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To: Vermont General Assembly, Government Accountability Committee and Joint Fiscal Committee
Cc: Justin Johnson, Secretary of Administration and PALs
From: Susan A Zeller, CPO
Date: September 1, 2015
Subject: 2015 Population-Level Outcomes & Indicators Report

We hereby present this second annual report, required in accordance with 3 V.S.A. § 2311 (c). Some indicators have been added, split or modified, to better inform the legislatively established Outcomes.

I would like to thank the Performance Accountability Liaisons, (PALs) for their work, providing the data for this report. Please note that I and the PALs are available to discuss the data and our internal efforts.

Following the main body of the report, Appendix I discusses the software “dashboard” tool used by AHS for tracking and reporting population based data – Results Scorecard. Appendix II provides screen shots of this tool. Ultimately, I suggest adopting this software tool for all Act 186 reporting.

Sincerely,

Susan A. Zeller
Agency of Administration
Chief Performance Officer

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OUTCOME 1: VERMONT HAS A PROSPEROUS ECONOMY

INDICATORS:

(A) percent or rate per 1,000 jobs of non-public sector employment;

(B) median household income;

(C) median house price; [Target: price increases less than the increase in household income.]

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(A) This is the preliminary 2014 estimate; these numbers will be updated in 3 months with the addition of new data.

(B) US Census Bureau American Community Survey. One year data estimates.

(C) The changes in house prices are primarily driven by overall economic activity. Housing prices increased after the recession and are remaining steady over this reporting period. State programs help to decrease house prices by stimulating supply through new construction and renovation. State programs increase house prices by supporting home ownership, thereby increasing the demand. Note: The reported numbers are smaller than other figures for median house value when using Census Bureau data.
OUTCOME 1: VERMONT HAS A PROSPEROUS ECONOMY

INDICATORS:

(D) rate of resident unemployment per 1,000 residents;

(E) annualized Unemployment rate (an alternative indicator).

(F) percent of total farm sales;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(D) The decrease in number of unemployed is due to two factors: improving economic conditions creating job openings and retirements from the Baby Boomer generation. The influence of the latter is expected to continue beyond the former.

(E) The decrease in number of unemployed is due to two factors: improving economic conditions creating job openings and retirements from the Baby Boomer generation. The influence of the latter is expected to continue beyond the former.

(F) No new data. Amount keeps increasing with more farmers markets and CSA’s. Agency has been providing grants through Working Lands Enterprise, Farm to School and Farm to Market Grants that has increased market demand as well as valued added production and marketing.
OUTCOME 1: VERMONT HAS A PROSPEROUS ECONOMY

INDICATORS:

(G) percent of fruit and vegetable farms by sales outlet.

(H) increase in gross working lands income over previous year, for grantees of Working Lands Program;

(I) number of Farmers’ Markets.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(G) No new data. Report comes out for 2014 later in the year. Similar reason for increase with more farmers markets and CSA’s. Agency has been providing grants through Working Lands Enterprise, Farm to School and Farm to Market Grants that has increased market demand as well as valued added production and marketing.

(H) Current Period: Reporting on 16 completed projects of the 74 projects made in FY13 and FY14, totaling $285,400 (approximately 7% of the 112 grants made to date). These include FY13 grantees in the Enterprise and Capital and Infrastructure investments areas as well as the FY14 Enterprise area. Prior Period: (FY2014 Reporting) Reporting on 23 completed projects of the 74 projects made in FY13 & FY14, totaling $500,059 (approximately 23% of grants made in FY13 & FY14) including FY13 grantees in the Enterprise and Capital and Infrastructure investment areas.

(I) Overall trend is upward. More demand but there is a possible limit to how many farmers markets are needed to meet our population. Agency is working on expanding markets outside of Vermont for growers and producers of agricultural products to continue to grow demand if farmers markets become saturated.
OUTCOME 2: VERMONTERS ARE HEALTHY.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

**INDICATORS:**
A) percent of adults 20 years of age or older who are obese;

(B) percent of adults smoking cigarettes;

**COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:**
(A) In 2012, the BRFSS data showed that 23% of Vermont adults age 20 and older are obese; slightly less than in 2011 (prevalence 26%). Obesity tends to rise with age, & adults with a HS education or less & lower incomes are more likely to be obese. The # of adults who do no physical activity saw a positive change from 21% in 2011 to 16% in 2012, although we do not know the cause. Of concern is only 23% of adults reported eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day in 2011, down from 29% in 2009. Awareness of the impact of obesity on health, health costs, and worker absenteeism has risen over this time period.

(B) In 2011, the CDC implemented changes to its survey methodology in order to more accurately represent the adult population. The graphs may appear continuous but data before 2011 should not be directly compared to that after 2011. It is estimated that nearly 50% of smokers in Vermont are Medicaid insured or eligible. Research indicates that low-income smokers desire to quit as much as non-low-income smokers, but can have more difficulty in sustaining a successful quit over time. The program has worked steadily in collaboration with DVHA to increase the tobacco cessation benefit for Medicaid smokers and to promote these free resources through media and communications. VDH’s Tobacco Control Program has been working to monitor and increase the proportion of Medicaid smokers served by its cessation resources. Of note, 24% of all tobacco users who registered for Quitline services were Medicaid insured; however; they were less likely to participate in more than one quit session, which decreases the likelihood of a successful quit.

**DATA:**

A) percent of adults 20 years of age or older who are obese;

(B) percent of adults smoking cigarettes;
OUTCOME 2: VERMONTERS ARE HEALTHY.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(C) The most recent one-day Point-In-Count of Americans experiencing homelessness (January 2014) indicates that on any given night, approximately 1,556 Vermonters are without housing. This represents a 9% increase over the previous year. While no single measure of homelessness purports 100% accuracy, the Point-In-Time count uses standard definitions developed by HUD and constitutes Vermont’s best proxy measure at this time. Note that count methodology evolved in 2013 and it is likely that the true extent of homelessness in Vermont was higher than officially reported prior to that time because people sheltering in motels were not systematically included.

(D) In Vermont, the % of individuals living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) has remained static since 2009, around 12%; lower than the national avg. of 16%. The % of individuals living in poverty has increased from a low of 9% in 2004, largely attributed to the Great Recession, which led to massive job losses and long-term unemployment. However, the effects of poverty are significantly mitigated by safety net programs. In 2013, approximately 74,000 Vermonters lived in poverty.
OUTCOME 2: VERMONTERS ARE HEALTHY.

https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:

(E) percent of adults age 18 - 64 with health insurance;

(F) Rate of suicide over 100,000 Vermonters;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(E) The majority of Vermont adults are insured and this proportion has been slowly rising in the last five years. We expect the proportion to continue to increase with full implementation of the Affordable Care Act and other initiatives to increase access to health care.

(F) In recent years, more than 100 Vermonters have died by suicide each year. Vermont's rates of suicide, calculated as the number of deaths by suicide per 100,000 people, are higher than the national averages. Vermont rates of suicide are also higher than the rates of neighboring states and the New England Region. The overall rate for the past 10 years has been increasing. Deaths by suicide in Vermont appear to follow national patterns. More men die by suicide than women. Firearms are the method used for nearly two-thirds of the deaths by suicide.
OUTCOME 2: VERMONTERS ARE HEALTHY.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:
(G) fall-related death per 100,000 adults age 65 and older:

(H) rate of Vermonters with mental health conditions getting help for such conditions:

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(G) From 2002 - 2009, the number and rate of fall-related deaths have increased. The 2009 Vermont death rate of 120.3 per 100,000 adults age 65 and older is significantly higher than that in 2002. Vermont’s elderly (over age 65) fall-related mortality rate is higher than the national rate. In 2007, Vermont’s fall-related death rate for this age group was 129.1 compared to 45.3 nationally. There are no major population-based events that are recognized as influencing the data in this time frame however, Vermont’s ability to recognize and document fall-related deaths may have improved. Vermont’s data provides useful information on the targeting of both primary and secondary prevention activities.

(H) This data represents State estimates based on the combined annual National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) for the current and previous measurement year. For example, the 2010 data point represents survey data from the 2009 and 2010 NSDUH surveys. Sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), NSDUH is an ongoing survey of the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the United States aged 12 years or older. Data for 2014 have not been released yet from SAMHSA.
OUTCOME 2: VERMONTERS ARE HEALTHY.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:
(I) number of Vermont food recall incidents.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(I) 1. **Consumer Protection**: syrup, eggs, apples, strawberries and potatoes – no recalls. 2. **Meat/poultry**: Voluntary recall by Vermont Smoke and Cure, Hinesburg, VT of their 5 Knives, no antibiotic and born in Vermont line of pork products for economic misbranding. 3. **Dairy**: On March 31, 2015 Farm to Fridge LLC, Shoreham, VT initiated a voluntary recall on production from one of their pasteurizers March 19, 24 and 29. The products produced were culture milk and yogurt. The recall was initiated because air space thermometer was not working properly and there was no way to verify complete pasteurization. [FY 2015 data only]
OUTCOME 3: VERMONT’S ENVIRONMENT IS CLEAN AND SUSTAINABLE.

