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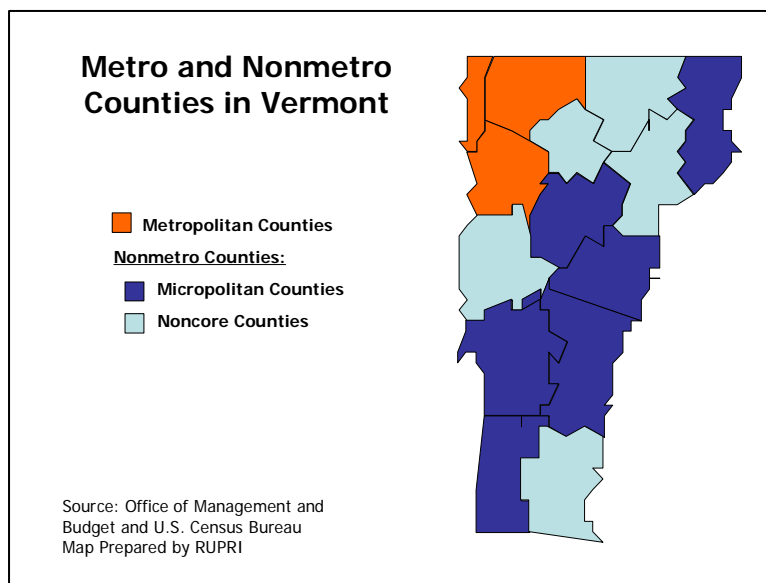
Demographic and Economic Profile

Vermont

Updated November 2006

Metro and Nonmetro Counties in Vermont

Based on the most recent listing of core based statistical areas by the Office of Management and Budget, 3 counties in Vermont are part of metropolitan areas, and 6 counties are part of micropolitan areas. The micropolitan category defines counties that include an urban area with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 plus surrounding counties that are linked through commuting ties. These areas often represent important economic and trade centers in rural areas. The remaining 5 counties in Vermont are considered noncore counties. Using these classifications and the population estimates for 2005, 32.9 percent of Vermont residents live in metropolitan areas, 40.8 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 26.3 percent live in noncore areas.

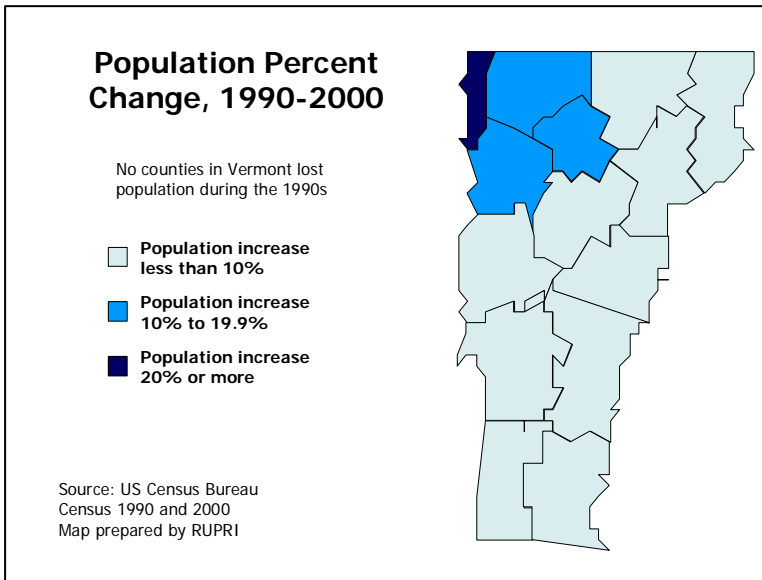


Population

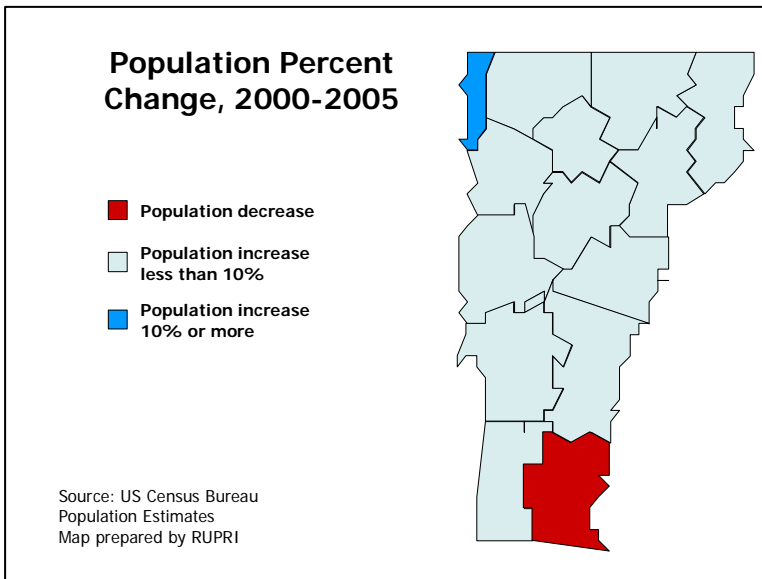
Vermont's population in July of 2005 was 623,050, up 2.3 percent from the 2000 Census. During the 1990s, the population in Vermont increased 8.2 percent. Nationally, population increased 13.1 percent during the 1990s, and 5.3 percent from April 2000 to July 2005. The population growth in Vermont's metropolitan areas outpaced the nonmetropolitan areas in both time periods.

