

# Vermont

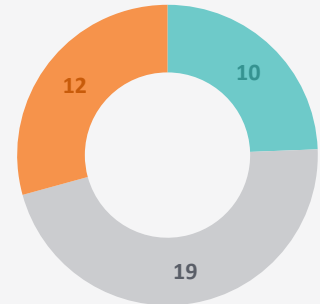


The Commonwealth Fund

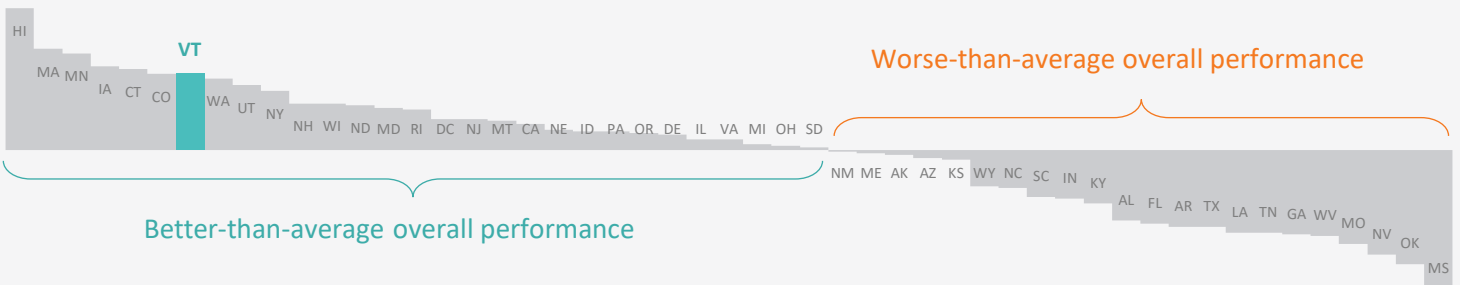
## Ranking Highlights<sup>a</sup>

	National Rank		Rank Among New England States	
	2020	Change from baseline	2020	Change from baseline
Overall	6 of 51	-2	2 of 6	0
Access & Affordability	4	-1	2	0
Prevention & Treatment	4	+10	3	+1
Avoidable Use & Cost	15	+2	1	+2
Healthy Lives	17	-11	3	0
Income Disparity	14	-8	3	-2

## How Health Care in VT Has Changed<sup>b</sup>



● Improved ● Worsened ● Little or No Change



### Top-Ranked Indicators

- Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment
- Adults who went without care because of cost
- Adults without a usual source of care

### Bottom-Ranked Indicators

- Primary care spending as share of total, ages 18–64
- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee
- Home health patients without improved mobility

### Most Improved Indicators

- Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test
- Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)
- Home health patients without improved mobility

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64
- Children who are overweight or obese

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

Top state in the U.S.	Top state in the New England region	Vermont could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
3,787	3,787	more adults and children would be insured
5,074	0	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
24,497	24,497	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
400	400	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
50	33	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
16,789	10,117	fewer employer-insured adults and elderly Medicare beneficiaries would seek care in emergency departments for nonemergent or primary-care-treatable conditions

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State rank	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time <sup>b</sup>				
<b>Access &amp; Affordability</b>						<b>2020 Scorecard</b>				<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2018	5	12	4	3	2014	7	16	No Change				
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2018	—	5	1	—	2014	—	6	—				
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2018	14	23	13	2	2014	13	23	No Change				
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2018	8	13	7	2	2014	9	14	No Change				
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2017–18	9	8.3	4.8	27	—	—	—	—				
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2018	6.0	6.8	4.1	15	2014	5.3	6.6	Worsened				
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2018	28	34	24	6	2014	28	36	No Change				
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>						<b>2020 Scorecard</b>				<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2018	32	32	24	23	2014	30	32	Worsened				
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2018	65	69	57	14	2014	58	63	Worsened				
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2017	11.6	10.7	6.5	28	2015	19.3	16.9	Improved				
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2016	7.7	9.6	4.6	13	—	—	—	—				
Children without a medical home	2018	43	52	41	3	2016	40	51	Worsened				
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2018	34	42	29	8	—	—	—	—				
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2018	10	18	5	5	2016	16	18	Improved				
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2018	21	27	16	7	2014	28	28	Improved				
Hospital 30-day mortality	07/2015 – 06/2018	14	13.7	12.5	29	07/2011 – 06/2014	13.3	12.8	Worsened				
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2018	0.753	0.739	0.087	35	2015	1.128	0.994	Improved				
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2018	33	46	15	11	—	—	—	—				
Home health patients without improved mobility	2018	26	22	17	44	2014	38	37	Improved				
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	17	15	7	35	2013	20	21	Improved				

