West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

2012

WEST VIRGINIA Department of Health & Human Resources

Bureau for Public Health
Health Statistics Center
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WEST VIRGINIA

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR

SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM REPORT

2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Each year since 1984, the West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System has measured a range of risk factors that can affect our health. This report presents state survey results for the year 2012 as well as county data combined for the latest available five years (typically 2008 through 2012).

The survey is conducted by telephone and represents a collaborative effort between the West Virginia Health Statistics Center (WVHSC) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta. Standardized survey methods are provided by the CDC. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and several U.S. territories now participate in the system, known as the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

The information in this document serves as a resource for governments, business leaders, schools, and community groups, all of which are helping to shape the health of West Virginia.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS

Health Status

- West Virginia ranked 2nd highest nationally in the prevalence of general health of adults as either fair or poor.
- Over one-fourth of West Virginia adults (25.2%) considered their health to be either fair or poor.
- Fair/poor health was most common among groups of adults aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those who have an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of fair/poor health was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics.
- Approximately 16.8% reported poor physical health for at least 14 days in the past 30 days and 15.2% reported poor mental health at least 14 days in the past 30 days.

Health Care Access

- About one-fourth of West Virginia adults (18 to 64) have no health care coverage (24.2%).
- Among adults of all ages, slightly less than one-fifth needed medical care within the past 12 months and could not afford it (19.1%).
- More than one-fifth of all adults also do not have a personal doctor or health care provider (23.9%).
- Almost one-fourth of West Virginia adults did not have a routine checkup in the past year (24.7%).

Physical Activity

- Almost one-third of West Virginia adults (31.0%) participate in no leisure-time physical activity or exercise which ranked West Virginia 3rd highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher among women than men.
- The prevalence of physical inactivity among White, Non-Hispanics was significantly higher than the prevalence among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics.
- The prevalence of physical inactivity was highest in Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mingo, and Wyoming counties.

Oral Health

- Almost half of all West Virginia adults did not have a dental visit in the past year (43.6%) which was 5th highest in the U.S.
- A majority of those with less than a high school education had no dental visit in the past year (69.3%) as did those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (67.3%).
- More than half of West Virginia adults had 1 or more permanent teeth extracted (62.3%) which ranked the State 2nd highest in the nation.
- About one-third of adults aged 65 and older were missing all their teeth (33.7%), the highest in the nation.

Weight Status

- The prevalence of obesity in West Virginia was 33.8%, 4th highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of obesity was significantly higher in Wirt County than the rest of the State.
- Approximately two-thirds (68.3%) of West Virginia adults were either obese or overweight, 4th highest in the U.S.
- Only 20.7% of all adults had been advised by a health care professional to lose weight.

Tobacco Use

- More than one-fourth of adults (28.2%) currently smoke cigarettes every day or some days which ranked West Virginia the 2nd highest nationally.
- The prevalence of cigarette smoking was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics.
- Approximately 51.0% of current smokers had tried to quit smoking in the past year which was lowest in the nation.
- West Virginia ranked the highest in the nation in smokeless tobacco use (8.6%).

Cancer Screening

- Among women aged 40 and older, 27.8% had not had a mammogram in the past 2 years.
- Almost one-fourth of adult women in West Virginia did not have a Pap test in the past 3 years (24.0%).
- Among men aged 50 and older, 50.8% did not have a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test in the past year.
- A large proportion of adults aged 50 and older did not have a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) in the past year (87.1%) which ranked West Virginia the 6th lowest in the nation.
- Among adults aged 50 and older, 40.0% have not had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years.

Alcohol Consumption

- The prevalence of binge drinking among West Virginia adults was 10.2%, the lowest in the nation.
- The West Virginia heavy drinking prevalence was 3.5% which was also the lowest in the nation.
- In West Virginia, 68.1% of adults did not drink at all in the past month, compared with 47.0% nationally which ranked the State the 3rd highest.

Injury

- Approximately 80.7% of West Virginia adults always wear a seat belt when they drive or ride in a car.
- Women had a significantly higher prevalence of seat belt use than men.
- Over one-fourth of West Virginia adults aged 45 and older fell during the past year (27.6%) and among those 34.8% suffered an injury from the fall.

Immunization

- About half of all adults (56.1%) and 31.1% of seniors did not have a flu immunization in the past 12 months.
- About 67.5% of all adults and 32.0% of seniors never had a pneumonia vaccination.
- About 8.3% of West Virginia adults ages 18-49 had at least 1 of the HPV vaccine shots.

Cardiovascular Disease

- West Virginia ranked the highest in the nation in the prevalence of heart attack among adults at 7.4%.
- West Virginia also ranked highest in the prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease among adults (8.5%).
- For the prevalence of stroke among adults, West Virginia ranked 4th highest nationally (4.2%).
- The overall cardiovascular disease prevalence was highest in the nation at 14.8%.
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was highest among those with less than a high school education (27.7%) and annual household income less than $15,000 (25.6%).
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher in Boone, Logan, McDowell, Raleigh, and Wayne counties than the State as a whole.

Diabetes

- Approximately 8.3% of West Virginia adults had borderline or pre-diabetes.
- More than 1 in 10 West Virginia adults had diabetes (13.0%) and ranked West Virginia the highest nationally.
- The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics and Black, Non-Hispanics than among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics and Hispanics.
- The prevalence of diabetes was highest among those aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- Among those with diabetes, 78.4% had 2 or more doctor visits in the past year, 66.1% check their glucose daily, and 48.2% have taken a diabetes education class.
- Among those with diabetes, 18.5% have retinopathy or diabetes associated eye problems.

Cancer

- Approximately 7.1% of West Virginia adults had skin cancer and 7.5% had some other type of cancer.
- About 1 in 8 West Virginia adults are cancer survivors (13.3%).
- Cancer prevalence was significantly higher among females than males.
- Over one-fourth of West Virginia seniors had cancer during their lifetime (29.0%).

Respiratory Diseases

- Approximately 12.7% of West Virginia adults had ever been diagnosed with asthma and 10.2% of West Virginia adults currently had asthma.
- Women had significantly higher prevalence of both lifetime and current asthma than men.
- The prevalence of current asthma was highest among those without a high school diploma and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or COPD in West Virginia was 10.5%, the 2nd highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of COPD was highest among adults aged 65 and older, those without a high school diploma and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.

Osteoporosis

- The prevalence of osteoporosis among adults in West Virginia was 8.7%.
- Women had a significantly higher prevalence of osteoporosis than men.

Arthritis

- More than 1 in 3 West Virginia adults had arthritis (36.4%) which ranked West Virginia highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among women than men.
- Arthritis prevalence was highest among those with less than a high school education and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of arthritis was highest in Fayette, Logan, McDowell, Mingo, Nicholas, Wayne, and Wyoming counties.

Disability

- West Virginia had the highest disability prevalence nationwide.
- Over one-fourth of West Virginia adults were disabled because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem (28.6%).
- Over half of adults with an annual household income of less than $15,000 were disabled (53.6%).
- About 11.2% of West Virginia adults use special equipment such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone, which ranks West Virginia the 2nd highest in the nation.
- Among those who are disabled, 32.2% use special equipment.

Kidney Disease

- The prevalence of kidney disease in West Virginia was 3.6% and was the 5th highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among women than men.
- Kidney disease prevalence was highest among seniors and those with low educational attainment.

Vision Impairment

- Approximately 17.5% of West Virginia adults had vision impairment which is defined as vision problems in one or both eyes even when wearing glasses.
- The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among women than men.
- The prevalence of vision impairment was highest among those with low educational attainment and those with low annual household income.

Depression

- About 20.9% of West Virginia adults had depression which was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 16.9%.
- The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among women than men.

Cognitive Impairment

- The prevalence of cognitive impairment, defined as confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse, was 6.2% in West Virginia.
- Among those with cognitive impairment, 42.6% discussed it with their doctor and 48.1% are getting treatment in the form of therapy or medication.
- Among those with cognitive impairment, 17.3% gave up household activities and 22.2% reported it interfered with work or social activities in the past year.
- Among those with cognitive impairment, 21.5% had been diagnosed with Alzheimer's Disease or dementia.

HIV

- More than one-fourth of adults in West Virginia have been tested for HIV (30.3%).
- The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among Black, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics.
- The prevalence of HIV testing was also significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics.
- The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those aged 35-44.
- Approximately 2.6% of West Virginia adults are at high risk of contracting HIV based on their behavior.

Caregiver Status

- Approximately 19.3% of West Virginia adults provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member in the past month.
- The prevalence of caregiving in the past month was significantly higher among women (22.2%) than among men (16.1%).
- West Virginia adults aged 55-64 had the highest prevalence of caregiving in the past month and the 45-54 age group had the 2nd highest prevalence.

Comorbidities

- Almost 1 in 5 West Virginia adults (18.5%) were both disabled and had arthritis.
- About 16.6% of adults experienced fair/poor health and were disabled.
- Approximately 15.1% of adults had arthritis and did not exercise.
- About 1 in 8 West Virginia adults (12.9%) were obese and did not exercise.
- Approximately 9.0% of adults were current smokers and had no health care coverage.
- About 7.5% of West Virginia adults were obese and had diabetes.
- Approximately 4.9% of West Virginia adults had both cardiovascular disease and diabetes.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS AT RISK

Table ES.1 below shows selected risk factor rates and the corresponding numbers of West Virginians who are estimated to be at risk. Data are shown for the latest available year.

Table ES.1 Percentage and Number of Persons Estimated at Risk Due to Selected Risk Factors (Among Adults Aged 18 and Older or Appropriate Subset): WVBRFSS 2012

Risk Factor	Percentage Estimated at Risk[a]	Number Estimated at Risk[a]
General health is fair or poor	25.2	370,551
No health care coverage (ages 18-64)	24.2	277,266
Unable to afford needed medical care	19.1	281,389
No personal doctor or health care provider	23.9	351,965
No routine medical checkup in past year	24.7	359,328
No leisure-time exercise	31.0	455,999
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	34.5	483,158
Obesity (BMI 30.0+)	33.8	473,062
Overweight or Obese (BMI 25.0+)	68.3	956,220
Current cigarette smoking	28.2	412,897
Smokeless tobacco use	8.6	125,997
Binge drinking	10.2	147,198
Heavy drinking	3.5	50,216
No flu vaccination in past year	56.1	817,263
Never had a pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older)	32.0	99,189
No dental visit in the past year	43.6	635,496
Fell in the past year (ages 45 and older)	27.6	231,263
No mammogram in the past 2 years (women 40 and older)	27.8	138,969
No Pap test in the past 3 years (women)	24.0	128,114
No Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test in the past year (men 50 and older)	50.8	157,699
No Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) in the past year (ages 50 and older)	87.1	624,539
Have had a heart attack	7.4	109,121
Have had a stroke	4.2	61,386
Have any form of cardiovascular disease	14.8	215,637
Diabetes	13.0	191,129
Cancer	13.3	194,498
Current asthma	10.2	149,608
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	10.5	153,581
Arthritis	36.4	532,851
Disability	28.6	420,537
Osteoporosis	8.7	124,458
Kidney disease	3.6	52,347
Vision impairment	17.5	256,742
Depression	20.9	305,855
Cognitive impairment	6.2	89,615
Caregiver status	19.3	278,625
At high risk for developing HIV	2.6	38,073

a. The percentages and numbers of persons estimated to be at risk are subject to sampling error. Please refer to the confidence intervals presented in the chapters of this report for a more complete perspective. In addition, the risk estimates were derived from population estimates available at the end of the data collection period. Later estimates of the same population may result in different estimated numbers of persons at risk.

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON TERMS

Risk Factor

A risk factor is a health-related behavior or practice that has been shown to increase the probability of developing a condition or disease. This report presents West Virginia prevalence estimates for selected risk factors.

Prevalence

Prevalence is the percentage of the population having a particular condition or characteristic or practicing a certain health-related behavior. This report presents the results of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) in West Virginia as a series of prevalence estimates for selected risk factors. Prevalence can also be calculated as a rate or frequency.

Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals (CIs) reflect sampling error. They are presented as upper and lower boundary values surrounding the prevalence estimate; the true value of the estimate can be expected to fall within this range with a confidence of 95%.

Significant

Significant is the term used to describe prevalence estimates that have been tested and found to be statistically different. In this report, a difference is said to be significant when the 95% confidence intervals (CIs) associated with each of the prevalence estimates do not overlap. In other words, it can be stated with 95% certainty that the difference found between the two prevalence estimates is not a random occurrence. Identifying differences as significant can detect changes in prevalence over time and direct attention to characteristics associated with a particular health condition or risk behavior. In this report, adjectives such as slight, minor, and little may be used to describe less reliable differences, those for which the confidence intervals do overlap. See Methodology on page 5 for additional discussion.

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INTRODUCTION

Personal health practices have been shown to be important determinants of overall health. Unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, overeating, or lack of exercise can lead to the chronic diseases that cause more than 50% of all deaths in the United States. Other practices, such as getting vaccinated or wearing seatbelts, have a positive effect by preventing disease and unintentional injury. It is clear that the adoption of healthier lifestyles can reduce the suffering, disability, and economic burden imposed by illness and extend life expectancy in West Virginia and the nation.

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was established by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) based in Atlanta in order to permit states to determine the prevalence of certain health risk factors and health conditions among their adult populations. West Virginia, through the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH) of the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, became 1 of the 15 initial participants in 1984. Since then, the system has expanded to include all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The technique of interviewing a random sample of state residents by telephone offers quality control advantages and is a faster, more cost-effective way of obtaining this information than in-person interviews. Over time, trends that occur in risk factors can be monitored. Participation in the BRFSS has the additional benefit of permitting states to compare their data to each other and to the nation with estimates derived using the same methodologies. The data can be used by public health professionals and researchers to identify high-risk groups, establish health policy and priorities, and monitor the impact of health promotion efforts.

Twenty-two reports have been published by the WVBPH presenting survey results of the State's participation in the BRFSS since 1984. This report focuses on the 2012 risk factor prevalence estimates and compares them to the years 1984 through 2012. Table I.1 on the following page shows topics that have been included in the last 10 years of surveillance, many of which are examined in the present report.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2012

As yearly sample size for the WV BRFSS increases, more types of socio-demographic characteristics of the sample can be analyzed. For the 2012 BRFSS data, analysis of indicators by race and ethnicity was conducted and are included in this report. To be consistent with reporting of national data by the CDC, data for five separate race/ethnicity categories are reported in this publication. The five race/ethnicity categories are:

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- Other, Non-Hispanic
- Multiracial, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

These categories were derived from several questions on the BRFSS questionnaire pertaining to how respondents reported their own race and ethnicity. Race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence estimates are reported for most indicators assuming there was sufficient sample size in each race/ethnicity category to allow for reliable estimates. See page 5 of this report for a discussion of reliability of prevalence estimates.

Table I.1 Topics Administered in the Survey: WVBRFSS, 2003-2012

Topic	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Seatbelt use				X		X		X	X	X
Hypertension	X		X		X		X		X	
Cholesterol	X		X		X		X		X	
Leisure-time physical activity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Obesity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cigarette use	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Smokeless tobacco use	X	X				X		X	X	X
Alcohol consumption	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Weight control	X						X		X	
Fruits & vegetables	X		X		X		X		X	
Diabetes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Routine checkup			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Breast cancer screening		X		X		X		X		X
Cervical cancer screening		X		X		X		X		X
Prostate cancer screening		X		X		X		X		X
Excess sun exposure	X	X								
AIDS/HIV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cancer survivors							X	X	X	X
Immunization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health insurance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorectal cancer screening		X		X		X		X		X
Oral health		X		X		X		X		X
Emotional support/ Life satisfaction			X	X	X	X	X	X		
Asthma	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sleep							X	X		
Disability	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cardiovascular disease	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Veteran status		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Osteoporosis		X				X				X
Arthritis	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Intimate partner violence				X	X					
Sexual violence						X				
Falls				X		X		X		X
Drinking and driving				X		X		X		X
HPV vaccine						X		X		X

METHODOLOGY

The survey is conducted by the method known as Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and represents a collaborative effort between the WVHSC and CDC. The WVHSC provides telephones, office space, interviewers, and supervision of the data collection. Financial assistance, a standardized set of core questions and survey protocols, computer-assisted telephone interviewing software, data processing services, and analytic consultation are provided by the CDC.

A prepared introductory statement and the core questions were developed and tested in the field by the CDC. The interviews take approximately 15-20 minutes. In addition to behavioral risk factors and certain health conditions, they cover standard demographic characteristics and selected preventive health practices. A very limited number of questions of topical interest may be added by individual states to the survey.

Phone calls and interviews are conducted by the WVHSC for approximately a two to three week period each month. The monthly interview schedule reduces the possibility of bias because of seasonal variations in certain lifestyles. To assure maximum response rates, calls are made weekdays from noon to 9:00 p.m., Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., and Sundays from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

SAMPLE SELECTION

The sample was selected by random digit dialing (RDD). Telephone directories are not relied upon since they do not include unlisted or new numbers. From 1984 through 1998, sampling was conducted in a multistage cluster design based on the Mitofsky-Waksberg Sampling Method for Random Digit Dialing. Since 1999, the sampling method known as Disproportionate Stratified Sampling (DSS) has been used. Both methods eliminate many unassigned and business phone numbers from the selection process.

According to 2011 state-level estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 97.5% of West Virginia households have telephones, with 59.6% of households having landline telephones. In addition, a growing number of adults (25.7%) live in wireless-only households. In order to better represent these latter residents, the 2012 West Virginia dataset includes data from interviews conducted by cell phone. The addition of cell phone only households improves coverage of certain population groups including the young and those with lower socioeconomic status. CDC provides banks of telephone numbers (landline and cell phone) that are presumed to contain household numbers. Calls were made until each number resulted in a completed interview or a refusal or was disqualified. A number was disqualified if it was nonresidential or nonworking, if there was no eligible respondent available during the survey, if the selected respondent was unable to communicate, or if the number had been called at least 15 times without success (encompassing a minimum of three attempts each during afternoons, evenings, and weekends). Within each household, the actual respondent was chosen randomly to avoid possible biases related to the time of day and household telephone answering preferences. Since the number of adult residents and the number of telephone lines may differ from household to household, resulting in different probabilities of being selected, data were weighted to compensate for this bias.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WV BRFSS SAMPLE

The demographic characteristics of the samples in 2012, both unweighted and weighted to the West Virginia population, are presented in Table M.1. Data were weighted according to the process described later in this chapter in order to more accurately estimate the actual prevalence of behavioral risk factors in the adult population of West Virginia.

Table M.1 Demographic Summary: WVBRFSS, 2012

Demographic characteristic	Number of Interviews	Percent of Unweighted Sample	Percent of Weighted Sample
Total	**5,409**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Sex			
Male	2,271	42.0	48.8
Female	3,138	58.0	51.2
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	5,061	93.9	93.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	118	2.2	1.9
Other, Non-Hispanic	52	1.0	1.1
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	93	1.7	2.1
Hispanic	68	1.3	1.2
Age			
18-24	301	5.6	11.9
25-34	489	9.1	14.6
35-44	689	12.8	15.7
45-54	893	16.6	17.8
55-64	1,302	24.2	18.3
65+	1,707	31.7	21.8
Education			
< High School (HS)	771	14.3	17.3
HS or GED	2,167	40.1	40.2
Some College	1,253	23.2	26.0
College Degree	1,213	22.5	16.5
Household Income			
<$15,000	712	15.4	14.3
$15,000-$24,999	1,072	23.2	23.3
$25,000-$34,999	637	13.8	13.9
$35,000-$49,999	685	14.9	15.0
$50,000-$74,999	660	14.3	14.9
$75,000+	848	18.4	18.5
Marital Status			
Married	2,850	52.8	53.4
Divorced	841	15.6	11.7
Widowed	857	15.9	9.4
Separated	96	1.8	1.6
Never Married	637	11.8	20.1
Unmarried Couple	118	2.2	3.8
Employment Status			
Employed for wages	2,092	38.7	44.1
Self-Employed	245	4.5	4.9
Unemployed (>1 year)	119	2.2	3.0
Unemployed (<1 year)	125	2.3	3.9
Homemaker	442	8.2	8.0
Student	88	1.6	3.2
Retired	1,577	29.2	20.5
Unable to Work	716	13.3	12.4

LIMITATIONS

The target population consists of civilian, non-institutionalized persons 18 years of age and older who reside in households with telephones, including those with landlines and/or cell phones. Some questions in the questionnaire also pertain to children who live in such households. State residents who do not fit the target population are not represented in prevalence estimates.

Self-reported behavior obtained by telephone must be interpreted with caution. The validity of survey results depends on the accuracy of the responses given by the persons interviewed. This may be affected by the ability to recall past behavior. For example, individuals may not accurately recall fruit and vegetable intake or exercise levels. In addition, respondents may have a tendency to understate behaviors known to be unhealthy, socially unacceptable, or illegal. For example, a person may not accurately report their weight. These biases may vary depending on the specific risk factor.

Other sources of bias may result from greater difficulty in contacting some persons, from higher refusal rates, or from lower telephone coverage (including either landlines or cell phones). Given the possibility that persons not interviewed for these reasons may behave differently from the general population, estimates for the population based on the survey sample may be biased. Weighting of the data is conducted in order to correct for over- or underrepresentation of these groups.

Finally, breaking down the data into smaller categories decreases the sample size of the individual strata, thereby decreasing the power to determine statistically significant differences. Prevalence rates based on denominators of fewer than 50 responses are considered statistically unreliable.

ESTIMATES, CONFIDENCE INTERVALS, SIGNIFICANCE, AND RELIABILITY

The prevalence rates presented in this report are derived from surveying a sample of adults rather than all adults in the population; therefore, the rates are estimates of the true values. For this reason, estimates are presented together with their associated confidence intervals (CIs). A confidence interval is a range of values around an estimate, which reflects sampling error and represents the uncertainty of the estimate. This report presents 95% confidence intervals (95% CI)[1]. Therefore, one can be 95% confident that the confidence interval contains the true value that is being estimated

Significant is the term used in this report to describe when prevalence estimates have been tested and found to be significantly different from each other. Statistically significant differences between estimates are traditionally determined using statistical tests such as a t-test or chi-square test. However, this report uses the following more conservative method for determining significance. Two prevalence estimates are said to be "significantly" different when the 95% confidence intervals associated with each of the estimates do not overlap.

Reliability refers to the precision of an estimate. If an estimate is termed reliable, there is confidence that the same, or a very similar, estimate would be obtained if the survey were to be repeated within the same time period. Estimates that are determined to be unreliable may not reflect the true prevalence and should be reported and interpreted with caution. Throughout this report, unreliable estimates are noted with this message: "Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5."

[1] Confidence intervals were derived from the surveyfreq procedure in SAS, a commonly used statistical software package. This procedure estimates sample variances (which are used to calculate confidence intervals) for complex sample designs.

Based on CDC recommendations, estimates in this report were termed unreliable if any of the three following conditions were met:

1) The estimate is based on responses from fewer than 50 respondents in the subsample or denominator of the prevalence estimate calculation.
2) The 95% confidence interval of the estimate has a width or range greater than 20 (e.g., 95% CI = 10.0-30.5).
3) The estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of 30.0% or higher. The RSE is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself. It is calculated by the SAS software.

WEIGHTING OF 2012 DATA RESULTS

Beginning in 2011, CDC changed the weighting procedures for the BRFSS. Prior to 2011, weights for the BRFSS data were calculated based on the sex and age distribution of the West Virginia population, using a method known as post-stratification. For 2011 and future years, BRFSS weights will be calculated using a method known as iterative proportional fitting or raking. This weighting method takes into account additional demographic factors allowing for a better fit to West Virginia's socio-demographic profile. The additional factors used in the raking method include age group by sex, detailed race/ethnicity, education, marital status, tenure (rent or own home), gender by race/ethnicity, age group by race/ethnicity, and telephone sample source (landline or cell phone). Due to the addition of cell phone data and the new weighting methodology, 2011 and later results are not comparable to previous years of data. Although time trend graphs for state prevalence estimates are included in this report, they should be interpreted with caution as no direct comparison can be made between 1984-2010 and 2011-2012 data. Any changes between 2011 and previous years' data cannot be directly interpreted due to unknown comparability ratios. This is noted in time trend graphs in this report as a break in the line between 2010 and 2011 data.

COUNTY-LEVEL DATA

County prevalence rates were calculated by using five (5) years of aggregated BRFSS data. The data were reweighted to be representative of the Census 2010 age and sex population distribution by county. In previous years, some counties were grouped due to small sample sizes; however, beginning in 2011, all counties have an individual prevalence estimate. In this report, county estimates were compared to the total West Virginia estimate for the same time period. This method better identifies disparities between counties. It also clearly identifies counties in need of health promotion interventions. The county maps included in this report classify counties according to the degree of difference from the West Virginia prevalence. County estimates, rankings, and statistical comparison to overall West Virginia estimates can be found in Appendix B.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

In the sections that follow, the prevalence data are presented in a variety of ways, including by state rank, yearly state and national prevalence, and demographic variables. It should be stressed that the risk factor prevalence estimates for the demographic variables (age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, and income) show the percentages of persons **within the group** – not in the total survey sample – who report the behavior being examined. This method of presenting risk factor prevalence facilitates identification of at-risk populations for health promotion efforts. Each table shows the number of respondents (# Resp.) who answered the question, the weighted prevalence estimate (%), and the 95% confidence interval for the prevalence (95% CI).

Prevalence estimates were calculated by excluding unknown and/or refused responses from the denominators. Consequently, estimates may be slightly higher than would have been the case had the unknown/refused responses been included. In editions of this report before 2003, many estimates representing the years 1984 through 1996 were calculated by including unknown responses. In the present report, all such rates have been re-calculated to exclude unknown responses. Therefore, discrepancies may exist between the time trends and appendixes in this report and those in older editions.

The risk factor sections also include West Virginia's rank among the BRFSS participants. For example, if diabetes-related questions were administered by all 53 BRFSS participants, ranking 1st in diabetes would mean having the highest prevalence of diabetes among all the U.S. states and territories while ranking 53rd would mean having the lowest prevalence. Some questions are not asked of all BRFSS participants. In these cases, the rankings are not presented. In addition, readers should note that differences between states often are less than one percentage point and that statistical significance was not tested when determining rankings. The prevalence estimates and rankings by state were calculated by WVHSC staff using the U.S. dataset provided by the CDC. State and county prevalence estimates and rankings for many risk factors are presented in Appendices A and B.

CHAPTER 1: HEALTH STATUS

General Health

Definition

Responding "Fair" or "Poor" to the question "Would you say that in general your health is: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, or Poor?"

Prevalence

WV: 25.2% (95% CI: 23.9-26.6)
U.S.: 18.1% (95% CI: 17.9-18.3)
West Virginia's prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 24.1% (95% CI: 22.1-26.1)
Women: 26.3% (95% CI: 24.5-28.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of fair or poor general health status.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 25.2% (95% CI: 23.8-26.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 31.8% (95% CI: 22.0-41.7)
Other, Non-Hispanic: 34.9% (95% CI: 18.3-51.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 18.8% (95% CI: 9.9-27.7)
Hispanic: 14.6% (95% CI: 6.3-22.8)
The prevalence of fair/poor health was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics. No other racial/ethnic differences were found in the prevalence of fair/poor health.

Age

The prevalence of fair or poor health significantly increased with increasing age. The prevalence ranged from a low of 8.7% among the youngest adults to a high of 38.6% among the elderly.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of fair or poor health, with a prevalence of over 50%. Those with more education had a much lower prevalence, with the prevalence for college graduates of 9.0%. Significant differences in prevalence were found between each educational bracket.

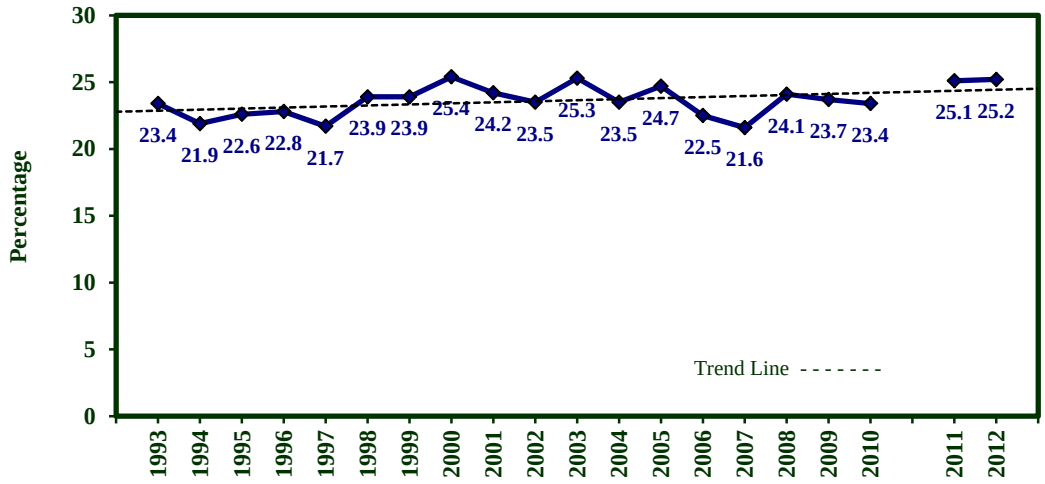
Household Income

The prevalence of fair or poor health was over 50% in the lowest income group (less than $15,000 annually). The lowest prevalence of fair or poor health (8.1%) was among those in the highest income bracket ($75,000 or more annually). There were significant differences in the prevalence of fair or poor health between almost every income group.

Table 1.1 Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,268	**24.1**	22.1-26.1	3,132	**26.3**	24.5-28.1	5,400	**25.2**	23.9-26.6
Age									
18-24	132	**5.9**	1.0-10.8	168	**11.7**	5.5-17.9	300	**8.7**	4.8-12.7
25-34	217	**10.2**	5.6-14.8	271	**13.2**	8.5-17.8	488	**11.7**	8.4-14.9
35-44	301	**15.0**	10.7-19.3	388	**21.1**	16.4-25.8	689	**18.0**	14.8-21.2
45-54	376	**29.1**	23.8-34.4	516	**29.1**	24.8-33.5	892	**29.1**	25.7-32.5
55-64	596	**33.1**	28.7-37.4	702	**33.5**	29.6-37.4	1,298	**33.3**	30.4-36.2
65+	640	**41.0**	36.7-45.2	1,065	**36.8**	33.4-40.1	1,705	**38.6**	36.0-41.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	329	**45.7**	39.5-51.9	436	**55.7**	50.0-61.4	765	**50.6**	46.4-54.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	938	**24.5**	21.4-27.5	1,228	**25.9**	23.2-28.6	2,166	**25.2**	23.1-27.2
Some Post-H.S.	475	**18.7**	15.0-22.3	777	**18.9**	15.6-22.1	1,252	**18.8**	16.4-21.2
College Graduate	525	**7.4**	5.3-9.5	687	**10.5**	8.0-13.0	1,212	**9.0**	7.3-10.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	252	**50.1**	42.6-57.5	459	**51.2**	45.6-56.9	711	**50.7**	46.2-55.3
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**32.7**	27.3-38.1	665	**36.2**	31.9-40.4	1,070	**34.6**	31.2-38.0
$25,000 - 34,999	285	**33.7**	27.5-39.9	352	**21.2**	16.4-26.0	637	**27.5**	23.5-31.4
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**15.2**	11.1-19.2	370	**18.5**	13.1-24.0	684	**16.8**	13.4-20.1
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**12.7**	8.6-16.9	340	**11.8**	8.0-15.7	660	**12.3**	9.5-15.2
$75,000+	426	**8.9**	5.9-11.8	422	**7.2**	4.2-10.3	848	**8.1**	6.0-10.3

Figure 1.1 Fair or Poor Health by Year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2012

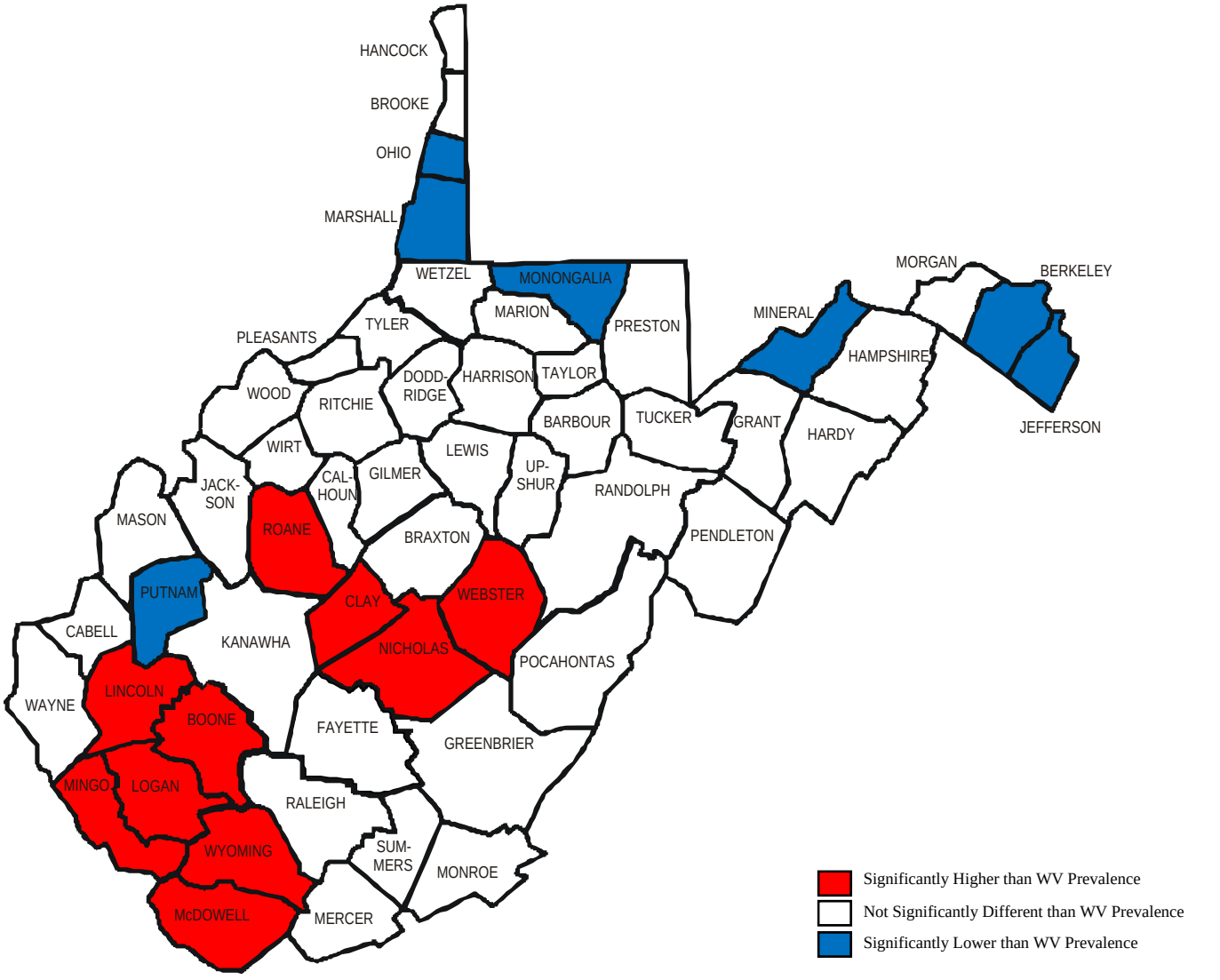


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 1.2 Fair or Poor Health by County: WVBRFSS, 2008-2012

U.S. Prevalence (2010) – 16.3%

WV Prevalence (2008-2012) – 24.3%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B.
See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

Physical Health

Definition

Responding at least "14 days" or more to the question "Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?"