Percent Change in Population		
Area:	1990-2000	2000-2005
U.S.	13.1%	5.3%
Vermont	8.2%	2.3%
Metropolitan	12.3%	3.2%
Nonmetropolitan	6.3%	1.9%
Micropolitan	4.6%	1.4%
Noncore	9.0%	2.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



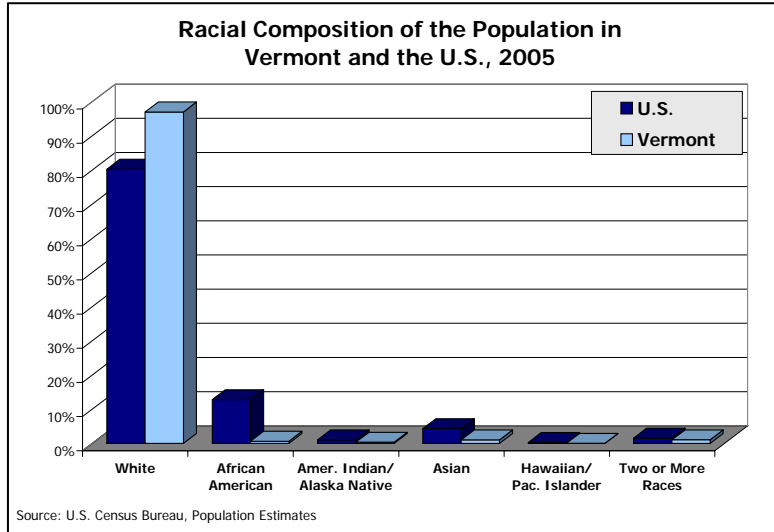
During the 1990s, no counties in Vermont lost population. The fastest growth was in Grand Isle County in the Burlington-South Burlington Metropolitan Area, with a population increase of 29.8 percent during the 1990s.



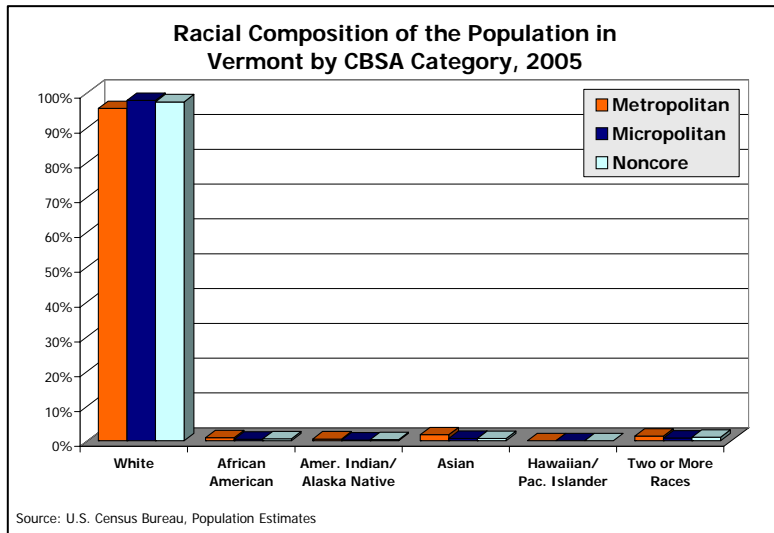
From 2000 to 2005, only one county in Vermont lost population (Windham County). The fastest growth during this period was again in Grand Isle County, with a population increase of 11.6 percent during the time period.

Race / Ethnicity

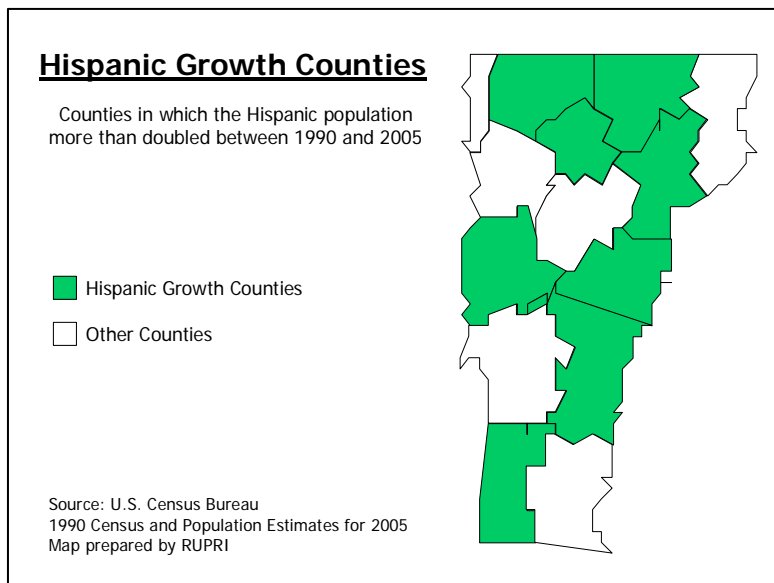
The population in Vermont is 96.9 percent white, 0.6 percent African American, and 1.0 percent Asian. Nationally, the population is 80.2 percent white, 12.8 percent African American, and 4.3 percent Asian (2005 Census Bureau population estimates).