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

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State rank	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time <sup>b</sup>				
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment (continued)</b>						<b>2020 Scorecard</b>				<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2016–17	21	22	14	12	2012–14	18	20	Worsened				
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2016–17	41	57	41	1	2012–14	43	57	No Change				
<b>Avoidable Hospital Use &amp; Cost</b>						<b>2020 Scorecard</b>				<b>Baseline</b>			
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits													
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2017	136.3	149.5	84.2	24	2015	163.5	159	Improved				
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2016	174.9	189.4	140.9	16	2013	178	181.4	No Change				
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions													
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2017	6.6	6.8	6	18	2015	4.1	4.6	Worsened				
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2018	33.4	41.6	20.4	13	2014	—	44.7	—				
30-day hospital readmissions													
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2017	3	3.2	2.3	12	2015	3.2	2.9	No Change				
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2018	30.4	40	18.5	13	2014	28	42	No Change				
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	16	19	11	12	2012	16	20	No Change				
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	15	15	5	23	2012	15	17	No Change				
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2018	16	16	14	19	2014	16	16	No Change				
Adults with inappropriate lower-back imaging	2017	72.6	70.1	57.5	38	2015	77.3	71.1	Improved				
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2017	\$5,420	\$5,137	\$3,606	40	2013	\$5,384	\$4,697	No Change				
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2018	\$7,634	\$9,847	\$6,473	4	2014	\$7,046	\$9,025	No Change				
Primary care spending as a share of total health care spending													
Ages 18–64 (employer-insured enrollees)	2018	5.1	6.0	11.3	39	—	—	—	—				
Age 65 and older (Medicare beneficiaries)	2017	6.4	5.7	7.2	5	—	—	—	—				
<b>Healthy Lives</b>						<b>2020 Scorecard</b>				<b>Baseline</b>			
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2016–17	63.1	84.5	54.5	6	2012–13	57.2	83.7	No Change				
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2018	20.3	19.7	15.1	28	2014	18.1	20.6	Worsened				
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2018	12.7	12.6	9.1	26	2014	13.6	14.3	No Change				

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

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State rank	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time <sup>b</sup>
<b>Healthy Lives (continued)</b>						<b>Baseline</b>			
<b>2020 Scorecard</b>						<b>Baseline</b>			
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2018	18.8	14.2	7.5	34	2014	18.7	13	No Change
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2018	12.3	9.9	5.7	36	2014	10.9	8.5	No Change
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2018	26.6	20.7	6.9	34	2014	13.9	14.7	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2017	4.8	5.8	3.7	12	2013	4.4	6	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2018	12	17	11	2	2014	10	16	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2018	14	16	9	9	2014	16	17	Improved
Adults who are obese	2018	28	32	23	7	2014	25	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2018	33	31	19	35	2016	22	31	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2018	10	9	5	27	2014	10	10	No Change
State-based public health spending per resident	2018	\$48	\$37	\$137	17	2014/15	\$45	\$36	Improved

**Table 2. State Income Disparity Data**

Disparity Indicator	Data year	Low-income rate <sup>d</sup>	Disparity <sup>e</sup>	State rank	Data year	Low-income rate <sup>d</sup>	Disparity <sup>e</sup>	Change over time <sup>f</sup>
<b>2020 Scorecard</b>					<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2018	9	-7	3	2014	11	-8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2018	10	-5	1	2014	16	-13	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2017–18	24.3	-23.1	42	—	—	—	—
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2018	43	-27	14	2014	43	-30	No Change
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2018	41	-14	39	2014	36	-11	Worsened
Children without a medical home	2018	51	-19	14	2016	50	-16	Worsened
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2018	48	-29	44	—	—	—	—
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2018	21	5	2	2014	26	-2	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2018	24	-19	13	2014	21	-16	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2018	32	-7	23	2014	29	-9	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2018	19	-14	30	2014	18	-13	Worsened

Table 3. State Race and Ethnicity Disparity Data

	Data year	U.S. average	State White rate	State Black rate	Black-White disparity	State Hispanic rate	Hispanic-White disparity	State Other rate	Other-White disparity
<b>Disparity Indicator</b>									
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2018	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2018	13	8	—	—	15	-7	7	1
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2018	23	14	—	—	21	-7	21	-7
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2018	34	27	—	—	24	3	37	-10
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2018	32	32	—	—	—	—	38	-6
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2018	69	65	—	—	65	0	64	1
Adults who smoke	2018	16	13	—	—	22	-9	30	-17
Adults who are obese	2018	32	29	—	—	24	5	20	9
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2016–17	84.5	63.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2017	5.8	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Notes**

- (a) The 2020 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2018 data. The 2020 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the June 2019 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. Rank change from the baseline period represents states' rank difference from the baseline data year (generally 2013 or 2014). Positive values represent an improvement in rank; negative values are a worsening in rank.
- (b) Trend data available for 43 of 49 total Scorecard indicators. Improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation.
- (c) Estimated impact if this state's performance improved to the rate of two benchmark levels — a national benchmark set at the level of the best-performing state and a regional benchmark set at the level of the top-performing state in region (defined using Bureau of Economic Analysis ([www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov)) regions: Great Lakes, Mid-Atlantic, New England, Plains, Rocky Mountains, Southeast, Southwest, West). Benchmark states have an estimated impact of zero (0). Equivalent estimated impact based on national and regional benchmarks indicate that the best observed rate in the region was equal to the best observed rate nationally.
- (d) Rates are for states' low-income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL).
- (e) Income disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations.
- (f) Improvement indicates that the low-income rate improved and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations narrowed; worsening indicates the low-income rate worsened and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations widened.