INDICATORS:
(A) cumulative number of waters subject to TMDLs or alternative pollution control plans;
(B) percent of public drinking water supplies in compliance with health based standards;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(A) Numbers are based on TMDL approvals or Part B approvals which are tracked by EPA based on the FFY. The target is 3 per year.
(B) Increased compliance with MCLs has resulted from treatment installation. Compliance will increase next year when the Revised Total Coliform Rule becomes effective April 1, 2016 and the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total coliform will cease to exist.

Data

Waters subject to TMDLs or alternative pollution control plans:

Percent Public Drinking Water Supplies in Compliance with Health Based Standards
OUTCOME 3: VERMONT’S ENVIRONMENT IS CLEAN AND SUSTAINABLE.

**INDICATORS:**

(C) Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita, in units of annual metric tons of "equivalent carbon dioxide" (CO2e) per capita;

(D) Percent of Vermont retail electric sales from renewable energy

**COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:**

(C) Vermont population growth has been minimal in recent years, and actually exhibited a small decline in 2012. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions which have been declining since a peak in 2004 showed a small increase between cy 2011 to cy 2012. The GHG emissions reductions since 2004 were largely driven by continued gradual decreases in transportation and residential / commercial / industrial fuel combustion emissions. The slight increase in 2012 emissions is mainly due to the consumption-based methodology used to quantify emissions from the electricity sector, which accounts for a marked decrease in reliance on nuclear generation, a consequential increased reliance on higher GHG-emitting regional market power in Vermont’s contracted electricity mix, and sales of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to entities outside of Vermont. The slight increase in GHG per capita for cy 2012 is a result of slightly higher GHG emissions attributed to a slightly smaller Vermont population.

(D) Utilities are reporting more gross renewable energy in their portfolios, but they have procured more power overall this year. PSD estimates indicate certainty that renewables have not decreased. PSD will continue with analysis, and update the current percentage of renewable energy as the data indicates.

**Data**

Graphs showing GHG emissions and percent of Vermont retail electric sales from renewable energy.
OUTCOME 3: VERMONT’S ENVIRONMENT IS CLEAN AND SUSTAINABLE.

INDICATORS:

(E) percent of river miles with water quality that meet designated uses;

(F) percent of watersheds in Vermont where pollutant loads are declining;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(E) This is a new metric for 2015 but backfilled past 2 years. This metric is normally compiled every even numbered year in the 305b Report. This 2015 value reflects a summary through 2014.

(F) New metric; this reflects the cumulative percent through 2014.

Data

1309/01/2015 Outcomes Report per 2014 Act 186
OUTCOME 3: VERMONT’S ENVIRONMENT IS CLEAN AND SUSTAINABLE.

INDICATORS:

(G) Percent of previously impaired waters meeting standards based on corrective actions.

(H) Total number of days with air quality alerts;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(G) This is a new metric for 2015 but was changed from "percent" to "number". The metric is based on the bi-annual reporting of the 303d List produced every even-numbered year. 2015 is based on 2002-2014 data.

(H) Air quality alerts are based on next-day forecasts. Direct measurement data indicate that air quality health standards were exceeded on 4 days in 2012, 4 days in 2013 and 3 days in 2014. While days exceeding standards occur infrequently, and Vermont's air quality is rated "good" on most days, the measurements also indicate that air quality was "Moderate" or worse at least one VT site on 108 days in 2012, 90 days in 2013 and 90 days in 2014. When air quality is "moderate", there may be a moderate health concern for a small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.

09/01/2015 Outcomes Report per 2014 Act 186
OUTCOME 3: VERMONT’S ENVIRONMENT IS CLEAN AND SUSTAINABLE.

INDICATORS:

(I) Disposal rate of municipal solid waste (lbs./person/day);

(J) Total number of acres that has been or will be cleaned up/redeveloped based on sites enrolled in the Brownfields reuse environmental liability limitation act;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(I) Reporting in CY2103 because there is a 6 to 12 month delay from the end of the calendar year through the time the data is available.

(J) New metric, representing the cumulative acreage through FY 2015.
OUTCOME 4: VERMONT’S COMMUNITIES ARE SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:

(A) rate of petitions granted for relief from domestic abuse per 1,000 residents;

(B) rate of violent crime per 1,000 crimes;

(C) rate of sexual assault committed against residents per 1,000 residents

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(A) This indicator remains constant. This information is provided by the Court Administrators Office and is considered a reliable data source.

(B & C) The indicator showed a slight drop in 2013. However, DPS is concerned that this may be a result of lack of reporting. Since many local police departments transitioned away from the Spillman Records Management System to the Valcour records management system reporting crime statistics has not been reliable. The DPS has an initiative, which will begin in late fall of 2015 to work with law enforcement agencies to improve the quality of data being collected. It is our intent to see a rise in the violent crime over time which should be indicative of better reporting.
OUTCOME 4: VERMONT’S COMMUNITIES ARE SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:

(D) percent of residents living in affordable housing; [Target: Exceed the national percent of residents living in affordable housing (2013 = 65.2%)]

(E) Recidivism rate;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(D) Please note that we have gaps in data to measure "residents" so we are reporting here on "households" living in affordable housing. Housing is considered "affordable" when housing costs are <= 30% of household income. This single figure does not capture the reality that conditions are worsening for many of those 35%+ of households who are living in housing that is not affordable. This figure also does not describe the changing demographics leading to an increase in the number of households. Generally, wealthier people have fewer people per household than lower income people who have higher persons per household.

(E) The data tell us that the average recidivism rate has remained consistent over time. It is common for recidivism rates to remain unchanged due to the nature of the measure. The goal is for this trend to go down. In 2014, Vermont was awarded a 3 year grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to reduce recidivism. This grant will focus on individuals who are most likely to recidivate- moderate to high risk offenders released on furlough. Data shows the baseline recidivism rate for that population is 51.6%. Multiple strategies will be implemented to target this population and bring down the entire recidivism rate for the state.
OUTCOME 4: VERMONT’S COMMUNITIES ARE SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:

(F) incarceration rate per 100,000 residents;

(G) number of first-time entrants into the corrections system;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(F) The Vermont Corrections system integrates services both long term sentenced prisoners (those sentenced to a maximum of greater than one year) and shorter-termed jail inmates (those sentenced to a maximum of under one year). Our overall incarceration rate, regardless of sentence length, is 329/100K residents. This compares to the US Imprisonment rate of 648/100K. In all categories of inmate, Vermont’s rate 50% less than the national average.

(G) There is significant evidence that demonstrates the effectiveness of diverting people early in the system will reduce future interactions with the criminal justice system. Across Vermont, there are many efforts working to intervene with individuals at earlier point along the sequential intercept. Many of these strategies are Pre-Charge (e.g. referral to Community Justice Center); Post Arrest (e.g. Court Diversion) or Pre-Trial (e.g. Rapid Referrals to other services). The success of these efforts contributes to the reduction of new entries into the DOC system.

Data
**OUTCOME 4: VERMONT’S COMMUNITIES ARE SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE.**

[https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131](https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131)

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<td>(H) percent or population trained in mental health first aid.</td>
<td>(H) Vermont has had one of the greatest increases in courses offered between 2012 and 2013, from 51 to 214, representing a 319% increase. The data are from June 2015. Vermont has one of the largest percentages of the population trained in Mental Health First Aid. Numbers reported for the measure are based upon the most recently available report for each calendar year. Vermont ranks as one of 17 states in the highest category of 15% or more population trained.</td>
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**Data**

![Graph showing data](data.png)
OUTCOME 5: VERMONT'S FAMILIES ARE SAFE, NURTURING, STABLE, AND SUPPORTED.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(A) In Vermont, the rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children has increased in the past several years, between 5.0 and 6.1 per 1,000 children. Increased rates of poverty, substance abuse (particularly opiate use), and family and community violence have been linked to this increase. During the same period of time, the national average was 9.1 to 9.3 maltreatment victims per 1,000 children. Vermont's comparatively lower rate may indicate that Vermont's investment in child abuse prevention, early childhood services, and comprehensive family supports is paying off.

(B) Following a dramatic increase in the number of homeless families with children, the state of Vermont invested in programs such as the Vermont Rental Subsidy Program and Family Supportive Housing Program. Rental assistance and intensive services provided through these state-funded initiatives is targeted to homeless families with children and seems to be having the desired effect of reducing homelessness among this vulnerable population. This strategy has also demonstrated a reduction in health care utilization and costs and is consistent with our Agency focus on the critical early years in a child’s development. Additional work needs to be done to increase access to deeply-affordable housing and bring the supportive services currently available in five regional pilots statewide.