Within Vermont, the metropolitan population is 95.5 percent white, 0.9 percent African American, and 1.7 percent Asian. The micropolitan population is 97.8 percent white, 0.5 percent African American, and 0.7 percent Asian. The noncore population is 97.4 percent white, 0.6 percent African American, and 0.7 percent Asian.

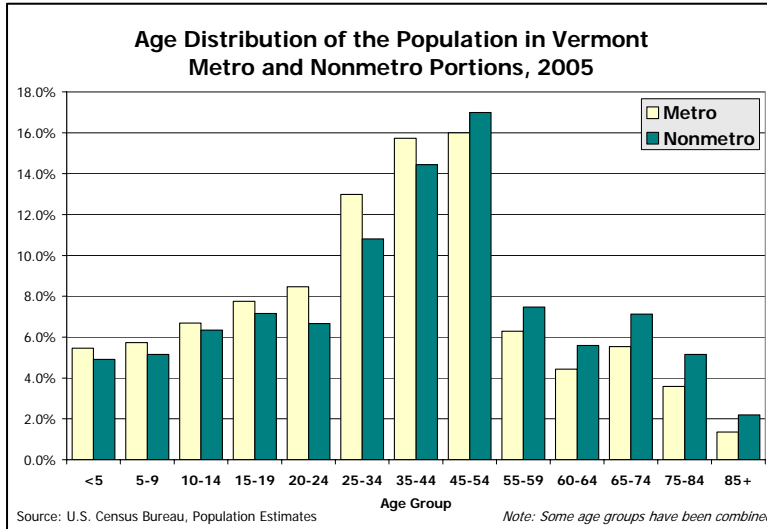


People of Hispanic origin make up 1.1 percent of Vermont's population, and 14.4 percent of the total U.S. population. Many areas have experienced significant growth in the Hispanic population over the past decade and a half. In nine Vermont counties, the Hispanic population more than doubled between 1990 and 2005. However, the Hispanic population still accounts for a small portion of total population in all Vermont counties.

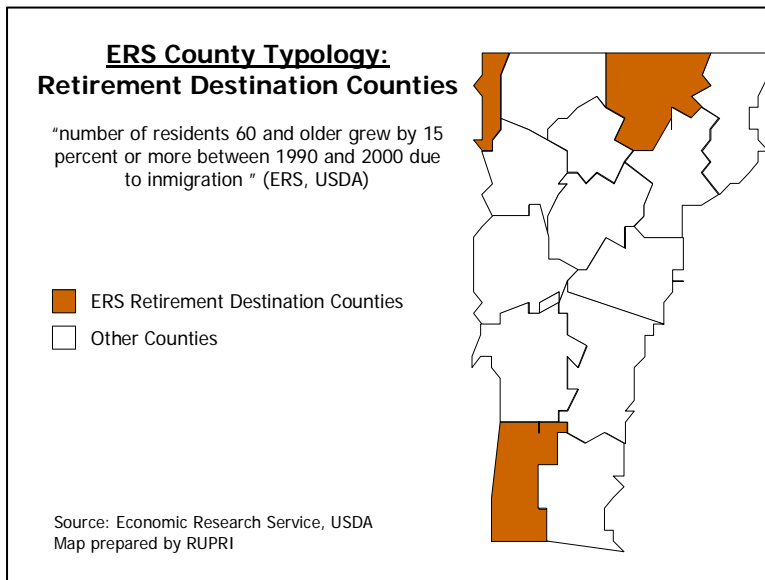


Age

The chart below shows the age distribution of the metro and nonmetro populations in Vermont. The percent of the population in the age groups up to age 44 is higher in the metro areas, while the percent of the population age 45 and over is greater in the nonmetro areas.