Prevalence

WV: 16.8% (95% CI: 15.6-17.9)
U.S.: 12.4% (95% CI: 12.2-12.5)
West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants. West Virginia's prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of poor physical health.

Gender

Men: 14.7% (95% CI: 13.1-16.4)
Women: 18.7% (95% CI: 17.1-20.3)
Females had a significantly higher prevalence of poor physical health than males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 16.8% (95% CI: 15.6-18.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 16.4% (95% CI: 8.4-24.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *13.4% (95% CI: 2.5-24.3)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 18.9% (95% CI: 9.6-28.2)
Hispanic: *12.7% (95% CI: 3.5-21.8)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of poor physical health status.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of poor physical health generally increased with advancing age with a statistically significant difference between the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups. The prevalence ranged from a low of 9.1% among those aged 25-34 to a high of 22.0% among those aged 55-64.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of poor physical health, with a prevalence of 31.8%. Those with more education had a lower prevalence, with the prevalence for college graduates of 7.2%. Differences were significant between every educational bracket except between those with a high school education and those with some college.

Household Income

The prevalence of poor physical health was highest among adults in the lowest income group of less than $15,000 annually (32.0%) and was lowest among those in the highest income bracket of $75,000 or more (5.6%). There was a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of poor physical health between these 2 income groups.

Table 1.2 Poor Physical Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,246	**14.7**	13.1-16.4	3,086	**18.7**	17.1-20.3	5,332	**16.8**	15.6-17.9
Age									
18-24	132	***8.1**	2.6-13.6	168	**11.6**	6.0-7.1	300	**9.8**	5.8-13.7
25-34	214	**6.0**	2.7-9.4	272	**12.2**	7.6-16.8	486	**9.1**	6.2-12.0
35-44	298	**8.0**	4.7-11.3	387	**15.9**	11.8-20.0	685	**12.0**	9.3-14.6
45-54	374	**18.9**	14.5-23.3	512	**22.2**	18.3-26.1	886	**20.6**	17.6-23.5
55-64	592	**22.2**	18.3-26.1	690	**21.7**	18.3-25.2	1,282	**22.0**	19.3-24.6
65+	630	**20.5**	17.0-24.0	1,035	**23.1**	20.2-26.0	1,665	**21.9**	19.7-24.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	321	**27.1**	21.7-32.6	424	**36.7**	31.3-42.1	745	**31.8**	28.0-35.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	929	**15.3**	12.8-17.8	1,203	**18.0**	15.6-20.5	2,132	**16.6**	14.9-18.4
Some Post-H.S.	472	**11.4**	8.3-14.5	770	**14.6**	11.9-17.3	1,242	**13.2**	11.2-15.3
College Graduate	523	**4.9**	3.2-6.7	686	**9.4**	7.1-11.7	1,209	**7.2**	5.7-8.7
Income									
Less than $15,000	250	**29.3**	22.9-35.6	449	**34.2**	29.1-39.3	699	**32.0**	28.0-36.1
$15,000 - 24,999	402	**22.3**	17.3-27.3	654	**26.2**	22.1-30.3	1,056	**24.5**	21.3-27.6
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**17.4**	12.5-22.2	350	**14.6**	10.4-18.8	633	**16.0**	12.8-19.2
$35,000 - 49,999	309	**10.7**	7.0-14.4	370	**14.3**	10.4-18.3	679	**12.4**	9.7-15.1
$50,000 - 74,999	317	**8.1**	4.8-11.3	340	**8.5**	5.1-11.9	657	**8.3**	5.9-10.6
$75,000+	426	**4.1**	2.1-6.1	420	**7.6**	4.7-10.4	846	**5.6**	3.9-7.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Mental Health

Definition

Responding at least "14 days" or more to the question "Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?"

Prevalence

WV: 15.2% (95% CI: 14.1-16.4)
U.S.: 12.0% (95% CI: 11.8-12.2)
The WV prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 12.3% (95% CI: 10.7-14.0)
Women: 18.0% (95% CI: 16.3-19.7)
The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher among females than males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 15.1% (95% CI: 13.9-16.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 13.8% (95% CI: 5.8-21.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *20.8% (95% CI: 7.2-34.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 19.5% (95% CI: 10.2-28.8)
Hispanic: *11.2% (95% CI: 4.0-18.4)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of poor mental health status.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of poor mental health varied with age. The prevalence of poor mental health was highest among those aged 45-54 (18.2%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (8.7%). The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly lower among those aged 65 and older than among all other age groups.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of poor mental health, with a prevalence of 23.0% and was significantly higher than all other education groups. Those with more education had a lower prevalence, with the prevalence among college graduates of 7.6% which was significantly lower than all other education groups.

Household Income

Poor mental health was experienced by almost 1 of every 3 adults (30.9%) in the lowest income group (less than $15,000 annually). The lowest prevalence occurred for those in the highest income bracket of $75,000 or more (6.8%).

Table 1.3 Poor Mental Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,238	**12.3**	10.7-14.0	3,088	**18.0**	16.3-19.7	5,326	**15.2**	14.1-16.4
Age									
18-24	132	**11.0**	4.9-17.2	166	**20.7**	13.5-27.9	298	**15.7**	11.0-20.5
25-34	216	**14.3**	9.3-19.3	271	**16.2**	11.4-20.9	487	**15.2**	11.7-18.7
35-44	299	**13.4**	9.0-17.7	382	**21.7**	17.0-26.4	681	**17.5**	14.2-20.7
45-54	369	**14.5**	10.6-18.4	510	**21.9**	17.8-25.9	879	**18.2**	15.4-21.1
55-64	591	**14.8**	11.5-18.1	694	**21.0**	17.7-24.4	1,285	**17.9**	15.6-20.3
65+	625	**6.5**	4.4-8.7	1,044	**10.4**	8.3-12.6	1,669	**8.7**	7.2-10.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	318	**22.0**	16.6-27.4	422	**24.1**	19.1-29.1	740	**23.0**	19.3-26.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	923	**12.0**	9.6-14.5	1,211	**19.4**	16.8-22.0	2,134	**15.6**	13.8-17.4
Some Post-H.S.	472	**11.3**	8.1-14.5	768	**17.0**	13.7-20.4	1,240	**14.6**	12.2-16.9
College Graduate	524	**4.5**	2.4-6.5	684	**10.7**	8.1-13.2	1,208	**7.6**	6.0-9.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	245	**24.9**	18.6-31.3	452	**35.4**	29.9-40.9	697	**30.9**	26.6-35.1
$15,000 - 24,999	401	**17.7**	12.8-22.5	657	**22.6**	18.7-26.5	1,058	**20.4**	17.4-23.5
$25,000 - 34,999	282	**12.6**	8.3-16.8	347	**16.3**	11.7-21.0	629	**14.4**	11.3-17.6
$35,000 - 49,999	313	**9.8**	5.8-13.8	367	**14.3**	9.0-19.5	680	**11.9**	8.6-15.2
$50,000 - 74,999	318	**7.7**	4.2-11.1	340	**10.3**	6.7-13.9	658	**8.9**	6.4-11.4
$75,000+	424	**5.0**	2.5-7.4	421	**9.2**	6.1-12.3	845	**6.8**	4.9-8.8

Poor Health Limitations

Definition

Responding to the question "During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?"

Prevalence

At least 14 days
WV: 20.8% (95% CI: 19.0-22.5)
U.S.: 15.3% (95% CI: 15.1-15.6)
West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants and was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence.

Every day
WV: 11.2% (95% CI: 9.9-12.5)
U.S.: 7.6% (95% CI: 7.4-7.8)
West Virginia ranked the 5th highest among 53 BRFSS participants and was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence.

Gender

At least 14 days
Men: 22.8% (95% CI: 19.9-25.8)
Women: 19.2% (95% CI: 17.2-21.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations for at least 14 days in the past 30 days.

Every day
Men: 12.4% (95% CI: 10.2-14.6)
Women: 10.3% (95% CI: 8.7-11.9)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations every day in the past 30 days.

Race/Ethnicity

At least 14 days
Race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of poor health limitations for at least 14 days in the past 30 days could not be analyzed due to unreliable estimates.

Every day
Race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of poor health limitations every day in the past 30 days could not be analyzed due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of poor health limitations increased significantly with age for both the every day indicator and the 14 day indicator.

Education

In general, the prevalence of poor health limitations was highest among those with the least amount of education and lowest among those with the most education for both the 14 day and every day indicators.

Household Income

The prevalence of poor health limitations varied somewhat for income level but generally declined with increasing annual household income for both the 14 day and every day indicators.

Table 1.4 Poor Health Limitations at Least 14 Days in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,030	**22.8**	19.9-25.8	1,777	**19.2**	17.2-21.3	2,807	**20.8**	19.0-22.5
Age									
18-24	74	***7.8**	1.5-14.1	116	***8.3**	3.1-13.6	190	**8.1**	4.1-12.1
25-34	94	***11.8**	4.7-18.8	162	**9.0**	4.2-13.8	256	**10.2**	6.1-14.3
35-44	130	**17.0**	10.2-23.8	228	**21.7**	15.9-27.5	358	**19.7**	15.3-24.1
45-54	178	**29.8**	22.2-37.4	331	**23.7**	18.5-28.9	509	**26.2**	21.8-30.6
55-64	280	**31.7**	25.2-38.3	418	**23.4**	18.8-28.0	698	**27.1**	23.1-31.0
65+	274	**32.9**	26.6-39.1	514	**24.2**	20.0-28.4	788	**27.7**	24.1-31.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	177	**43.9**	35.5-52.2	281	**32.0**	25.6-38.3	458	**37.4**	32.2-42.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	441	**20.7**	16.6-24.7	688	**19.3**	16.1-22.6	1,129	**19.9**	17.4-22.5
Some Post-H.S.	230	**16.1**	11.0-21.1	464	**14.9**	11.5-18.3	694	**15.4**	12.5-18.2
College Graduate	182	**8.7**	4.8-12.6	342	**11.3**	7.7-14.8	524	**10.2**	7.6-12.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	150	**41.1**	32.0-50.1	325	**33.6**	27.5-39.8	475	**36.5**	31.3-41.7
$15,000 - 24,999	227	**22.1**	15.9-28.3	419	**21.8**	17.4-26.2	646	**21.9**	18.3-25.6
$25,000 - 34,999	134	**29.8**	20.9-38.7	189	**14.9**	9.0-20.8	323	**21.7**	16.4-26.9
$35,000 - 49,999	124	**20.9**	13.1-28.7	196	**15.7**	10.2-21.3	320	**18.0**	13.4-22.7
$50,000 - 74,999	134	**10.4**	4.7-16.1	176	**7.4**	3.6-11.3	310	**8.8**	5.5-12.2
$75,000+	136	***7.5**	2.5-12.5	198	**8.9**	4.9-12.9	334	**8.2**	5.0-11.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Table 1.5 Poor Health Limitations Every Day in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,030	**12.4**	10.2-14.6	1,777	**10.3**	8.7-11.9	2,807	**11.2**	9.9-12.5
Age									
18-24	74	***2.8**	0.0-6.7	116	***3.3**	0.0-6.7	190	***3.1**	0.5-5.6
25-34	94	***4.0**	0.0-8.1	162	***3.5**	0.2-6.7	256	***3.7**	1.2-6.3
35-44	130	**9.0**	3.9-14.0	228	**10.1**	5.9-14.3	358	**9.6**	6.4-12.8
45-54	178	**16.5**	10.5-22.5	331	**12.9**	8.6-17.2	509	**14.4**	10.9-17.9
55-64	280	**17.4**	11.7-23.1	418	**10.9**	7.5-14.3	698	**13.7**	10.6-16.9
65+	274	**20.6**	15.2-26.1	514	**17.3**	13.5-21.1	788	**18.6**	15.5-21.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	177	**22.7**	15.8-29.5	281	**19.6**	14.2-24.9	458	**21.0**	16.7-25.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	441	**12.9**	9.7-16.2	688	**9.3**	7.0-11.6	1,129	**10.9**	9.0-12.8
Some Post-H.S.	230	**7.1**	3.5-10.6	464	**8.7**	5.9-11.4	694	**8.1**	5.9-10.2
College Graduate	182	***4.2**	1.5-6.9	342	**4.2**	2.2-6.3	524	**4.2**	2.6-5.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	150	**22.0**	14.7-29.3	325	**19.7**	14.6-24.9	475	**20.6**	16.4-24.8
$15,000 - 24,999	227	**11.1**	6.8-15.4	419	**10.1**	7.1-13.2	646	**10.5**	8.0-13.0
$25,000 - 34,999	134	**16.7**	9.7-23.7	189	***6.9**	2.6-11.1	323	**11.3**	7.4-15.3
$35,000 - 49,999	124	***8.8**	3.5-14.1	196	**7.6**	3.5-11.7	320	**8.1**	4.9-11.4
$50,000 - 74,999	134	***4.6**	0.7-8.5	176	***4.6**	1.3-7.9	310	**4.6**	2.1-7.2
$75,000+	136	***4.2**	0.8-7.6	198	***3.1**	0.7-5.5	334	**3.6**	1.6-5.7

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 2: HEALTH CARE ACCESS

No Health Care Coverage (among adults 18 to 64)

Definition

Responding "No" to the question "Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare, or Indian Health Service?" The results reported for this indicator have been limited to adults aged 18-64.

Prevalence

WV: 24.2% (95% CI: 22.5-26.0)
U.S.: 22.2% (95% CI: 21.8-22.5)
The prevalence of no health care coverage among those aged 18-64 was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S.. West Virginia ranked the 15th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 26.9% (95% CI: 24.2-29.6)
Women: 21.6% (95% CI: 19.3-23.8)
The prevalence of no health care coverage for those aged 18-64 was significantly higher among males than among females.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 23.8% (95% CI: 22.0-25.6)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *24.1% (95% CI: 13.0-35.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *24.1% (95% CI: 7.7-40.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *37.1% (95% CI: 23.0-51.2)
Hispanic: *32.2% (95% CI: 15.0-49.3)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage for those aged 18-64.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly higher among those aged 18-44 compared with those aged 45-64.

Education

Those with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of no health coverage (36.3%) while those with a college degree had the lowest prevalence of no health coverage (9.7%).

Household Income

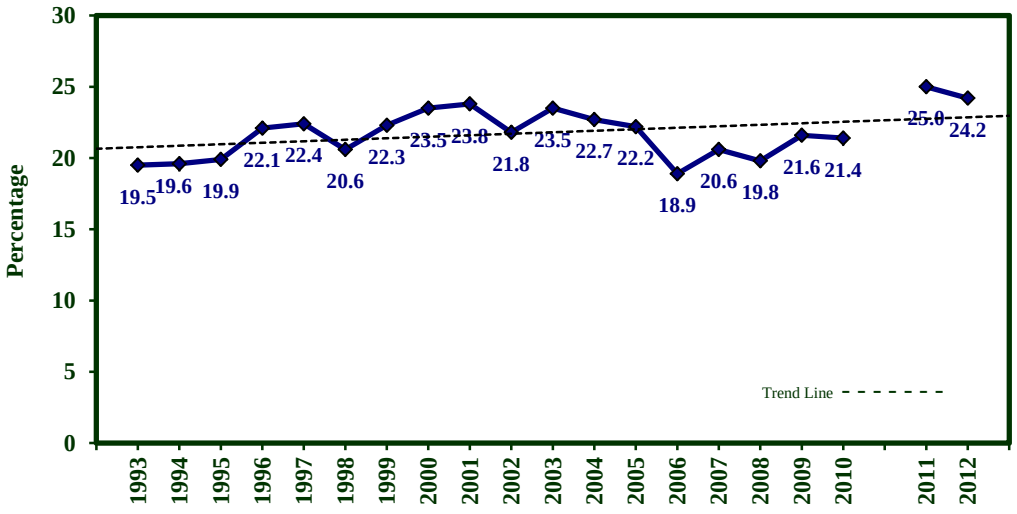
The prevalence of lack of health care coverage was significantly higher among low income groups than among those with high income. Approximately 40% of those with incomes less than $25,000 per year had no health care coverage, while about 25% of those earning $25,000-$49,999 per year had no health care coverage. In contrast, only 3.8% of those making more than $75,000 per year had no health care coverage.

Table 2.1 No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,621	**26.9**	24.2-29.6	2,044	**21.6**	19.3-23.8	3,665	**24.2**	22.5-26.0
Age									
18-24	132	**40.2**	31.1-49.4	167	**31.7**	23.7-39.7	299	**36.1**	30.0-42.2
25-34	217	**41.7**	34.4-49.1	271	**29.9**	23.6-36.2	488	**35.9**	31.0-40.8
35-44	301	**30.2**	24.3-36.1	388	**20.9**	16.4-25.4	689	**25.6**	21.8-29.4
45-54	375	**19.4**	14.7-24.1	515	**17.1**	13.5-20.6	890	**18.2**	15.3-21.1
55-64	596	**10.1**	7.5-12.7	703	**13.7**	10.5-16.9	1,299	**11.9**	9.9-14.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	189	**41.1**	32.8-49.3	215	**30.8**	23.2-38.4	404	**36.3**	30.6-41.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	687	**31.4**	27.2-35.6	770	**26.7**	23.1-30.3	1,457	**29.2**	26.4-32.1
Some Post-H.S.	352	**21.1**	16.2-26.1	528	**18.8**	14.6-23.0	880	**19.8**	16.6-23.0
College Graduate	393	**10.7**	6.8-14.5	530	**8.8**	6.0-11.6	923	**9.7**	7.3-12.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	181	**47.2**	38.4-55.9	273	**36.3**	29.4-43.3	454	**41.4**	35.7-47.0
$15,000 - 24,999	263	**46.2**	39.0-53.4	385	**41.2**	35.3-47.1	648	**43.5**	38.9-48.2
$25,000 - 34,999	177	**30.3**	22.1-38.5	210	**23.5**	17.0-30.0	387	**26.9**	21.7-32.2
$35,000 - 49,999	214	**27.1**	20.0-34.3	261	**16.3**	9.5-23.2	475	**21.9**	16.9-26.8
$50,000 - 74,999	257	**10.0**	5.5-14.6	280	**6.4**	3.1-9.7	537	**8.3**	5.4-11.2
$75,000+	362	***3.7**	1.5-5.9	380	***4.0**	1.5-6.5	742	**3.8**	2.2-5.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Figure 2.1 No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by Year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2012

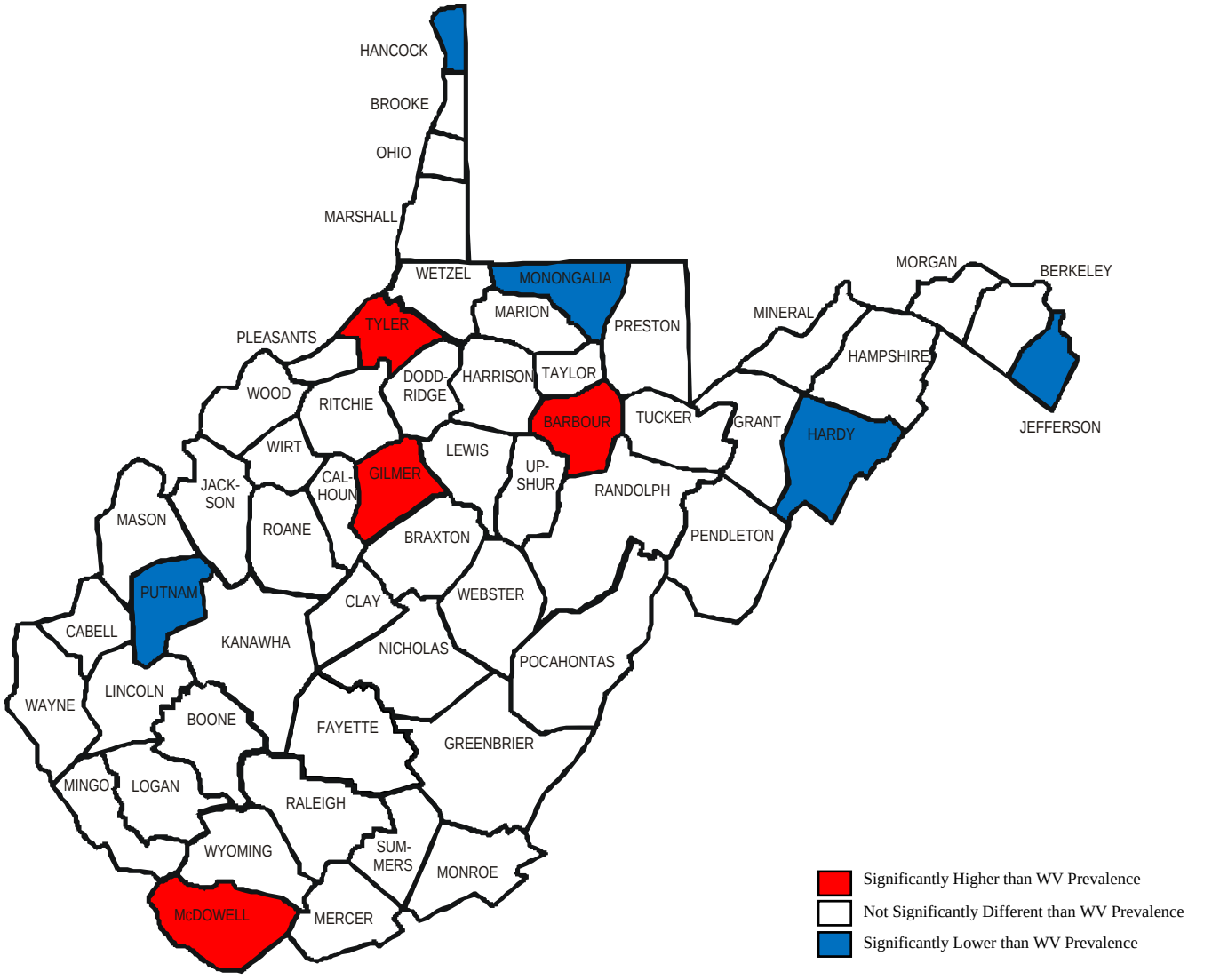


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 2.2 No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by County: WVBRFSS, 2008-2012

U.S. Prevalence (2010) – 18.1%

WV Prevalence (2008-2012) – 22.4%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B.
See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

Could Not Afford Needed Medical Care

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?"

Prevalence

WV: 19.1% (95% CI: 17.8-20.5)
U.S.: 16.5% (95% CI: 16.3-16.8)
The West Virginia prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 12th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 16.9% (95% CI: 15.0-18.9)
Women: 21.2% (95% CI: 19.4-23.1)
The prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was significantly higher among women than men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 18.7% (95% CI: 17.3-20.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *28.4% (95% CI: 17.9-38.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *33.3% (95% CI: 16.5-50.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *26.3% (95% CI: 15.5-37.2)
Hispanic: *10.2% (95% CI: 2.1-18.3)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of could not afford needed medical care.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The 25-34 age group experienced the highest prevalence of could not afford needed medical care (30.7%) and those aged 65 and older had the lowest prevalence (5.9%). The difference between these two age groups was statistically significant.

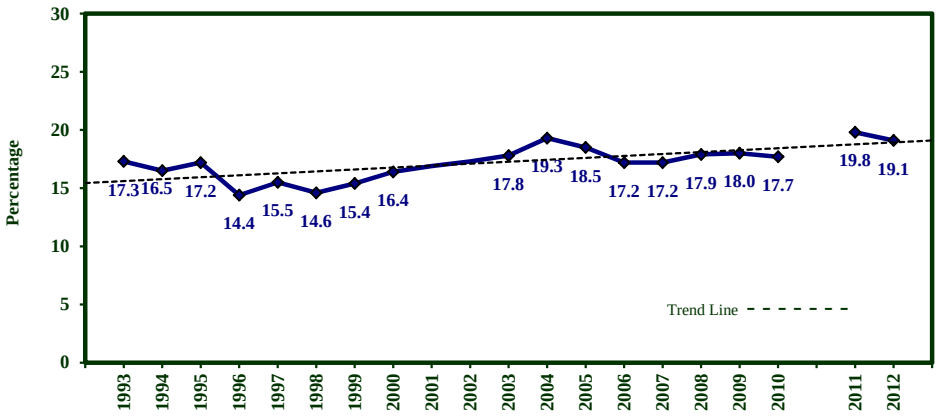
Education

Adults with less than a high school education had a significantly higher prevalence of could not afford needed medical care (26.4%) than college graduates (6.8%). Additionally, college graduates had a significantly lower prevalence of having problems affording needed health care than those with other education levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of could not afford needed medical care became steadily higher as household income declined. The prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was 3.7% for those earning $75,000 per year or more and 32.1% for those earning less than $15,000 per year.

Figure 2.3 Could Not Afford Needed Medical Care by Year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2012



NOTE: Data not available for the years 2001-2002.

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Table 2.3 Could Not Afford Needed Medical Care in Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,268	**16.9**	15.0-18.9	3,135	**21.2**	19.4-23.1	5,403	**19.1**	17.8-20.5
Age									
18-24	131	**23.9**	16.1-31.7	168	**33.1**	25.1-41.1	299	**28.4**	22.7-34.0
25-34	216	**26.0**	19.4-32.6	272	**35.6**	29.1-42.1	488	**30.7**	26.0-35.4
35-44	301	**17.9**	13.2-22.6	388	**29.0**	24.0-34.0	689	**23.4**	19.9-26.9
45-54	376	**21.8**	16.9-26.7	517	**24.4**	20.3-28.5	893	**23.1**	19.9-26.3
55-64	598	**11.4**	8.3-14.4	703	**13.6**	10.5-16.6	1,301	**12.5**	10.3-14.6
65+	640	**5.6**	3.4-7.8	1,065	**6.1**	4.5-7.8	1,705	**5.9**	4.6-7.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	329	**24.0**	18.4-29.5	439	**28.9**	23.4-34.4	768	**26.4**	22.5-30.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	938	**18.6**	15.5-21.7	1,228	**22.6**	19.8-25.4	2,166	**20.6**	18.5-22.6
Some Post-H.S.	475	**17.5**	13.2-21.8	776	**21.8**	18.0-25.5	1,251	**20.0**	17.1-22.8
College Graduate	525	**4.3**	2.3-6.3	688	**9.2**	6.7-11.7	1,213	**6.8**	5.2-8.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	252	**33.2**	26.1-40.4	458	**31.3**	26.0-36.6	710	**32.1**	27.8-36.5
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**31.7**	26.1-37.4	665	**34.6**	30.0-39.3	1,070	**33.4**	29.8-36.9
$25,000 - 34,999	285	**14.3**	9.0-19.6	352	**23.6**	18.2-29.1	637	**18.9**	15.1-22.7
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**14.6**	9.6-19.5	371	**20.8**	14.8-26.8	685	**17.5**	13.6-21.4
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**7.5**	3.8-11.2	340	**9.4**	5.7-13.1	660	**8.4**	5.8-11.0
$75,000+	426	***2.5**	0.4-4.5	422	**5.3**	2.6-7.9	848	**3.7**	2.1-5.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider

Definition

Responding "No" to the question "Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?"

Prevalence

WV: 23.9% (95% CI: 22.5-25.4)
U.S.: 22.1% (95% CI: 21.8-22.4)
The prevalence of no personal doctor was significantly higher in West Virginia than the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 19th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 29.6% (95% CI: 27.3-32.0)
Women: 18.5% (95% CI: 16.7-20.3)
The prevalence of not having a personal doctor or health care provider was significantly higher among men than among women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 23.3% (95% CI: 21.8-24.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *35.8% (95% CI: 24.6-47.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *29.2% (95% CI: 13.3-45.2)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *33.4% (95% CI: 21.1-45.8)
Hispanic: *29.5% (95% CI: 15.9-43.1)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of not having a personal doctor or health care provider.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

In general, the prevalence of no personal doctor declined as age increased. The youngest age group, those aged 18-24, had the highest prevalence of no personal doctor (49.4%). The oldest age group (65 and older) had a relatively low prevalence of no personal doctor (5.2%).

Education

There was a significant difference in the prevalence of no doctor between those with less than a high school education (26.2%) and those with a college degree (17.7%).

Household Income

Those earning less than $15,000 per year had a higher prevalence of not having a doctor (31.2%) than those earning $75,000 or more per year (17.5%).

Table 2.4 No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,269	**29.6**	27.3-32.0	3,138	**18.5**	16.7-20.3	5,407	**23.9**	22.5-25.4
Age									
18-24	131	**51.0**	41.5-60.6	168	**47.7**	39.3-56.0	299	**49.4**	43.1-55.7
25-34	217	**57.0**	49.9-64.2	272	**37.4**	30.9-44.0	489	**47.4**	42.4-52.3
35-44	301	**36.7**	30.7-42.7	388	**19.9**	15.5-24.4	689	**28.4**	24.6-32.2
45-54	376	**25.1**	20.1-30.2	517	**13.9**	10.5-17.3	893	**19.5**	16.4-22.5
55-64	598	**16.2**	12.9-19.5	704	**7.4**	5.2-9.6	1,302	**11.8**	9.8-13.8
65+	640	**6.1**	4.0-8.1	1,067	**4.5**	3.1-5.8	1,707	**5.2**	4.0-6.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	329	**29.9**	23.8-36.0	441	**22.3**	17.0-27.6	770	**26.2**	22.1-30.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	938	**34.5**	30.7-38.3	1,228	**20.3**	17.4-23.3	2,166	**27.6**	25.2-30.1
Some Post-H.S.	476	**25.5**	20.7-30.3	777	**17.1**	13.7-20.4	1,253	**20.7**	17.9-23.5
College Graduate	525	**22.6**	18.2-27.0	688	**12.9**	9.9-16.0	1,213	**17.7**	15.0-20.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	252	**40.3**	32.8-47.9	460	**24.3**	19.0-29.5	712	**31.2**	26.7-35.8
$15,000 - 24,999	406	**39.5**	33.5-45.5	666	**25.0**	20.7-29.3	1,072	**31.5**	27.8-35.1
$25,000 - 34,999	285	**30.7**	23.9-37.6	352	**13.8**	9.2-18.3	637	**22.3**	18.0-26.6
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**24.7**	19.0-30.4	371	**13.0**	8.5-17.6	685	**19.2**	15.4-22.9
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**18.3**	13.3-23.2	340	**10.7**	6.7-14.8	660	**14.7**	11.5-18.0
$75,000+	426	**22.2**	17.1-27.2	422	**11.6**	7.5-15.7	848	**17.5**	14.1-20.9

No Routine Checkup in Past Year

Definition

Responding "More than a year ago" to the question "About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition."