INDICATORS:

(A) number and rate per 1,000 children of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect;

(B) number of children who are homeless;

Data

09/03/2015 Population Outcomes & Indicators
OUTCOME 5: VERMONT'S FAMILIES ARE SAFE, NURTURING, STABLE, AND SUPPORTED.

https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:

(C) number of homeless persons (adults and children) in families with at least one child

(D) number and rate per 1,000 children and youth in out-of-home care.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(C) Following a dramatic increase in the number of homeless families with children, the state of Vermont invested in programs such as the Vermont Rental Subsidy Program and Family Supportive Housing Program. Rental assistance and intensive services provided through these state-funded initiatives is targeted to homeless families with children and seems to be having the desired effect of reducing homelessness among this vulnerable population. This strategy has also demonstrated a reduction in health care utilization and costs and is consistent with our Agency focus on the critical early years in a child’s development. Additional work needs to be done to increase access to deeply-affordable housing and bring the supportive services currently available in five regional pilots statewide.

(D) The number of children in out of home care has increased steadily since 2010. Over the past year, there has been a 33% increase in the number of children in DCF custody, bringing the total to over 1,300 children. This is the highest number of children in custody in over a decade, and places Vermont above the national average for children in out of home care. The trend is most startling for children under the age of six, which increased 79% (source). This rise in the rate of children in out of home care can be partially attributed to substance abuse (particularly opiates) among families with young children. In 2014, substance abuse was a factor in approximately one-third of the reports received by the Child Protection Line.
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT’S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:
A: Pregnant women and young people thrive.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:
(i) percent of women who receive first trimester prenatal care;
(ii) percent of live births that are preterm (less than 37 weeks);
(iii) rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(i) The proportion of women reporting first trimester prenatal care remains steady at 83% as measured on the birth certificate.

(ii) Vermont has a stable, low rate of preterm births. There have been minor fluctuations between 8% and 9.5% in the last 12 years.

(iii) The Vermont infant mortality rate remains stable, low, and below the national rate.
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT’S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:
A: Pregnant women and young people thrive.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:
(iv) percent of children at or below 200 percent of federal poverty level;
(v) percent of children age 17 or younger with health insurance.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(iv) In Vermont, the percentage of children living in families below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) has increased markedly since 2009, from 32% to 37%. This trend is mirrored in the national average, which increased from 40% to 45% during the same period. These increases coincide with the worst recession since the Great Depression, which led to massive job losses and long-term unemployment.

(v) Nearly all Vermont children have health insurance and this proportion has been steady in the last five years.
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT’S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:
B: Children succeed in school.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:
(i) percent of children age 19-35 months receiving recommended vaccines (4:3:1:4:3:1:4);
(ii) percent of children ready for school in all four domains of healthy development;
(iii) percent of children receiving child care subsidy enrolled in high quality early childhood programs that receive at least four out of five stars under State standards.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(i) Immunization rates for Vermont toddlers (19-35 months) are below state and national goals. Results from the 2013 National Immunization Survey (NIS) show that 67% of Vermont children ages 19-35 months received the full series of recommended vaccines. This represents a four percent increase from 2012. In 2013, the Vermont rate was lower than both the national rate (70%) and the rate for all New England states (77%).

(ii) Survey has just been modified and don't yet have validated items. Based now on four domains.

(iii) The percentage of children receiving child care subsidy who attended high-quality early childhood programs has steadily increased over the past five years, from 28% in FY2010 to 52% in FY2015. This increase can be attributed to Vermont’s consistent financial investment in child care subsidy. In FY2014, $43.4 million in child care financial assistance was provided to 8,444 children - helping them access early care & education and after school programs; 60% of these funds was spent on high quality care.
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT’S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:
C: Children are ready for School

INDICATORS:
(i) rate of school attendance per 1,000 children;
(ii) percent of children below the basic level of fourth grade reading achievement under State standards;
(iii) rate of high school graduation per 1,000 high school students.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(i) The SY15 Student Census collection closed on July 15th. Currently we are following up with the field and the data are undergoing the cleaning process. They should be available by the beginning of SY16.
(ii) Just changed assessments and haven’t seen new results. Target can not yet be set.
(iii) The agency works through supervisory unions in support of Act 77 (2013), flexible pathways to graduation, and in developing continuous improvement plans for member schools.
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT'S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:

D: Youths choose healthy behaviors.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:

(i) rate of pregnancy per 1,000 females 15–17 years of age;

(ii) rate of pregnancy per 1,000 females 18–19 years of age;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(i) The pregnancy rate in females age 15 to 17 has been gradually declining in the last 15 years though the pace of decline has stagnated.

(ii) The pregnancy rate in females age 18 to 19 has been gradually declining in the last 15 years and continues to drop.
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT'S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:

D: Youths choose healthy behaviors.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(iii) In 1995, the prevalence of youth smokers in Vermont was 40%. In 2013, it was 13%. The Tobacco Control Program in collaboration with its partners including advocates, the Tobacco Evaluation and Review Board and legislators, have worked diligently to reduce tobacco’s harm to youth. Achievements since the early 90’s include prohibiting cigarette sales to minors, creating smoke-free schools, prohibiting vending machine sales and establishing Vermont Kids Against Tobacco (VKAT) youth coalition effort. Subsequently, in addition to tobacco tax increases and other restrictions, the current prevalence of youth smoking is 67% less than it was twenty years ago. While establishing Vermont’s Healthy People 2020 goals, the program adopted the national benchmark in setting the target goal of 10% youth prevalence. Currently, Vermont’s youth prevalence of 13% is in middle with 23 states having lower prevalence than we do.
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT’S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:

D: Youths choose healthy behaviors.

https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:

(iv) percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who used marijuana in the past 30 days;

(v) percent of adolescents in grades 9 - 12 who drank alcohol in the past 30 days;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(iv) In 1995, the prevalence of youth smokers in Vermont was 40%. In 2013, it was 13%. The Tobacco Control Program in collaboration with its partners including advocates, the Tobacco Evaluation and Review Board and legislators, have worked diligently to reduce tobacco’s harm to youth. Achievements since the early 90’s include prohibiting cigarette sales to minors, creating smoke-free schools, prohibiting vending machine sales and establishing Vermont Kids Against Tobacco (VKAT) youth coalition effort. Subsequently, in addition to tobacco tax increases and other restrictions, the current prevalence of youth smoking is 67% less than it was twenty years ago. While establishing Vermont's Healthy People 2020 goals, the program adopted the national benchmark in setting the target goal of 10% youth prevalence. Currently, Vermont’s youth prevalence of 13% is in middle with 23 states having lower prevalence than we do.

(v) The decrease from 2002 - 2012 reflects an overall decrease in alcohol consumption in general and binge drinking in particular among this age group across the country. This is good news, but more must be done to promote healthy behavior and limit access to alcohol for this age group. One of Vermont's prevention priorities is addressing underage drinking. This was one of the targets of the Strategic Prevention Framework - State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG). The efforts associated with that project are likely at least partially responsible for the decrease observed in more recent years (i.e., since 2007).
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT’S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:
D: Youths choose healthy behaviors.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:
(vi) percent of adolescents who reported ever using a prescription drug without a prescription;
(vii) number and rate per 1,000 minors of minors who are under the supervision of the Department of Corrections.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(vii) The decline in youth/young adults in corrections can most likely be attributed to other efforts by groups that work with youthful offenders through early interventions and alternate programs.
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT’S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:

E: Youths successfully transition to adulthood.

https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(i) The majority of high school seniors report post-secondary plans. This question was asked for the first time in the 2013 YRBS; no new data is yet available.
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT’S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:
E: Youths successfully transition to adulthood.

INDICATORS:
(ii) percent of graduating high school seniors who continue their education within six months of graduation;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(ii) The National Student Clearinghouse collects enrollment data from ~98% of the postsecondary institutions that participate in Title IV Student Loans. While this captures the majority of postsecondary enrollments, it may not include many trade, vocational, military, and international institutions, or apprenticeship programs. As well, this report does not include publicly tuitioned students that attend out of state High Schools due to demographic issues. Also, students and schools can opt for a Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) blocker on their enrollment records and therefore not be included in NSC reports. It is also important to note that there may be a number of reasons for a secondary graduate not to continue to a postsecondary experience, or not to persist. While the Agency of Education works to eliminate inadequate preparation as a reason, we must also recognize that other factors may come into play. The rising cost of higher education and the potential debt burden are certainly significant factors in this important decision.
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT’S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:
E: Youths successfully transition to adulthood.
https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:
(iii) percent of adolescents with a suicide attempt that requires medical attention;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(iii) The proportion of adolescents with suicide attempts severe enough to require medical attention is low and unchanged. This question was not asked on the 2013 YRBS and therefore no new data is available.
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT’S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:
E: Youths successfully transition to adulthood.