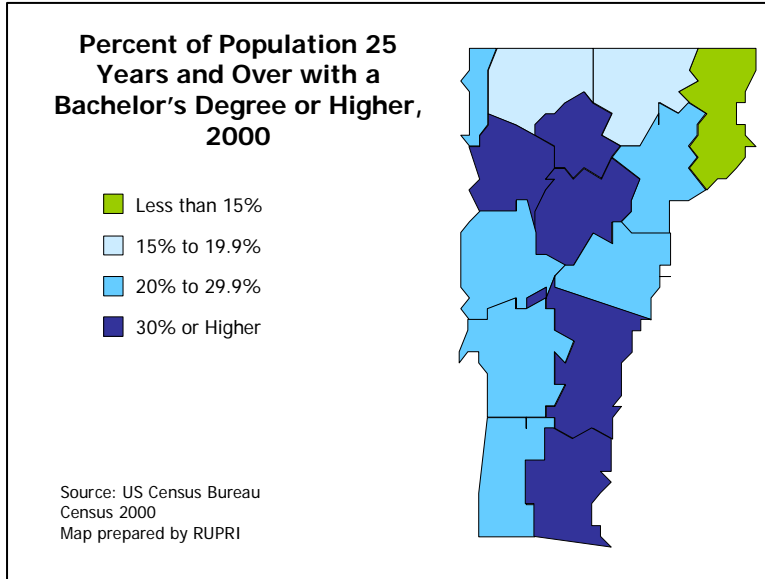


The Economic Research Service, USDA, classifies counties as retirement destination counties based on population change due to immigration. In Vermont, 3 counties are classified as retirement destination counties, 1 metro and 2 nonmetro counties.

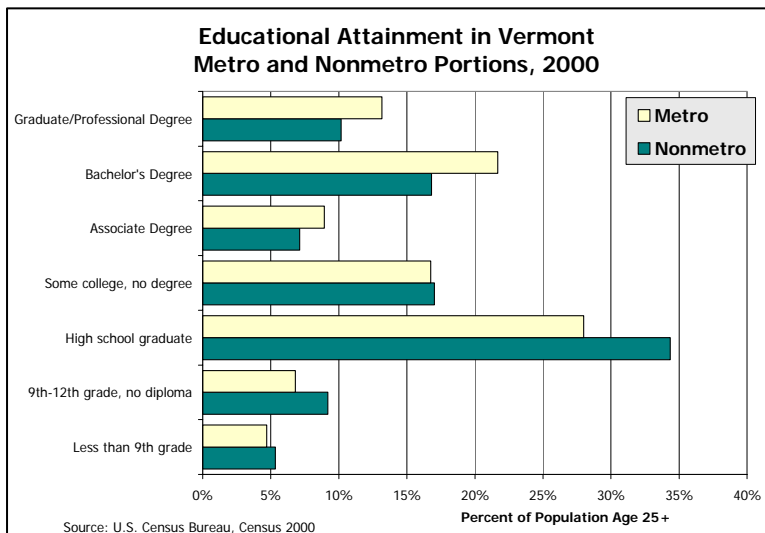


Educational Attainment

The percent of the population age 25 and over that has earned a Bachelor's Degree or higher is 24.4 percent in the U.S. and 29.4 percent in Vermont. In metro areas of Vermont, this statistic is 34.8 percent, compared to 27.0 percent in nonmetro areas.

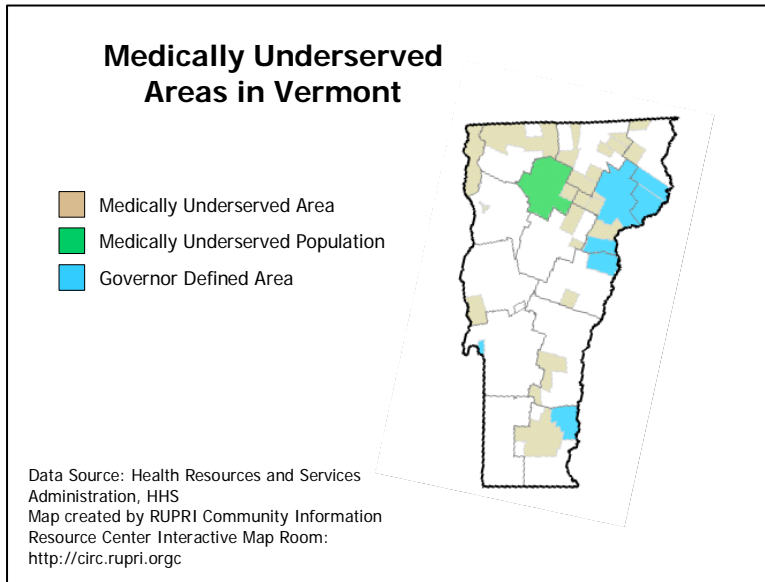


The chart below compares the educational attainment of Vermont's metro and nonmetro populations. The percent of the population with high educational attainment (B.S. or higher) is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population with lower educational attainment (high school or lower) is greater in the nonmetro areas.

