

INDICATORS/GOALS

★ statistically better than US ✗ statistically worse than US

Increase # of practicing primary care providers

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) - US data not available

• MDs and DOs	2020 Goal	541
	VT 2010	492
• Physician Assistants	2020 Goal	80
	VT 2010	67
• Nurse Practitioners	2020 Goal	100
	VT 2010	83

Increase % of people who have health insurance

	2020 Goal	100%
• adults age 18+	VT 2010	89% ★
	US 2010	82%
• younger than 18	VT 2010	96% ★
	US 2010	90%
• all ages	VT 2010	91% ★
	US 2010	84%

Increase % of adults who have a usual primary care provider

2020 Goal	100%
VT 2010	90% ★
US 2010	82%

Reduce % of people who cannot obtain care, or delay medical or dental care or prescriptions

2020 Goal	5%
VT 2010	9% ★
US 2010	15%

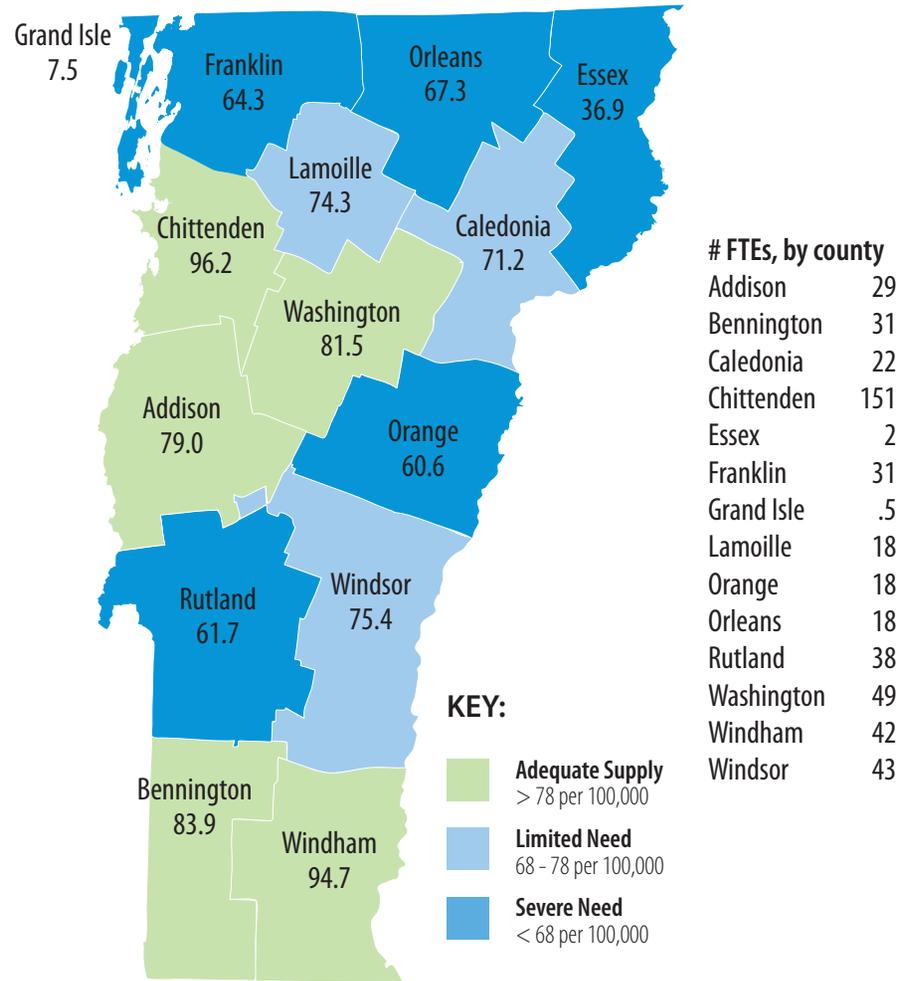
Increase % of people who have a specific source of ongoing health care

Increase % of people with insurance coverage for clinical preventive services

Supply of Primary Care Physicians

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) physicians per 100,000 people, by county • 2010

Includes Medical Doctors (MDs) and Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine (DOs)



FTEs, by county

Addison	29
Bennington	31
Caledonia	22
Chittenden	151
Essex	2
Franklin	31
Grand Isle	.5
Lamoille	18
Orange	18
Orleans	18
Rutland	38
Washington	49
Windham	42
Windsor	43