INDICATORS:
(iv) high school graduates who graduated with a Regular High School diploma and enrolled in postsecondary education within 16 months after high school graduation.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(iv) The National Student Clearinghouse collects enrollment data from ~98% of the postsecondary institutions that participate in Title IV Student Loans. While this captures the majority of postsecondary enrollments, it may not include many trade, vocational, military, and international institutions, or apprenticeship programs. As well, this report does not include publicly tuitioned students that attend out of state High Schools due to demographic issues. Also, students and schools can opt for a Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) blocker on their enrollment records and therefore not be included in NSC reports. It is also important to note that there may be a number of reasons for a secondary graduate not to continue to a postsecondary experience, or not to persist. While the Agency of Education works to eliminate inadequate preparation as a reason, we must also recognize that other factors may come into play. The rising cost of higher education and the potential debt burden are certainly significant factors in this important decision.

Data

09/01/2015 Outcomes Report per 2014 Act 186
OUTCOME 6: VERMONT’S CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL:
E: Youths successfully transition to adulthood.

INDICATORS:

(v) students who graduated with a regular high school diploma and enrolled in postsecondary education within 16 months of High School Graduation; and persisted in postsecondary for at least three semesters within two academic school years. (former indicator revised and split in two parts - this is #1)

(vi) percent students who graduated with a regular high school diploma within 16 months of High School graduation, and graduated from an institution of higher education within six academic school years. (former indicator revised and split in two parts - this is #2)

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(v) The National Student Clearinghouse collects enrollment data from ~98% of the postsecondary institutions that participate in Title IV Student Loans. While this captures the majority of postsecondary enrollments, it may not include many trade, vocational, military, and international institutions, or apprenticeship programs. As well, this report does not include publicly tuitioned students that attend out of state High Schools due to demographic issues. Also, students and schools can opt for a Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) blocker on their enrollment records and therefore not be included in NSC reports. It is also important to note that there may be a number of reasons for a secondary graduate not to continue to a postsecondary experience, or not to persist. While the Agency of Education works to eliminate inadequate preparation as a reason, we must also recognize that other factors may come into play. The rising cost of higher education and the potential debt burden are certainly significant factors in this important decision.
OUTCOME 7: VERMONT’S ELDERS AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND MENTAL CONDITIONS LIVE WITH DIGNITY AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE SETTINGS THEY PREFER.

https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:

(A) rate of confirmed reports of abuse and neglect of vulnerable adults per 1,000 vulnerable adults;

(B) percent of elders living in institutions versus home care.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(A) This population indicator shows the estimated rate of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of vulnerable adults. This rate is related to both motive and opportunity of perpetrators; the vulnerability of victims; the state of the Vermont economy; education of the public and stakeholders; challenges within families including stresses on caregivers and caregiver support services; individual support of vulnerable adults; effective screening, training, and oversight of paid caregivers; effective practices at financial institutions to prevent or identify financial exploitation; effective reporting, investigation, and substantiation/prosecution at Adult Protective Services.

(B) We do not have data on elder Vermonters living in institutions. Please see next indicator for Vermont elders enrolled in Choices for Care who are institutionalized.
OUTCOME 7: VERMONT’S ELDERS AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND MENTAL CONDITIONS LIVE WITH DIGNITY AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE SETTINGS THEY PREFER.

https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:

(D) number and percent of people served in Choices for Care who are served in institutions, licensed group residential facilities, and in independent community settings; and community settings;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(D) Choices for Care:

87 percent of people in the US age 65+ want to stay in their current home and community as they age. Among people age 50 to 64, 71 percent of people want to age in place. (AARP Public Policy Institute, April 2014). One goal of the Choices for Care (CFC) program is to help Vermonters age in place by providing multiple home and community-based services (HCBS) options to choose from. Home-based options include agency-directed care, consumer or surrogate-directed care, flexible choices and Adult Family Care. CFC also offers an Enhanced Residential Care home option. In 2012, Vermont implemented a federally funded Money Follows the Person grant that offers enhanced assistance to people who are in nursing homes and wish to transition back to the community. Since CFC began in 2005, the percent of people on CFC in HCBS settings has gone from 30% to now over 50%.

Data

![Chart showing percentage of people served in different settings]

3609/01/2015 Outcomes Report per 2014 Act 186
OUTCOME 7: VERMONT’S ELDERS AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND MENTAL CONDITIONS LIVE WITH DIGNITY AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE SETTINGS THEY PREFER.

https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:

(C) number and percent of people served in Developmental Services HCBS who are served in institutions, licensed group residential facilities, and in independent community settings;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(C) Developmental Services HCBS

- The number of people with developmental disabilities services living in independent settings, and who receive some level of paid support in their home, continues to increased over time.
- The number of people with developmental disabilities who live in institutions, including receiving PASRR services in nursing facilities and who live in Vermont’s only 6-bed Intermediate Care Facility for people with Developmental Disabilities, has stay very low and constant over time.
- The number of people who live in group living (3-6 persons per home) has remained relatively low (compared to the number of people in independent living) and constant over time.

Data

Number of People served in Developmental Services HCBS, served in institutions, licensed group residential facilities, and in independent community settings.

09/01/2015 Outcomes Report per 2014 Act 186
OUTCOME 7: VERMONT’S ELDERS AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND MENTAL CONDITIONS LIVE WITH DIGNITY AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE SETTINGS THEY PREFER.

https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

INDICATORS:

(E) number and percent of adults with severe, persistent mental illness (CRT eligible) who are served in institutions, licensed group residential facilities, and in independent community settings;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(E) Persistent Mental Health Illness:

• “People with mental conditions” are defined as Community Rehabilitation and Treatment (CRT) clients enrolled at designated agencies. CRT is a community program reserved for adults with severe and persistent mental illness.
  • The substantial change between SFY 2011 and more recent years was due to a substantial portion of missing data in SFY 2011, where 34% of cases were missing living arrangements. SFY 2012 and SFY 2013 have 7-8% of cases missing data.
  • 14.2% of all CRT clients are reported as living in residential or group facilities at the end of the fiscal year.
  • 3.0% of all CRT clients are reported as living in institutions at the end of the fiscal year.
  • 72.8% of all CRT clients are reported as living independently at the end of the fiscal year.

Data

![Graph showing the number of adults with severe, persistent mental illness (CRT eligible) who are served in institutions, licensed group residential facilities, and in independent community settings over the years 2011 to 2014.]

38
OUTCOME 7: VERMONT’S ELDERS AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND MENTAL CONDITIONS LIVE WITH DIGNITY AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE SETTINGS THEY PREFER.

https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131

**INDICATORS:**

(F) employment rate of people with disabilities of working age;

(G) employment rate of people over the age of 65.

**COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:**

(F) This population indicator shows the estimated employment rate of all Vermonters with disabilities who are age 18-64. This employment rate is related to the state of the Vermont economy and labor force; work incentives and disincentives within public benefit programs; and the efforts of employment programs including the division of vocational rehabilitation, the division for the blind and visually impaired, the department of labor, the department of mental health, and developmental disabilities services.

http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/reports/acs.cfm?statistic=2

(G) This population indicator shows the estimated labor force participation of all Vermonters over age 65. This employment rate is related to the state of the Vermont economy and labor force; retirement age and incentives in the Social Security system; work incentives and disincentives within public benefit programs; and the efforts of employment programs that serve older Vermonters. ‘Target’ is the US rate.

**Data**

09/01/2015 Outcomes Report per 2014 Act 186
OUTCOME 8: VERMONT HAS AN OPEN, EFFECTIVE, AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNMENT WITH A SUPPORTED, MOTIVATED AND ACCOUNTABLE STATE WORKFORCE.

INDICATORS:
(A) % employees participating in voluntary EES (Employment Engagement Survey) responding as to:
(1) Satisfied overall with job;
(2) Would recommend SOV as great place to work;
(3) Encouraged to share ideas on efficiency;
(4) Supervisor regularly provides timely and useful feedback;
(5) Their performance evaluations are completed annually;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(A) 2013 was the first year of the survey and is the baseline year for the initial set of questions. The survey looks at many areas of employee engagement. DHR's new "Supervising in State Government" course provides managers with skills that should help address these areas.

Note: For 2014, additional questions were included in the survey. This data will serve as base year for the new questions. Therefore, additional indicators will be reported on next year, when there are two years to compare.
OUTCOME 8: VERMONT HAS AN OPEN, EFFECTIVE, AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNMENT WITH A SUPPORTED, MOTIVATED AND ACCOUNTABLE STATE WORKFORCE.