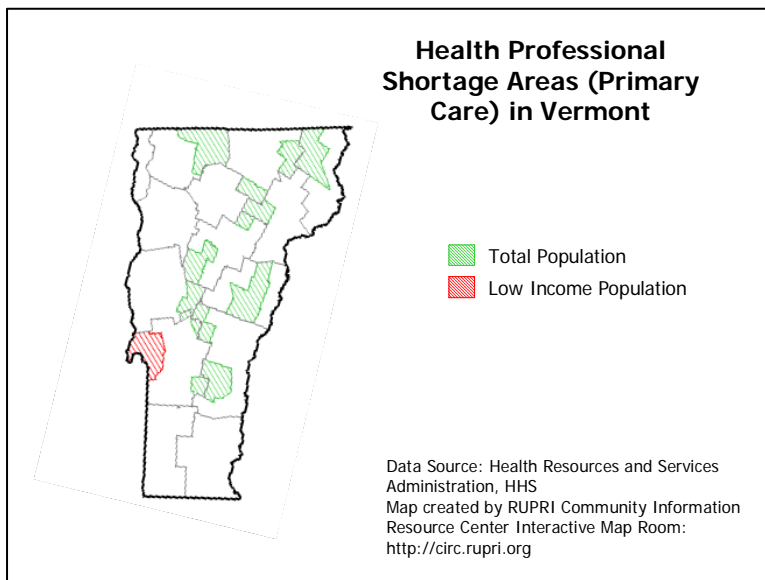


Health Services

The designation of areas or populations as medically underserved is based on an index of four variables - the ratio of primary care physicians per 1,000 population, the infant mortality rate, the percent of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and the percent of the population age 65 and over (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Vermont, several areas of the state are considered medically underserved, shown in the map below.

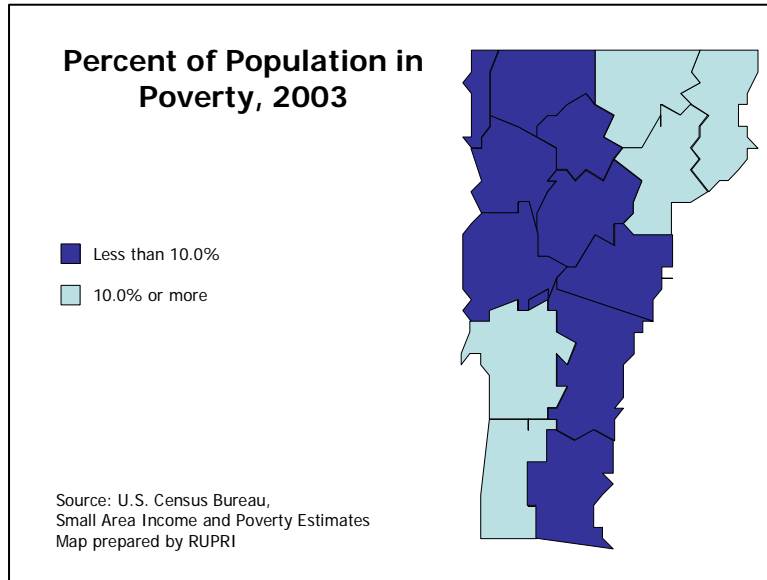


Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are those areas that “may have shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be urban or rural areas, population groups, or medical or other public facilities” (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Vermont, several areas in the state are designated as primary care HPSAs for the total or low income population.



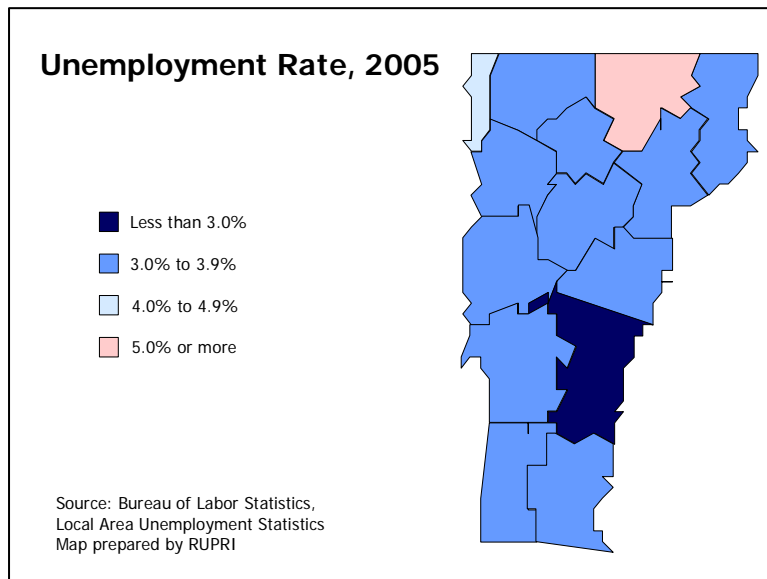
Poverty

The poverty rate in Vermont in 2003 was 9.2 percent, compared to 12.5 percent for the U.S. (Census Bureau estimates). Within Vermont, the 2003 poverty rate ranged from 7.3 percent in Grand Isle County to 13.1 percent in Orleans County.



