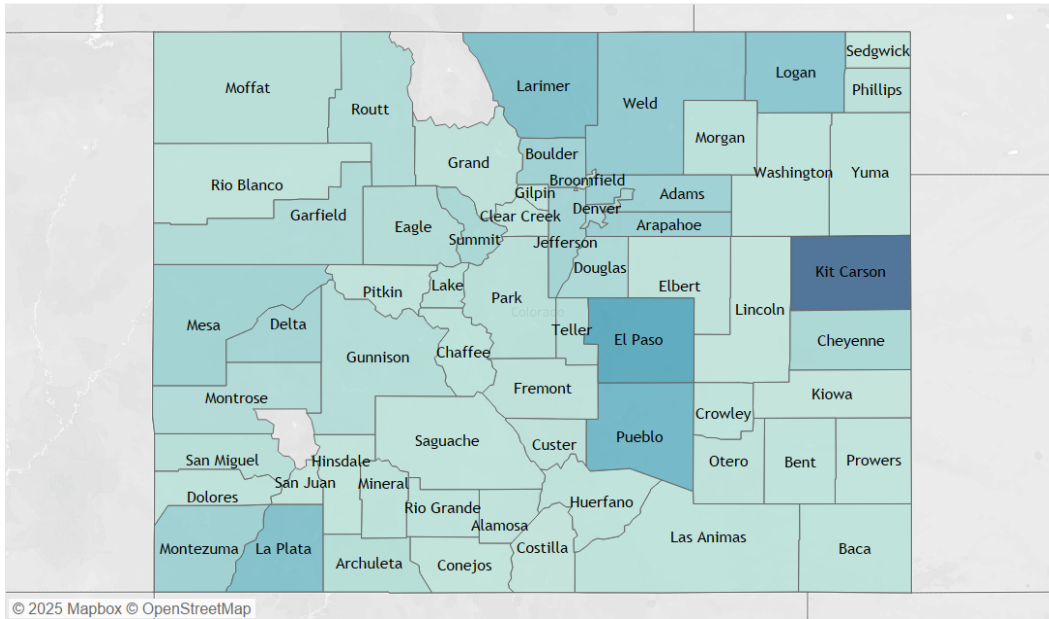


Figure 50

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Outpatient PT** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024). A darker blue color indicates a higher penetration rate.

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Outpatient PT/OT/ST (PT)

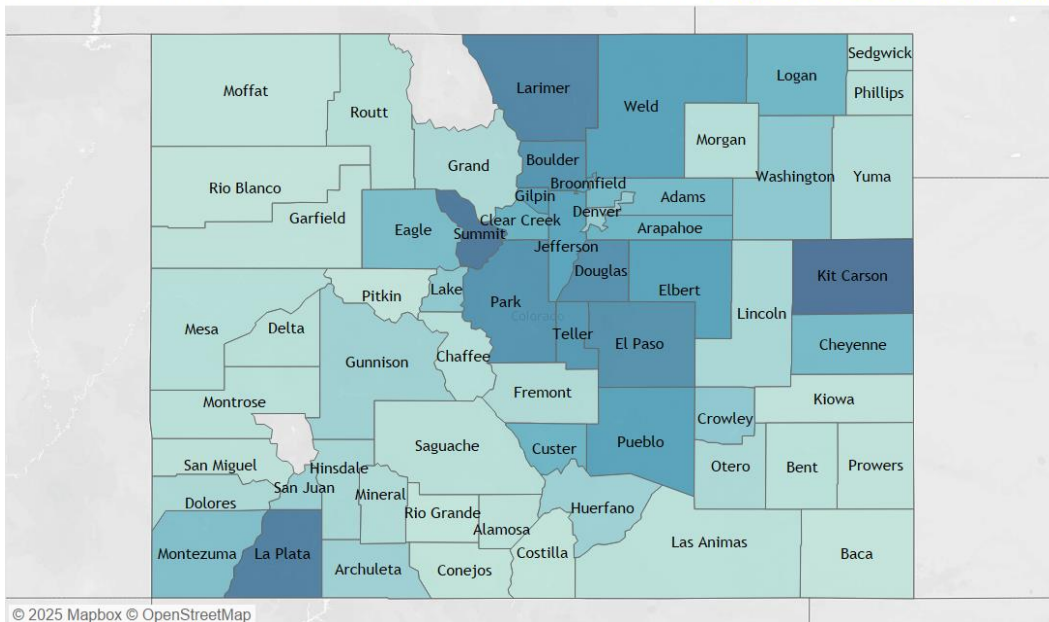


Figure 51

As shown in Figure 51, members in 62 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Kit Carson County. Additionally, many of the counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as La Plata County, were relatively moderate in their penetration rates. However, the other counties were lower and relatively similar in their penetration rates, with the lowest being in the Western and South-Eastern parts of the state.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Outpatient PT** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

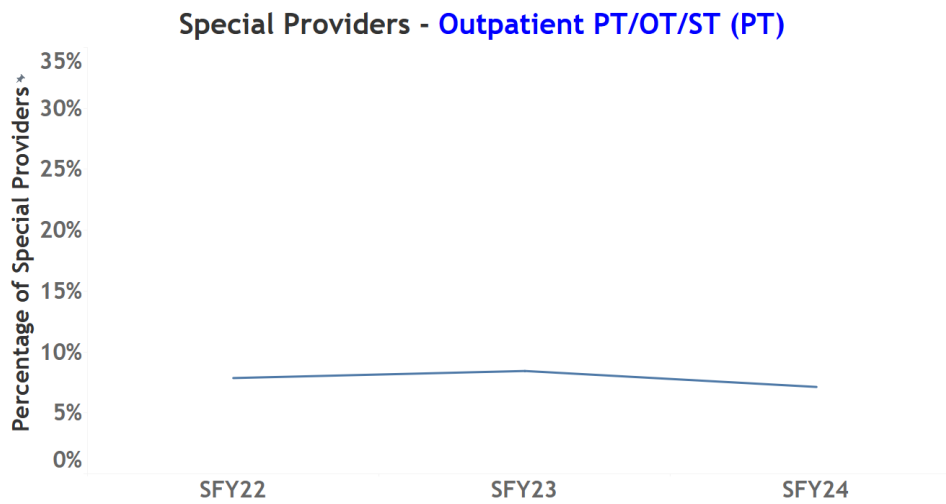


Figure 52

As shown in Figure 52, the percentage of special providers increased very slightly from SFY22 to SFY23, before decreasing slightly from SFY23 to SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served among providers can possibly be attributed to the Medicaid Operations Office disenrolling inactive providers, or that providers no longer accept Medicaid patients.

Telemedicine Analysis

The first part of the telemedicine analysis (Figure 53) considered the number of individual members that utilized services in the **Outpatient PT** category and what percentage of those members received at least one service through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

Members Utilizing Telemedicine Services - **Outpatient PT/OT/ST (PT)**

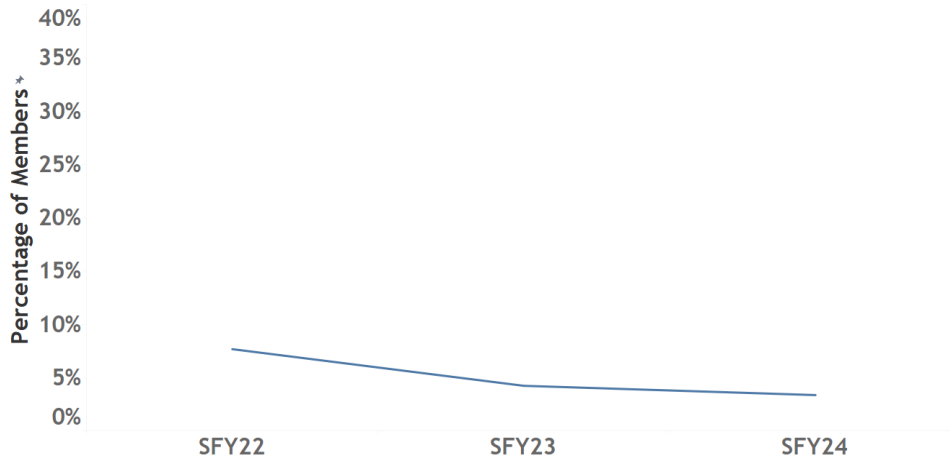


Figure 53

As shown in Figure 53, the overall percentage of individual members that utilized telemedicine **Outpatient PT** services was low, with a decreasing trend from state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

The second part of the telemedicine analysis considered the number of total visits in the **Outpatient PT** category and what percentage of those visits were delivered through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

Telemedicine as a Percentage of Total Visits - **Outpatient PT/OT/ST (PT)**

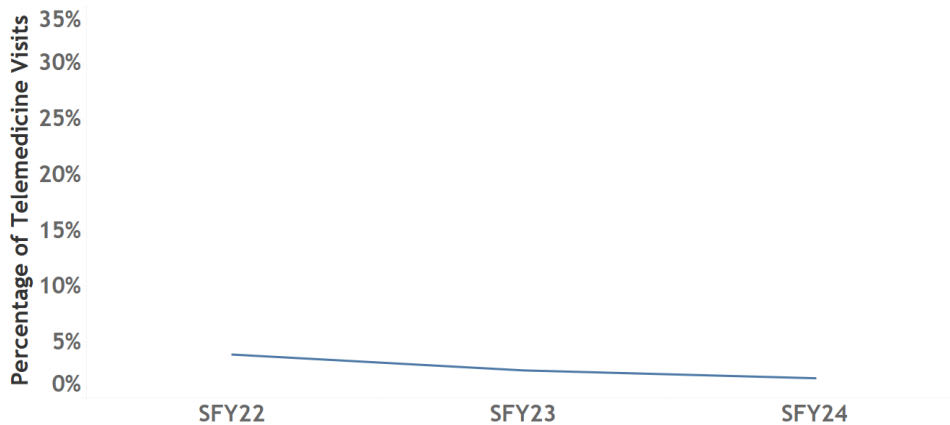


Figure 54

As shown in Figure 54, from SFY22 - SFY24, the overall percentage of total visits that were delivered through telemedicine for **Outpatient PT** was low. This percentage decreased from SFY22 - SFY22, then decreased again from SFY22 - SFY23.

Drive Time

The drive time metric (Figure 55) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Outpatient PT** providers.

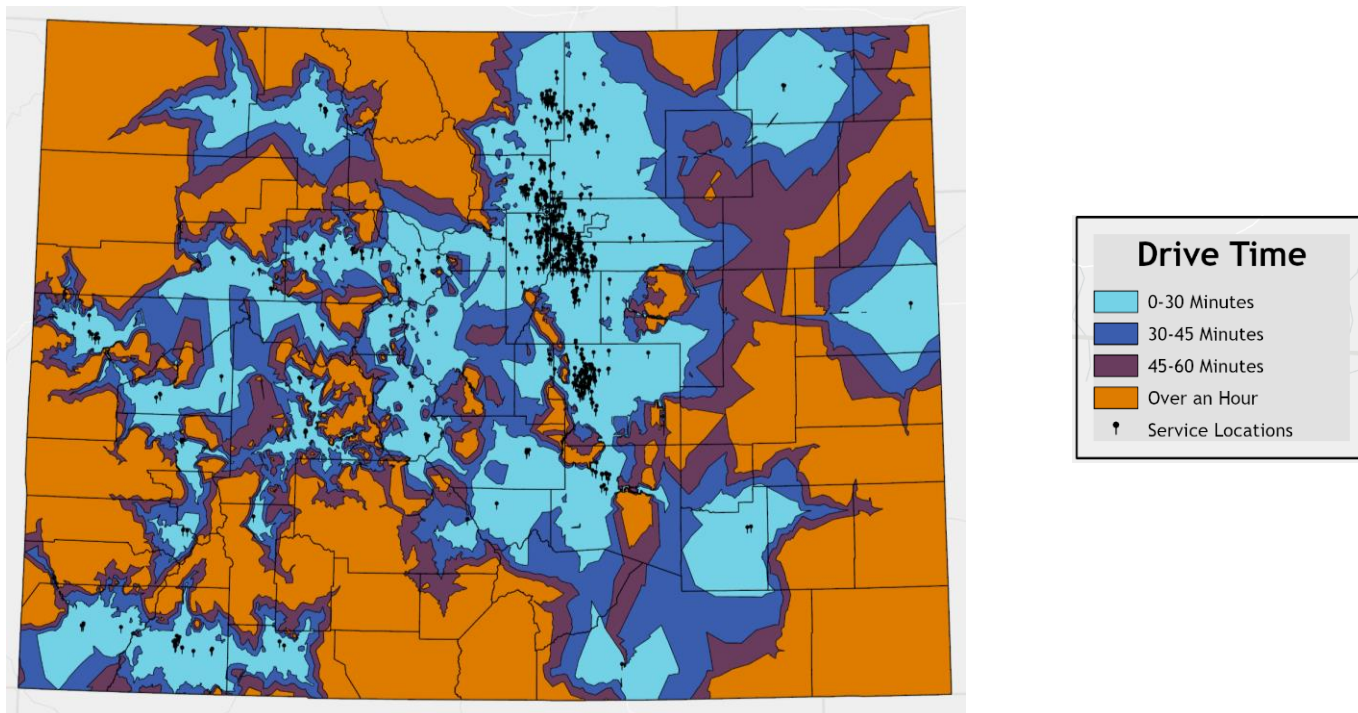


Figure 55

Figure 55 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Outpatient PT** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 94.40% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 1.70% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 1.62% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 2.27% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Outpatient PT** service category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 37% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Month (PUPM) Expenditure

The PUPM expenditure analysis (Figure 56) shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Outpatient PT** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPM expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 56, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Outpatient PT** service category increased slightly from SFY22 - SFY24 and were slightly lower than commercial payers although they were significantly higher than Medicare Advantage and Medicare FFS.

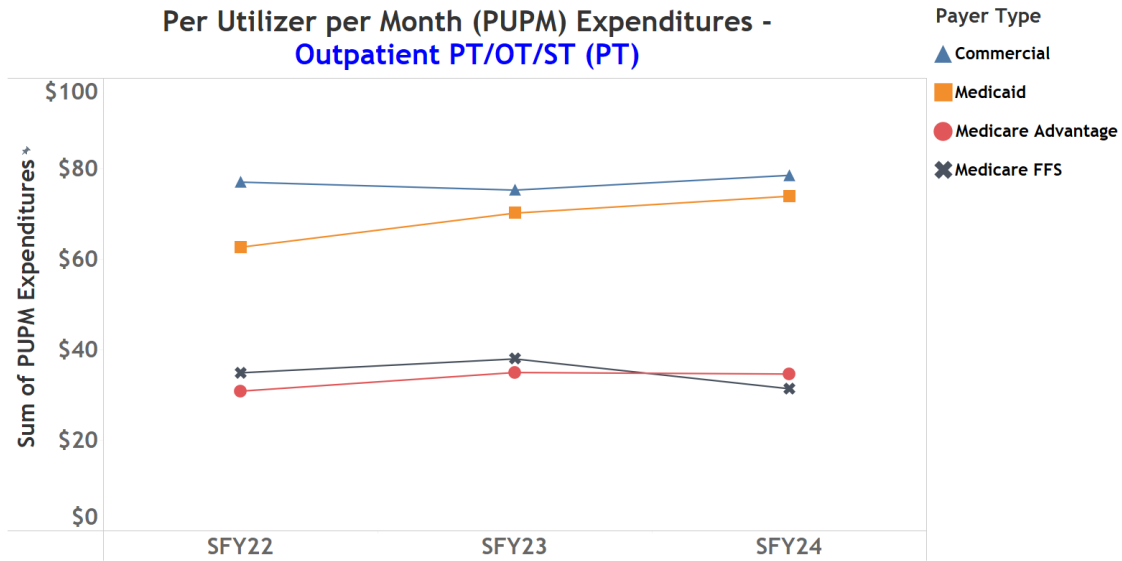


Figure 56

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Outpatient PT** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

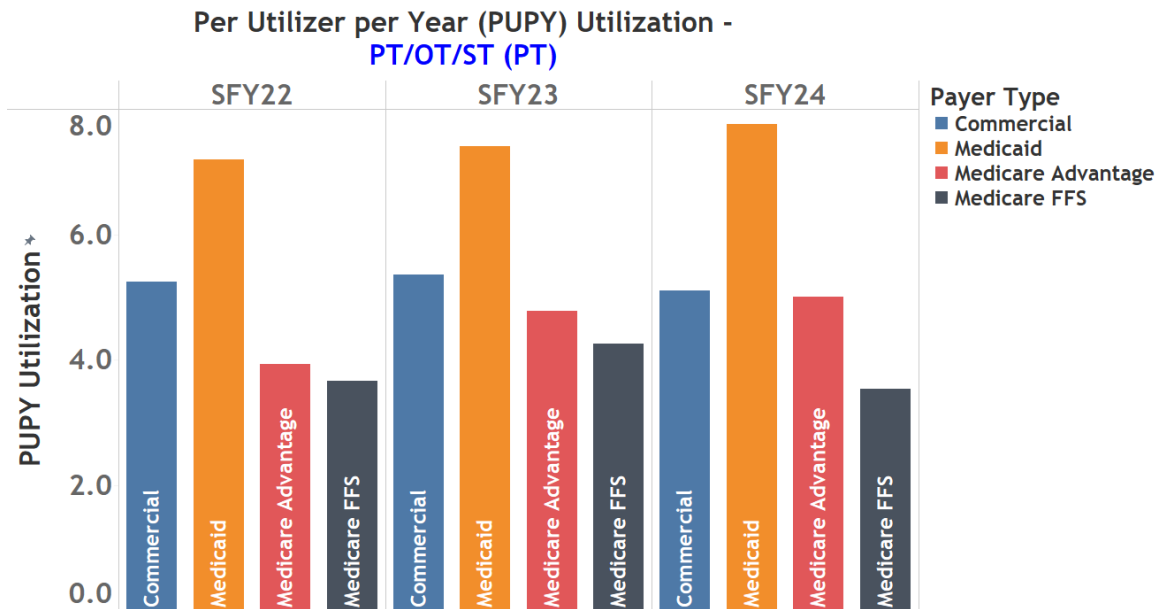


Figure 57

As shown in Figure 57, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Outpatient PT** service category increased slightly from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than other payers.

Outpatient OT

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Outpatient OT** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

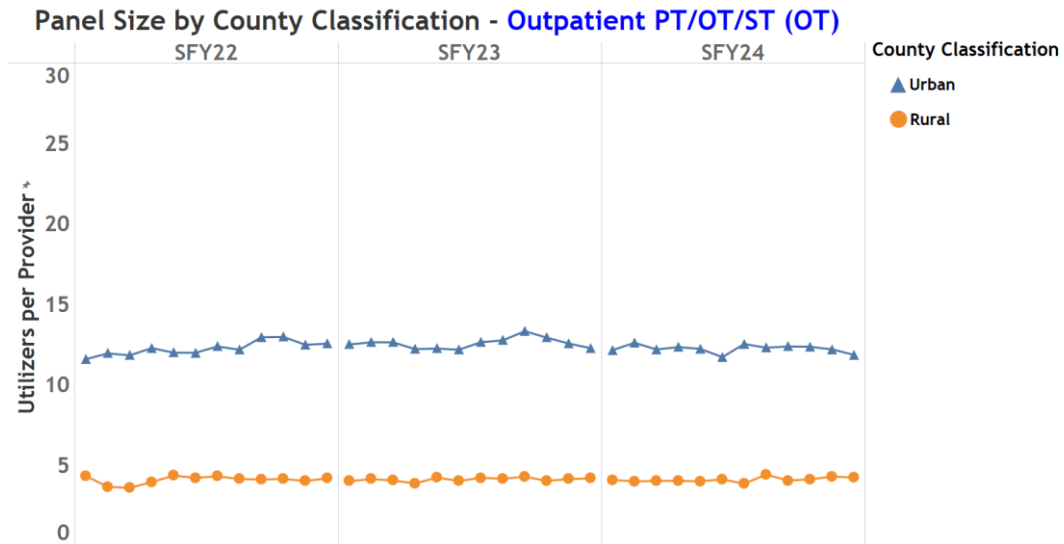


Figure 58

As shown in Figure 58, in urban areas during state fiscal years 2022 - 2024, the numbers of utilizers per provider ranged from 11.6 to 13.34. In rural areas, the number of utilizers per provider ranged from 3.61 to 4.43. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was stable.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Outpatient PT/OT/ST (OT)

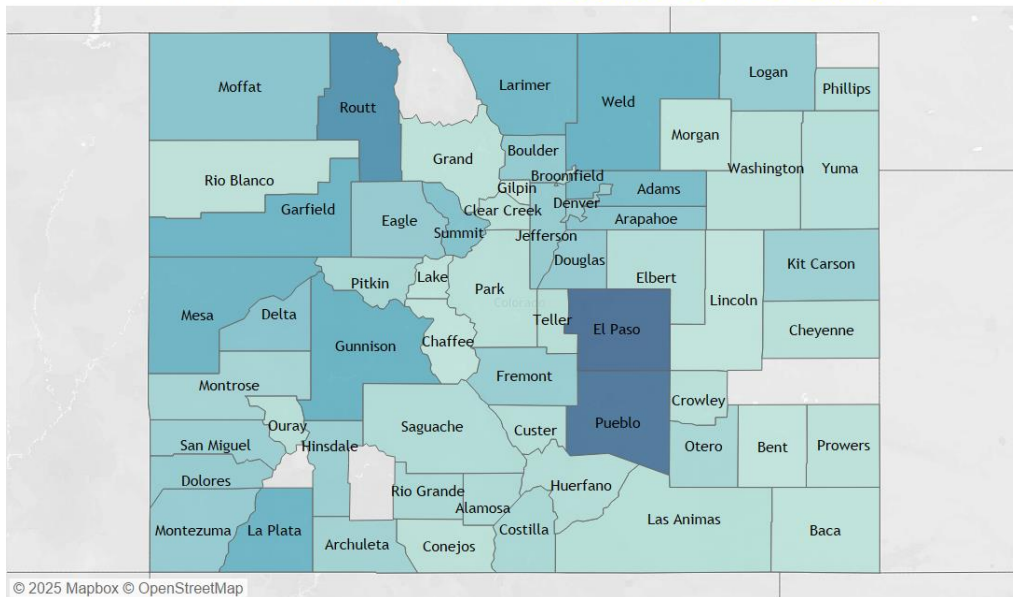


Figure 59

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 59) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Outpatient OT** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 59, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County, followed by nearby Pueblo County. Additionally, several counties in Western Colorado and a few in Northern Colorado had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were mostly located in the Eastern and South-Central parts of Colorado.

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Outpatient OT** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Outpatient PT/OT/ST (OT)

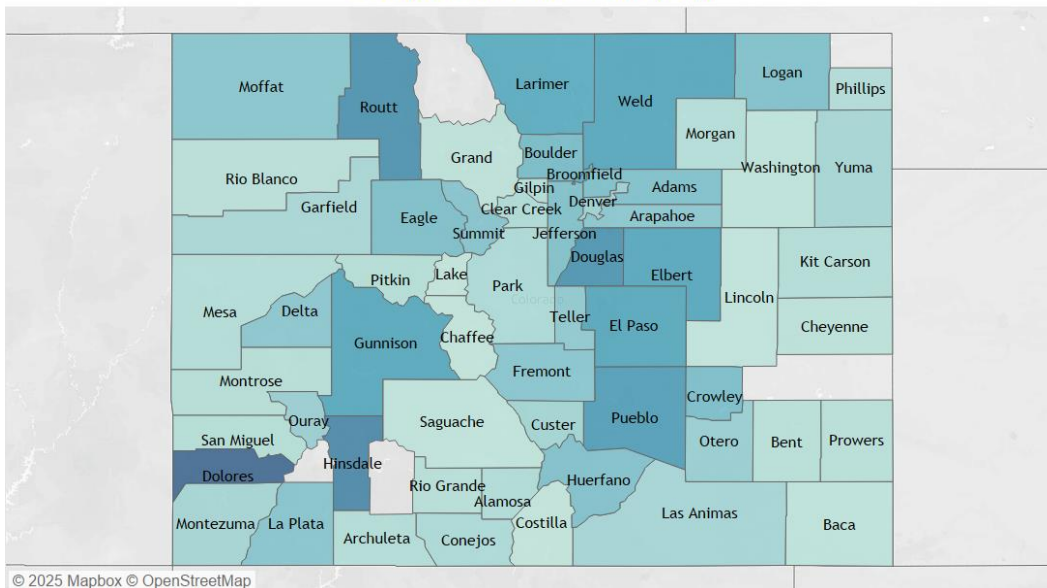


Figure 60

As shown in Figure 60, members in 56 of Colorado's 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Dolores County. Additionally, a few counties in Western Colorado and several counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had relatively moderate penetration rates. The other counties were lower and similar in their penetration rates, with the lowest being in the Western and Eastern part of the state.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis (Figure 61) considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Outpatient OT** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

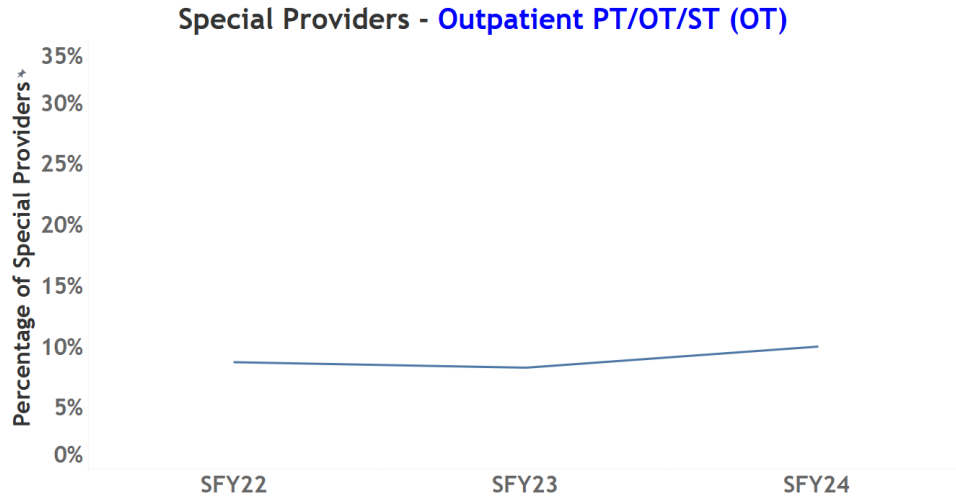


Figure 61

As shown in Figure 61, the percentage of special providers had a very slight decreasing trend from SFY22 to SFY23, and a slight increasing trend from SFY23 to SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served among providers can possibly be attributed to the Medicaid Operations Office disenrolling inactive providers, or that providers no longer accept Medicaid patients.

Telemedicine Analysis

The first part of the telemedicine analysis considered the number of individual members that utilized services in the **Outpatient OT** service category and what percentage of those members received at least one service through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

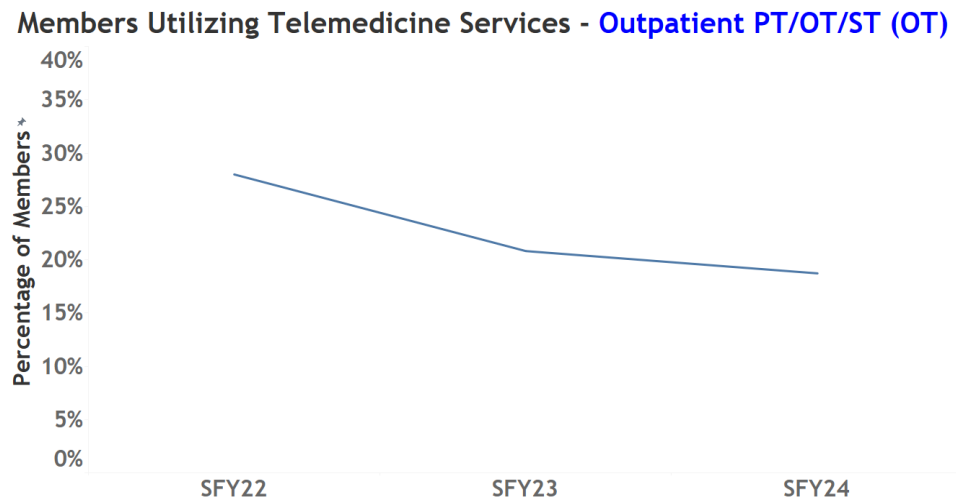


Figure 62

As shown in Figure 62, the overall percentage of individual members that utilized telemedicine **Outpatient PT** services was moderate, with a decreasing trend from state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

The second part of the telemedicine analysis considered the number of total visits in the **Outpatient OT** service category and what percentage of those visits were delivered through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

As shown in Figure 63, from SFY22 - SFY24, the overall percentage of total visits that were delivered through telemedicine for **Outpatient OT** was low. This percentage decreased from SFY22 - SFY23, then increased very slightly from SFY23 - SFY24.

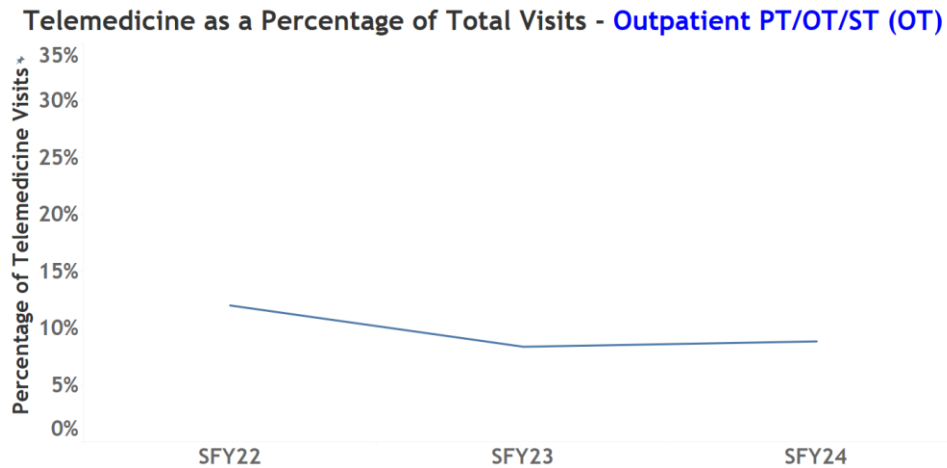


Figure 63

Drive Time

The drive time metric (Figure 64) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Outpatient OT** providers.

Figure 64 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Outpatient OT** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 92.74% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 2.50% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 1.81% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 2.95% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

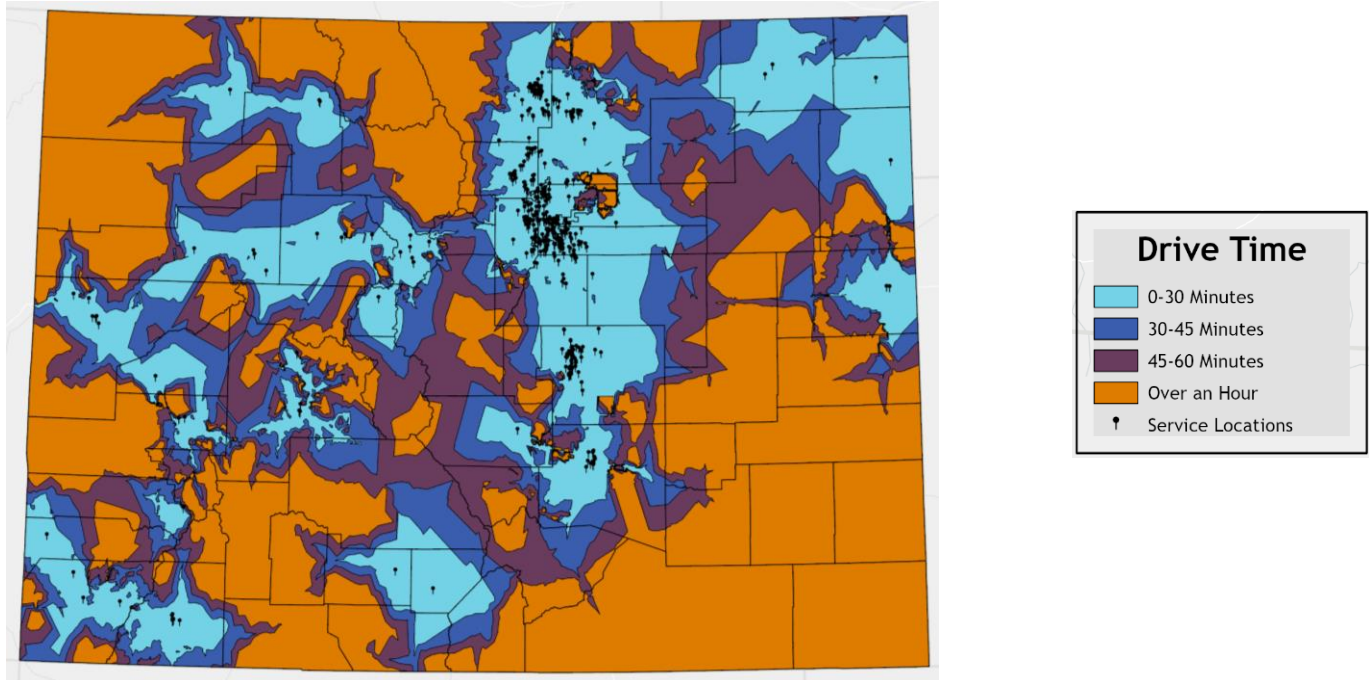


Figure 64

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Outpatient OT** service category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 51% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Month (PUPM) Expenditure

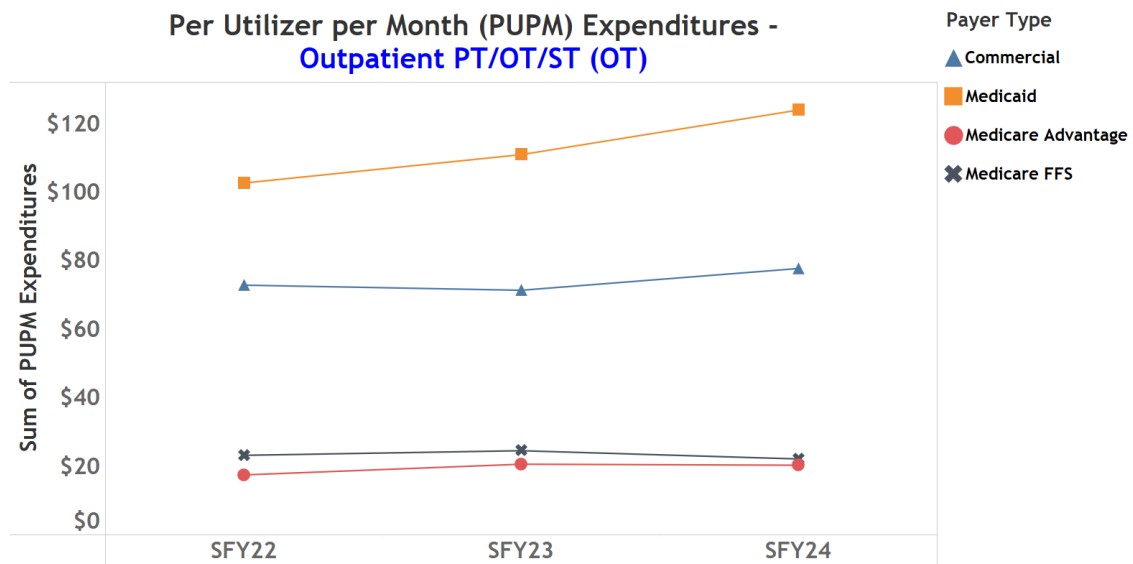


Figure 65

The PUPM Expenditure analysis (Figure 65) shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Outpatient OT** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPM expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 65, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Outpatient OT** service category increased from SFY22 - SFY24 and were significantly higher than other payers.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Outpatient OT** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

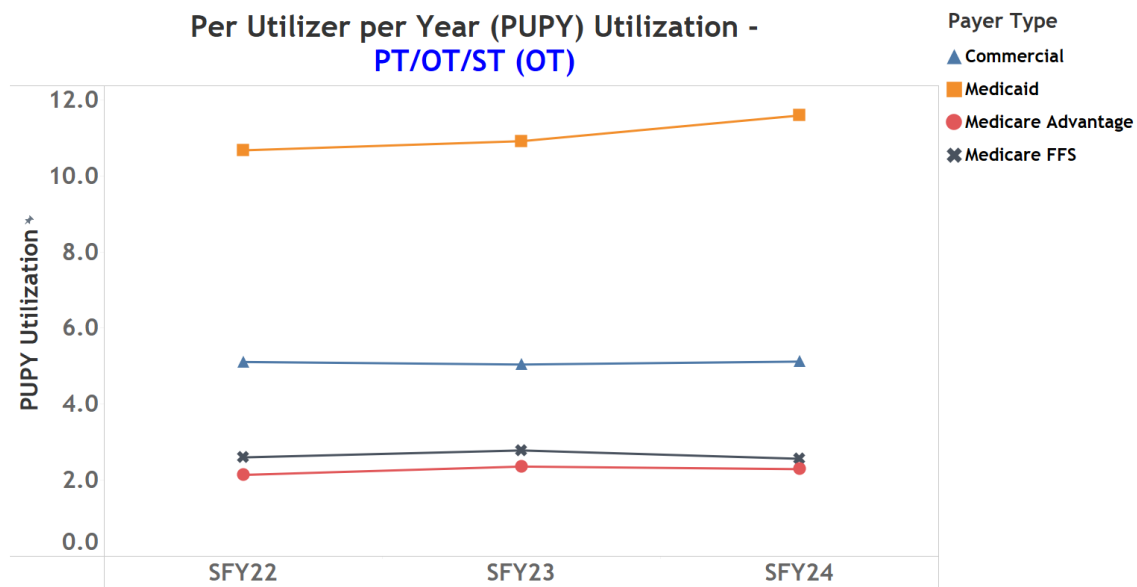


Figure 66

As shown in Figure 66, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Outpatient OT** service category increased from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than other payers.

Outpatient ST

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Outpatient ST** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). In urban areas during state fiscal years 2022 - 2024, the numbers of utilizers per provider ranged from 10.93 to 14. In rural areas, the number of utilizers per provider ranged from 3.56 to 4.42.

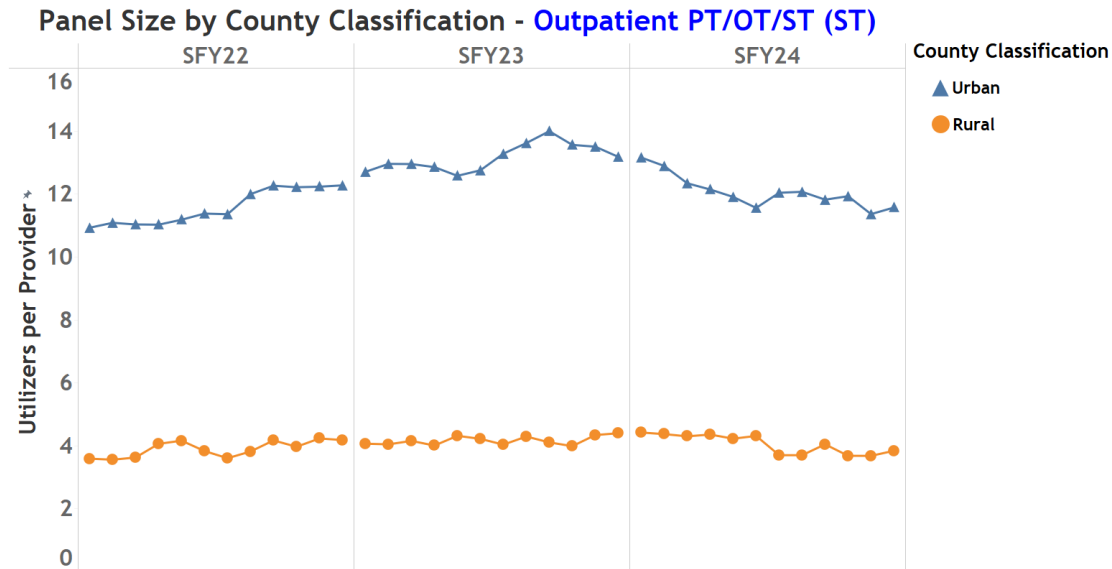


Figure 67

As shown in Figure 67, the overall trend over these three years for each region type was relatively stable. However, urban regions experienced an increasing panel size from SFY22 to SFY23, before returning to near similar levels as SFY22 in SFY24. This was a result of the number of utilizers having initially increased at a faster rate than the number of providers.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 68) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Outpatient ST** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 68, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Kit Carson County, followed by El Paso County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as a select few in Western Colorado, had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the eastern, South-Central, and Western parts of Colorado.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Outpatient PT/OT/ST (ST)

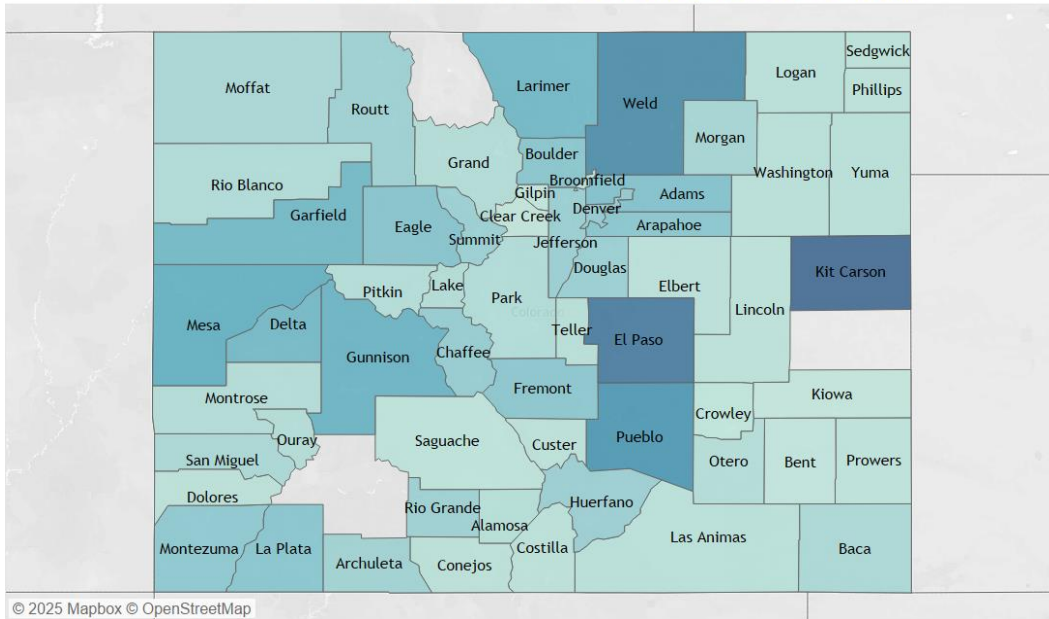


Figure 68

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Outpatient ST** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Outpatient PT/OT/ST (ST)

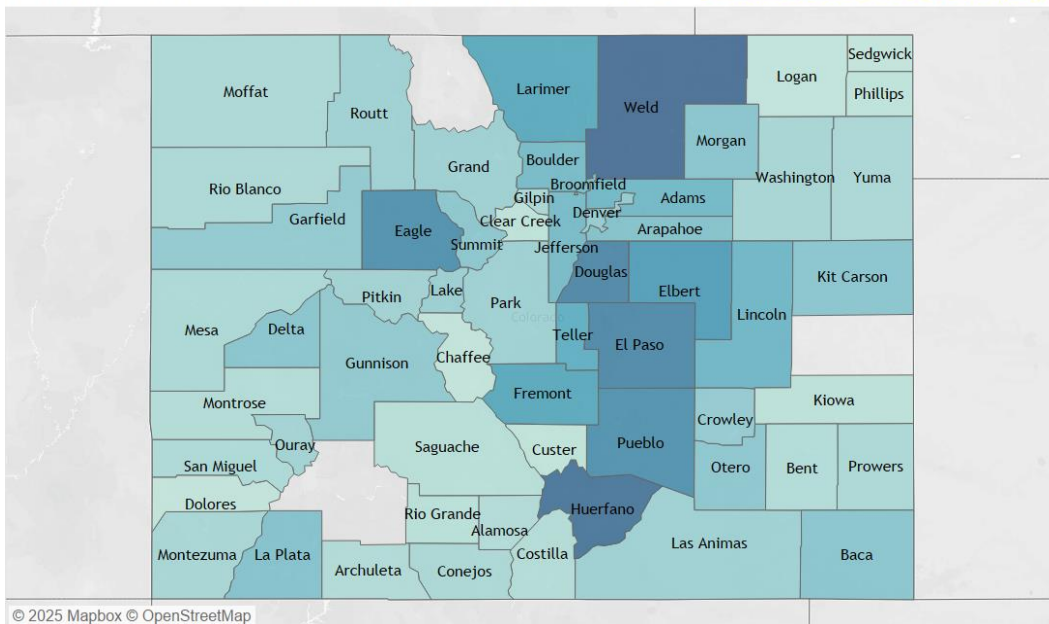


Figure 69

As shown in Figure 69, members in 59 of Colorado's 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Weld County. Additionally, several counties

along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as Eagle County, had relatively moderate penetration rates. The other counties were lower and similar in their penetration rates, with the lowest being in the Western and Eastern part of the state.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Outpatient ST** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

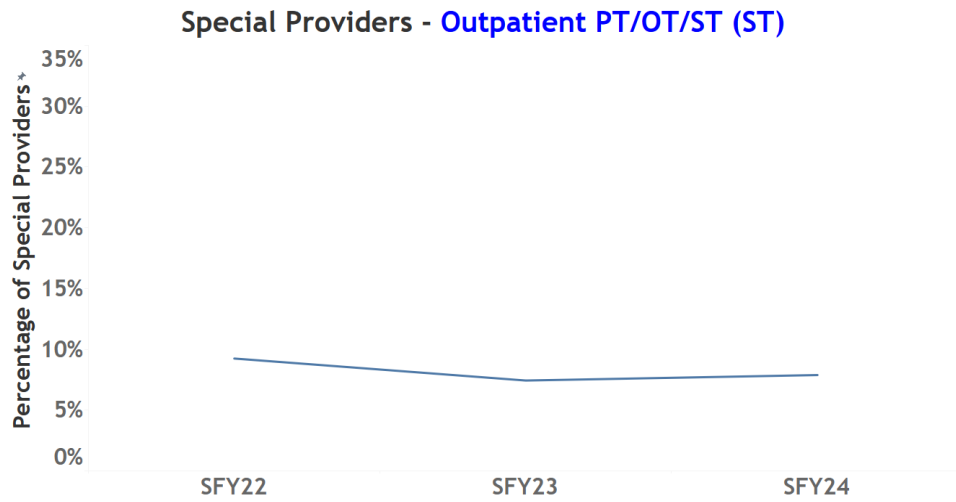


Figure 70

As shown in Figure 70, the percentage of special providers had a decreasing trend from SFY22 to SFY23, with a very slight increasing trend from SFY23 to SFY24. Several providers had a notable decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served among providers can possibly be attributed to the Medicaid Operations Office disenrolling inactive providers, or that providers no longer accept Medicaid patients.