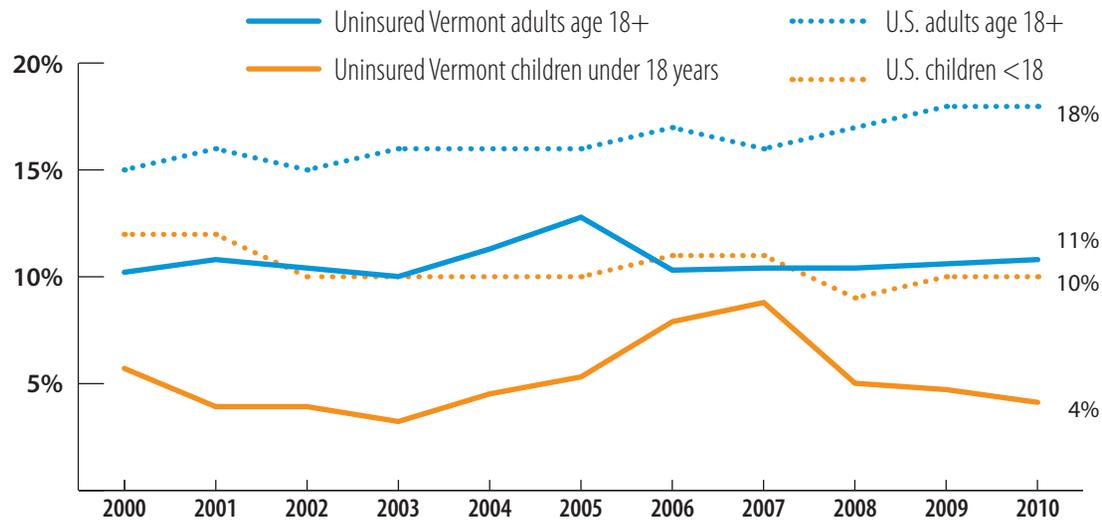
KEY:

- Adequate Supply > 78 per 100,000
- Limited Need 68 - 78 per 100,000
- Severe Need < 68 per 100,000

Statewide: 78.6 FTEs per 100,000 people

*** comparable Vermont /U.S. data not available and goal to be developed

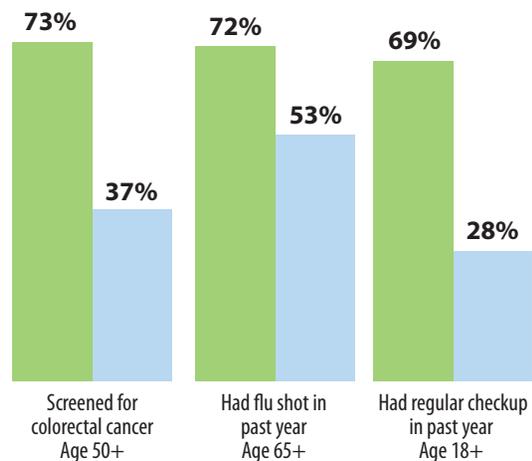
No Health Insurance



Access to Routine Health Care

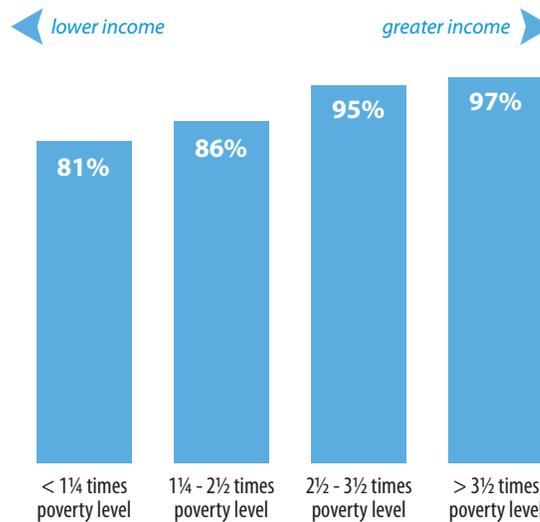
% of people following recommended preventive health measures • 2010

- among those who have a primary care physician
- among those who don't



Health Insurance & Income

% of adults age 18-64 who have health insurance, by Federal Poverty Level • 2010



• Health Insurance for All

Having good health insurance is the starting point for a person's access to quality health care. Compared to the U.S., Vermonters, especially children, have had higher rates of insurance coverage. The goal of universal health insurance coverage is well within reach.