Prevalence

WV: 24.7% (95% CI: 23.3-26.2)
U.S.: 32.2% (95% CI: 31.9-32.5)
The West Virginia prevalence of no checkup in the past year was significantly lower than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 7th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 28.1% (95% CI: 25.8-30.5)
Women: 21.5% (95% CI: 19.7-23.4)
The prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year was significantly higher for men than for women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 24.5% (95% CI: 22.9-26.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *20.2% (95% CI: 9.9-30.5)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *30.9% (95% CI: 16.0-45.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *39.9% (95% CI: 26.9-52.9)
Hispanic: *21.6% (95% CI: 9.4-33.9)
The prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. There were no other race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

Those 65 and older had a relatively low prevalence of no checkup in the past year (8.2%) while those aged 18-24 had the highest prevalence (45.4%).

Education

There was no difference in the prevalence of no checkup in the past year among the various education levels.

Household Income

Those earning less than $25,000 per year had a higher prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year than those earning $50,000 or more per year.

Table 2.5 No Routine Checkup in Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,239	**28.1**	25.8-30.5	3,101	**21.5**	19.7-23.4	5,340	**24.7**	23.3-26.2
Age									
18-24	130	**49.7**	40.2-59.3	166	**40.8**	32.4-49.1	296	**45.4**	39.0-51.7
25-34	212	**46.1**	38.7-53.5	264	**33.6**	27.2-40.1	476	**40.0**	35.0-45.0
35-44	297	**35.9**	30.0-41.8	386	**31.6**	26.4-36.7	683	**33.8**	29.8-37.7
45-54	372	**26.5**	21.4-31.6	510	**19.4**	15.7-23.2	882	**23.0**	19.8-26.2
55-64	596	**14.9**	11.7-18.0	699	**12.3**	9.5-15.1	1,295	**13.6**	11.5-15.7
65+	627	**8.3**	5.9-10.7	1,054	**8.1**	6.2-10.0	1,681	**8.2**	6.7-9.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	320	**31.0**	24.8-37.2	428	**20.0**	15.0-25.0	748	**25.6**	21.6-29.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	927	**29.0**	25.3-32.7	1,215	**23.6**	20.6-26.6	2,142	**26.4**	24.0-28.8
Some Post-H.S.	469	**25.7**	20.7-30.7	771	**21.8**	18.0-25.6	1,240	**23.5**	20.4-26.5
College Graduate	522	**26.2**	21.6-30.7	683	**17.8**	14.5-21.2	1,205	**21.9**	19.1-24.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	246	**36.2**	28.6-43.8	453	**27.8**	22.5-33.2	699	**31.4**	26.9-35.9
$15,000 - 24,999	397	**34.2**	28.3-40.2	659	**25.3**	21.0-29.5	1,056	**29.3**	25.7-32.8
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**24.5**	18.3-30.7	349	**22.1**	16.9-27.4	632	**23.3**	19.3-27.4
$35,000 - 49,999	313	**27.6**	21.9-33.4	370	**23.4**	17.1-29.7	683	**25.6**	21.4-29.9
$50,000 - 74,999	319	**18.8**	13.6-24.0	336	**13.4**	9.2-17.6	655	**16.3**	12.9-19.7
$75,000+	425	**22.8**	17.8-27.8	420	**12.6**	9.2-16.1	845	**18.3**	15.1-21.6

CHAPTER 3: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity for Exercise

Definition

Responding "No" to the question "During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?"

Prevalence

WV: 31.0% (95% CI: 29.5-32.4)
U.S.: 23.5% (95% CI: 23.3-23.8)
The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 27.2% (95% CI: 25.1-29.4)
Women: 34.5% (95% CI: 32.5-36.5)
Women had a significantly higher prevalence of physical inactivity than men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 31.2% (95% CI: 29.7-32.7)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *34.9% (95% CI: 24.7-45.1)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *34.7% (95% CI: 17.5-52.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 17.1% (95% CI: 8.7-25.6)
Hispanic: *26.5% (95% CI: 14.5-38.6)
The prevalence of physical inactivity among White, Non-Hispanics was significantly higher than the prevalence among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics. There were no other race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of physical inactivity.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

In general, the prevalence of physical inactivity increased with age. The prevalence of physical inactivity among persons aged 65 and older was significantly higher than the prevalence among those aged less than 55.

Education

The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly different for all education groups. About half of those lacking a high school education engaged in no physical activity (45.1%) whereas only 15.9% of college graduates were physically inactive.

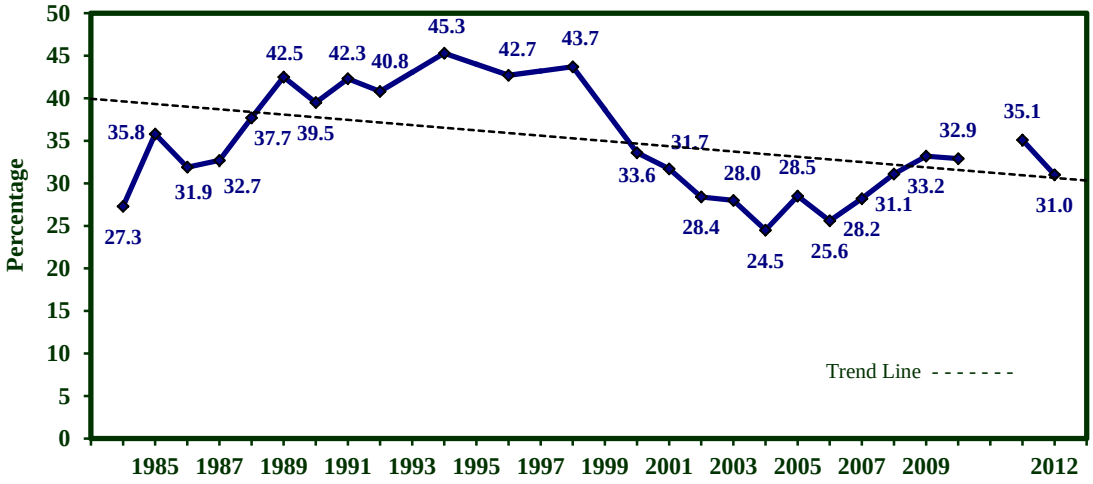
Household Income

In general, the prevalence of physical inactivity declined with increasing income levels. The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher among adults with incomes of less than $15,000 (44.4%) than among persons with incomes in excess of $75,000 (15.2%).

Table 3.1 No Leisure-Time Physical Activity for Exercise by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,271	**27.2**	25.1-29.4	3,137	**34.5**	32.5-36.5	5,408	**31.0**	29.5-32.4
Age									
18-24	133	**14.8**	7.9-21.7	168	**27.6**	20.4-34.8	301	**21.0**	16.0-26.0
25-34	217	**16.0**	10.6-21.3	272	**23.2**	17.4-29.1	489	**19.5**	15.6-23.5
35-44	301	**26.3**	20.7-31.9	388	**33.1**	27.8-38.4	689	**29.7**	25.8-33.5
45-54	376	**30.1**	24.8-35.5	517	**32.1**	27.6-36.5	893	**31.1**	27.6-34.6
55-64	598	**35.2**	30.8-39.6	704	**37.2**	33.2-41.2	1,302	**36.2**	33.3-39.2
65+	640	**34.7**	30.6-38.9	1,066	**44.7**	41.3-48.1	1,706	**40.3**	37.7-43.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	330	**38.9**	32.8-44.9	441	**51.5**	45.9-57.2	771	**45.1**	41.0-49.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	939	**32.1**	28.6-35.6	1,227	**37.1**	34.0-40.2	2,166	**34.5**	32.2-36.8
Some Post-H.S.	476	**20.6**	16.5-24.8	777	**29.3**	25.5-33.0	1,253	**25.5**	22.7-28.3
College Graduate	525	**11.5**	8.6-14.4	688	**20.2**	16.8-23.6	1,213	**15.9**	13.6-18.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	252	**41.0**	33.7-48.2	459	**47.1**	41.5-52.7	711	**44.4**	40.0-48.9
$15,000 - 24,999	406	**33.8**	28.4-39.3	666	**42.8**	38.3-47.3	1,072	**38.8**	35.3-42.3
$25,000 - 34,999	285	**35.6**	29.1-42.1	352	**32.9**	27.4-38.5	637	**34.3**	30.0-38.6
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**29.1**	23.2-35.0	371	**26.5**	21.2-31.9	685	**27.9**	23.9-31.9
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**17.4**	12.8-22.0	340	**25.6**	20.4-30.9	660	**21.3**	17.8-24.8
$75,000+	426	**13.9**	10.1-17.6	422	**16.9**	12.9-21.0	848	**15.2**	12.5-18.0

Figure 3.1 No Leisure-Time Physical Activity for Exercise by Year: WVBRFSS, 1984-2012



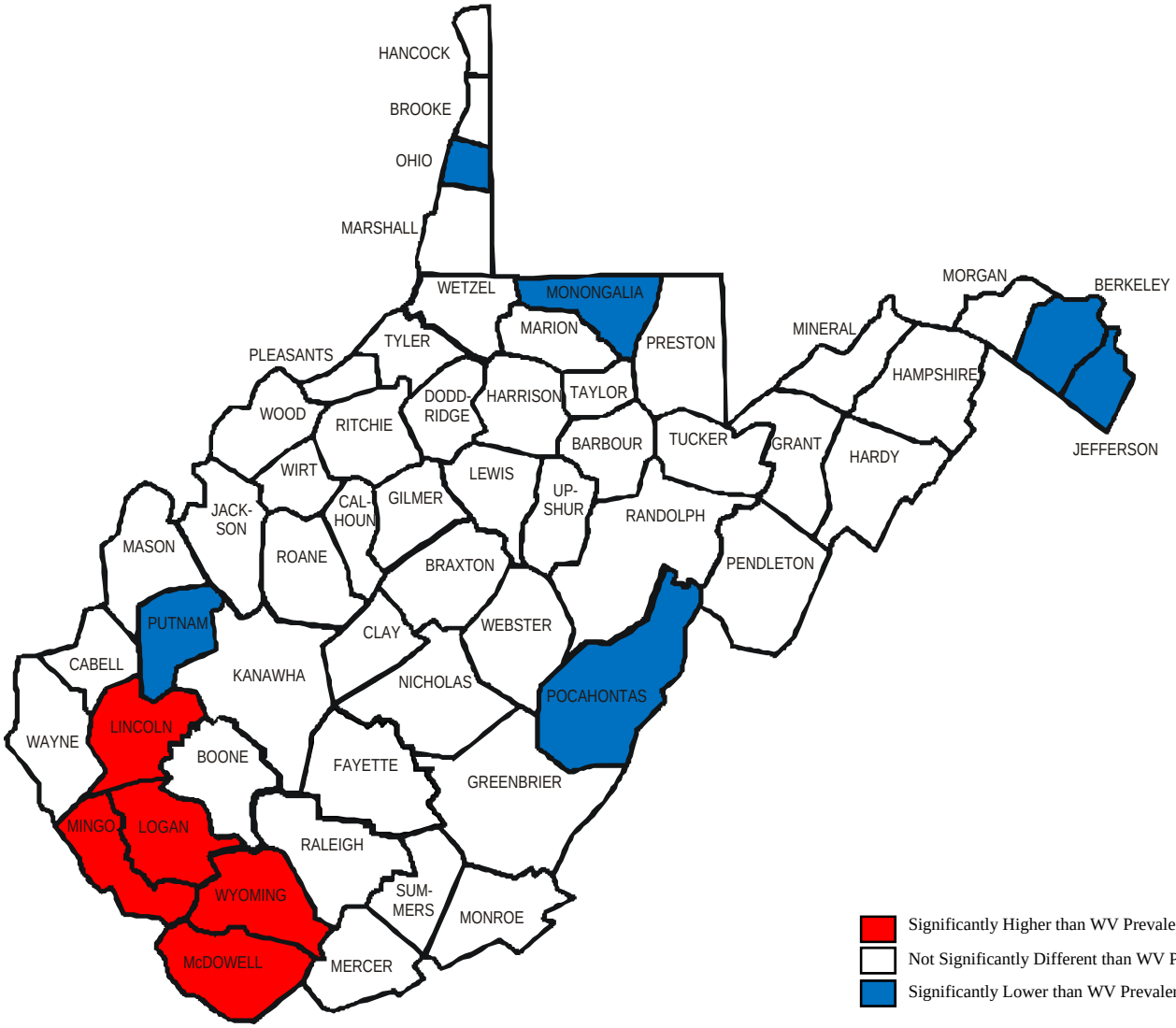
NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1999.

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 3.2 No Leisure-Time Physical Activity for Exercise by County: WVBRFSS, 2008-2012

U.S. Prevalence (2010) – 24.4%

WV Prevalence (2008-2012) – 32.6%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B.
See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

CHAPTER 4: ORAL HEALTH

No Dental Visit in the Past Year

Definition

Any responses other than "Within the past year" to the question "How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists."

Prevalence

WV: 43.6% (95% CI: 42.0-45.2)
U.S.: 34.5% (95% CI: 34.2-34.8)
The West Virginia prevalence of no dental visit in the past year was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 46.0% (95% CI: 43.5-48.4)
Women: 41.3% (95% CI: 39.2-43.4)
The prevalence of no dental visit in the past year was significantly higher among men than women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 43.2% (95% CI: 41.5-44.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *51.0% (95% CI: 39.9-62.1)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *53.5% (95% CI: 36.3-70.7)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *52.6% (95% CI: 39.2-66.0)
Hispanic: 38.3% (95% CI: 23.6-53.1)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of no dental visit in the past year.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of no dental visit in the past year varied somewhat by age but was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (50.4%) than among those aged 18-24 (37.7%).

Education

The prevalence of no dental visit in the past year was highest among those with less than a high school education (69.3%) and highest among those with a college degree (21.1%). There were significant differences in the prevalence of no dental visit in the past year between each level of educational attainment.

Household Income

The poorest households (those with less than $15,000 in annual income) had a significantly higher prevalence of no dental visit in the past year (67.3%) than the wealthiest group that earns $75,000 or more (17.3%).

Table 4.1 No Dental Visit in the Past Year: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,251	**46.0**	43.5-48.4	3,108	**41.3**	39.2-43.4	5,359	**43.6**	42.0-45.2
Age									
18-24	131	**34.8**	26.0-43.6	167	**40.7**	32.3-49.0	298	**37.7**	31.6-43.8
25-34	215	**46.3**	39.0-53.7	270	**38.9**	32.4-45.4	485	**42.7**	37.7-47.6
35-44	298	**44.6**	38.3-50.8	388	**34.6**	29.4-39.8	686	**39.6**	35.5-43.7
45-54	372	**51.4**	45.7-57.1	513	**42.3**	37.5-47.2	885	**46.8**	43.1-50.6
55-64	594	**44.5**	40.0-49.0	700	**37.0**	33.0-41.0	1,294	**40.7**	37.7-43.7
65+	636	**50.5**	46.2-54.8	1,048	**50.2**	46.8-53.7	1,684	**50.4**	47.7-53.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	327	**71.4**	65.6-77.3	431	**67.1**	61.6-72.7	758	**69.3**	65.3-73.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	926	**49.2**	45.4-53.0	1,215	**43.3**	40.1-46.5	2,141	**46.3**	43.8-48.8
Some Post-H.S.	475	**37.2**	32.0-42.3	772	**36.5**	32.3-40.6	1,247	**36.8**	33.5-40.0
College Graduate	522	**22.6**	18.4-26.7	686	**19.6**	16.2-23.0	1,208	**21.1**	18.4-23.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	250	**68.1**	61.0-75.3	455	**66.6**	61.2-72.1	705	**67.3**	62.9-71.6
$15,000 - 24,999	403	**64.7**	59.0-70.4	659	**55.7**	51.1-60.4	1,062	**59.8**	56.1-63.4
$25,000 - 34,999	284	**52.7**	45.9-59.4	351	**41.0**	34.9-47.0	635	**46.8**	42.2-51.5
$35,000 - 49,999	308	**44.0**	37.6-50.4	369	**37.1**	30.8-43.4	677	**40.7**	36.2-45.2
$50,000 - 74,999	319	**32.2**	26.1-38.4	339	**19.3**	14.7-24.0	658	**26.1**	22.1-30.1
$75,000+	425	**20.7**	16.2-25.2	421	**12.9**	8.9-17.0	846	**17.3**	14.2-20.4

Had One or More Permanent Teeth Extracted

Definition

Responding "1 to 5," "6 or more but not all," or "All" to the question "How many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease? Include teeth lost to infection, but do not include teeth lost for other reasons, such as injury or orthodontics."

Prevalence

WV: 62.3% (95% CI: 60.7-63.9)
U.S.: 45.6% (95% CI: 45.3-45.9)
The West Virginia prevalence of had one or more permanent teeth extracted was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 60.6% (95% CI: 58.2-63.1)
Women: 64.0% (95% CI: 61.9-66.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had one or more permanent teeth extracted.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 62.6% (95% CI: 60.9-64.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *56.3% (95% CI: 44.9-67.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *63.7% (95% CI: 47.9-79.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *59.1% (95% CI: 45.8-72.4)
Hispanic: *56.0% (95% CI: 40.5-71.6)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of had one or more permanent teeth extracted.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of had one or more permanent teeth extracted increased with advanced age as might be expected.

Education

There were significant differences in the prevalence of had one or more permanent teeth extracted between each level of educational attainment. Those with less than a high school education had the largest prevalence of had one or more permanent teeth extracted (85.2%) while college graduates had the lowest prevalence (37.4%).

Household Income

The prevalence of had one or more permanent teeth extracted was significantly lower among those with $75,000 or more annual household income (38.1%) than all other income groups. The largest prevalence of had one or more permanent teeth extracted was highest among those earning less than $15,000 per year (77.0%).

Table 4.2 Had One or More Teeth Extracted by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,242	**60.6**	58.2-63.1	3,088	**64.0**	61.9-66.1	5,330	**62.3**	60.7-63.9
Age									
18-24	131	**21.1**	13.3-28.9	167	**18.9**	12.6-25.3	298	**20.0**	15.0-25.1
25-34	217	**38.8**	31.6-46.0	270	**45.4**	38.7-52.1	487	**42.1**	37.1-47.0
35-44	301	**46.7**	40.6-52.9	387	**55.1**	49.7-60.5	688	**50.9**	46.8-55.0
45-54	371	**72.7**	67.8-77.6	511	**69.5**	65.1-73.9	882	**71.1**	67.8-74.4
55-64	589	**76.9**	73.1-80.6	693	**77.5**	74.2-80.8	1,282	**77.2**	74.7-79.7
65+	628	**88.5**	85.8-91.3	1,039	**88.1**	86.1-90.2	1,667	**88.3**	86.6-90.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	327	**80.5**	74.9-86.2	434	**90.0**	86.2-93.8	761	**85.2**	81.7-88.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	927	**64.6**	60.8-68.4	1,203	**69.8**	66.5-73.0	2,130	**67.1**	64.6-69.6
Some Post-H.S.	471	**54.8**	49.3-60.4	769	**56.2**	52.0-60.5	1,240	**55.6**	52.2-59.0
College Graduate	516	**36.9**	32.3-41.4	680	**37.9**	33.9-41.9	1,196	**37.4**	34.3-40.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	247	**71.7**	64.6-78.9	455	**81.0**	76.1-85.8	702	**77.0**	72.8-81.1
$15,000 - 24,999	400	**69.4**	63.6-75.1	652	**75.3**	71.1-79.6	1,052	**72.7**	69.2-76.2
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**75.5**	69.2-81.8	346	**68.5**	62.5-74.6	629	**72.1**	67.7-76.4
$35,000 - 49,999	311	**64.0**	57.9-70.2	369	**64.0**	57.6-70.4	680	**64.0**	59.6-68.5
$50,000 - 74,999	316	**55.2**	48.8-61.7	338	**52.9**	46.9-58.9	654	**54.1**	49.7-58.6
$75,000+	422	**40.1**	34.7-45.5	420	**35.6**	30.5-40.7	842	**38.1**	34.4-41.9

Table 4.3 Permanent Teeth Extractions by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	No Teeth Missing (all ages)			6 or More Teeth Missing (all ages)			All Teeth Missing (age 65 and older)		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	5,330	**37.7**	36.1-39.3	5,330	**32.3**	30.9-33.7	1,667	**33.7**	31.1-36.4
Gender									
Males	2,242	**39.4**	36.9-41.8	2,242	**30.6**	28.5-32.7	628	**32.6**	28.4-36.8
Females	3,088	**36.0**	33.9-38.1	3,088	**33.9**	32.0-35.8	1,039	**34.7**	31.3-38.0
Age									
18-24	298	**80.0**	74.9-85.0	298	***2.4**	0.8-4.0			
25-34	487	**57.9**	53.0-62.9	487	**10.3**	7.1-13.5			
35-44	688	**49.1**	45.0-53.2	688	**17.1**	13.8-20.4			
45-54	882	**28.9**	25.6-32.2	882	**33.1**	29.5-36.6			
55-64	1,282	**22.8**	20.3-25.3	1,282	**43.1**	40.1-46.2			
65+	1,667	**11.7**	10.0-13.4	1,667	**65.1**	62.5-67.7	1,667	**33.7**	31.1-36.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	761	**14.8**	11.3-18.3	761	**61.5**	57.2-65.9	360	**58.8**	53.1-64.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	2,130	**32.9**	30.4-35.4	2,130	**34.8**	32.6-37.1	679	**29.4**	25.7-33.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,240	**44.4**	41.0-47.8	1,240	**23.7**	21.1-26.2	356	**23.9**	19.1-28.7
College Graduate	1,196	**62.6**	59.6-65.7	1,196	**9.2**	7.6-10.8	271	**8.1**	4.8-11.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	702	**23.0**	18.9-27.2	702	**54.7**	50.1-59.3	250	**53.5**	46.4-60.6
$15,000 - 24,999	1,052	**27.3**	23.8-30.8	1,052	**41.6**	38.1-45.1	410	**41.5**	36.0-47.0
$25,000 - 34,999	629	**27.9**	23.6-32.3	629	**39.9**	35.5-44.3	244	**33.1**	26.4-39.9
$35,000 - 49,999	680	**36.0**	31.5-40.4	680	**31.0**	27.0-35.0	206	**17.8**	11.6-24.0
$50,000 - 74,999	654	**45.9**	41.4-50.3	654	**17.4**	14.3-20.5	120	**14.3**	7.5-21.2
$75,000+	842	**61.9**	58.1-65.6	842	**8.8**	6.7-10.9	102	***7.2**	1.3-13.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 5: WEIGHT STATUS

Overweight

Definition

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a calculation that standardizes the meaning of the terms obesity and overweight, thereby improving the accuracy of comparisons. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (BMI=kg/m^2). Overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0-29.9.

Prevalence

WV: 34.5% (95% CI: 33.0-36.1)
U.S.: 35.8% (95% CI: 35.5-36.1)
The West Virginia and U.S. prevalence of overweight was similar. West Virginia ranked the 11th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 38.9% (95% CI: 36.5-41.3)
Women: 30.0% (95% CI: 28.1-32.0)
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of overweight than women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 34.7% (95% CI: 33.1-36.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *30.0% (95% CI: 19.9-40.1)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *38.6% (95% CI: 21.3-55.9)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *26.4% (95% CI: 16.2-36.6)
Hispanic: *40.6% (95% CI: 25.2-55.9)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of overweight.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

In general, the prevalence of overweight increased with age. The prevalence of overweight was lowest among those aged 18-24 (25.0%) and highest among the 55-64 age group (37.7%).

Education

The prevalence of overweight varied by educational attainment. The prevalence of overweight was significantly lower among those with less than a high school education (31.4%) and those with some college (31.9%) than among those with a college degree (39.8%).

Household Income

There was some variability in the prevalence of overweight status among income brackets. The prevalence of overweight was highest among those earning $35,000-$49,999 per year (39.9%) and lowest among those with incomes less than $15,000 (25.4%).

Table 5.1 Overweight but not Obese by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,238	**38.9**	36.5-41.3	2,887	**30.0**	28.1-32.0	5,125	**34.5**	33.0-36.1
Age									
18-24	130	**26.7**	18.3-35.1	146	**23.0**	15.7-30.2	276	**25.0**	19.3-30.7
25-34	212	**37.7**	30.8-44.7	246	**27.4**	21.2-33.5	458	**32.8**	28.1-37.5
35-44	296	**35.9**	29.8-41.9	363	**33.2**	27.9-38.5	659	**34.6**	30.5-38.6
45-54	370	**41.8**	36.2-47.4	472	**29.3**	24.6-33.9	842	**35.7**	32.0-39.3
55-64	591	**43.2**	38.8-47.7	641	**31.7**	27.8-35.7	1,232	**37.7**	34.7-40.7
65+	634	**43.2**	38.9-47.5	1,005	**32.0**	28.8-35.2	1,639	**37.0**	34.4-39.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	320	**38.0**	31.8-44.3	404	**24.2**	19.5-29.0	724	**31.4**	27.4-35.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	923	**37.8**	34.2-41.4	1,133	**32.6**	29.4-35.7	2,056	**35.3**	32.9-37.8
Some Post-H.S.	471	**35.2**	30.2-40.2	717	**29.2**	25.3-33.1	1,188	**31.9**	28.8-35.0
College Graduate	523	**47.9**	43.0-52.8	633	**31.4**	27.3-35.5	1,156	**39.8**	36.6-43.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	250	**27.8**	21.5-34.2	428	**23.4**	18.8-27.9	678	**25.4**	21.6-29.2
$15,000 - 24,999	398	**37.0**	31.4-42.7	628	**25.8**	21.8-29.9	1,026	**31.0**	27.6-34.4
$25,000 - 34,999	282	**36.0**	29.6-42.4	333	**32.0**	26.1-37.8	615	**34.1**	29.7-38.4
$35,000 - 49,999	313	**45.1**	38.8-51.4	343	**33.7**	27.7-39.6	656	**39.9**	35.4-44.3
$50,000 - 74,999	318	**40.7**	34.4-47.1	310	**35.7**	29.6-41.8	628	**38.5**	34.0-42.9
$75,000+	423	**44.3**	38.7-49.9	398	**33.4**	28.1-38.6	821	**39.6**	35.7-43.5

Note: Overweight is defined as a body mass index of 25.0-29.9.

Obesity

Definition

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a calculation that standardizes the meaning of the terms obesity and overweight, thereby improving the accuracy of comparisons. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (BMI=kg/m^2). Obesity is defined as a BMI of 30.0 or higher.

Prevalence

WV: 33.8% (95% CI: 32.2-35.4)
U.S.: 27.7% (95% CI: 27.4-28.0)
The prevalence of obesity in West Virginia was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 34.5% (95% CI: 32.1-36.9)
Women: 33.1% (95% CI: 31.0-35.1)
There was no significant gender difference for the prevalence of obesity.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 33.8% (95% CI: 32.1-35.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *43.3% (95% CI: 31.9-54.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *27.3% (95% CI: 10.2-44.3)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *32.9% (95% CI: 19.7-46.0)
Hispanic: *25.1% (95% CI: 12.0-38.1)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of obesity.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There were no consistent age differences in the prevalence of obesity. The 35-44 age group had the highest prevalence of obesity (39.6%) and was significantly higher than the 18-24 age group (26.1%) and the 65 and older age group (28.7%).

Education

The prevalence of obesity was significantly lower among college graduates (28.1%) than among high school graduates (35.6%) and those with some college (35.0%).

Household Income

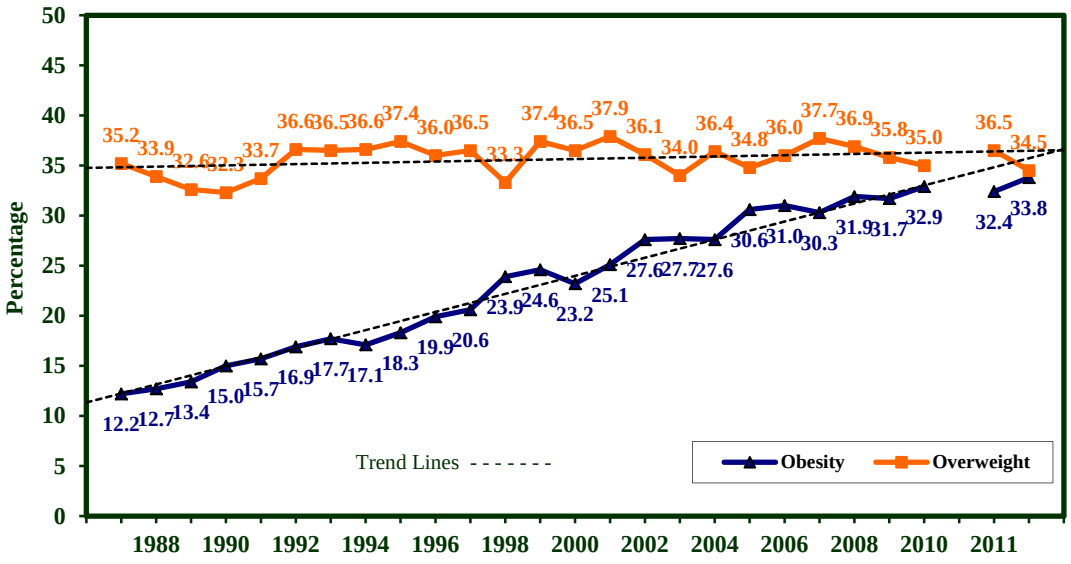
There was no household income difference in the prevalence of obesity.

Table 5.2 Obesity by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,238	**34.5**	32.1-36.9	2,887	**33.1**	31.0-35.1	5,125	**33.8**	32.2-35.4
Age									
18-24	130	**24.2**	15.6-32.7	146	**28.5**	19.8-37.1	276	**26.1**	20.0-32.2
25-34	212	**32.6**	25.4-39.7	246	**30.5**	24.2-36.8	458	**31.6**	26.8-36.4
35-44	296	**43.4**	37.2-49.5	363	**35.5**	30.0-41.0	659	**39.6**	35.4-43.7
45-54	370	**40.2**	34.5-45.8	472	**34.5**	29.8-39.3	842	**37.4**	33.7-41.1
55-64	591	**37.2**	32.8-41.5	641	**39.3**	35.0-43.5	1,232	**38.2**	35.1-41.2
65+	634	**27.6**	23.7-31.5	1,005	**29.5**	26.2-32.8	1,639	**28.7**	26.1-31.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	320	**27.9**	22.3-33.5	404	**38.8**	33.1-44.5	724	**33.1**	29.1-37.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	923	**36.5**	32.8-40.2	1,133	**34.6**	31.3-37.8	2,056	**35.6**	33.1-38.1
Some Post-H.S.	471	**39.0**	33.7-44.3	717	**31.8**	27.7-35.9	1,188	**35.0**	31.8-38.3
College Graduate	523	**30.2**	25.7-34.8	633	**26.0**	22.1-29.8	1,156	**28.1**	25.2-31.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	250	**31.8**	24.8-38.7	428	**36.7**	31.1-42.3	678	**34.5**	30.1-38.9
$15,000 - 24,999	398	**34.9**	29.2-40.6	628	**39.3**	34.6-44.0	1,026	**37.3**	33.6-40.9
$25,000 - 34,999	282	**34.8**	28.2-41.5	333	**37.3**	31.3-43.3	615	**36.0**	31.5-40.5
$35,000 - 49,999	313	**30.7**	25.0-36.4	343	**32.0**	25.5-38.4	656	**31.3**	27.0-35.6
$50,000 - 74,999	318	**38.7**	32.5-44.9	310	**31.4**	25.6-37.2	628	**35.4**	31.1-39.7
$75,000+	423	**40.1**	34.4-45.8	398	**25.6**	20.7-30.4	821	**33.9**	30.0-37.8

Note: Obesity is defined as a body mass index of 30.0 or higher.