INDICATORS:

(B) % of employees who voluntarily leave state service.

(C) Percent of registered voters voting in the general election.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(B) Voluntary Turnover (separation from state service), Executive Branch classified employees only. This indicator gets to all aspects of the outcome. DHR’s new "Supervising in State Government" course provides managers with skills that should help retain talent.

(C) Vermont fares well against national data. Note that voter turnout increases in Presidential election years (2008 and 2012)

Data

[Graph showing percentage of employees who voluntarily leave state service by fiscal year]

[Graph showing voter turnout for presidential elections]

09/01/2015 Outcomes Report per 2014 Act 186
OUTCOME 8: VERMONT HAS AN OPEN, EFFECTIVE, AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNMENT WITH A SUPPORTED, MOTIVATED AND ACCOUNTABLE STATE WORKFORCE.

INDICATORS:

(D) Percent of Contracts including performance measures;

(E) Percent of grants awarded including Performance Measures.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(D) Includes all contracts for service entered into the VISION System, by departments and executed in a fiscal year; excludes statewide contracts and AOT contracts recorded in the AOT STARS system.

(E) Includes all grants entered into the VISION System, Grants Reporting Module, by departments, and executed in a fiscal year;

Data

09/01/2015 Outcomes Report per 2014 Act 186
OUTCOME 8: VERMONT HAS AN OPEN, EFFECTIVE, AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNMENT WITH A SUPPORTED, MOTIVATED AND ACCOUNTABLE STATE WORKFORCE.

INDICATORS:
(F) Number of Lean Events successfully completed: (1) by DEC; (2) by AOT.

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:
(F) The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and completed 13 Lean events through June 30, 2015, including one done jointly with the Agency of Transportation (VTrans). Both DEC and VTrans are conducting additional Lean events during FY 2016.

[Link to DEC’s June 2015 Lean Summary Report]

[Data]
OUTCOME 9: VERMONT’S STATE INFRASTRUCTURE MEETS THE NEEDS OF VERMONTERS, THE ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

INDICATORS:

(A) percent of Vermont covered by state-of-the-art telecommunications infrastructure;

(B) percent of structurally-deficient bridges, as defined by the Vermont Agency of Transportation;

COMMENTS/NARRATIVE:

(A) PSD reports that 71% of Vermonters have access to Broadband speeds of 4/1 or greater, based on mapping completed on 06/30/14. The next mapping is expected to be completed by 12/31/15. The goal is to bring the remaining 29% of all addresses to 4/1, and ultimately to bring all addresses to 100/100 by year end 2024. PSD also reports that 100% of E-911 addresses are covered with the necessary infrastructure to obtain telephone service. 99.3% are covered by high speed internet infrastructure; 75.8% are covered with infrastructure offering an internet speed of at least 4/1; 91.2% are covered with mobile wireless.

(B) FHWA numbers are partially based on information provided by VTrans. VTrans also reports state data (SD) to the Legislature in the annual report. The FHWA data does not include short structures (spans between 6 and 20 ft), while the SD numbers do include short structures. The FHWA data includes bridges that are located within the National Forests. VTrans is not responsible for maintaining National Forest Bridges. Consequently, they are not included in the annual report to the Legislature.
APPENDIX I:
What is “Results Scorecard” & How Can It Be used for Act 186 Reporting?

• Software Application tool developed and built on the RBA framework by Results Scorecard, LLC;
• Used by VDH for many years and now by all AHS departments for Act 186 reporting;
• Views available to the public on websites at no added cost;
• Ability to Create a Standardized reporting format statewide;
• Reporting can be posted for public viewing or public may access more detailed information on the web;
• Allows transfer of data between sites for programs shared across departments or agencies;
• Allows downloading and copying of charts (all AHS related charts in this report with copy/pasted from Scorecard);
• Reasonable cost.
• We will be evaluation using Scorecard with several non-AHS agencies/departments.

Scorecard Cost Information, as of February 2015:
• User License: $50/user/month, plus a monthly fee of $100/month/agency (or independent dept.) for website link and another $100/month for data import capabilities.
• Technical Service: $150/hour or negotiated rates;
• All others can “view” at no cost.
• Reasonable Estimate – 2 user/department $300-$500/month (excluding tech support)
• FTEs required – AHS started with 2 Scorecard Champions working part time in each department. They now have 4 – 6 per department. Health Dept. has 20 users (mature use). Note, however, all Champions, expect 1 FTE at VDH, all have other primary job duties and only use Scorecard periodically. Smaller agencies, such as ACCD might consolidate users at the agency level and not have each department separate. Full or part-time FTE depends on ow many programs and measures are included.
APPENDIX II – EXAMPLE OF AHS ACT 186 SCORECARD

[See the following pages for screen shots of AHS’ Act 186 Scorecard]

[Or, use this link to delve into AHS’ Act 186 Scorecard yourself: https://app.resultsscorecard.com/Scorecard/Embed/8131]
Outcome 2 – Vermonters are Healthy:
Summary level view of AHS indicators for Outcome 2 (web view)
Outcome 2 – Indicator: % of adults age 20 and older who are obese:

Summary web view of charts and data changes for this indicator (web view):

Clicking on the gray tabs reveals more information. ↑
Outcome 2 – Indicator: % of adults age 20 and older who are obese:
Detail web view of all information on this Indicator:

Reduce the number of Vermonters who are obese and 7 more...

% of adults age 20 and older who are obese

25% 2013
Outcome 2 – Indicator: % of adults age 20 and older who are obese:

Detail web view of all information on this Indicator:
Outcome 2 – Indicator: % of adults age 20 and older who are obese:
Detail web view of all information on this Indicator:

What Works

There are several evidence-based strategies that can be used to improve the prevalence of obesity including, Electronic Balance Transfer (EBT) for farmers markets, healthy community design, and worksite wellness programs. More information is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Strategy

At the Vermont Department of Health, several strategies are underway with funding from federal and state sources.

1. My Moment Campaign and updated website: This campaign was developed in the fall of 2013, after hearing from focus groups of low income, obese Vermonters about the healthy eating and physical activity messaging that resonated with them. The campaign includes testimonials from Vermonters who realized they needed to get healthier. A new consumer website was created and includes video clips of campaign ads and links to more information.
2. Worksite wellness activities are programs and activities supported by the worksite that encourage employees to make healthy choices during and after the workday. These programs include physical activity, healthy eating, tobacco cessation, breastfeeding and other activities that will help employees be healthier and help employers add to their bottom line. Work to support small companies in Vermont in their worksite wellness efforts continues to be funded through the 1305 grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This work includes Health Department staff working with smaller employers of lower income workers to begin or upgrade their worksite wellness activities. Mini grants support these upgrades. In 2014, the grants went for worksite gardens. In 2015, they will be for healthier food at worksites.
Outcome 2 – Indicator: % of adults age 20 and older who are obese:
Detail web view of all information on this Indicator:

Why Is This Important?

This indicator is part of Healthy Vermonters 2020 (the State Health Assessment) that documents the health status of Vermonters at the start of the decade and the population health indicators and goals that will guide the work of public health through 2020. [Click here](#) for more information.

Act 186 was passed by the Vermont Legislature in 2014 to quantify how well State government is working to achieve the population-level outcomes the Legislature sets for Vermont’s quality of life. It will assist the Legislature in determining how best to invest taxpayer dollars. The Vermont Department of Health and the Agency of Human Services report this information annually. [Click here](#) for more information.

The Agency of Human Services (AHS) operates in support of the Governor’s overall agenda for the state and his seven statewide priorities. Additionally, AHS’ mission and the work of its six Departments are targeted to achieve results in four strategic areas: the reduction of the lasting impacts of poverty; promotion of the health, well being and safety of communities; enhancement of program effectiveness and accountability; reform of the health system. [Click here](#) for more information.

Notes on Methodology

Data is updated as it becomes available and timing may vary by data source. For more information about this indicator, [click here](#).

This indicator is age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. In U.S. data, age adjustment is used for comparison of regions with varying age breakdowns. In order to remain consistent with the methods of comparison at a national level, some statistics in Vermont were age adjusted. In cases where age adjustment was noted as being part of the statistical analysis, the estimates were adjusted based on the proportional age breakdowns of the U.S. population in 2000. For more detailed information on age adjustment visit [www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/astat/astat20.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/astat/astat20.pdf).