• Importance of a Medical Home

Having good access to health care means more than simply having insurance. A medical home is a consistent health care setting with a regular primary care provider or team that ensures quality and appropriate care that includes clinical preventive services such as vaccinations, blood pressure and cholesterol checks, cancer screenings, etc.

• Unequal Access to Quality Care

Health insurance coverage is not equal across all groups in the state: eight out of 10 adults of racial or ethnic minority groups have health insurance coverage and a primary care provider, compared to nine of 10 white non-Hispanics. Insurance coverage is nearly universal among people with the highest incomes, while two of 10 adults at the lowest income levels have no health insurance.

Physicians Accepting New Patients

% of primary care physicians who accepted —

	2000	2006	2010
any new patients	80%	82%	83%
new Medicaid patients	72%	68%	72%
new Medicare patients	73%	72%	69%

INDICATORS/GOALS

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Increase % of children age 19-35 months

who receive recommended vaccines * 1,2,3

2020 Goal	80%
VT 2010	41%
US 2010	57%

Increase % of children in Kindergarten who are vaccinated

with two or more doses of MMR vaccine
(measles, mumps, rubella)

2020 Goal	95%
VT 2010-11	91%
US data not comparable	

Increase % of youth age 13-15 who are vaccinated

with one dose of Tdap vaccine
(tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis)

2020 Goal	90%
VT 2010	83%
US data not comparable	

Increase % of adults age 65+ who –

- receive an annual flu shot

2020 Goal	90%
VT 2010	71% ★
US 2008	66%

- have ever been vaccinated against pneumonia

2020 Goal	90%
VT 2010	73% ★
US 2008	68%

Increase % of treatment completion among contacts to sputum smear positive cases who are diagnosed with latent TB and started treatment

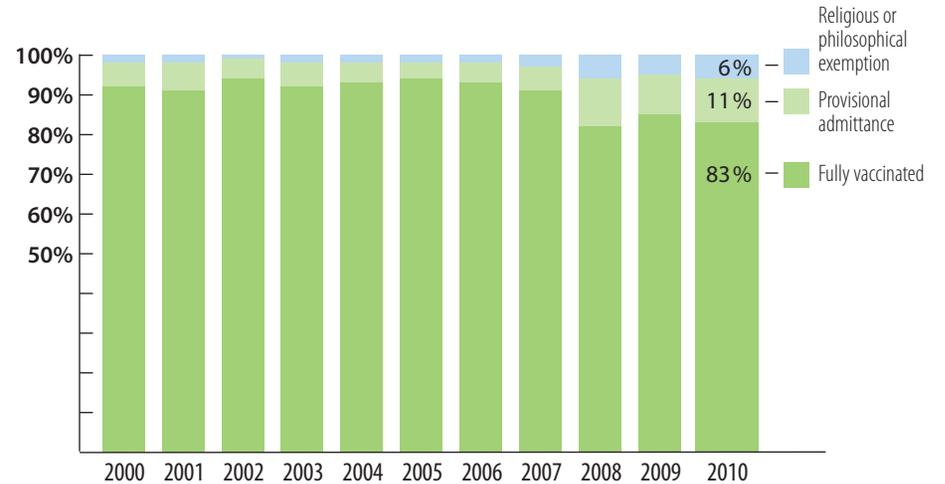
2020 Goal	90%
VT 2006-10	88%
US 2007	68%