Figure 5.1 Obesity and Overweight by Year: WVBRFSS, 1987-2012

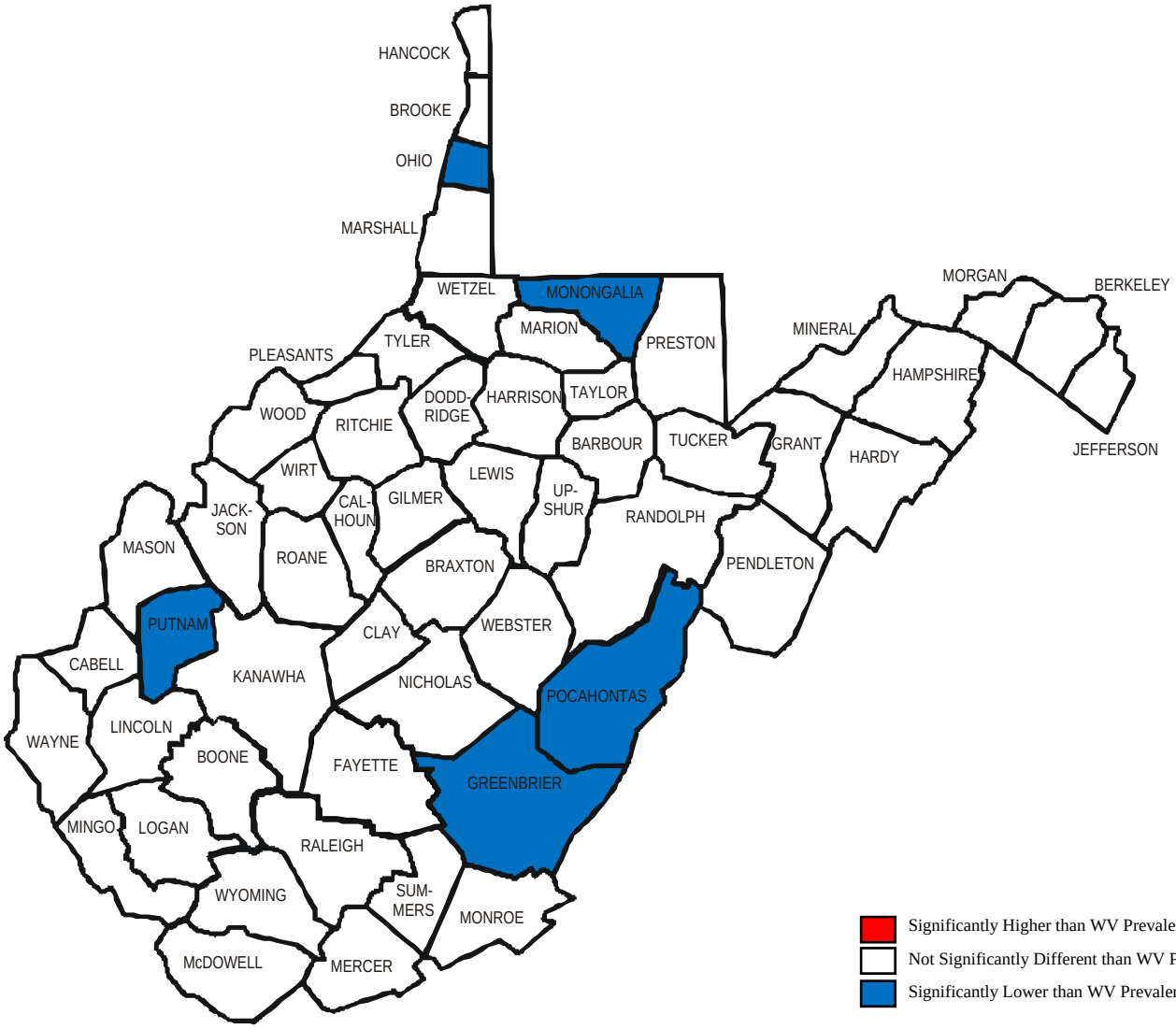


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 5.2 Obesity (Body Mass Index of 30.0 or Higher) by County: WVBRFSS, 2008-2012

U.S. Prevalence (2010) – 27.8%

WV Prevalence (2008-2012) – 32.5%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B.
See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

Overweight or Obese

Definition

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a calculation that standardizes the meaning of the terms obesity and overweight, thereby improving the accuracy of comparisons. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (BMI=kg/m^2). Overweight or obese is defined as a BMI of 25.0 or higher.

Prevalence

WV: 68.3% (95% CI: 66.8-69.9)
U.S.: 63.5% (95% CI: 63.2-63.8)
The prevalence of overweight or obese in West Virginia was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 73.4% (95% CI: 71.2-75.7)
Women: 63.1% (95% CI: 61.0-65.2)
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of overweight or obese than women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 68.5% (95% CI: 66.9-70.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *73.3% (95% CI: 62.0-84.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *65.9% (95% CI: 50.0-81.7)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *59.2% (95% CI: 46.1-72.3)
Hispanic: *65.6% (95% CI: 51.2-80.1)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of overweight or obese.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There were no consistent age differences in the prevalence of overweight or obese. The 18-24 age group had the lowest prevalence of overweight or obese (51.1%) and was significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

There was no significant difference in the prevalence of overweight or obese by educational attainment.

Household Income

In general, the prevalence of overweight or obese increased with increasing levels of household income. The prevalence of overweight or obese was significantly lower among those earning less than $21,000 per year (59.9%) than among all other income groups.

Table 5.3 Overweight or Obese by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,238	**73.4**	71.2-75.7	2,887	**63.1**	61.0-65.2	5,125	**68.3**	66.8-69.9
Age									
18-24	130	**50.9**	41.3-60.4	146	**51.4**	42.4-60.5	276	**51.1**	44.5-57.7
25-34	212	**70.3**	63.5-77.2	246	**57.8**	50.9-64.8	458	**64.4**	59.4-69.3
35-44	296	**79.2**	74.2-84.3	363	**68.7**	63.6-73.8	659	**74.1**	70.5-77.7
45-54	370	**82.0**	77.5-86.4	472	**63.8**	58.9-68.7	842	**73.1**	69.7-76.5
55-64	591	**80.4**	76.9-83.8	641	**71.0**	67.1-74.9	1,232	**75.9**	73.2-78.5
65+	634	**70.8**	66.9-74.7	1,005	**61.5**	58.1-64.9	1,639	**65.7**	63.1-68.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	320	**66.0**	59.8-72.1	404	**63.0**	57.2-68.8	724	**64.6**	60.3-68.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	923	**74.3**	70.9-77.7	1,133	**67.1**	63.9-70.4	2,056	**70.9**	68.6-73.3
Some Post-H.S.	471	**74.2**	69.3-79.1	717	**61.0**	56.7-65.3	1,188	**67.0**	63.7-70.2
College Graduate	523	**78.1**	74.0-82.2	633	**57.4**	53.0-61.7	1,156	**67.9**	64.9-71.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	250	**59.6**	52.1-67.0	428	**60.1**	54.3-65.9	678	**59.9**	55.2-64.5
$15,000 - 24,999	398	**72.0**	66.5-77.4	628	**65.1**	60.5-69.7	1,026	**68.3**	64.7-71.8
$25,000 - 34,999	282	**70.8**	64.5-77.2	333	**69.3**	63.2-75.3	615	**70.1**	65.7-74.5
$35,000 - 49,999	313	**75.8**	70.3-81.4	343	**65.6**	59.7-71.6	656	**71.1**	67.1-75.2
$50,000 - 74,999	318	**79.4**	74.3-84.5	310	**67.1**	61.3-72.9	628	**73.9**	70.0-77.8
$75,000+	423	**84.4**	79.9-88.8	398	**58.9**	53.4-64.4	821	**73.5**	69.9-77.1

Note: Overweight or obese is defined as a body mass index of 25.0 or higher.

Weight Loss Advice

Definition

Responding "Yes, lose weight" to the question "In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional given you advice about your weight?"

Prevalence

WV: 20.7% (95% CI: 19.4-21.9)
Because this was a state added question, no national data are available for comparison.

Gender

Men: 19.5% (95% CI: 17.6-21.4)
Women: 21.8% (95% CI: 20.1-23.5)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of weight loss advice.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 20.9% (95% CI: 19.5-22.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 22.6% (95% CI: 14.3-31.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *18.0% (95% CI: 3.0-33.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *16.1% (95% CI: 6.7-25.6)
Hispanic: *16.1% (95% CI: 6.7-25.5)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of weight loss advice.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There were no consistent age differences in the prevalence of weight loss advice. The 55-64 age group had the highest prevalence of weight loss advice (28.2%) and was significantly higher than the 18-24 age group (9.0%), the 25-34 age group (13.2%), and the 65 and older age group (18.1%).

Education

The prevalence of weight loss advice was significantly higher among those with a college degree (23.1%) than among those with less than a high school education (17.1%).

Household Income

There was no household income difference in the prevalence of weight loss advice.

Table 5.3 Doctor Advice to Lose Weight by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,219	**19.5**	17.6-21.4	3,088	**21.8**	20.1-23.5	5,307	**20.7**	19.4-21.9
Age									
18-24	123	***5.5**	0.8-10.3	161	**12.6**	6.8-18.4	284	**9.0**	5.2-12.7
25-34	208	**9.1**	4.9-13.3	262	**17.5**	12.5-22.5	470	**13.2**	9.9-16.6
35-44	294	**23.1**	17.9-28.3	384	**25.8**	20.9-30.7	678	**24.5**	20.9-28.0
45-54	365	**26.1**	21.0-31.2	511	**27.2**	22.8-31.5	876	**26.6**	23.3-30.0
55-64	591	**28.2**	24.2-32.2	695	**28.2**	24.5-31.9	1,286	**28.2**	25.5-30.9
65+	632	**18.9**	15.5-22.3	1,054	**17.4**	14.9-20.0	1,686	**18.1**	16.0-20.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	321	**16.7**	12.1-21.2	434	**17.6**	13.3-21.9	755	**17.1**	14.0-20.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	908	**18.3**	15.4-21.1	1,210	**24.9**	22.1-27.8	2,118	**21.5**	19.5-23.6
Some Post-H.S.	469	**21.1**	17.2-25.1	767	**19.4**	16.1-22.7	1,236	**20.2**	17.6-22.7
College Graduate	520	**23.3**	19.2-27.5	674	**22.9**	19.4-26.5	1,194	**23.1**	20.4-25.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	240	**13.3**	8.3-18.3	449	**24.7**	19.7-29.7	689	**19.8**	16.2-23.5
$15,000 - 24,999	399	**19.8**	15.0-24.5	657	**21.8**	17.9-25.6	1,056	**20.9**	17.9-23.9
$25,000 - 34,999	279	**19.0**	14.1-23.9	351	**24.9**	19.8-29.9	630	**21.9**	18.4-25.5
$35,000 - 49,999	305	**19.0**	14.2-23.8	367	**20.1**	15.0-25.2	672	**19.5**	16.0-23.0
$50,000 - 74,999	314	**23.9**	18.5-29.3	330	**28.1**	22.8-33.5	644	**25.9**	22.1-29.7
$75,000+	421	**22.9**	18.5-27.4	415	**20.1**	16.0-24.1	836	**21.7**	18.6-24.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 6: TOBACCO USE

Current Cigarette Smoking

Definition

Current cigarette smoking is defined as smoking at least 100 cigarettes in one's lifetime and currently smoking every day or some days.

Prevalence

WV: 28.2% (95% CI: 26.7-29.7)
U.S.: 18.8% (95% CI: 18.5-19.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of current cigarette smoking was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 28.7% (95% CI: 26.5-31.0)
Women: 27.6% (95% CI: 25.6-29.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of cigarette smoking.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 27.7% (95% CI: 26.2-29.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 26.4% (95% CI: 16.9-35.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *31.9% (95% CI: 16.1-47.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *42.8% (95% CI: 29.5-56.0)
Hispanic: *28.0% (95% CI: 15.2-40.8)
The prevalence of cigarette smoking was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of cigarette smoking.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

In general, the prevalence of smoking was higher among those aged 18-54 than those aged 55 and older. The prevalence of smoking was significantly lower among those aged 65 and older (10.4%) than among any other age group. The prevalence of smoking was highest in the 25-34 age group (42.1%).

Education

The prevalence of smoking was lowest among college graduates (13.5%) and was significantly lower than all other education groups. Adults with less than a high school degree had the highest prevalence of current cigarette smoking (41.0%) and the prevalence was significantly higher than all other education groups.

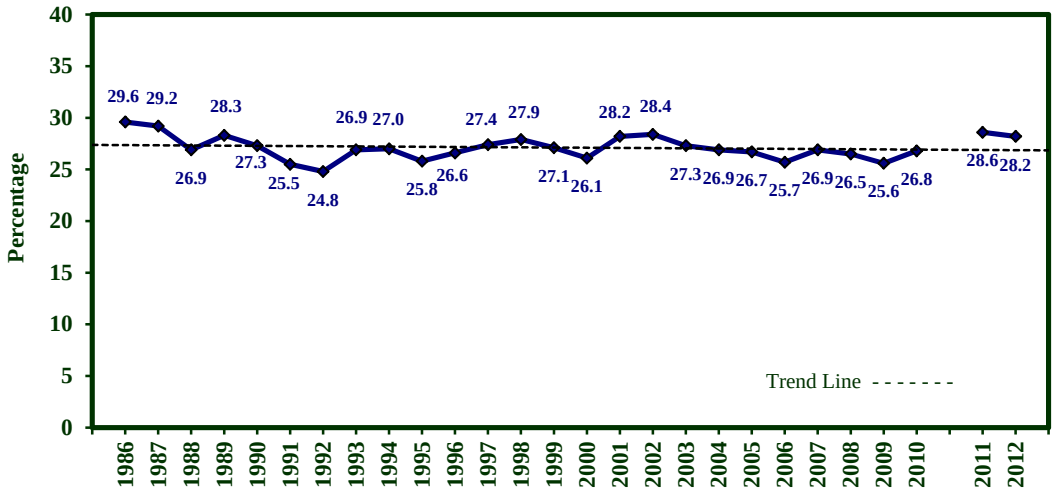
Household Income

The prevalence of current smoking decreased as household income increased. The highest prevalence of smoking was among those earning less than $15,000 per year (44.4%). The lowest prevalence of smoking was among adults earning $75,000 or more per year (15.0%).

Table 6.1 Current Cigarette Smoking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,262	**28.7**	26.5-31.0	3,128	**27.6**	25.6-29.6	5,390	**28.2**	26.7-29.7
Age									
18-24	132	**32.2**	23.7-40.7	167	**34.2**	26.1-42.4	299	**33.2**	27.3-39.1
25-34	214	**39.5**	32.2-46.8	271	**44.8**	38.1-51.5	485	**42.1**	37.2-47.1
35-44	300	**31.0**	25.1-36.9	388	**35.5**	30.2-40.8	688	**33.2**	29.3-37.2
45-54	376	**34.2**	28.9-39.6	516	**33.9**	29.3-38.6	892	**34.1**	30.6-37.6
55-64	598	**29.7**	25.6-33.8	700	**21.4**	17.9-24.9	1,298	**25.5**	22.8-28.2
65+	636	**10.8**	8.0-13.5	1,064	**10.1**	7.9-12.2	1,700	**10.4**	8.7-12.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	327	**40.5**	34.2-46.8	438	**41.5**	35.8-47.2	765	**41.0**	36.7-45.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	936	**31.5**	27.9-35.0	1,225	**28.0**	24.9-31.1	2,161	**29.8**	27.4-32.1
Some Post-H.S.	475	**27.0**	22.3-31.6	775	**26.2**	22.3-30.0	1,250	**26.5**	23.5-29.5
College Graduate	523	**11.7**	8.5-15.0	686	**15.2**	12.0-18.5	1,209	**13.5**	11.2-15.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	251	**48.0**	40.5-55.5	456	**41.6**	35.9-47.2	707	**44.4**	39.8-49.0
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**37.5**	31.6-43.3	665	**35.2**	30.5-39.8	1,070	**36.2**	32.5-39.8
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**28.2**	21.7-34.7	352	**25.0**	19.5-30.5	635	**26.6**	22.4-30.9
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**27.9**	22.0-33.9	369	**26.2**	20.1-32.4	683	**27.1**	22.8-31.4
$50,000 - 74,999	319	**20.6**	15.5-25.8	338	**19.9**	14.9-24.8	657	**20.3**	16.7-23.9
$75,000+	425	**14.6**	10.6-18.7	422	**15.6**	11.2-20.0	847	**15.0**	12.1-18.0

Figure 6.1 Current Cigarette Smoking by Year: WVBRFSS, 1986-2012

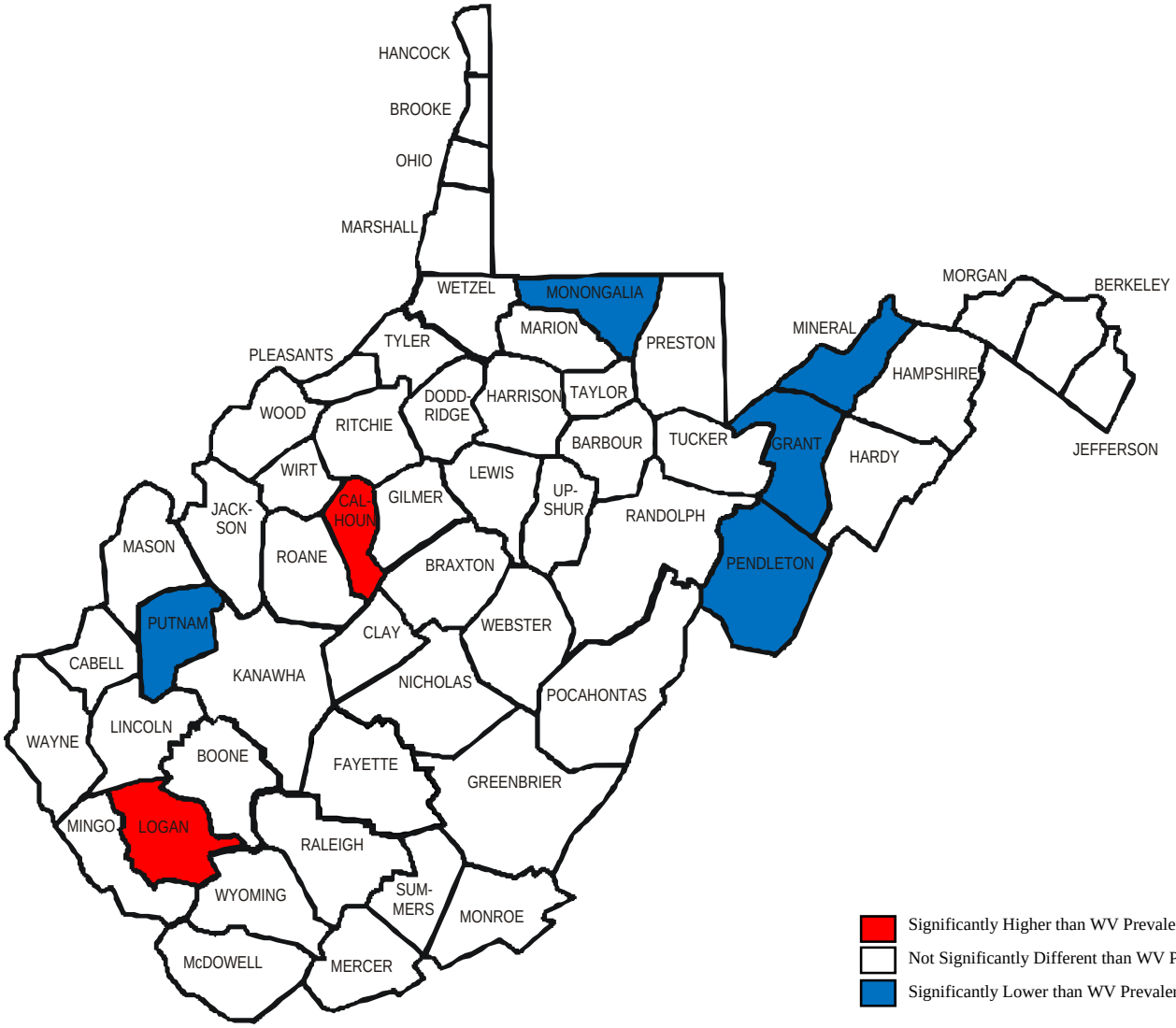


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 6.2 Current Cigarette Smoking by County: WVBRFSS, 2008-2012

U.S. Prevalence (2010) – 17.1%

WV Prevalence (2008-2012) – 27.2%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B.
See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

Smoking Cessation

Definition

Among current smokers, responding "Yes" to the question "During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?"

Prevalence

WV: 51.0% (95% CI: 47.7-54.3)
U.S.: 60.4% (95% CI: 59.8-61.1)
The U.S. prevalence of smoking cessation was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 47.3% (95% CI: 42.5-52.0)
Women: 54.7% (95% CI: 50.3-59.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted for smoking cessation due to small sample size.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.

Table 6.2 Trying to Quit Smoking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	567	**47.3**	42.5-52.0	719	**54.7**	50.3-59.1	1,286	**51.0**	47.7-54.3
Age									
18-24	43	***65.4**	50.4-80.4	54	***54.2**	39.0-69.3	97	***59.7**	49.0-70.5
25-34	77	***39.4**	27.9-51.0	104	***54.5**	43.8-65.2	181	**47.4**	39.4-55.4
35-44	84	***51.3**	39.6-63.0	129	**53.3**	43.7-62.9	213	**52.4**	44.9-59.8
45-54	124	**45.1**	35.5-54.7	178	**56.6**	48.2-64.9	302	**50.8**	44.4-57.3
55-64	174	**44.5**	36.3-52.6	148	**59.3**	50.3-68.4	322	**50.7**	44.6-56.9
65+	65	***39.1**	26.0-52.2	105	***47.5**	36.2-58.7	170	**43.6**	35.0-52.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	117	***40.0**	29.8-50.2	146	**57.8**	48.0-67.5	263	**48.9**	41.7-56.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	265	**47.1**	40.2-53.9	298	**52.1**	45.5-58.8	563	**49.4**	44.6-54.2
Some Post-H.S.	123	**53.3**	43.3-63.3	179	**55.3**	46.3-64.2	302	**54.4**	47.7-61.1
College Graduate	62	***56.1**	41.3-70.9	96	***55.3**	43.7-66.8	158	**55.6**	46.5-64.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	110	***45.6**	34.7-56.6	170	**58.0**	48.9-67.2	280	**52.2**	44.9-59.4
$15,000 - 24,999	130	***49.5**	39.4-59.5	188	**55.6**	47.0-64.2	318	**52.8**	46.2-59.3
$25,000 - 34,999	65	***47.1**	33.1-61.1	74	***57.5**	44.6-70.5	139	**52.0**	42.3-61.7
$35,000 - 49,999	74	***40.8**	28.1-53.4	77	***49.2**	34.8-63.6	151	**44.6**	35.2-54.1
$50,000 - 74,999	61	***39.8**	26.3-53.3	59	***59.4**	45.5-73.3	120	***48.9**	38.8-58.9
$75,000+	55	***53.0**	38.1-67.9	55	***55.4**	39.8-71.0	110	***54.1**	43.3-64.9

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Smokeless Tobacco Use

Definition

Responding "Every day" or "Some days" to the question "Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day, some days, or not at all?"

Prevalence

WV: 8.6% (95% CI: 7.6-9.5)
U.S.: 3.5% (95% CI: 3.4-3.6)
The West Virginia prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 17.2% (95% CI: 15.3-19.1)
Women: *0.4% (95% CI: 0.1-0.6)
There was a significant gender difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use with men having a significantly higher prevalence than women. No further analysis with the female smokeless tobacco use data could be performed due to unstable estimates.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 8.8% (95% CI: 7.8-9.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *1.1% (95% CI: 0.0-3.4)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *3.7% (95% CI: 0.0-9.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *7.1% (95% CI: 1.1-13.1)
Hispanic: *9.2% (95% CI: 0.0-18.6)
The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Black, Non-Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was highest among those aged 35-44 (14.4%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (4.0%).

Education

College graduates had the lowest prevalence of smokeless tobacco use (5.1%) and this prevalence was significantly lower than the prevalence among those with less than a high school education (12.5%) and those with a high school degree (10.2%).

Household Income

There was no household income difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.

Table 6.3 Smokeless Tobacco Use by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,266	**17.2**	15.3-19.1	5,400	**8.6**	7.6-9.5
Age						
18-24	133	**16.2**	10.0-22.3	300	**8.6**	5.4-11.9
25-34	216	**22.0**	15.9-28.0	487	**11.4**	8.2-14.7
35-44	300	**28.2**	22.6-33.9	688	**14.4**	11.3-17.6
45-54	375	**19.3**	14.8-23.9	892	**9.6**	7.3-12.0
55-64	598	**11.4**	8.6-14.2	1,300	**5.8**	4.3-7.2
65+	638	**8.7**	6.3-11.2	1,705	**4.0**	2.9-5.1
Education						
Less than H.S.	329	**23.7**	18.3-29.2	769	**12.5**	9.6-15.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	937	**19.4**	16.4-22.3	2,164	**10.2**	8.6-11.8
Some Post-H.S.	474	**13.0**	9.5-16.5	1,249	**5.6**	4.1-7.2
College Graduate	525	**10.4**	7.2-13.6	1,213	**5.1**	3.5-6.8
Income						
Less than $15,000	251	**14.9**	9.5-20.2	709	**7.3**	4.8-9.8
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**19.2**	14.3-24.1	1,070	**8.7**	6.4-11.0
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**17.1**	11.6-22.5	635	**8.5**	5.6-11.4
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**16.9**	12.1-21.7	685	**8.9**	6.2-11.5
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**16.8**	12.0-21.7	659	**8.9**	6.3-11.6
$75,000+	425	**17.8**	13.6-21.9	847	**10.2**	7.8-12.7

CHAPTER 7: CANCER SCREENING

Breast Cancer Screening – Clinical Breast Exam

Definitions

Never Had a Clinical Breast Exam (CBE)
Responding "No" to the question "A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breasts for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?"
No Clinical Breast Exam (CBE) in the Past Year
Responding "Yes" to the above question and any response other than "Within the past year" to the question "How long has it been since your last breast exam?"
Both indicators are restricted to women aged 40 and older.

Prevalence

Never Had a Clinical Breast Exam (CBE)
WV: 11.6% (95% CI: 10.2-13.1)
U.S.: 7.6% (95% CI: 7.3-7.8)
The West Virginia prevalence of never had a clinical breast exam among women aged 40 and older was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
No Clinical Breast Exam (CBE) in the Past Year
WV: 42.6% (95% CI: 40.4-44.9)
U.S.: 39.6% (95% CI: 39.2-40.1)
The West Virginia prevalence of no clinical breast exam in the past year among women aged 40 and older was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 22nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was completed on these indicators due to small sample size.

Age

The prevalence of never had a clinical breast exam was highest among those aged 65 and older (16.0%) and lowest among those aged 40-44 (8.0%). This difference was statistically significant. The prevalence of no clinical breast exam in the past year was highest among those aged 65 and older (48.3%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those aged 45-64.

Education

The prevalence of never had a clinical breast exam was highest among those with less than a high school education and was significantly higher than all other education groups. The prevalence of no clinical breast exam in the past year showed a similar pattern.

Household Income

The prevalence of never had a clinical breast exam was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 per year and was significantly higher than among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more per year. The prevalence of no clinical breast exam in the past year showed a similar pattern.

Table 7.1 Prevalence of Clinical Breast Exam (CBE) Among Women 40 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Never Had a CBE			No CBE in Past Year		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,460	**11.6**	10.2-13.1	2,414	**42.6**	40.4-44.9
Age						
40-44	197	**8.0**	3.8-12.3	194	**46.6**	38.9-54.3
45-54	514	**8.2**	5.5-10.9	512	**37.1**	32.4-41.8
55-64	702	**10.9**	8.4-13.3	694	**39.1**	35.0-43.1
65+	1,047	**16.0**	13.5-18.6	1,014	**48.3**	44.8-51.8
Education						
Less than H.S.	380	**21.5**	16.9-26.0	370	**55.4**	49.5-61.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,006	**12.4**	10.1-14.6	985	**42.5**	39.1-46.0
Some Post-H.S.	569	**7.6**	5.3-9.9	560	**43.0**	38.3-47.7
College Graduate	503	**4.4**	2.5-6.3	497	**26.9**	22.7-31.0
Income						
Less than $15,000	377	**20.9**	16.2-25.6	370	**54.9**	48.8-61.0
$15,000 - 24,999	520	**13.2**	10.0-16.4	509	**49.6**	44.4-54.7
$25,000 - 34,999	294	**10.2**	6.1-14.3	289	**42.2**	35.7-48.7
$35,000 - 49,999	302	**11.3**	7.3-15.3	299	**41.6**	35.2-47.9
$50,000 - 74,999	252	**6.0**	2.5-9.5	252	**33.9**	27.3-40.6
$75,000+	309	***3.5**	1.2-5.7	306	**25.3**	20.0-30.7

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Breast Cancer Screening – Mammogram

Definitions

Never Had a Mammogram

Responding "No" to the question "A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?"

No Mammogram in the Past 2 Years

Responding "Yes" to the above question and any response other than "Within the past year" or "Within the past 2 years " to the question "How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?"

Both indicators are restricted to women aged 40 and older.

Prevalence

Never Had a Mammogram

WV: 10.5% (95% CI: 9.0-12.0)
U.S.: 7.8% (95% CI: 7.6-8.1)

The West Virginia prevalence of never had a mammogram among women aged 40 and older was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 6th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

No Mammogram in the Past 2 Years

WV: 27.8% (95% CI: 25.7-29.9)
U.S.: 25.7% (95% CI: 25.3-26.1)

The West Virginia prevalence of no mammogram in the past 2 years among women aged 40 and older was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 21st highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was completed on these indicators due to small sample size.

Age

The prevalence of never had a mammogram was highest among those aged 40-44 (32.0%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (5.1%). This difference was statistically significant. The prevalence of no mammogram in the past 2 years was highest among those aged 40-44 (49.7%) and was significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of never had a mammogram. The prevalence of no mammogram in the past 2 years was highest among those with less than a high school education (37.7%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

There was no household income difference in the prevalence of never had a mammogram. The prevalence of no mammogram in the past 2 years was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 per year (38.5%) and was significantly higher than among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more per year (20.7%).

Table 7.2 Prevalence of Mammogram Among Women 40 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Never Had a Mammogram			No Mammogram in the Past 2 Years		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,475	**10.5**	9.0-12.0	2,445	**27.8**	25.7-29.9
Age						
40-44	197	**32.0**	24.9-39.1	197	**49.7**	42.0-57.3
45-54	515	**12.8**	9.4-16.3	509	**29.9**	25.4-34.5
55-64	702	**5.9**	3.9-7.8	698	**19.2**	15.9-22.5
65+	1,061	**5.1**	3.7-6.6	1,041	**25.3**	22.4-28.3
Education						
Less than H.S.	383	**13.0**	9.1-17.0	370	**37.7**	32.0-43.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,012	**11.2**	8.8-13.5	1,000	**28.1**	24.9-31.2
Some Post-H.S.	573	**9.9**	6.9-12.9	572	**25.6**	21.5-29.7
College Graduate	505	**6.7**	3.9-9.5	501	**18.7**	14.8-22.7
Income						
Less than $15,000	378	**15.0**	10.3-19.6	369	**38.5**	32.5-44.5
$15,000 - 24,999	523	**10.1**	7.0-13.2	517	**32.6**	27.8-37.4
$25,000 - 34,999	297	**11.1**	6.6-15.5	297	**23.3**	17.6-29.0
$35,000 - 49,999	304	**7.1**	3.4-10.8	304	**23.1**	17.4-28.7
$50,000 - 74,999	252	**8.3**	4.3-12.3	252	**18.9**	13.2-24.5
$75,000+	309	**8.3**	4.6-11.9	307	**20.7**	15.6-25.9

Cervical Cancer Screening

Definitions

Never Had a Pap Test

Responding "No" to the question "A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?"

No Pap Test in the Past 3 Years

Responding "Yes" to the above question and responding "Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)" or "5 or more years ago" to the question "How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?"

Both indicators are restricted to adult women.

Prevalence

Never Had a Pap Test

WV: 6.8% (95% CI: 5.5-8.1)
U.S.: 8.4% (95% CI: 8.1-8.7)

The West Virginia prevalence of never had a Pap test among women was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 38th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

No Pap Test in the Past 3 Years

WV: 24.0% (95% CI: 21.7-26.2)
U.S.: 22.4% (95% CI: 22.0-22.8)

The West Virginia prevalence of no Pap test in the past 3 years among women was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 16th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was completed on these indicators due to small sample size.

Age

The prevalence of never had a Pap test was highest among those aged 18-24 (29.6%). The prevalence of no Pap test in the past 3 years was highest among those aged 65 and older (40.3%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other age groups except the 18-24 year old age group (32.0%).

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of never had a Pap test. The prevalence of no Pap test in the past 3 years was highest among those with less than a high school education (36.3%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with some college (22.2%) and among college graduates (11.7%).