Due to BRFSS weighting methodology changes beginning in 2011, comparisons between data collected in 2011 and later and that from 2010 and earlier should be made with caution. Differences between data from 2011 forward and earlier years may be due to methodological changes, rather than changes in opinion or behavior.
APPENDIX III – MASTER DATA SPREADSHEET

[See the following pages for Master Data Spreadsheet]
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### Vermont has a prosperous economy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A) percent or rate per 1,000 jobs of nonpublic sector employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VHDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior (current -3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior (current -2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior (current -1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(B) median household income;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VHDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior (current -3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior (current -2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior (current -1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Median house price.

| ACCD | Annual summary of Property Transfer Tax Data; increases less than increase in household income |
| Prior (current -3) | $185,000 |
| Prior (current -2) | $180,000 |
| Prior (current -1) | $189,000 |
| Current | $185,000 |

### Rate of resident unemployment per 1,000 residents.

| VDOL | Local Area Unemployment Stats |
| Prior (current -3) | 30 |
| Prior (current -2) | 31.77 |
| Prior (current -1) | 27.61 |
| Current | 24.42 |

### Annualized Unemployment rate (an alternative indicator).

| VDOL | Labor Market Information program |
| Prior (current -3) | 4.50% |
| Prior (current -2) | 5.6% |
| Prior (current -1) | 4.9% |
| Current | 4.4% |

### Percent of total farm sales.

| AGFM | US Agriculture census - done every 5 years - last done 2012 |
| Prior (current -3) | $9,567,000 (2%) |
| Prior (current -2) | $22,863,000 (3.4%) |
| Prior (current -1) | $27,430,000 (3.5%) |
| Current | n/a |

### Percent of fruit and vegetable farms by sales outlet.

| AGFM | New England Ag Statistics Service of USDA |
| Prior (current -3) | 75% |
| Prior (current -2) | n/a |
| Prior (current -1) | 72% |
| Current | 74% |

### Increase in gross working lands income over previous calendar year, for grantees of Working Lands Program.

| AAFM | $183,588 FY2015 |
| Prior (current -3) | n/a |
| Prior (current -2) | n/a |
| Current | $597,255 |

| AAFM | Northeast Organic Farmers Association of VT |
| Prior (current -3) | 90 |
| Prior (current -2) | 76 |
| Prior (current -1) | 81 |
| Current | 77 |

### Number of Farmers' Markets.

| AAFM | Overall trend is upward. |
| Prior (current -3) | 90 |
| Prior (current -2) | 76 |
| Prior (current -1) | 81 |
| Current | 77 |

### Vermonters are healthy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A) percent of adults 20 years of age or older who are obese;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHS - VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior (current -3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior (current -2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior (current -1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(B) percent of adults smoking cigarettes;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHS - VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior (current -3)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Prior (current -2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prior (current -1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The most recent one-day Point-In-Time Count of Vermonters experiencing homelessness (January 2014) indicates that on any given night, approximately 1,556 Vermonters are without housing. This represents a 9% increase over the previous year. While no single measure of homelessness purports 100% accuracy, the Point-In-Time count uses standard definitions developed by HUD and constitutes Vermont's best proxy measure at this time. Note that count methodology evolved in 2013 and it is likely that the true extent of homelessness in Vermont was higher than officially reported prior to that time because people sheltering in models were not systematically included.

In Vermont, the % of individuals living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) has remained static since 2009, around 12%; lower than the national avg. of 16%. The % of individuals living in poverty has increased since 2009. Dealing with individuals living in poverty is significantly mitigated by safety net programs. In 2013, approximately 12,600 Vermonters lived in poverty.

Vermont's rates of suicide, calculated as the number of deaths by suicide per 100,000 people, are higher than the national averages. Vermont's suicide rate is also higher than the rates of neighboring states and the New England region. The overall rate for the past 10 years has been increasing. Deaths by suicide in Vermont follow familiar patterns. More men die by suicide than women. Firearms are the method used for nearly two-thirds of the deaths by suicide.

From 2002 - 2009, the number and rate of fall-related deaths have increased. The 2009 Vermont fall-related death rate of 120.3 per 100,000 adult age 65 and older is significantly higher than that in 2002. Vermont's elderly (over age 65) fall-related mortality rate is higher than the national rate. In 2007, Vermont's fall-related death rate for this age group was 122.1 compared to 44.3 nationally. There are no major population-based events that are recognized as influencing the data in this time frame. However, Vermont's ability to recognize and document fall-related deaths may have improved, leading to an increase in reporting for these deaths.

Vermont's percentage of mental health treatment among adults with AMI was higher than the national percentage in both the 2013 and 2014 barometer reports. Numbers are based on TMDL approvals or Part B approvals which are tracked by EPA based on the FFY. Vermont population growth has been minimal in recent years, and actually exhibited a small decline in 2012. Greenhouse gas emissions per capita have improved since 2004 and a small decrease in FY 2012 was a result of slightly higher GHG emissions attributed to a slightly smaller Vermont population.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Population</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Percent of Vermont retail electric sales from renewable energy</td>
<td>PSD FROM UTILITIES</td>
<td>50% in 2017</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44% FY2015</td>
<td>Utilities are reporting more gross renewable energy in their portfolios, but they have procured more power overall this year. PSD estimates indicate certainly that renewables have not decreased. PSD will continue with analysis and update the current percentage of renewable energy as the data indicates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Benchmark of river miles with water quality that meet designated uses</td>
<td>ANR - DEC DEC Watershed Management Division</td>
<td>benchmark 89%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>89.3%</td>
<td>89.7%</td>
<td>89.7% FY</td>
<td>This is a new metric for 2015 but backfills past 2 years. This metric is normally compiled every even numbered year in the 305b Report. This 2015 value reflects a summary through 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Benchmark of percent of watersheds in Vermont where pollutant loads are declining</td>
<td>ANR - DEC DEC Watershed Management Division</td>
<td>benchmark 61%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>61.4%</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
<td>62.7% FY</td>
<td>New metric. This reflects the cumulative percent through 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Percent of previously impaired waters meeting standards based on corrective actions</td>
<td>ANR - DEC DEC Watershed Management Division</td>
<td>benchmark 33</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39 FY</td>
<td>This is a new metric for 2015 but was changed from &quot;percent&quot; to &quot;hundred&quot;. The metric is based on the annual reporting of the 303d List produced every even-numbered year. 2015 is based on 2012-2014 data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Total number of days with air quality alerts</td>
<td>ANR - DEC DEC Watershed Management Division</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>3.44 CY 2013</td>
<td>Reporting in CY2013 because there is a 6 to 12 month delay from the end of the calendar year through the time the data is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Rate of violent crime per 1,000 crimes</td>
<td>DPS FBI and Vermont Crime Information Center (VCIC)</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>1.12 CY2013</td>
<td>The indicator showed a slight drop in 2013. However, DPS is concerned that this may be a result of less reporting. Since many local police departments transitioned away from the Spillman Records Management System to the Valcour records management system reporting crime statistics has not been reliable. The DPS has an initiative, which will begin in fall of 2013 to work with law enforcement agencies to improve the quality of data being collected. It is our intent to see a rise in the violent crime rate over time which should indicate an increase in reporting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-34</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Rate of sexual assault committed against residents per 1,000 residents</td>
<td>DPS FBI and VCIC</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.39 CY2013</td>
<td>The indicator showed a slight drop in 2013. However, DPS is concerned that this may be a result of less reporting. Since many local police departments transitioned away from the Spillman Records Management System to the Valcour records management system reporting crime statistics has not been reliable. The DPS has an initiative, which will begin in fall of 2013 to work with law enforcement agencies to improve the quality of data being collected. It is our intent to see a rise in the sexual assault rate over time which should indicate an increase in reporting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Recidivism rate</td>
<td>AHS - DOC / Courts</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>44.00%</td>
<td>43.40%</td>
<td>43.90% 2010</td>
<td>This data tells us that the average recidivism rate has not changed consistently over time. It is customary for recidivism rates to remain unchanged due to the nature of the measure. The goal for this trend to go downward.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-41</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Incarceration rate per 100,000 residents</td>
<td>AHS - DOC Bureau of Justice Statistics</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>The Vermont Corrections system integrates services both long-term sentenced prisoners (those sentenced to a maximum of greater than one year) and shorter-term jail inmates (those sentenced to a maximum of less than one year). Our overall incarceration rate, regardless of sentence length, has been 329/100K residents. This company to the US Improvement rate of 848/100K. In all categories of inmate, Vermont's rate is 50% less than the national average.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Vermont’s families are safe, nurturing, stable, and supported.

(A) number and rate per 1,000 children of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect.

11. Vermont’s children and young people achieve their potential, including:

(A) Pregnant women and young people thrive.

(i) percent of women who receive first trimester prenatal care.

(ii) percent of low births that are preterm (less than 37 weeks).

(iii) rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births.

(iv) rate of child support enforcement.

(v) percent of children age 17 or younger with health insurance.

(B) Children are ready for school.

(i) percent of children age 19-35 months receiving recommended vaccines.