Reduce rate of central line-associated bloodstream infections

2020 Goal	0.15
VT 2010	0.78
US 2010	0.68

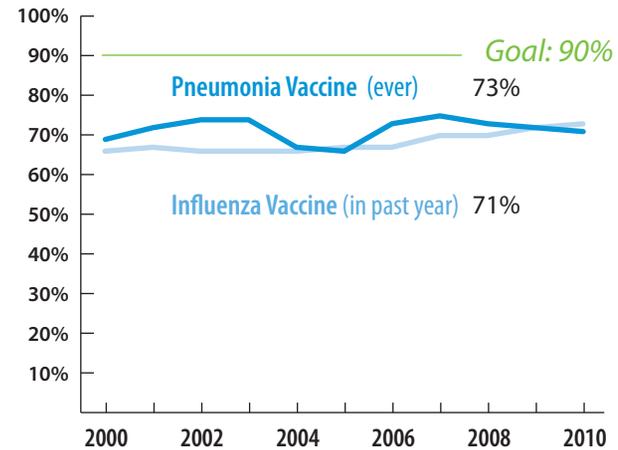
Immunization Status for Kindergarteners

% of children entering Kindergarten, by immunization status



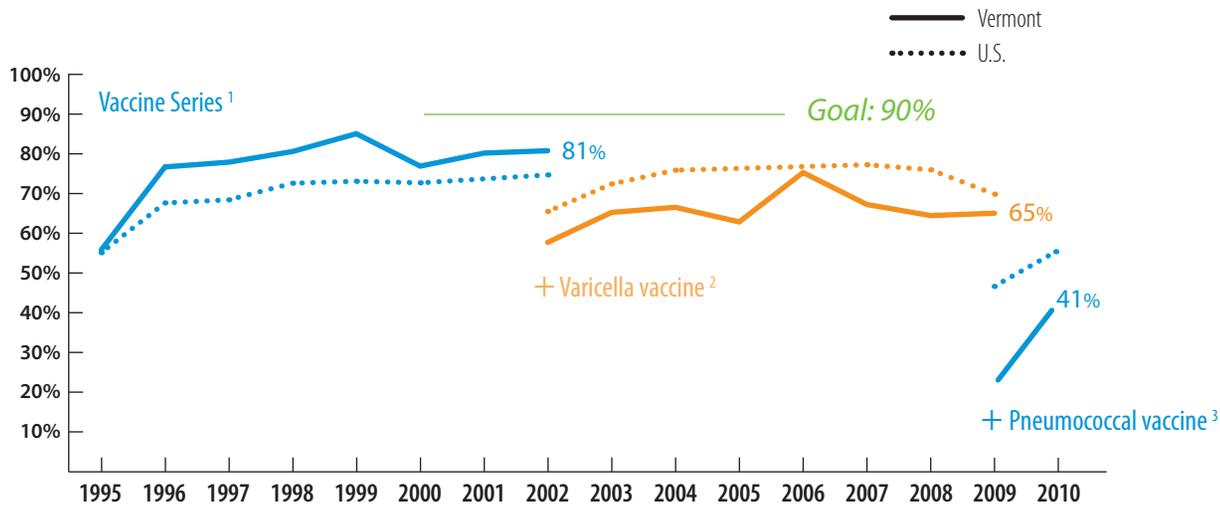
Adult Influenza/Pneumonia Immunization

% of people age 65+ who are vaccinated



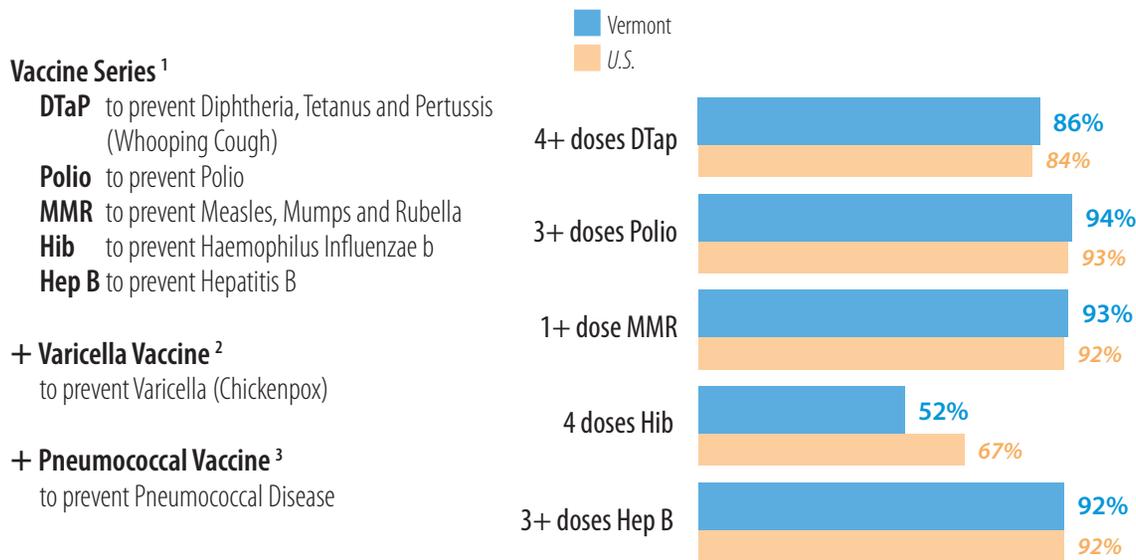
Immunization Status for Babies

% of babies age 19 to 35 months who have had recommended vaccinations *



Vaccine Series for Babies

% of babies age 19-35 months who are fully immunized with five universally recommended vaccines • 2010 *



* A national shortage of Hib vaccine contributed to lower rates of fully immunized babies in Vermont and the U.S. for 2009 and 2010.