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of never had a Pap test. The prevalence of no Pap test in the past 3 years was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 per year (29.9%) and was significantly higher than among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more per year (10.6%).

Table 7.3 Prevalence of Pap Test Among Women by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Never Had a Pap Test			No Pap Test in the Past 3 Years		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	3,116	**6.8**	5.5-8.1	2,048	**24.0**	21.7-26.2
Age						
18-24	167	**29.6**	21.4-37.8	167	**32.0**	23.7-40.3
25-34	269	***2.7**	0.8-4.7	261	**13.9**	9.0-18.8
35-44	388	***2.3**	0.6-4.1	317	**17.8**	13.0-22.7
45-54	513	***2.1**	0.8-3.5	355	**22.7**	17.8-27.6
55-64	701	**3.2**	1.7-4.7	417	**18.9**	14.8-22.9
65+	1,057	**7.4**	5.6-9.1	531	**40.3**	35.6-45.0
Education						
Less than H.S.	434	**8.1**	5.1-11.2	227	**36.3**	28.8-43.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,217	**8.0**	6.0-10.0	761	**27.0**	23.3-30.7
Some Post-H.S.	774	**6.9**	4.0-9.7	534	**22.2**	17.8-26.6
College Graduate	688	***2.6**	1.0-4.1	526	**11.7**	8.7-14.7
Income						
Less than $15,000	453	**7.2**	4.4-10.0	263	**29.9**	23.2-36.6
$15,000 - 24,999	662	**5.3**	3.2-7.4	418	**25.7**	20.9-30.6
$25,000 - 34,999	351	**6.1**	2.9-9.2	229	**24.4**	18.1-30.8
$35,000 - 49,999	371	***5.9**	0.9-10.9	250	**23.1**	15.4-30.7
$50,000 - 74,999	338	***3.8**	0.7-6.8	251	**13.3**	8.3-18.3
$75,000+	422	***2.5**	0.2-4.9	322	**10.6**	6.4-14.7

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Prostate Cancer Screening – Digital Rectal Exam

Definitions

Never Had a Digital Rectal Exam (DRE)
Responding "No" to the question "A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?"
No Digital Rectal Exam (DRE) in the Past Year
Responding "Yes" to the above question and any response other than "Within the past year" to the question "How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam?"
Both indicators are restricted to men ages 50 and older.

Prevalence

Never Had a Digital Rectal Exam (DRE)
WV: 28.5% (95% CI: 25.7-31.3)
Because this was a state added question, no U.S. data are available for comparison.
No Digital Rectal Exam (DRE) in the Past Year
WV: 65.3% (95% CI: 62.5-68.1)
Because this was a state added question, no U.S. data are available for comparison.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was completed on these indicators due to small sample size.

Age

The prevalence of never had a digital rectal exam was significantly higher among those aged 50-54 (45.6%) than among all other age groups. The prevalence of no digital rectal exam in the past year was highest among those aged 50-54 (75.9%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those aged 65 and older (59.1%).

Education

The prevalence of never had a digital rectal exam was highest among those with less than a high school education (39.7%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with some college (21.8%) and among college graduates (21.6%). The prevalence of no digital rectal exam in the past year showed a similar pattern.

Household Income

The prevalence of never had a digital rectal exam was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 per year (48.6%) and was significantly higher than among those with annual household incomes of $25,000 or more per year. The prevalence of no digital rectal exam in the past year was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 per year (77.7%) and was significantly higher than among those with annual household incomes of $50,000 or more per year.

Table 7.4 Prevalence of Digital Rectal Exam (DRE) Among Men Aged 50 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Never Had a DRE			No DRE in the Past Year		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,422	**28.5**	25.7-31.3	1,402	**65.3**	62.5-68.1
Age						
50-54	208	**45.6**	37.9-53.4	207	**75.9**	69.2-82.6
55-64	585	**27.6**	23.5-31.6	580	**65.6**	61.4-69.9
65+	629	**20.3**	16.7-23.9	615	**59.1**	54.9-63.4
Education						
Less than H.S.	233	**39.7**	32.4-47.0	226	**72.0**	65.4-78.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	577	**29.0**	24.6-33.3	567	**69.1**	64.9-73.2
Some Post-H.S.	296	**21.8**	16.5-27.2	296	**57.0**	50.8-63.3
College Graduate	315	**21.6**	16.3-26.8	312	**58.3**	52.4-64.3
Income						
Less than $15,000	155	**48.6**	39.0-58.1	152	**77.7**	70.3-85.1
$15,000 - 24,999	268	**32.4**	25.7-39.1	265	**67.5**	60.9-74.1
$25,000 - 34,999	209	**23.6**	16.8-30.3	206	**62.5**	55.1-70.0
$35,000 - 49,999	199	**27.1**	19.9-34.4	198	**67.0**	60.1-73.9
$50,000 - 74,999	183	**22.8**	15.7-29.9	182	**56.9**	48.7-65.1
$75,000+	245	**23.1**	16.7-29.6	245	**62.6**	56.0-69.2

Prostate Cancer Screening – Prostate Specific Antigen Test

Definitions

Never Had a Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test

Responding "No" to the question "A Prostate Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?"

No Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test in the Past Year

Responding "Yes" to the above question and any response other than "Within the past year" to the question "How long has it been since you had your last PSA test?"

Both indicators are restricted to men ages 50 and older.

Prevalence

Never Had a Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test

WV: 31.7% (95% CI: 28.8-34.7)
U.S.: 30.6% (95% CI: 30.0-31.2)

The West Virginia prevalence of never had a prostate specific antigen test among men aged 50 and older was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 20th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

No Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test in the Past Year

WV: 50.8% (95% CI: 47.7-53.9)
U.S.: 54.2% (95% CI: 53.6-54.8)

The West Virginia prevalence of no prostate specific antigen test in the past year among men aged 50 and older was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 14th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was completed on these indicators due to small sample size.

Age

The prevalence of never had a prostate specific antigen test was significantly higher among those aged 50-54 (52.5%) than among all other age groups. The prevalence of no prostate specific antigen test in the past year followed a similar pattern.

Education

The prevalence of never had a prostate specific antigen test was highest among those with less than a high school education (46.5%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with some college (23.7%) and among college graduates (17.2%). The prevalence of no prostate specific antigen test in the past year was highest among those with less than a high school education (67.0%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of never had a prostate specific antigen test was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 per year (59.8%) and was significantly higher than among all other income brackets. The prevalence of no prostate specific antigen test in the past year was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 per year (71.8%) and was significantly higher than among those with annual household incomes of $25,000 or more per year.

Table 7.5 Prevalence of Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test Among Men Aged 50 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Never Had a PSA Test			No PSA Test in the Past Year		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,316	**31.7**	28.8-34.7	1,295	**50.8**	47.7-53.9
Age						
50-54	193	**52.5**	44.6-60.4	191	**68.0**	60.7-75.4
55-64	541	**28.3**	24.0-32.5	534	**46.7**	42.0-51.4
65+	582	**24.1**	20.1-28.2	570	**45.6**	41.0-50.1
Education						
Less than H.S.	199	**46.5**	38.7-54.3	195	**67.0**	59.4-74.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	535	**34.9**	30.2-39.6	524	**52.3**	47.6-57.1
Some Post-H.S.	275	**23.7**	18.0-29.4	273	**41.1**	34.7-47.5
College Graduate	306	**17.2**	12.5-21.9	302	**40.9**	34.8-47.0
Income						
Less than $15,000	134	**59.8**	50.1-69.5	133	**71.8**	62.8-80.7
$15,000 - 24,999	232	**42.4**	35.0-49.8	228	**59.3**	52.1-66.6
$25,000 - 34,999	192	**27.9**	20.3-35.4	192	**54.7**	46.9-62.6
$35,000 - 49,999	194	**23.7**	16.9-30.6	191	**46.0**	38.2-53.8
$50,000 - 74,999	178	**19.3**	12.2-26.3	177	**37.7**	29.6-45.8
$75,000+	239	**26.6**	19.8-33.4	232	**44.0**	36.8-51.3

Colorectal Cancer Screening – Fecal Occult Blood Test

Definitions

Never Had a Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)
Responding "No" to the question "A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?"
No Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) in the Past Year
Responding "Yes" to the above question and any response other than "Within the past year" to the question "How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test using a home kit?"
Both indicators are restricted to adults aged 50 and older.

Prevalence

Never Had a Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)
WV: 64.7% (95% CI: 62.9-66.5)
U.S.: 63.8% (95% CI: 63.5-64.2)
The West Virginia prevalence of never had a fecal occult blood test among those aged 50 and older was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 31st highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
No Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) in the Past Year
WV: 87.1% (95% CI: 85.9-88.4)
U.S.: 89.2% (95% CI: 89.0-89.5)
The West Virginia prevalence of no fecal occult blood test in the past year among those aged 50 and older was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 6th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Never Had a Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)
Men: 67.1% (95% CI: 64.4-69.7)
Women: 62.6% (95% CI: 60.2-64.9)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of never had a FOBT.
No Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) in the Past Year
Men: 85.8% (95% CI: 83.9-87.8)
Women: 88.3% (95% CI: 86.7-89.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of no FOBT in the past year.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted on these indicators due to small sample size.

Age

The prevalence of never had a fecal occult blood test was highest among those aged 50-54 and was significantly higher than all other age groups. The prevalence of no fecal occult blood test in the past year had a similar pattern.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of never had a fecal occult blood test or the prevalence of no fecal occult blood test in the past year.

Household Income

There was no household income difference in the prevalence of never had a fecal occult blood test or the prevalence of no fecal occult blood test in the past year.

Table 7.6 Prevalence of Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) Among Adults Aged 50 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Never Had a FOBT			No FOBT in the Past Year		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	3,464	**64.7**	62.9-66.5	3,399	**87.1**	85.9-88.4
Sex						
Males	1,427	**67.1**	64.4-69.7	1,406	**85.8**	83.9-87.8
Females	2,037	**62.6**	60.2-64.9	1,993	**88.3**	86.7-89.8
Age						
50-54	496	**79.8**	75.9-83.7	494	**93.7**	91.3-96.1
55-64	1,289	**65.1**	62.3-68.0	1,275	**86.7**	84.7-88.7
65+	1,679	**57.3**	54.6-59.9	1,630	**84.3**	82.4-86.3
Education						
Less than H.S.	574	**67.0**	62.6-71.3	554	**87.8**	84.8-90.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,428	**67.1**	64.5-69.7	1,402	**88.7**	86.9-90.5
Some Post-H.S.	757	**59.8**	55.9-63.7	747	**84.8**	81.9-87.6
College Graduate	702	**62.4**	58.5-66.3	693	**85.7**	82.9-88.5
Income						
Less than $15,000	466	**65.7**	60.7-70.7	456	**87.3**	83.8-90.7
$15,000 - 24,999	724	**59.8**	55.7-64.0	709	**83.2**	80.1-86.3
$25,000 - 34,999	460	**64.0**	59.1-69.0	453	**86.0**	82.3-89.8
$35,000 - 49,999	451	**66.0**	61.3-70.7	446	**89.6**	86.7-92.4
$50,000 - 74,999	370	**64.1**	58.7-69.4	368	**84.7**	80.6-88.7
$75,000+	458	**69.7**	65.2-74.2	454	**90.1**	87.3-92.9

Colorectal Cancer Screening – Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

Definitions

Never Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

Responding "No" to the question "Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?"

No Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Past 10 Years

Responding "Yes" to the above question and any response other than "10 or more years ago" to the question "How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?"

Both indicators are restricted to adults aged 50 and older.

Prevalence

Never Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

WV: 36.5% (95% CI: 34.7-38.4)
U.S.: 32.6% (95% CI: 32.3-33.0)

The West Virginia prevalence of never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy among those aged 50 and older was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 16th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

No Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Past 10 Years

WV: 40.0% (95% CI: 38.1-41.9)
U.S.: 36.4% (95% CI: 36.0-36.8)

The West Virginia prevalence of no sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years among those aged 50 and older was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 17th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Never Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

Men: 37.6% (95% CI: 34.7-40.5)
Women: 35.6% (95% CI: 33.2-37.9)

There was no gender difference in the prevalence of never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

No Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Past 10 Years

Men: 40.9% (95% CI: 37.9-43.8)
Women: 39.2% (95% CI: 36.8-41.7)

There was no gender difference in the prevalence of no sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted on these indicators due to small sample size.

Age

The prevalence of never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy and the prevalence of no sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years was significantly higher among those aged 50-54 than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy and the prevalence of no sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education than among all other education groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy and the prevalence of no sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 per year.

Table 7.7 Prevalence of Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Among Adults Aged 50 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Never Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy			No Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Past 10 Years		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	3,476	**36.5**	34.7-38.4	3,444	**40.0**	38.1-41.9
Sex						
Males	1,433	**37.6**	34.7-40.5	1,419	**40.9**	37.9-43.8
Females	2,043	**35.6**	33.2-37.9	2,025	**39.2**	36.8-41.7
Age						
50-54	498	**49.9**	44.9-54.9	494	**53.4**	48.4-58.4
55-64	1,296	**35.3**	32.4-38.2	1,287	**38.2**	35.3-41.2
65+	1,682	**31.3**	28.8-33.9	1,663	**35.3**	32.7-37.9
Education						
Less than H.S.	577	**46.2**	41.5-50.9	569	**49.7**	45.0-54.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,434	**37.7**	34.9-40.6	1,419	**40.9**	38.0-43.8
Some Post-H.S.	755	**32.1**	28.4-35.9	749	**37.0**	33.1-40.8
College Graduate	707	**26.4**	22.7-30.1	704	**28.8**	25.1-32.6
Income						
Less than $15,000	473	**46.5**	41.1-51.9	466	**52.0**	46.6-57.4
$15,000 - 24,999	721	**43.1**	38.9-47.4	714	**46.6**	42.3-50.9
$25,000 - 34,999	462	**37.8**	32.7-42.9	461	**41.3**	36.2-46.4
$35,000 - 49,999	452	**32.0**	27.0-37.0	451	**34.2**	29.2-39.3
$50,000 - 74,999	371	**26.3**	21.2-31.5	369	**29.3**	24.0-34.6
$75,000+	459	**30.3**	25.5-35.2	458	**32.9**	28.0-37.9

CHAPTER 8: ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Binge Drinking

Definition

Defined as consumption of five or more alcoholic drinks for males, or four or more alcoholic drinks for females, on a single occasion during the past month.

Prevalence

WV: 10.2% (95% CI: 9.1-11.3)
U.S.: 16.8% (95% CI: 16.6-17.1)
The U.S. prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 15.5% (95% CI: 13.7-17.4)
Women: 5.1% (95% CI: 4.1-6.2)
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 10.1% (95% CI: 9.0-11.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *11.8% (95% CI: 3.7-19.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *12.2% (95% CI: 0.9-23.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *12.2% (95% CI: 4.2-20.2)
Hispanic: *5.5% (95% CI: 0.1-11.0)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of binge drinking.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

In general, the prevalence of binge drinking decreased with increased age. The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher among those aged 18-24 (19.2%) than among those aged 65 and older (1.8%).

Education

There was no educational attainment differences in the prevalence of binge drinking.

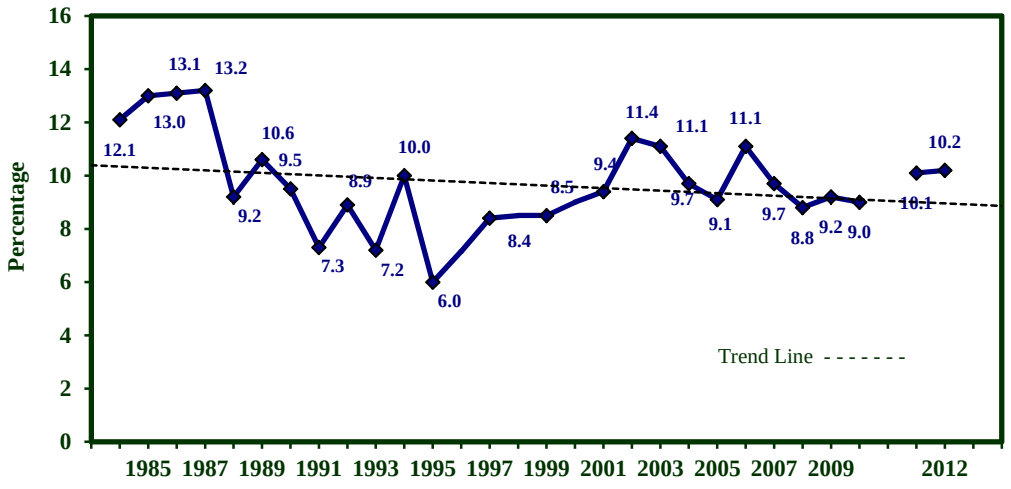
Household Income

The prevalence of binge drinking was lowest among those with an annual household income of $25,000-$34,999 per year and was significantly lower than those earning less than $15,000 per year (12.5%) than those earning $50,000 or more per year.

Table 8.1 Binge Drinking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,219	**15.5**	13.7-17.4	3,097	**5.1**	4.1-6.2	5,316	**10.2**	9.1-11.3
Age									
18-24	129	**24.9**	16.9-33.0	167	**13.3**	7.6-19.1	296	**19.2**	14.3-24.2
25-34	210	**23.4**	17.1-29.6	265	**8.6**	4.9-12.3	475	**16.0**	12.3-19.8
35-44	294	**19.8**	14.8-24.7	384	**6.6**	3.9-9.3	678	**13.2**	10.4-16.1
45-54	370	**15.2**	11.0-19.3	511	**5.2**	3.0-7.5	881	**10.2**	7.8-12.5
55-64	581	**13.1**	10.0-16.1	695	**1.9**	0.9-2.8	1,276	**7.4**	5.7-9.0
65+	629	**2.9**	1.6-4.2	1,054	**0.9**	0.3-1.5	1,683	**1.8**	1.1-2.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	321	**14.3**	9.6-19.0	434	**2.5**	0.2-4.8	755	**8.5**	5.8-11.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	910	**15.1**	12.3-18.0	1,212	**4.6**	3.0-6.2	2,122	**10.0**	8.3-11.6
Some Post-H.S.	469	**15.8**	11.7-19.9	768	**5.9**	3.7-8.1	1,237	**10.2**	8.0-12.4
College Graduate	518	**17.5**	13.3-21.6	679	**7.8**	5.4-10.2	1,197	**12.5**	10.1-15.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	246	**21.5**	14.9-28.1	454	**5.6**	2.5-8.6	700	**12.5**	9.0-15.9
$15,000 - 24,999	398	**16.2**	11.5-20.8	656	**5.6**	3.0-8.1	1,054	**10.3**	7.8-12.8
$25,000 - 34,999	277	**8.3**	4.1-12.6	349	**3.2**	1.0-5.3	626	**5.8**	3.4-8.1
$35,000 - 49,999	312	**13.6**	9.0-18.1	369	**5.0**	2.0-7.9	681	**9.5**	6.7-12.3
$50,000 - 74,999	315	**19.3**	13.6-25.0	334	**5.6**	2.4-8.8	649	**12.9**	9.4-16.3
$75,000+	421	**16.9**	12.7-21.1	415	**6.6**	3.7-9.4	836	**12.4**	9.7-15.1

Figure 8.1 Binge Drinking by Year: WVBRFSS, 1984-2012



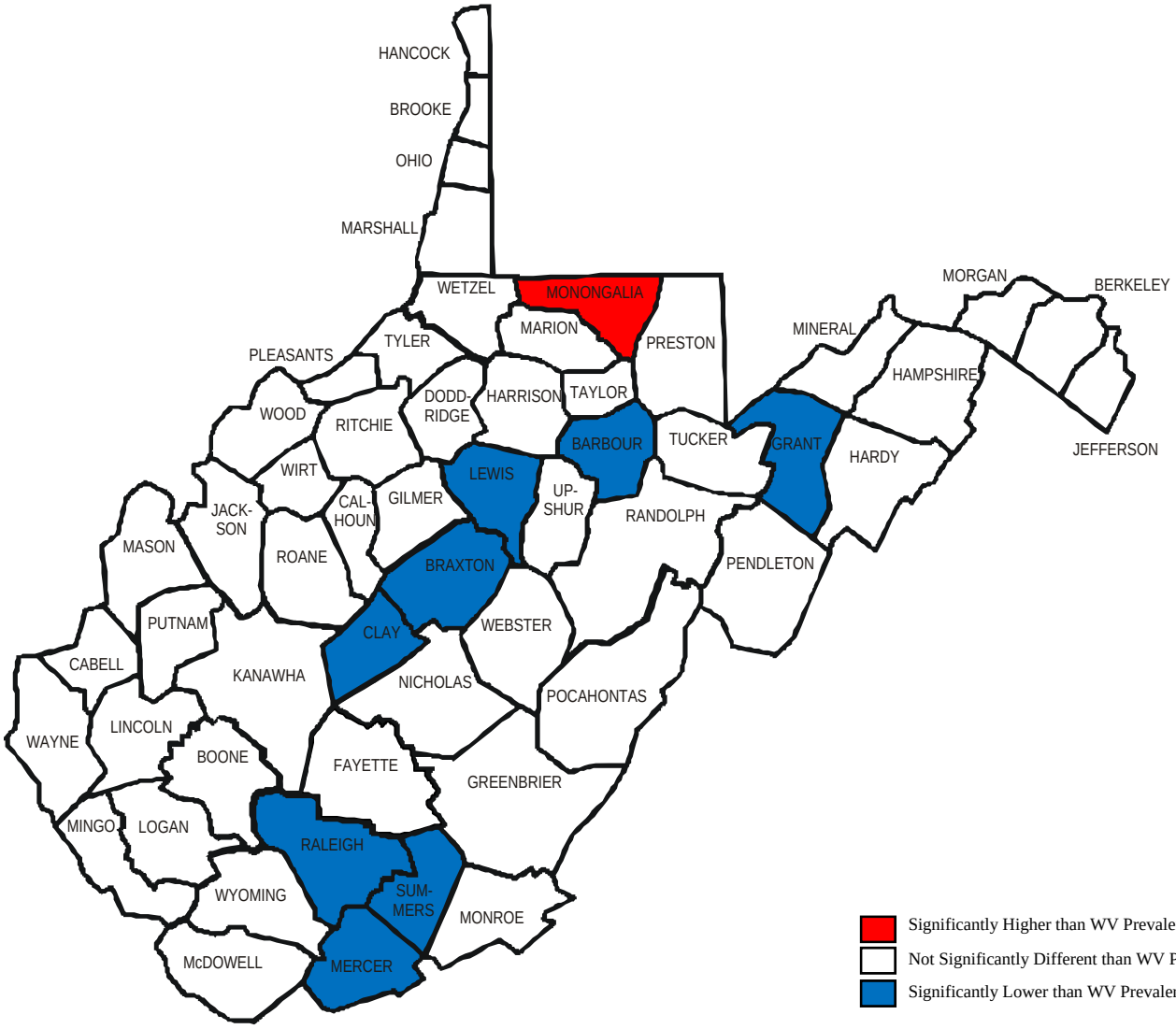
NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1996, 1998, and 2000.

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 8.2 Binge Drinking by County: WVBRFSS, 2008-2012

U.S. Prevalence (2010) – 14.7%

WV Prevalence (2008-2012) – 9.5%
(Significantly Lower than U.S.)



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B.
See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

Heavy Drinking

Definition

Defined as the consumption of more than two drinks per day for men and more than one drink per day for women during the past month.

Prevalence

WV: 3.5% (95% CI: 2.9-4.1)
U.S.: 5.9% (95% CI: 5.7-6.0)
The U.S. prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 5.1% (95% CI: 4.0-6.2)
Women: 2.0% (95% CI: 1.4-2.6)
The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among men than women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 3.4% (95% CI: 2.8-4.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *4.4% (95% CI: 0.7-8.1)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *10.2% (95% CI: 0.1-20.2)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *2.9% (95% CI: 0.0-7.7)
Hispanic: *3.2% (95% CI: 0.0-7.6)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The highest prevalence of heavy drinking was among those aged 45-54 (4.9%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those aged 65 and older (1.7%).

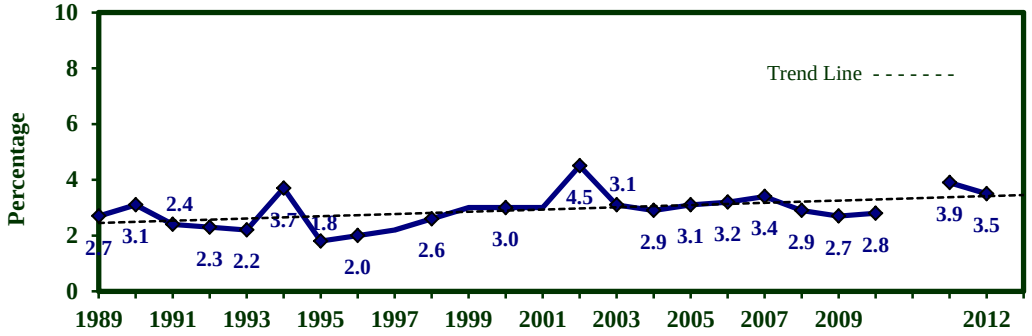
Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking.

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking.

Figure 8.3 Heavy Drinking by Year: WVBRFSS, 1989-2012



NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1996, 1998, and 2000.

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Table 8.2 Heavy Drinking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,219	**5.1**	4.0-6.2	3,101	**2.0**	1.4-2.6	5,320	**3.5**	2.9-4.1
Age									
18-24	128	***5.4**	1.4-9.5	166	***4.0**	1.0-7.0	294	**4.7**	2.2-7.3
25-34	211	***4.2**	1.3-7.1	266	***2.5**	0.3-4.7	477	**3.3**	1.5-5.1
35-44	290	**6.1**	3.2-9.1	384	***1.5**	0.1-2.9	674	**3.8**	2.2-5.4
45-54	372	**6.8**	3.9-9.7	511	**3.1**	1.5-4.7	883	**4.9**	3.3-6.6
55-64	583	**5.1**	3.1-7.1	697	**1.6**	0.7-2.5	1,280	**3.3**	2.2-4.4
65+	629	**3.1**	1.7-4.5	1,055	***0.6**	0.2-1.0	1,684	**1.7**	1.0-2.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	325	**7.7**	4.3-11.1	434	***0.4**	0.0-1.1	759	**4.1**	2.3-5.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	908	**5.2**	3.6-6.8	1,216	**2.3**	1.2-3.3	2,124	**3.8**	2.8-4.7
Some Post-H.S.	467	**4.0**	2.1-5.8	767	***1.8**	0.6-3.1	1,234	**2.7**	1.7-3.8
College Graduate	518	**3.4**	1.4-5.4	680	**3.1**	1.6-4.7	1,198	**3.3**	2.0-4.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	244	***7.4**	2.8-12.0	456	***1.4**	0.1-2.7	700	**4.0**	1.8-6.1
$15,000 - 24,999	397	**5.7**	2.9-8.5	656	***2.0**	0.5-3.4	1,053	**3.6**	2.2-5.1
$25,000 - 34,999	279	***1.9**	0.4-3.5	349	***3.2**	0.8-5.6	628	**2.6**	1.1-4.0
$35,000 - 49,999	311	**4.7**	2.1-7.2	369	***3.2**	0.7-5.6	680	**3.9**	2.2-5.7
$50,000 - 74,999	315	**6.0**	3.0-9.0	336	***1.3**	0.0-2.8	651	**3.8**	2.1-5.5
$75,000+	423	**4.9**	2.5-7.3	415	**2.6**	1.3-4.0	838	**3.9**	2.4-5.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

No Drinking

Definition

Defined as the consumption of no alcoholic drinks during the past month.

Prevalence

WV: 68.1% (95% CI: 66.6-69.6)
U.S.: 47.0% (95% CI: 46.7-47.3)
The West Virginia prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 59.4% (95% CI: 57.0-61.8)
Women: 76.4% (95% CI: 74.6-78.2)
The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher among women than men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 68.6% (95% CI: 67.0-70.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *65.7% (95% CI: 54.8-76.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *55.1% (95% CI: 38.4-71.9)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *50.4% (95% CI: 37.2-63.5)
Hispanic: *78.4% (95% CI: 65.2-91.7)
The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of no drinking in the past month.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of no drinking in the past month generally increased with increasing age. The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (83.3%) than among all other age groups. The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly lower among those aged 18-24 (57.6%) than among those aged 55 and older.

Education

The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly different for each level of educational attainment. The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was highest among those with less than a high school education (81.3%) and lowest among those with a college degree (53.7%).

Household Income

The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (74.5%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence was among those with a household income of $75,000 or more per year (51.4%).

Table 8.3 No Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,243	**59.4**	57.0-61.8	3,105	**76.4**	74.6-78.2	5,348	**68.1**	66.6-69.6
Age									
18-24	131	**50.3**	40.7-59.8	167	**65.4**	57.3-73.6	298	**57.6**	51.3-64.0
25-34	212	**52.2**	44.8-59.5	267	**69.2**	63.3-75.1	479	**60.6**	55.8-65.4
35-44	297	**51.5**	45.3-57.7	384	**74.0**	69.2-78.7	681	**62.6**	58.7-66.6
45-54	375	**58.3**	52.7-63.8	511	**70.7**	66.3-75.2	886	**64.5**	60.9-68.1
55-64	589	**60.8**	56.4-65.2	698	**80.6**	77.5-83.8	1,287	**70.8**	68.1-73.6
65+	633	**77.0**	73.4-80.6	1,056	**88.2**	86.0-90.3	1,689	**83.3**	81.3-85.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	329	**69.4**	63.4-75.4	435	**93.6**	90.4-96.9	764	**81.3**	77.7-84.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	920	**63.1**	59.4-66.8	1,216	**81.5**	78.9-84.2	2,136	**72.1**	69.8-74.4
Some Post-H.S.	473	**53.7**	48.3-59.1	770	**68.8**	64.8-72.8	1,243	**62.3**	59.0-65.6
College Graduate	520	**47.0**	42.1-51.9	680	**60.2**	56.0-64.4	1,200	**53.7**	50.5-57.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	249	**62.3**	54.9-69.8	456	**83.8**	79.2-88.4	705	**74.5**	70.2-78.8
$15,000 - 24,999	403	**66.8**	61.172.4	658	**84.1**	80.7-87.6	1,061	**76.4**	73.1-79.6
$25,000 - 34,999	279	**69.8**	63.5-76.2	350	**77.0**	71.5-82.5	629	**73.4**	69.2-77.7
$35,000 - 49,999	313	**62.6**	56.4-68.9	369	**72.4**	66.4-78.4	682	**67.3**	62.9-71.6
$50,000 - 74,999	319	**48.3**	42.0-54.7	336	**68.6**	63.1-74.1	655	**57.9**	53.5-62.2
$75,000+	423	**46.2**	40.5-51.9	415	**58.1**	52.8-63.4	838	**51.4**	47.4-55.4

CHAPTER 9: INJURY

Usually Wear Seat Belt

Definition

Responding "Always" or "Nearly always" to the question "How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?"

Prevalence

WV: 89.2% (95% CI: 88.2-90.3)
U.S.: 93.9% (95% CI: 93.8-94.1)
The U.S. prevalence of usually wear a seat belt was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 10th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 85.7% (95% CI: 83.8-87.5)
Women: 92.7% (95% CI: 91.5-93.8)
The prevalence of usually wear a seat belt was significantly higher among women than men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 89.2% (95% CI: 88.1-90.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 91.8% (95% CI: 85.2-98.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *92.7% (95% CI: 79.3-100.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *87.4% (95% CI: 76.5-98.2)
Hispanic: 91.5% (95% CI: 82.5-100.0)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of usually wear a seat belt.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of usually wear a seat belt generally increased with age. The prevalence of usually wear a seat belt among those aged 55-64 (93.7%) and those aged 65 and older (93.9%) was significantly higher than among all the other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of usually wear a seat belt was significantly higher among those with some college (92.6%) and among college graduates (94.3%) than among those with a high school education (86.2%) or less than high school education (86.5%).

Household Income

There was no consistent household income difference in the prevalence of usually wear a seat belt.