The proportion of women reporting first trimester prenatal care remains steady at 83% as measured on the birth certificate.

Vermont has a low rate of preterm births. There have been minor fluctuations between 8% and 9.5% in the last 12 years.

Vermont infant mortality rate remains stable, low, and below the national rate.

Nearly all Vermont children have health insurance and this proportion has been steady in the last five years.

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Vermont’s families have one of the greatest increases in courses offered between 2012 and 2013, from 51 percent or population trained in mental health first aid, per 10,000 Vermonters.

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In Vermont, the rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children has increased in the past several years, between 5.0 and 6.1 per 1,000 children. Increased rates of poverty, substance abuse (particularly opioids), and family and community violence have been linked to this increase. During the same period of time, the national average was 3.9 to 4.3 maltreatment victims per 1,000 children. Vermont’s comparatively lower rate may indicate that Vermont’s investment in child abuse prevention, early childhood services, and comprehensive family support is paying off.

The child abuse and neglect rate per 1,000 children has increased, bringing the total to over 1,300 children. This is the highest number of children in custody in a decade, and places Vermont above the national average for children in out-of-home care. The trend is most startling for children under the age of six, which increased 79% (source). This rise in the rate of children in out-of-home care correlates partially attributed to substance abuse (particularly opioids) among families with young children. In 2014, substance abuse was a factor in approximately one-third of the reports received by the Child Protection Line.

Immunization rates for Vermont toddlers (19-35 months) are below state and national goals. Results from the 2013 National Immunization Survey (NIS) show that 67% of Vermont children ages 19-35 months received the full series of recommended vaccines. This represents a 4 percent increase from 2012. In 2013, the Vermont rate was lower than both the national rate (70%) and the rate for all New England states (77%).

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### State of Vermont Population-Level Outcomes and Indicator Report

#### July 30, 2015

#### A: Population Outcome (2014 Act 186)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>(i) percent of children ready for school in all four domains of healthy development</td>
<td>SHARED: AOE, AHS - UC</td>
<td>Kindergarten Readiness Survey</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>5/2015</td>
<td>Survey has palliative models and don't yet have validated items. Based now on four domains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>(ii) percent of children receiving Child subsidy enrolled in high quality early childhood programs that receive rating of four out of five stars under State standards</td>
<td>AHS - DCF</td>
<td>Bright Futures Information System</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>The percentage of children receiving child subsidy who attended high-quality early childhood programs has slowly increased from 38% in FY2010 to 46% in FY2015. This increase can be attributed to Vermont’s consistent investment in child care subsidies. In FY2014, $63.4 million in child care financial assistance was provided to 9,044 children - helping them access early care &amp; education and after school programs; 60% of these funds were spent on high-quality care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>(iii) percent of children below the basic level of fourth grade reading achievement under State standards</td>
<td>AOE</td>
<td>NECAP test data, NAEP</td>
<td>see comment</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>n/a - SBAC</td>
<td>SY2015</td>
<td>Just changed assessments and haven’t seen new results. Target can’t yet be set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>(iv) percent of children below the basic level of fourth grade reading achievement under State standards</td>
<td>AOE</td>
<td>AOE data for 4, 5, 6 year grad rate</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td>87.74%</td>
<td>86.60%</td>
<td>87.82%</td>
<td>5/2015</td>
<td>The agency works through supervisor units in support of Act 77 (2013); double pathways to graduation; and in developing continuous improvement plans for member schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>(v) percent of children below the basic level of fourth grade reading achievement under State standards</td>
<td>AOE</td>
<td>NECAP test data, NAEP</td>
<td>see comment</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>(vi) percent of children below the basic level of fourth grade reading achievement under State standards</td>
<td>AOE</td>
<td>NECAP test data, NAEP</td>
<td>see comment</td>
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<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>n/a - SBAC</td>
<td>SY2015</td>
<td>Just changed assessments and haven’t seen new results. Target can’t yet be set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>(vii) percent of children below the basic level of fourth grade reading achievement under State standards</td>
<td>AOE</td>
<td>NECAP test data, NAEP</td>
<td>see comment</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>n/a - SBAC</td>
<td>SY2015</td>
<td>Just changed assessments and haven’t seen new results. Target can’t yet be set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>(viii) percent of children below the basic level of fourth grade reading achievement under State standards</td>
<td>AOE</td>
<td>NECAP test data, NAEP</td>
<td>see comment</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>n/a - SBAC</td>
<td>SY2015</td>
<td>Just changed assessments and haven’t seen new results. Target can’t yet be set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>(ix) percent of children below the basic level of fourth grade reading achievement under State standards</td>
<td>AOE</td>
<td>NECAP test data, NAEP</td>
<td>see comment</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>n/a - SBAC</td>
<td>SY2015</td>
<td>Just changed assessments and haven’t seen new results. Target can’t yet be set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B: Actual Values for the past 4 periods (FY, CY, FFY, Other)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
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<th>H</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
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<td>52</td>
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<td>5/2015</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<tr>
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<td>47</td>
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#### C: Notes

- **Survey has just been modified and don’t yet have validated items. Based now on four domains.**
- **The SY15 Student Census collection closed on July 15th. Currently we are following up with the field and the data are undergoing the cleaning process. They should be available by the beginning of SY16.**
- **The percentage of children receiving child subsidy who attended high-quality early childhood programs has steadily increased over the past five years, from 28% in FY2010 to 52% in FY2015. This increase can be attributed to Vermont’s consistent investment in child care subsidies. In FY2014, $63.4 million in child care financial assistance was provided to 9,044 children - helping them access early care & education and after school programs; 60% of these funds were spent on high-quality care.**
- **The pregnancy rate in female age 15 to 17 has been gradually declining in the last 15 years through the pace of decline has stagnated.**
- **In 1995, the prevalence of youth smokers in Vermont was 40%. In 2013, it was 13%. The Tobacco Control Program in collaboration with its partners including advocates, the Tobacco Evaluation and Review Board and legislators, have worked diligently to reduce tobacco use and smoking.**
- **The decrease in youth/young adults in corrections can most likely be attributed to other efforts by groups that work with youthful offenders through early interventions and alternate programs.**
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(i) percent of high school graduates who graduated with a Regular High School diploma and enrolled in postsecondary education within six months after high school graduation; (more specificity added)</td>
<td>ACE</td>
<td>National Student Clearinghouse <em>(Ref NSC Notes Tab)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>51.90%</td>
<td>52.00%</td>
<td>51.70%</td>
<td>52.30%</td>
<td>SY2014</td>
<td>The National Student Clearinghouse collects enrollment data from ~98% of the postsecondary institutions that participate in Title IV Student Loans. While this captures the majority of postsecondary enrollments, it may not include many trade, vocational, military, and international institutions, or apprenticeship programs. As well, this report does not include publicly funded students that attend out of state high schools due to demographic issues. Also, students and schools can opt out of Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) blocker on their enrollment records and therefore not be included in NSC reports. It is also important to note that there may be a number of reasons for a secondary graduate not to continue in a postsecondary experience, or not to be in this report. While the Agency of Education works to eliminate inadequate preparation as a reason, we must also recognize that other factors may come into play. The rising cost of higher education and the potential debt burden are certainly significant factors in this important decision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(ii) percent of high school graduates who attended a Regular high school diploma and enrolled in postsecondary education within 10 months after high school graduation; (more specificity added)</td>
<td>ACE</td>
<td>National Student Clearinghouse <em>(Ref NSC Notes Tab)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>59.20%</td>
<td>58.70%</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>SY2013</td>
<td>The National Student Clearinghouse collects enrollment data from ~98% of the postsecondary institutions that participate in Title IV Student Loans. While this captures the majority of postsecondary enrollments, it may not include many trade, vocational, military, and international institutions, or apprenticeship programs. As well, this report does not include publicly funded students that attend out of state high schools due to demographic issues. Also, students and schools can opt out of Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) blocker on their enrollment records and therefore not be included in NSC reports. It is also important to note that there may be a number of reasons for a secondary graduate not to continue in a postsecondary experience, or not to be in this report. While the Agency of Education works to eliminate inadequate preparation as a reason, we must also recognize that other factors may come into play. The rising cost of higher education and the potential debt burden are certainly significant factors in this important decision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(iii) percent of high school graduates who attended a Regular high school diploma and enrolled in postsecondary education within 16 months after high school graduation; (more specificity added)</td>
<td>ACE</td>
<td>National Student Clearinghouse <em>(Ref NSC Notes Tab)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>81.8%</td>
<td>83.2%</td>
<td>SY2012</td>
<td>The National Student Clearinghouse collects enrollment data from ~98% of the postsecondary institutions that participate in Title IV Student Loans. While this captures the majority of postsecondary enrollments, it may not include many trade, vocational, military, and international institutions, or apprenticeship programs. As well, this report does not include publicly funded students that attend out of state high schools due to demographic issues. Also, students and schools can opt out of Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) blocker on their enrollment records and therefore not be included in NSC reports. It is also important to note that there may be a number of reasons for a secondary graduate not to continue in a postsecondary experience, or not to be in this report. While the Agency of Education works to eliminate inadequate preparation as a reason, we must also recognize that other factors may come into play. The rising cost of higher education and the potential debt burden are certainly significant factors in this important decision.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(iv) percent of high school graduates who graduated with a Regular High School diploma and enrolled in postsecondary education within 16 months of High School Graduation; and persisted in postsecondary for at least three semesters within two academic school years. (former indicator revised and split in two parts - this is #2)</td>
<td>ACE</td>
<td>National Student Clearinghouse <em>(Ref NSC Notes Tab)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
<td>SY2008</td>
<td>The National Student Clearinghouse collects enrollment data from ~98% of the postsecondary institutions that participate in Title IV Student Loans. While this captures the majority of postsecondary enrollments, it may not include many trade, vocational, military, and international institutions, or apprenticeship programs. As well, this report does not include publicly funded students that attend out of state high schools due to demographic issues. Also, students and schools can opt out of Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) blocker on their enrollment records and therefore not be included in NSC reports. It is also important to note that there may be a number of reasons for a secondary graduate not to continue in a postsecondary experience, or not to be in this report. While the Agency of Education works to eliminate inadequate preparation as a reason, we must also recognize that other factors may come into play. The rising cost of higher education and the potential debt burden are certainly significant factors in this important decision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>(v) Vermont’s elders and people with disabilities and people with mental conditions live with dignity and independence in settings they prefer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(vi) Vermont’s elders and people with disabilities and people with mental conditions live with dignity and independence in settings they prefer.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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*(Reference data sources: AHS - VDH YRBS, AOE National Student Clearinghouse, HHS VEMS database, US Census American Community Survey 3-year estimates)*