Telemedicine Analysis

The first part of the telemedicine analysis (Figure 71) considered the number of individual members that utilized services in the **Outpatient ST** category and what percentage of those members received at least one service through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

As shown in Figure 71, the overall percentage of individual members that utilized telemedicine **Outpatient ST** services was moderately high, with a decreasing trend from state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

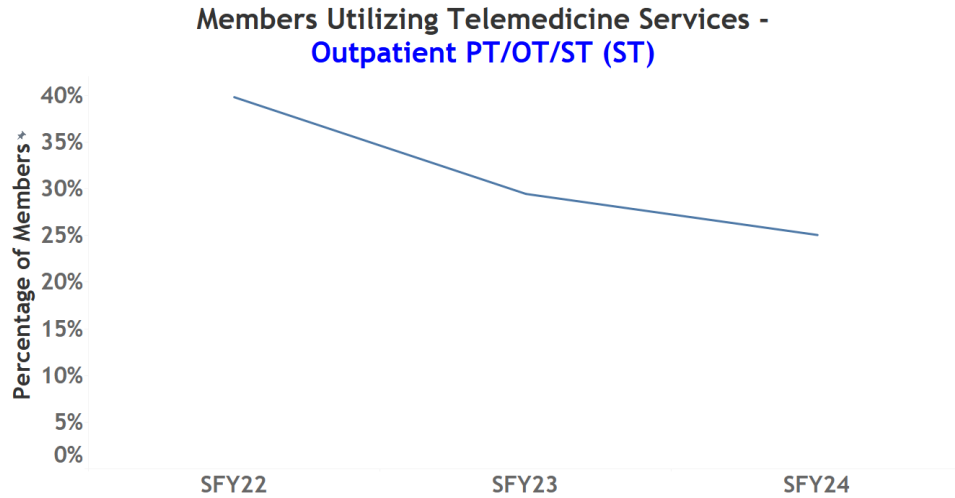


Figure 71

The second part of the telemedicine analysis considered the number of total visits in the **Outpatient ST** service category and what percentage of those visits were delivered through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

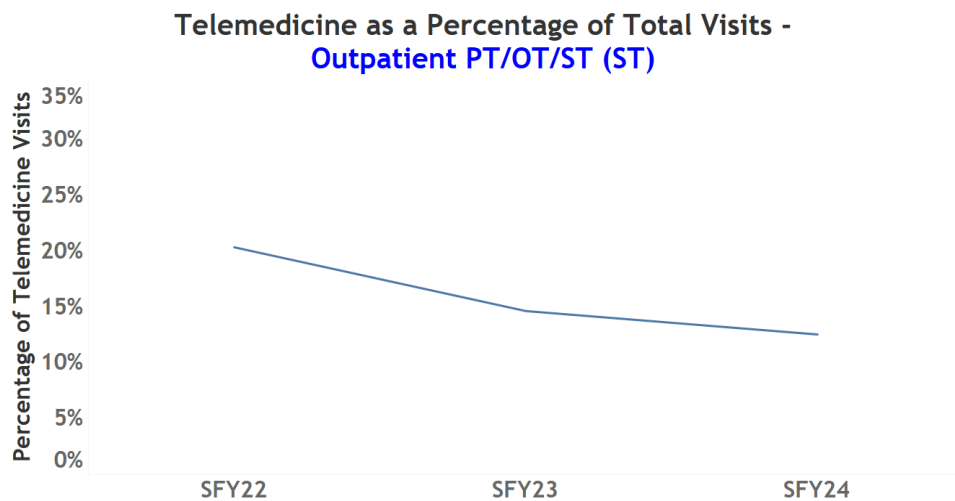


Figure 72

As shown in Figure 72, from fiscal year 2022 - 2024, the percentage of total visits that were delivered through telemedicine for **Outpatient ST** was moderate. This percentage decreased from SFY22 - SFY23, then decreased again from SFY23 - SFY24.

Drive Time

The drive time metric (Figure 73) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Outpatient ST** providers.

Figure 73 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Outpatient ST** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 91.86% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 3.18% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 2.06% of

total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 2.91% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

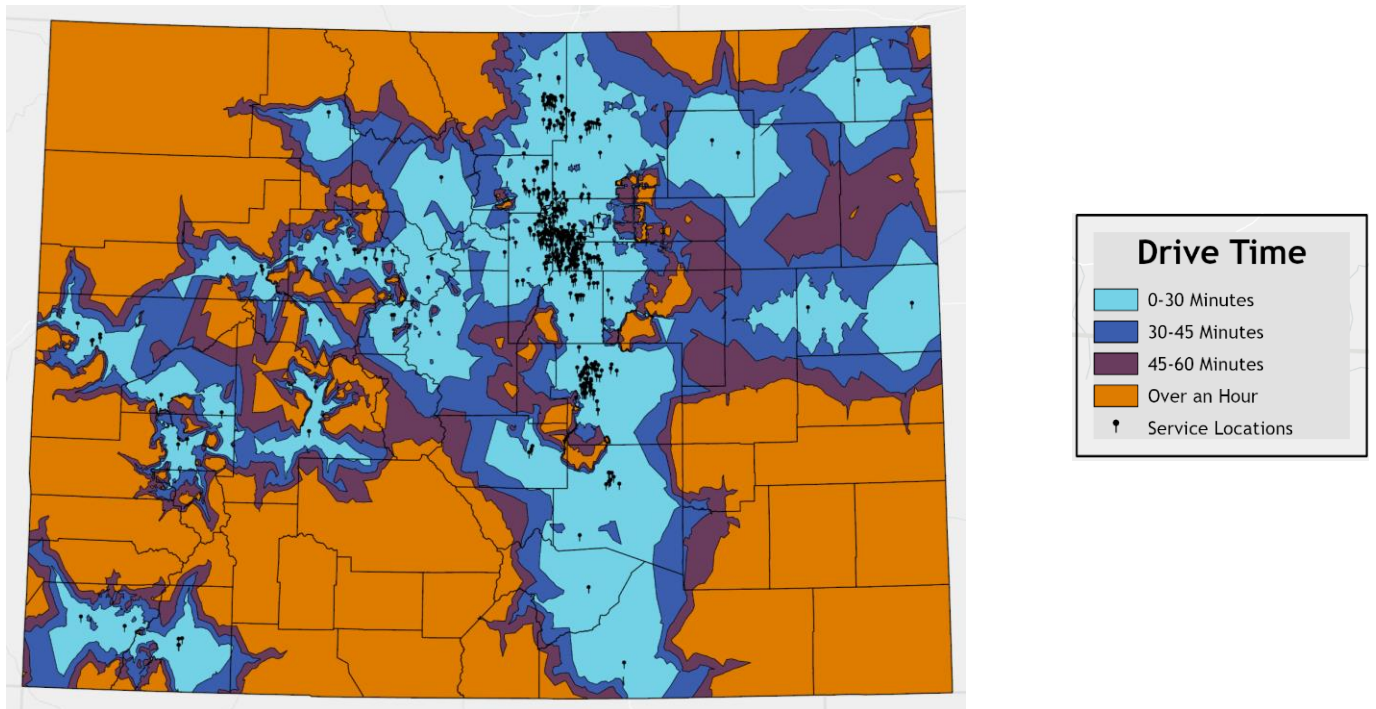


Figure 73

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Outpatient ST** service category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 61% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Month (PUPM) Expenditure

The PUPM Expenditure analysis (Figure 74) shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Outpatient ST** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPM expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 74, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Outpatient ST** service category increased slightly from SFY22 - SFY24 and were significantly higher than other payers.

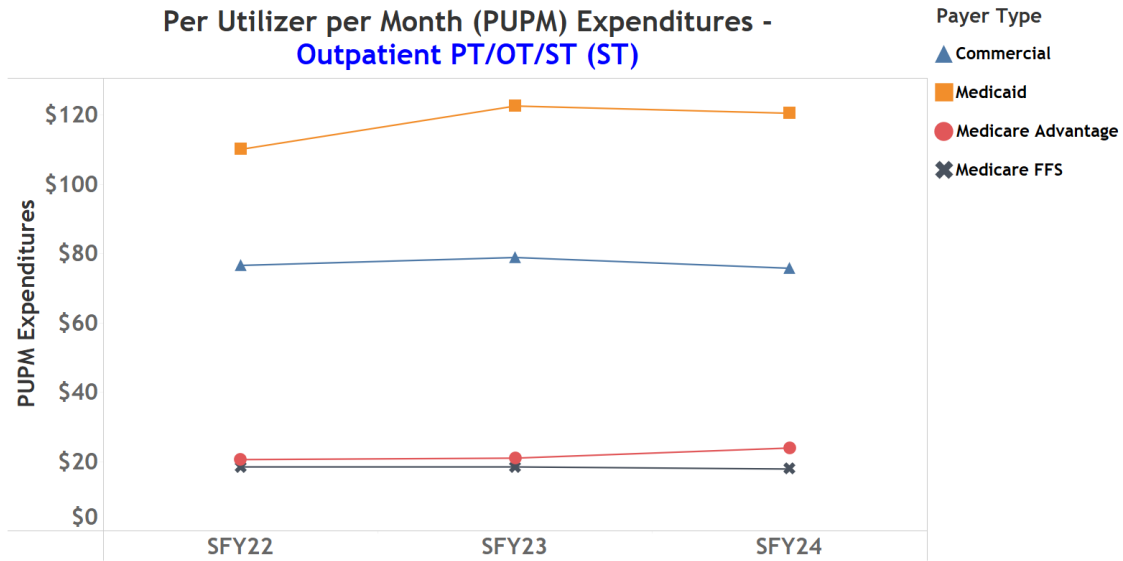


Figure 74

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 75) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Outpatient ST** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

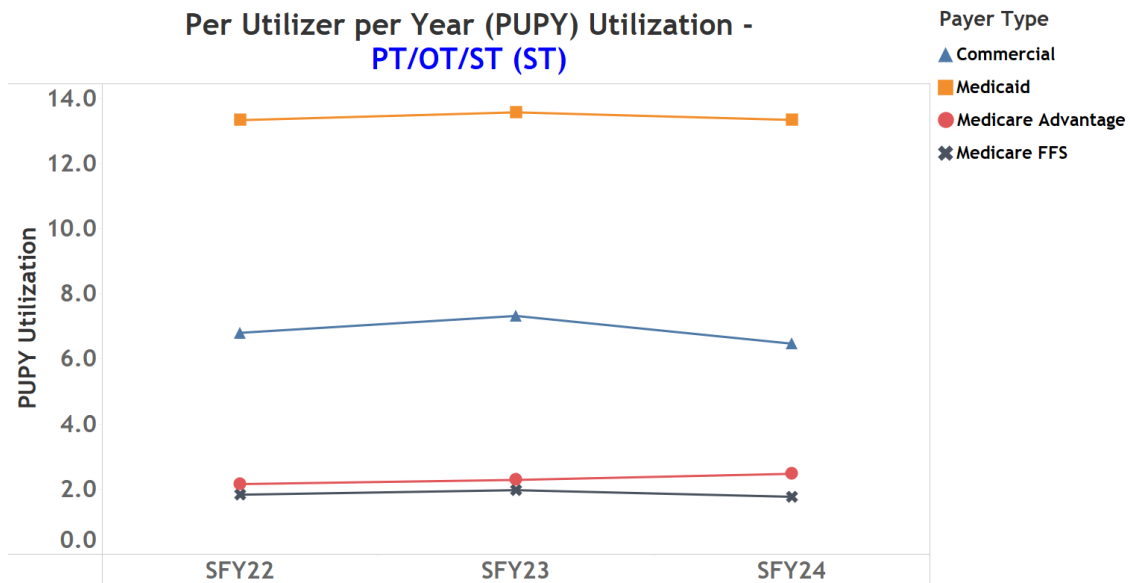


Figure 75

As shown in Figure 75, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Outpatient ST** service category remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than other payers.

Physician Services

Physician Services (Cardiology)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Cardiology)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

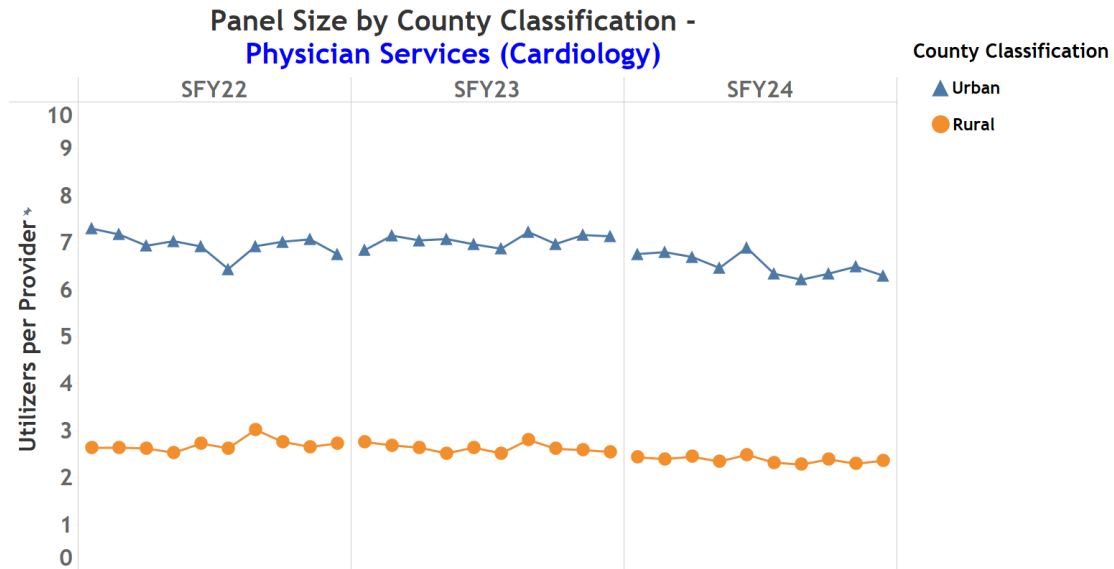


Figure 76

As shown in Figure 76, in urban areas throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 6.22 and 7.32. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 2.28 to 3.02. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was relatively stable, though there is a slight downward trend in SFY24 due to a decrease in utilizers and provider counts, with the rate of decrease for utilizers outpacing the decrease in providers.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 77) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Cardiology)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 77, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County, followed by nearby Pueblo County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, the other counties were relatively uniform in panel size and located throughout the state.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Cardiology)

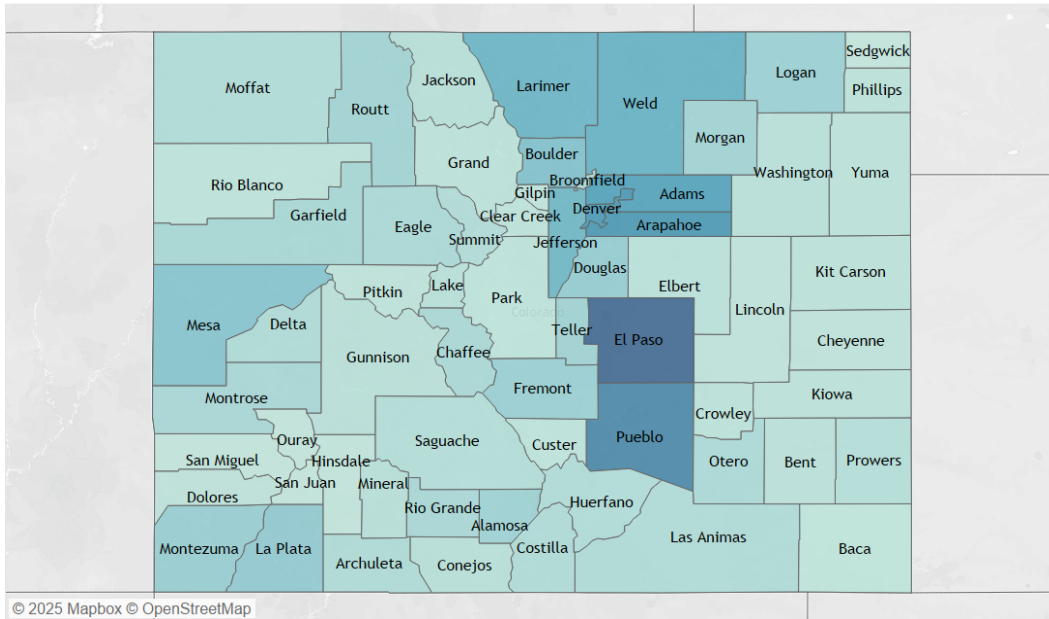


Figure 77

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Cardiology)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Physician Services (Cardiology)

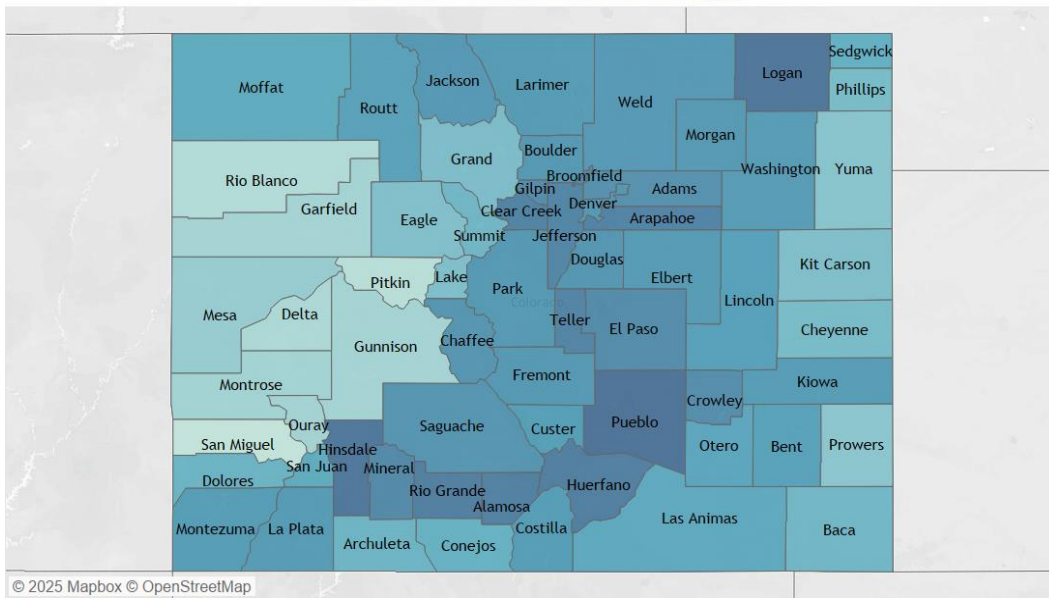


Figure 78

As shown in Figure 78, members in all 64 of Colorado’s counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Pueblo County, with many of the other counties

having moderately high penetration rates. Meanwhile, the counties having the lowest penetration rates were located in the Western Slope of Colorado.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Cardiology)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

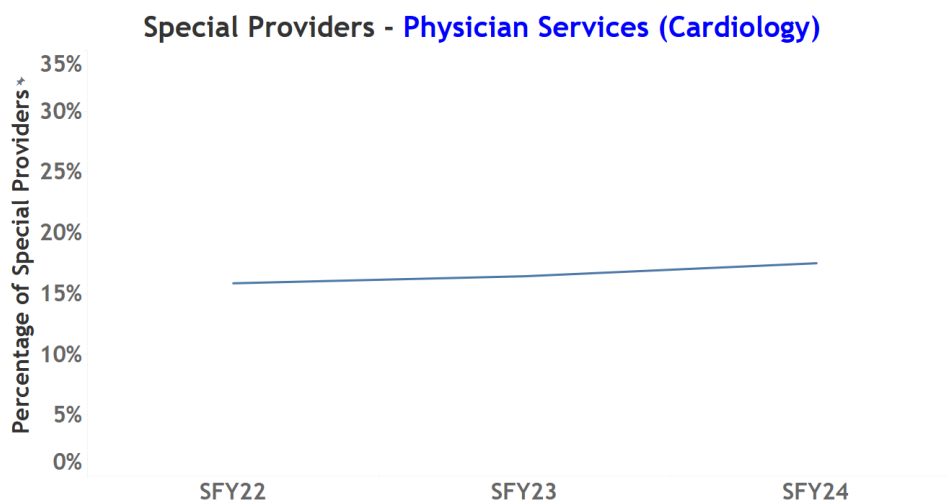


Figure 79

As shown in Figure 79, the percentage of special providers had an increasing trend from SFY22 to SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, a few providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served among providers can partially be attributed to providers ending their group affiliations near the end of SFY23.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Cardiology)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 43% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Expenditure

The PUPY Expenditure analysis (Figure 80) shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Cardiology)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPY expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

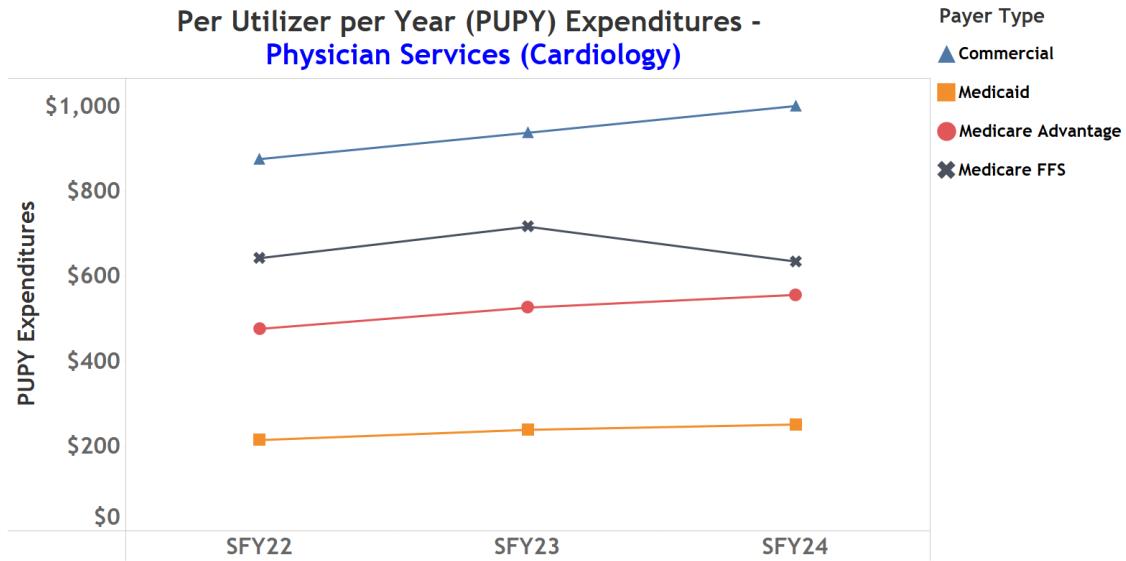


Figure 80

As shown in Figure 80, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Cardiology)** category increased slightly from SFY22 - SFY24 and were lower than those of the other payers.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Cardiology)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

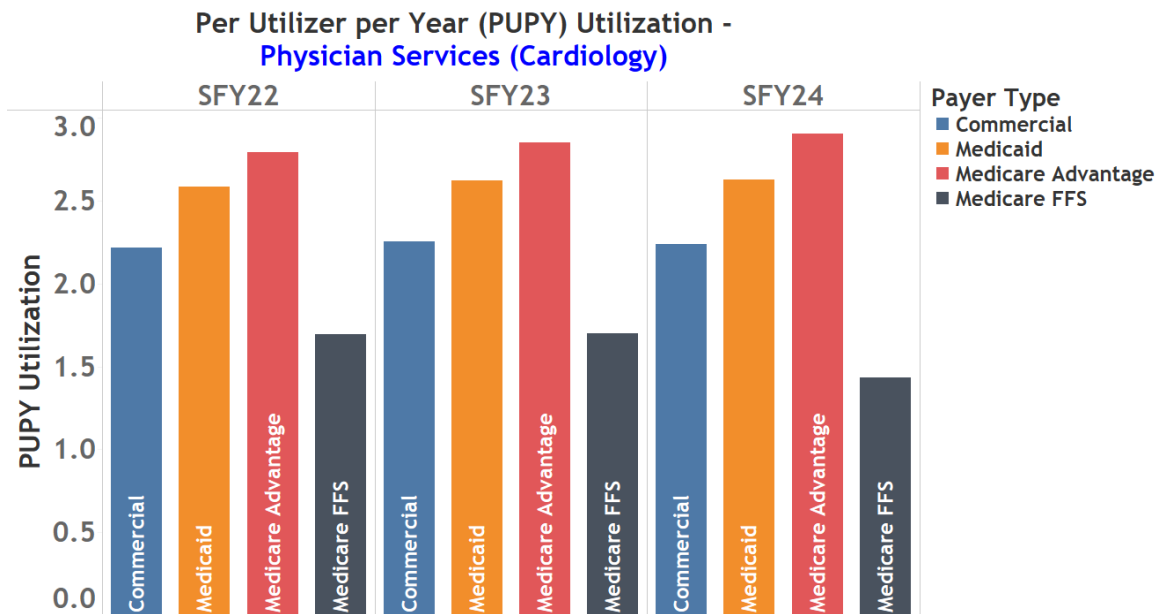


Figure 81

As shown in Figure 81, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Cardiology)** category remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than commercial payers and Medicare FFS, but lower than Medicare Advantage.

Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

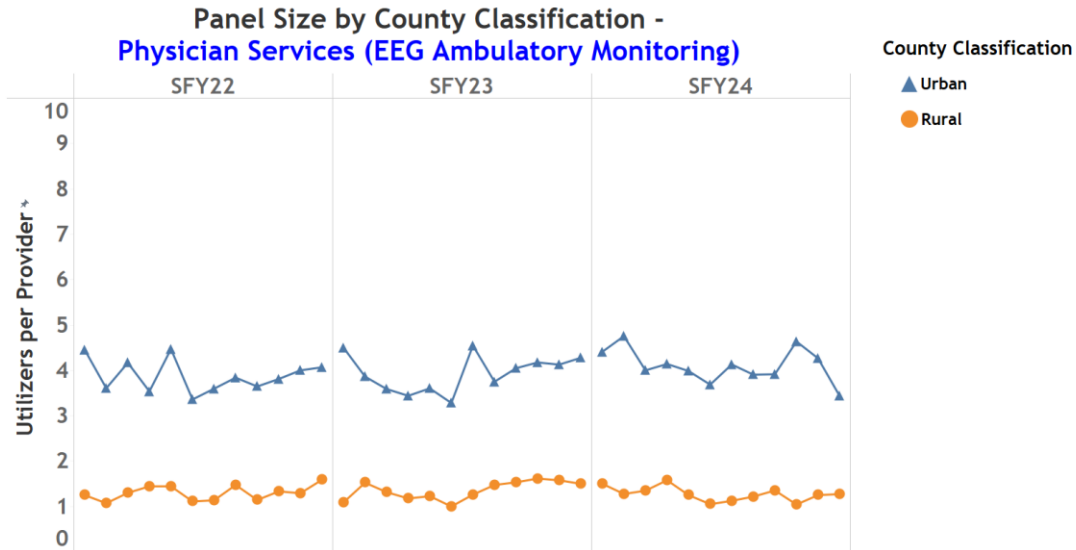


Figure 82

As shown in Figure 82, in urban areas throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 3.28 and 4.75. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 1 to 1.62. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was relatively stable.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)

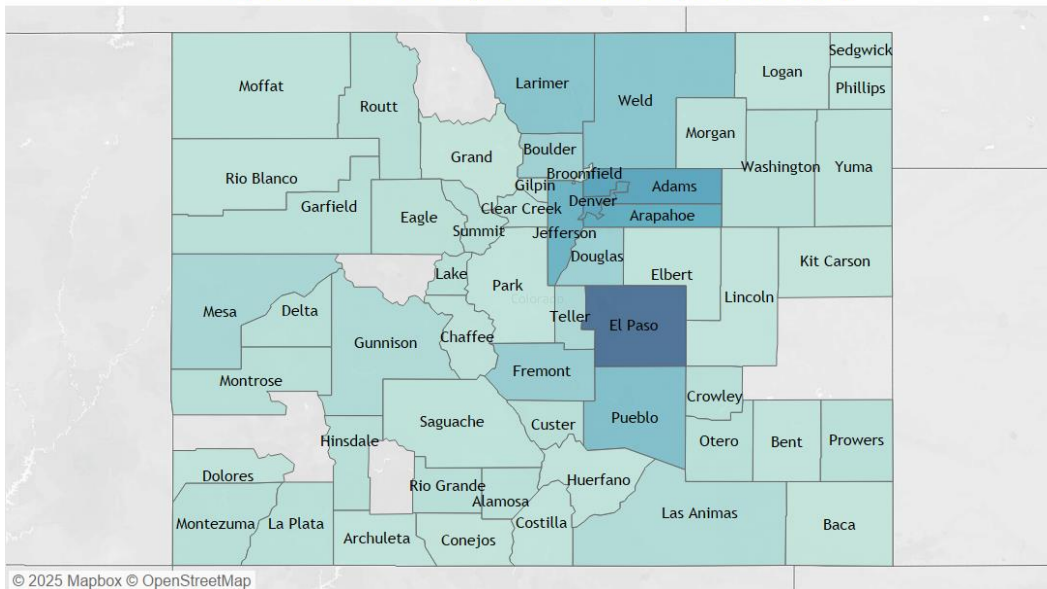


Figure 83

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 83) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 83, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, the other counties were relatively uniform in panel size and located throughout the state.

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

**Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)**

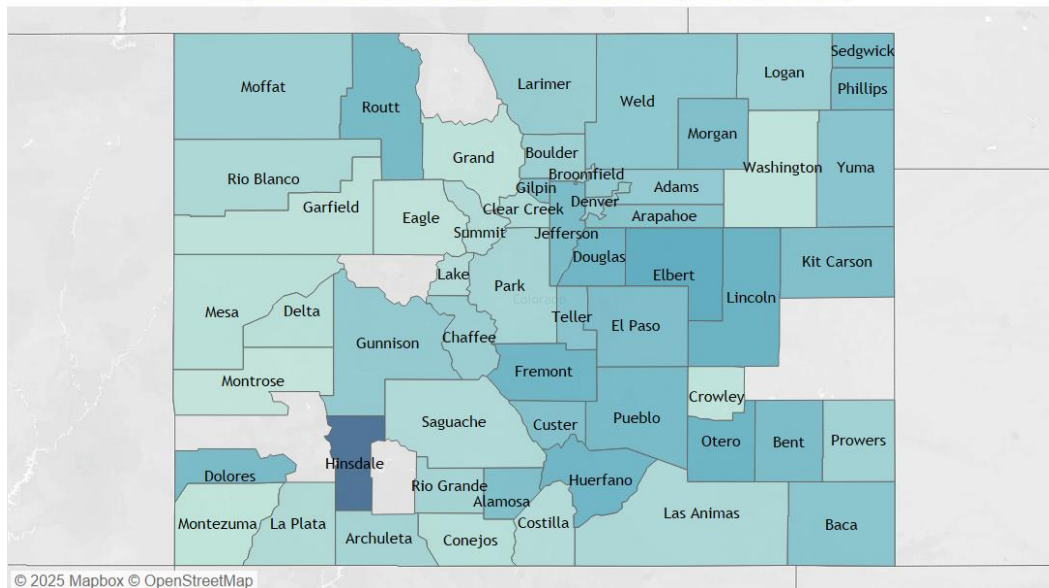


Figure 84

As shown in Figure 84, members in 56 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Hinsdale County. The other 55 counties were lower and similar in their penetration rates throughout the state, with the lowest being in the Western half and along the southern border of Colorado.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis (Figure 85) considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

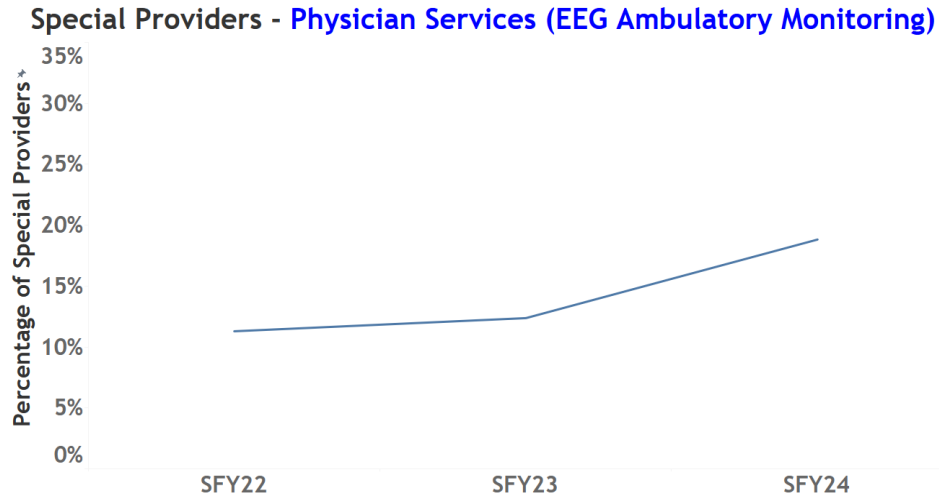


Figure 85

As shown in Figure 85, the percentage of special providers had an increasing trend from SFY22 to SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 48% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Month (PUPM) Expenditure

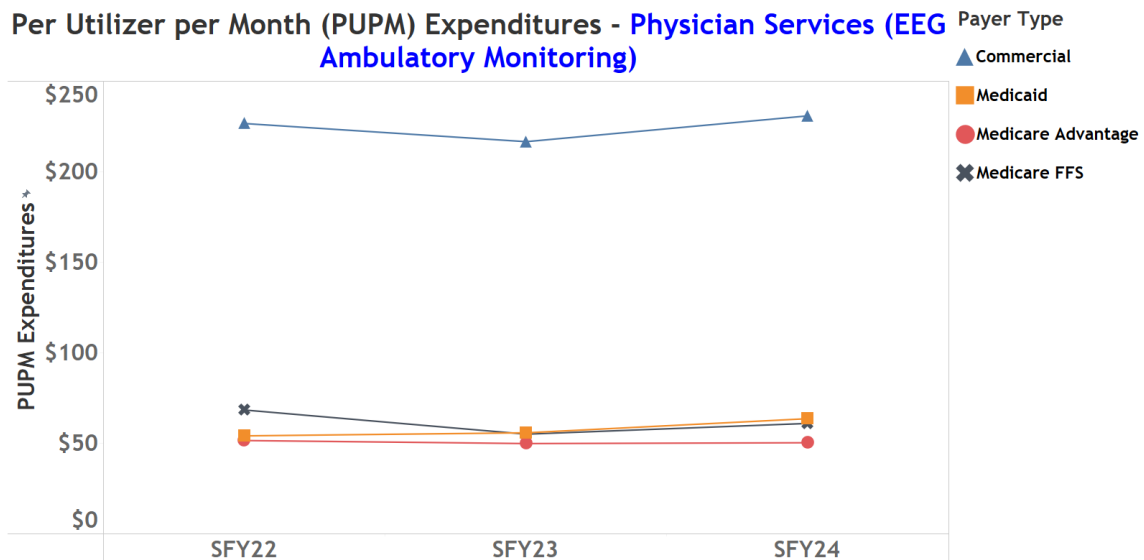


Figure 86

The PUPM Expenditure analysis (Figure 86) shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data

for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPM expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 86, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)** service category increased slightly from SFY22 - SFY24 and were significantly lower than commercial payers although they were close to Medicare Advantage and Medicare FFS.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

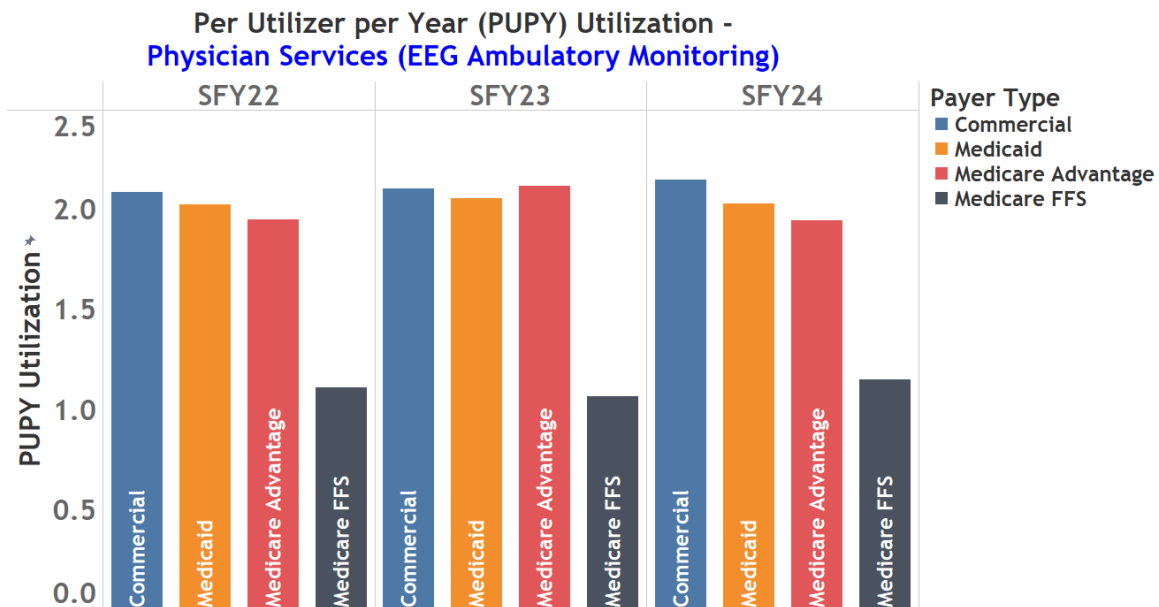


Figure 87

As shown in Figure 87, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (EEG Ambulatory Monitoring)** category remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24, was similar to commercial payers and Medicare Advantage, and was higher than Medicare FFS.