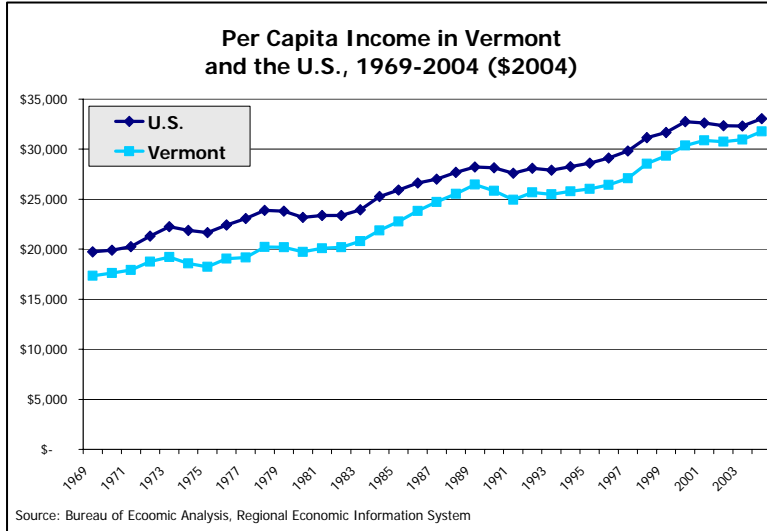
Unemployment

The 2005 unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.5 percent, compared to 5.1 percent for the U.S. Within Vermont, the unemployment rate ranged from 2.9 percent in Windsor County to 5.0 percent in Orleans County.

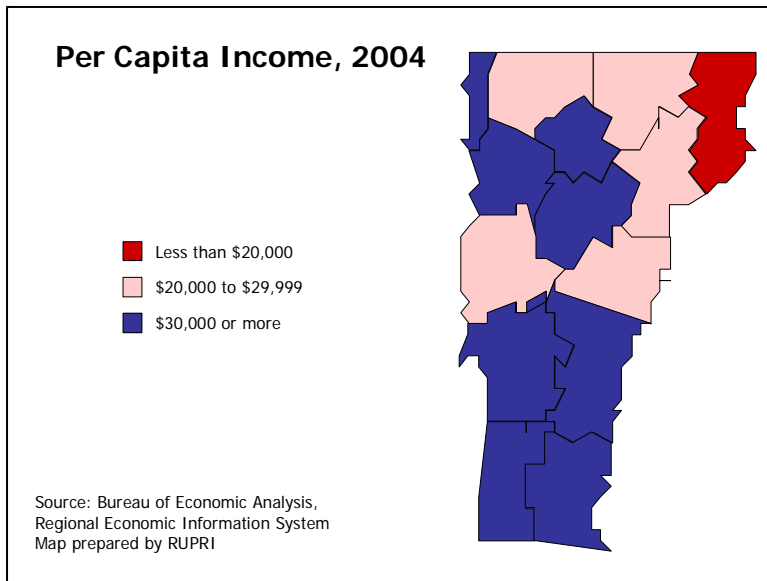


Per Capita Income

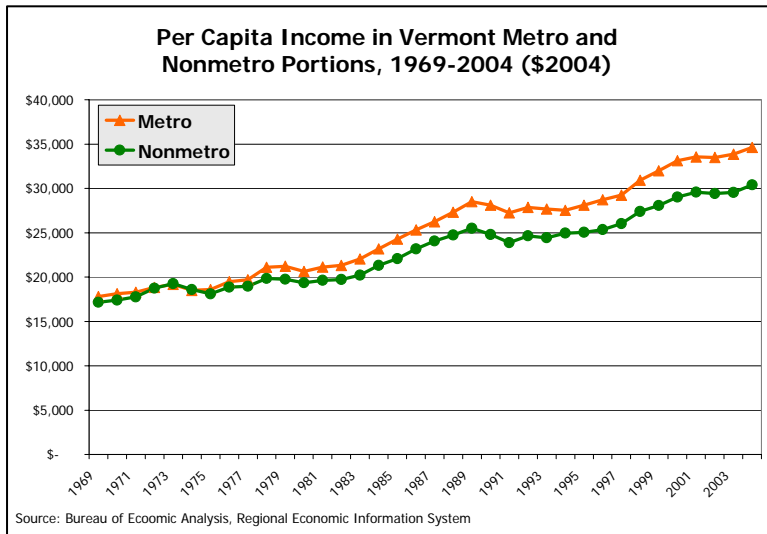
Per capita income trends in Vermont have mirrored national trends over the past several decades. In 2004, per capita income in Vermont was \$31,780, compared to \$33,050 for the U.S.



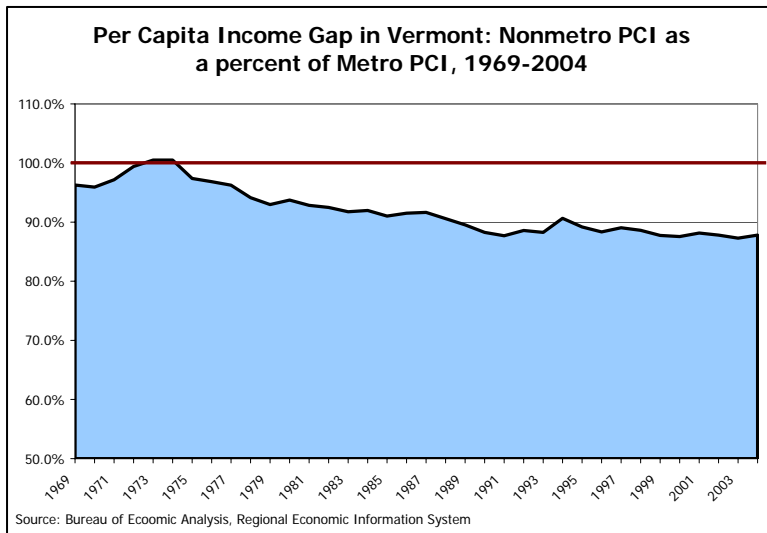
Within Vermont, 2004 per capita income ranged from \$19,608 in Essex County to \$37,204 in Chittenden County.



