

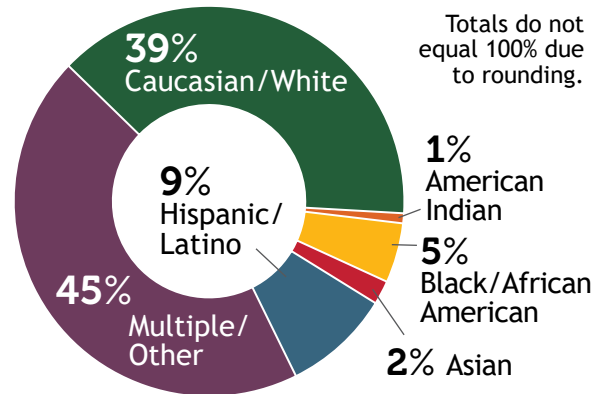
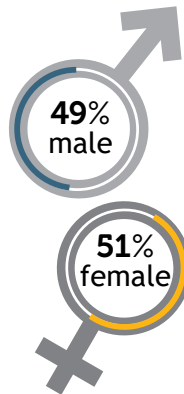
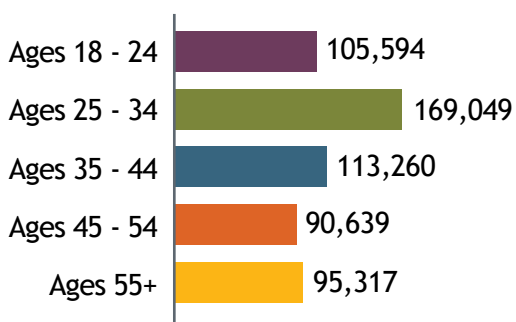


HEALTH FIRST COLORADO EXPANSION

In January 2014, Colorado expanded its Medicaid program coverage through the Affordable Care Act (ACA) to include more adults and former foster kids up to age 26. Prior to expansion, approximately 740,000 Coloradans were uninsured.¹

Expansion Demographics

Source: Colorado Medicaid Management Information System for State Fiscal Year 2019-20



48%
of newly eligible are under the age of 35.

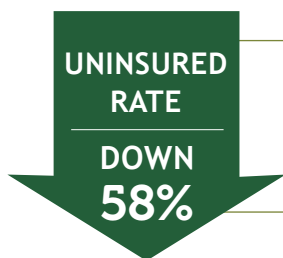
MORE THAN 500,000
COLORADANS
were covered during Fiscal Year 2018-19.

2020 Federal Poverty Levels

FAMILY OF 1	FAMILY OF 4
UP TO \$16,980	UP TO \$34,848

Adults covered cannot earn income more than 133% of the Federal Poverty Level. Other members earning more may still qualify.

Expansion Economic Impact



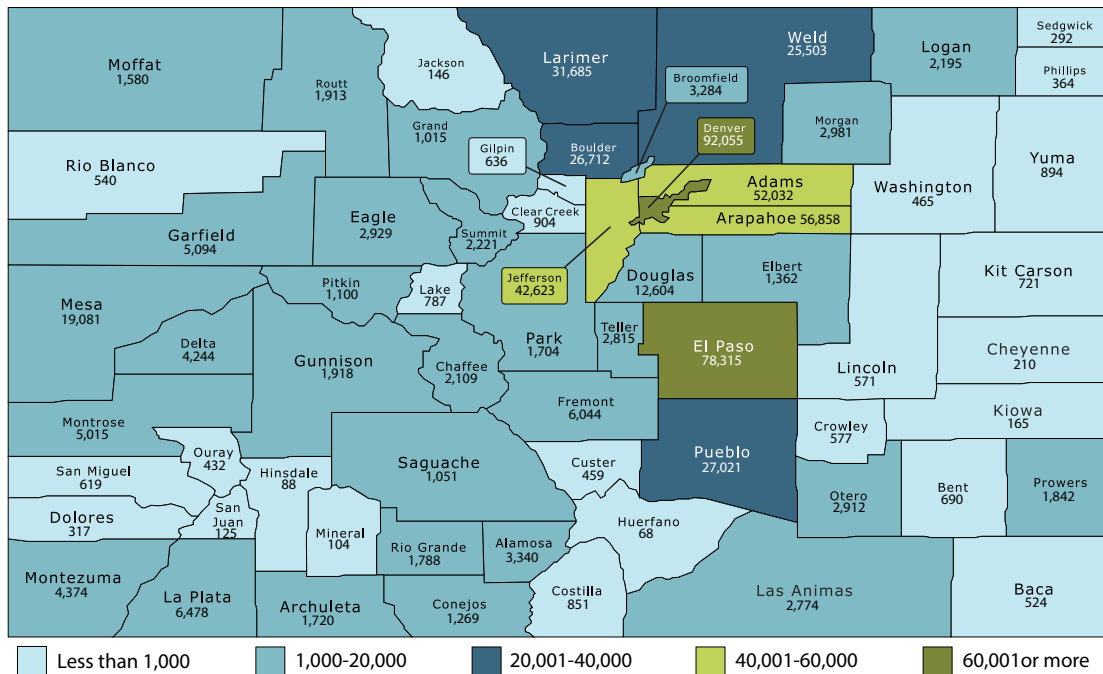
The uninsured rate in Colorado went from a high of nearly **15.8 percent** in 2011 to **6.5 percent** in 2019 because of ACA Medicaid expansion and premium subsidies for private insurance for Coloradans who qualify.²

Data from the Colorado Hospital Association shows that average uncompensated care costs decreased by **63 percent** from 2013 to 2016, a \$549 million drop.³



Expansion Individuals Receiving Critical Services and Care

Health First Colorado expansion population by county



ACA expansion improving access to care, health and financial security⁵



Access to care: More low-income adults with a personal physician, receiving preventive care and regular care for chronic conditions; increase in number of people receiving medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorders; greater access to mental health care.



Reducing uncompensated care: 55 percent drop in hospital uncompensated care costs (\$17.9 billion in 2016) in expansion states, compared to 18 percent in non-expansion states; improvements in hospital budgets, especially for rural hospitals.



Health outcomes: Fewer premature deaths among older adults, improvements in overall self-reported health; reduction of low-income adults screening positive for depression; improved diabetes and hypertension control; increases in early-stage cancer diagnoses; decreases in share of patients receiving surgical care inconsistent with medical guidelines.



Financial security: Reductions in share of low-income adults struggling to pay medical bills; \$1,140 reduction in medical debt per person gaining coverage through expansion; reductions in evictions among low-income renters.



Economic mobility: Better access to credit, including lower-interest mortgages, auto, and other loans, with annual interest savings amounting to \$280 per adult gaining coverage.

This population data includes all members with active Health First Colorado eligibility for State Fiscal Year 2019-20.

1. "2015 Colorado Health Access Survey," www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/research/colorado-health-access-survey-2015

2. "2019 Colorado Health Access Survey," Colorado Health Institute, www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/research/CHAS

3. "ACA Medicaid Expansion Drove Large Drop in Uncompensated Care," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, www.cbpp.org/blog/aca-medicaid-expansion-drove-large-drop-in-uncompensated-care, Nov. 6, 2019.

4. Business Intelligence Data Management System (BIDM).

5. "Chart Book: The Far-Reaching Benefits of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid Expansion," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. www.cbpp.org/research/health/chart-book-the-far-reaching-benefits-of-the-affordable-care-acts-medicaid, Aug. 6, 2020.