

# Vermont Diabetes Profile

## Caledonia County | December 2025

Diabetes is a chronic condition which, like many chronic conditions, is linked to lifestyle, environment, access to equitable care, and genetic factors. Lifestyle, often driven by social determinants of health, such as poor diet, access to healthy and affordable food, physical inactivity, and tobacco use, can increase the risk of developing diabetes and experiencing poor health outcomes. This document presents data on diabetes among people who live in **Caledonia County**.

If you need help accessing or understanding this information, contact

[ahs.vdhhpdpdiabetesteam@vermont.gov](mailto:ahs.vdhhpdpdiabetesteam@vermont.gov).

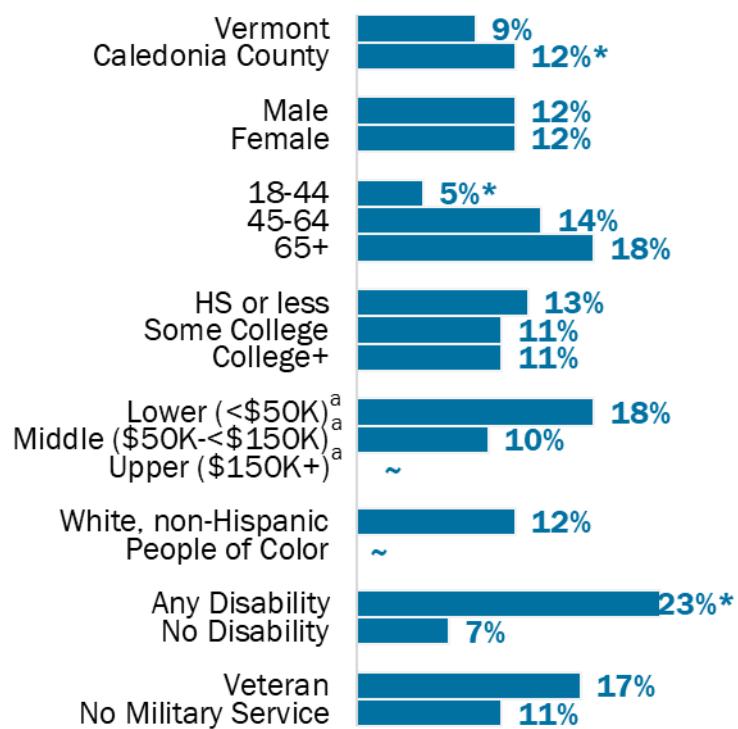
### Key Points

- **Twelve percent of residents in Caledonia County have diabetes.**
- **Individuals with diabetes in Caledonia County are significantly more likely to have other chronic conditions, compared to those without diabetes.**

## Demographics

- 12% of Caledonia County residents have diabetes, which is significantly higher than the statewide prevalence
- There are no significant differences in the percentage of diabetes by sex, education, income, race and ethnicity, or veteran status in Caledonia County.
- The percentage of diabetes is significantly lower among individuals who are ages 18-44, compared to those who are 45-64 and 65+ among Caledonia County residents.
- Residents of Caledonia County with a disability are more than two times as likely to have diabetes, compared to those without a disability.

### Demographic Prevalence of Diabetes among People Who Live in Caledonia County



**HealthVermont.gov**  
802-863-7200

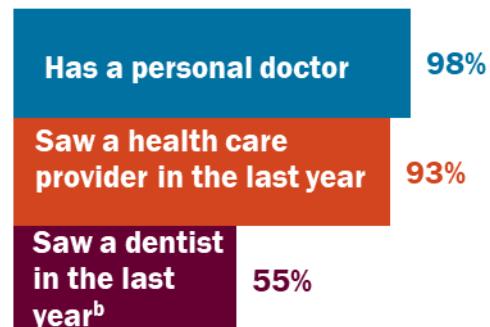


## Social Drivers

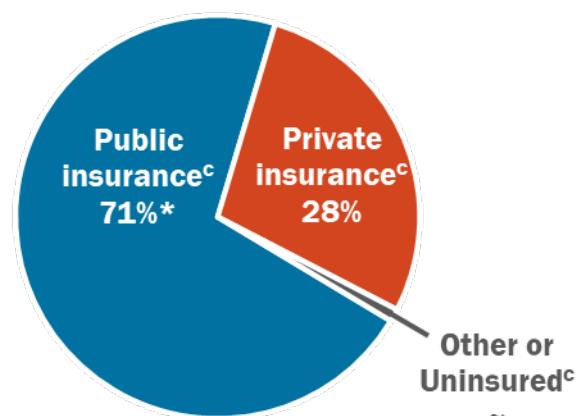
### Health Care Access

- The vast majority, 98%, of Caledonia County residents with diabetes report having a personal doctor.
- The vast majority, 93%, of Caledonia County residents with diabetes saw a health care provider in the last year while only around half (55%) saw a dentist.
- Significantly more Caledonia County residents with diabetes were covered by public insurance (71%) compared to private insurance (28%).