• Why Vaccinate?

A person who is fully immunized is protected against vaccine-preventable diseases or severe illness, and helps protect the community from disease outbreaks. Children, adolescents and adults should be vaccinated according to the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) recommendations.

• Vaccinate for Life

In Vermont in 2010, 6% of children entering Kindergarten had a religious or philosophical exemption, one of the highest percentages of all the states. Another 11% entered provisionally, without being up to date on their vaccinations. Because immunity to some diseases wanes over time, adolescents need one dose of the Tdap vaccine between age 13 and 15 to boost their immunity. Routine annual flu vaccination is now recommended for everyone age 6 months and older. Pneumococcal vaccine is recommended for everyone age 65 and older, and for those with high-risk conditions.

• Treat Tuberculosis

Vermont averages five cases of TB every year. Active (infectious) TB can be treated with a nine month course of antibiotics, but this treatment must be completed to be effective.

• Reduce Health Care Associated Infections

A central line-associated bloodstream infection is serious. Infection happens when germs enter the bloodstream through a central line (tube) that health care providers place in the patient's body to give fluids, blood or medications or to do certain medical tests quickly.

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Increase % of population served by community public water systems that have optimally fluoridated water

2020 Goal	65%
VT 2010	57% ✗
US 2008	72%

Increase % of people who use the dental care system each year

• age 6-9	2020 Goal	100%
	VT 2010	95%
	US data not available	
• grades K-12	2020 Goal	85%
	VT 2009-10	65%
	US data not available	
• age 18+	2020 Goal	85%
	VT 2010	74% ★
	US 2010	68%

Reduce % of children who have ever had decay

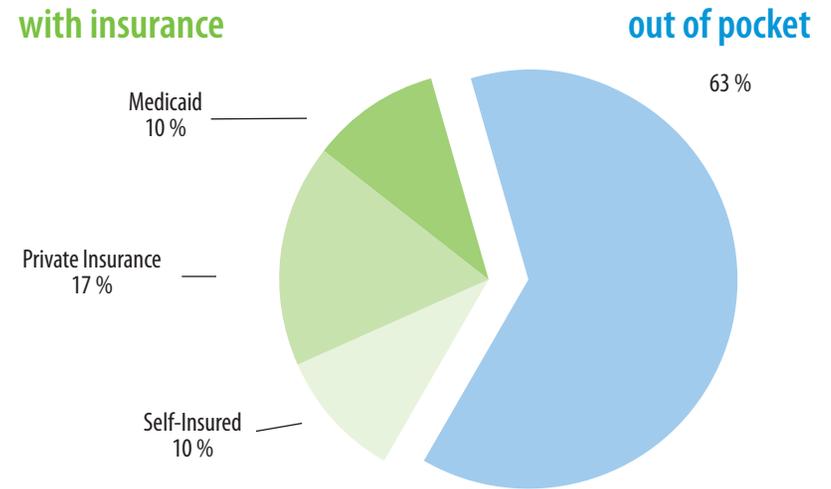
• age 6-9	2020 Goal	30%
	VT 2010	34%
	US data not comparable	