Nonmetro per capita income in Vermont has lagged behind metro per capita income over most of the past several decades, with the exception of 1973 and 1974. In 2004, metro per capita income was \$34,618, compared to \$30,387 in nonmetro areas.

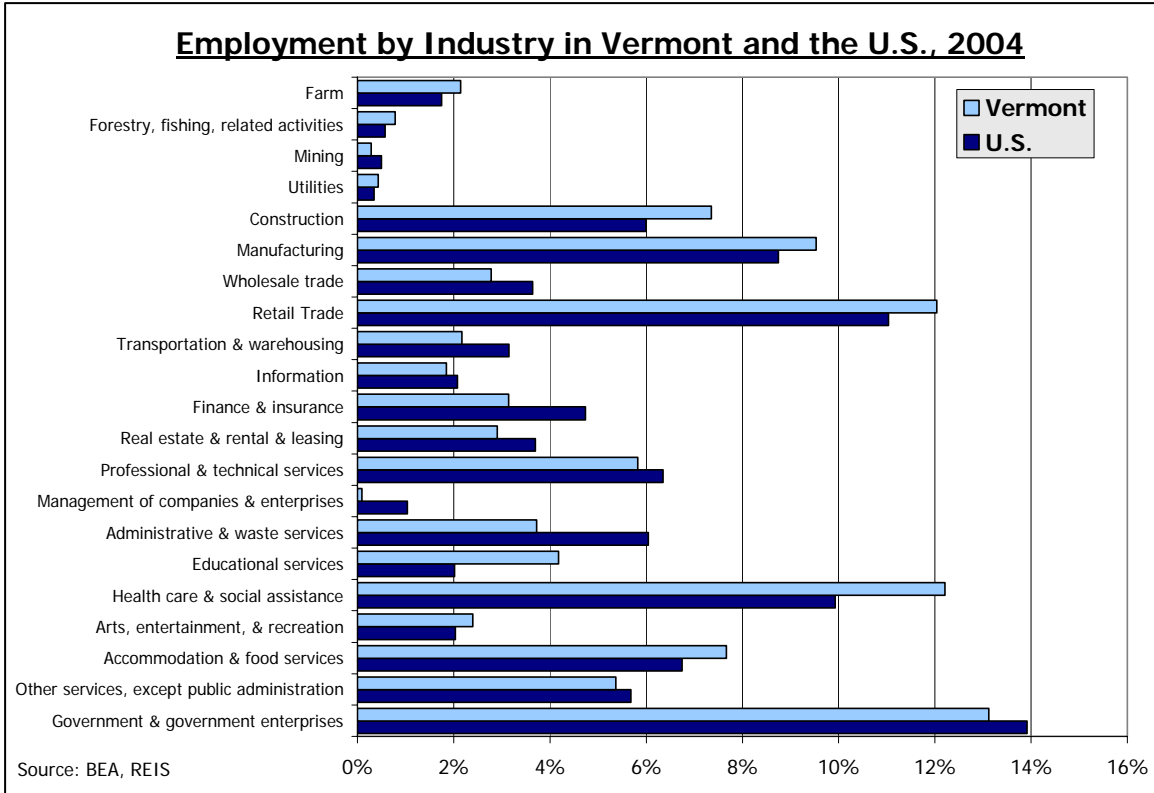


The per capita income gap is measured with nonmetro per capita income as a percent of metro per capita income. In Vermont, nonmetro per capita income exceeded metro income in 1973 and 1974. By 2004, though, nonmetro per capita income had fallen to 87.8 percent of metro per capita income.