### Health Care Access among Adults in Caledonia County with Diabetes

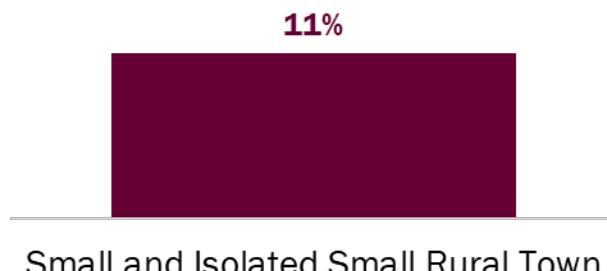


### Type of Health Insurance among Adults in Caledonia County with Diabetes



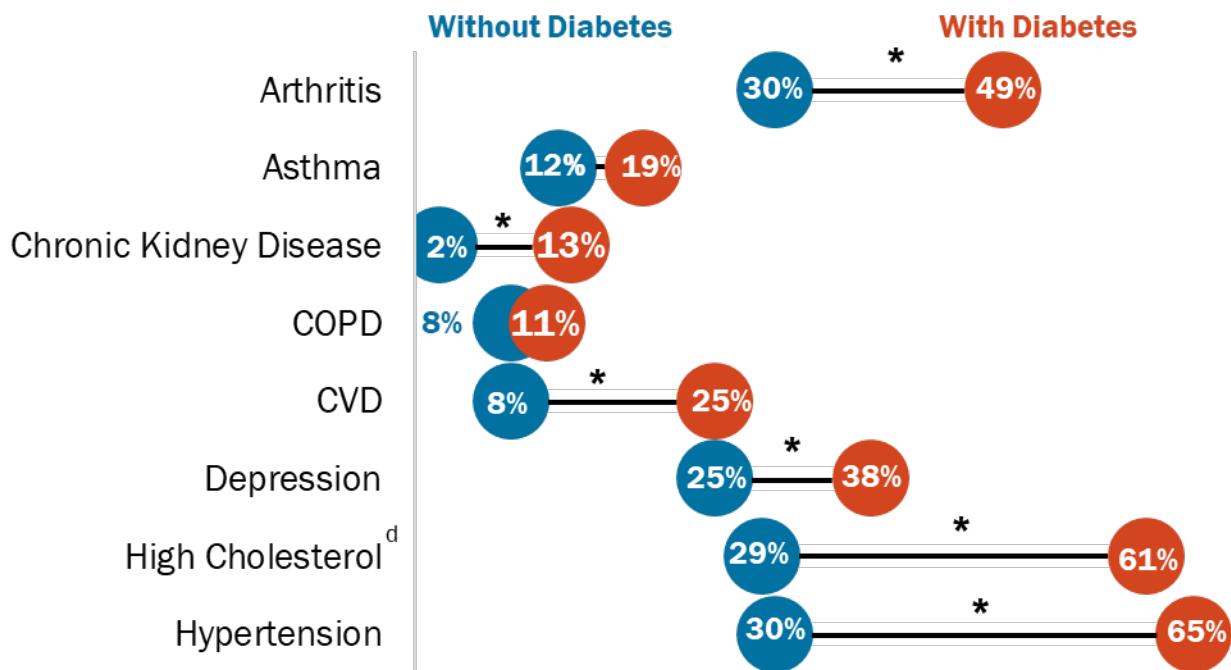
### Geographic Setting

Geographic settings can influence health outcomes. For this report, geographic setting was measured using Rural-Urban Commuting Area (RUCA) codes.<sup>1</sup> The prevalence of diabetes among those living in small and isolated small rural towns in Caledonia County is eleven percent.<sup>^</sup>



## Co-Occurring Conditions

**Caledonia County adults with diabetes are more likely to have a co-occurring chronic disease than those without diabetes.**



## References

1. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Rural-Urban Commuting Area Codes. July 2025. Accessed November 13, 2025. [www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-commuting-area-codes/documentation](http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-commuting-area-codes/documentation).

## Notes

Values in this data brief may be compared to statewide values found in the [2025 Vermont Diabetes Data Pages](#). Use caution when comparing values that use different data years.

This document is intended to support Diabetes Self-Management Education and Support (DSMES) accreditation/recognition applications with the American Diabetes Care & Education Specialists (ADCES)/American Diabetes Association (ADA). For more information visit [Diabetes Self-Management webpage](#) and see **Standard 2 (Step 2)** for a description of how to use this document to support your organization's application.

## Notations

\*Denotes statistical significance.

\*\*Denotes statistical significance from other similarly marked group within demographic category.

~Data suppressed due to insufficient sample size or low statistical reliability.

^The discrepancy between the county-wide prevalence of 12% and county-wide prevalence by geographic setting of 11% is due to missing geographic information for respondents resulting in a lower estimated prevalence.

Data source: VT Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data years 2020-2023 unless noted otherwise as follows: <sup>a</sup>2021-2023, <sup>b</sup>2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, <sup>c</sup>2018, 2021-2023, <sup>d</sup>2017, 2019, 2021, 2023.