Table 9.1 Usually Wear a Seat Belt by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,259	**85.7**	83.8-87.5	3,128	**92.7**	91.5-93.8	5,387	**89.2**	88.2-90.3
Age									
18-24	133	**80.3**	73.1-87.6	167	**87.8**	82.4-93.3	300	**83.9**	79.4-88.5
25-34	215	**80.8**	74.8-86.8	270	**89.3**	85.5-93.2	485	**85.0**	81.4-88.6
35-44	299	**82.7**	77.9-87.5	388	**90.5**	87.1-93.9	687	**86.6**	83.6-89.5
45-54	372	**83.2**	78.6-87.6	516	**93.2**	90.6-95.7	888	**88.2**	85.6-90.9
55-64	598	**92.4**	90.1-94.7	700	**95.0**	93.1-96.9	1,298	**93.7**	92.2-95.2
65+	636	**91.0**	88.5-93.6	1,065	**96.0**	94.8-97.3	1,701	**93.9**	92.5-95.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	326	**83.8**	78.6-88.9	438	**89.3**	85.6-93.0	764	**86.5**	83.3-89.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	934	**81.1**	77.9-84.2	1,224	**91.5**	89.6-93.5	2,158	**86.2**	84.3-88.1
Some Post-H.S.	473	**90.4**	87.4-93.5	774	**94.3**	92.3-96.2	1,247	**92.6**	90.9-94.3
College Graduate	525	**92.7**	89.9-95.5	688	**95.9**	94.1-97.6	1,213	**94.3**	92.7-96.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	247	**80.7**	73.8-87.5	456	**88.1**	83.9-92.2	703	**84.9**	81.1-88.7
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**83.6**	79.0-88.2	664	**89.0**	85.8-92.2	1,069	**86.6**	83.9-89.3
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**85.4**	80.4-90.5	351	**94.0**	90.9-97.1	634	**89.7**	86.7-92.7
$35,000 - 49,999	313	**88.0**	83.4-92.5	371	**96.3**	94.2-98.3	684	**91.9**	89.3-94.5
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**90.0**	86.1-94.0	338	**91.3**	87.8-94.7	658	**90.6**	88.0-93.3
$75,000+	425	**86.7**	82.8-90.7	422	**96.9**	94.8-98.9	847	**91.2**	88.8-93.6

Always Wear Seat Belt

Definition

Responding "Always" to the question "How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?"

Prevalence

WV: 80.7% (95% CI: 79.3-82.0)
U.S.: 86.0% (95% CI: 85.8-86.3)
The U.S. prevalence of always wear a seat belt was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 36th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 74.7% (95% CI: 72.5-76.9)
Women: 86.4% (95% CI: 84.8-87.9)
The prevalence of always wear a seat belt was significantly higher among women than men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 80.7% (95% CI: 79.3-82.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *78.7% (95% CI: 68.6-88.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *87.4% (95% CI: 73.2-100.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *77.7% (95% CI: 65.5-89.8)
Hispanic: *80.9% (95% CI: 66.2-95.6)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of always wear a seat belt.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of always wear a seat belt generally increased as age increased. The prevalence of always wear a seat belt was highest among those aged 65 and older (87.9%) and lowest among those aged 25-34 (72.6%). This difference was statistically significant.

Education

The prevalence of always wear a seat belt was significantly higher among those with some college (83.1%) and college graduates (87.4%) than among those with a high school education (77.4%) and those with less than a high school education (78.2%).

Household Income

There was no household income difference in the prevalence of always wear a seat belt.

Table 9.2 Always Wear a Seat Belt by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,259	**74.7**	72.5-76.9	3,128	**86.4**	84.8-87.9	5,387	**80.7**	79.3-82.0
Age									
18-24	133	**70.6**	62.3-78.8	167	**77.1**	69.8-84.5	300	**73.7**	68.2-79.3
25-34	215	**63.6**	56.4-70.8	270	**81.9**	76.9-86.8	485	**72.6**	68.0-77.2
35-44	299	**70.4**	64.7-76.1	388	**83.6**	79.3-87.8	687	**77.0**	73.4-80.6
45-54	372	**71.5**	66.2-76.8	516	**87.5**	84.3-90.7	888	**79.6**	76.4-82.8
55-64	598	**83.4**	79.9-86.8	700	**90.4**	87.9-92.9	1,298	**86.9**	84.8-89.0
65+	636	**83.8**	80.5-87.1	1,065	**91.1**	89.2-93.0	1,701	**87.9**	86.1-89.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	326	**71.8**	65.7-77.8	438	**84.8**	80.5-89.0	764	**78.2**	74.4-82.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	934	**69.8**	66.2-73.4	1,224	**85.4**	83.0-87.8	2,158	**77.4**	75.1-79.6
Some Post-H.S.	473	**79.6**	75.4-83.9	774	**85.8**	82.7-89.0	1,247	**83.1**	80.6-85.7
College Graduate	525	**83.5**	79.7-87.3	688	**91.2**	88.9-93.5	1,213	**87.4**	85.2-89.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	247	**70.5**	62.9-78.1	456	**82.0**	77.3-86.7	703	**77.0**	72.7-81.3
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**73.8**	68.4-79.2	664	**83.1**	79.4-86.8	1,069	**78.9**	75.8-82.1
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**73.3**	66.9-79.7	351	**85.5**	80.9-90.1	634	**79.4**	75.4-83.4
$35,000 - 49,999	313	**77.3**	71.7-82.8	371	**90.8**	87.2-94.4	684	**83.7**	80.3-87.2
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**76.7**	71.2-82.2	338	**86.6**	82.4-90.8	658	**81.4**	77.8-84.9
$75,000+	425	**77.9**	73.2-82.5	422	**90.6**	87.3-94.0	847	**83.5**	80.4-86.5

Fell During the Past Year

Definition

Responding "One" or more to the question "In the past 12 months, how many times have you fallen? By a fall, we mean when a person unintentionally comes to rest on the ground or another lower level." This indicator is restricted to those aged 45 and older.

Prevalence

WV: 27.6% (95% CI: 26.0-29.3)
U.S.: 26.0% (95% CI: 25.7-26.3)
The West Virginia prevalence of fell at least one time during the past year was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 25th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 26.5% (95% CI: 24.0-28.9)
Women: 28.7% (95% CI: 26.5-30.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of fell at least one time during the past year.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 27.6% (95% CI: 25.9-29.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *30.2% (95% CI: 18.3-42.1)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *33.6% (95% CI: 12.8-54.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *30.0% (95% CI: 14.5-45.6)
Hispanic: *21.9% (95% CI: 9.2-34.5)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of fell at least one time during the past year.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence fell at least one time during the past year.

Education

The prevalence of fell at least one time during the past year was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (34.1%) than among high school graduates (26.2%) and college graduates (22.3%).

Household Income

The prevalence of fell at least one time during the past year was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (42.0%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 9.3 Fell at Least One Time During the Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,582	**26.5**	24.0-28.9	2,269	**28.7**	26.5-30.8	3,851	**27.6**	26.0-29.3
Age									
45-54	364	**25.4**	20.5-30.4	504	**27.8**	23.4-32.2	868	**26.6**	23.3-30.0
55-64	587	**29.6**	25.6-33.7	693	**28.7**	24.9-32.4	1,280	**29.1**	26.4-31.9
65+	626	**24.6**	20.9-28.3	1,050	**29.5**	26.3-32.7	1,676	**27.4**	24.9-29.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	254	**28.8**	22.5-35.1	362	**39.1**	33.3-44.8	616	**34.1**	29.8-38.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	655	**25.9**	22.2-29.6	939	**26.5**	23.3-29.6	1,594	**26.2**	23.8-28.6
Some Post-H.S.	325	**29.5**	24.0-35.0	516	**27.0**	22.8-31.2	841	**28.1**	24.7-31.5
College Graduate	347	**20.7**	16.2-25.2	448	**23.8**	19.4-28.2	795	**22.3**	19.1-25.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	180	**37.2**	29.0-45.3	355	**45.5**	39.4-51.6	535	**42.0**	37.0-47.0
$15,000 - 24,999	291	**28.4**	22.3-34.4	489	**33.0**	28.2-37.8	780	**31.0**	27.2-34.8
$25,000 - 34,999	225	**28.3**	22.0-34.7	273	**26.3**	20.3-32.3	498	**27.3**	23.0-31.7
$35,000 - 49,999	216	**23.9**	17.6-30.2	274	**22.6**	17.1-28.1	490	**23.3**	19.1-27.4
$50,000 - 74,999	211	**24.0**	17.4-30.7	216	**24.0**	17.5-30.4	427	**24.0**	19.3-28.6
$75,000+	286	**22.1**	16.6-27.6	262	**15.6**	10.9-20.3	548	**19.3**	15.5-23.1

Suffered an Injury from a Fall in the Past Year

Definition

Responding "One" or more to the question "How many of these falls caused an injury? By an injury, we mean the fall caused you to limit your regular activities for at least a day or to go see a doctor." This indicator is restricted to adults aged 45 and older who reported at least one fall in the past year.

Prevalence

WV: 34.8% (95% CI: 31.5-38.1)
U.S.: 39.2% (95% CI: 38.5-39.9)
The U.S. prevalence of had an injury from a fall in the past year was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 7th lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 28.3% (95% CI: 23.4-33.1)
Women: 40.1% (95% CI: 35.8-44.5)
The prevalence of had an injury from a fall in the past year was significantly higher among women than men.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of had an injury from a fall in the past year.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of had an injury from a fall in the past year.

Household Income

The prevalence of had an injury from a fall in the past year was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (51.3%) than among most of the other income brackets.

Table 9.4 Had an Injury From a Fall in the Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	431	**28.3**	23.4-33.1	650	**40.1**	35.8-44.5	1,081	**34.8**	31.5-38.1
Age									
45-54	95	***33.1**	22.4-43.8	142	**40.1**	30.9-49.4	237	**36.8**	29.8-43.8
55-64	175	**27.6**	20.4-34.7	201	**37.1**	29.7-44.6	376	**32.3**	27.1-37.5
65+	161	**24.7**	17.3-32.0	303	**42.2**	35.7-48.8	464	**35.3**	30.3-40.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	77	***26.0**	15.1-36.9	139	**45.9**	36.1-55.6	216	**37.6**	30.1-45.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	181	**26.3**	19.2-33.3	256	**35.4**	28.8-42.0	437	**31.1**	26.2-36.0
Some Post-H.S.	96	***33.5**	22.6-44.3	148	**43.9**	35.0-52.9	244	**39.1**	32.2-46.1
College Graduate	77	***28.9**	18.0-39.9	106	***35.2**	25.2-45.3	183	**32.4**	25.0-39.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	69	***50.2**	36.6-63.9	157	**51.9**	42.6-61.3	226	**51.3**	43.6-59.1
$15,000 - 24,999	87	***31.0**	19.9-42.0	158	**29.8**	21.9-37.7	245	**30.2**	23.8-36.7
$25,000 - 34,999	71	***25.8**	13.8-37.8	70	***54.1**	40.9-67.4	141	**39.3**	30.1-48.5
$35,000 - 49,999	53	***22.1**	10.2-33.9	65	***45.4**	31.5-59.4	118	**33.3**	23.6-43.1
$50,000 - 74,999	50	***22.1**	7.0-37.2	47	***29.3**	14.9-43.6	97	***25.4**	15.0-35.9
$75,000+	60	***14.7**	5.3-24.1	43	***21.4**	9.3-33.5	103	**17.0**	9.6-24.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 10: IMMUNIZATION

Seasonal Flu Vaccine

Definition

Responding "No" to the question "During the past 12 months, have you had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?" This indicator is among all adults.

Prevalence

WV: 56.1% (95% CI: 54.5-57.6)
U.S.: 64.0% (95% CI: 63.7-64.3)
The U.S. prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 59.9% (95% CI: 57.5-62.2)
Women: 52.5% (95% CI: 50.5-54.6)
The prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults was significantly higher among men than women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 55.6% (95% CI: 54.0-57.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *60.2% (95% CI: 49.5-70.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *68.6% (95% CI: 53.7-83.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *60.0% (95% CI: 47.1-72.9)
Hispanic: *65.9% (95% CI: 53.4-78.4)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults was lowest among the 65 and older age group (31.1%) and was significantly lower than all other age groups. The prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults was highest among those aged 18-24 (72.6%) and was significantly higher than those aged 45 and older.

Education

The prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (60.8%) than among college graduates (50.0%).

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults.

Table 10.1 No Seasonal Flu Vaccine in the Past Year Among All Adults by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,247	**59.9**	57.5-62.2	3,122	**52.5**	50.5-54.6	5,369	**56.1**	54.5-57.6
Age									
18-24	125	**75.7**	67.2-84.1	166	**69.6**	61.8-77.4	291	**72.6**	66.9-78.4
25-34	216	**76.2**	70.2-82.3	267	**70.0**	64.1-75.9	483	**43.2**	69.0-77.4
35-44	296	**73.3**	68.0-78.6	387	**60.3**	55.0-65.6	683	**66.8**	63.1-70.6
45-54	373	**62.4**	56.9-67.9	516	**57.7**	52.9-62.5	889	**60.0**	56.4-63.7
55-64	597	**51.7**	47.2-56.1	700	**47.0**	42.9-51.1	1,297	**49.3**	46.3-52.3
65+	634	**32.1**	28.0-36.2	1,064	**30.3**	27.1-33.5	1,698	**31.1**	28.6-33.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	326	**67.1**	61.4-72.7	438	**54.3**	48.8-59.8	764	**60.8**	56.8-64.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	928	**62.0**	58.4-65.5	1,223	**53.0**	49.8-56.2	2,151	**57.6**	55.2-60.0
Some Post-H.S.	469	**55.0**	49.7-60.4	773	**54.1**	50.0-58.2	1,242	**54.5**	51.2-57.8
College Graduate	523	**53.3**	48.4-58.1	684	**46.8**	42.6-51.1	1,207	**50.0**	46.8-53.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	247	**69.8**	63.5-76.2	454	**55.9**	50.4-61.4	701	**61.9**	57.7-66.2
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**64.0**	58.5-69.4	663	**57.3**	52.8-61.7	1,068	**60.3**	56.8-63.7
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**53.3**	46.5-60.0	352	**48.7**	42.5-54.8	635	**51.0**	46.4-55.5
$35,000 - 49,999	312	**55.9**	49.7-62.1	371	**53.5**	47.4-59.6	683	**54.8**	50.4-59.1
$50,000 - 74,999	319	**58.2**	51.9-64.5	338	**47.5**	41.5-53.4	657	**53.2**	48.8-57.5
$75,000+	424	**55.2**	49.6-60.8	419	**49.9**	44.5-55.4	843	**52.9**	48.9-56.8

Definition

Responding "No" to the question "During the past 12 months, have you had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?" This indicator is restricted to adults aged 65 and older.

Prevalence

WV: 31.1% (95% CI: 28.6-33.7)
U.S.: 41.0% (95% CI: 40.5-41.5)
The U.S. prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among adults 65 and older was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 32.1% (95% CI: 28.0-36.2)
Women: 30.3% (95% CI: 27.1-33.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among adults 65 and older.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was completed due to small sample size.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among adults 65 and older.

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among adults 65 and older.

Table 10.2 No Seasonal Flu Vaccine in the Past Year Among Adults Aged 65 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	634	**32.1**	28.0-36.2	1,064	**30.3**	27.1-33.6	1,698	**31.1**	28.6-33.7
Age									
65+	634	**32.1**	28.0-36.2	1,064	**30.3**	27.1-33.6	1,698	**31.1**	28.6-33.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	137	**38.5**	29.5-47.5	224	**34.9**	27.7-42.0	361	**36.5**	30.8-42.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	247	**31.4**	24.9-37.9	449	**28.1**	23.6-32.7	696	**29.5**	25.7-33.3
Some Post-H.S.	120	**29.7**	21.0-38.4	239	**28.0**	21.0-35.0	359	**28.7**	23.2-34.1
College Graduate	129	**25.4**	17.7-33.1	151	**31.9**	23.8-39.9	280	**28.3**	22.7-33.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	70	***44.7**	31.4-58.0	184	**31.5**	23.7-39.3	254	**36.0**	29.1-42.9
$15,000 - 24,999	142	**33.3**	24.4-42.2	276	**29.8**	23.0-36.5	418	**31.2**	25.8-36.6
$25,000 - 34,999	108	**28.2**	18.6-37.8	142	**28.5**	20.4-36.6	250	**28.4**	22.1-34.6
$35,000 - 49,999	99	**27.8**	18.3-37.2	110	**33.0**	23.1-42.8	209	**30.0**	23.1-36.9
$50,000 - 74,999	62	***27.6**	15.7-39.5	58	***24.1**	12.6-35.6	120	**26.0**	17.7-34.4
$75,000+	62	***35.3**	21.0-49.6	40	***30.8**	14.8-46.9	102	***33.9**	22.9-44.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Never Had a Pneumonia Vaccination

Definition

Responding "No" to the question "A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?" This indicator is among all adults.

Prevalence

WV: 67.5% (95% CI: 66.0-69.0)
U.S.: 70.1% (95% CI: 69.8-70.4)
The U.S. prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among all adults was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 8th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 69.6% (95% CI: 67.4-71.8)
Women: 65.6% (95% CI: 63.7-67.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among all adults.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 67.5% (95% CI: 66.0-69.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *68.6% (95% CI: 58.2-78.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *76.5% (95% CI: 61.9-91.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *68.4% (95% CI: 56.7-80.1)
Hispanic: *68.7% (95% CI: 56.4-81.1)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among all adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among all adults was lowest among those aged 65 and older (32.0%) and was significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among all adults was lowest among those with less than a high school education (57.6%) and was significantly lower than the prevalence among all other educational attainment categories.

Household Income

The prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among all adults was lowest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (58.7%) and highest among those with a household income of $75,000 or more per year (78.8%).

Table 10.3 Never Had a Pneumonia Vaccination Among All Adults by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,110	**69.6**	67.4-71.8	3,028	**65.6**	63.7-67.6	5,138	**67.5**	66.0-69.0
Age									
18-24	103	**76.5**	67.8-85.3	143	**81.3**	73.4-89.1	246	**79.0**	73.1-84.8
25-34	188	**89.7**	84.8-94.6	250	**87.2**	82.6-91.7	438	**88.4**	85.1-91.8
35-44	276	**89.2**	85.5-92.9	376	**82.5**	78.4-86.6	652	**85.8**	83.0-88.6
45-54	349	**78.9**	74.1-83.7	509	**75.8**	71.7-80.0	858	**77.3**	74.2-80.5
55-64	577	**62.6**	58.2-67.0	692	**64.6**	60.6-68.5	1,269	**63.6**	60.6-66.6
65+	611	**34.3**	30.1-38.5	1,037	**30.3**	27.2-33.4	1,648	**32.0**	29.5-34.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	315	**62.5**	56.4-68.5	428	**52.7**	47.1-58.4	743	**57.6**	53.4-61.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	871	**71.3**	68.0-74.6	1,188	**64.9**	61.9-67.9	2,059	**68.1**	65.9-70.3
Some Post-H.S.	429	**68.4**	63.4-73.3	742	**70.9**	67.2-74.7	1,171	**69.9**	66.9-72.9
College Graduate	494	**74.7**	70.7-78.7	666	**71.9**	68.2-75.6	1,160	**73.2**	70.5-76.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	234	**59.8**	52.3-67.3	441	**57.9**	52.4-63.4	675	**58.7**	54.2-63.2
$15,000 - 24,999	383	**66.4**	61.0-71.7	649	**62.4**	58.0-66.8	1,032	**64.1**	60.7-67.5
$25,000 - 34,999	271	**63.0**	56.5-69.5	347	**66.0**	60.4-71.6	618	**64.5**	60.2-68.8
$35,000 - 49,999	297	**72.0**	66.7-77.4	362	**64.9**	58.9-70.9	659	**68.6**	64.6-72.7
$50,000 - 74,999	298	**76.6**	71.5-81.8	330	**73.3**	68.2-78.5	628	**75.0**	71.4-78.7
$75,000+	394	**79.4**	75.1-83.7	411	**78.2**	73.8-82.5	805	**78.8**	75.8-81.9

Definition

Responding "No" to the question "A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?" This indicator is restricted to adults aged 65 and older.

Prevalence

WV: 32.0% (95% CI: 29.5-34.6)
U.S.: 32.3% (95% CI: 31.8-32.8)
The West Virginia prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among adults 65 and older was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 24th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 34.3% (95% CI: 30.1-38.5)
Women: 30.3% (95% CI: 27.2-33.4)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among adults 65 and older.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among adults 65 and older.

Household Income

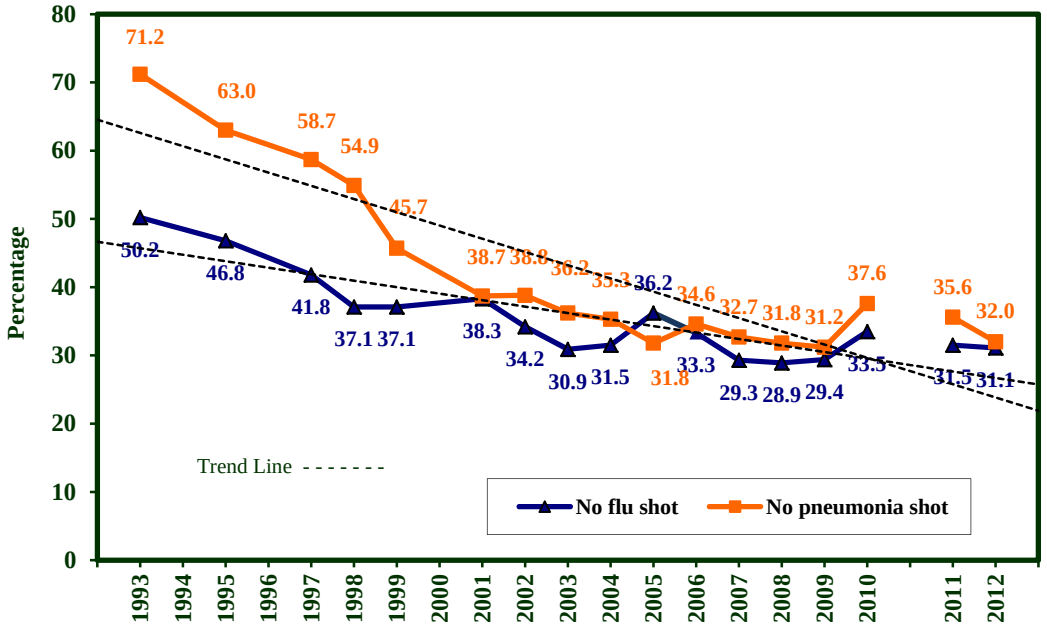
There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among adults 65 and older.

Table 10.4 Never Had a Pneumonia Vaccination Among Adults Aged 65 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	611	**34.3**	30.1-38.5	1,037	**30.3**	27.2-33.4	1,648	**32.0**	29.5-34.6
Age									
65+	611	**34.3**	30.1-38.5	1,037	**30.3**	27.2-33.4	1,648	**32.0**	29.5-34.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	137	**35.6**	26.9-44.3	217	**26.7**	19.9-33.5	354	**30.8**	25.4-36.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	234	**35.5**	28.6-42.4	437	**31.1**	26.4-35.8	671	**32.9**	28.9-36.9
Some Post-H.S.	115	**29.2**	20.2-38.2	234	**30.4**	23.8-36.9	349	**29.9**	24.6-35.2
College Graduate	124	**35.2**	26.1-44.2	148	**37.2**	28.7-45.6	272	**36.1**	29.8-42.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	68	***38.1**	25.0-51.3	178	**26.1**	18.5-33.7	246	**30.2**	23.5-37.0
$15,000 - 24,999	137	**36.8**	27.7-45.9	272	**26.8**	20.9-32.6	409	**30.7**	25.6-35.8
$25,000 - 34,999	105	**30.9**	21.1-40.7	142	**34.4**	25.8-43.0	247	**32.6**	26.1-39.1
$35,000 - 49,999	96	**31.9**	21.9-41.9	107	***33.8**	23.7-43.9	203	**32.7**	25.6-39.9
$50,000 - 74,999	58	***31.9**	19.1-44.6	58	***37.6**	24.1-51.1	116	**34.5**	25.3-43.8
$75,000+	58	***45.2**	30.3-60.2	40	***27.9**	13.3-42.6	98	***39.1**	27.7-50.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Figure 10.1 No Seasonal Flu Vaccine (in Past 12 Months) and No Pneumonia Vaccination (in Lifetime) Among Adults Aged 65 and Older by Year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2012



NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1994, 1996, and 2000.

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

HPV

Definitions

Had HPV Vaccine

Responding "Yes" to the question "A vaccine to prevent the human papilloma virus or HPV infection is available and is called the cervical cancer or genital warts vaccine, HPV shot, Gardasil, or Cervarix. Have you EVER had an HPV vaccination?"

Had Full Course of HPV Vaccine

Responding "Yes" to the above question and responding "All shots" or "3" to the question "How many HPV shots did you receive?"

Both indicators are restricted to adults ages 18-49.

Prevalence

Had HPV Vaccine

WV: 8.3% (95% CI: 6.7-9.9)

Because this is part of a state selected optional module, U.S. data are not available for comparison.

Had Full Course of HPV Vaccine

WV: 61.2% (95% CI: 50.4-72.0)

Because this is part of a state selected optional module, U.S. data are not available for comparison.

Gender

Had HPV Vaccine

Men: 3.7% (95% CI: 1.7-5.8)

Women: 12.8% (95% CI: 10.3-15.4)

The prevalence of had the HPV vaccination was significantly higher among females than among males.

Had Full Course of HPV Vaccine

Men: *44.2% (95% CI: 13.7-74.7)

Women: 65.7% (95% CI: 54.9-76.5)

There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had full course of HPV vaccination.

Race/Ethnicity

Had HPV Vaccine

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Had Full Course of HPV Vaccine

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Age

The prevalence of had the HPV vaccination was highest among those aged 18-24 (25.0%) and was significantly higher than all other age groups. No analysis on the prevalence of had full course of HPV vaccine was conducted due to small sample size.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of had the HPV vaccination. No analysis on the prevalence of had full course of HPV vaccine was conducted due to small sample size.

Household Income

There was no consistent household income difference in the prevalence of had the HPV vaccination. No analysis on the prevalence of had full course of HPV vaccine was conducted due to small sample size.

Table 10.5 HPV Vaccination by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Had HPV Vaccine			Had Full Course of HPV Vaccine		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,770	**8.3**	6.7-9.9	114	***61.2**	50.4-72.0
Gender						
Male	760	**3.7**	1.7-5.8	16	***44.2**	13.7-74.7
Female	1,010	**12.8**	10.3-15.4	98	***65.7**	54.9-76.5
Age						
18-24	273	**25.0**	19.3-30.8	69	***68.7**	55.3-82.0
25-34	463	**4.9**	2.8-7.0	22	***45.7**	23.2-68.3
35-44	659	**2.4**	1.2-3.7	16	***59.7**	31.8-87.5
45-49	375	***2.2**	0.2-4.1	7	***3.5**	0.0-11.1
Education						
Less than H.S.	176	***6.9**	2.8-11.0	12	***37.5**	8.6-66.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	660	**7.4**	5.0-9.9	42	***69.5**	54.1-84.9
Some Post-H.S.	455	**11.5**	7.7-15.2	38	***57.0**	37.7-76.3
College Graduate	479	**6.2**	3.5-8.9	22	***71.4**	47.7-95.1
Income						
Less than $15,000	210	***4.9**	1.8-8.0	10	***69.6**	38.0-100.0
$15,000 - 24,999	323	**12.9**	8.6-17.1	35	***59.4**	41.0-77.9
$25,000 - 34,999	165	***8.3**	3.0-13.5	11	***37.2**	3.3-71.2
$35,000 - 49,999	217	***3.8**	0.9-6.6	9	***73.1**	37.2-100.0
$50,000 - 74,999	273	**7.0**	3.3-10.6	15	***76.9**	52.5-100.0
$75,000+	371	***6.3**	2.0-10.5	9	***65.9**	23.9-100.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 11: CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Heart Attack

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack also called a myocardial infarction?"

Prevalence

WV: **7.4%** (95% CI: 6.7-8.2)
U.S.: **4.4%** (95% CI: 4.3-4.5)
The West Virginia prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 9.2% (95% CI: 8.0-10.5)
Women: 5.7% (95% CI: 4.8-6.6)
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of heart attack than women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 7.6% (95% CI: 6.8-8.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *6.7% (95% CI: 1.5-11.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *3.9% (95% CI: 0.0-9.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *4.3% (95% CI: 0.9-7.7)
Hispanic: *4.5% (95% CI: 0.0-9.2)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of heart attack.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher among the 65 and older age group (17.3%) than among any other age group.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of heart attack (15.1%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of heart attack prevalence was highest among those earning less than $15,000 per year (14.4%) and lowest among those whose annual household income was $75,000 or more (2.8%). This was a statistically significant difference.

Table 11.1 Heart Attack by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,265	**9.2**	8.0-10.5	3,127	**5.7**	4.8-6.6	5,392	**7.4**	6.7-8.2
Age									
18-24	133	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	168	***0.6**	0.0-1.7	301	***0.3**	0.0-0.8
25-34	217	***1.6**	0.0-3.5	272	***1.0**	0.0-2.1	489	***1.3**	0.2-2.4
35-44	301	***2.1**	0.5-3.7	386	***2.3**	0.3-4.4	687	**2.2**	0.9-3.5
45-54	374	**9.3**	5.8-12.8	514	**4.7**	2.8-6.7	888	**7.0**	5.0-9.0
55-64	594	**13.9**	10.5-17.2	703	**6.2**	4.1-8.2	1,297	**10.0**	8.0-11.9
65+	640	**22.1**	18.4-25.8	1,062	**13.5**	11.1-15.9	1,702	**17.3**	15.1-19.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	328	**16.8**	12.5-21.2	437	**13.3**	9.8-16.9	765	**15.1**	12.3-17.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	937	**8.1**	6.4-9.8	1,224	**5.0**	3.8-6.3	2,161	**6.6**	5.6-7.7
Some Post-H.S.	474	**8.8**	6.2-11.4	774	**3.6**	2.4-4.9	1,248	**5.9**	4.5-7.2
College Graduate	525	**4.4**	2.8-6.1	688	**3.2**	1.9-4.6	1,213	**3.8**	2.8-4.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	248	**16.8**	11.8-21.7	453	**12.5**	9.0-16.0	701	**14.4**	11.4-17.3
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**12.5**	8.9-16.2	664	**6.8**	4.9-8.6	1,069	**9.3**	7.4-11.3
$25,000 - 34,999	285	**10.9**	7.0-14.8	352	**4.3**	2.1-6.6	637	**7.6**	5.4-9.9
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**8.0**	4.9-11.0	371	**4.5**	2.2-6.9	685	**6.3**	4.4-8.3
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**5.9**	3.2-8.6	340	**2.7**	1.2-4.3	660	**4.4**	2.8-6.0
$75,000+	426	**3.9**	2.0-5.8	422	**1.5**	0.3-2.6	848	**2.8**	1.7-4.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Angina or Coronary Heart Disease

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had angina or coronary heart disease?"

Prevalence

WV: **8.5%** (95% CI: 7.7-9.3)
U.S.: **4.5%** (95% CI: 4.4-4.6)
The West Virginia prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 9.0% (95% CI: 7.7-10.3)
Women: 8.1% (95% CI: 7.0-9.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 8.6% (95% CI: 7.8-9.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *7.7% (95% CI: 1.0-14.4)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *6.3% (95% CI: 0.0-12.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *4.0% (95% CI: 0.4-7.5)
Hispanic: *7.3% (95% CI: 1.5-13.0)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease was highest among those aged 65 and older (17.2%) and was significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease (15.4%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease prevalence was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (13.8%), which was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $25,000 or more per year.

Table 11.2 Angina or Coronary Heart Disease by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,243	**9.0**	7.7-10.3	3,108	**8.1**	7.0-9.1	5,351	**8.5**	7.7-9.3
Age									
18-24	132	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	168	***0.6**	0.0-1.8	300	***0.3**	0.0-0.9
25-34	216	***1.7**	0.0-3.7	271	***2.2**	0.3-4.2	487	***2.0**	0.6-3.4
35-44	301	***3.1**	0.8-5.4	387	**4.6**	2.1-7.2	688	**3.8**	2.1-5.6
45-54	374	**10.3**	6.6-14.1	512	**8.2**	5.3-11.2	886	**9.3**	6.9-11.7
55-64	587	**14.3**	11.1-17.5	699	**9.5**	7.1-11.9	1,286	**11.9**	9.9-13.9
65+	627	**19.0**	15.6-22.4	1,049	**15.9**	13.3-18.5	1,676	**17.2**	15.2-19.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	323	**13.6**	9.5-17.7	427	**17.1**	13.0-21.3	750	**15.4**	12.5-18.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	923	**7.6**	5.9-9.3	1,216	**6.9**	5.6-8.3	2,139	**7.3**	6.2-8.4
Some Post-H.S.	472	**10.4**	7.5-13.2	774	**5.9**	4.1-7.7	1,246	**7.8**	6.2-9.4
College Graduate	524	**5.8**	3.9-7.7	687	**5.2**	3.4-7.1	1,211	**5.5**	4.2-6.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	244	**13.0**	8.5-17.6	450	**14.3**	10.5-18.1	694	**13.8**	10.9-16.7
$15,000 - 24,999	401	**9.8**	6.5-13.2	661	**11.4**	8.8-14.0	1,062	**10.7**	8.6-12.8
$25,000 - 34,999	282	**10.9**	6.9-14.9	351	**5.4**	2.8-7.9	633	**8.1**	5.8-10.5
$35,000 - 49,999	313	**10.2**	6.9-13.6	368	**4.5**	2.2-6.8	681	**7.5**	5.5-9.6
$50,000 - 74,999	316	**10.0**	6.4-13.7	338	**4.6**	2.4-6.9	654	**7.5**	5.3-9.7
$75,000+	425	**5.2**	3.1-7.3	421	**3.2**	1.4-5.0	846	**4.3**	2.9-5.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Stroke

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?"