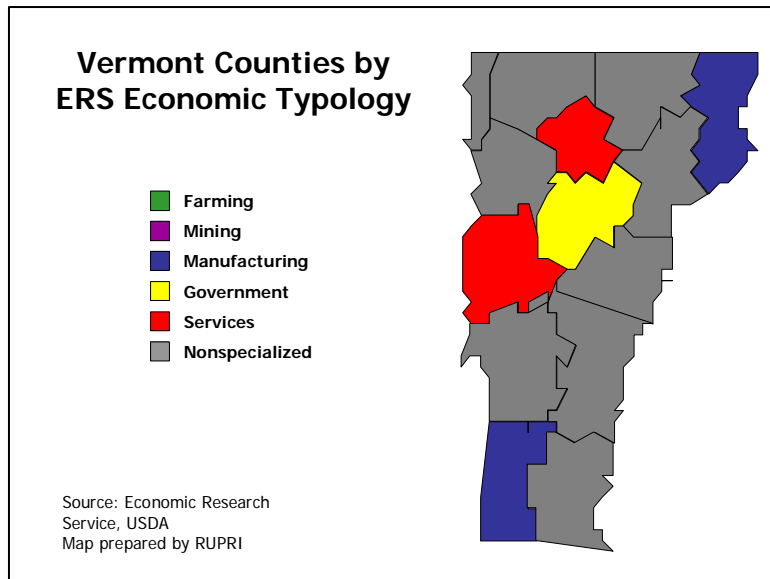


Employment

In 2004, government and government enterprises was the largest employment sector both in Vermont (13.1%) and the U.S. (13.9%). In Vermont, the second largest employment sector was health care and social assistance (12.2%). In the U.S., retail trade was the second largest employment sector (11.0%).

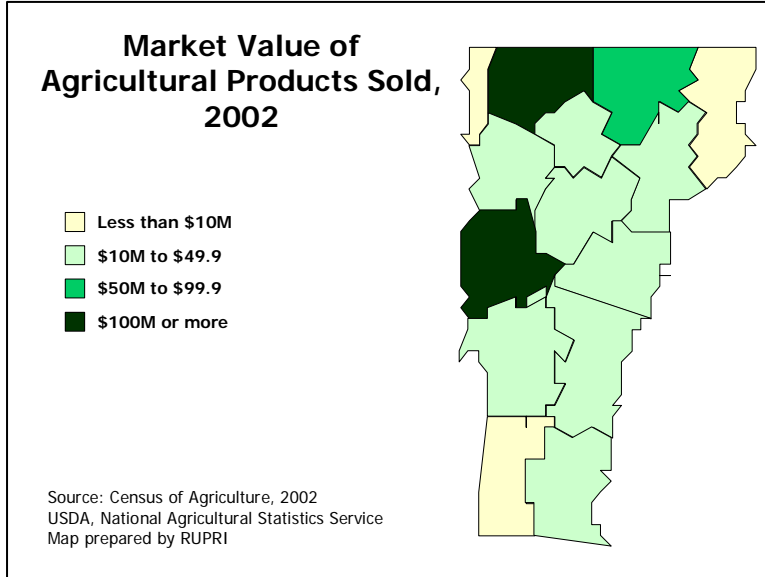


The ERS Economic Typology classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization or as nonspecialized. The map to the right shows the classification of Vermont counties by this typology.



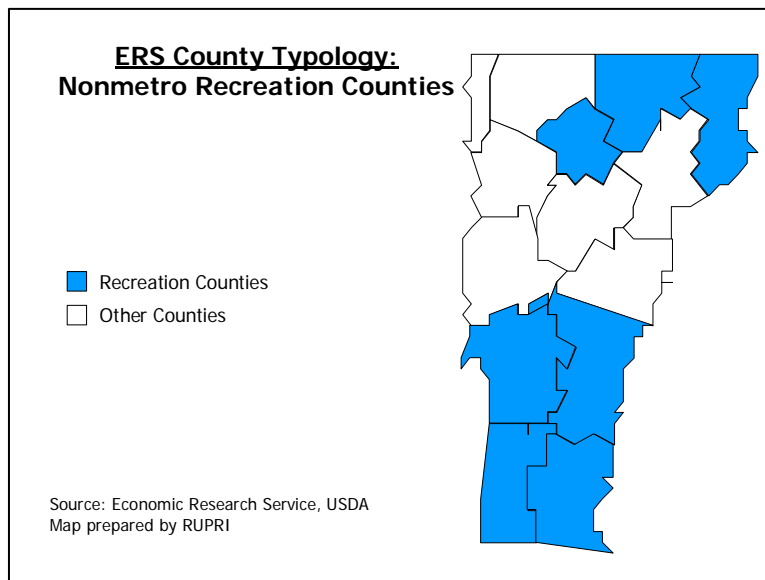
Agriculture

Agriculture plays an important role in several parts of Vermont. The map below shows the market value of agricultural products sold in 2002 in Vermont counties. In Addison and Franklin Counties, the value was over \$100 million.



Nonmetro Recreation Counties

The Economic Research Service's classification of nonmetro recreation counties captures the recreational opportunities and development in many rural parts of the nation. The classification is based on a number of factors, including employment and income derived from recreation-related activities, seasonal housing units within the county, and receipts from hotels and motels. Nationally, 334 counties are classified as nonmetro recreation counties, and 7 are located in Vermont.



Data Sources and References

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<http://www.bea.gov/ea/regional/reis/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

CFED Development Report Card for the States

<http://drc.cfed.org/>

Economic Research Service, USDA, 2004 County Typology

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/>

Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Designations of Health Professional Shortage Areas and Medically Underserved Areas and Populations

<http://www.bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/>

National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

2002 Census of Agriculture

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp

Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>

RUPRI Community Information Resource Center Interactive Map Room

<http://circ.rupri.org/>

U.S. Census Bureau

Census 2000

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe/saibe.html>

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