Reduce % of adults age 45-65 who have ever had a tooth extracted

2020 Goal	45%
VT 2010	52%
US 2010	54%

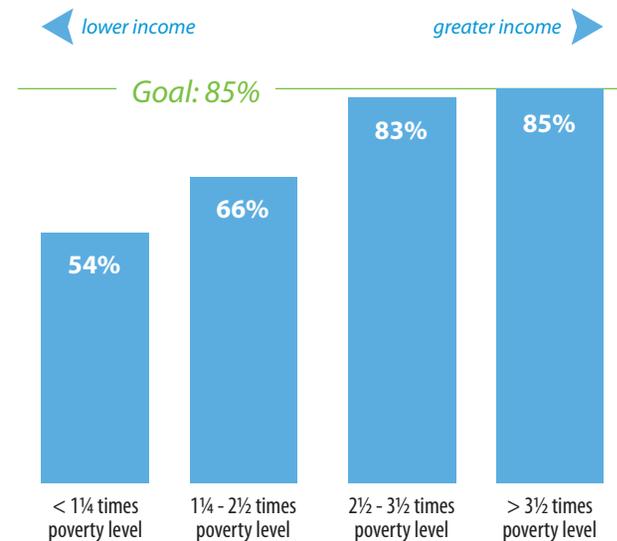
How Vermonters Pay For Dental Care

% by method of payment • 2009



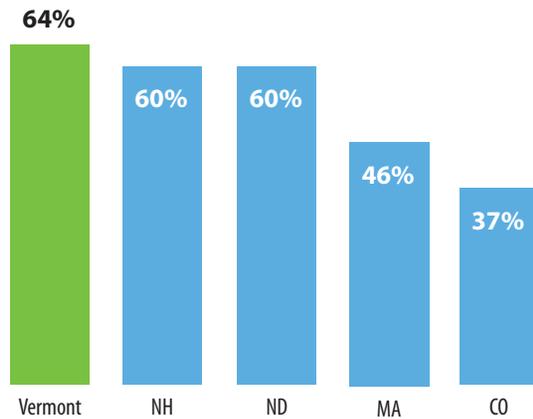
Access & Income

% of adults who used the dental care system in the last year, by Federal Poverty Level • 2010



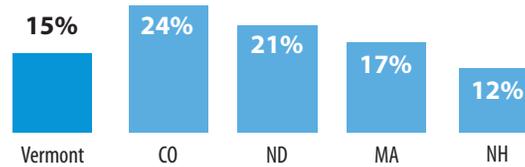
Sealants in Children

% of 3rd graders who have sealants, Vermont compared to other states with oral health surveys • 2009-2010



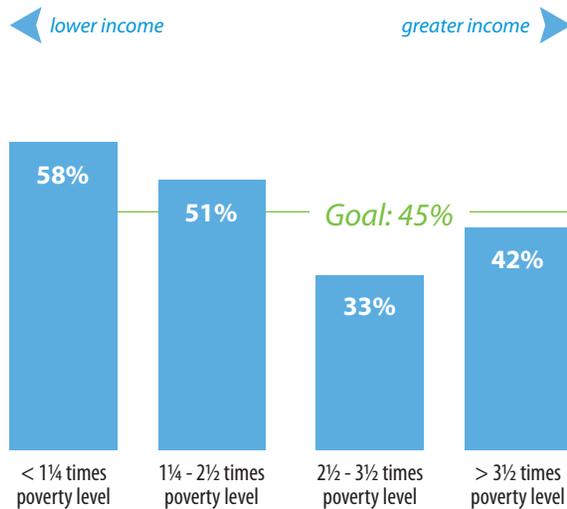
Tooth Decay in Children

% of 3rd graders who have untreated dental decay, Vermont compared to other states with oral health surveys • 2009-2010



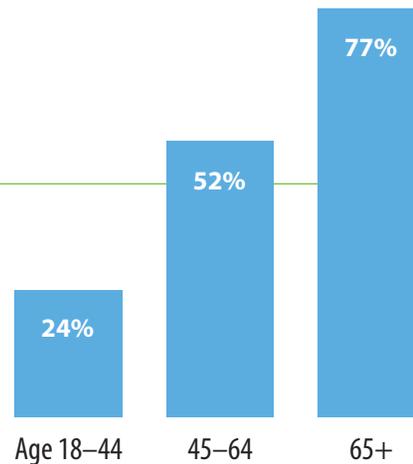
Tooth Extractions & Income

% of adults age 45 to 64 who have ever had any teeth extracted, by Federal Poverty Level • 2010



Tooth Extractions & Age

% of adults who have ever had any teeth extracted, by age • 2010



• Important to Overall Health

Good oral health is integral to overall health. Tooth decay is one of the most common chronic diseases in children, and gum disease affects a high percentage of adults. Infection and inflammation in the mouth have been linked to complications of pregnancy, Type 2 diabetes, heart disease and stroke.

• Fluoridation is a Public Health Benefit

Fluoridation has a proven track record of more than 50 years for preventing dental decay, and it benefits everyone in the community, regardless of socioeconomic status. Yet fewer than 60% of Vermonters served by community public water systems have optimally fluoridated water.

• Oral Health Care for All

Vermont has one of the highest rates of oral health care use and dentist participation in Medicaid in the nation. But not everyone has access to quality care. Delays in treatment can cause pain, infection and complications for other health conditions. Improving the overall health of all Vermonters will depend in part on making sure that everyone who has health care has oral health care, too.