Physician Services (Ear, Nose, and Throat) (ENT)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (ENT)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

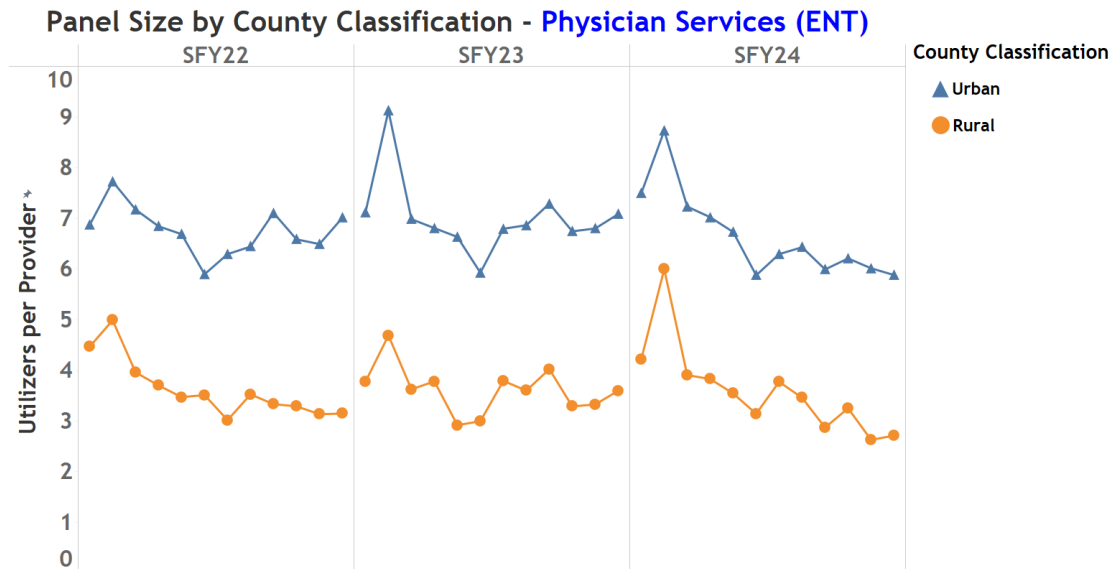


Figure 88

As shown in Figure 88, in urban areas throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 5.87 and 9.12. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 2.62 to 5.99. In urban and rural regions, panel size had a modest spike pattern in August of each fiscal year before stabilizing throughout the fiscal year, with a minor decreasing trend noted towards the end of FY24 across both regions. When the panel size was further broken out by three age categories: young children (less than 5 years), school-aged children (5 - 18 years), and adults (over 18), school-aged children were observed to have driven the spike pattern across urban and rural regions. This can be explained by annual hearing checks that are given to school-aged children when they return to school around August of each year.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 89) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (ENT)** category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 89, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Montrose County, followed by nearby Delta County. Additionally, several counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, the other is lower in panel size and located throughout the state.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (ENT)

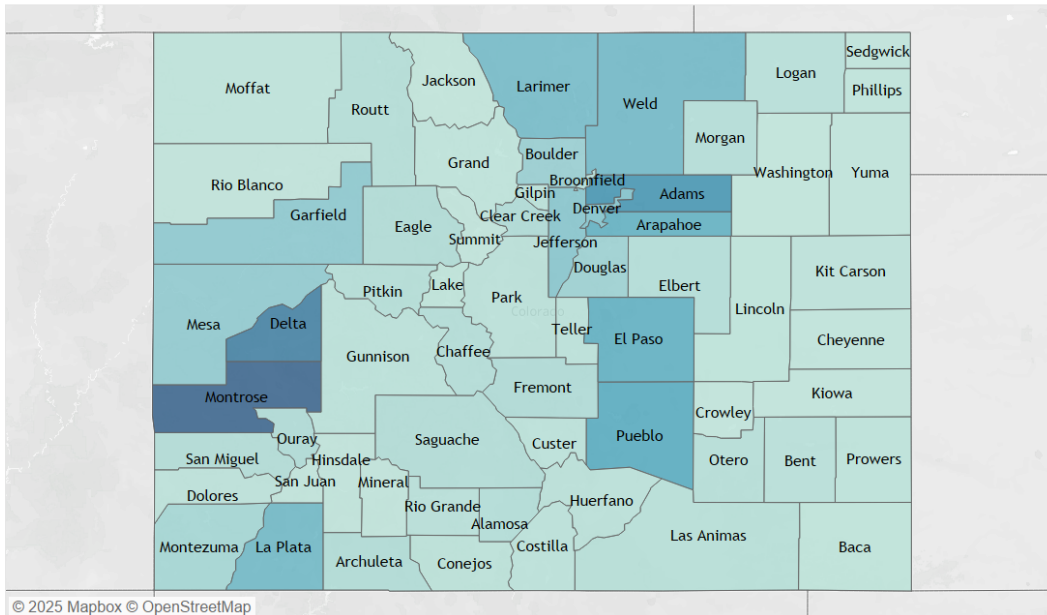


Figure 89

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (ENT)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Physician Services (ENT)

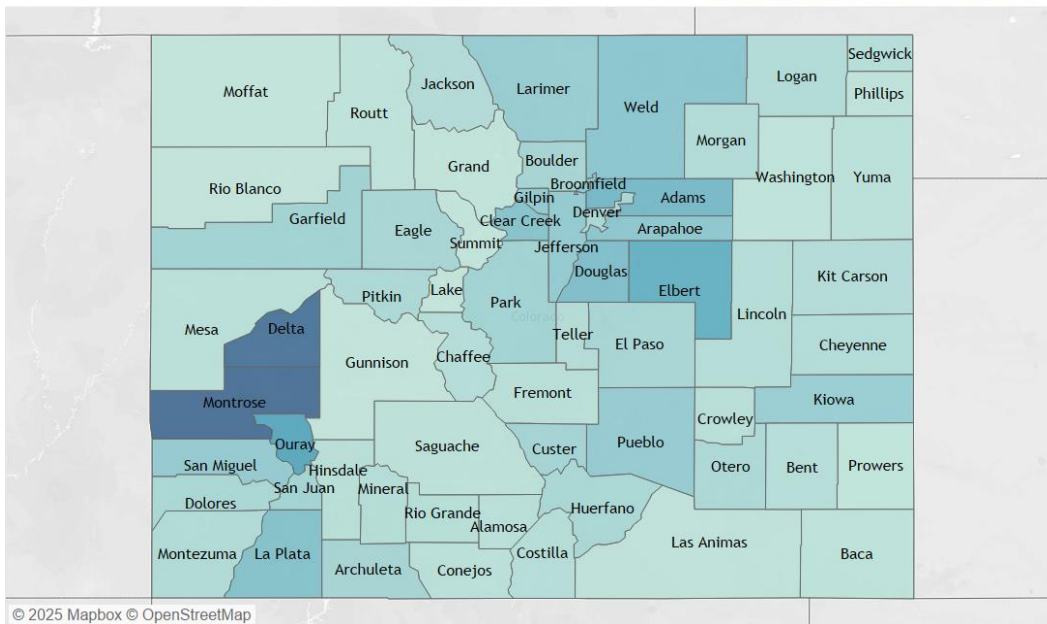


Figure 90

As shown in Figure 90, members in all 64 of Colorado’s counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Montrose County, followed closely by nearby

Delta County. The other counties were lower and similar in their penetration rates throughout the state, though some counties along the northern half of the I-25 corridor, and those adjacent, were slightly higher than surrounding counties.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (ENT)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

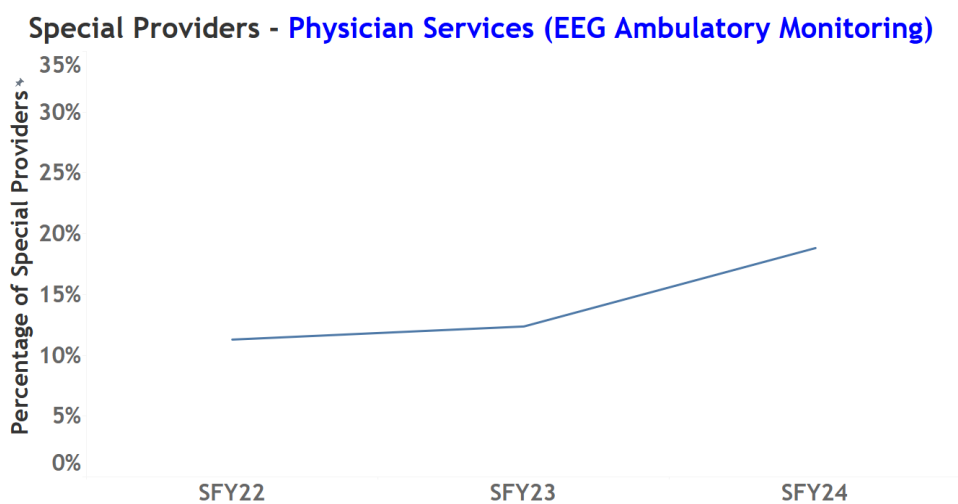


Figure 91

As shown in Figure 91, the percentage of special providers had a stable trend from SFY22 to SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, a few providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, no specific reasons were found for this change.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (ENT)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 29% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Expenditure

The PUPY Expenditure analysis (Figure 92) shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (ENT)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPY expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

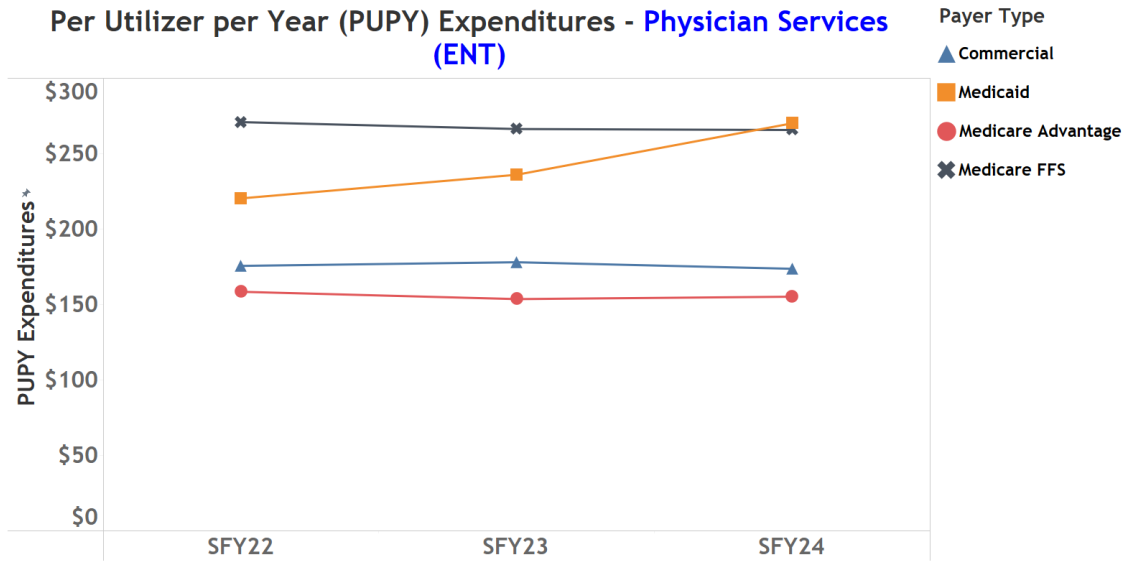


Figure 92

As shown in Figure 92, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (ENT)** service category increased from SFY22 - SFY24 and were lower than Medicare FFS until becoming similar in SFY24, although they were higher than Medicare Advantage and commercial payers.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (ENT)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

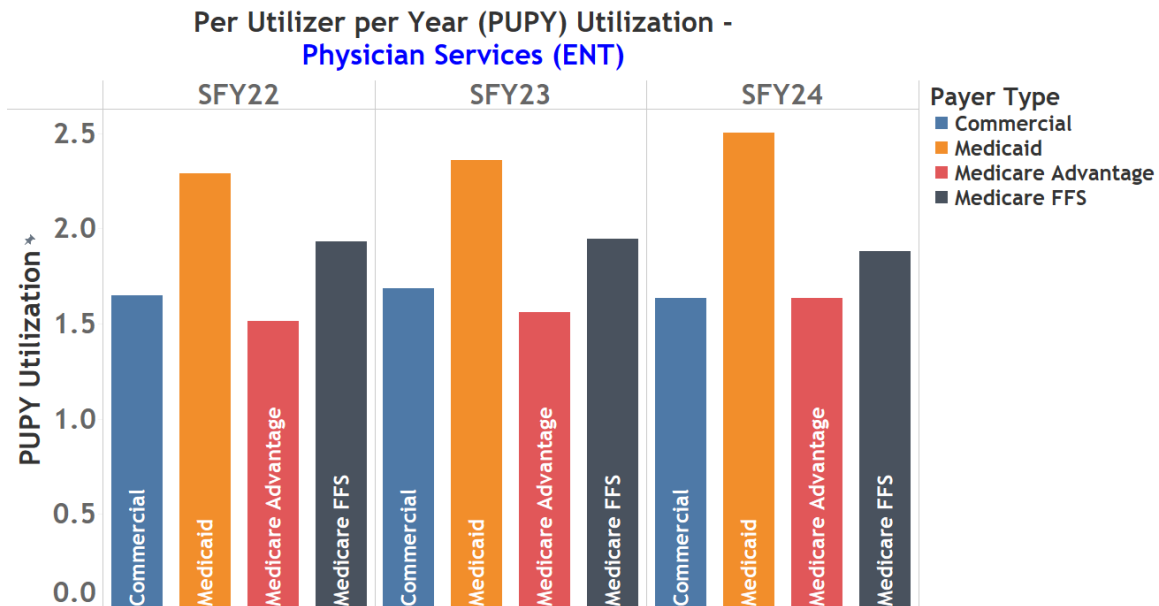


Figure 93

As shown in Figure 93, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (ENT)** category increased slightly from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than other payers.

Physician Services (Family Planning)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Family Planning)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

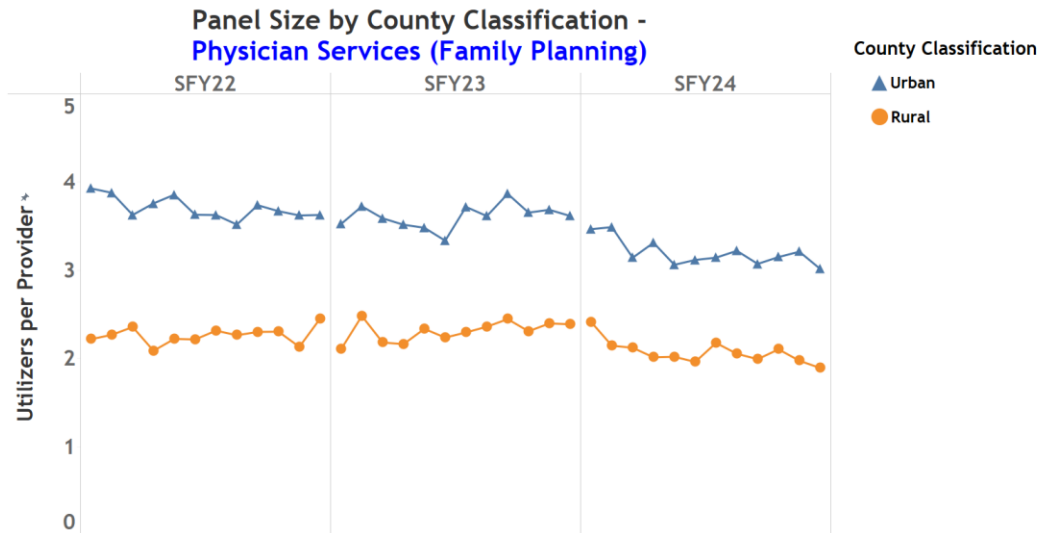


Figure 94

As shown in Figure 94, in urban areas throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 3.02 and 3.93. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 1.89 to 2.48. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was relatively stable, though the panel size in both regions appears to be on a slight downward trend in SFY24.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Family Planning)

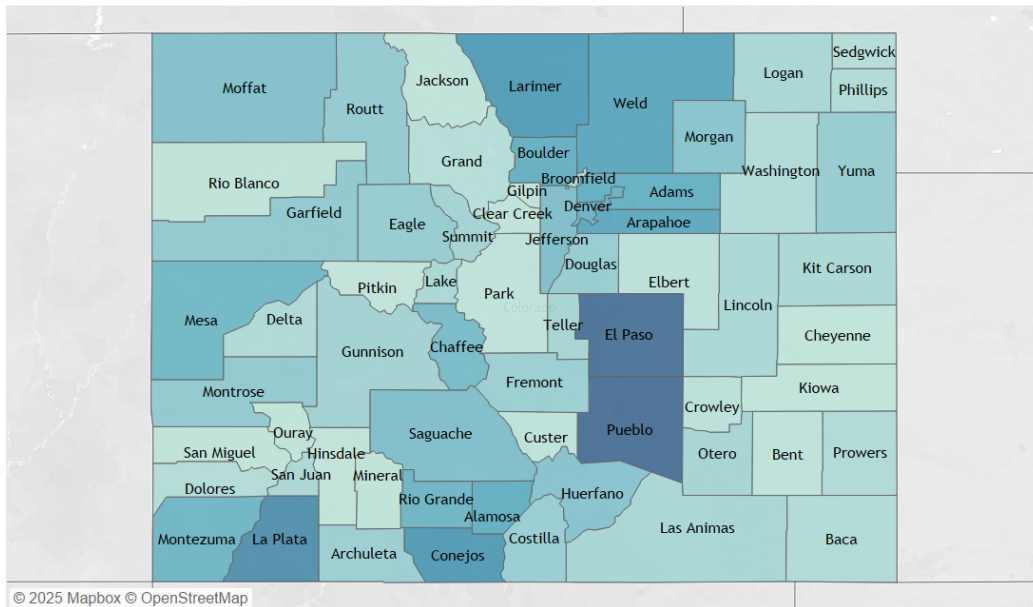


Figure 95

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 95) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Family Planning)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 95, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Pueblo County, followed closely by nearby El Paso County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as a select few in Western Colorado, had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, the other counties were lower in panel size and located throughout the state, with the lowest being in Eastern and Western Colorado.

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Family Planning)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Physician Services (Family Planning)

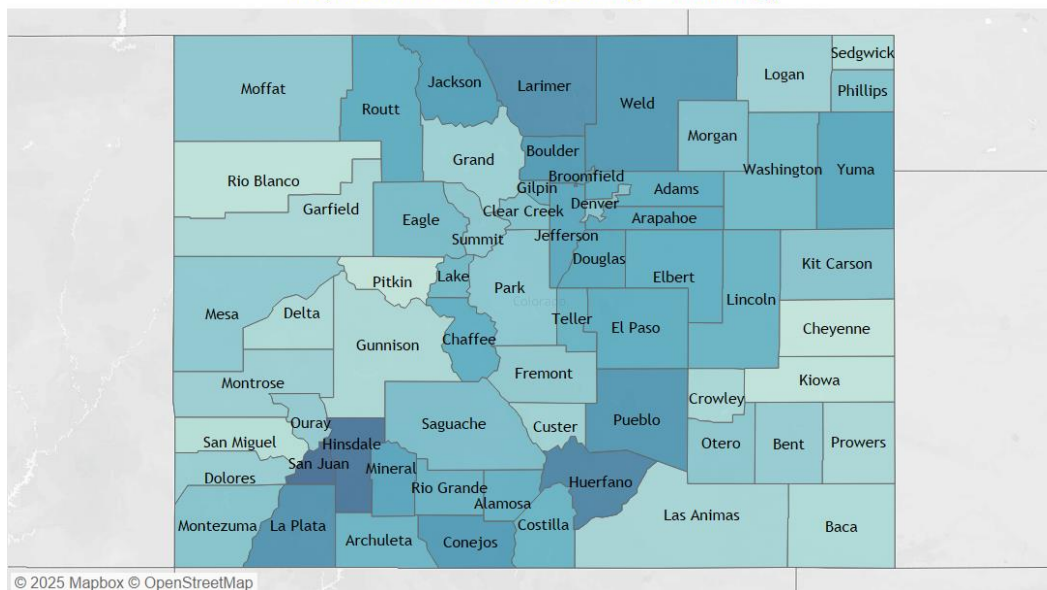


Figure 96

As shown in Figure 96, members in all 64 of Colorado's counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in San Juan County, followed closely by nearby Hinsdale County. Several other counties were lower, yet still relatively moderate in their penetration rates throughout the state. This includes some counties in the South-Western and North-Eastern parts of the state, and several along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties. Meanwhile, the counties with the lowest penetration rates were mostly located in the Western Slope and South-Eastern part of Colorado.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis (Figure 97) considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Family Planning)** category

during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

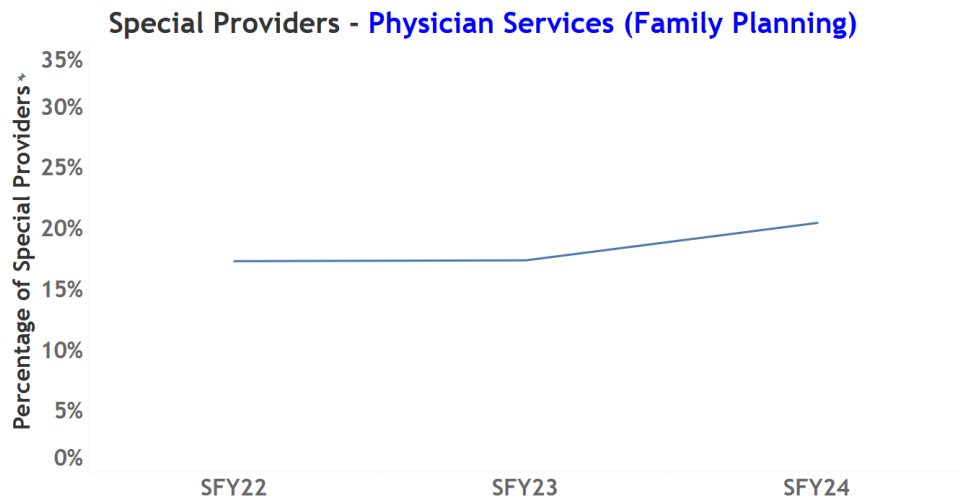


Figure 97

As shown in figure 97, the percentage of special providers had an increasing trend from SFY22 to SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served among providers can be attributed to several situations, including: a group practice changing coverage focus, leading to a decrease in the number of members served; individual practitioners changing their care focus, service area, and coverage they provide; and providers cutting back on the number of hours worked, reducing the amount of Medicaid members able to be seen.

Telemedicine Analysis

The first part of the telemedicine analysis (Figure 98) considered the number of individual members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Family Planning)** category and what percentage of those members received at least one service through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

As shown in Figure 98, from state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024, the percentage of individual members that utilized telemedicine **Physician Services (Family Planning)** was low. This percentage decreased from SFY22 - SFY24.

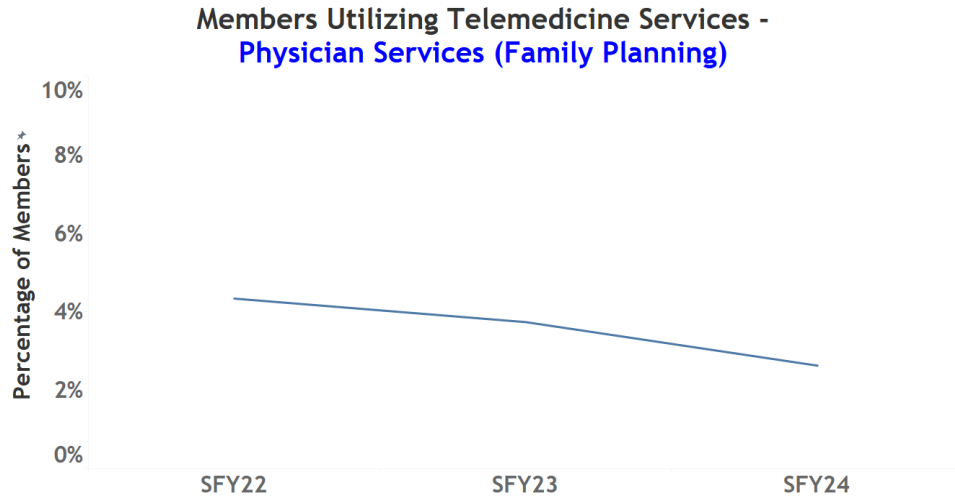


Figure 98

The second part of the telemedicine analysis considered the number of total visits in the **Physician Services (Family Planning)** category and what percentage of those visits were delivered through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

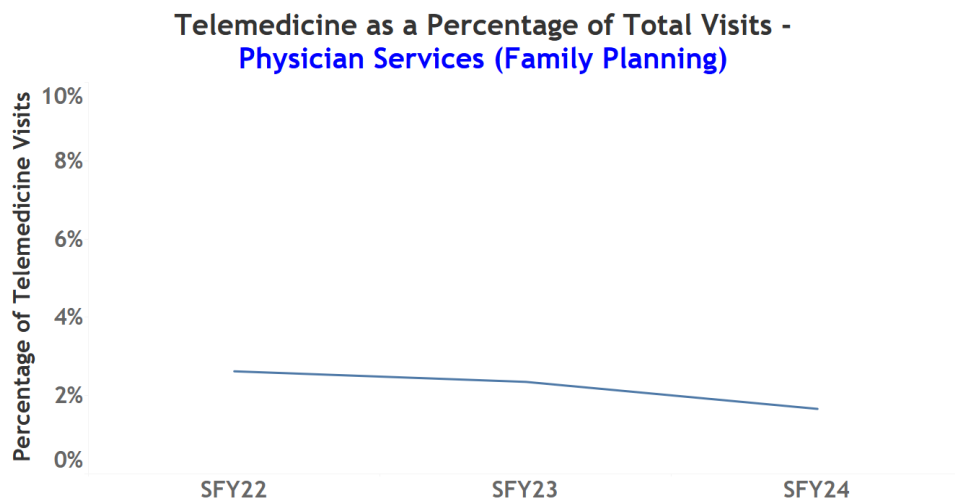


Figure 99

As shown in Figure 99, from state fiscal year 2022 - 2024, the percentage of total visits that were delivered through telemedicine for **Physician Services (Family Planning)** was low. This percentage decreased from SFY22 - SFY23, then decreased again from SFY23 - SFY24.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Family Planning)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 98% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Family Planning)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022

- 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

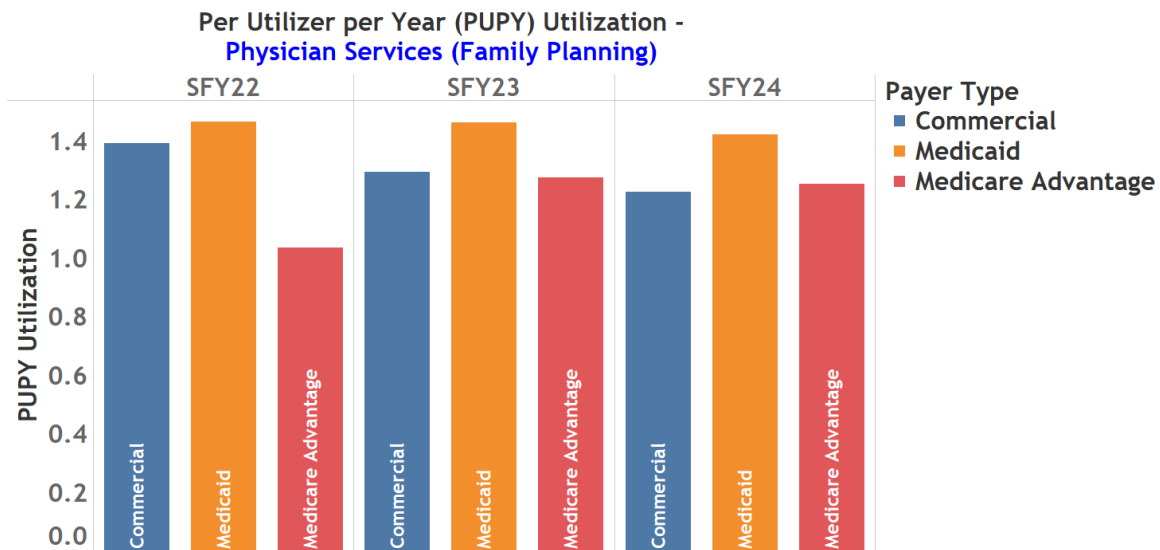


Figure 100

As shown in Figure 100, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Family Planning)** category remained stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was slightly higher than other payers.

Physician Services (Gastroenterology)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Gastroenterology)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

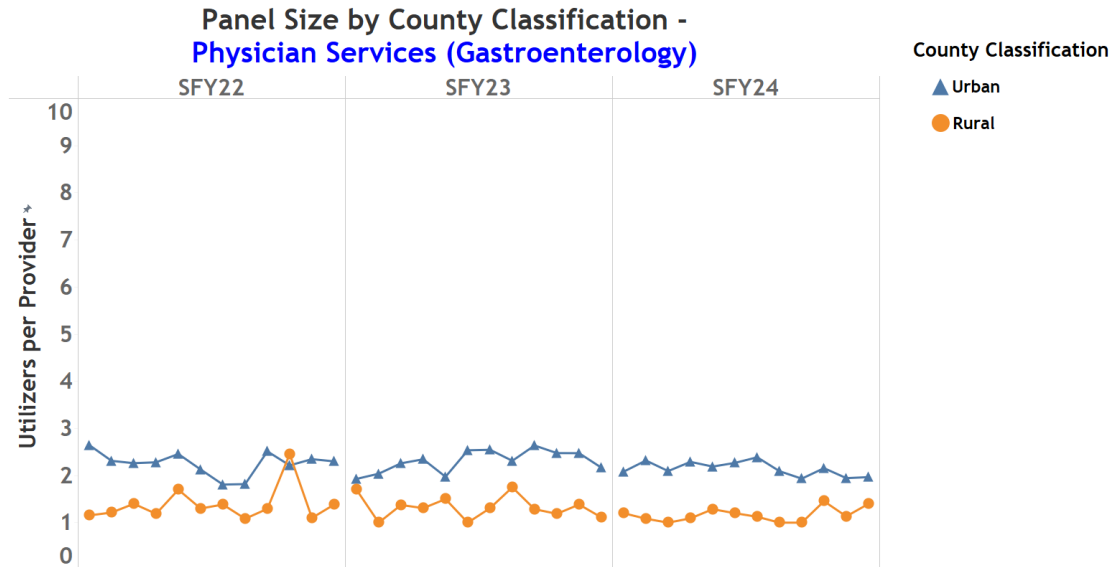


Figure 101

As shown in Figure 101, in urban areas throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 1.81 and 2.65. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 1 to 2.45. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was relatively stable, though there was an instance in April of SFY22 where the rural panel size exceeded urban's. This unusual occurrence was as a result of urban regions having a moderate decrease in utilizers while the number of providers stayed about the same, whereas rural regions had an increase in utilizers with a drop in the number of providers.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 102) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Gastroenterology)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 102, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County. Additionally, several other counties along the northern portion of the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties were lower, yet relatively moderate in panel size. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were relatively uniform and located throughout the state.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Gastroenterology)

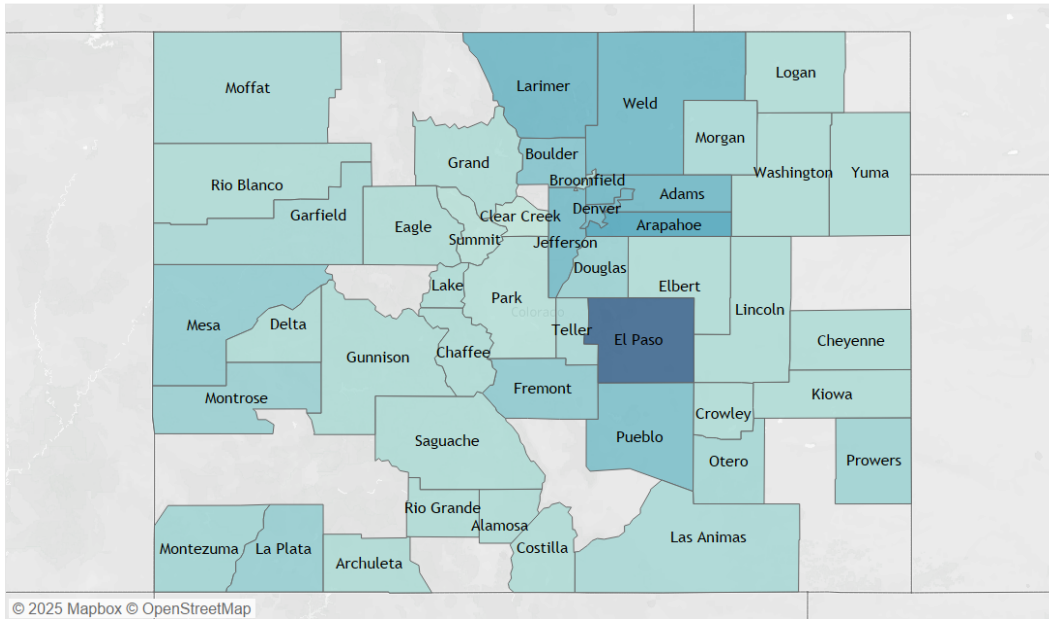


Figure 102

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Gastroenterology)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Physician Services (Gastroenterology)

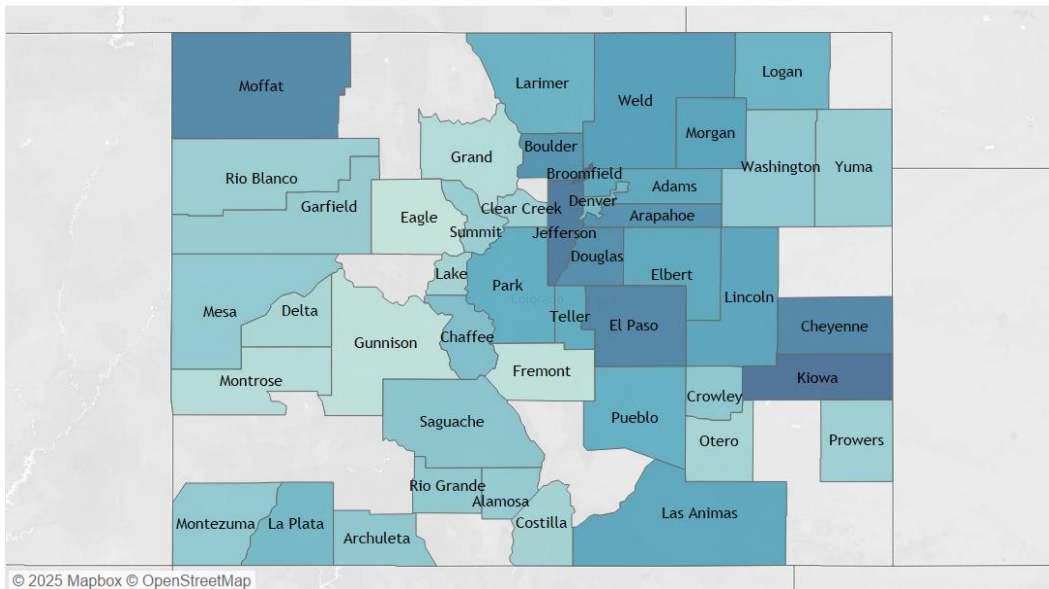


Figure 103

As shown in Figure 103, members in 46 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Broomfield County. Several other counties were

lower, yet still relatively moderate in their penetration rates throughout the state. This includes Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Moffat County, as well as several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties. In general, the counties with the lowest penetration rates were located in the Western half of Colorado, though there were several counties with similar low penetration rates in Eastern Colorado.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Gastroenterology)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

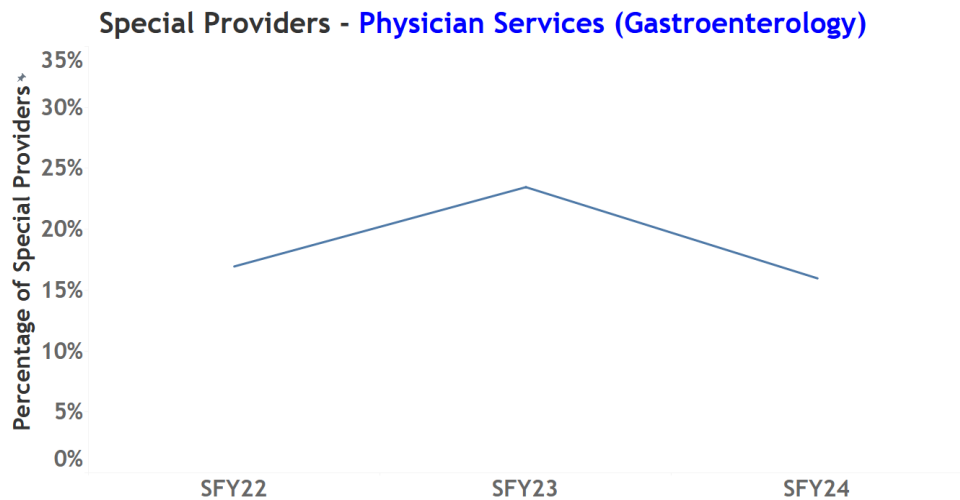


Figure 104

As shown in Figure 104, the percentage of special providers had an increasing trend from SFY22 to SFY23, with a decreasing trend from SFY23 to SFY24. A few providers had a notable decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, a few providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24.

Drive Time

The drive time metric (Figure 105) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Physician Services (Gastroenterology)** providers.

Figure 105 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Physician Services (Gastroenterology)** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 87.22% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 3.32% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 2.21% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 7.25% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

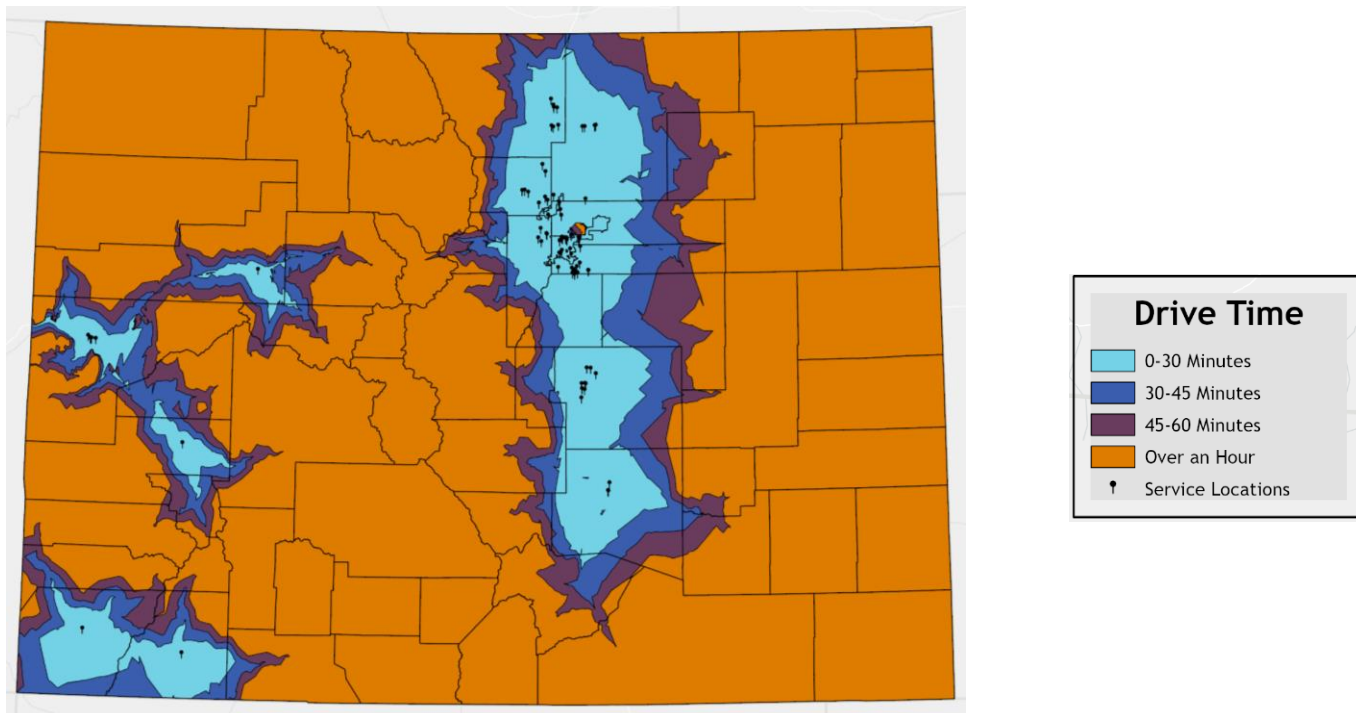


Figure 105

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Gastroenterology)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 36% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Month (PUPM) Expenditure

The PUPM Expenditure analysis (Figure 106) shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Physician Services (Gastroenterology)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPM expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 106, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Physician Services (Gastroenterology)** service category decreased slightly from SFY22 - SFY23 before increasing slightly from SFY23 - SFY24, and were significantly lower than commercial payers, as well as other payers by a smaller yet notable margin.

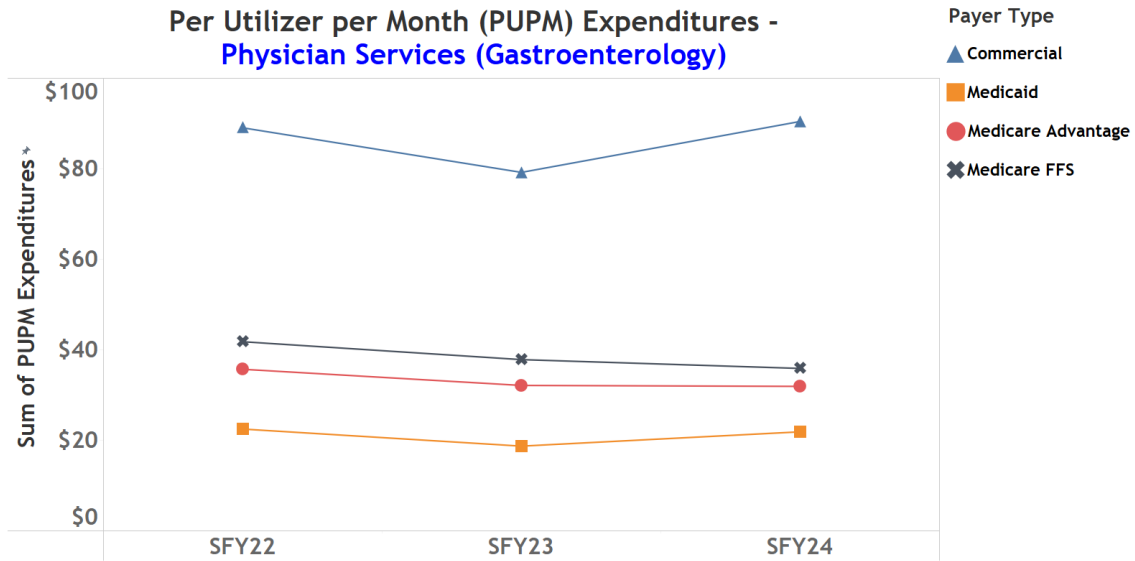


Figure 106

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Gastroenterology)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

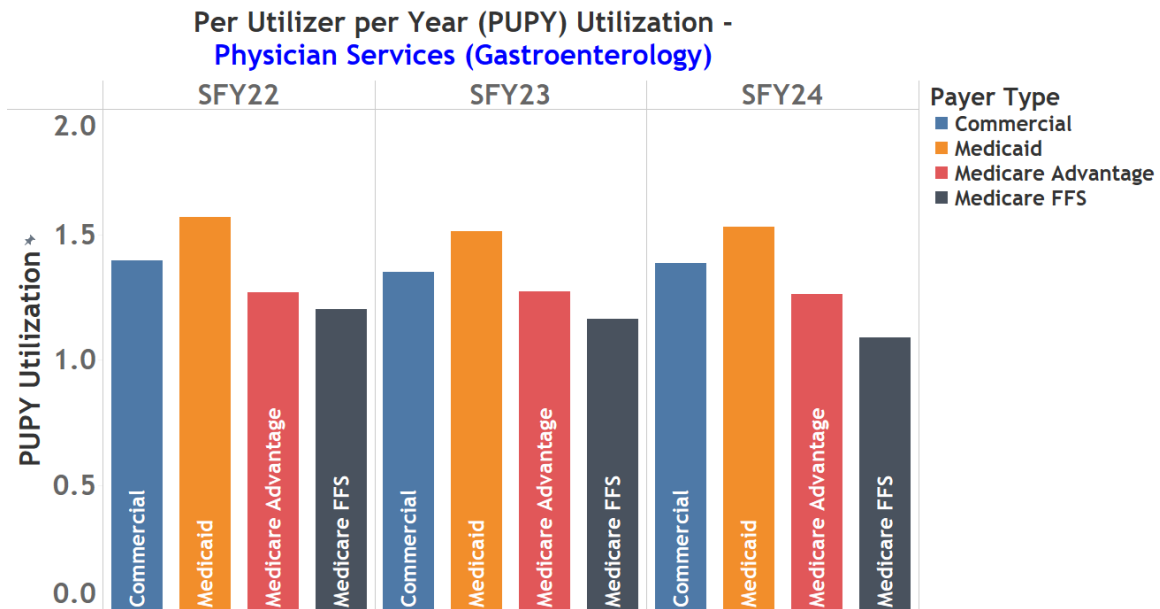


Figure 107

As shown in Figure 107, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Gastroenterology)** remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than other payers.

Physician Services (Health Education)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Health Education)** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

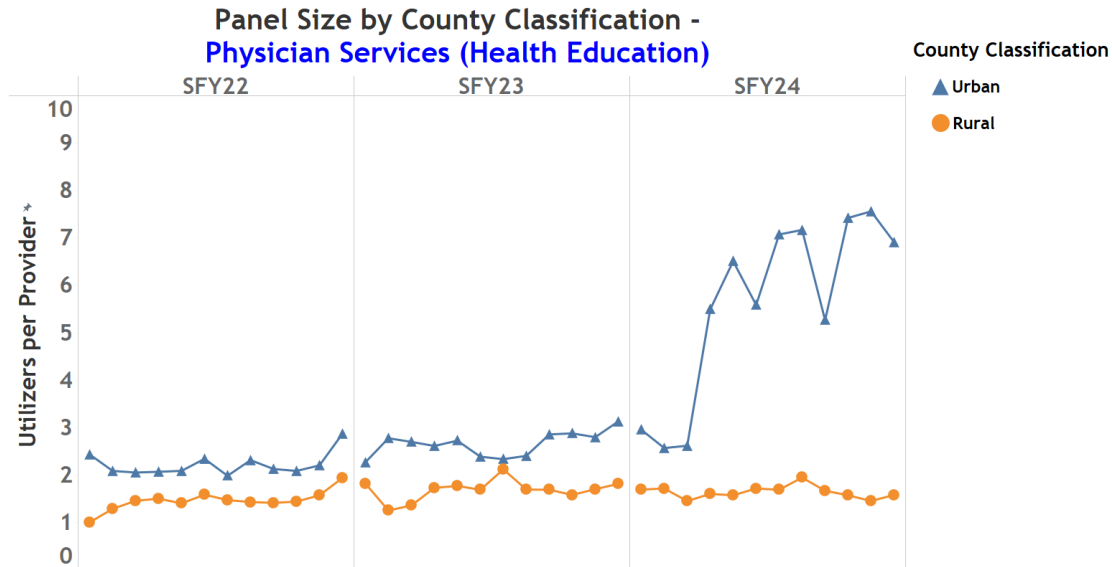


Figure 108

As shown in Figure 108, in urban areas throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 1.98 and 7.56. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 1 to 2.12. In October of SFY24, urban areas experienced a significant increase in panel size and decreased a few times before ultimately reaching its highest level in May of SFY24. Meanwhile, the panel size for rural regions remained stable over the period. In urban areas, this noticeable spike was the result of a substantial increase in utilizers and a decrease in the number of providers, with subsequent month to month fluctuations in the number of utilizers relative to providers. Moreover, when the panel size was further broken out by three age categories: young children (less than 5 years), school-aged children (5 - 18 years), and adults (over 18), young children, and to a lesser extent school-aged children, were observed to be the primary drivers of the spike pattern in urban regions in SFY24, specifically for code 97535 (self-care management training). Additionally, adults contributed to the spiking pattern through increased utilization of code S9445 (patient education with non-physician providers), which is a substance use disorder (SUD) code in Colorado.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 109) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Health Education)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 109, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County. Meanwhile, the other counties had lower panel sizes and were located throughout the state.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Health Education)

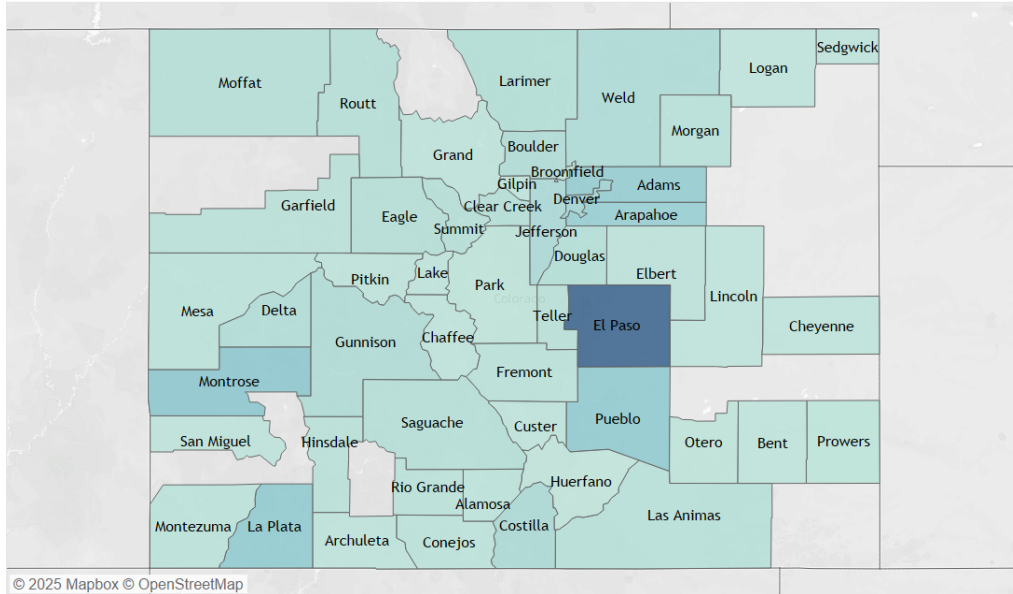


Figure 109

Penetration Rate

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Physician Services (Health Education)

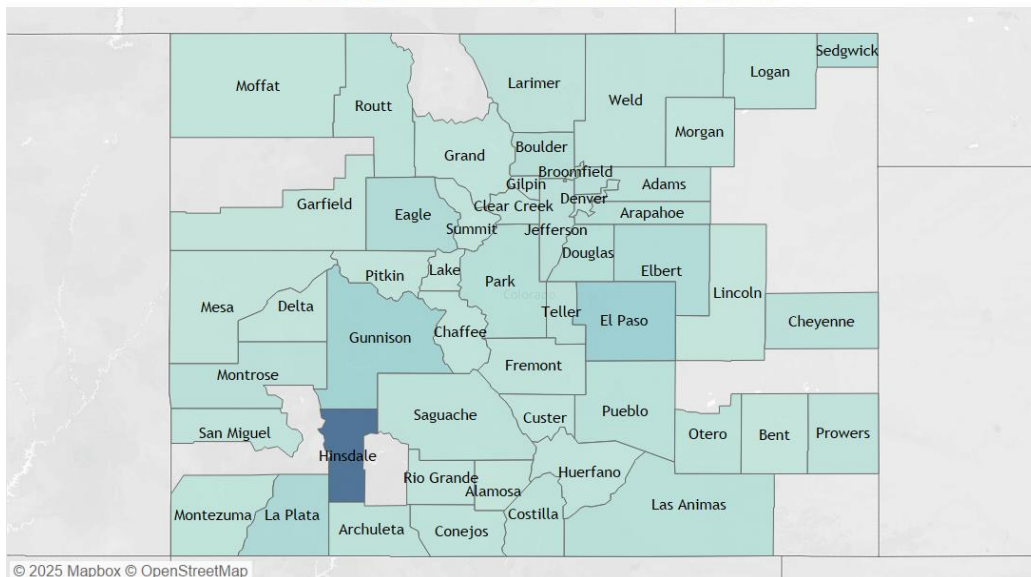


Figure 110

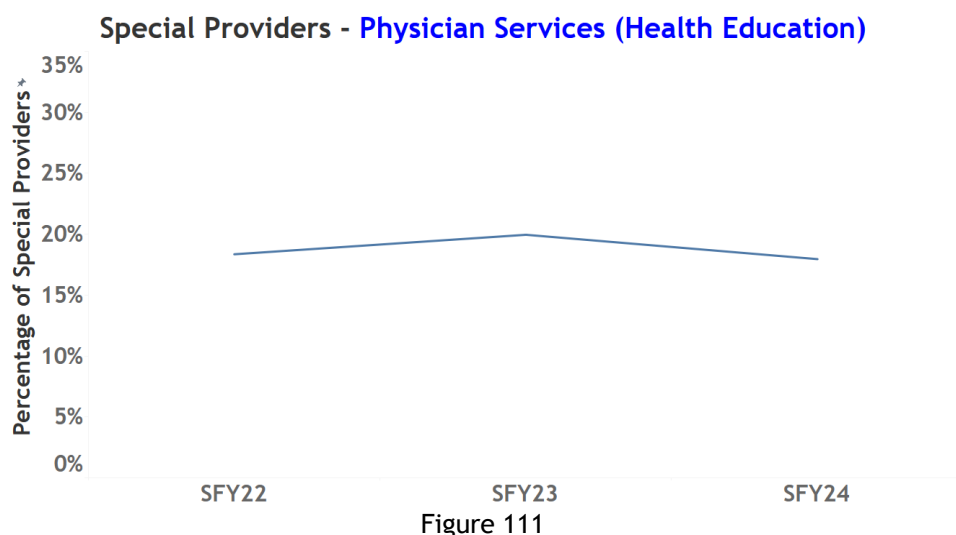
The Penetration Rate analysis (Figure 110) considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Health Education)** category per every 1000 Medicaid

members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024). A darker blue color indicates a higher penetration rate.