Prevalence

WV: **4.2%** (95% CI: 3.6-4.8)
U.S.: **2.9%** (95% CI: 2.8-3.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of stroke was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 3.7% (95% CI: 2.9-4.5)
Women: 4.7% (95% CI: 3.8-5.5)
There was no gender difference in stroke prevalence.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 4.1% (95% CI: 3.5-4.7)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *9.2% (95% CI: 2.2-16.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *6.6% (95% CI: 0.0-13.9)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *3.9% (95% CI: 0.6-7.2)
Hispanic: *3.0% (95% CI: 0.0-6.8)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of stroke.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of stroke was significantly higher among the 65 and older age group (8.7%) than the prevalence among all other age groups.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of stroke (8.5%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

Those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 had the highest prevalence of stroke (7.6%), which was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $35,000 or more per year.

Table 11.3 Stroke by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,265	**3.7**	2.9-4.5	3,136	**4.7**	3.8-5.5	5,401	**4.2**	3.6-4.8
Age									
18-24	133	***2.2**	0.0-5.2	168	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	301	***1.1**	0.0-2.7
25-34	217	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	272	***2.9**	0.5-5.4	489	***1.4**	0.2-2.7
35-44	300	***3.1**	0.9-5.2	388	***3.4**	1.3-5.5	688	**3.2**	1.7-4.7
45-54	375	***1.6**	0.5-2.8	517	**3.8**	1.7-5.9	892	**2.7**	1.5-3.9
55-64	596	**6.2**	4.1-8.4	704	**4.1**	2.6-5.6	1,300	**5.2**	3.8-6.5
65+	638	**7.4**	5.3-9.5	1,065	**9.8**	7.7-11.9	1,703	**8.7**	7.2-10.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	329	**6.5**	3.6-9.5	440	**10.5**	7.1-13.9	769	**8.5**	6.2-10.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	936	**3.7**	2.5-4.8	1,228	**3.7**	2.7-4.7	2,164	**3.7**	2.9-4.5
Some Post-H.S.	475	**2.7**	1.4-3.9	776	**4.0**	2.6-5.4	1,251	**3.4**	2.4-4.4
College Graduate	524	**2.0**	0.8-3.1	688	**1.9**	0.9-3.0	1,212	**1.9**	1.2-2.7
Income									
Less than $15,000	252	**5.5**	2.8-8.2	459	**9.3**	6.2-12.3	711	**7.6**	5.5-9.7
$15,000 - 24,999	402	**6.4**	3.4-9.3	665	**5.8**	4.1-7.6	1,067	**6.1**	4.4-7.7
$25,000 - 34,999	285	**4.9**	2.5-7.4	352	***3.7**	1.4-6.0	637	**4.3**	2.6-6.0
$35,000 - 49,999	314	***1.4**	0.3-2.4	371	***2.5**	0.8-4.1	685	**1.9**	0.9-2.8
$50,000 - 74,999	320	***1.6**	0.1-3.1	340	***0.7**	0.0-1.6	660	***1.2**	0.3-2.1
$75,000+	425	***1.1**	0.2-2.1	422	***1.9**	0.5-3.4	847	**1.5**	0.7-2.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Any Cardiovascular Disease

Definition

Responding "Yes" to any of the questions "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following?" ". . . ever told you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?" ". . . ever told you had angina or coronary heart disease?" ". . . ever told you had a stroke?"

Prevalence

WV: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.7-15.8)
U.S.: 8.6% (95% CI: 8.4-8.7)
The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 15.8% (95% CI: 14.1-17.4)
Women: 13.8% (95% CI: 12.5-15.2)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of cardiovascular disease.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 14.9% (95% CI: 13.8-16.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 17.5% (95% CI: 8.9-26.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *13.6% (95% CI: 3.8-23.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 9.8% (95% CI: 4.4-15.2)
Hispanic: *8.8% (95% CI: 2.6-15.0)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of stoke.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among the 65 and older age group (30.8%) than among any other age group.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of cardiovascular disease (27.7%), which was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (25.6%), which was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets.

Table 11.4 Prevalence of Any Cardiovascular Disease by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

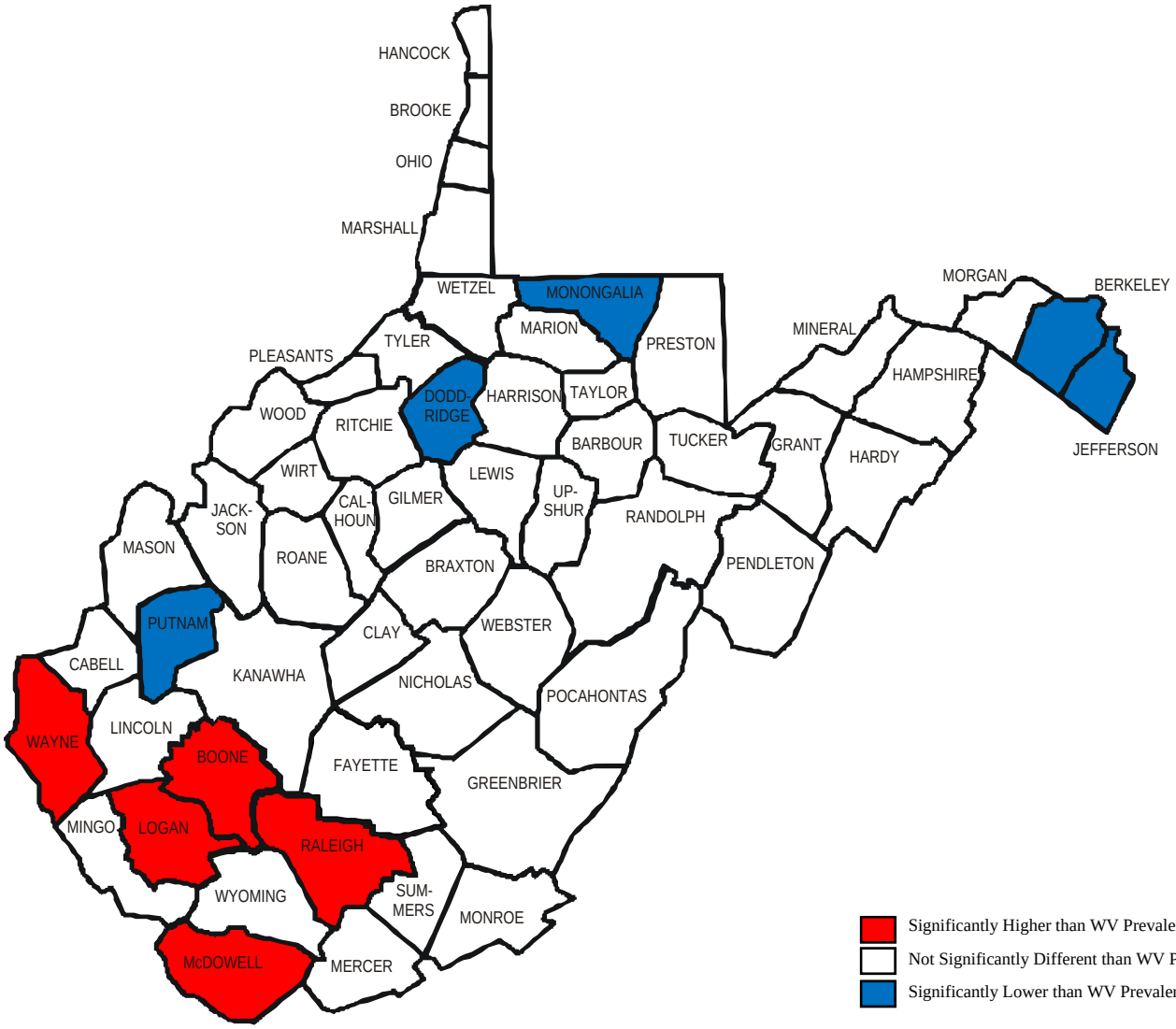
Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,251	**15.8**	14.1-17.4	3,110	**13.8**	12.5-15.2	5,361	**14.8**	13.7-15.8
Age									
18-24	132	***2.2**	0.0-5.3	168	***1.2**	0.0-2.9	300	***1.7**	0.0-3.5
25-34	217	***3.3**	0.6-6.0	271	***5.0**	1.9-8.0	488	**4.1**	2.1-6.2
35-44	300	**6.5**	3.4-9.5	385	**8.0**	4.7-11.3	685	**7.2**	5.0-9.5
45-54	371	**15.9**	11.5-20.3	510	**13.1**	9.7-16.6	881	**14.5**	11.7-17.3
55-64	589	**23.1**	19.1-27.0	700	**15.6**	12.7-18.6	1,289	**19.3**	16.8-21.7
65+	636	**34.5**	30.4-38.6	1,054	**27.9**	24.8-31.0	1,690	**30.8**	28.3-33.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	325	**26.8**	21.5-32.2	429	**28.5**	23.6-33.5	754	**27.7**	24.0-31.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	931	**13.7**	11.5-16.0	1,218	**12.4**	10.6-14.2	2,149	**13.1**	11.6-14.5
Some Post-H.S.	470	**15.3**	11.9-18.8	771	**10.3**	8.0-12.5	1,241	**12.5**	10.5-14.4
College Graduate	524	**9.6**	7.2-12.0	688	**8.4**	6.2-10.7	1,212	**9.0**	7.3-10.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	247	**25.0**	19.1-30.9	450	**26.1**	21.3-30.9	697	**25.6**	21.9-29.3
$15,000 - 24,999	402	**19.5**	14.9-24.1	661	**17.5**	14.5-20.6	1,063	**18.4**	15.8-21.1
$25,000 - 34,999	284	**18.0**	13.2-22.8	351	**10.9**	7.3-14.4	635	**14.4**	11.5-17.4
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**15.4**	11.3-19.5	369	**7.7**	4.8-10.6	683	**11.8**	9.2-14.3
$50,000 - 74,999	316	**13.1**	9.0-17.2	338	**6.9**	4.3-9.6	654	**10.2**	7.7-12.7
$75,000+	424	**7.9**	5.3-10.5	421	**5.5**	3.2-7.7	845	**6.9**	5.1-8.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Figure 11.1 Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2008-2012

U.S. Prevalence (2010) – 8.4%

WV Prevalence (2008-2012) – 13.1%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B.
See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

CHAPTER 12: DIABETES

Diabetes Prevalence

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have diabetes?"

Prevalence

WV: 13.0% (95% CI: 12.0-14.0)
U.S.: 10.2% (95% CI: 10.0-10.4)
West Virginia's diabetes prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 12.7% (95% CI: 11.2-14.2)
Women: 13.2% (95% CI: 12.0-14.5)
There was no gender difference in diabetes prevalence.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 13.0% (95% CI: 12.0-14.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 22.8% (95% CI: 13.6-32.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *12.9% (95% CI: 0.0-27.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *5.9% (95% CI: 1.6-10.1)
Hispanic: *6.6% (95% CI: 1.5-11.6)
The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics and Black, Non-Hispanics than among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics and Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of diabetes.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

Adults aged 65 and older had the highest diabetes prevalence (24.9%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other age groups.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of diabetes (18.6%), which was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other age groups. College graduates had the lowest prevalence of diabetes (9.3%).

Household Income

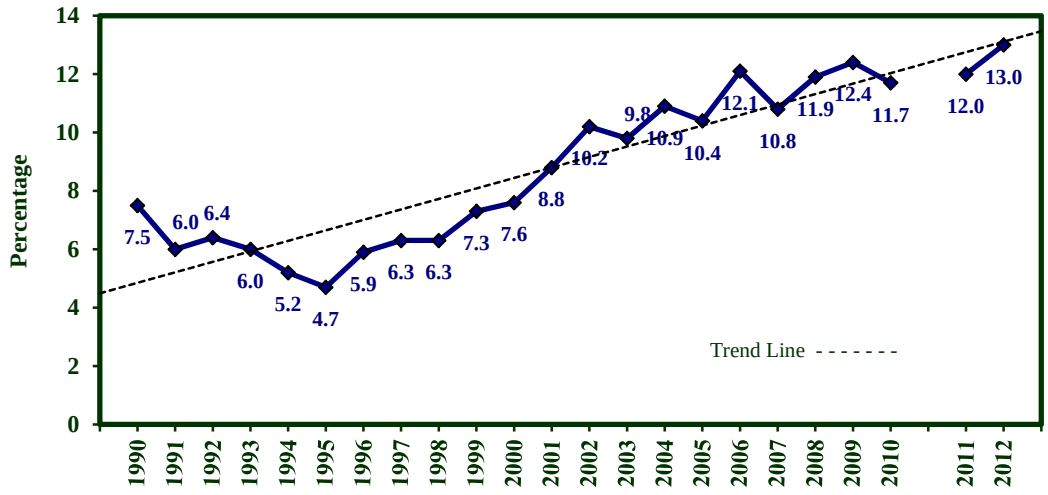
The prevalence of diabetes was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (19.7%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $35,000 or more per year. The lowest prevalence of diabetes was among those with a household income of $75,000 or more per year (7.3%).

Table 12.1 Diabetes Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,271	**12.7**	11.2-14.2	3,134	**13.2**	12.0-14.5	5,405	**13.0**	12.0-14.0
Age									
18-24	133	***1.5**	0.0-3.6	167	***0.9**	0.0-2.7	300	***1.2**	0.0-2.6
25-34	217	***2.6**	0.3-5.0	272	***2.5**	0.7-4.3	489	**2.6**	1.1-4.1
35-44	301	**5.2**	2.5-7.9	388	**7.6**	4.4-10.8	689	**6.4**	4.3-8.5
45-54	376	**15.1**	10.8-19.4	517	**15.2**	11.6-18.8	893	**15.2**	12.4-18.0
55-64	598	**18.4**	15.0-21.8	703	**18.2**	15.0-21.4	1,301	**18.3**	16.0-20.6
65+	640	**26.1**	22.3-29.9	1,065	**23.9**	21.0-26.8	1,705	**24.9**	22.6-27.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	330	**15.7**	11.6-19.8	440	**21.6**	17.4-25.9	770	**18.6**	15.6-21.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	939	**12.4**	10.1-14.6	1,226	**14.4**	12.4-16.5	2,165	**13.4**	11.8-14.9
Some Post-H.S.	476	**12.9**	9.9-16.0	777	**9.5**	7.4-11.5	1,253	**11.0**	9.2-12.7
College Graduate	525	**10.1**	7.5-12.7	687	**8.6**	6.3-10.8	1,212	**9.3**	7.6-11.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	252	**18.0**	12.4-23.6	459	**20.9**	16.5-25.4	711	**19.7**	16.2-23.2
$15,000 - 24,999	406	**16.7**	12.7-20.7	664	**16.0**	13.0-19.1	1,070	**16.3**	13.9-18.8
$25,000 - 34,999	285	**13.6**	9.4-17.9	352	**13.9**	10.0-17.8	637	**13.8**	10.9-16.6
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**12.0**	8.4-15.6	371	**8.8**	5.8-11.9	685	**10.5**	8.1-12.9
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**12.0**	8.1-16.0	340	**8.6**	5.5-11.6	660	**10.4**	7.9-12.9
$75,000+	426	**8.0**	5.5-10.6	422	**6.3**	4.0-8.6	848	**7.3**	5.5-9.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Figure 12.1 Diabetes Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 1990-2012

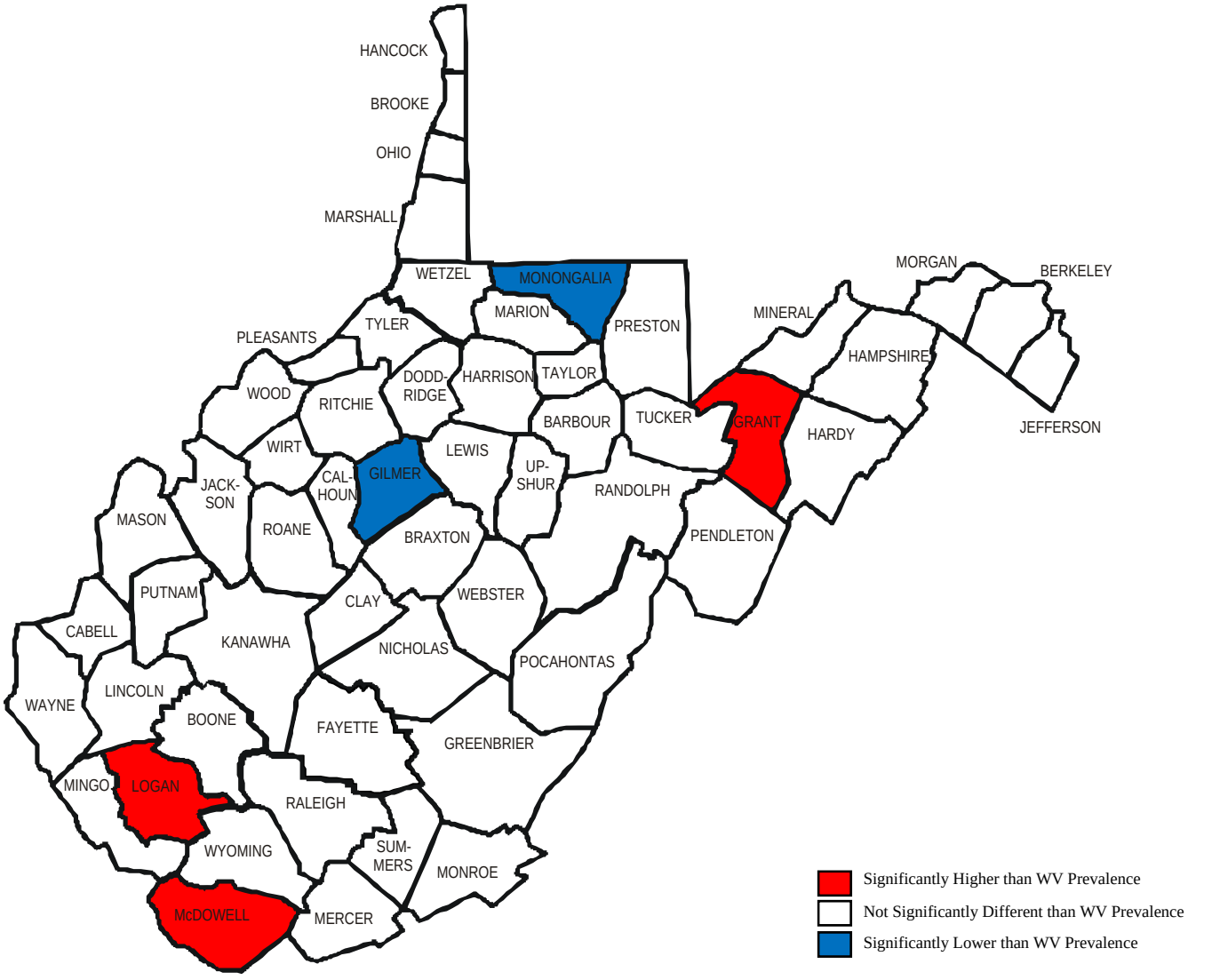


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 12.2 Diabetes Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2008-2012

U.S. Prevalence (2010) – 9.3%

WV Prevalence (2008-2012) – 12.2%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B.
See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

Diabetes Management – Medical Care

Definitions

Persons reporting that they have diabetes were asked a series of questions about medical care for their diabetes.
At least 2 doctor visits in the past year is defined as responding "2" or more to the question "About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?"
At least 2 A1C tests in the past year is defined as responding "2" or more to the following question "About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for A1C?"
Doctor checked feet in the past year is defined as responding "1" or more to the question "About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?"
Eye exam in the past year is defined as responding "Within the past month" or "Within the past year" to the question "When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated?"

Prevalence

At Least 2 Doctor Visits in Past Year: **78.4%** (95% CI: 74.8-82.0)
At Least 2 A1C Tests in Past Year: **70.9%** (95% CI: 67.0-74.9)
Doctor Checked Feet in Past Year: **65.7%** (95% CI: 61.9-69.6)
Eye Exam in Past Year: **68.1%** (95% CI: 64.3-72.0)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

At Least 2 Doctor Visits in Past Year
Men: 73.7% (95% CI: 67.7-79.6)
Women: 82.7% (95% CI: 78.5-86.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had at least 2 doctor visits in the past year.
At Least 2 A1C Tests in Past Year
Men: 68.6% (95% CI: 62.4-74.8)
Women: 73.1% (95% CI: 68.3-78.0)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had at least 2 A1C tests in the past year.
Doctor Checked Feet in Past Year
Men: 69.1% (95% CI: 63.2-74.9)
Women: 62.6% (95% CI: 57.5-67.7)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of doctor checked feet in the past year.
Eye Exam in Past Year
Men: 64.6% (95% CI: 58.5-70.7)
Women: 71.3% (95% CI: 66.6-76.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had an eye exam in the past year.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Age

Due to small sample size, some prevalence estimates for various age groups were unreliable. There was no age difference in the prevalence of at least 2 doctor visits in the past year, at least 2 A1C tests in the past year, doctor checked feet in the past year, or eye exam in the past year.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of at least 2 doctor visits in the past year, at least 2 A1C tests in the past year, doctor checked feet in the past year, or eye exam in the past year.

Household Income

Due to small sample size, some prevalence estimates for various annual household income brackets were unreliable. There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of at least 2 doctor visits in the past year, at least 2 A1C tests in the past year, or doctor checked feet in the past year. The prevalence of had an eye exam in the past year was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more per year (82.7%) than among those earning less than $15,000 (57.6%) or those earning $15,000-$24,999 per year (65.1%).

Table 12.2 Medical Management of Diabetes by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	At Least 2 Doctor Visits in Past Year		At Least 2 A1C Tests in Past Year		Doctor Checked Feet in Past Year		Eye Exam in Past Year	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL	**78.4**	74.8-82.0	**70.9**	67.0-74.9	**65.7**	61.9-69.6	**68.1**	64.3-72.0
Sex								
Males	**73.7**	67.7-79.6	**68.6**	62.4-74.8	**69.1**	63.2-74.9	**64.6**	58.5-70.7
Females	**82.7**	78.5-86.8	**73.1**	68.3-78.0	**62.6**	57.5-67.7	**71.3**	66.6-76.1
Age								
18-24	***36.4**	0.0-92.4	***63.0**	6.8-100.0	***63.0**	6.8-100.0	***63.0**	6.8-100.0
25-34	***49.3**	19.9-78.8	***60.9**	31.5-90.3	***56.2**	26.7-85.7	***44.9**	16.1-73.7
35-44	***64.2**	47.5-80.9	***56.7**	39.1-74.3	***52.5**	35.6-69.3	***48.9**	32.1-65.8
45-54	**76.9**	67.6-86.3	***64.7**	54.3-75.0	***64.2**	54.1-74.2	**63.3**	53.4-73.2
55-64	**84.1**	78.6-89.6	**79.8**	73.7-86.0	**67.9**	61.3-74.6	**70.5**	63.8-77.1
65+	**81.3**	76.8-85.7	**72.0**	66.8-77.2	**68.2**	63.0-73.4	**74.3**	69.4-79.2
Education								
Less than H.S.	**77.5**	69.8-85.1	**65.9**	56.9-74.9	***63.2**	54.7-71.8	**62.3**	53.5-71.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	**77.8**	72.1-83.5	**67.9**	61.6-74.2	**62.6**	56.4-68.8	**66.7**	60.6-72.7
Some Post-H.S.	**76.5**	68.7-84.3	**76.4**	68.6-84.3	**74.6**	67.3-81.9	**72.2**	64.8-79.7
College Graduate	**85.6**	78.1-93.1	**79.9**	71.9-88.0	**64.7**	55.4-74.1	**76.9**	68.8-85.1
Income								
Less than $15,000	**77.4**	67.6-87.2	***64.1**	53.3-74.9	***64.9**	55.1-74.8	**57.6**	47.8-67.3
$15,000 - 24,999	**74.5**	66.9-82.1	**72.2**	64.3-80.1	**63.1**	55.1-71.1	**65.1**	56.8-73.4
$25,000 - 34,999	**78.8**	69.2-88.4	***72.0**	61.2-82.8	***66.7**	56.0-77.5	***62.3**	51.5-73.1
$35,000 - 49,999	**82.3**	72.8-91.7	**80.5**	71.0-90.0	***72.0**	61.2-82.9	***71.0**	59.7-82.3
$50,000 - 74,999	***72.6**	60.4-84.9	***67.9**	55.2-80.5	***69.3**	57.5-81.1	***74.2**	62.2-86.3
$75,000+	**89.2**	80.6-97.9	***82.0**	71.9-92.2	***67.3**	55.9-78.7	**82.7**	73.5-91.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Diabetes Management – Self-Care

Definition

Persons responding that they have diabetes were asked a series of questions about how they care for their diabetes.
Take insulin is defined as responding "Yes" to the question "Are you now taking insulin?"
Check glucose daily is defined as responding at least 1 time per day to the question "About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar?"
Check feet daily is defined as responding at least 1 time per day to the question "About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations?"
Taken a diabetes education class is defined as responding "Yes" to the question "Have you ever taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?"

Prevalence

Take Insulin: **32.7%** (95% CI: 29.0-36.4)
Check Glucose Daily: **66.1%** (95% CI: 62.3-70.0)
Check Feet Daily: **74.6%** (95% CI: 71.0-78.2)
Taken a Diabetes Education Class: **48.2%** (95% CI: 44.2-52.1)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Take Insulin
Men: 29.7% (95% CI: 24.2-35.2)
Women: 35.4% (95% CI: 30.4-40.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of take insulin.
Check Glucose Daily
Men: 54.6% (95% CI: 48.5-60.8)
Women: 76.5% (95% CI: 72.2-80.8)
The prevalence of check glucose daily was significantly higher among females than males.
Check Feet Daily
Men: 73.4% (95% CI: 67.9-79.0)
Women: 75.7% (95% CI: 71.0-80.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of check feet daily.
Taken a Diabetes Education Class
Men: 45.7% (95% CI: 39.6-51.7)
Women: 50.4% (95% CI: 45.3-55.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of taken a diabetes education class.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Age

Due to small sample size, some of the prevalence estimates for certain age groups were unreliable. There was no age difference in the prevalence of take insulin, check glucose daily, check feet daily, or taken a diabetes education class.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of take insulin, check glucose daily, or check feet daily. The prevalence of taken a diabetes education class was significantly lower among those with less than a high school education (29.6%) than the prevalence among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

Due to small sample size, some of the prevalence estimates for certain annual household income brackets were unreliable. There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of take insulin, check glucose daily, check feet daily, or taken a diabetes education class.

Table 12.3 Self-Care of Diabetes by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Take Insulin		Check Glucose Daily		Check Feet Daily		Taken a Diabetes Education Class	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL	**32.7**	29.0-36.4	**66.1**	62.3-70.0	**74.6**	71.0-78.2	**48.2**	44.2-52.1
Sex								
Males	**29.7**	24.2-35.2	**54.6**	48.5-60.8	**73.4**	67.9-79.0	**45.7**	39.6-51.7
Females	**35.4**	30.4-40.3	**76.5**	72.2-80.8	**75.7**	71.0-80.3	**50.4**	45.3-55.6
Age								
18-24	***63.0**	6.8-100.0	***100.0**	100.0-100.0	***63.6**	7.6-100.0	***63.0**	6.8-100.0
25-34	***26.0**	2.2-49.8	***44.1**	15.5-72.8	***55.9**	26.1-85.7	***44.9**	16.1-73.7
35-44	***28.6**	13.0-44.2	***60.3**	43.5-77.1	***77.2**	62.6-91.8	***58.1**	41.3-74.9
45-54	**29.8**	20.7-38.9	***62.4**	52.3-72.6	**75.4**	66.5-84.4	***48.2**	38.0-58.4
55-64	**31.9**	25.4-38.4	**63.5**	56.5-70.5	**73.4**	66.8-80.0	**53.8**	46.7-60.8
65+	**35.0**	29.8-40.2	**71.5**	66.5-76.4	**76.4**	71.7-81.1	**42.8**	37.5-48.1
Education								
Less than H.S.	**35.3**	27.2-43.5	**73.0**	65.2-80.8	**68.3**	59.8-76.8	**29.6**	21.7-37.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	**33.8**	28.1-39.5	**66.0**	59.8-72.1	**75.5**	70.2-80.8	**52.3**	46.2-58.5
Some Post-H.S.	**32.5**	24.9-40.2	**63.8**	55.7-71.9	**77.7**	70.7-84.7	**55.2**	47.1-63.4
College Graduate	**23.1**	15.0-31.3	**56.3**	46.6-66.1	**78.1**	69.3-87.0	**58.7**	49.2-68.1
Income								
Less than $15,000	**37.7**	28.4-47.0	**71.6**	61.8-81.4	**79.2**	71.2-87.3	**42.0**	31.9-52.0
$15,000 - 24,999	**36.6**	28.7-44.5	**70.2**	62.8-77.6	**70.0**	62.2-77.9	**44.6**	36.6-52.5
$25,000 - 34,999	***34.4**	24.0-44.7	***63.8**	52.9-74.7	**80.7**	71.3-90.1	***54.4**	43.3-65.4
$35,000 - 49,999	***28.9**	18.0-39.8	***66.4**	55.3-77.6	**78.6**	68.6-88.5	***61.3**	50.0-72.7
$50,000 - 74,999	***24.3**	13.9-34.8	***55.0**	41.7-68.3	***78.5**	68.3-88.6	***57.5**	44.6-70.4
$75,000+	***26.1**	15.6-36.7	***48.2**	36.0-60.5	***66.7**	54.5-78.9	***53.1**	40.8-65.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Other Diabetes Indicators

Definition Responding "Yes" to the question "Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes?"

Prevalence **8.3%** (95% CI: 7.4-9.2)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender **Men**: 8.1% (95% CI: 6.8-9.4)
Women: 8.6% (95% CI: 7.4-9.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.

Race/Ethnicity No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Age The prevalence of borderline diabetes or pre-diabetes generally increased with age.

Education There was no education difference in the prevalence of borderline diabetes or pre-diabetes.

Household Income There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of borderline diabetes or pre-diabetes.

Table 12.4 Borderline Diabetes or Pre-Diabetes prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,888	**8.1**	6.8-9.4	2,621	**8.6**	7.4-9.8	4,509	**8.3**	7.4-9.2
Age									
18-24	123	***0.4**	0.0-1.2	163	***4.1**	0.6-7.7	286	***2.2**	0.4-4.1
25-34	205	***3.3**	0.4-6.2	261	***3.1**	1.1-5.2	466	**3.2**	1.4-5.0
35-44	282	**5.7**	2.8-8.6	360	**9.2**	5.7-12.7	642	**7.4**	5.1-9.7
45-54	321	**12.0**	8.0-16.0	436	**9.5**	6.5-12.6	757	**10.8**	8.2-13.3
55-64	479	**12.2**	8.9-15.6	571	**12.2**	9.2-15.2	1,050	**12.2**	10.0-14.5
65+	473	**13.0**	9.8-16.2	809	**11.3**	8.8-13.8	1,282	**12.0**	10.0-14.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	261	**8.1**	4.8-11.4	330	**12.1**	7.9-16.2	591	**10.0**	7.3-12.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	782	**8.3**	6.2-10.4	1,002	**8.4**	6.7-10.2	1,784	**8.4**	7.0-9.7
Some Post-H.S.	389	**8.0**	5.2-10.8	675	**8.1**	5.7-10.4	1,064	**8.0**	6.2-9.8
College Graduate	455	**7.6**	5.1-10.2	611	**6.8**	4.7-8.9	1,066	**7.2**	5.5-8.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	195	**11.1**	6.2-15.9	348	**11.8**	8.1-15.5	543	**11.5**	8.5-14.5
$15,000 - 24,999	319	**7.2**	4.4-10.1	533	**10.0**	6.8-13.2	852	**8.8**	6.6-11.0
$25,000 - 34,999	236	**10.8**	6.1-15.5	293	**9.8**	5.8-13.7	529	**10.3**	7.2-13.4
$35,000 - 49,999	263	**7.8**	4.7-10.9	331	**8.2**	5.0-11.4	594	**8.0**	5.8-10.2
$50,000 - 74,999	273	**9.2**	5.2-13.1	303	**5.9**	3.1-8.6	576	**7.6**	5.1-10.0
$75,000+	379	**7.0**	4.3-9.8	385	**6.3**	3.9-8.7	764	**6.7**	4.9-8.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Definition Responding "Yes" to the question "Have you had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years?"