• Preventing Dental Decay

Efforts to reduce childhood caries include school fluoride mouthrinse programs, finding a dental home for children who have not been to the dentist, and adding oral health to WIC services for some participants. Improvements in preventive efforts and clinical treatment have made it possible for more people to keep all of their teeth for most of their lives.

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Reduce suicide deaths (# per 100,000 people)

2020 Goal	11.7
VT 2009	13.0
US 2007	11.3

Decrease % of suicide attempts that require medical attention

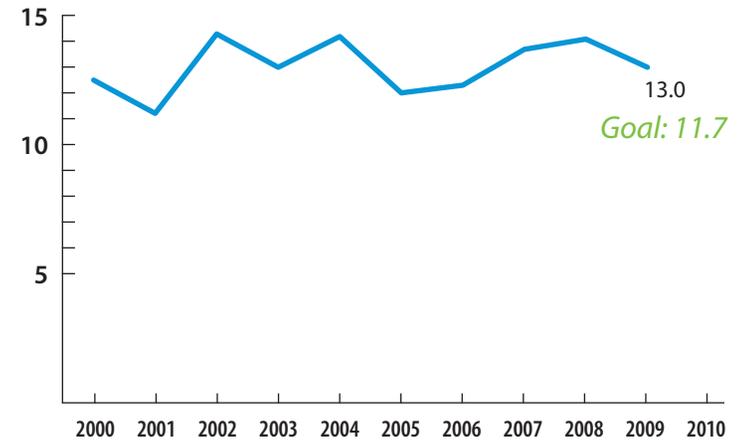
• youth grades 9-12	2020 Goal	1.0%
	VT 2009	1.6%
	US 2009	1.9%

Increase % of people who have primary care provider visits that include depression screening

	VT/2020 Goal	***
• adults	US 2007	2.2%
• youth age 12-18	US 2005-07	2.1%

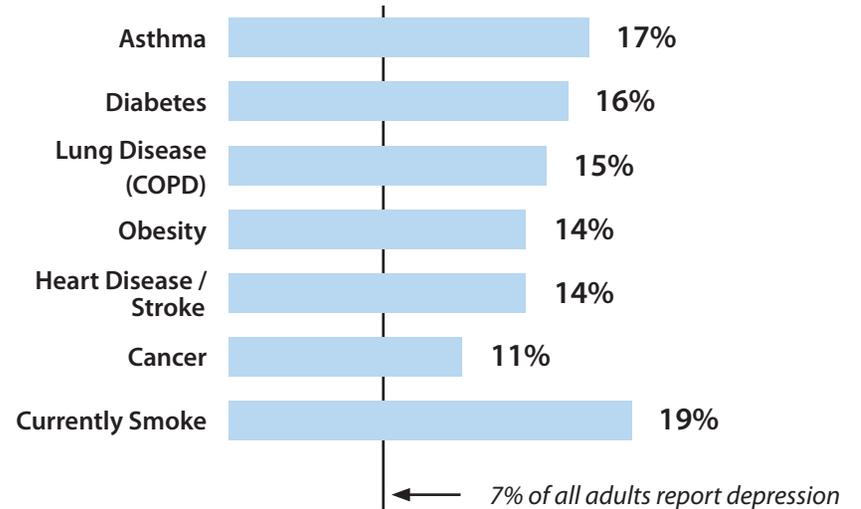
Suicide Deaths

of deaths per 100,000 Vermonters



Depression & Chronic Illness

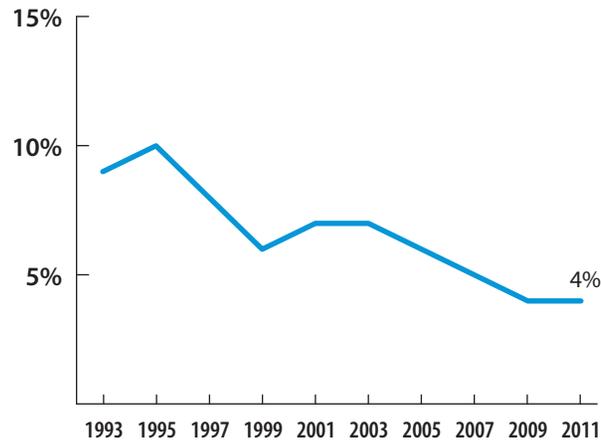
In 2010, % of adults who report having depression, among those who have —



