Vermont

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for poverty
- Between females and males for physical inactivity
- Between those with a high school education and college graduates for cancer

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for unemployment
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic for smoking
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for multiple chronic conditions

Highlights

Smoking in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 39.4% to 30.2%

Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.6% to 9.6%

Avoided Care Due to Cost in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.8% to 9.0%

Diabetes in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.1% to 9.8%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Vermont, income inequality has increased since 2011. Vermont’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.