As shown in Figure 110, members in 51 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Hinsdale County. In general, the other 50 counties were lower and relatively uniform in their penetration rates throughout Colorado.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Health Education)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).



As shown in Figure 111, the percentage of special providers had a slight increasing trend from SFY22 to SFY23, with a slight decreasing trend from SFY23 to SFY24. A few providers had a notable decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24.

Telemedicine Analysis

The first part of the telemedicine analysis (Figure 112) considered the number of individual members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Health Education)** category and what percentage of those members received at least one service through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

As shown in Figure 112, from SFY22 - SFY24, the percentage of individual members that utilized telehealth **Physician Services (Health Education)** was moderately low. This percentage increased from state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2023, before decreasing slightly from SFY23 to SFY24.

**Members Utilizing Telemedicine Services -
Physician Services (Health Education)**

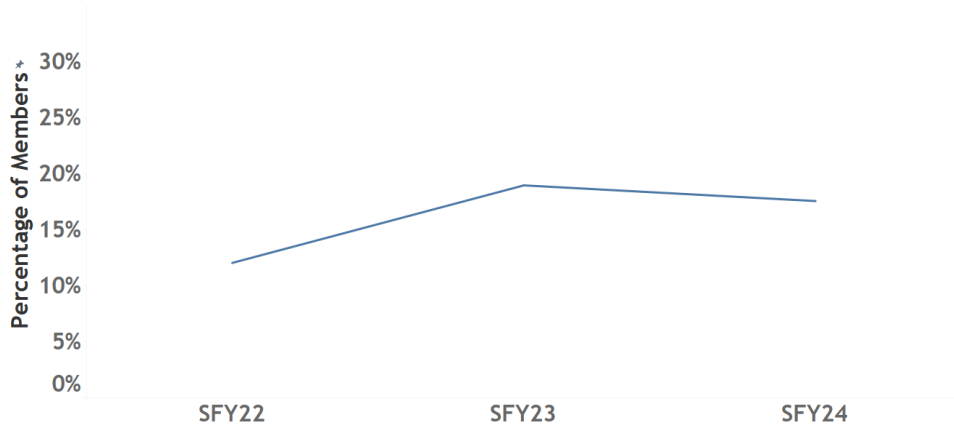


Figure 112

The second part of the telemedicine analysis considered the number of total visits in the **Physician Services (Health Education)** category and what percentage of those visits were delivered through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

**Telemedicine as a Percentage of Total Visits -
Physician Services (Health Education)**

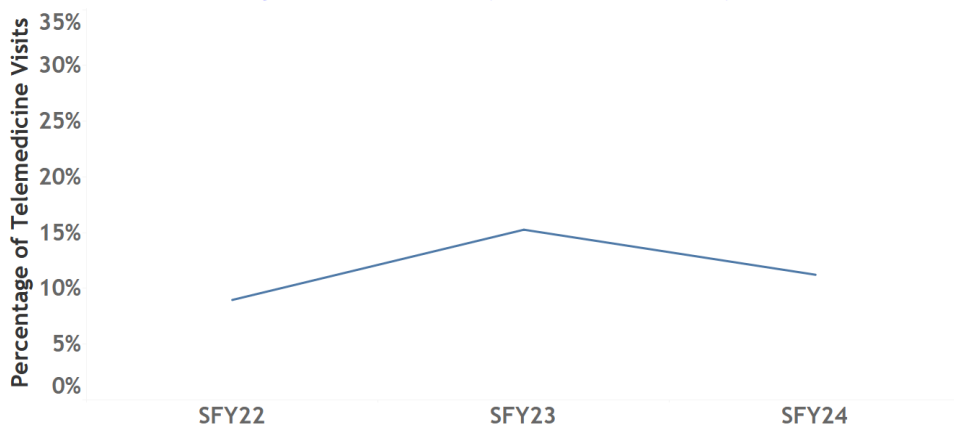


Figure 113

As shown in Figure 113, from SFY22 - SFY24, the percentage of total visits that were delivered through telemedicine for **Physician Services (Health Education)** was moderately low. This percentage increased from SFY22 - SFY23, then decreased from SFY23 - SFY24.

Drive Time

The drive time metric (Figure 114) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Physician Services (Health Education)** providers.

Figure 114 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Physician Services (Health Education)** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 89.78% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 2.60% of total members resided

approximately 30-45 minutes; 2.22% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 5.39% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

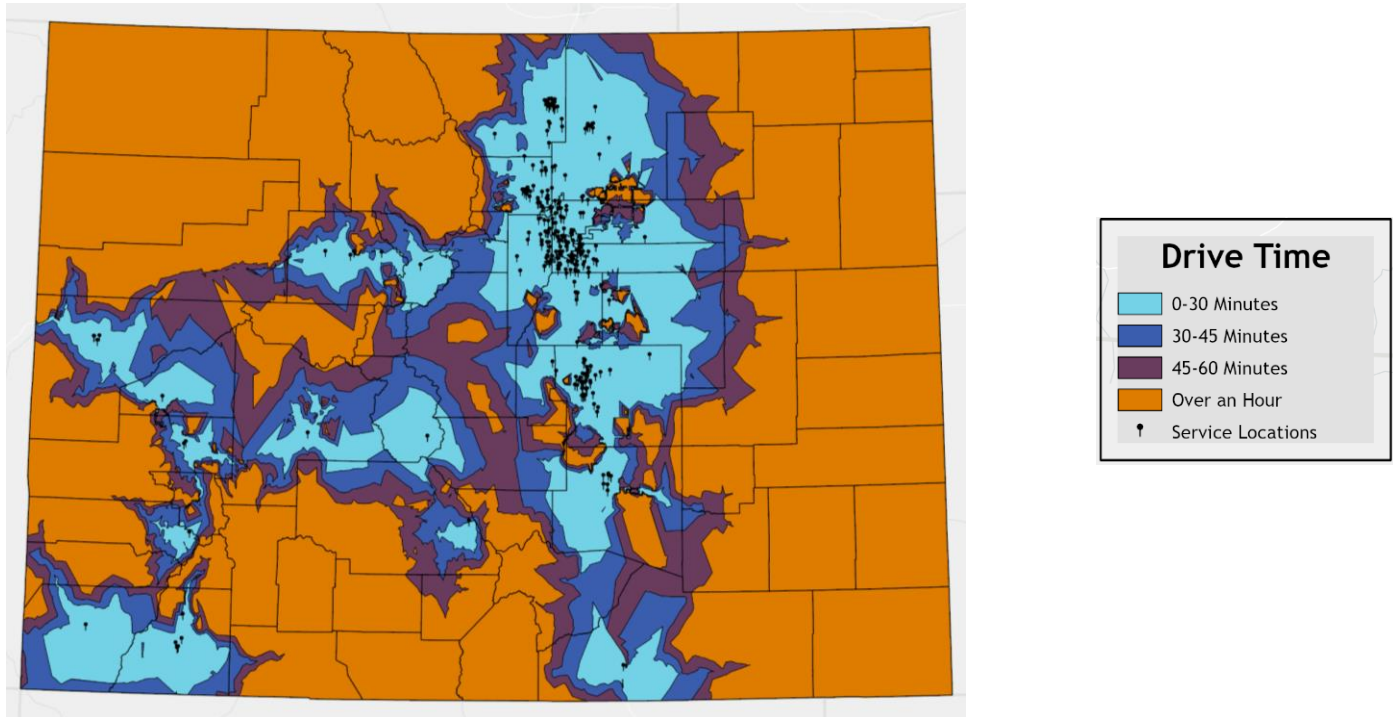


Figure 114

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serves Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Health Education)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 17% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Expenditure

The PUPY Expenditure analysis (Figure 115) shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Health Education)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPY expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 115, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Health Education)** service category decreased slightly from SFY22 - SFY24, and were lower than other payers, although they came closer to Medicare Advantage in SFY24.

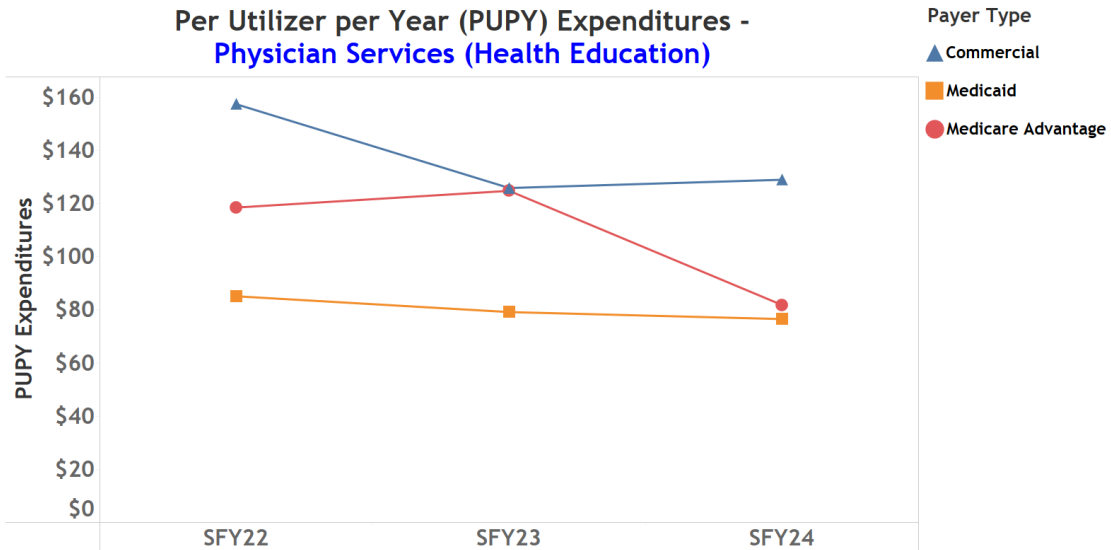


Figure 115

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Health Education)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

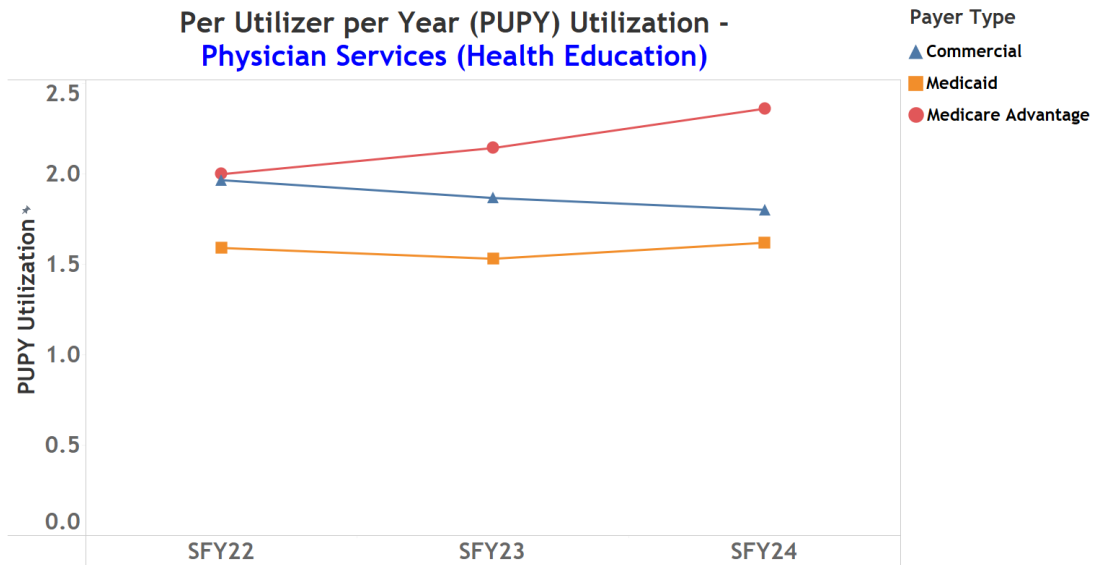


Figure 116

As shown in Figure 116, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Health Education)** remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was lower than other payers.

Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes) category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

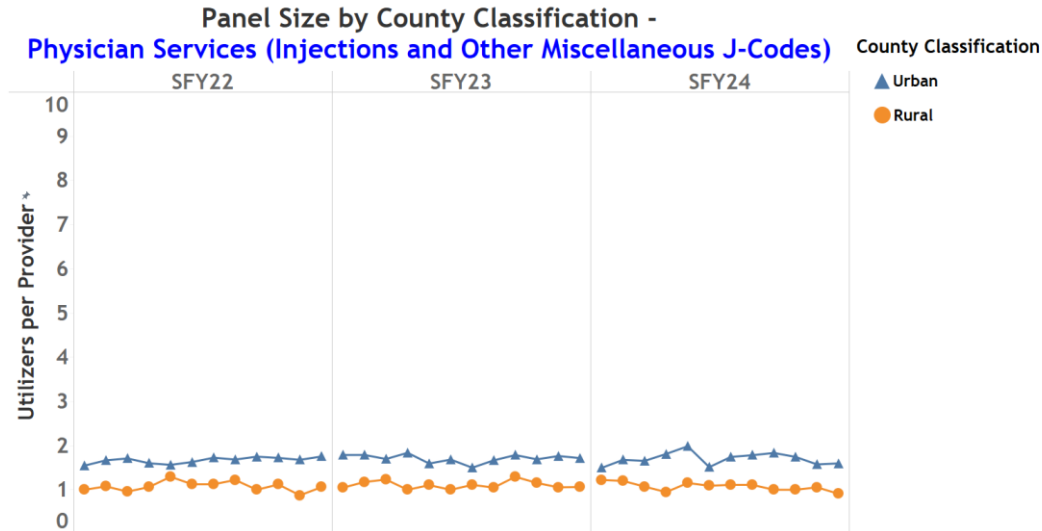


Figure 117

As shown in Figure 117, in urban areas throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 1.49 and 1.99. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 0.88 to 1.29. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was stable.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)

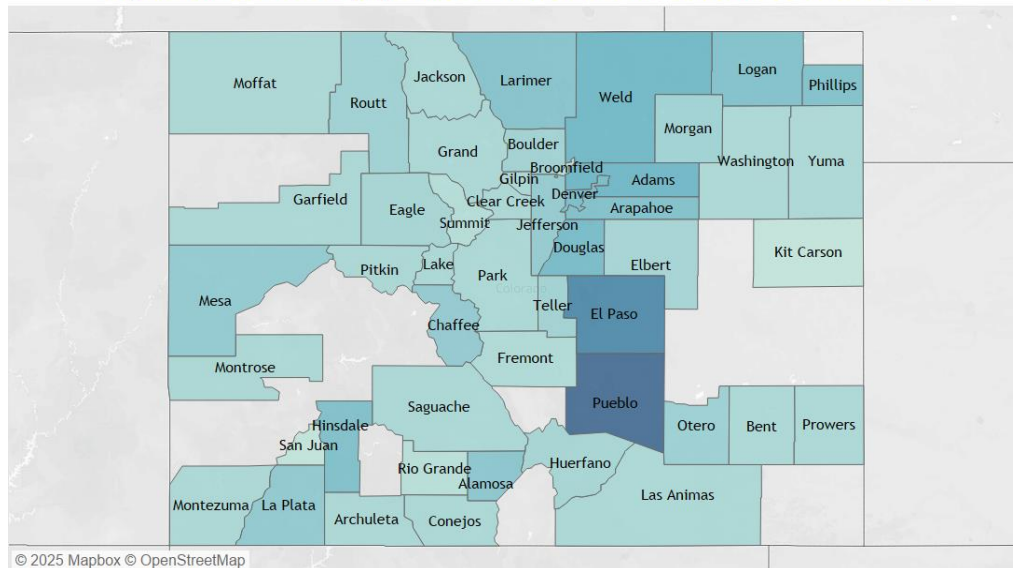


Figure 118

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 118) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 118, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Pueblo County, followed by nearby El Paso County. Additionally, several other counties along the northern portion of the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties were lower, yet relatively moderate in panel size. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were relatively uniform and located throughout the state.

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

**Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)**

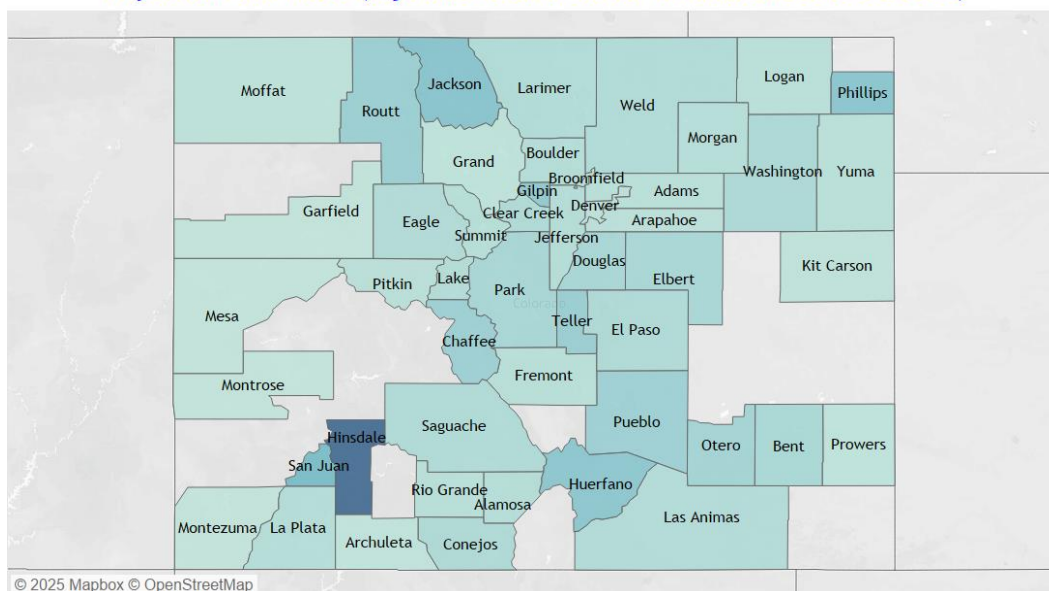


Figure 119

As shown in Figure 119, members in 49 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Hinsdale County. In general, the other 48 counties were lower and relatively uniform in their penetration rates throughout Colorado.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis (Figure 120) considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

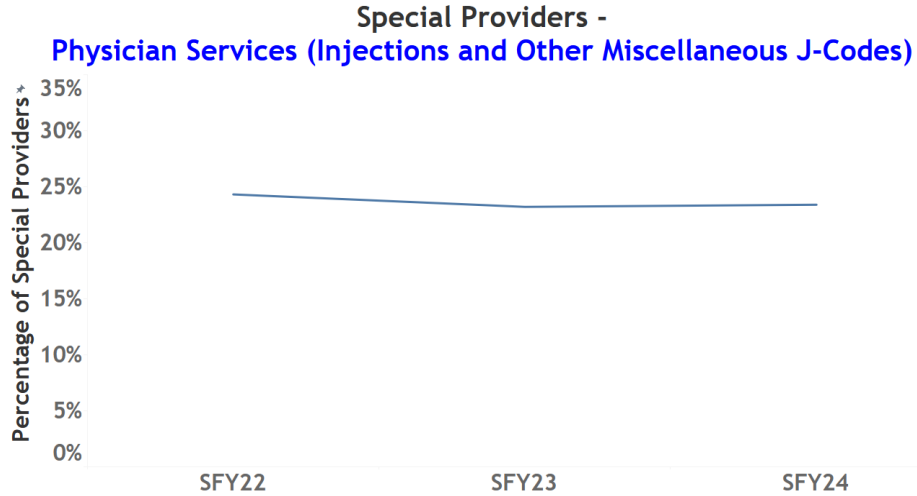


Figure 120

As shown in Figure 120, the percentage of special providers had a decreasing trend from SFY22 - SFY24. A few providers decreased in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, a few providers slightly increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served among providers can be attributed to some providers moving to different clinics or practices.

Drive Time

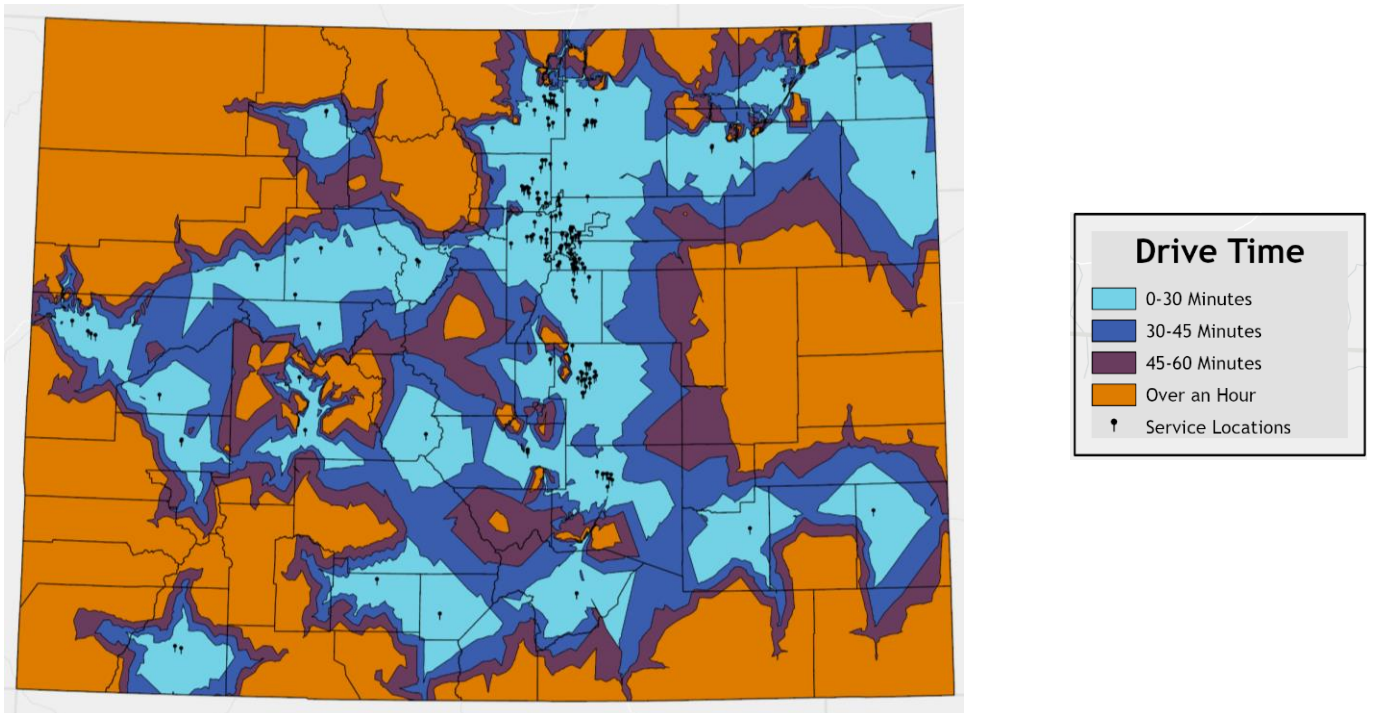


Figure 121

The drive time metric (Figure 121) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)** providers.

Figure 121 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 93.87% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 2.95% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 1.74% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 1.43% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serves Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 42% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Month (PUPM) Expenditure

The PUPM Expenditure analysis shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPM expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

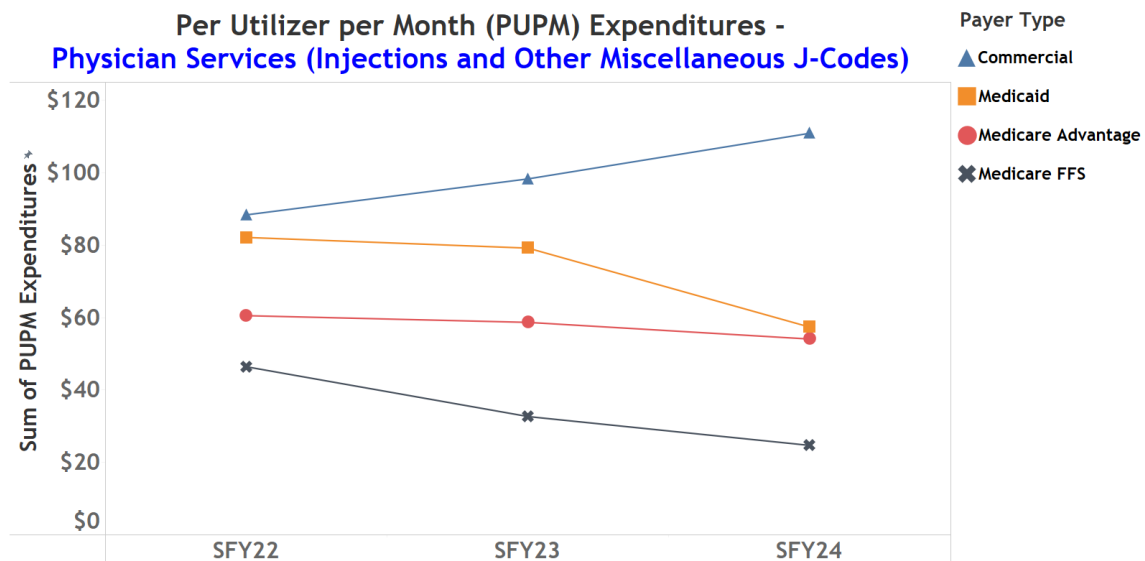


Figure 122

As shown in Figure 122, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)** service category decreased slightly from SFY22 - SFY24, and were lower than commercial payers, yet higher than

Medicare Advantage and Medicare FFS; although they came closer to Medicare Advantage in SFY24.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

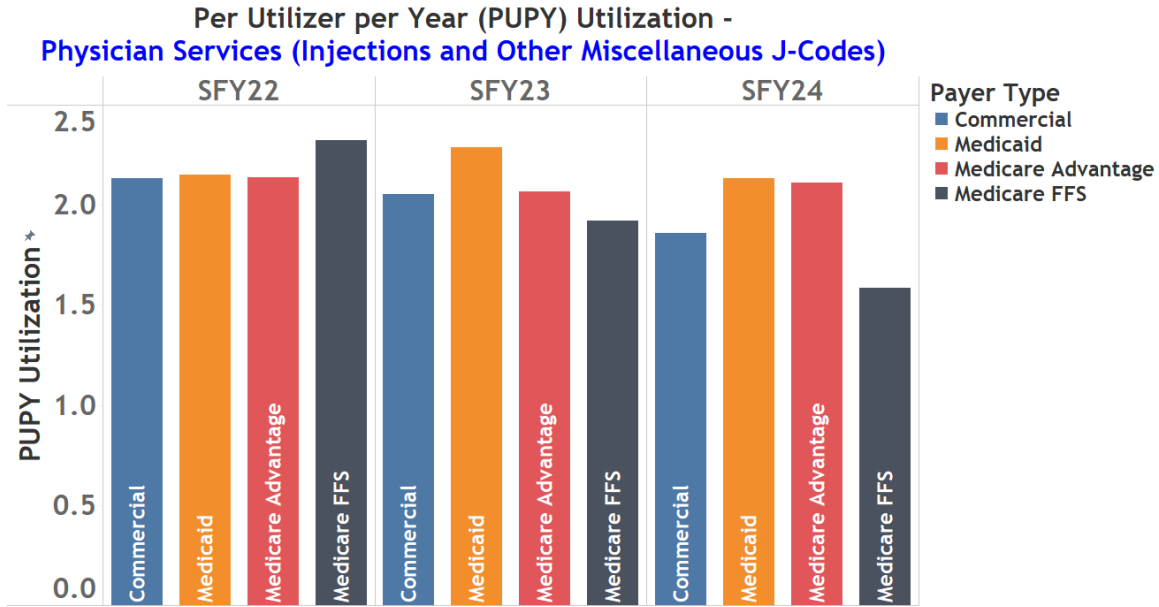


Figure 123

As shown in Figure 123, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Injections and Other Miscellaneous J-Codes)** remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24, though it slightly surpassed other payers in SFY23 - SFY24.

Physician Services (Neuro/Psychological Testing Services)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Neuro/Psychological Testing Services)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

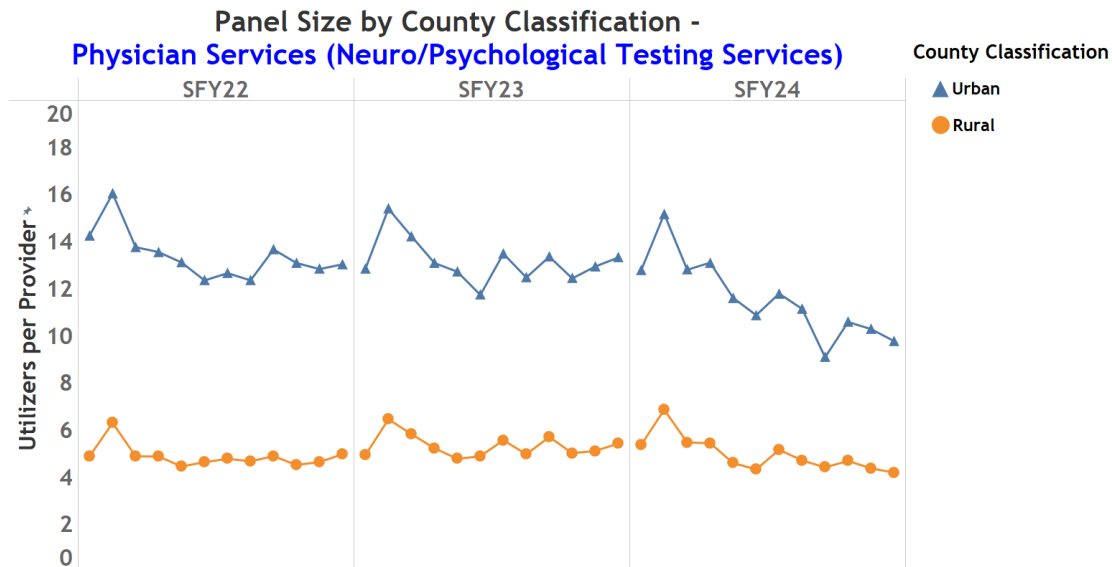


Figure 124

As shown in Figure 124, in urban areas throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 9.1 and 16.05. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 4.21 to 6.88. In urban and rural regions, panel size had a modest spike pattern at the beginning of each fiscal year before stabilizing throughout the fiscal year, with a decreasing trend noted towards the end of FY24 across both regions. When the panel size was further broken out by three age categories: young children (less than 5 years), school-aged children (5 - 18 years), and adults (over 18), school-aged children were observed to have driven the spike pattern across urban and rural regions. This can be explained by a large increase in utilization among the school-aged population in urban and rural areas, with a modest increase in the number of providers.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 125) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Neuro/Psychological Testing Services)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 125, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County, followed closely by Mesa County. Additionally, several other counties in Western Colorado and some along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties were lower, yet relatively moderate in panel size. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were relatively mostly located in the Eastern and South-Central parts of the state.

**Panel Size by County (SFY24) -
Physician Services (Neuro/Psychological Testing Services)**

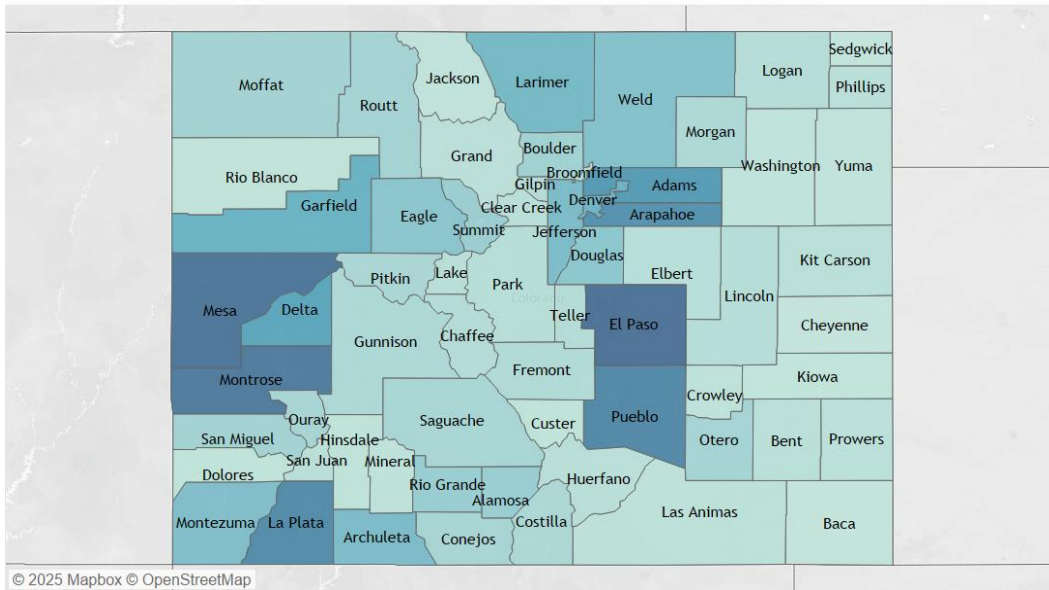


Figure 125

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Neuro/Psychological Testing Services)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

**Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Physician Services (Neuro/Psychological Testing Services)**

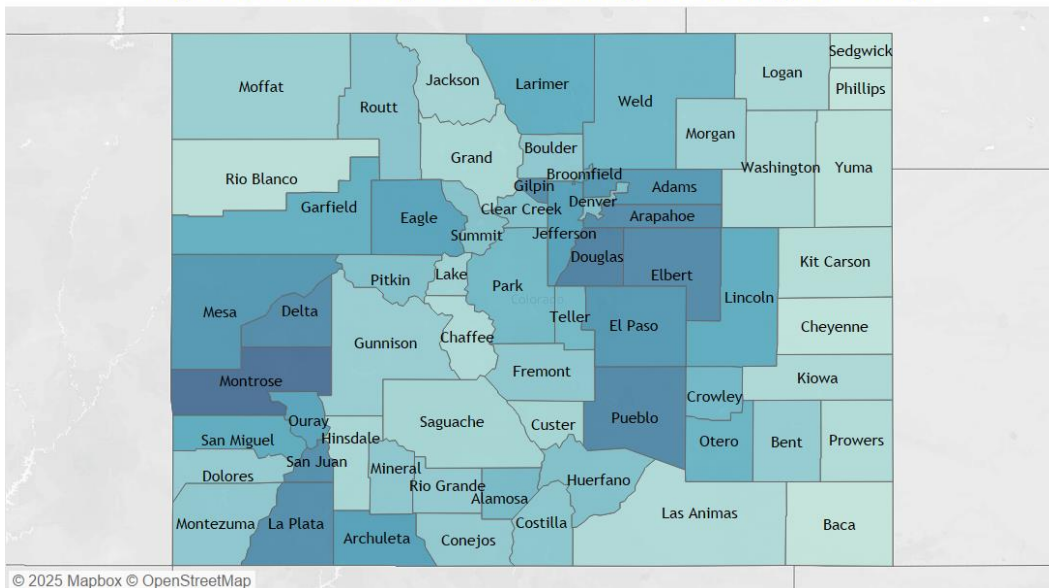


Figure 126

As shown in Figure 126, members in all 64 of Colorado’s counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Montrose County. Additionally, several other

counties in the Western Slope and several along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had moderate penetration rates. The other counties were lower and similar in their penetration rates and were mostly located in the Eastern and North-Western parts of Colorado, as well as Saguache and adjacent counties.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Neuro/Psychological Testing Services)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

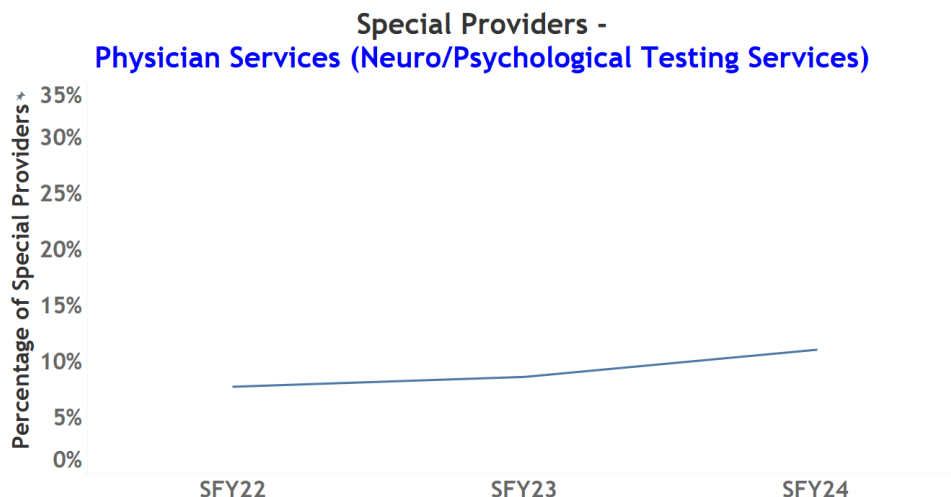


Figure 127

As shown in Figure 127, the percentage of special providers had an increasing trend from SFY22 to SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, a few providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served can be attributed to several situations, including: providers no longer practicing, moving locations, or moving to new practices; as well as a provider who served members across many different service categories, but began to focus on serving members in the Women’s Health service category.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Neuro/Psychological Testing Services)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 63% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 128) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Neuro/Psychological Testing Services)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization

metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

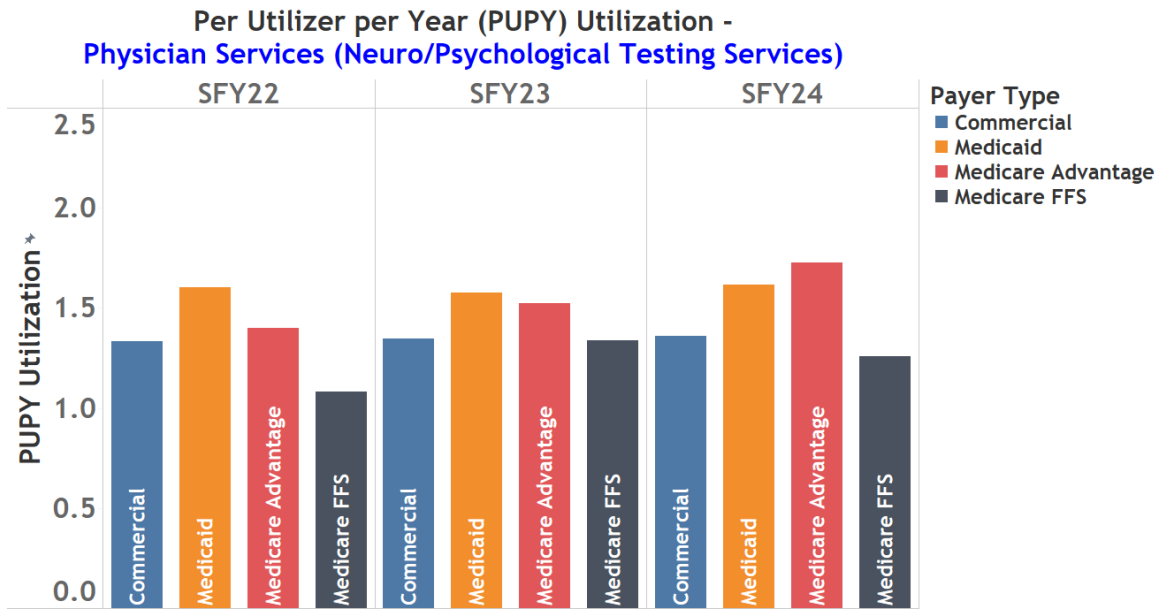


Figure 128

As shown in Figure 128, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Neuro/Psychological Testing Services)** remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was slightly higher than commercial payers and Medicare FFS, and similar to Medicare Advantage.