*** Vermont data not available and goal to be developed

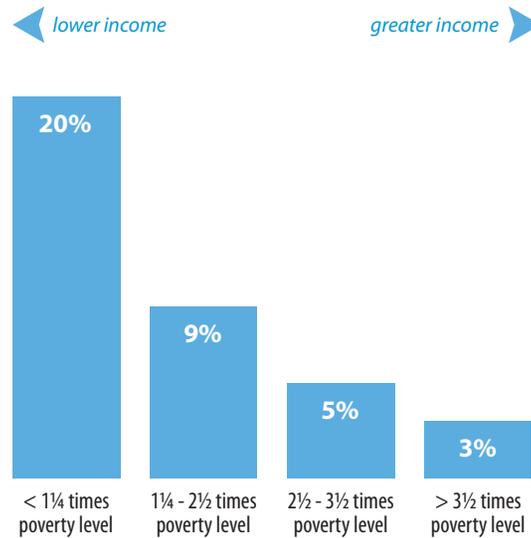
Youth Suicide Attempts

% of 9th-12th graders who reported making a suicide attempt, whether or not it required medical attention



Adult Depression & Income

% of adults who report depression, by Federal Poverty Level • 2010



• What is Mental Health?

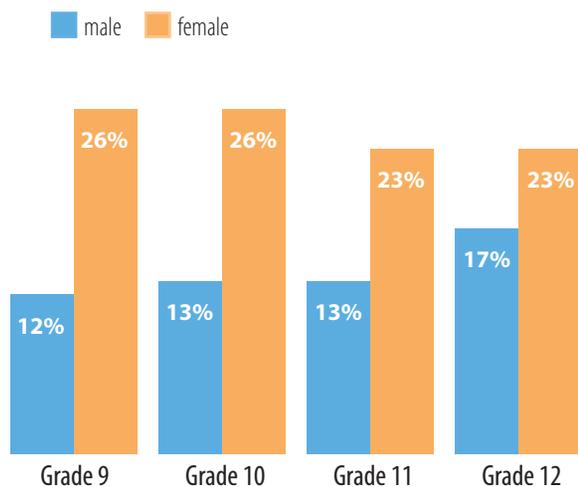
Mental health is a state of successful mental function and performance that results in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with other people, and the ability to adapt to change and to cope with challenges. Mental health is essential to personal well-being, family and interpersonal relationships, and the ability to contribute to community or society.

Mental disorders are health conditions that are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood or behavior associated with distress or impaired functioning. Mental disorders contribute to a host of problems, including disability, pain or death.

Mental illness is the term that refers collectively to all diagnosable mental disorders. Symptoms of mental illness often lessen over time, and people can enjoy considerable improvement or full recovery.

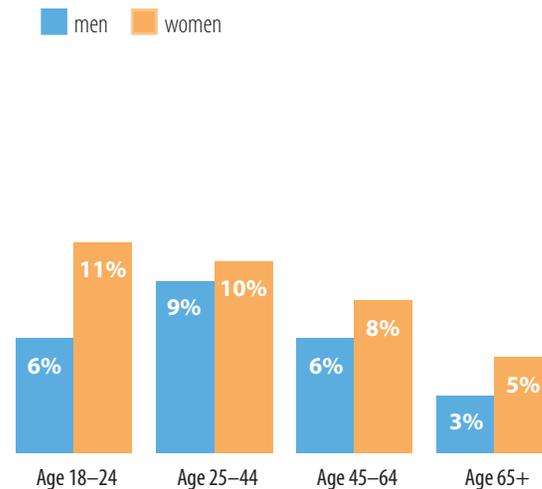
Youth Depression & Age/Gender

% of 9th-12th graders who report feeling sad or helpless • 2011



Adult Depression & Age/Gender

% of adults who report depression • 2010



• Depression is a Chronic Illness

Depression is a chronic illness that is associated with other chronic conditions. In Vermont, adults of racial and ethnic minority groups are more likely to report moderate to severe depression (17%) compared to white non-Hispanic adults (7%). Young people of racial and ethnic minority groups are more likely to make a suicide attempt that requires medical attention (5%) compared to white non-Hispanic youth (1%). However, white non-Hispanic adults have a higher rate of death from suicide (14.1 per 100,000 people) compared to adults of racial and ethnic minority groups (4.5 per 100,000).