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*(Footnotes: former indicator revised and split in two parts - this is #1)*

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*(Note: see note)*

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*(Agency of Administration, Chief Performance Officer)*
### State of Vermont Population-Level Outcomes and Indicator Report

**July 30, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[12] Number and percent of people served in Developmental Services HCBS who are served in institutions, licensed group residential facilities, and in independent community settings.</td>
<td>AHS – DAIL</td>
<td>PASRR, SFYDDC data, DDS Annual Survey and HCBS spreadsheets</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Inst: 38.6% Licensed:10.4%, Home/Comm: 41.9%, Instruction:10.2%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Inst: 37.5% Licensed:10.4%, Home/Comm: 42.9%, Instruction:10.1%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Inst: 40.2% Licensed:11.2%, Home/Comm: 45.3%, Instruction:46.8%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Inst: 42.8% Licensed:11.4%, Home/Comm: 50.0%, Instruction:45.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[10] Number and percent of adults with severe, persistent mental illness (CRT eligible) who are served in institutions, licensed group residential facilities, and in independent community settings.</td>
<td>AHS - DMH</td>
<td>PASRR, SFYDDC data, DDS Annual Survey and HCBS spreadsheets</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Inst: 7.8% Licensed:10.4%, Home/Comm: 41.9%, Instruction:10.2%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Inst: 7.5% Licensed:10.4%, Home/Comm: 42.9%, Instruction:10.1%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Inst: 40.2% Licensed:11.2%, Home/Comm: 45.3%, Instruction:46.8%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Inst: 42.8% Licensed:11.4%, Home/Comm: 50.0%, Instruction:45.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F) Employment rate of people with disabilities of working age (16-64).</td>
<td>AHS - DAIL</td>
<td>Current disabilities data: <a href="http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/reports/acs.cfm?setblock=2">http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/reports/acs.cfm?setblock=2</a></td>
<td>34.50%</td>
<td>40.70%</td>
<td>39.80%</td>
<td>37.20%</td>
<td>34.60%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(G) Employment rate of people over the age of 65.</td>
<td>AHS - DAIL</td>
<td>Census AICE Table</td>
<td>US Rev: 17%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19.10%</td>
<td>22.50%</td>
<td>22.20%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Vermont has open, effective, and inclusive government with a supported, motivated and accountable State workforce.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(A1) % of state employee respondents who are satisfied overall with their job.</td>
<td>DHR</td>
<td>Employee Engagement Survey (voluntary)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>64.1%</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
<td>CY 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A2) % of state employees who say they would recommend the State of Vermont to others as a great place to work.</td>
<td>DHR</td>
<td>Employee Engagement Survey (voluntary)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>59.8%</td>
<td>66.2%</td>
<td>CY 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A3) % of state employees who say they are encouraged to share ideas on improving service delivery or business process efficiency.</td>
<td>DHR</td>
<td>Employee Engagement Survey (voluntary)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td>CY 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A4) % of state employees who say they are encouraged to share ideas on improving service delivery or business process efficiency.</td>
<td>DHR</td>
<td>Employee Engagement Survey (voluntary)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td>CY 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A5) % of state employees who say their performance evaluations are completed annually.</td>
<td>DHR</td>
<td>Employee Engagement Survey (voluntary)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td>CY 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A6) % of state employees who say voluntarily leave state service.</td>
<td>DHR</td>
<td>Voluntary</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>FY15</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** This report reflects data as of September 8, 2015.
### (C) percent of registered voters voting in the general election.

**Data Source:** Secretary of State Website, federal elections info

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reporting Agency/Department</th>
<th>Target or Benchmark</th>
<th>Prior (current -3)</th>
<th>Prior (current -2)</th>
<th>Prior (current -1)</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Current Period Reference (FY, CY, FFY, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>SOS</td>
<td>53.6% federal</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
<td>Every 2 years</td>
<td>(2008, 2010, 2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>53.8%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Vermont’s turnout is higher than the nationwide average. Voter turnout increases in Presidential election years (2008 and 2012).*

#### Comments, Narrative, Story

**Vermont’s turnout is higher than the nationwide average.** Voter turnout increases in Presidential election years (2008 and 2012). **DEC has completed 13 Lean events through June 30, 2015, including one jointly with Vtrans. Both DEC and Vtrans are conducting additional Lean events.**

### (D) Number of Lean Business Process Improvement Events Completed Successfully.

**Data Source:** Dept. of Environmental Conservation & Trans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reporting Agency/Department</th>
<th>Target or Benchmark</th>
<th>Prior (current -3)</th>
<th>Prior (current -2)</th>
<th>Prior (current -1)</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Current Period Reference (FY, CY, FFY, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>DEC/AOT</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>6 (DEC)</td>
<td>6 (DEC)</td>
<td>FY2015</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**DEC has completed 13 Lean events through June 30, 2015, including one jointly with Vtrans. Both DEC and Vtrans are conducting additional Lean events.**

### (A) percent of Vermont covered by state-of-the-art telecommunications infrastructure.

**Data Source:** PSD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reporting Agency/Department</th>
<th>Target or Benchmark</th>
<th>Prior (current -3)</th>
<th>Prior (current -2)</th>
<th>Prior (current -1)</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Current Period Reference (FY, CY, FFY, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>PSD</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FY2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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</table>

**PSD reports that 71% of Vermonters have access to Broadband speeds of 4/1 or greater, based on mapping completed on 06/30/14. The next mapping is expected to be completed by 12/31/15. The goal is to bring the remaining 29% of all addresses to 4/1, and ultimately to bring all addresses to 100/100 by year 2020. PSD also reports that 10% of 6-911 addresses are covered with the necessary infrastructure to obtain telephone service. 92.1% are covered by high speed internet infrastructure. 75.0% are covered with infrastructure offering an internet speed of at least 4/1; 91.2% are covered with mobile wireless.**

### (B) percent of structurally-deficient bridges, as defined by the Vermont Agency of Transportation;

**Data Source:** [FHWA data + short span bridges – National Forest bridges] adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reporting Agency/Department</th>
<th>Target or Benchmark</th>
<th>Prior (current -3)</th>
<th>Prior (current -2)</th>
<th>Prior (current -1)</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Current Period Reference (FY, CY, FFY, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FY2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**FHWA numbers are partially based on information provided by VTrans. VTrans also reports state data (SD) to the Legislature in the annual report. The FHWA data does not include short structures (spans between 6 and 20 ft), while the SD numbers do include short structures. The FHWA data includes bridges that are located within the National Forests. VTrans is not responsible for maintaining National Forest Bridges. Consequently, they are not included in the annual report to the Legislature.**

### (9) Vermont’s State Infrastructure meets the needs of Vermonters, the economy and the environment.

Agency of Administration, Chief Performance Officer 8 of 8  Print date: 9/8/2015