Physician Services (Ophthalmology)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Ophthalmology)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

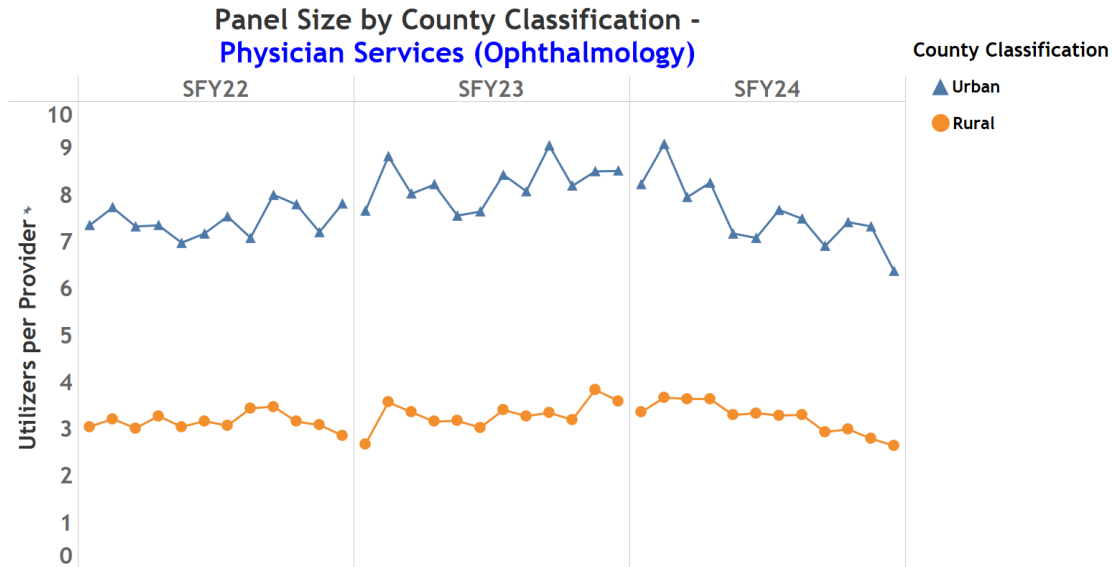


Figure 129

As shown in Figure 129, in urban areas throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 6.38 and 9.1. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 2.65 to 3.84. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was relatively stable. However, urban regions experienced a minor increase in panel size during SFY23 and into the beginning of SFY24, before decreasing again to similar levels seen in SFY22. Additionally, both regions appeared to be on a slight downward trend into the end of SFY24.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 130) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Ophthalmology)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 130, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County, followed closely by Larimer County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as a select few in South-Western Colorado, were lower, yet relatively moderate in panel size. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Ophthalmology)

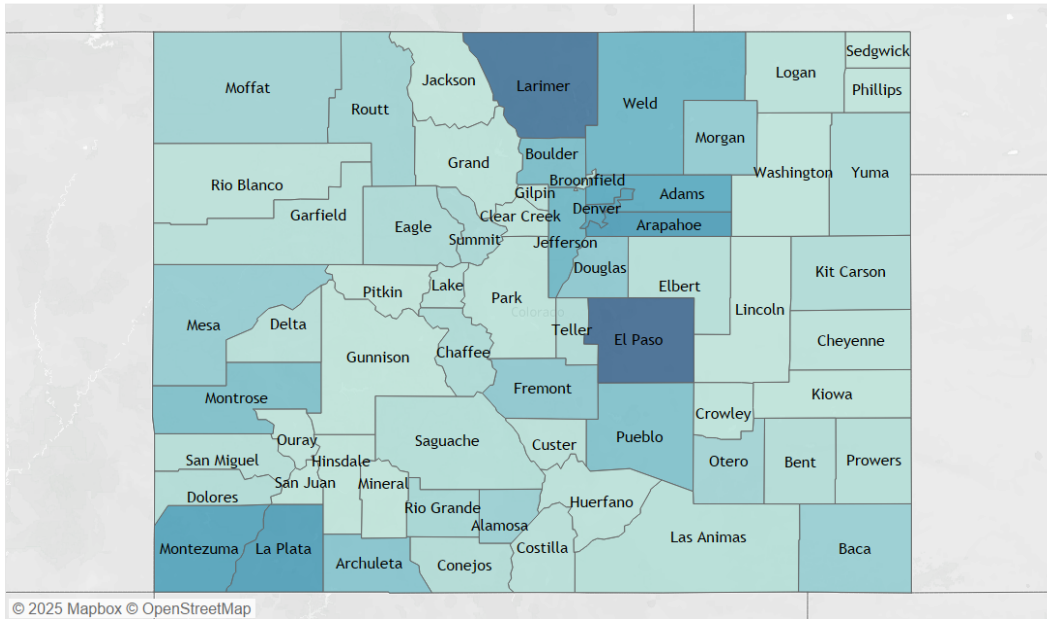


Figure 130

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Ophthalmology)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Physician Services (Ophthalmology)

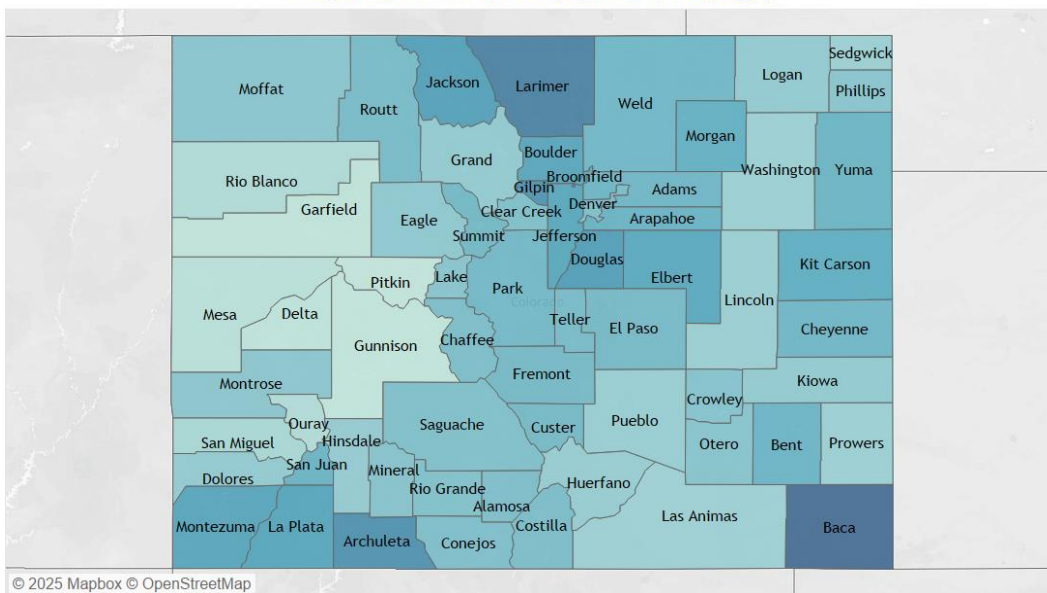


Figure 131

As shown in Figure 131, members in all 64 of Colorado’s counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Baca County. Additionally, several counties in

South-Western Colorado and the northern portion of the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had moderate penetration rates. The other counties were lower and similar in their penetration rates, with the lowest being in the Western Slope of Colorado.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Ophthalmology)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

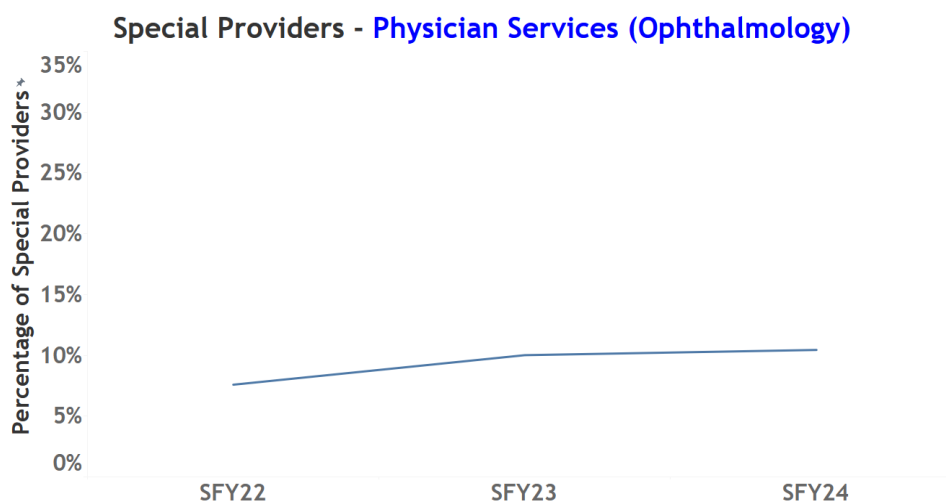


Figure 132

As shown in Figure 132, the percentage of special providers had an increasing trend from SFY22 to SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, a few providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24.

Drive Time

The drive time metric (Figure 133) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Physician Services (Ophthalmology)** providers.

Figure 133 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Physician Services (Ophthalmology)** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 95.86% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 2.07% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 1.18% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 0.90% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

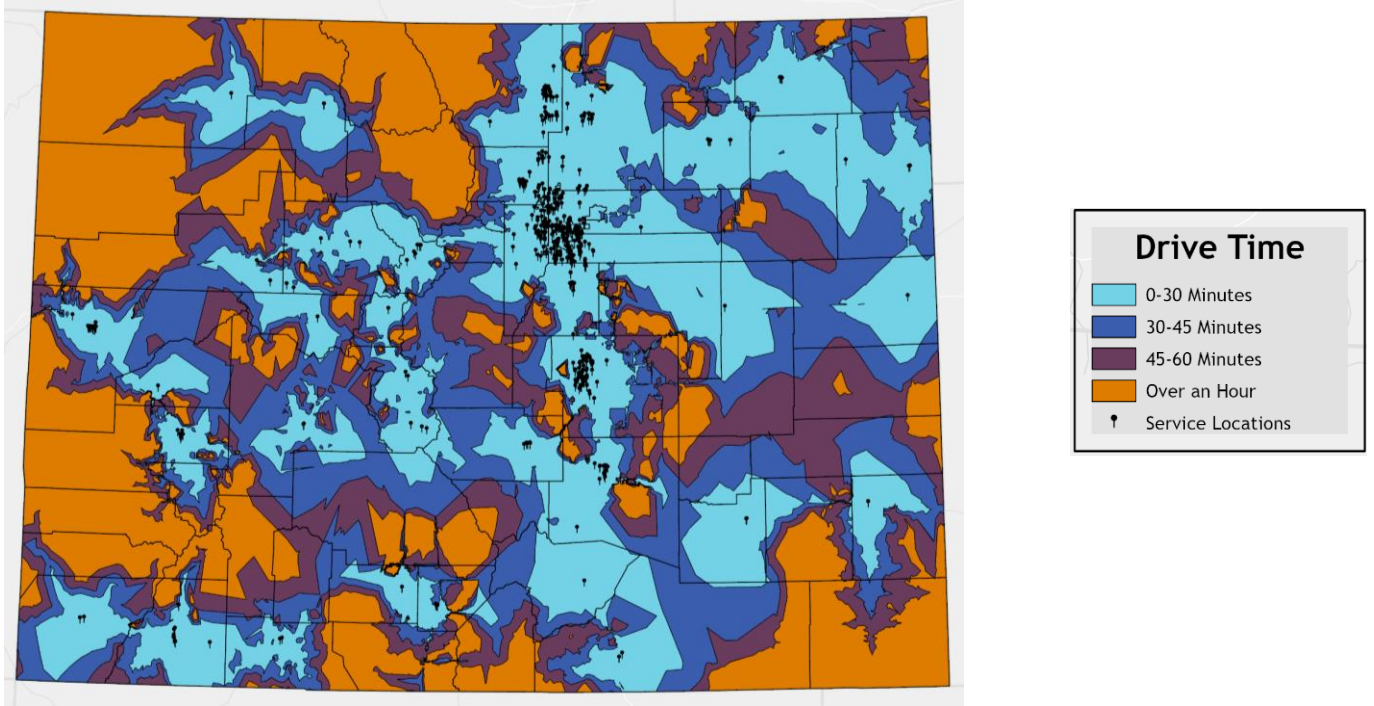


Figure 133

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Ophthalmology)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 32% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Expenditure

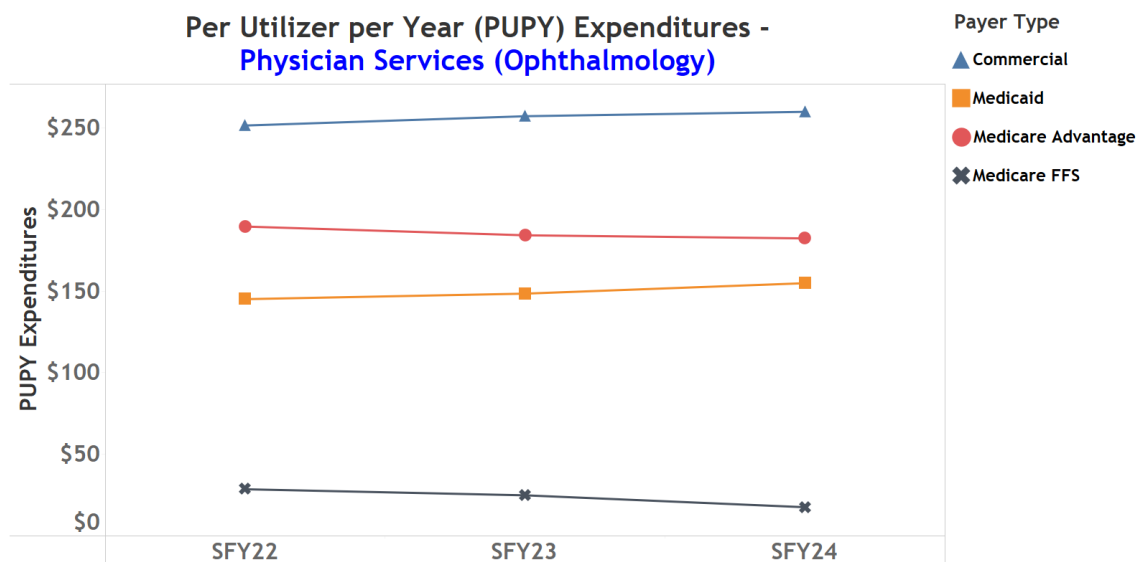


Figure 134

The PUPY Expenditure (Figure 134) analysis shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Ophthalmology)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPY expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 134, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Ophthalmology)** service category increased slightly from SFY22 - SFY24, and were considerably lower than commercial payers, as well as Medicare Advantage by a smaller margin, although were higher than Medicare FFS.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Ophthalmology)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

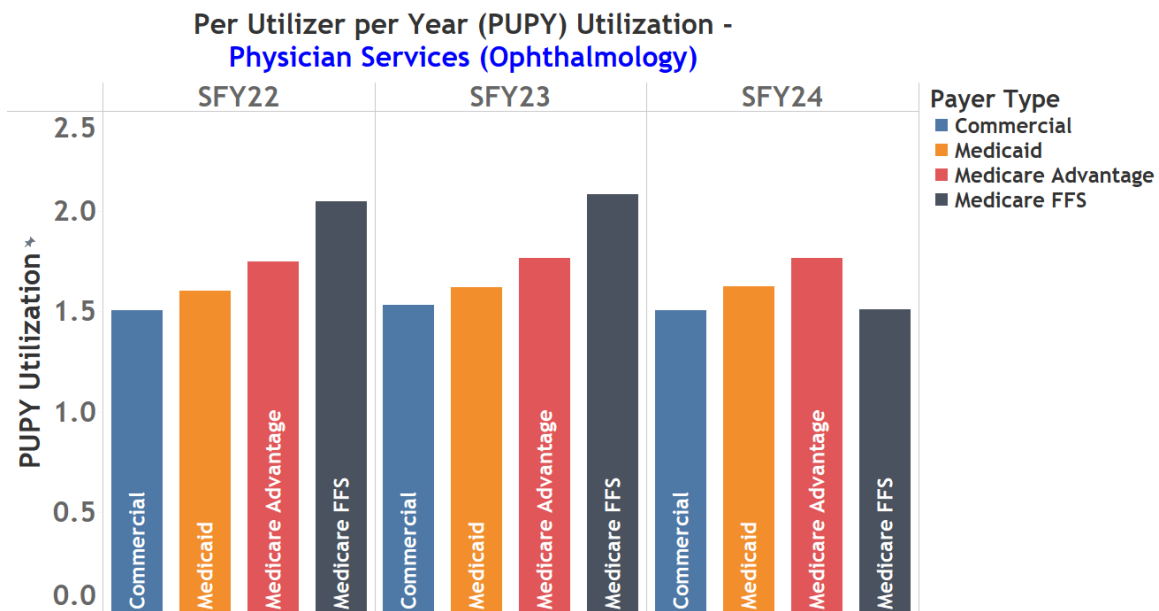


Figure 135

As shown in Figure 135, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Ophthalmology)** remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was slightly higher than commercial payers, slightly lower than and Medicare Advantage, and lower than Medicare FFS until SFY24, when it became slightly higher by a small margin.

Physician Services (Primary Care Evaluation and Management) (E&M)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis (Figure 136) considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

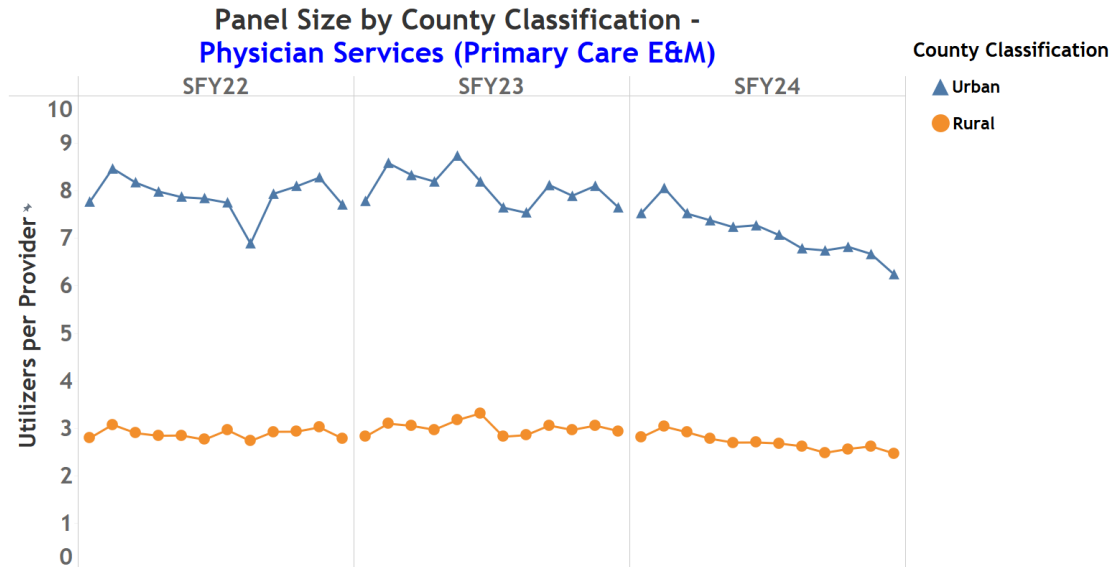


Figure 136

As shown in Figure 136, in urban areas throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 6.24 and 8.74. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 2.47 to 3.31. From SFY22 - SFY23, the panel size in urban regions decreased in the middle of each fiscal year before increasing again and finally had a notable decrease across SFY24 as a result of the number of utilizers decreasing at a faster rate than the number of providers, which also had a downward trend. Meanwhile, in rural regions, panel size maintained a relatively stable pattern, with a slight downward trend through the remainder of SFY24.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 137) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 137, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as a select few in Western Colorado, had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the eastern, Western, and South-Central parts of Colorado.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)

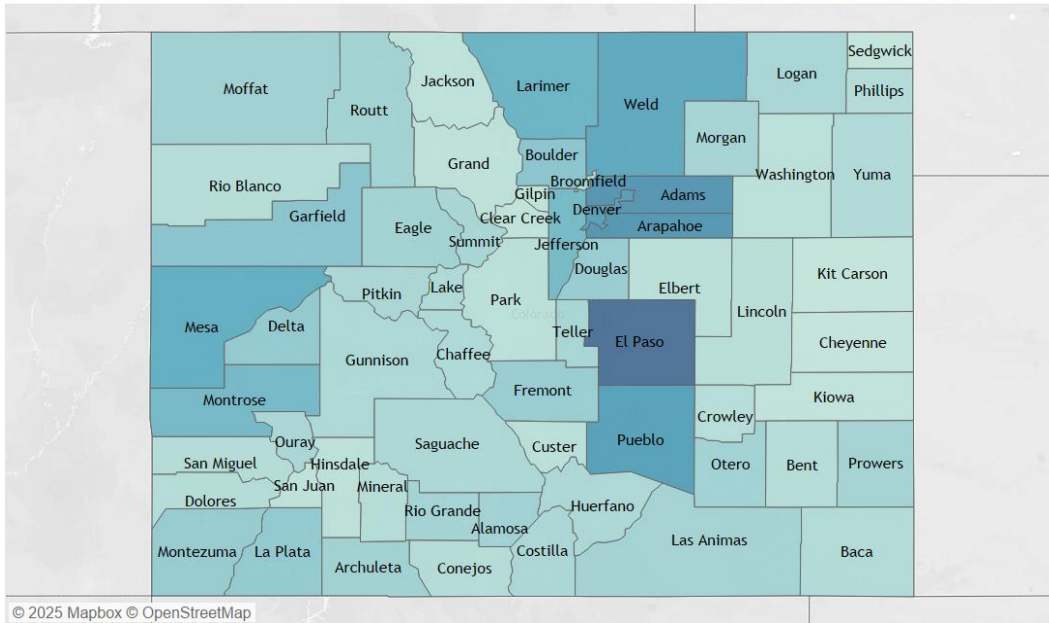


Figure 137

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

**Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)**

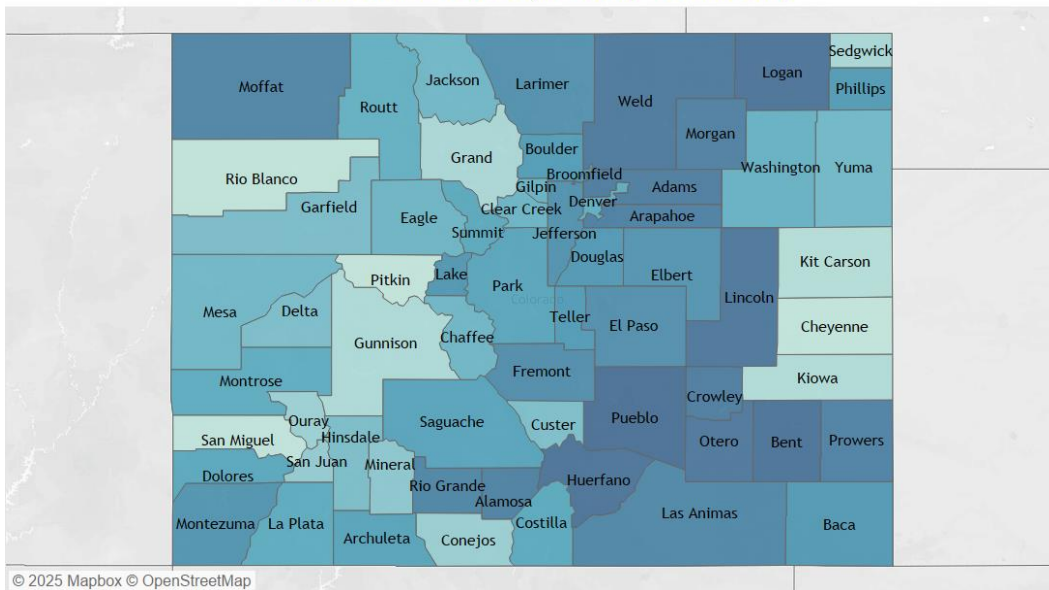


Figure 138

As shown in Figure 138, members in all 64 of Colorado’s counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Pueblo County, followed closely by several

nearby counties. Additionally, several counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had moderate to high penetration rates, as well as some in the Western and South-Eastern parts of Colorado that were lower but still had relatively moderate penetration rates. The lowest penetration rates were mostly located along the Eastern border of Colorado, as well as a few in Western Colorado.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

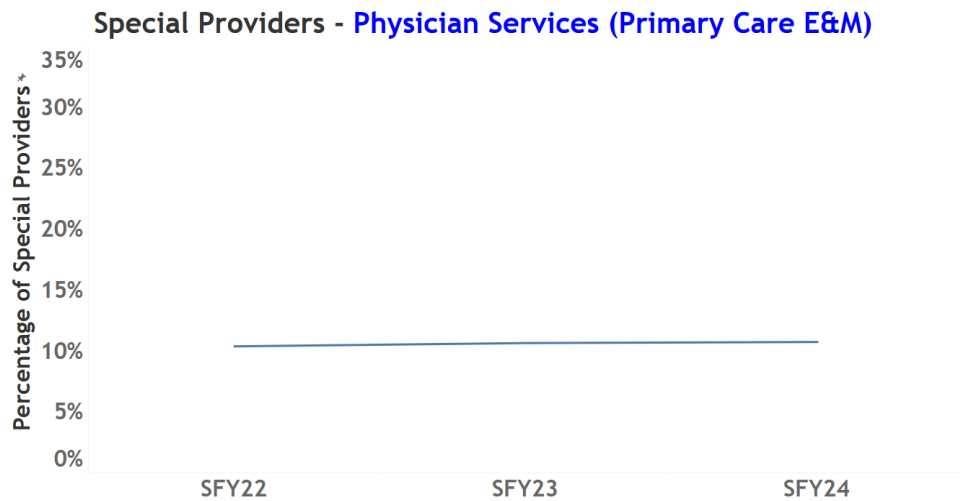


Figure 139

As shown in Figure 139, the percentage of special providers increased very slightly from SFY22 - SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served can be attributed to a few causes, including: a provider(s) moving to new locations; and changes in billing practices due to becoming affiliated with new providers, such as how the new organization bills (on revenue code instead of procedure code).

Drive Time

The drive time metric (Figure 140) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)** providers.

Figure 140 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 98.79% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 0.72% of total members resided

approximately 30-45 minutes; 0.31% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 0.18% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

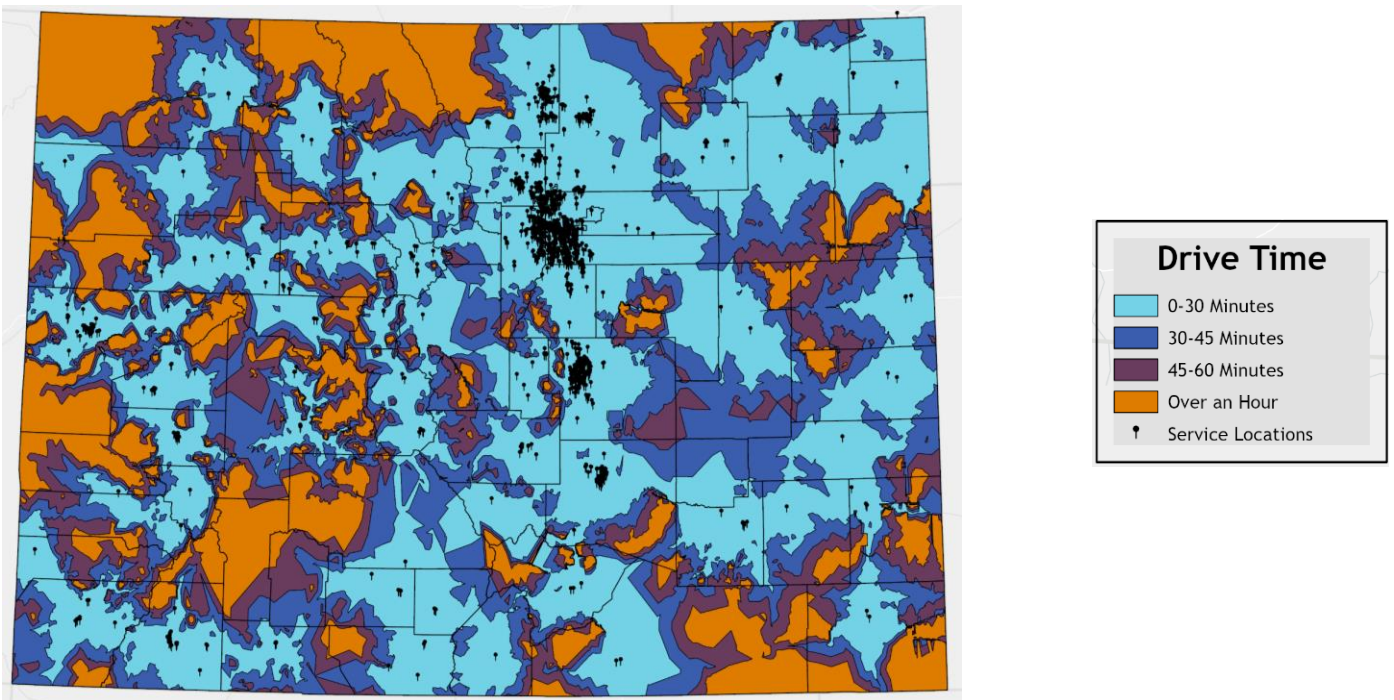


Figure 140

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 73% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 141) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 141, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)** remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than commercial payers and Medicare FFS, but lower than Medicare Advantage.

Per Utilizer per Year (PUPY) Utilization - Physician Services (Primary Care E&M)

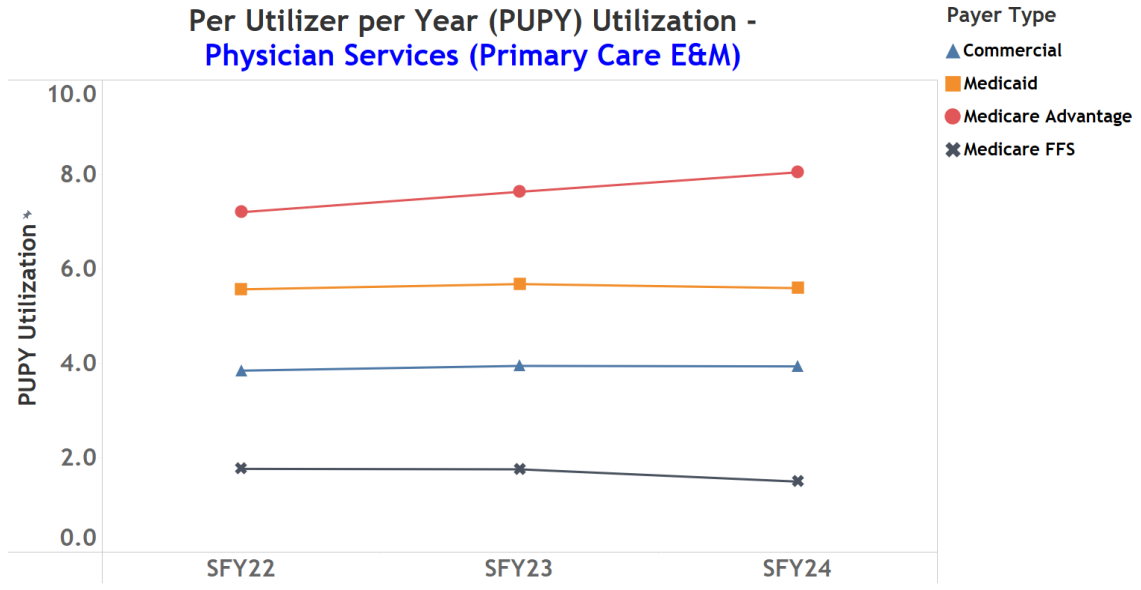


Figure 141

Physician Services (Radiology)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Radiology)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

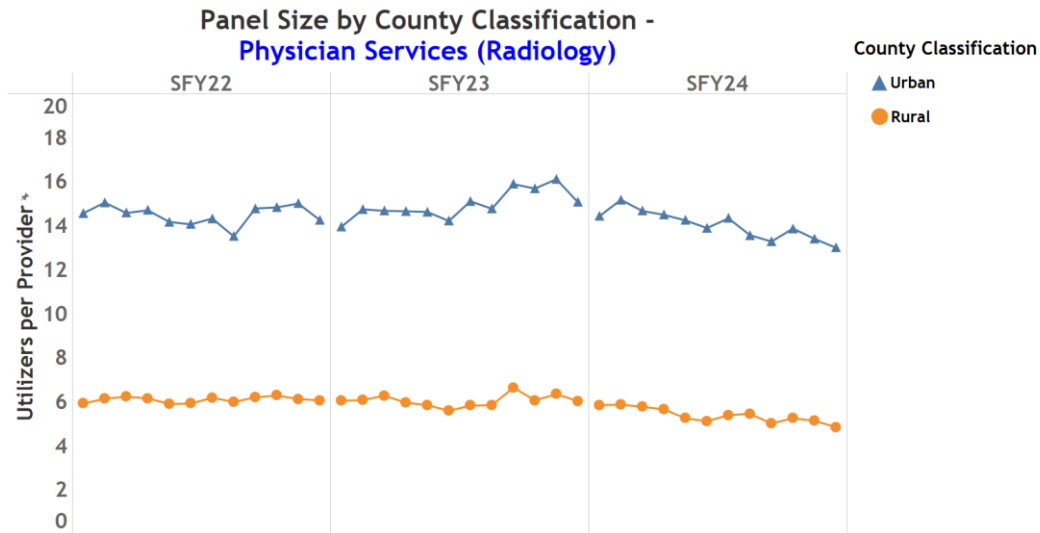


Figure 142

As shown in Figure 142, in urban regions throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 13 and 16.12. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 5.85 to 6.65. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was stable, though there did appear to be a very slight decreasing trend near the end of SFY24.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Radiology)

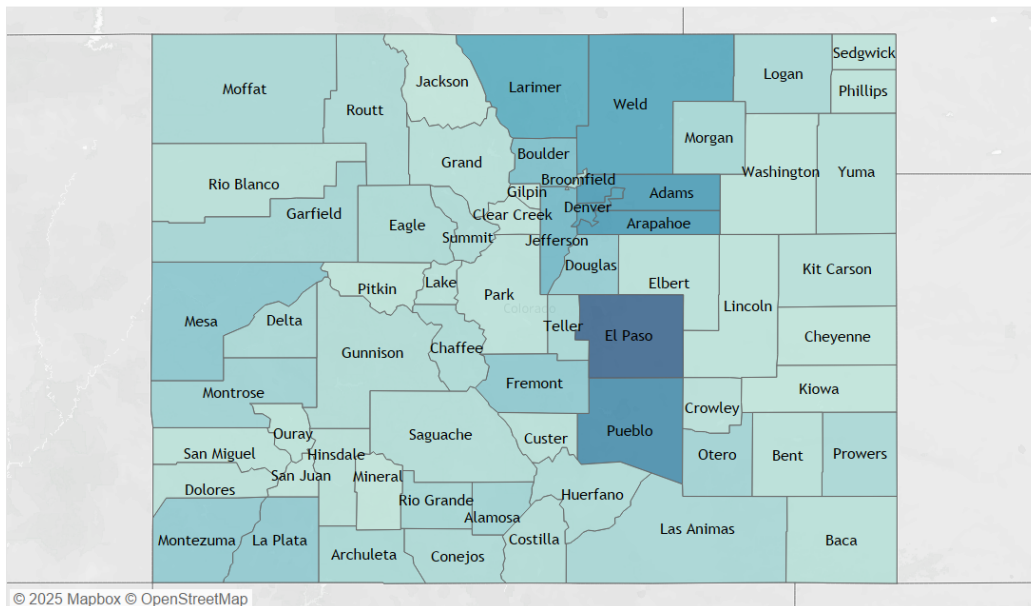


Figure 143

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 143) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Radiology)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 143, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the eastern, Western, and South-Central parts of Colorado.

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Radiology)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

As shown in Figure 144, members in all 64 of Colorado's counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Sedgwick County and moderate to high throughout all of Colorado, with the exception of the Western Slope of Colorado, which had a much lower penetration rate in comparison.

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Physician Services (Radiology)

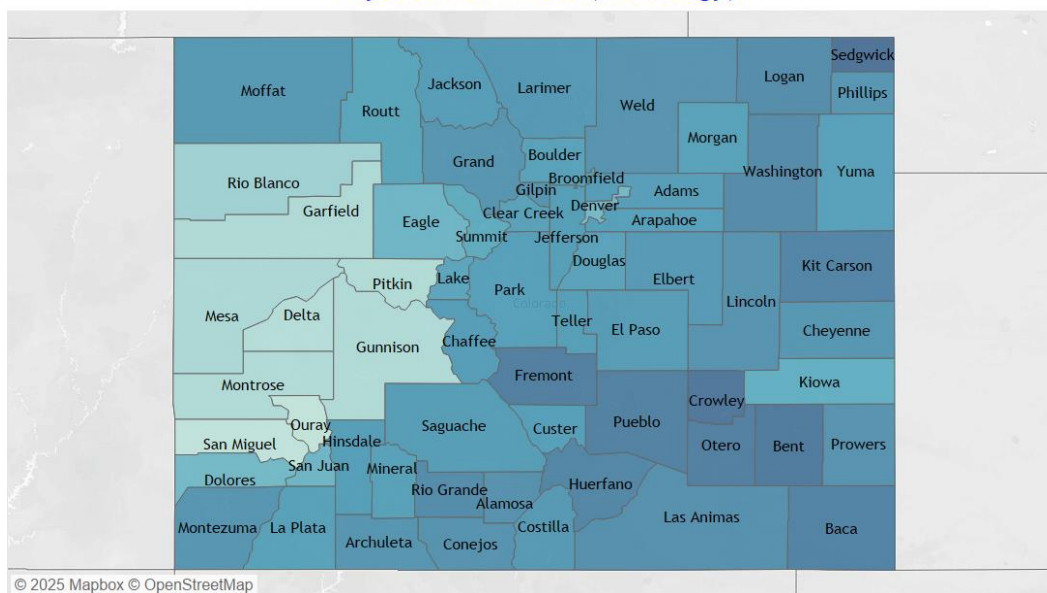


Figure 144

Special Provider

The special provider analysis (Figure 145) considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Radiology)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

Special Providers - Physician Services (Radiology)

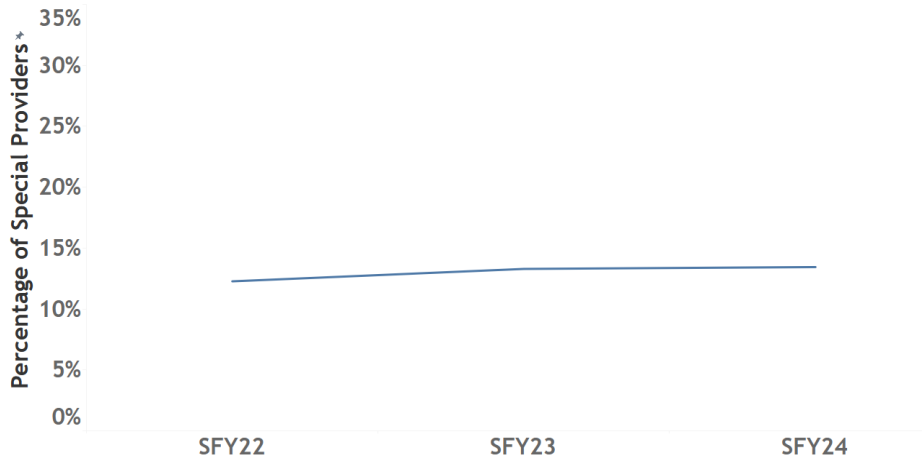


Figure 145

As shown in Figure 145, the percentage of special providers has an increasing trend from SFY22 - SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served can be attributed to some providers moving to new locations, while some no longer have current enrollment.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Radiology)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 37% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

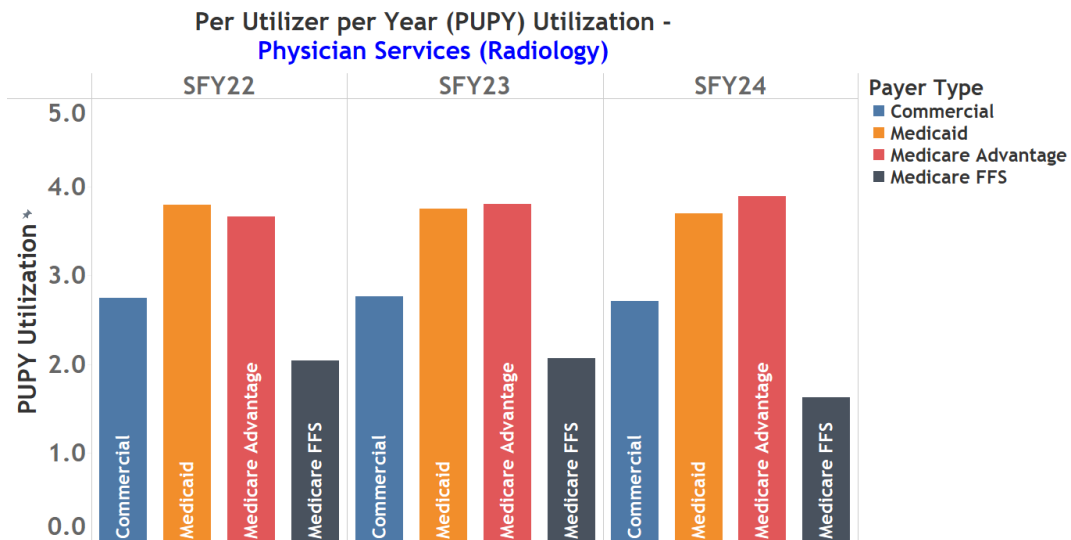


Figure 146

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 146) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Radiology)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 146, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Radiology)** remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was similar to Medicare Advantage but greater than Medicare FFS and commercial payers.

Physician Services (Respiratory)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Respiratory)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

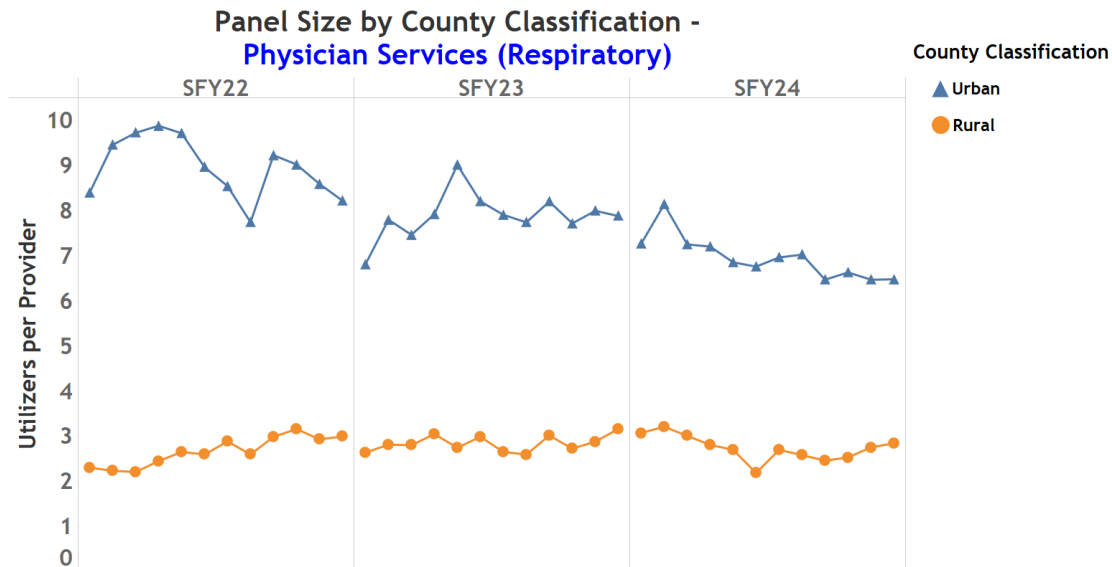


Figure 147

As shown in Figure 147, in urban regions throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 6.48 and 9.89. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 2.19 to 3.22. In urban regions, the panel size increased at the beginning of SFY22, before decreasing into SFY23, where it maintained more stability before appearing to trend downwards into the end of SFY24 as a result of a decrease in utilization. Meanwhile, panel size in rural regions maintained a stable trend across all fiscal years.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 148) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Respiratory)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 148, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County, followed closely by Adams County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as a select few in Western Colorado, had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the eastern, Western, and South-Central parts of Colorado.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Respiratory)

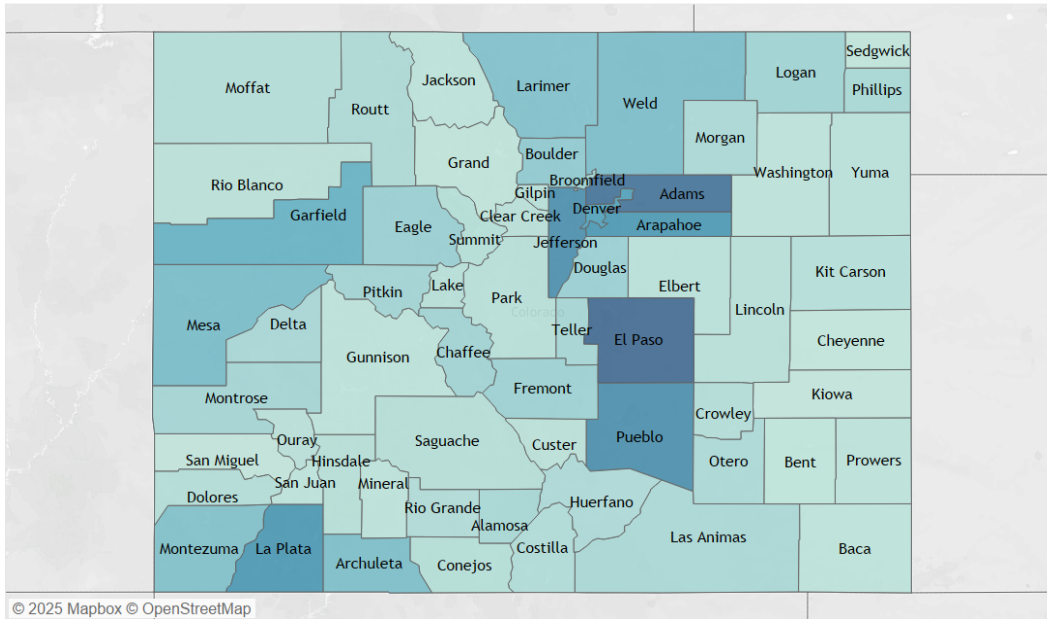


Figure 148

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Respiratory)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Physician Services (Respiratory)

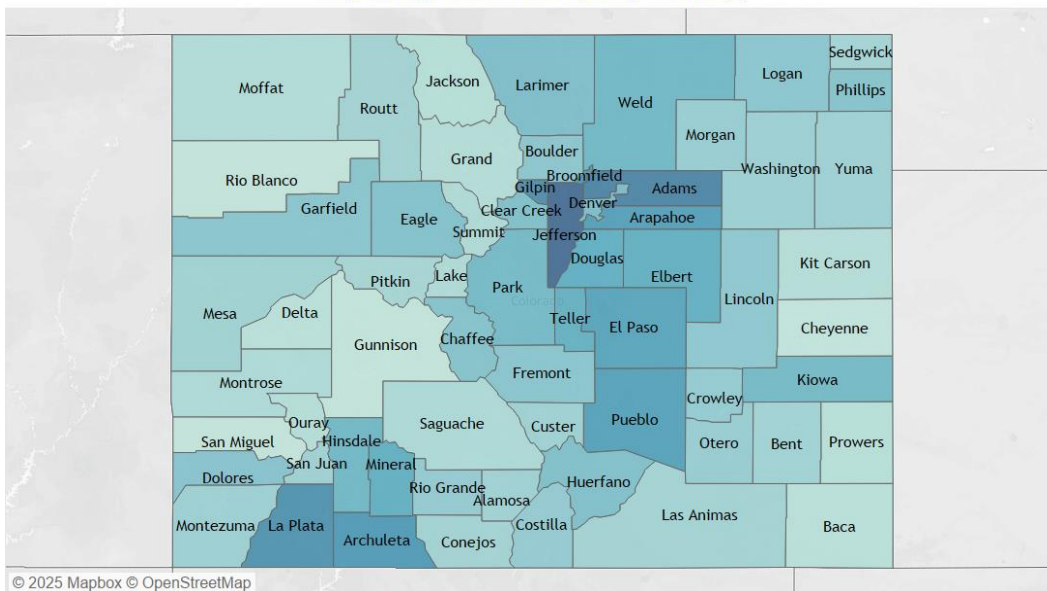


Figure 149

As shown in Figure 149, members in all 64 of Colorado’s counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Jefferson County. Additionally, La Plata

County, Archuleta County, and some counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, had moderate penetration rates. Meanwhile, other counties throughout Colorado had much lower and relatively uniform penetration rates.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Respiratory)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

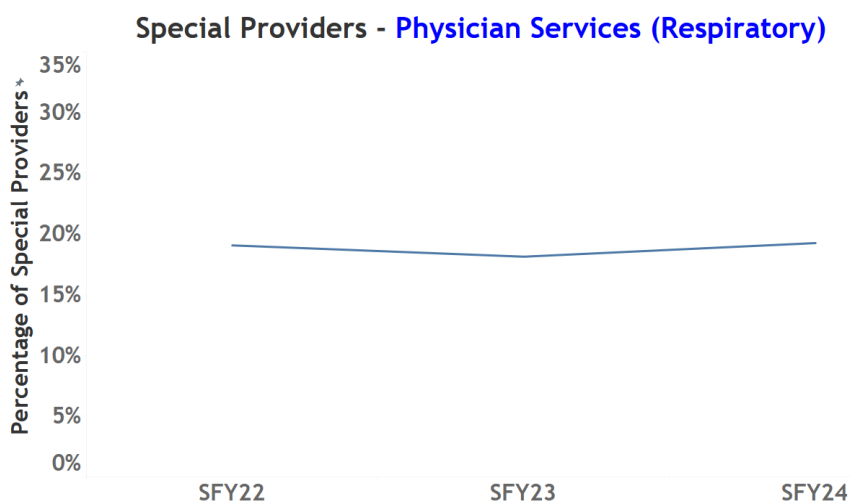


Figure 150

As shown in Figure 150, the percentage of special providers decreased from SFY22 to SFY23, before increasing slightly from SFY23 to SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served can be attributed to some providers moving practices, while some now became affiliated with new practices.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Respiratory)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 34% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 151) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Respiratory)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

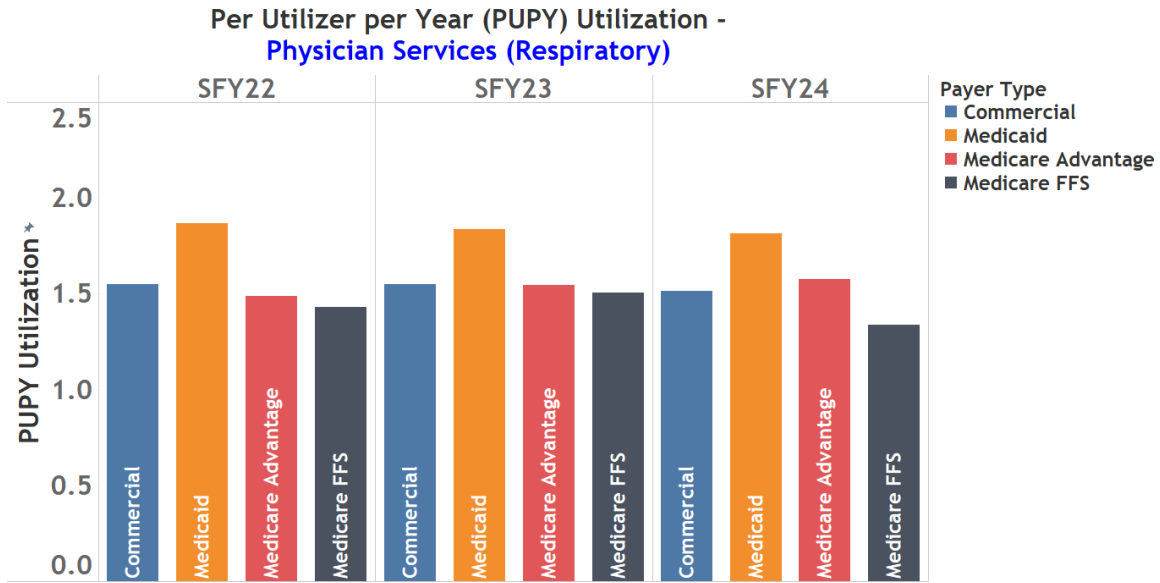


Figure 151

As shown in Figure 151, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Respiratory)** remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than other payers.

Physician Services (Sleep Study)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Sleep Study)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

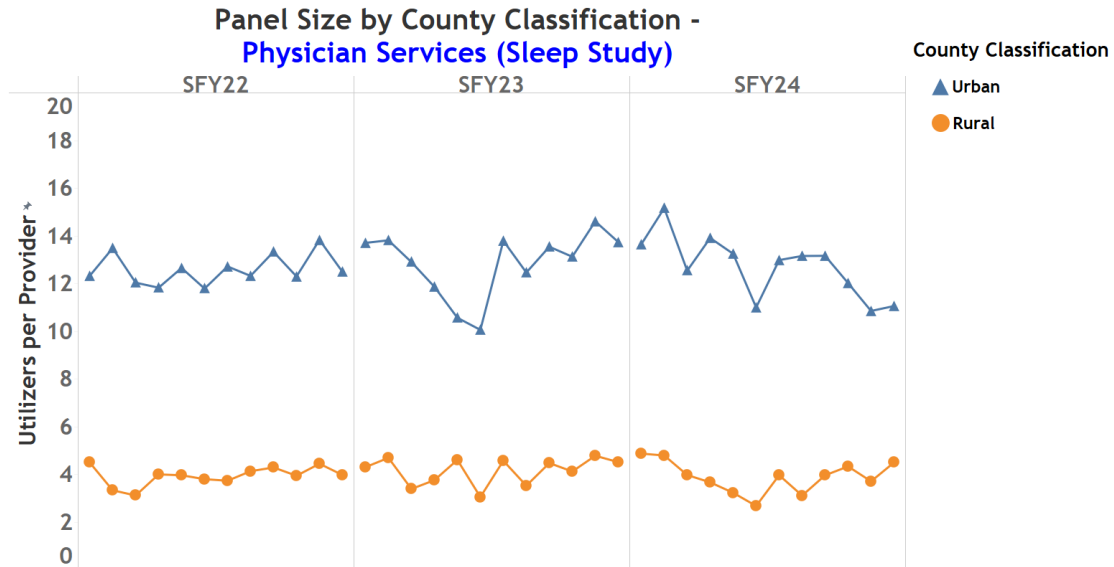


Figure 152

As shown in Figure 152, in urban regions throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 10.06 and 15.16. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 2.68 to 4.87. In urban regions, panel size decreased from September to December of SFY23, before increasing again and maintaining a relatively stable pattern, with similar occurrences in December, April, and May of SFY24. Meanwhile, panel size in rural regions maintained a relatively stable trend across all fiscal years.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 153) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Sleep Study)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 153, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Pueblo County, followed by Larimer County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the eastern, Western, and South-Central parts of Colorado.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Sleep Study)

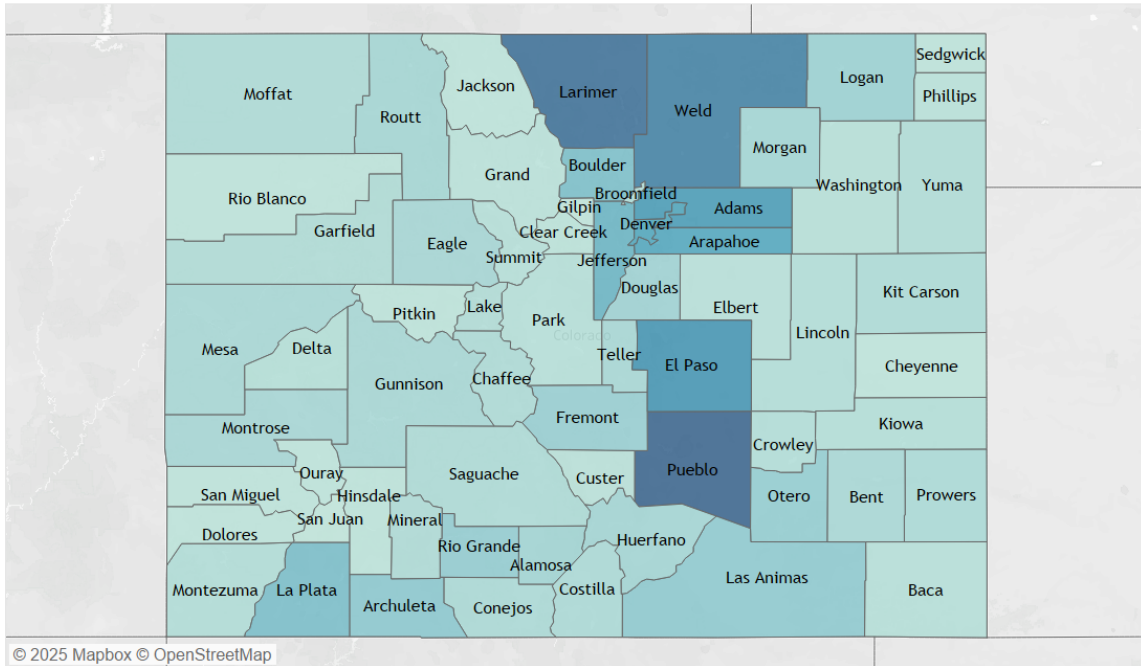


Figure 153

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Sleep Study)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Physician Services (Sleep Study)

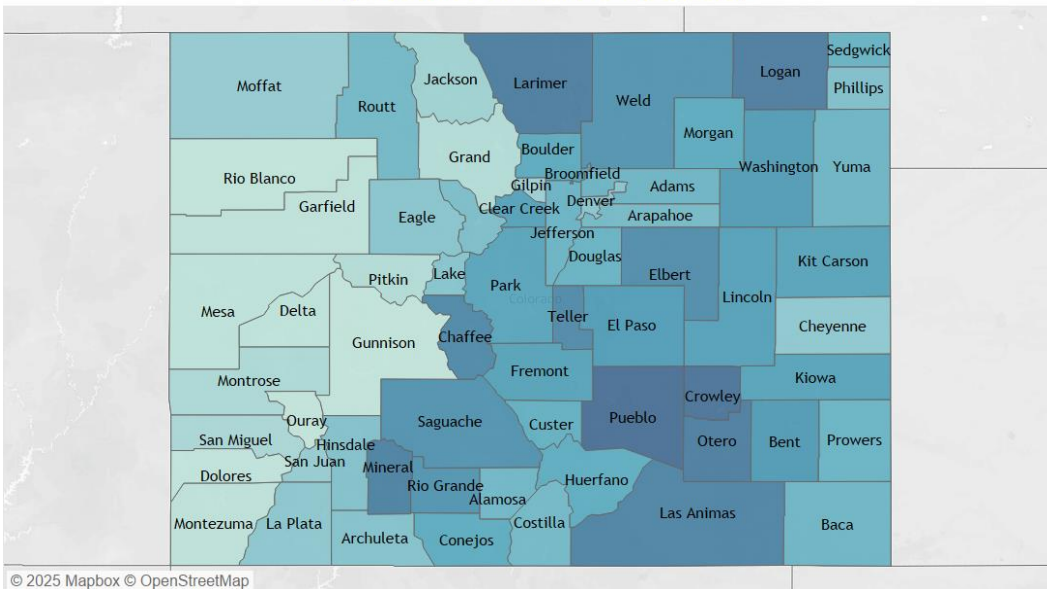


Figure 154

As shown in Figure 154, members in all 64 of Colorado’s counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Pueblo County, followed closely by Crowley County. Additionally, several counties in the North-Eastern and South-Eastern part of Colorado had moderate penetration rates. Meanwhile, the lowest penetration rates were mostly located in the Western part of Colorado.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Sleep Study)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

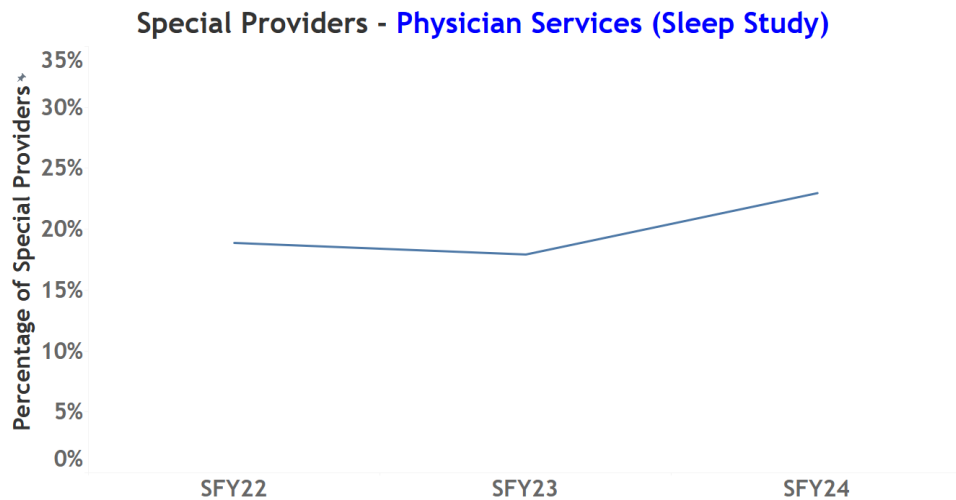


Figure 155

As shown in Figure 155, the percentage of special providers decreased slightly from SFY22 to SFY23, before increasing from SFY23 to SFY24. A few providers decreased in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served can be attributed to at least one provider moving to a practice that was not affiliated with their previous practice.

Drive Time

The drive time metric (Figure 156) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Physician Services (Sleep Study)** providers.

Figure 156 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Physician Services (Sleep Study)** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 90.69% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 3.43% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 1.66% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 4.22% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

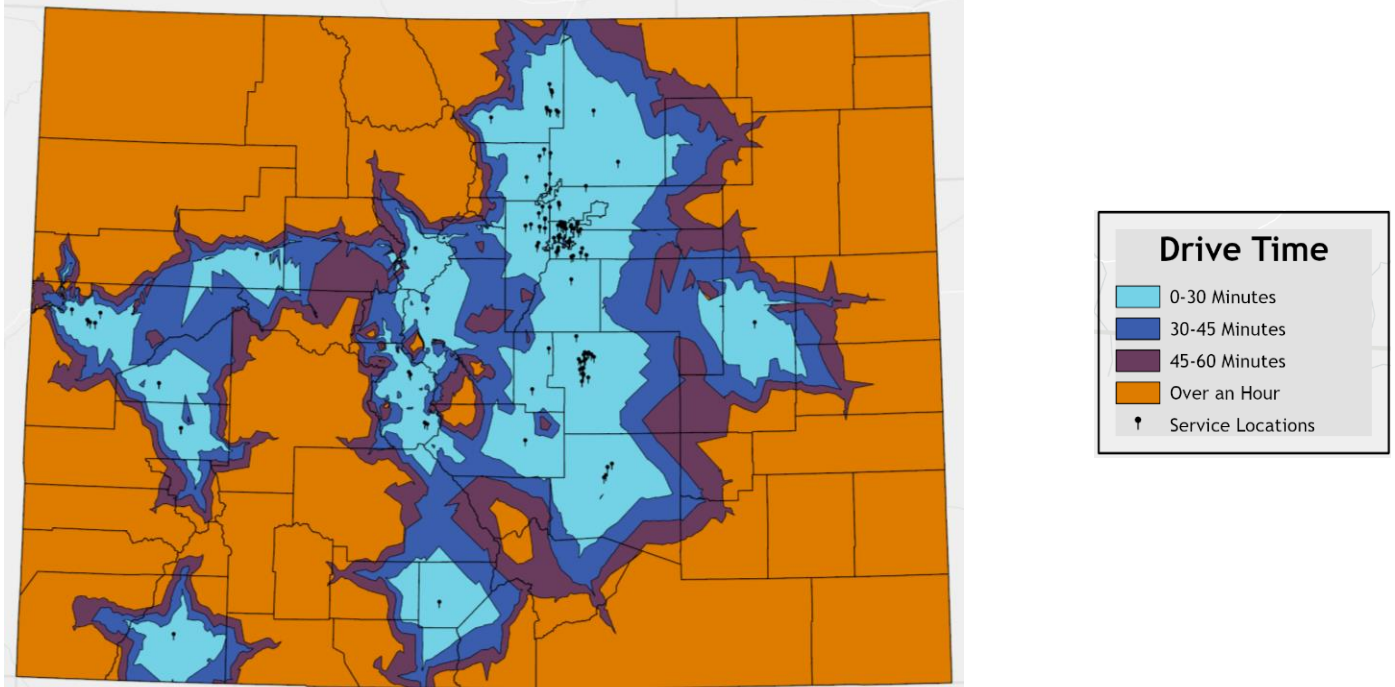


Figure 156

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Sleep Study)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 13% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

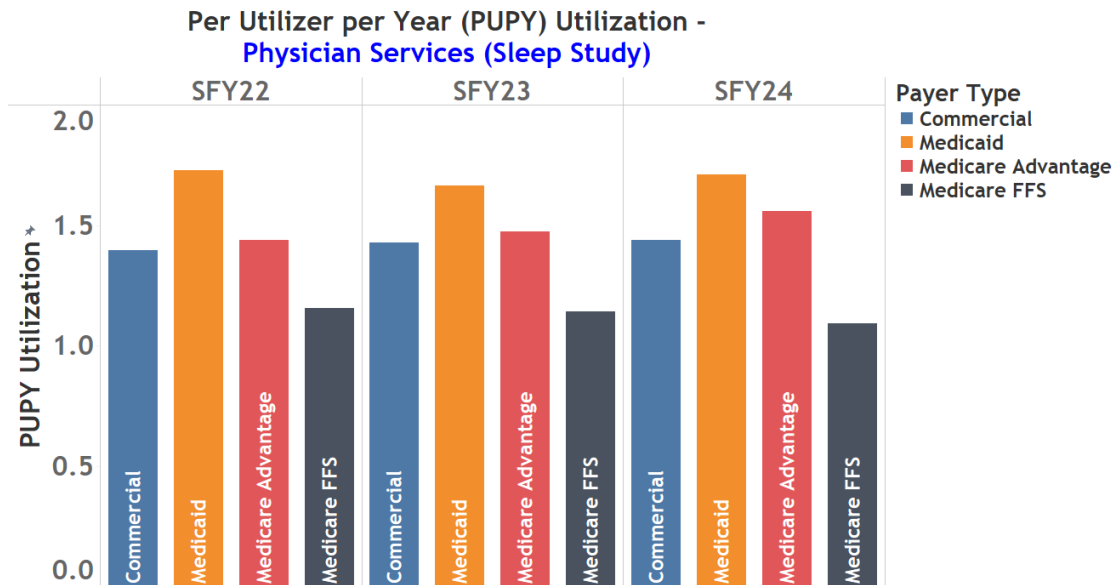


Figure 157

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 157) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Sleep Study)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 157, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Sleep Study)** remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was slightly higher than other payers.

Physician Services (Vaccines Immunizations)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Vaccines Immunizations)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

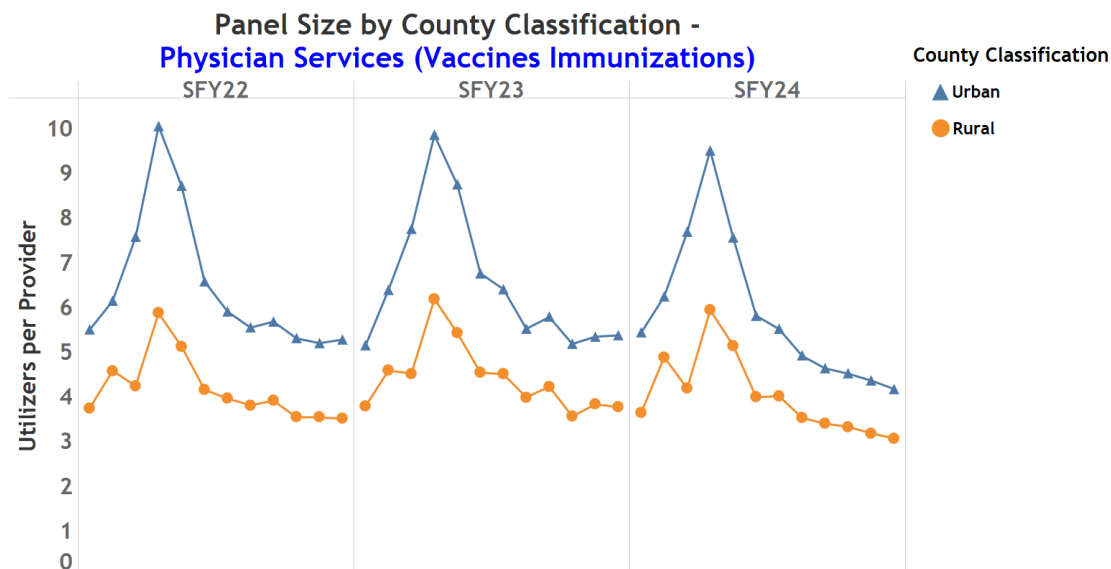


Figure 158

As shown in Figure 158, in urban regions throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 4.18 and 10.06. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 3.08 to 6.19. In urban and rural regions, there was a noticeable spike pattern between October to November of each fiscal year before decreasing near the middle of the fiscal year. Additionally, there was a decreasing trend noted towards the end of FY24 across both regions. When the panel size was further broken out by three age categories: young children (less than 5 years), school-aged children (5 - 18 years), and adults (over 18), all three age groups appeared to share a similar spike pattern across urban and rural regions. This can be explained by the disbursement of annual flu vaccines around October of each year.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 159) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Vaccines and**

Immunizations) service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Vaccines Immunizations)

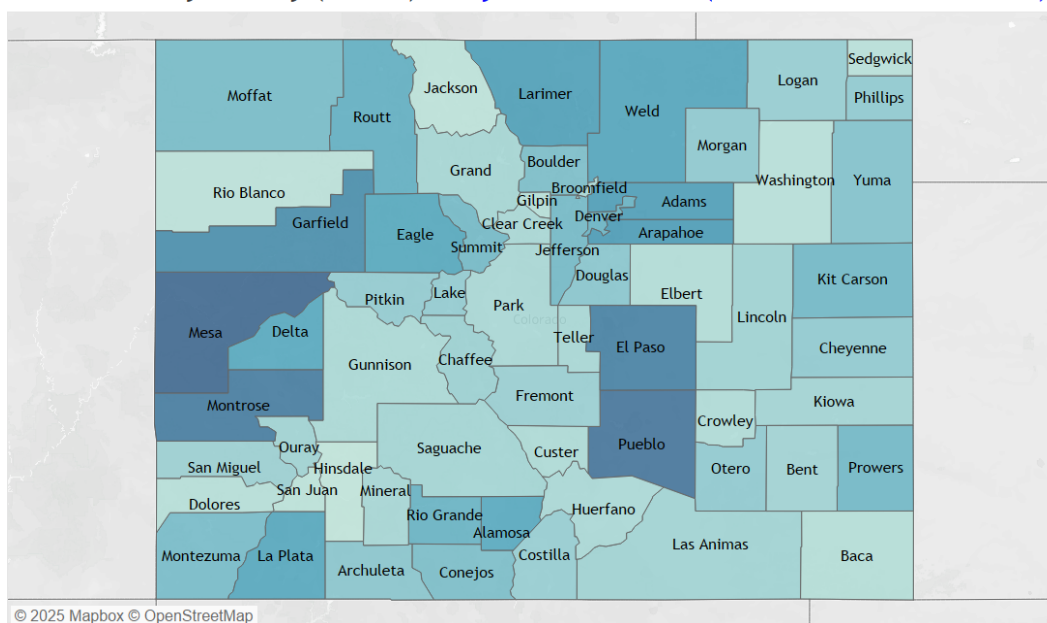


Figure 159

As shown in Figure 159, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Mesa County, followed by Pueblo County. Additionally, several other counties in Western Colorado and along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the Eastern and central parts of Colorado.

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis (Figure 160) considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Vaccines Immunizations)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

As shown in Figure 160, members in all 64 of Colorado's counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Douglas County, with nearby counties and several other counties throughout the state having moderate to high penetration rates. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest penetration rates varied in their locations with no distinct pattern of distribution.

**Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Physician Services (Vaccines Immunizations)**

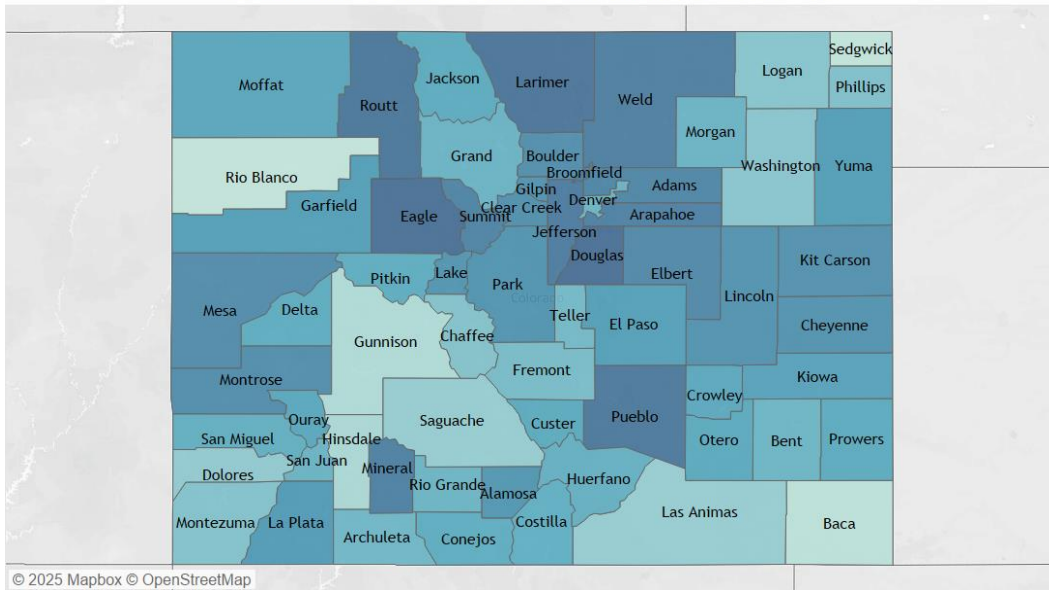


Figure 160

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Vaccines Immunizations)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

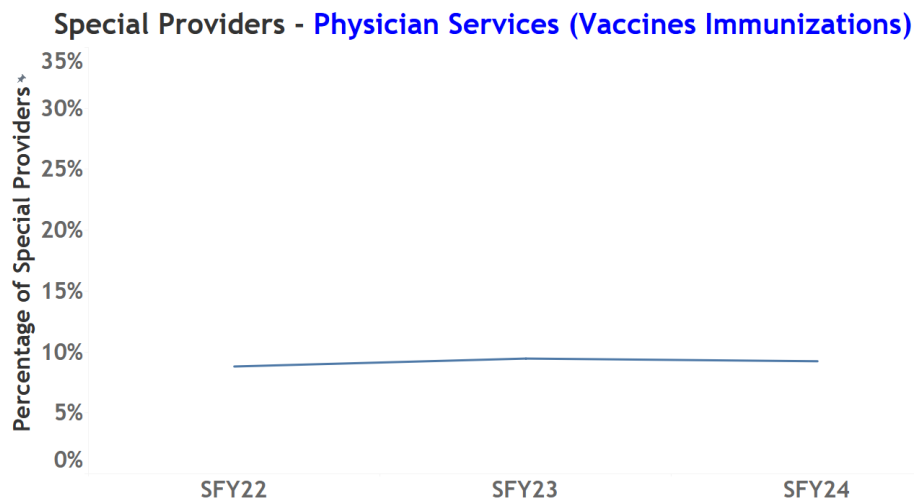


Figure 161

As shown in Figure 161, the percentage of special providers increased marginally from SFY22 - SFY24. Several providers had dramatic decreases in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in the number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Vaccines Immunizations)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 56% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Expenditure

The PUPY Expenditure analysis shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Vaccines Immunizations)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPY expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

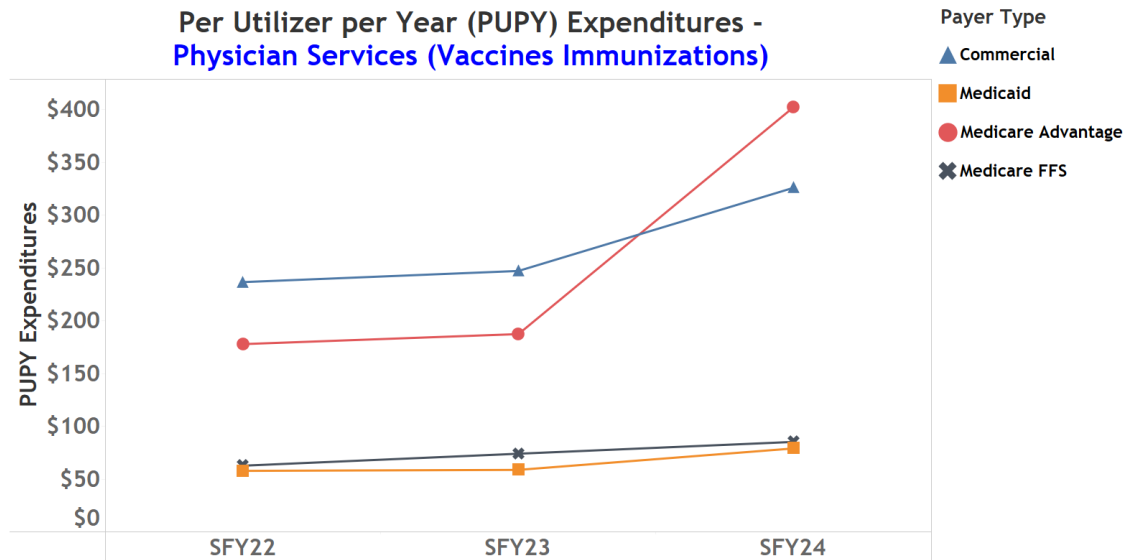


Figure 162

As shown in Figure 162, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Vaccines Immunizations)** category increased from SFY22 - SFY24, while being significantly lower than commercial payers and Medicare Advantage, and relatively close to Medicare FFS.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 163) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Vaccines Immunizations)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

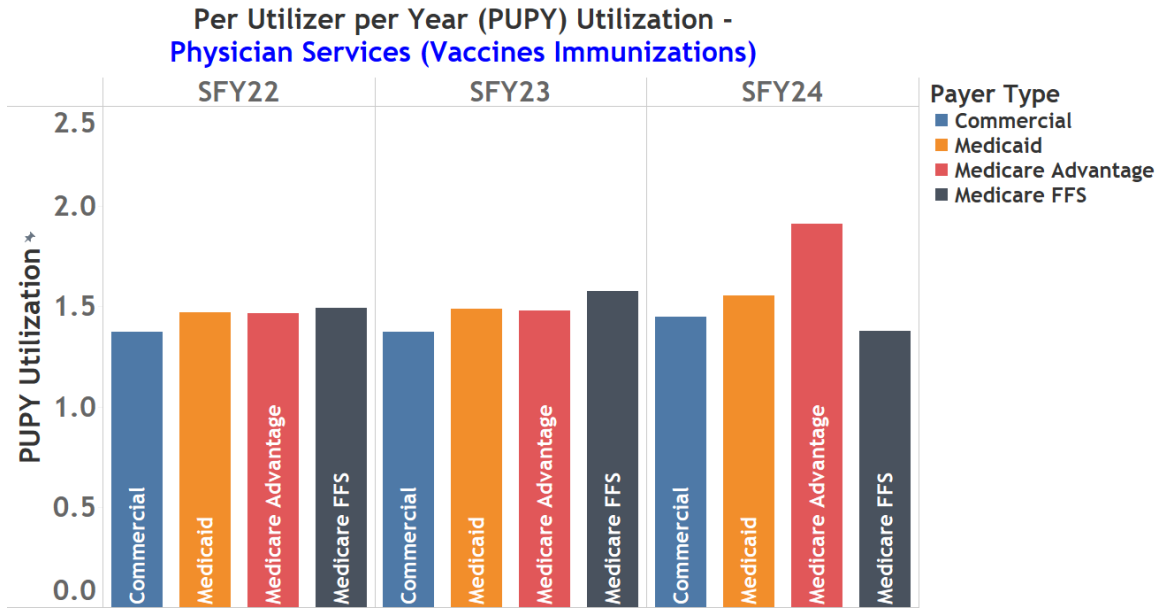


Figure 163

As shown in Figure 163, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Vaccines Immunizations)** remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was similar to other payers, though exceeded more notably Medicare Advantage in SFY24.

Physician Services (Vascular)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Vascular)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

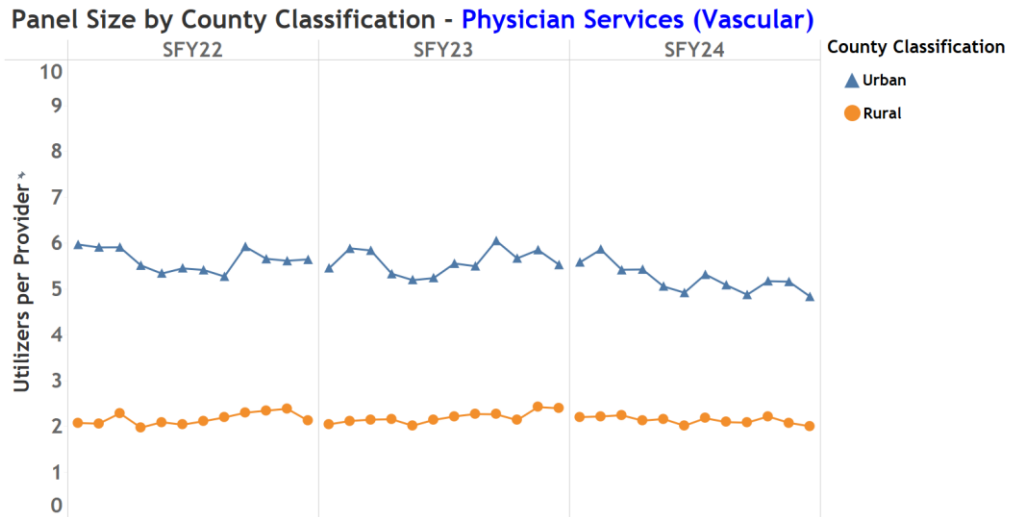


Figure 164

As shown in Figure 164, in urban regions throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 4.84 and 6.05. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 1.97 to 2.42. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was stable, though there did appear to be a very slight decreasing trend near the end of SFY24 in urban areas.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Vascular)

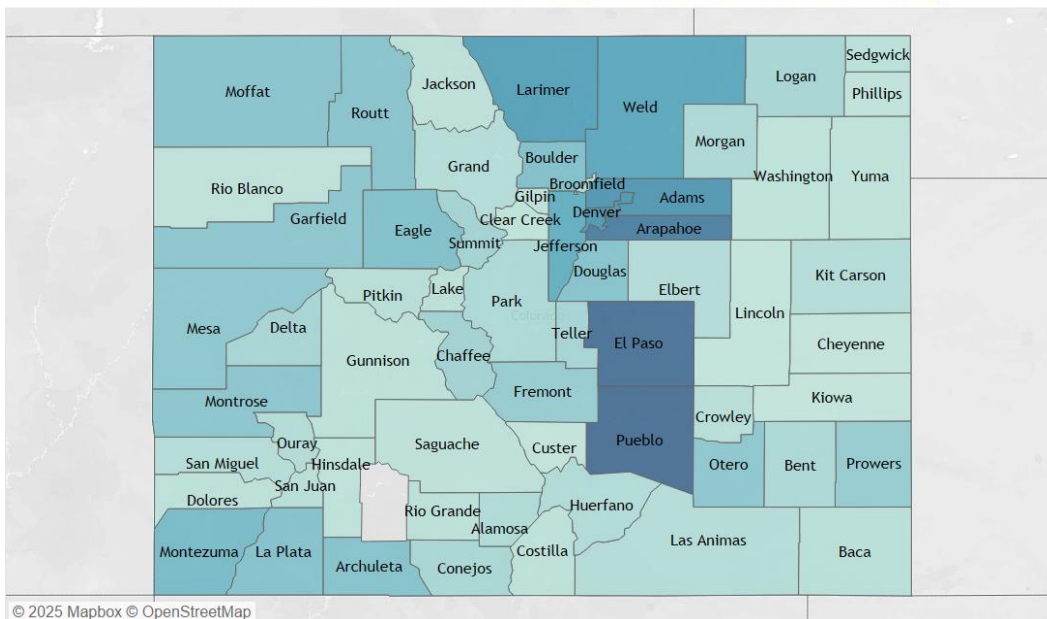


Figure 165

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 165) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Vascular)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 165, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Pueblo County, followed closely by nearby El Paso County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the Eastern and South-Central parts of Colorado.

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Vascular)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Physician Services (Vascular)

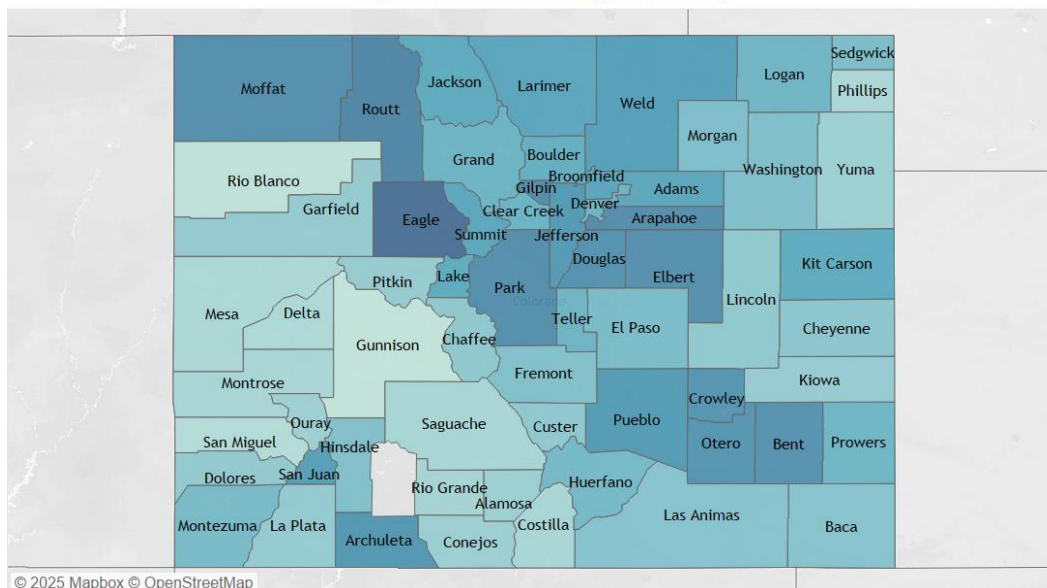


Figure 166

As shown in Figure 166, members in 63 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Eagle County. Additionally, a few counties in the North-Western and South-Western part of Colorado, and several along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, had moderate penetration rates. Meanwhile, the lowest penetration rates were mostly located in the Western Slope of Colorado, with some in the Eastern part of the state.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Vascular)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

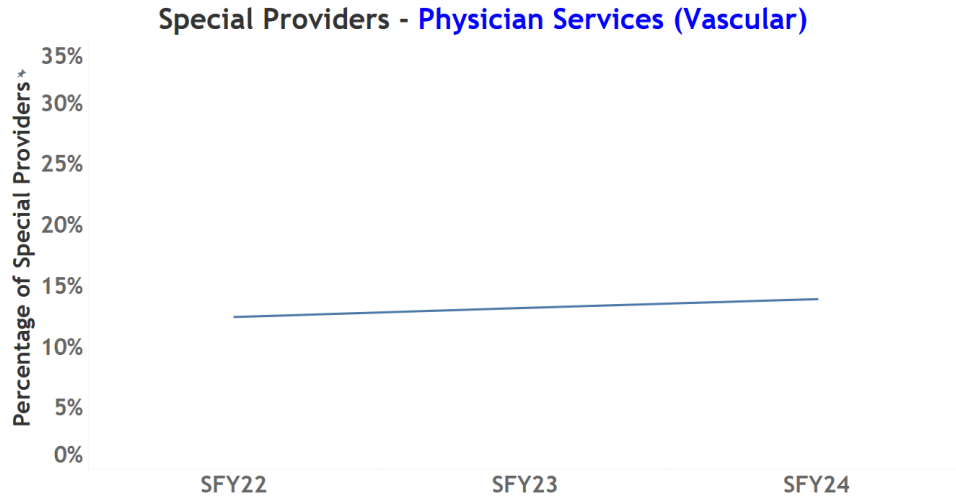


Figure 167

As shown in Figure 167, the percentage of special providers had an increasing trend from SFY22 - SFY24. A few providers decreased in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined no policy, program, or provider enrollment reasons are associated with these declines in the Vascular service category.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Vascular)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 22% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Expenditure

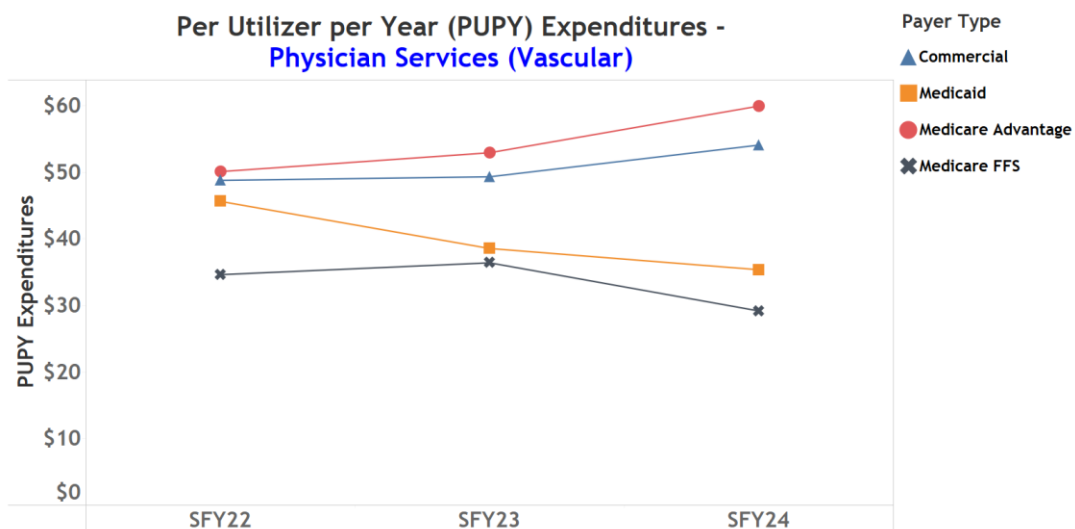


Figure 168

The PUPY Expenditure analysis (Figure 168) shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Vascular)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPY expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 168, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Vascular)** category decreased from SFY22 - SFY24, while being lower than commercial payers and Medicare Advantage, and higher but relatively close to Medicare FFS.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Vascular)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

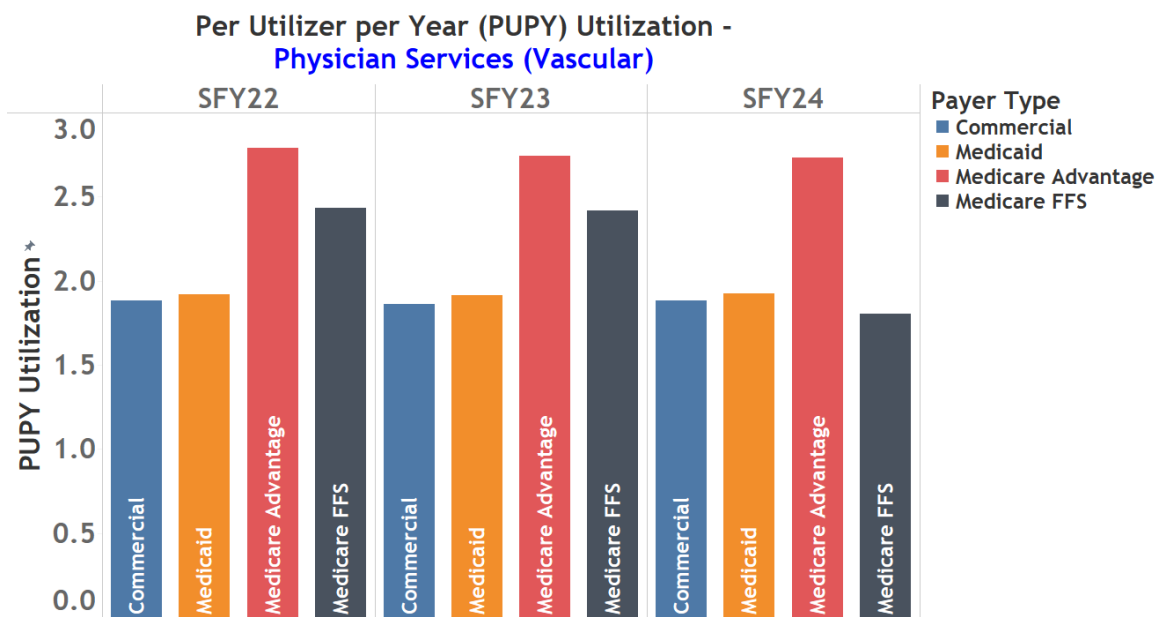


Figure 169

As shown in Figure 169, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Vascular)** remained stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was similar to commercial payers, though exceeded by Medicare Advantage and Medicare FFS until SFY24, when Medicare FFS decreased to similar levels.

Physician Services (Women’s Health)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

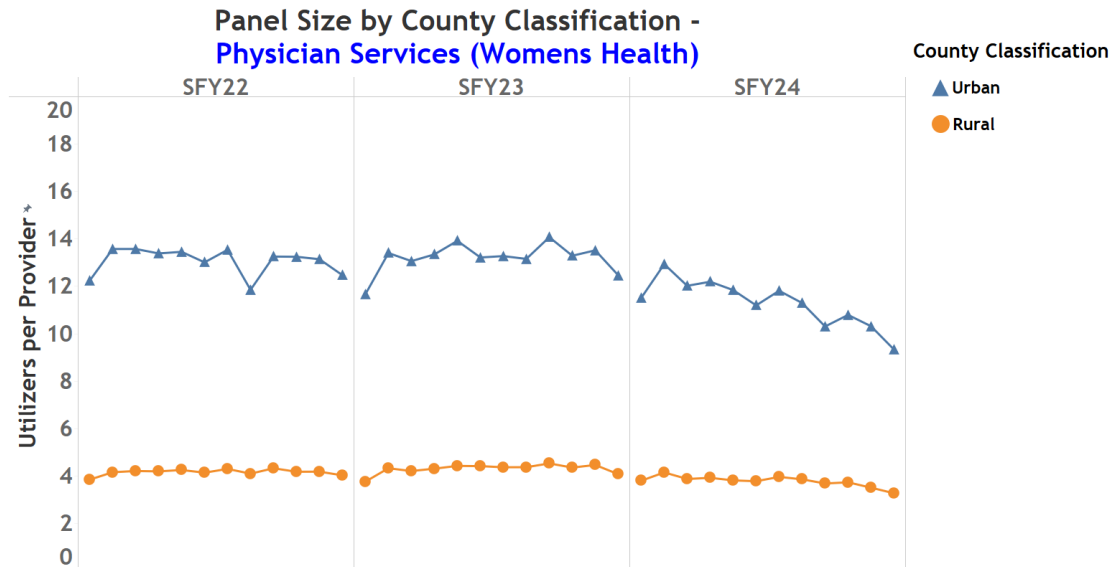


Figure 170

As shown in Figure 170, in urban regions throughout state fiscal years 2022 - 2024, the utilizers per provider ranged between 9.33 and 14.07. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 3.27 to 4.53. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was relatively stable, though there did appear to be a decreasing trend SFY24 in urban areas as a result of a decrease in utilization while the provider count remained at comparable levels to the previous fiscal years.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 171) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 171, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County, followed by Pueblo County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as a select few in Western Colorado, had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the eastern, Western, and South-Central parts of Colorado.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Women's Health)

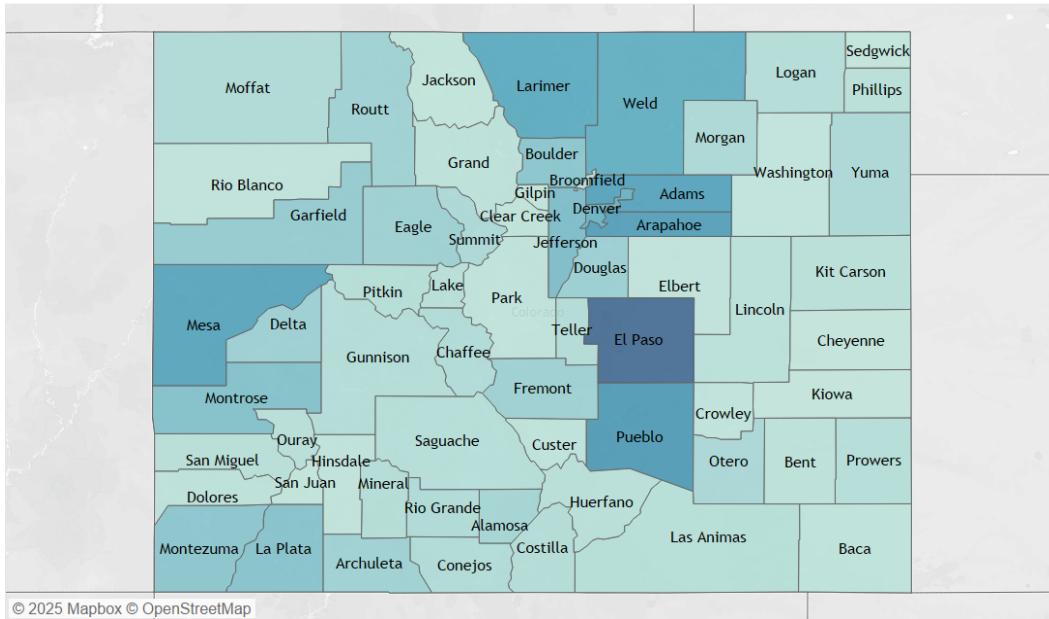


Figure 171

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Women's Health)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) -
Physician Services (Women's Health)

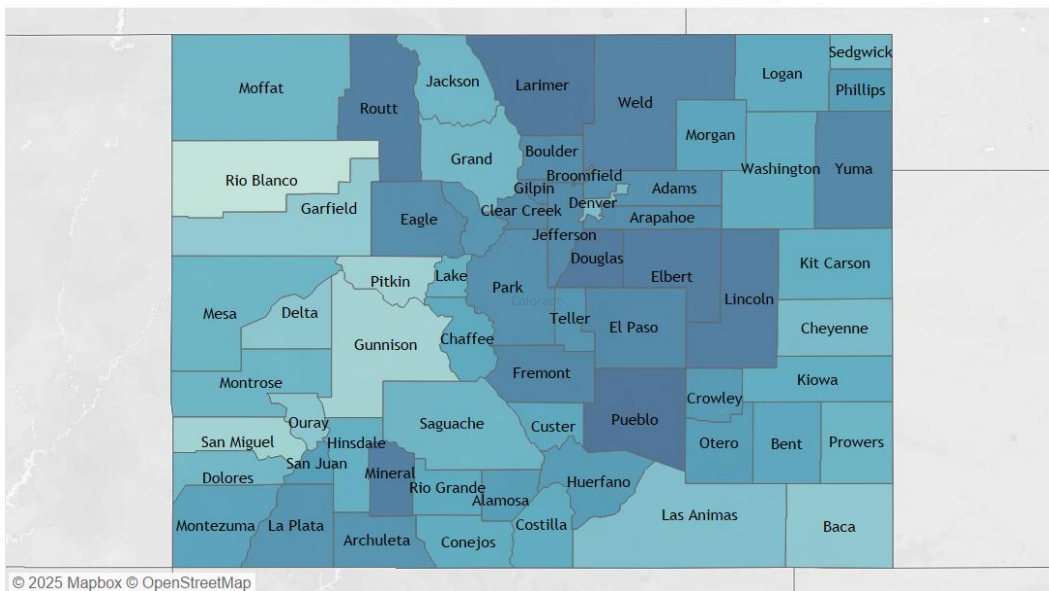


Figure 172

As shown in Figure 172, members in all 64 of Colorado's counties utilized services in this category. As shown in Figure 172, the penetration rate was highest in Pueblo County and

relatively high or otherwise moderate throughout much of Colorado, with the exception of the Western Slope of Colorado, which was lower in comparison.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

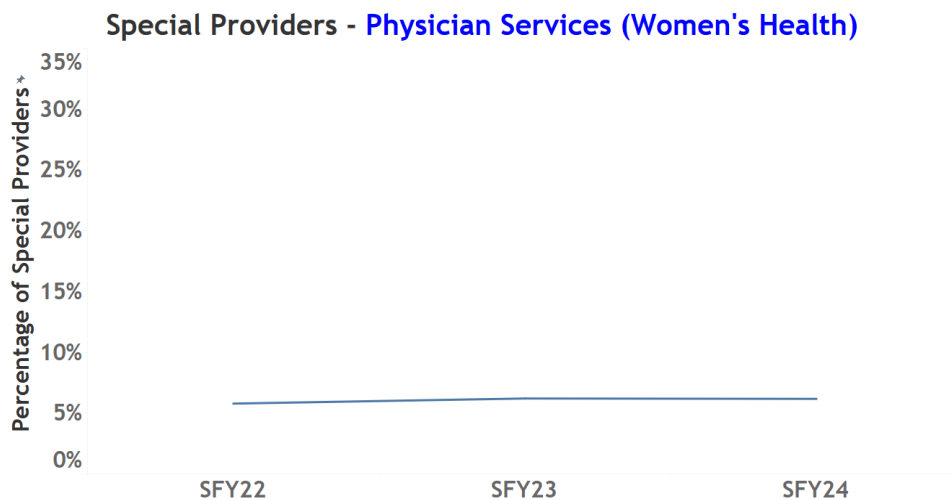


Figure 173

As shown in Figure 173, the percentage of special providers increased marginally from SFY22 - SFY24. A few providers decreased in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served can be attributed to some of providers’ licensed specialties not being specific to women’s services. Therefore, they may have begun to focus on serving patients in other service categories. Additionally, some providers changed service locations, both of which likely led to the decrease in members served.

Telemedicine Analysis

The first part of the telemedicine analysis (Figure 174) considered the number of individual members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** category and what percentage of those members received at least one service through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

As shown in Figure 174, from state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024, the percentage of individual members that utilized telemedicine **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** was moderate. This percentage decreased slightly from SFY21 - SFY22 and remained stable from SFY23 - SFY24.

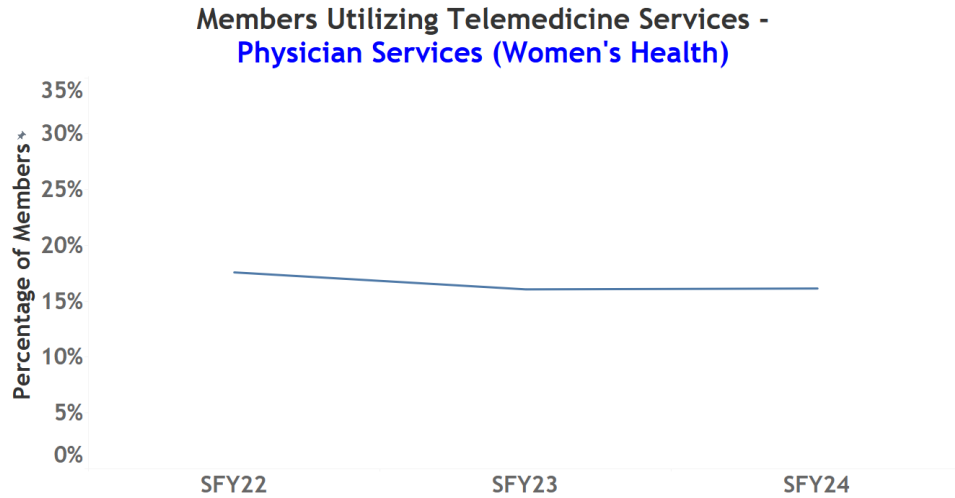


Figure 174

The second part of the telemedicine analysis considered the number of total visits in the **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** category and what percentage of those visits were delivered through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

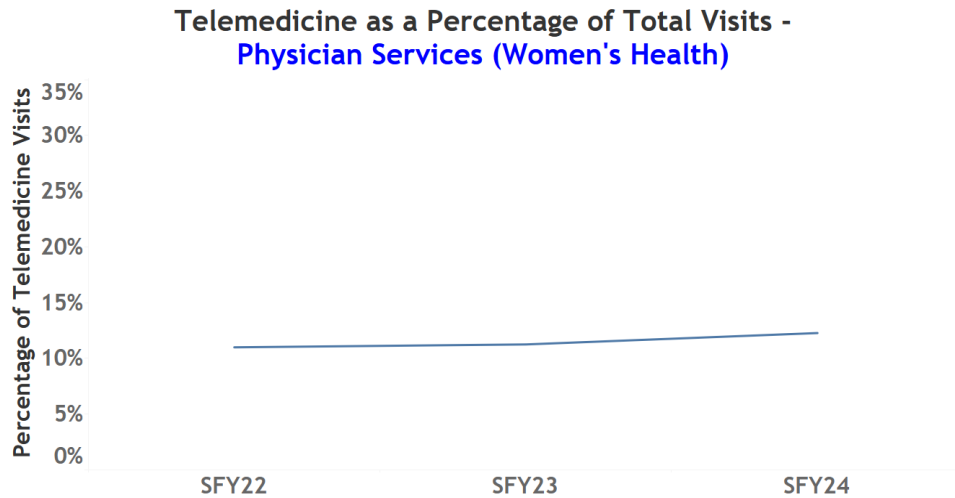


Figure 175

As shown in Figure 175, from SFY22 - SFY24, the percentage of total visits that were delivered through telemedicine for **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** was moderately low. This percentage remained relatively stable, increasing very slightly From SFY22 - SFY24.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 68% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Expenditure

The PUPY Expenditure analysis shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPY expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

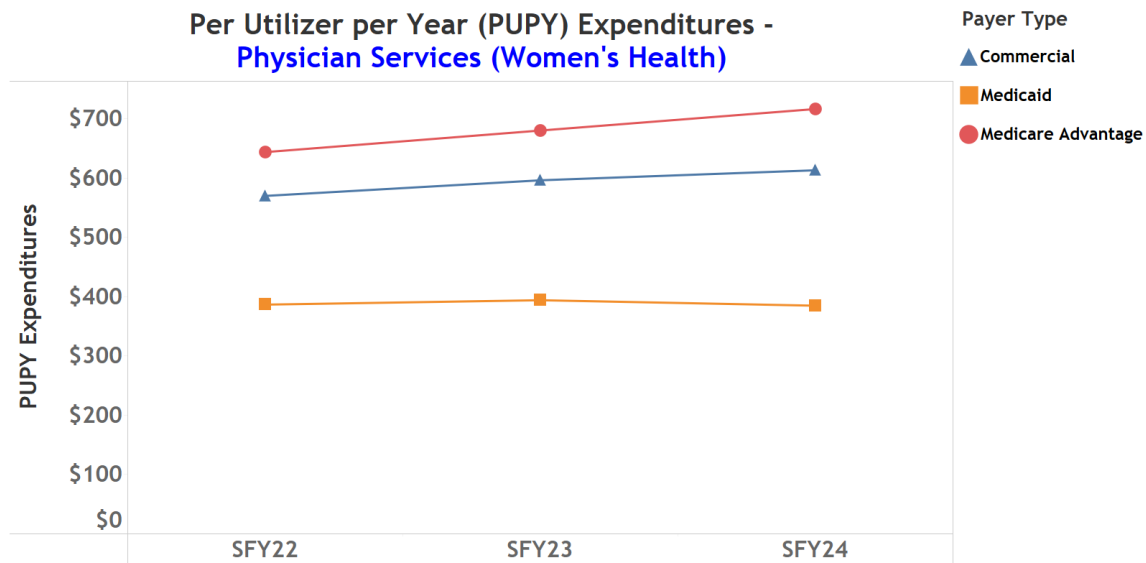


Figure 176

As shown in Figure 176, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** category remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24, while being significantly lower than other payers.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 177) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 177, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Women’s Health)** remained stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than commercial payers, though exceeded by Medicare Advantage.

Per Utilizer per Year (PUPY) Utilization - Physician Services (Women's Health)

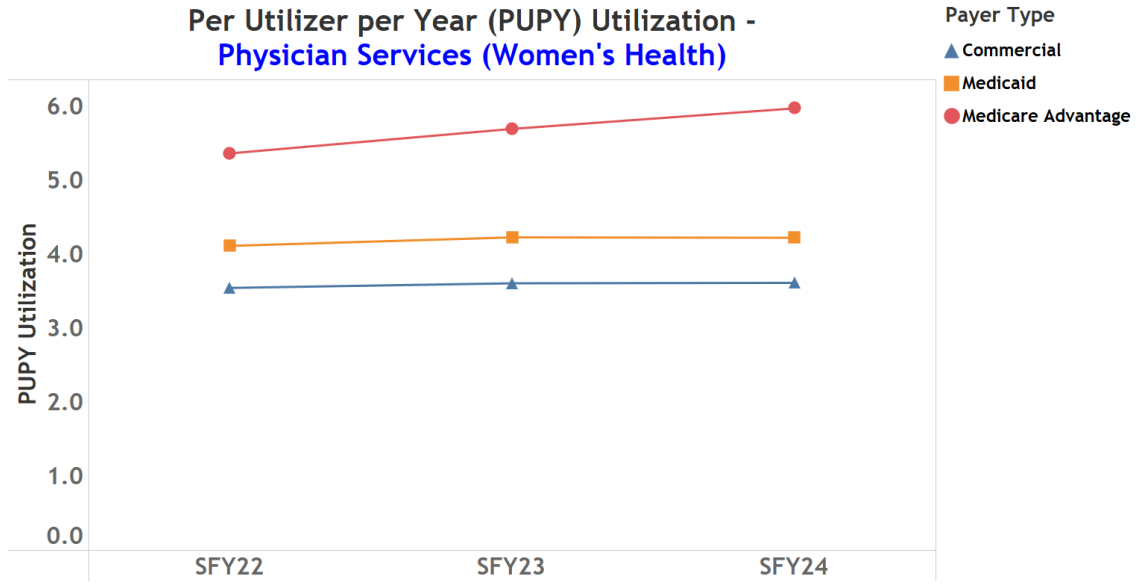


Figure 177

Physician Services (Other)

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Physician Services (Other)** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

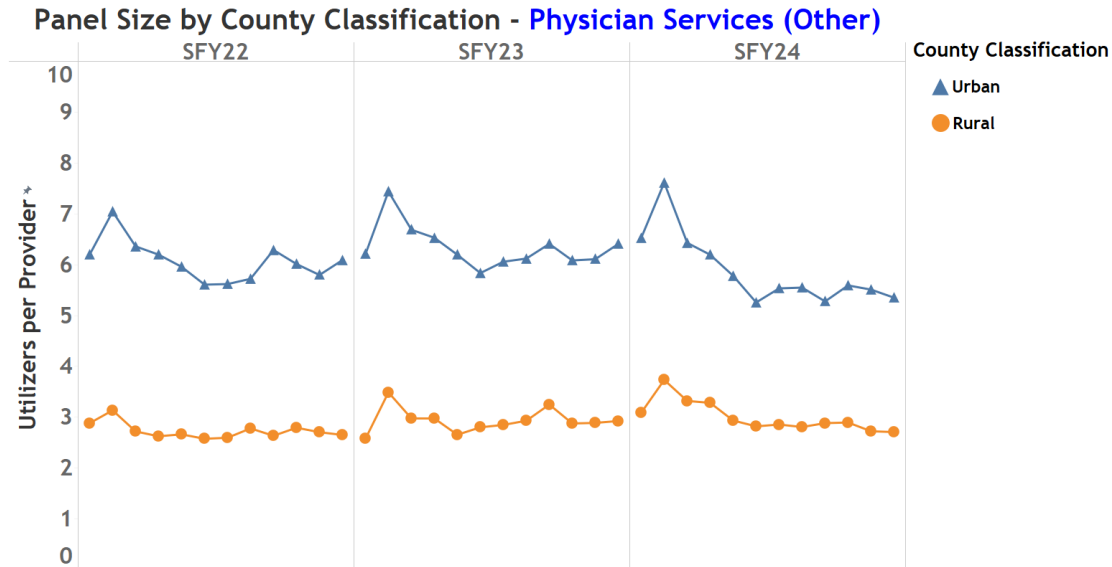


Figure 178

As shown in Figure 178, in urban areas throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 5.26 and 7.61. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 2.58 to 3.73. In urban and rural regions, panel size had a modest spike pattern in August of each fiscal year before stabilizing throughout the fiscal year. When the panel size was further broken out by three age categories: young children (less than 5 years), school-aged children (5 - 18 years), and adults (over 18), school-aged children were observed to have driven the spike pattern across urban and rural regions, specifically for code 99173 (bilateral visual acuity screening test). This can be explained by annual vision checks that are given to school-aged children when they return to school around August of each year.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 179) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Physician Services (Other)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 179, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Montrose County. Additionally, several other counties in Western Colorado and some along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the Eastern and South-Central parts of Colorado.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Physician Services (Other)

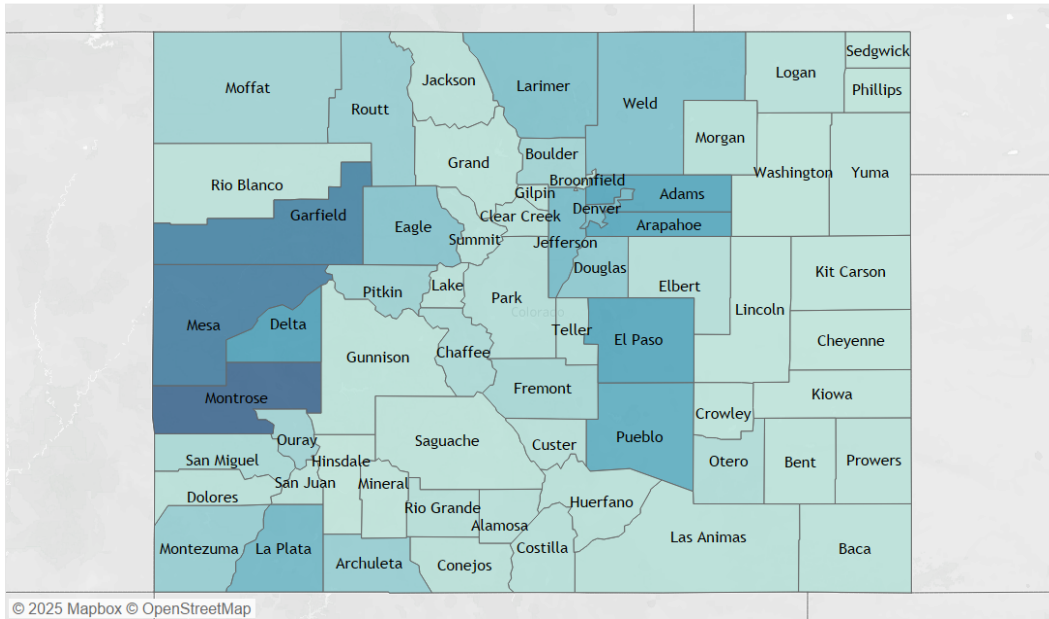


Figure 179

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Physician Services (Other)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - **Physician Services (Other)**

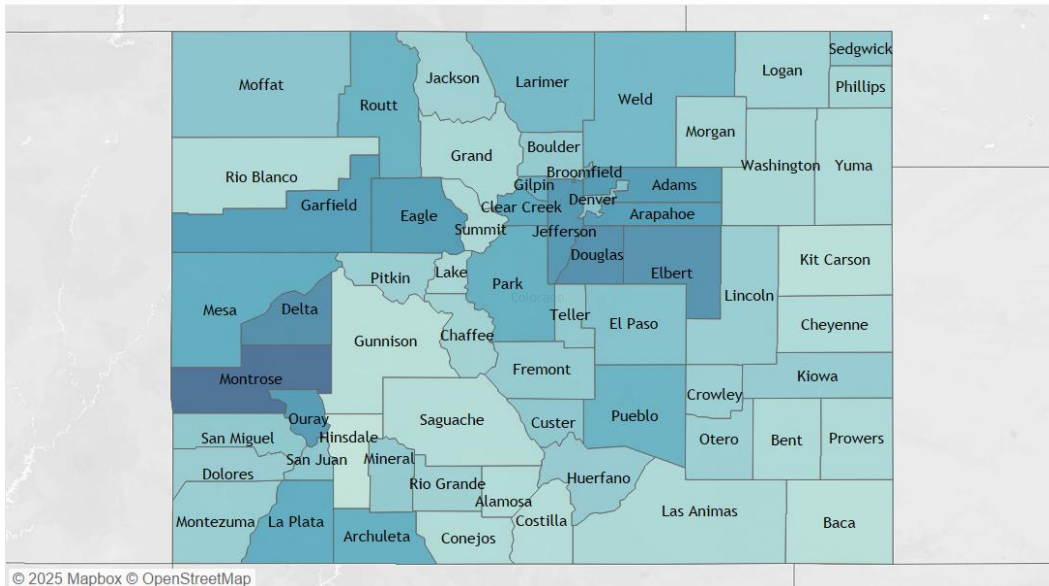


Figure 180

As shown in Figure 180, members in all 64 of Colorado’s counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Montrose County. Additionally, several counties

in the Western Slope of Colorado and along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had moderate penetration rates. The other counties were lower and similar in their penetration rates and were mostly located in the Eastern and South-Central part of Colorado.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **Physician Services (Other)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

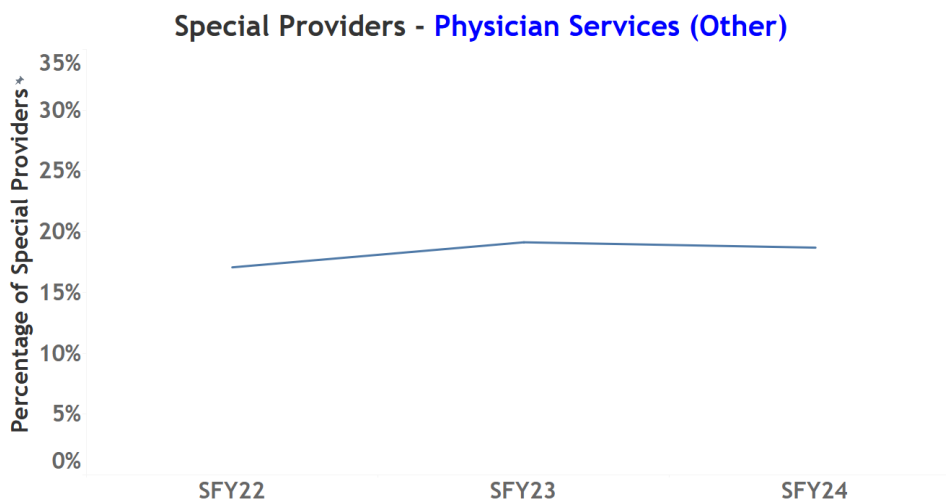


Figure 181

As shown in Figure 181, the special provider percentage increased from SFY22 to SFY23, with a very slight decrease from SFY23 to SFY24. Several providers had a dramatic decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. Additionally, some providers increased in their number of members served between SFY22 and SFY23, before decreasing to just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that the decrease in members served can be attributed to at least one provider becoming affiliated with a new practice in late 2022.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Physician Services (Other)** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 68% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Month (PUPM) Expenditure

The PUPM Expenditure analysis (Figure 182) shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Physician Services (Other)** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or revenue code. The PUPM expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

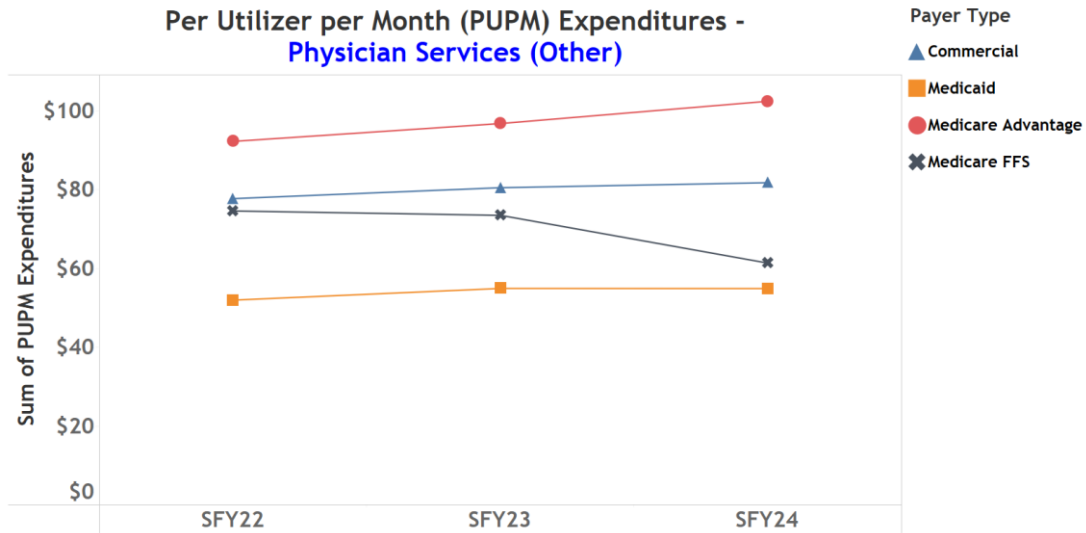


Figure 182

As shown in Figure 182, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Physician Services (Other)** category increased slightly from SFY22 - SFY24, although were lower than other payers.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

The PUPY utilization analysis refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Other)** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

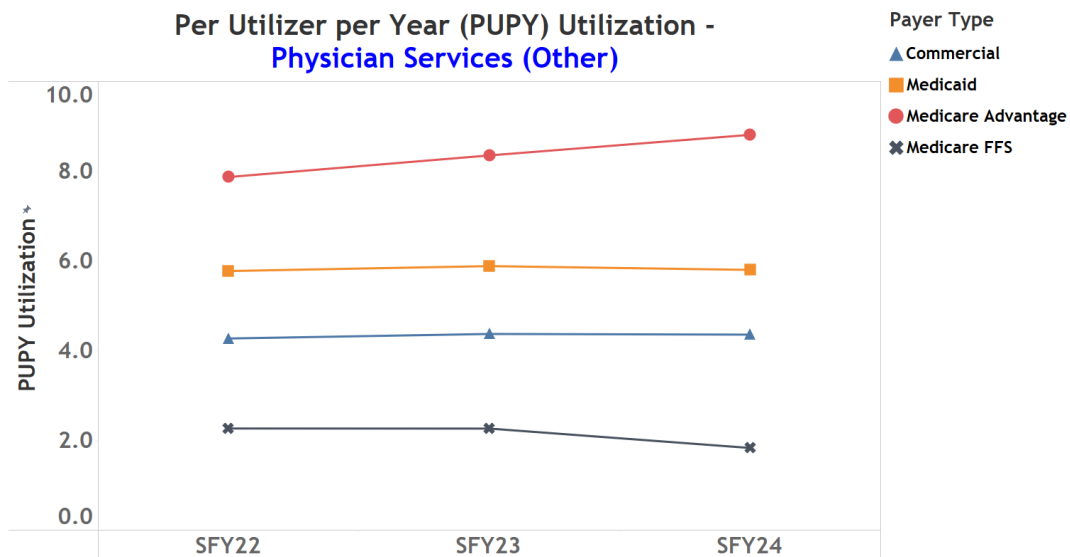


Figure 183

As shown in Figure 183, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Physician Services (Other)** remained stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than commercial payers and Medicare FFS, though exceeded by Medicare Advantage.

Specialty Care Services

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Specialty Care Services** category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

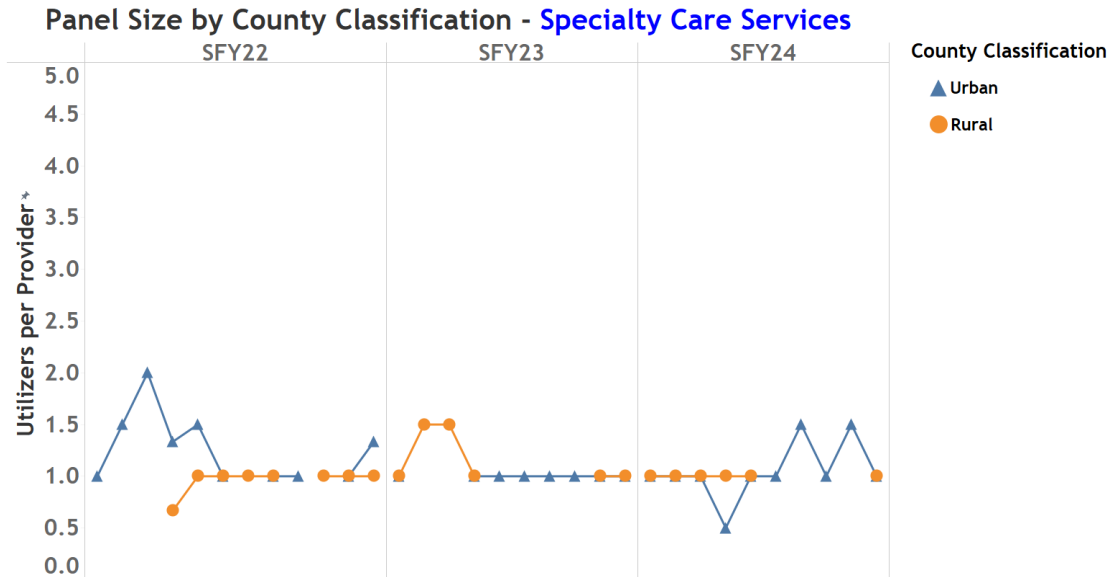


Figure 184

As shown in Figure 184, in urban regions throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 0.5 and 2. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 0.67 to 1.5. The overall trend over these three years for each region type was relatively stable, though utilizers and providers were very low across both regions. The **Specialty Care Services** category overall has very low utilization, so any changes in utilizer or provider counts will appear to cause fluctuations.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 185) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Specialty Care Services** category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 185, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Weld County. Meanwhile, the other counties had lower panel sizes, though not by a significant margin because utilization for this service category was overall very low.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Specialty Care Services

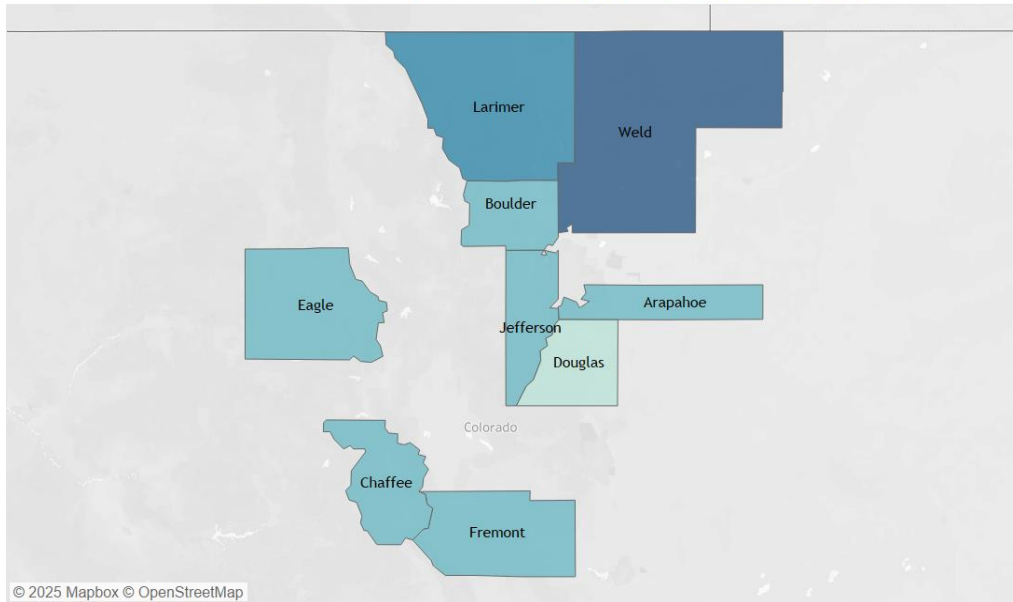


Figure 185

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Specialty Care Services** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024). A darker blue color indicates a higher penetration rate.

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Specialty Care Services

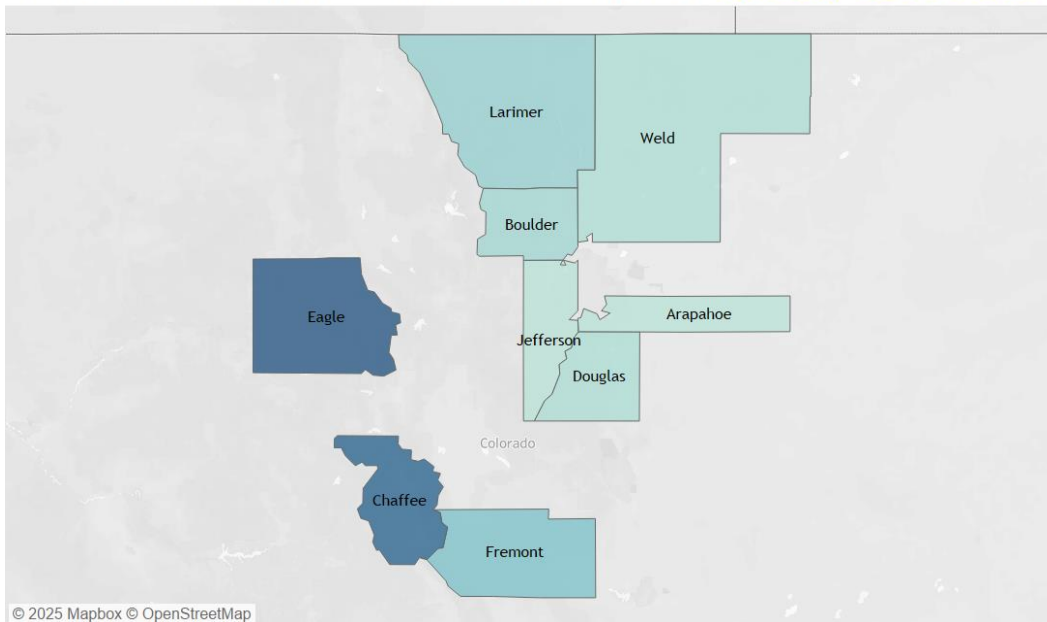


Figure 186

As shown in Figure 186, members in 9 of Colorado's 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Eagle County, followed closely by Chaffee

County, while being low and relatively uniform throughout the other counties, which were mostly located along or adjacent to the northern portion of the I-25 corridor, though they were not significantly lower in penetration rate due to overall low utilization in this service category.

Drive Time

The drive time metric calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Specialty Care Services** providers.

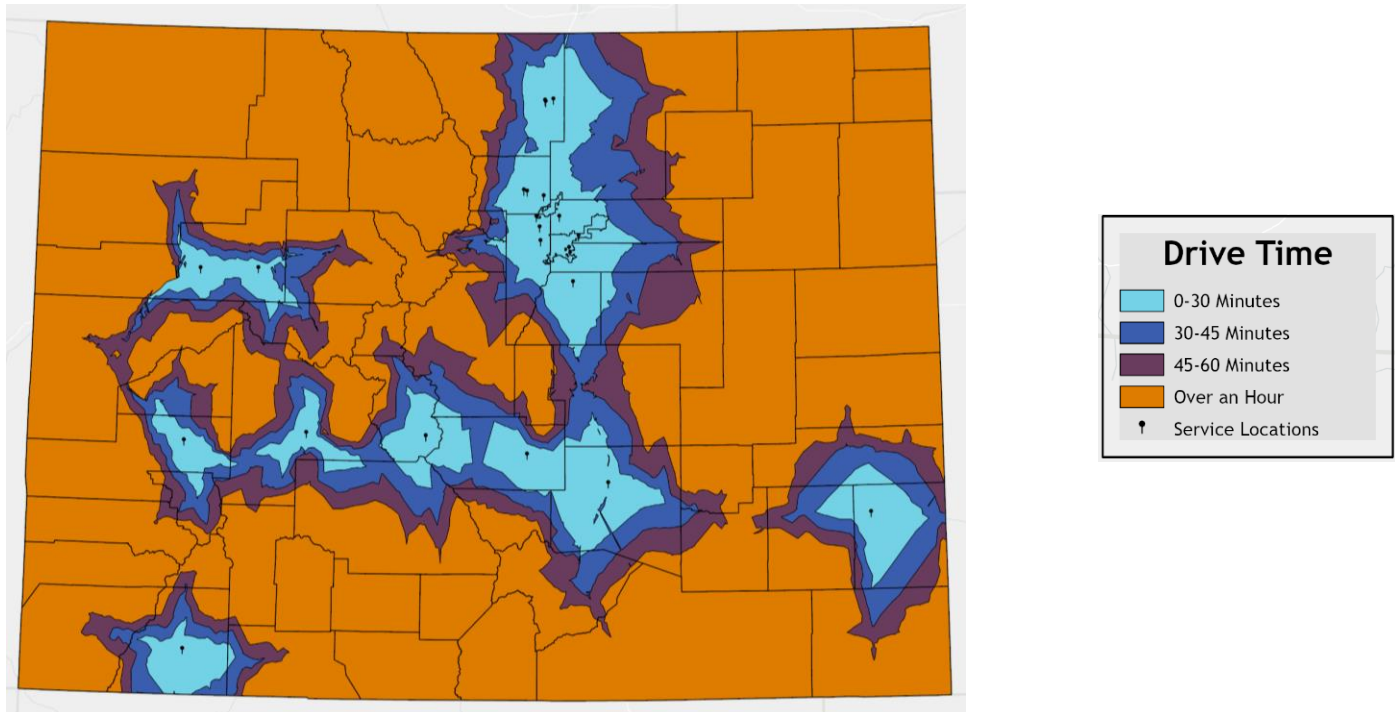


Figure 187

Figure 187 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Specialty Care Services** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 69.09% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 15.15% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 7.58% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 8.18% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Specialty Care Services** category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 18% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Per Utilizer Per Month (PUPM) Expenditure

The PUPM Expenditure analysis shows the average total expenditures per utilizer per month for the **Specialty Care Services** category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024) based on the line level claim data for each procedure code and/or

revenue code. The PUPM expenditure metric is further stratified by payers (Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

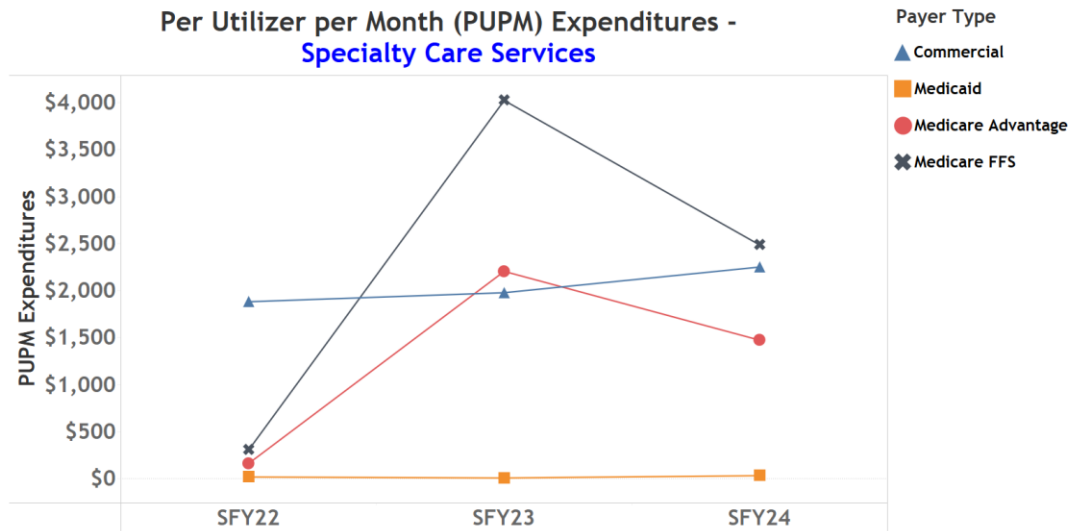


Figure 188

As shown in Figure 188, statewide Medicaid expenditures per utilizer per month for the Specialty Care Services remained relatively stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was lower than other payers by a very significant margin.

Per Utilizer Per Year (PUPY) Utilization

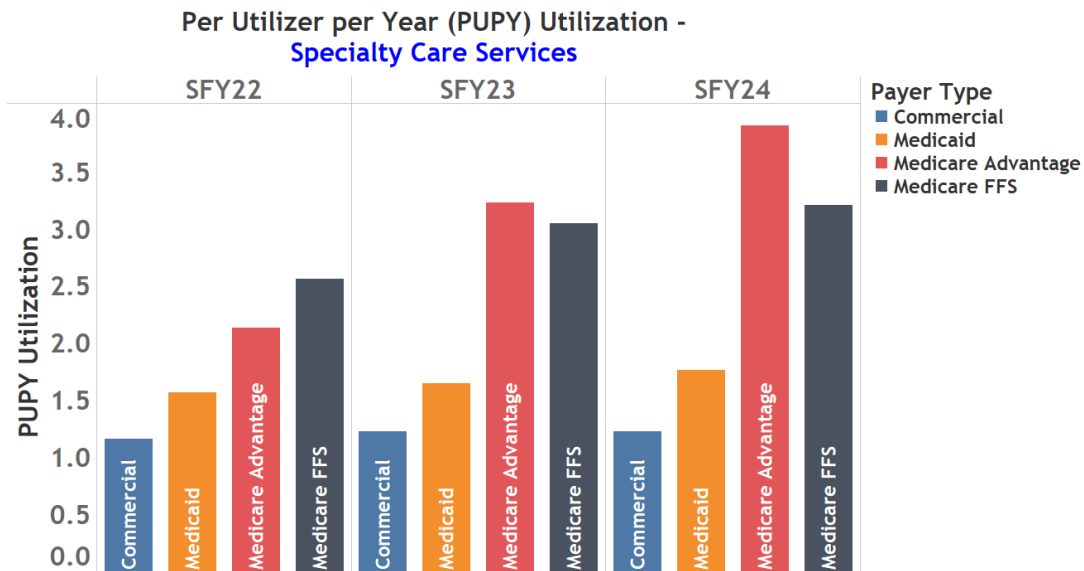


Figure 189

The PUPY utilization analysis (Figure 189) refers to the average total utilization per utilizer per year for the Specialty Care Services category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024). The PUPY utilization metric is further stratified by payers

(Colorado Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare FFS, Medicare Advantage), in order to compare these trends across payers.

As shown in Figure 189, statewide Medicaid utilization per utilizer per year for the **Specialty Care Services** remained stable from SFY22 - SFY24 and was higher than commercial payers, though exceeded by Medicare Advantage and Medicare FFS.

Early Intervention (TCM)

Panel Size Analysis

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **Early Intervention Targeted Case Management (TCM)** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

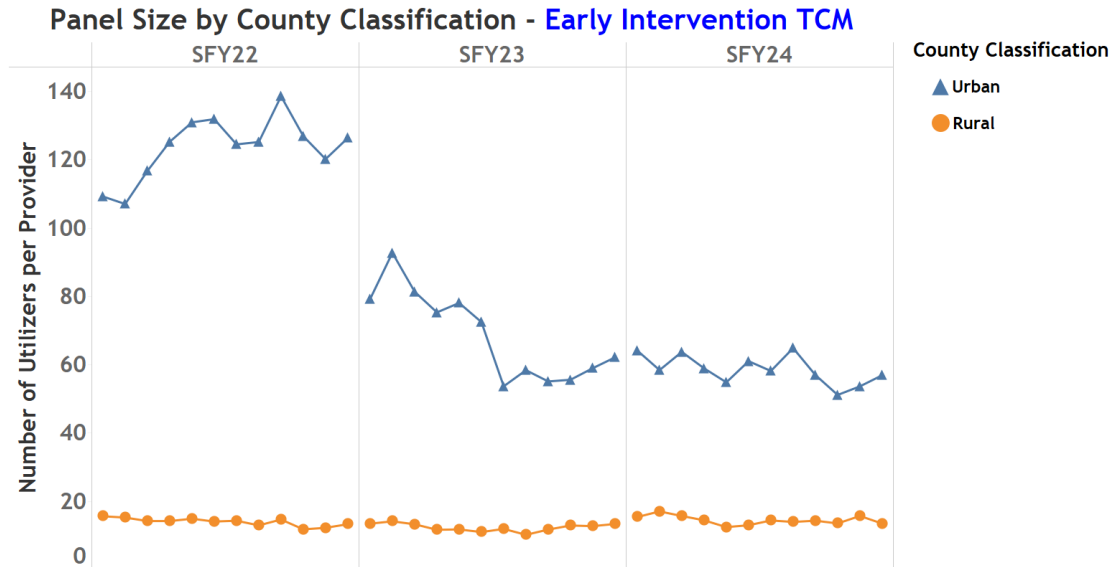


Figure 190

As shown in Figure 190, in urban areas during state fiscal years 2022 - 2024, the numbers of utilizers per provider ranged from 51.19.1 to 138.63. In rural areas, the number of utilizers per provider ranged from 10.23 to 17.09. In urban regions, there was a significant decrease in panel size at the end of SFY22 due to an increase in providers, which further decreased before stabilizing around the middle of SFY23. For rural regions, panel size remained stable across all three fiscal years.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 191) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Early Intervention Targeted Case Management (TCM)** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 191, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Adams County, followed by nearby Arapahoe County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as some counties in North-Western Colorado, had moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lowest panel sizes were mostly located in the Eastern and South-Western parts of Colorado.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Early Intervention TCM

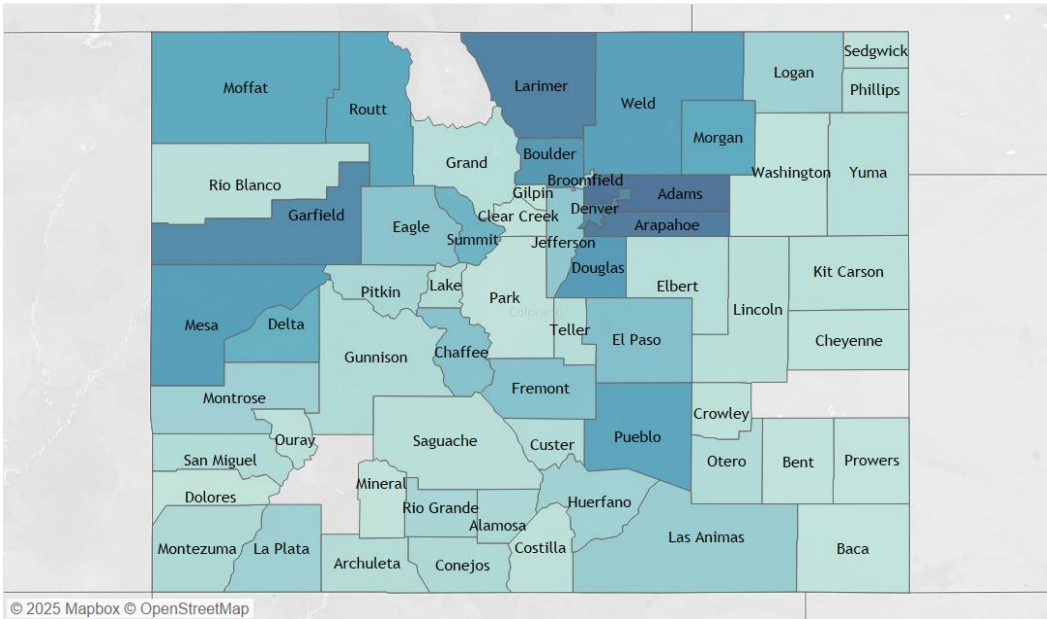


Figure 191

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the **Early Intervention Targeted Case Management (TCM)** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024). A darker blue color indicates a higher penetration rate.

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Early Intervention TCM

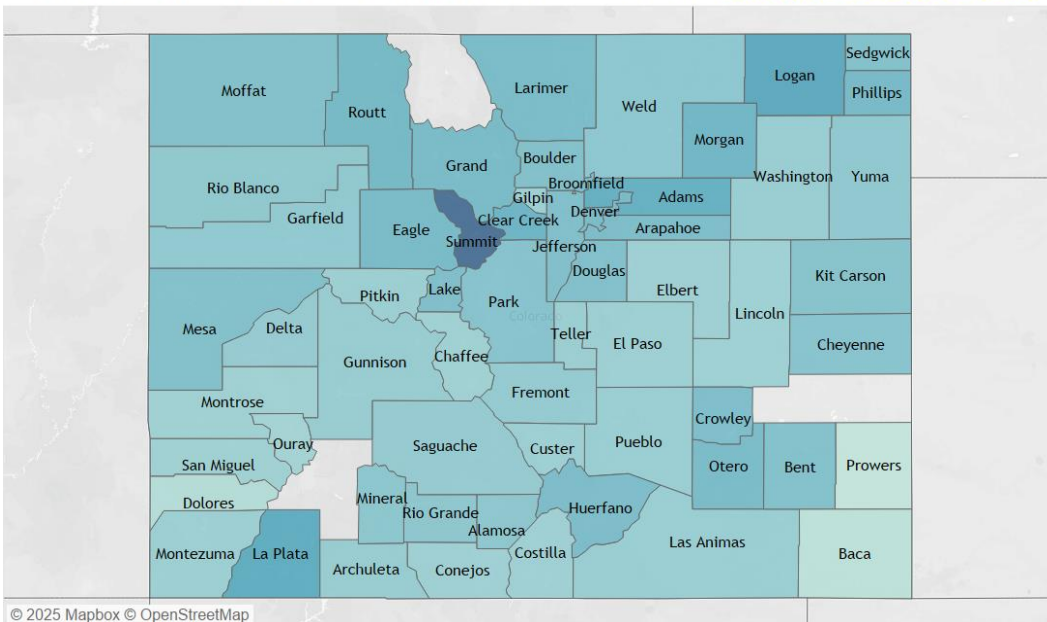


Figure 192

As shown in Figure 192, members in 60 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Summit County, while the penetration rate across the other 59 counties for Early Intervention TCM was relatively uniform, though counties with the lowest panel sizes were located in the South-Eastern part of Colorado.

Telemedicine Analysis

The first part of the telemedicine analysis considered the number of individual members that utilized services in the **Early Intervention Targeted Case Management (TCM)** category and what percentage of those members received at least one service through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

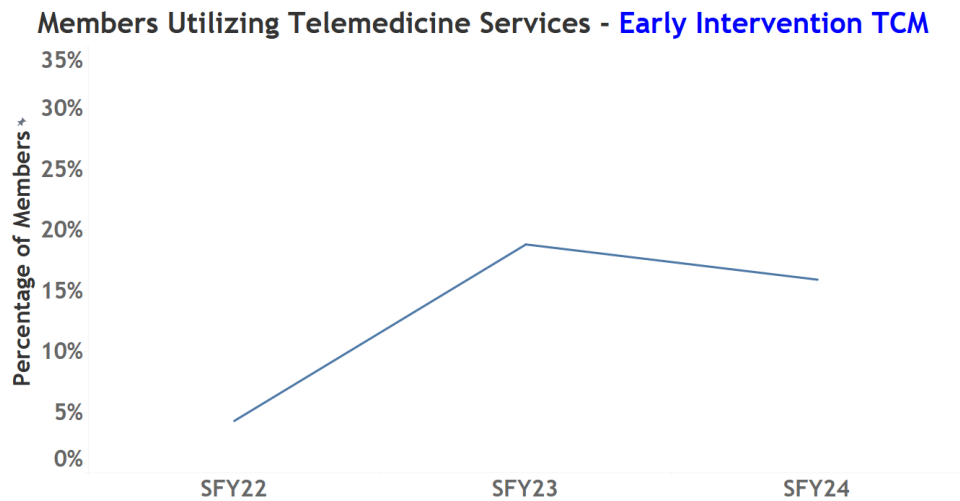


Figure 193

As shown in Figure 193, the percentage of individual members that utilized telemedicine **Early Intervention Targeted Case Management (TCM)** services was overall moderate, with an increasing trend from state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2023, before decreasing from SFY23 to SFY24.

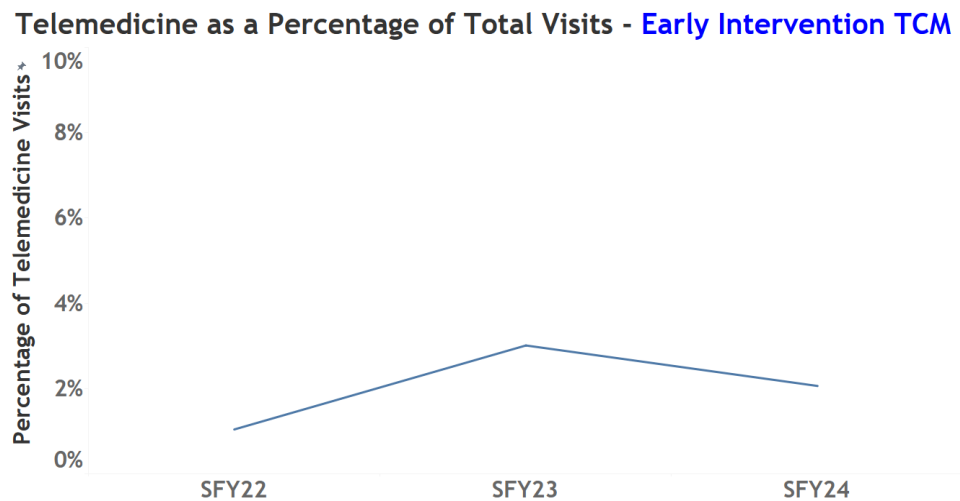


Figure 194

The second part of the telemedicine analysis (Figure 194) considered the number of total visits in the **Early Intervention Targeted Case Management (TCM)** category and what percentage of those visits were delivered through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

As shown in Figure 194, from state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024, the overall percentage of total visits that were delivered through telemedicine for **Early Intervention Targeted Case Management (TCM)** was low. This percentage increased from SFY21 - SFY22, then decreased from SFY22 - SFY23.

Drive Time

The drive time metric calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **Early Intervention Targeted Case Management (TCM)** providers.

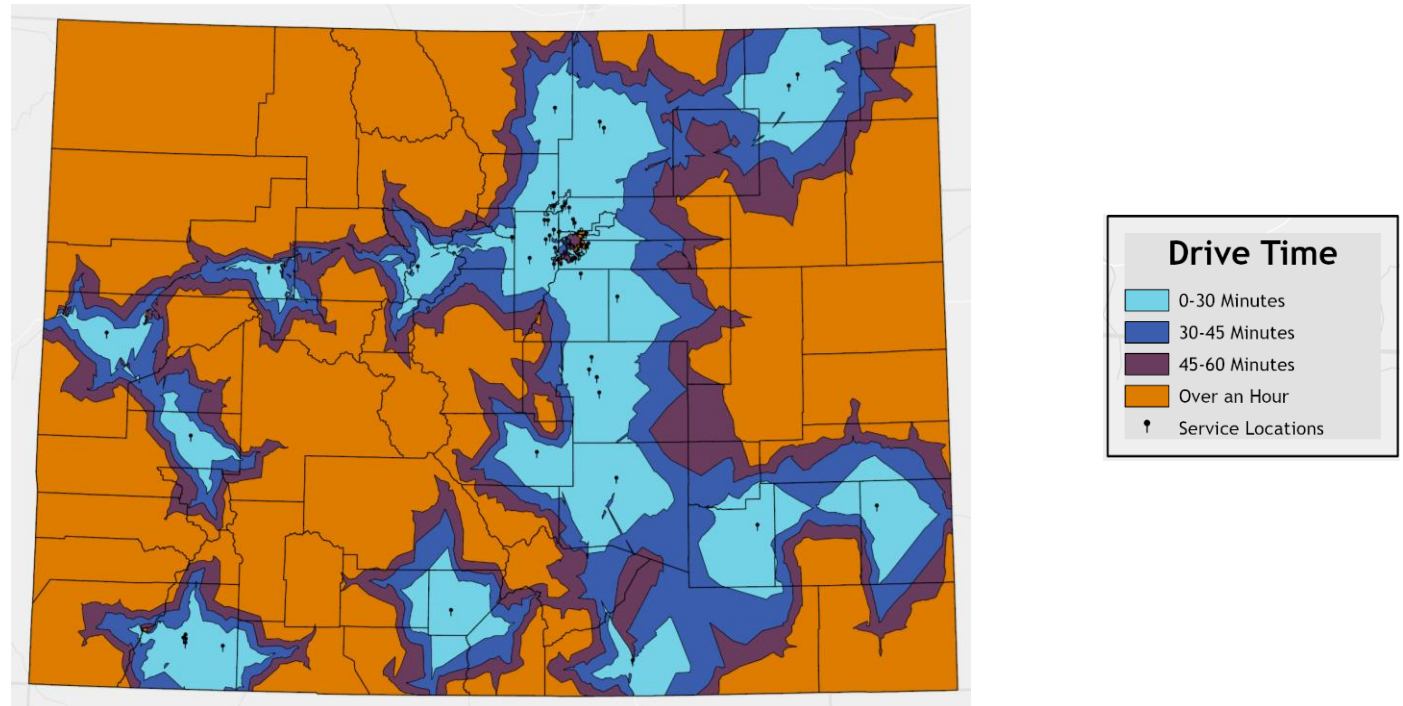


Figure 195

Figure 195 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **Early Intervention Targeted Case Management (TCM)** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 82.30% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 6.83% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 6.26% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 4.61% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serve Medicaid members for the **Early Intervention Targeted Case Management (TCM)** service

category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 97% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Targeted Case Management (TCM)

Case Management

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the TCM Case Management service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

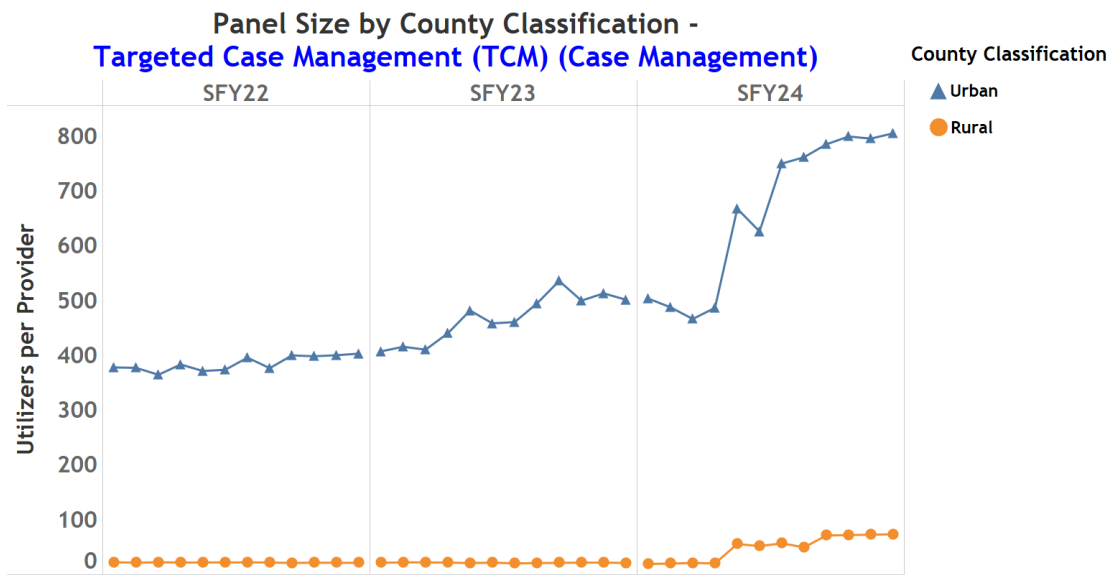


Figure 196

As shown in Figure 196, in urban regions throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 365 and 805.81. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 19.8 to 73.81. In urban regions, panel size increased slightly from SFY22 to SFY23, before increasing significantly in November of SFY24 as a result of a substantial increase in the number of utilizers while the number of providers remained the same⁴. In rural regions, there was a similar pattern for the same reasons, though the increase in November of SFY24 was less pronounced.

⁴ The substantial increase noted in SFY24 was related to a case management redesign policy changes, first taking effect in SFY23. One primary change required Community Centered Boards (CCBs) to be restructured under the newly created Case Management Agencies (CMAs) and Single Entry Point (SEP) agencies to contract with or be absorbed into the CMAs. The deprecated SEP's previously served patients not on the IDD waiver and services were paid under monthly contracts and billed under a different waiver. Additionally, the Business Utilization System (BUS), which SEPs had used to document service activities until the case management redesign, was replaced by the Care and Case Management System (CCM). As such, the complete data picture for TCM Case Management utilization was not available prior to SFY24 because of the fragmentation of services under different agency types. The services have since become more aligned with the care and case management redesign, thus causing this perceived increase in utilizers per provider from SFY23 to SFY24.

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 197) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **Targeted Case Management** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Targeted Case Management (TCM) (Case Management)

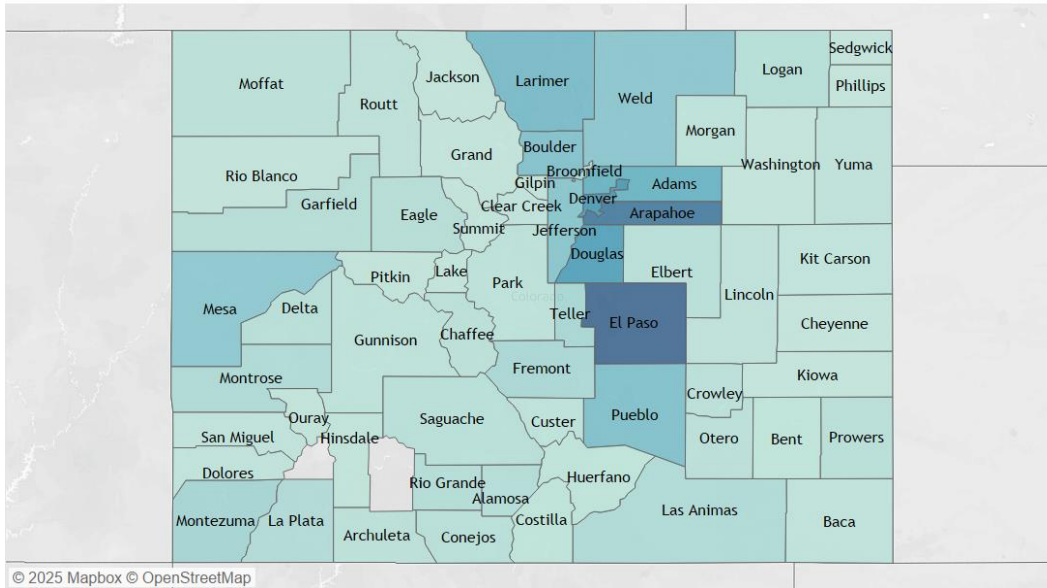


Figure 197

As shown in Figure 197, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in El Paso County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties, as well as a select few in Western Colorado, had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lower panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in the Eastern and Western parts of Colorado.

Penetration Rate

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Targeted Case Management (TCM) (Case Management)

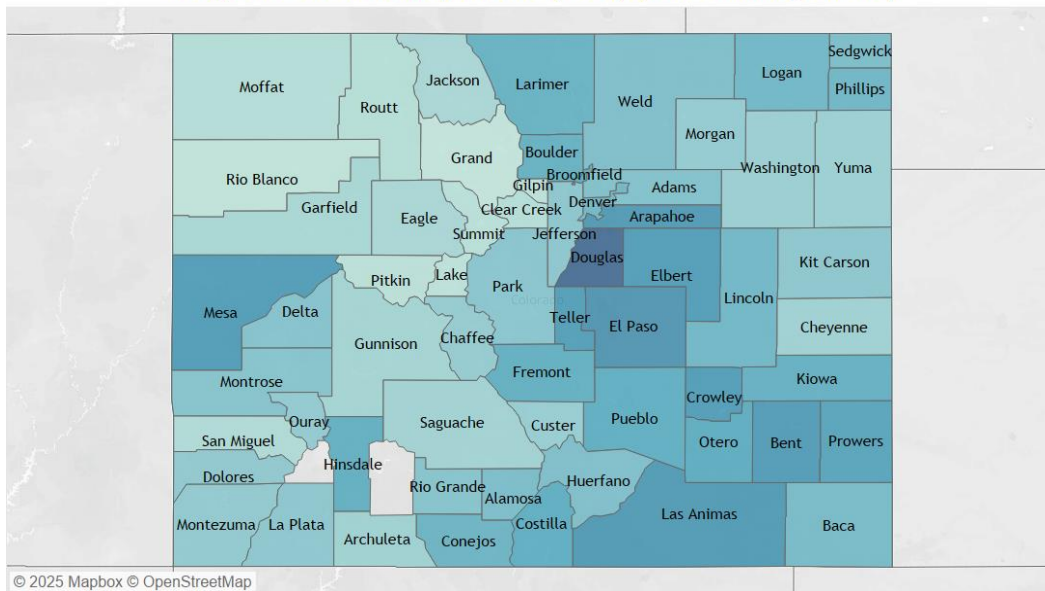


Figure 198

The Penetration Rate analysis (Figure 198) considers the number of members that utilized services in the **TCM Case Management** category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

As shown in Figure 198, members in 62 of Colorado's 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Douglas County and relatively uniform throughout much of the state, with a few counties in South-Eastern Colorado having somewhat moderate penetration rates. This excludes the North-Western part of Colorado, where penetration rates were lower in comparison.

Telemedicine Analysis

The first part of the telemedicine analysis considered the number of individual members that utilized services in the **TCM Case Management** service category and what percentage of those members received at least one service through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

Members Utilizing Telemedicine Services - Targeted Case Management (TCM) (Case Management)

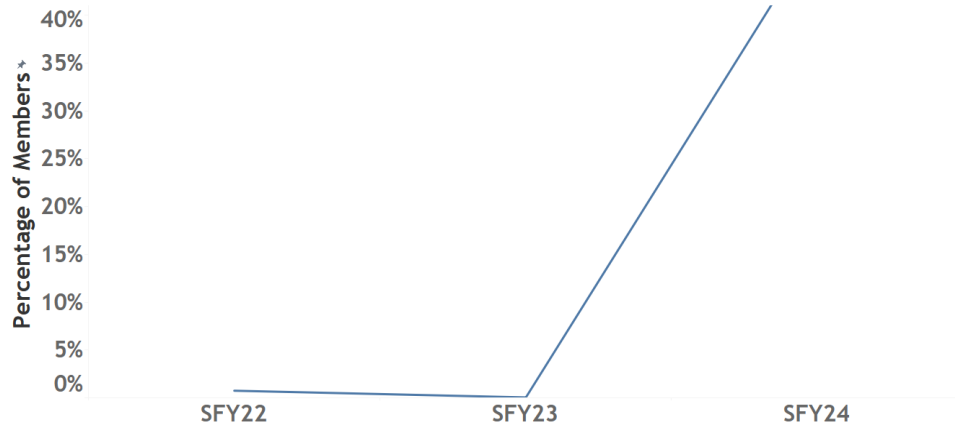


Figure 199

As shown in Figure 199, from state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2023, the percentage of individual members that utilized telehealth **TCM Case Management** services appeared to be very low, before experiencing a dramatic increase from SFY23 to SFY24. However, this apparent spike was the result of new reporting requirements for telemedicine case management services implemented through the case management redesign policy changes at the beginning of SFY24⁵.

The second part of the telemedicine analysis considered the number of total visits in the **TCM Case Management** category and what percentage of those visits were delivered through telemedicine across state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024.

Telemedicine as a Percentage of Total Visits - Targeted Case Management (TCM) (Case Management)

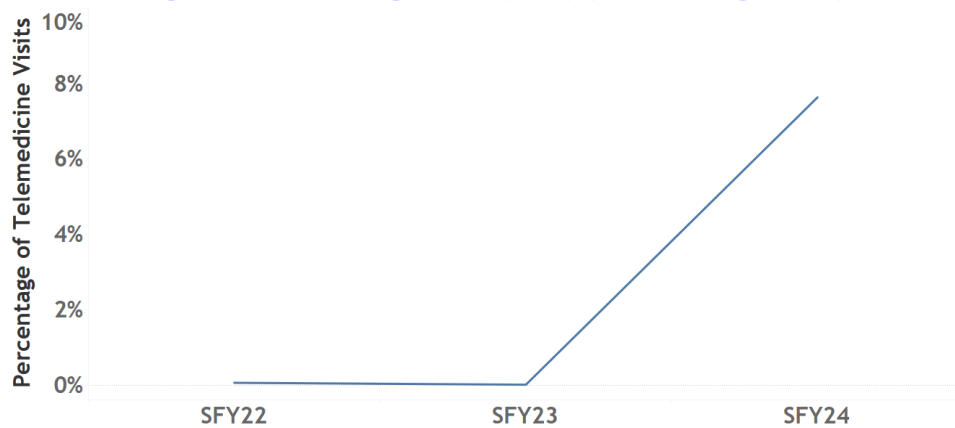


Figure 200

⁵ This perceived increase in telemedicine utilization resulted from the deprecation of the previous case management billing system, the Benefits Utilization System (BUS), which did not require providers to report Telemedicine visits. Before the BUS's deprecation, a significant proportion of members still likely received what would be considered telemedicine services from SFY22 through SFY23, because most case management visits during the Public Health Emergency were done via telemedicine. As such, Figure 199 shows the effects of the new Care and Case Management System (CCM) being introduced in July SFY24 (July 2023) and Community Centered Boards (CCBs) becoming restructured into Case Management Agencies (CMAs), enabling providers to more effectively document a service performed as telemedicine under the new system.

As shown in Figure 200, from SFY22 - SFY24, the percentage of total visits that were delivered through telemedicine for **TCM Case Management** followed a similar pattern as the first telemedicine metric due to the case management redesign. What appears as a spike in telemedicine visits from SFY23 - SFY24, was not actually a dramatic increase, but rather a result of changes in reporting requirements for telemedicine case management services.

Drive Time

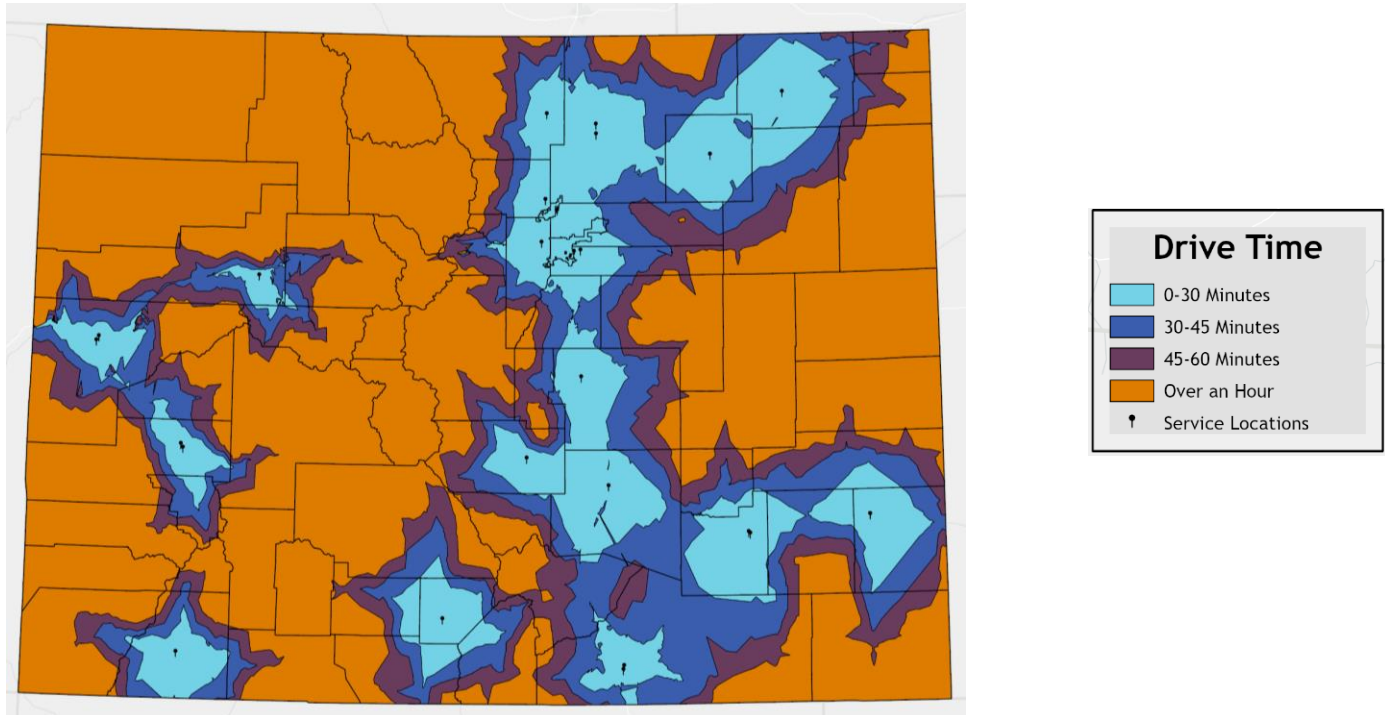


Figure 201

The drive time metric (Figure 201) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **TCM Case Management** providers.

Figure 201 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **TCM Case Management** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 90.21% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 3.85% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 2.22% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 3.72% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serves Medicaid members for the **TCM Case Management** service category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 90% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.

Transition Coordination

Panel Size

The first part of the panel size analysis considers the number of utilizers per provider for the **TCM Transition Coordination** service category across urban and rural counties during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

As shown in Figure 202, in urban regions throughout SFY22 - SFY24, the utilizers per provider ranged between 5.44 and 11.83. In rural areas, this metric ranged from 1 to 2. In urban regions, panel size decreased at the beginning of SFY22 as a result of a decrease in the number of utilizers and an increase in the number of providers, before maintaining a relatively stable pattern through the end of SFY24. In rural regions, there was a stable pattern through all three fiscal years.

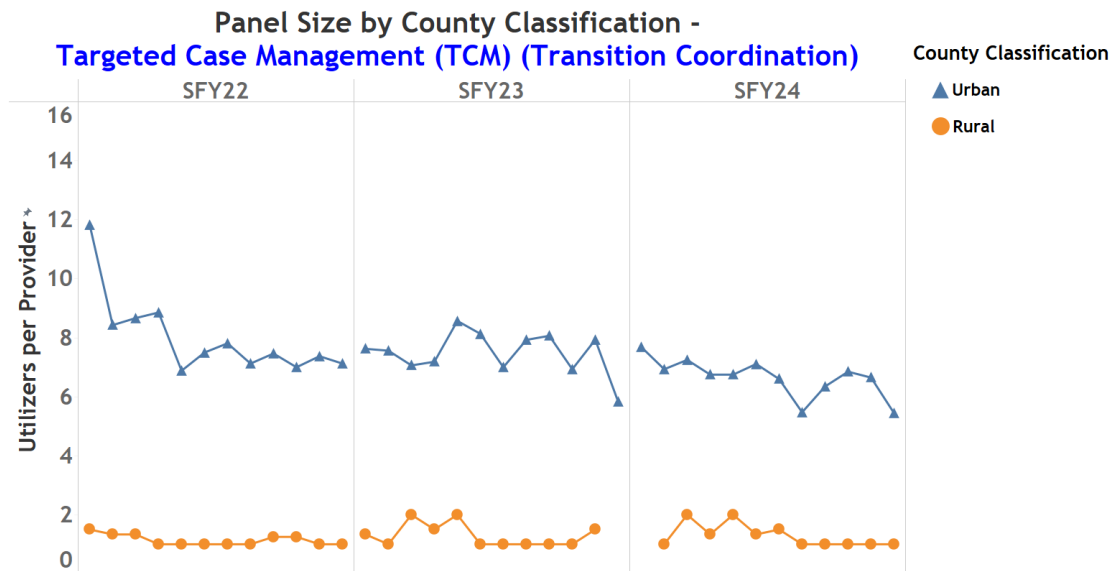


Figure 202

The second part of the panel size analysis (Figure 203) considers the average number of utilizers per provider in each county for the **TCM Care Coordination** service category during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. A darker blue color indicates a higher panel size.

As shown in Figure 203, in SFY24, the number of utilizers per provider was highest in Pueblo County. Additionally, several other counties along the I-25 corridor and adjacent counties had relatively moderate panel sizes. Meanwhile, counties with the lower panel sizes were located throughout the state, with many being in parts of Eastern and Western Colorado.

Panel Size by County (SFY24) - Targeted Case Management (TCM) (Transition Coordination)

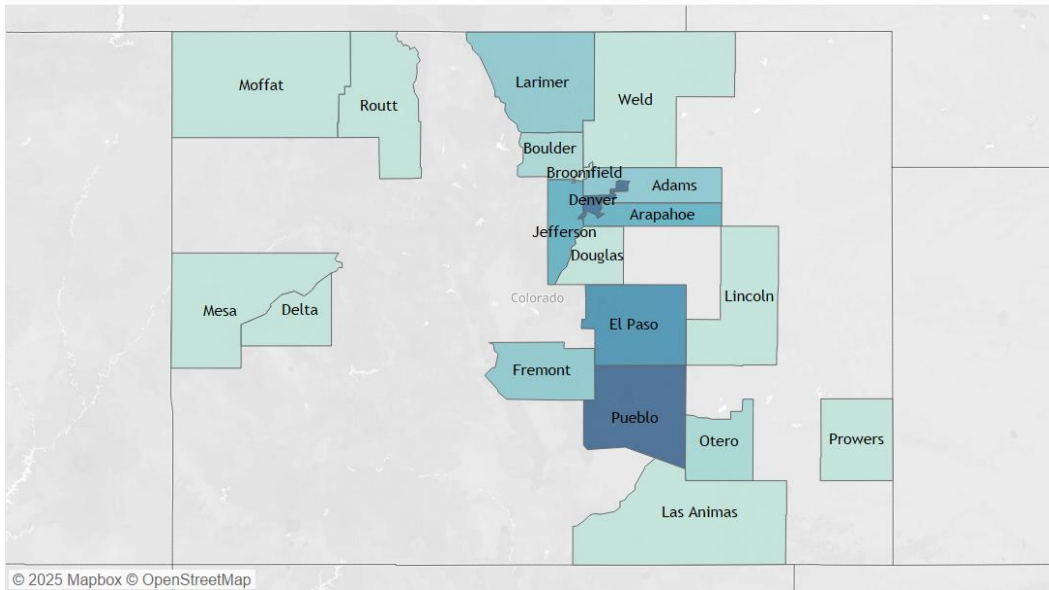


Figure 203

Penetration Rate

The Penetration Rate analysis considers the number of members that utilized services in the TCM Transition Coordination category per every 1000 Medicaid members for every county during the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).

Penetration Rate (Utilization per 1000 Members) - Targeted Case Management (TCM) (Transition Coordination)

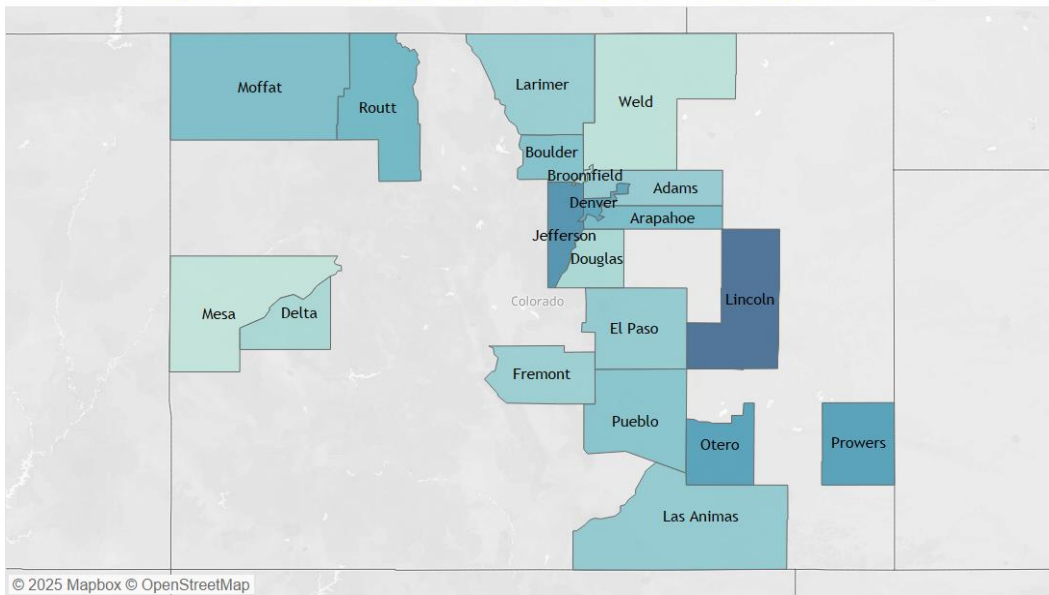


Figure 204

As shown in Figure 204, members in 20 of Colorado’s 64 counties utilized services in this category. The penetration rate was highest in Lincoln County and relatively uniform

throughout the other counties, though they were not significantly lower in penetration rate due to overall low utilization in this service category.

Special Provider

The special provider analysis considers the percentage of active providers who served only one Medicaid member for the **TCM Transition Coordination** service category during state fiscal years (SFY) 2022 - 2024 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024).

As shown in Figure 205, the percentage of special providers increased from SFY22 to SFY23, before decreasing from SFY23 to SFY24. One provider had a notable decrease in the number of members they served over these three fiscal years, resulting in just one member in SFY24. After further investigation, it was determined that this provider changed NPI and Medicaid ID, causing the decrease in members served under their previous ID's.

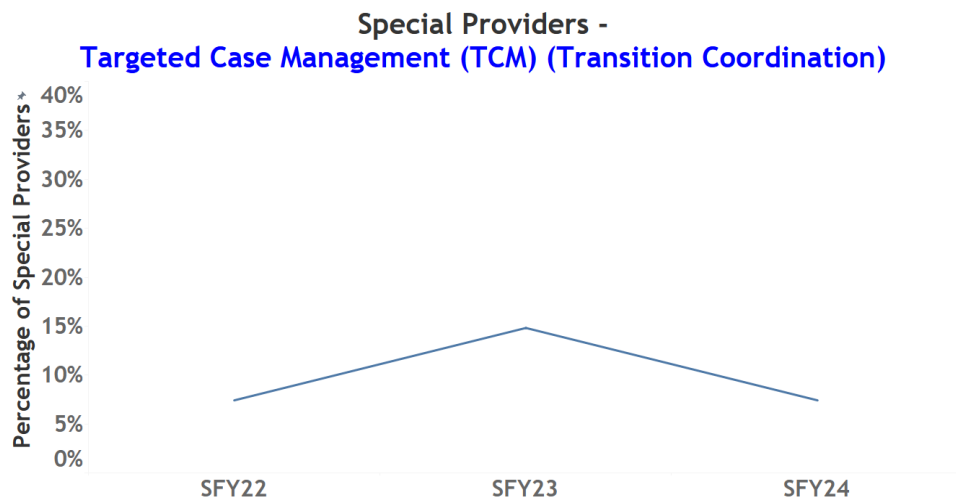


Figure 205

Drive Time

The drive time metric (Figure 206) calculates the percentage of Colorado Medicaid members that lived within certain drive time bands from SFY22 - SFY24 and the approximate time (in minutes) to reach **TCM Transition Coordination** providers.

Figure 206 shows the drive time bands across the state wherein members reside, relative to **TCM Transition Coordination** providers. From SFY22 - SFY24, 79.66% of total members resided 30 minutes or less from a provider; 7.81% of total members resided approximately 30-45 minutes; 2.47% of total members resided 45-60 minutes; and 10.06% of total members resided over an hour from a provider.

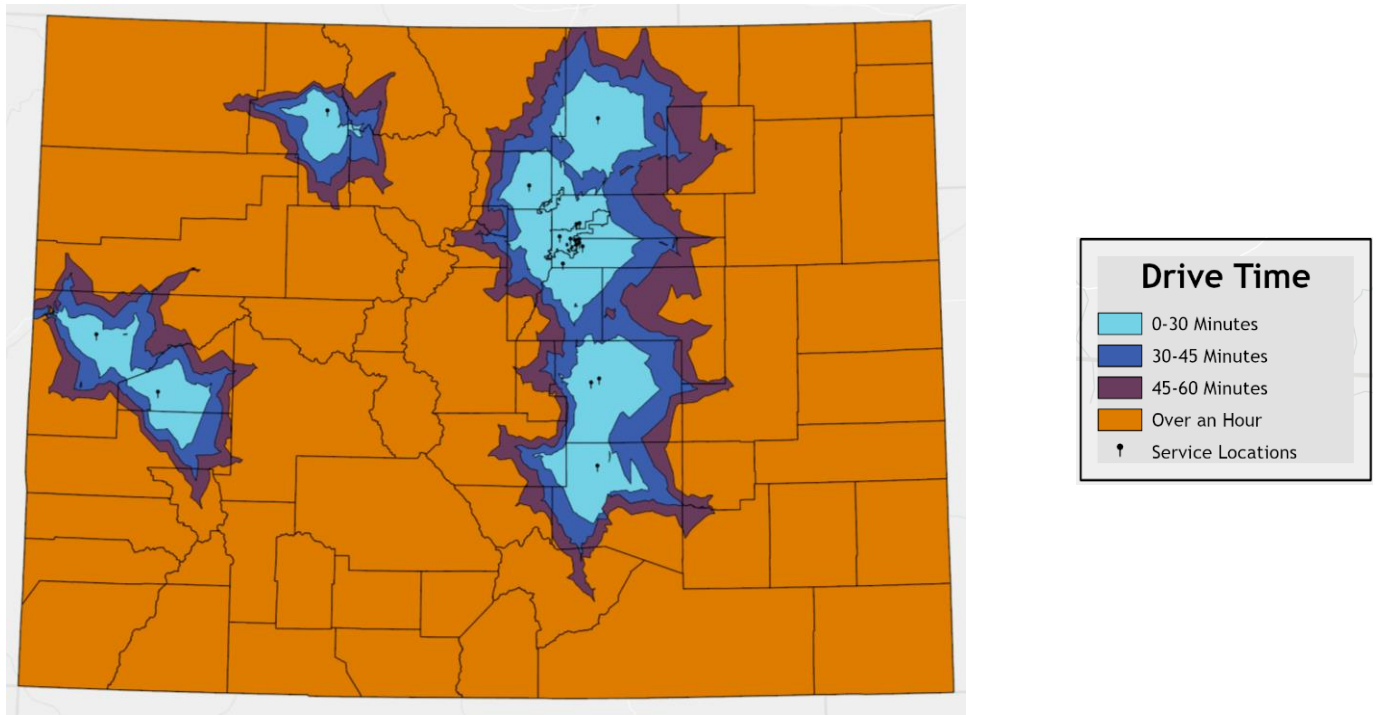


Figure 206

Provider Participation

The Provider Participation Rate identifies the percentage of providers in Colorado that serves Medicaid members for the **TCM Transition Coordination** service category. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), 90% of providers statewide served Medicaid members.