Prevalence **62.6%** (95% CI: 60.9-64.4)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender **Men**: 61.5% (95% CI: 58.7-64.2)
Women: 63.8% (95% CI: 61.5-66.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years.

Race/Ethnicity No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Age The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years generally increased with age.

Education Adults with less than a high school education had the lowest prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years (54.6%) and college graduates had the highest prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years (67.2%).

Household Income The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years was significantly lower among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (56.5%) than the prevalence among those with a household income of $75,000 or more per year (72.0%).

Table 12.5 Had a Diabetes Test in the Past 3 Years by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,821	**61.5**	58.7-64.2	2,536	**63.8**	61.5-66.1	4,357	**62.6**	60.9-64.4
Age									
18-24	119	**42.2**	32.3-52.2	159	**44.3**	35.8-52.9	278	**43.3**	36.7-49.9
25-34	198	**52.2**	44.6-59.9	257	**51.3**	44.5-58.2	455	**51.8**	46.7-56.9
35-44	275	**54.3**	47.9-60.8	349	**62.7**	57.1-68.3	624	**58.4**	54.1-62.7
45-54	313	**65.7**	59.7-71.7	423	**64.3**	59.2-69.4	736	**65.0**	61.1-69.0
55-64	467	**76.5**	72.3-80.7	556	**75.8**	71.7-79.9	1,023	**76.1**	73.2-79.1
65+	444	**74.5**	70.2-78.9	773	**75.5**	72.1-79.0	1,217	**75.1**	72.4-77.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	248	**52.6**	45.3-59.8	310	**56.9**	50.2-63.7	558	**54.6**	49.6-59.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	762	**60.4**	56.2-64.5	972	**64.3**	60.8-67.9	1,734	**62.3**	59.5-65.0
Some Post-H.S.	367	**68.0**	62.2-73.8	659	**63.0**	58.5-67.5	1,026	**65.1**	61.5-68.7
College Graduate	443	**64.6**	59.4-69.9	592	**69.5**	65.2-73.9	1,035	**67.2**	63.8-70.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	185	**50.7**	41.9-59.4	335	**60.8**	54.3-67.3	520	**56.5**	51.1-61.8
$15,000 - 24,999	309	**57.2**	50.5-64.0	517	**57.3**	52.0-62.6	826	**57.3**	53.1-61.5
$25,000 - 34,999	224	**63.1**	55.4-70.7	290	**69.6**	63.1-76.0	514	**66.4**	61.4-71.4
$35,000 - 49,999	255	**61.6**	54.7-68.6	320	**68.5**	62.1-74.9	575	**65.0**	60.2-69.8
$50,000 - 74,999	263	**68.6**	62.1-75.1	293	**67.0**	60.7-73.3	556	**67.8**	63.3-72.4
$75,000+	371	**72.9**	67.4-78.3	377	**70.8**	65.6-76.1	748	**72.0**	68.1-75.8

Definition Persons reporting that they have diabetes and responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?"

Prevalence **18.5%** (95% CI: 15.3-21.7)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender **Men**: 19.6% (95% CI: 14.6-24.5)
Women: 17.6% (95% CI: 13.4-21.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of retinopathy.

Race/Ethnicity No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Age Due to small sample size, some of the prevalence estimates for certain age groups were unreliable. There was no age difference in the prevalence of retinopathy.

Education There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of retinopathy.

Household Income The prevalence of retinopathy was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (32.4%) and was significantly higher than most other annual household income brackets.

Table 12.6 Told That Diabetes Affected Eyes or Have Retinopathy by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	839	**18.5**	15.3-21.7
Sex			
Males	349	**19.6**	14.6-24.5
Females	490	**17.6**	13.4-21.8
Age			
18-24	3	***0.0**	0.0-0.0
25-34	13	***8.9**	0.0-25.7
35-44	40	***22.7**	9.0-36.5
45-54	128	**22.3**	12.8-31.7
55-64	235	**17.0**	11.7-22.3
65+	418	**18.1**	14.0-22.3
Education			
Less than H.S.	174	**24.4**	16.9-31.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	354	**17.3**	12.2-22.3
Some Post-H.S.	180	**17.0**	10.8-23.2
College Graduate	130	**13.6**	6.8-20.4
Income			
Less than $15,000	157	**32.4**	22.6-42.2
$15,000 - 24,999	215	**21.3**	14.9-27.7
$25,000 - 34,999	102	**11.5**	4.3-18.7
$35,000 - 49,999	83	**11.6**	3.4-19.8
$50,000 - 74,999	74	**14.3**	5.2-23.4
$75,000+	77	**9.6**	1.7-17.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 13: CANCER

Skin Cancer Prevalence

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer?"

Prevalence

WV: 7.1% (95% CI: 6.4-7.9)
U.S.: 5.6% (95% CI: 5.5-5.7)
The West Virginia prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 7th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 7.4% (95% CI: 6.3-8.5)
Women: 6.9% (95% CI: 5.9-7.8)
There was no gender difference in skin cancer prevalence.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 7.3% (95% CI: 6.6-8.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *0.7% (95% CI: 0.0-2.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *4.2% (95% CI: 0.0-11.2)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *6.0% (95% CI: 0.7-11.3)
Hispanic: *5.8% (95% CI: 0.7-10.9)
The prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Black, Non-Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of skin cancer.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

Due to small sample size, some of the prevalence estimates for certain age groups were unreliable. The prevalence of skin cancer was highest among those aged 65 and older (17.3%) and was significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of skin cancer.

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of skin cancer.

Table 13.1 Skin Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,266	**7.4**	6.3-8.5	3,129	**6.9**	5.9-7.8	5,395	**7.1**	6.4-7.9
Age									
18-24	133	***1.5**	0.0-3.6	167	***1.1**	0.0-2.5	300	***1.3**	0.0-2.6
25-34	217	***2.9**	0.5-5.4	270	***2.2**	0.2-4.1	487	***2.6**	1.0-4.2
35-44	301	***0.2**	0.0-0.5	388	***2.7**	0.9-4.5	689	***1.4**	0.5-2.3
45-54	376	**4.6**	2.3-6.9	517	**5.4**	3.1-7.7	893	**5.0**	3.4-6.6
55-64	597	**11.5**	8.5-14.5	703	**7.2**	5.1-9.2	1,300	**9.3**	7.5-11.1
65+	636	**19.6**	16.3-22.9	1,062	**15.6**	13.0-18.1	1,698	**17.3**	15.3-19.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	329	**6.7**	4.1-9.2	438	**7.6**	4.8-10.3	767	**7.1**	5.2-9.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	936	**7.2**	5.5-8.8	1,224	**5.9**	4.6-7.2	2,160	**6.6**	5.5-7.6
Some Post-H.S.	476	**7.4**	4.9-9.8	775	**8.1**	6.1-10.1	1,251	**7.8**	6.2-9.4
College Graduate	524	**9.0**	6.5-11.5	688	**6.2**	4.2-8.2	1,212	**7.6**	6.0-9.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	252	**6.4**	3.1-9.7	460	**6.4**	4.2-8.7	712	**6.4**	4.5-8.3
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**8.1**	5.2-10.9	662	**6.2**	4.4-8.0	1,067	**7.0**	5.4-8.6
$25,000 - 34,999	284	**9.4**	6.0-12.7	351	**5.9**	3.3-8.5	635	**7.7**	5.5-9.8
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**8.6**	5.5-11.7	371	**9.0**	5.7-12.4	685	**8.8**	6.5-11.1
$50,000 - 74,999	319	**6.8**	4.0-9.6	340	**10.0**	6.3-13.6	659	**8.3**	6.0-10.6
$75,000+	425	**7.2**	4.8-9.6	421	**4.3**	2.4-6.2	846	**5.9**	4.3-7.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Other Cancer Prevalence

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any other types of cancer?"

Prevalence

WV: 7.5% (95% CI: 6.8-8.2)
U.S.: 6.3% (95% CI: 6.2-6.4)
The West Virginia prevalence of other types of cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 4.9% (95% CI: 4.0-5.8)
Women: 10.0% (95% CI: 8.9-11.1)
The prevalence of other types of cancer was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 7.5% (95% CI: 6.8-8.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *7.9% (95% CI: 2.4-13.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *3.7% (95% CI: 0.0-8.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *6.6% (95% CI: 1.8-11.5)
Hispanic: *10.2% (95% CI: 1.1-19.3)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of other types of cancer.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of other cancer was highest among those aged 65 and older (15.7%) and was significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of other cancer.

Household Income

The prevalence of other types of cancer was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (10.2%) than among those earning $75,000 or more per year (4.3%).

Table 13.2 Other Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,269	**4.9**	4.0-5.8	3,128	**10.0**	8.9-11.1	5,397	**7.5**	6.8-8.2
Age									
18-24	133	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	167	***1.0**	0.0-2.5	300	***0.5**	0.0-1.2
25-34	217	***1.2**	0.0-2.8	270	**6.8**	3.3-10.2	487	**3.9**	2.0-5.8
35-44	301	***1.8**	0.3-3.3	384	**6.5**	3.8-9.1	685	**4.1**	2.6-5.6
45-54	376	**3.4**	1.5-5.3	517	**9.9**	7.2-12.7	893	**6.7**	5.0-8.4
55-64	598	**6.7**	4.2-9.1	704	**11.2**	8.7-13.7	1,302	**9.0**	7.2-10.7
65+	638	**13.4**	10.6-16.3	1,064	**17.5**	14.8-20.1	1,702	**15.7**	13.7-17.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	329	**5.9**	3.3-8.5	438	**14.3**	10.7-18.0	767	**10.0**	7.8-12.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	939	**4.3**	3.1-5.6	1,226	**9.8**	8.0-11.5	2,165	**7.0**	5.9-8.0
Some Post-H.S.	476	**4.9**	2.9-6.9	773	**9.1**	7.0-11.2	1,249	**7.3**	5.8-8.8
College Graduate	524	**5.3**	3.5-7.2	687	**7.8**	5.7-9.9	1,211	**6.6**	5.2-8.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	252	**5.2**	2.4-8.1	458	**14.1**	10.4-17.7	710	**10.2**	7.8-12.6
$15,000 - 24,999	406	**4.9**	2.9-6.9	665	**11.5**	8.8-14.2	1,071	**8.5**	6.8-10.3
$25,000 - 34,999	285	**8.3**	5.0-11.6	352	**11.5**	7.8-15.2	637	**9.9**	7.4-12.4
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**5.1**	2.6-7.5	370	**6.7**	4.0-9.3	684	**5.8**	4.0-7.6
$50,000 - 74,999	319	**6.3**	3.3-9.3	339	**6.4**	3.9-9.0	658	**6.3**	4.4-8.3
$75,000+	426	**1.9**	0.8-3.0	421	**7.3**	4.8-9.8	847	**4.3**	3.0-5.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Overall Cancer Prevalence

Definition

Responding "Yes" to either of the questions "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer?" "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any other types of cancer?"

Prevalence

WV: 13.3% (95% CI: 12.3-14.2)
U.S.: 10.8% (95% CI: 10.6-10.9)
The West Virginia cancer prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 11.4% (95% CI: 10.0-12.7)
Women: 15.1% (95% CI: 13.7-16.5)
The prevalence of cancer was significantly higher among females than males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 13.4% (95% CI: 12.4-14.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *8.6% (95% CI: 2.9-14.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *7.9% (95% CI: 0.0-16.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 11.9% (95% CI: 4.9-18.9)
Hispanic: *14.7% (95% CI: 4.7-24.8)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of cancer.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of cancer generally increased as age increased. Those aged 65 and older had the highest cancer prevalence among all age groups in West Virginia. More than one-fourth of WV adults 65 and older (29.0%) had cancer during their life.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of cancer.

Household Income

The prevalence of cancer was lowest among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (9.2%) and was significantly lower than those earning less than $35,000 per year.

Table 13.3 Overall Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,265	**11.4**	10.0-12.7	3,121	**15.1**	13.7-16.5	5,386	**13.3**	12.3-14.2
Age									
18-24	133	***1.5**	0.0-3.6	166	***1.8**	0.0-3.6	299	***1.6**	0.2-3.0
25-34	217	***3.6**	0.8-6.4	268	**8.4**	4.5-12.2	485	**5.9**	3.6-8.3
35-44	301	***1.8**	0.3-3.3	384	**8.8**	5.7-11.9	685	**5.3**	3.5-7.0
45-54	376	**8.0**	5.0-10.9	517	**13.8**	10.5-17.1	893	**10.9**	8.7-13.2
55-64	597	**17.2**	13.7-20.8	703	**16.8**	13.8-19.8	1,300	**17.0**	14.7-19.3
65+	635	**29.3**	25.5-33.2	1,061	**28.7**	25.5-31.8	1,696	**29.0**	26.5-31.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	328	**11.7**	8.2-15.2	435	**19.3**	15.2-23.4	763	**15.4**	12.7-18.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	936	**11.0**	9.0-13.0	1,223	**14.2**	12.2-16.2	2,159	**12.5**	11.1-13.9
Some Post-H.S.	476	**11.0**	8.1-13.9	772	**15.6**	12.9-18.4	1,248	**13.6**	11.6-15.6
College Graduate	524	**12.5**	9.6-15.4	687	**12.3**	9.6-14.9	1,211	**12.4**	10.4-14.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	252	**10.5**	6.5-14.6	458	**18.0**	14.1-22.0	710	**14.7**	11.9-17.6
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**11.6**	8.3-14.9	662	**15.5**	12.6-18.5	1,067	**13.8**	11.6-16.0
$25,000 - 34,999	285	**15.7**	11.4-20.0	351	**16.5**	12.2-20.7	636	**16.1**	13.1-19.1
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**13.1**	9.3-17.0	370	**13.7**	9.8-17.7	684	**13.4**	10.7-16.2
$50,000 - 74,999	318	**12.5**	8.6-16.5	339	**14.8**	10.6-18.9	657	**13.6**	10.7-16.5
$75,000+	425	**8.2**	5.6-10.8	420	**10.4**	7.5-13.3	845	**9.2**	7.2-11.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 14: RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Lifetime Asthma

Definitions

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had asthma?"

Prevalence

WV: 12.7% (95% CI: 11.7-13.8)
U.S.: 13.2% (95% CI: 13.0-13.4)
The West Virginia prevalence of lifetime asthma was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 33rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 9.7% (95% CI: 8.2-11.2)
Women: 15.6% (95% CI: 14.1-17.2)
The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: *12.4% (95% CI: 11.2-13.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *10.0% (95% CI: 3.5-16.5)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *18.9% (95% CI: 5.4-32.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *25.7% (95% CI: 14.6-36.8)
Hispanic: *12.9% (95% CI: 3.6-22.2)
The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of lifetime asthma.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of lifetime asthma.

Education

The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (19.2%) than among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (21.6%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 14.1 Prevalence of Lifetime Asthma by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,259	**9.7**	8.2-11.2	3,133	**15.6**	14.1-17.2	5,392	**12.7**	11.7-13.8
Age									
18-24	132	***9.7**	3.8-15.6	167	**14.2**	7.8-20.5	299	**11.9**	7.5-16.2
25-34	215	**10.1**	5.8-14.4	272	**20.1**	14.9-25.3	487	**15.1**	11.7-18.5
35-44	300	**11.6**	7.7-15.5	388	**16.4**	12.4-20.5	688	**14.0**	11.2-16.8
45-54	375	**9.4**	6.2-12.7	517	**15.1**	11.5-18.7	892	**12.3**	9.9-14.8
55-64	595	**7.9**	5.3-10.4	702	**15.6**	12.6-18.5	1,297	**11.7**	9.8-13.7
65+	636	**9.9**	7.1-12.7	1,065	**13.6**	11.3-16.0	1,701	**12.0**	10.2-13.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	327	**12.4**	8.3-16.4	439	**26.2**	21.2-31.2	766	**19.2**	15.9-22.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	931	**8.9**	6.7-11.1	1,226	**13.7**	11.5-15.9	2,157	**11.2**	9.7-12.8
Some Post-H.S.	475	**9.7**	6.4-13.0	776	**13.8**	10.8-16.8	1,251	**12.0**	9.8-14.3
College Graduate	525	**8.9**	6.1-11.7	688	**12.5**	9.7-15.3	1,213	**10.7**	8.7-12.7
Income									
Less than $15,000	251	**16.7**	11.3-22.2	459	**25.3**	20.3-30.4	710	**21.6**	17.9-25.4
$15,000 - 24,999	402	**10.3**	6.8-13.8	664	**17.1**	13.7-20.5	1,066	**14.1**	11.6-16.5
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**11.7**	7.1-16.3	352	**14.3**	10.1-18.4	635	**13.0**	9.9-16.1
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**6.7**	3.7-9.6	371	**17.7**	12.1-23.3	685	**11.9**	8.7-15.1
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**6.4**	3.5-9.4	340	**12.8**	8.8-16.7	660	**9.4**	7.0-11.9
$75,000+	426	**7.3**	4.5-10.1	422	**9.4**	6.4-12.3	848	**8.2**	6.2-10.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Current Asthma

Definitions

Responding "Yes" to the lifetime asthma question and "Yes" to the question "Do you still have asthma?"

Prevalence

WV: 10.2% (95% CI: 9.2-11.2)
U.S.: 8.9% (95% CI: 8.7-9.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 12th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 7.3% (95% CI: 6.0-8.6)
Women: 13.0% (95% CI: 11.6-14.5)
The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among women than men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 9.9% (95% CI: 8.9-10.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *9.2% (95% CI: 2.7-15.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *14.9% (95% CI: 3.0-26.7)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 17.8% (95% CI: 8.2-27.4)
Hispanic: *11.3% (95% CI: 2.3-20.3)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of current asthma.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of current asthma.

Education

The prevalence of current asthma was highest among adults with less than a high school education (17.6%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

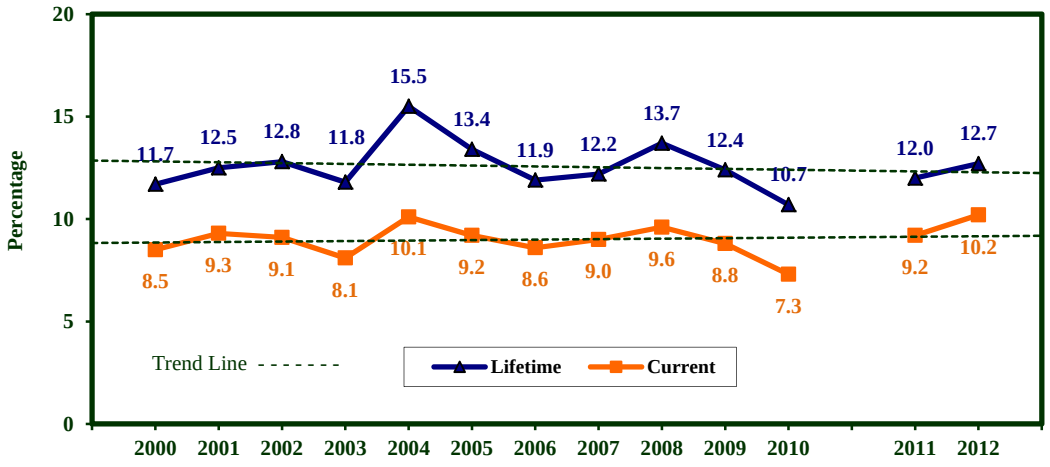
The prevalence of current asthma was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (18.7%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets.

Table 14.2 Prevalence of Current Asthma by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,254	**7.3**	6.0-8.6	3,126	**13.0**	11.6-14.5	5,380	**10.2**	9.2-11.2
Age									
18-24	131	***6.7**	1.6-11.7	167	**12.0**	5.9-18.1	298	**9.2**	5.3-13.2
25-34	215	**7.0**	3.3-10.7	271	**15.9**	11.0-20.8	486	**11.4**	8.3-14.5
35-44	299	**7.7**	4.6-10.8	386	**12.9**	9.2-16.6	685	**10.3**	7.9-12.7
45-54	375	**7.9**	4.9-11.0	516	**13.0**	9.5-16.4	891	**10.5**	8.2-12.8
55-64	594	**5.9**	3.6-8.2	701	**13.7**	10.8-16.5	1,295	**9.8**	8.0-11.7
65+	634	**8.2**	5.6-10.8	1,063	**11.5**	9.3-13.7	1,697	**10.1**	8.4-11.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	326	**11.0**	7.1-14.8	438	**24.3**	19.4-29.3	764	**17.6**	14.4-20.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	929	**6.9**	4.9-8.9	1,223	**11.2**	9.2-13.3	2,152	**9.0**	7.6-10.4
Some Post-H.S.	473	**6.0**	3.5-8.5	774	**11.0**	8.3-13.8	1,247	**8.9**	7.0-10.8
College Graduate	525	**5.9**	3.6-8.3	687	**9.3**	6.9-11.8	1,212	**7.7**	6.0-9.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	250	**14.0**	8.9-19.0	457	**22.2**	17.4-27.1	707	**18.7**	15.1-22.2
$15,000 - 24,999	401	**8.8**	5.6-12.1	664	**14.5**	11.3-17.8	1,065	**12.0**	9.7-14.3
$25,000 - 34,999	282	**8.3**	4.4-12.2	352	**11.8**	8.1-15.6	634	**10.1**	7.4-12.8
$35,000 - 49,999	314	***2.9**	1.0-4.8	369	**15.4**	10.0-20.9	683	**8.9**	5.9-11.8
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**5.2**	2.6-7.9	338	**9.9**	6.3-13.6	658	**7.4**	5.2-9.7
$75,000+	426	**5.5**	3.0-8.0	422	**7.0**	4.5-9.6	848	**6.2**	4.4-8.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Figure 14.1 Lifetime and Current Asthma by Year: WVBRFSS, 2000-2012

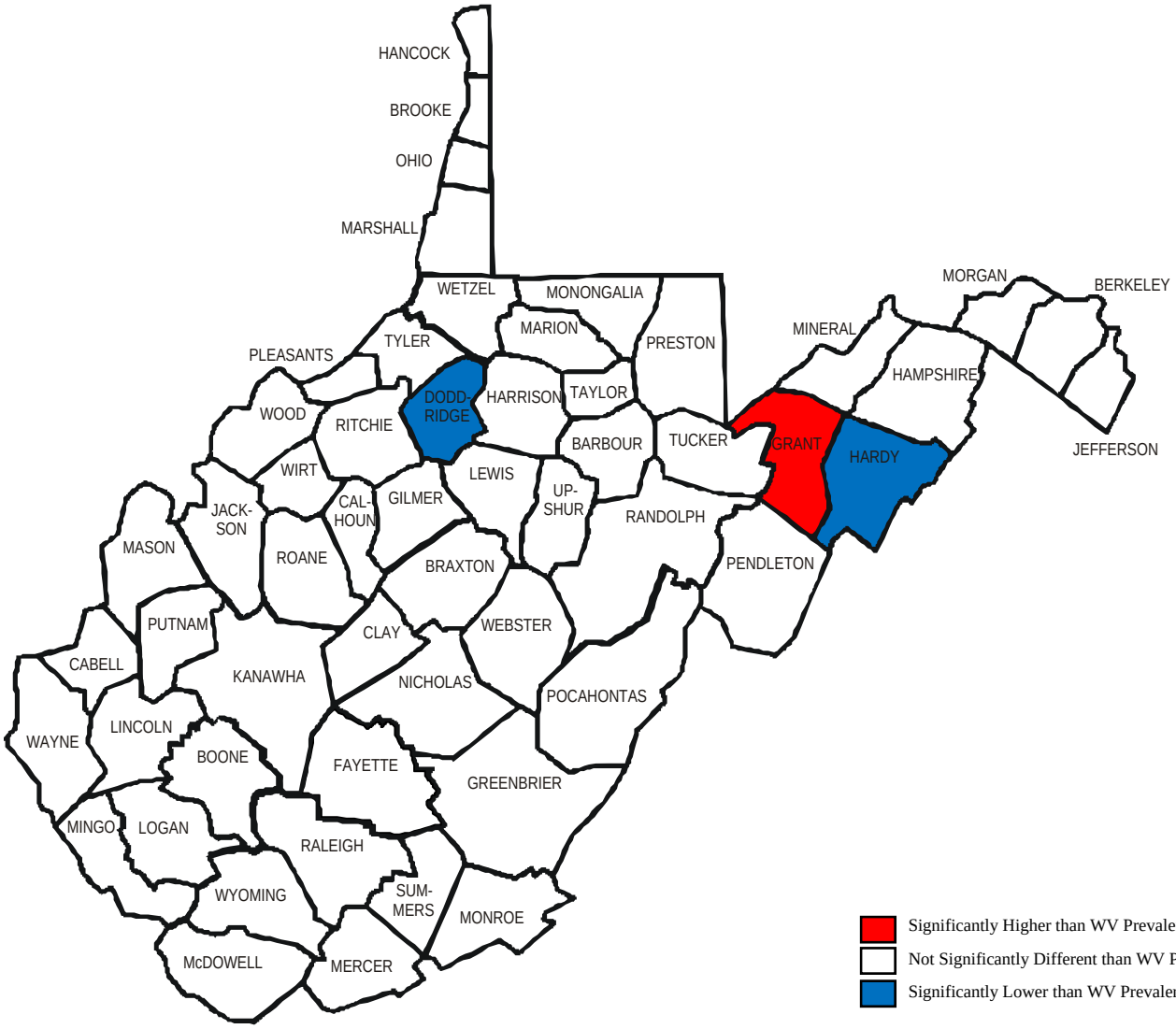


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 14.2 Current Asthma Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2008-2012

U.S. Prevalence (2010) – 8.6%

WV Prevalence (2008-2012) – 9.0%
(Similar to U.S.)



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B.
See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Prevalence

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis?"

Prevalence

WV: 10.5% (95% CI: 9.6-11.4)
U.S.: 6.4% (95% CI: 6.2-6.5)
The West Virginia prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 8.4% (95% CI: 7.2-9.7)
Women: 12.4% (95% CI: 11.1-13.7)
The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher among females than males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 10.5% (95% CI: 9.5-11.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *9.5% (95% CI: 3.9-15.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *14.0% (95% CI: 3.2-24.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *10.8% (95% CI: 4.0-17.7)
Hispanic: *7.4% (95% CI: 2.1-12.7)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of COPD.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence COPD generally increased with age and was highest among those aged 65 and older (16.4%).

Education

The prevalence of COPD was highest among those with less than a high school education (22.2%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of COPD was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (22.8%) and was significantly higher than among all other income levels.

Table 14.3 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,255	**8.4**	7.2-9.7	3,129	**12.4**	11.1-13.7	5,384	**10.5**	9.6-11.4
Age									
18-24	133	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	167	***0.8**	0.0-2.0	300	***0.4**	0.0-1.0
25-34	215	***4.5**	1.4-7.7	272	**6.5**	3.3-9.7	487	**5.5**	3.3-7.7
35-44	300	***4.2**	1.6-6.8	388	**11.0**	7.3-14.7	688	**7.6**	5.3-9.8
45-54	371	**8.2**	5.2-11.3	517	**15.1**	11.5-18.7	888	**11.7**	9.4-14.1
55-64	594	**14.9**	11.6-18.2	700	**15.7**	12.6-18.7	1,294	**15.3**	13.0-17.5
65+	636	**14.5**	11.3-17.7	1,063	**17.9**	15.1-20.8	1,699	**16.4**	14.3-18.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	324	**16.3**	11.9-20.7	440	**28.1**	23.2-33.0	764	**22.2**	18.8-25.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	931	**7.1**	5.5-8.7	1,224	**9.8**	8.0-11.5	2,155	**8.4**	7.2-9.6
Some Post-H.S.	474	**8.3**	5.6-10.9	773	**10.7**	8.2-13.2	1,247	**9.7**	7.8-11.5
College Graduate	525	**3.5**	2.1-4.9	688	**5.3**	3.7-6.9	1,213	**4.4**	3.3-5.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	248	**16.5**	11.4-21.7	458	**27.5**	22.6-32.4	706	**22.8**	19.2-26.4
$15,000 - 24,999	401	**12.3**	8.7-15.8	666	**16.3**	12.9-19.7	1,067	**14.5**	12.0-17.0
$25,000 - 34,999	285	**12.4**	8.0-16.8	352	**9.8**	6.5-13.1	637	**11.1**	8.3-13.8
$35,000 - 49,999	313	**7.3**	4.4-10.2	371	**9.4**	5.9-12.8	684	**8.3**	6.0-10.5
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**5.0**	2.6-7.4	338	**5.6**	3.1-8.0	658	**5.2**	3.5-7.0
$75,000+	425	**1.8**	0.7-3.0	422	**2.9**	1.3-4.5	847	**2.3**	1.3-3.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 15: OSTEOPOROSIS

Osteoporosis Prevalence

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have osteoporosis?"

Prevalence

WV: 8.7% (95% CI: 7.9-9.5)
Because this is a state added question, national data are not available for comparison.

Gender

Men: 2.6% (95% CI: 1.9-3.3)
Women: 14.5% (95% CI: 13.1-15.8)
The prevalence of osteoporosis was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 8.8% (95% CI: 8.0-9.7)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *4.8% (95% CI: 1.2-8.5)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *8.9% (95% CI: 0.4-17.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *6.2% (95% CI: 1.9-10.6)
Hispanic: *8.4% (95% CI: 2.7-14.1)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of osteoporosis.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

Due to small sample size, some prevalence estimates for various age groups were unreliable. The prevalence of osteoporosis generally increased with age and was highest among those aged 65 and older (20.7%).

Education

The prevalence of osteoporosis was highest among those with less than a high school education (12.5%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with a college degree (5.8%).

Household Income

The prevalence of osteoporosis was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (11.7%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $50,000 or more per year.

Table 15.1 Osteoporosis Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,214	**2.6**	1.9-3.3	3,053	**14.5**	13.1-15.8	5,267	**8.7**	7.9-9.5
Age									
18-24	124	***1.6**	0.0-3.9	160	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	284	***0.8**	0.0-2.0
25-34	208	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	263	***1.0**	0.0-3.1	471	***0.5**	0.0-1.5
35-44	294	***1.5**	0.0-3.3	383	***2.9**	0.8-5.0	677	***2.2**	0.8-3.6
45-54	359	***3.1**	1.1-5.1	508	**12.7**	9.3-16.0	867	**8.0**	6.0-10.0
55-64	591	**3.2**	1.7-4.6	689	**20.9**	17.5-24.2	1,280	**12.0**	10.1-14.0
65+	632	**5.0**	3.2-6.8	1,030	**33.1**	29.7-36.4	1,662	**20.7**	18.4-22.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	321	***3.1**	0.8-5.3	421	**22.1**	17.6-26.7	742	**12.5**	9.8-15.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	905	**2.0**	1.1-2.8	1,197	**14.2**	12.2-16.2	2,102	**8.0**	6.9-9.1
Some Post-H.S.	467	**3.3**	1.6-5.1	758	**13.5**	10.9-16.0	1,225	**9.1**	7.4-10.7
College Graduate	520	**2.5**	1.3-3.7	674	**9.0**	6.9-11.2	1,194	**5.8**	4.6-7.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	237	***3.1**	1.0-5.2	438	**18.2**	13.9-22.4	675	**11.7**	9.0-14.4
$15,000 - 24,999	398	***2.9**	1.1-4.7	648	**18.0**	14.7-21.3	1,046	**11.2**	9.2-13.2
$25,000 - 34,999	279	***2.5**	0.4-4.5	345	**15.2**	11.3-19.2	624	**8.8**	6.6-11.1
$35,000 - 49,999	306	**4.8**	2.0-7.6	365	**13.3**	9.8-16.7	671	**8.8**	6.6-11.0
$50,000 - 74,999	313	***1.5**	0.1-3.0	333	**9.7**	6.5-12.8	646	**5.4**	3.7-7.1
$75,000+	420	***1.6**	0.5-2.7	414	**6.5**	4.0-9.0	834	**3.7**	2.5-5.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 16: ARTHRITIS

Arthritis Prevalence

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?"

Prevalence

WV: 36.4% (95% CI: 35.0-37.9)
U.S.: 25.6% (95% CI: 25.4-25.9)
The West Virginia prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 32.6% (95% CI: 30.4-34.8)
Women: 40.1% (95% CI: 38.1-42.1)
The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among women than men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 36.6% (95% CI: 35.1-238.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 32.0% (95% CI: 22.3-41.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *38.4% (95% CI: 21.4-55.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *34.1% (95% CI: 22.5-45.8)
Hispanic: *28.9% (95% CI: 17.5-40.2)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of arthritis.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of arthritis significantly increased with age. The prevalence of arthritis was highest among those aged 65 and older (59.5%) and significantly higher than the prevalence among those aged 54 and younger.

Education

The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (48.3%) than all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

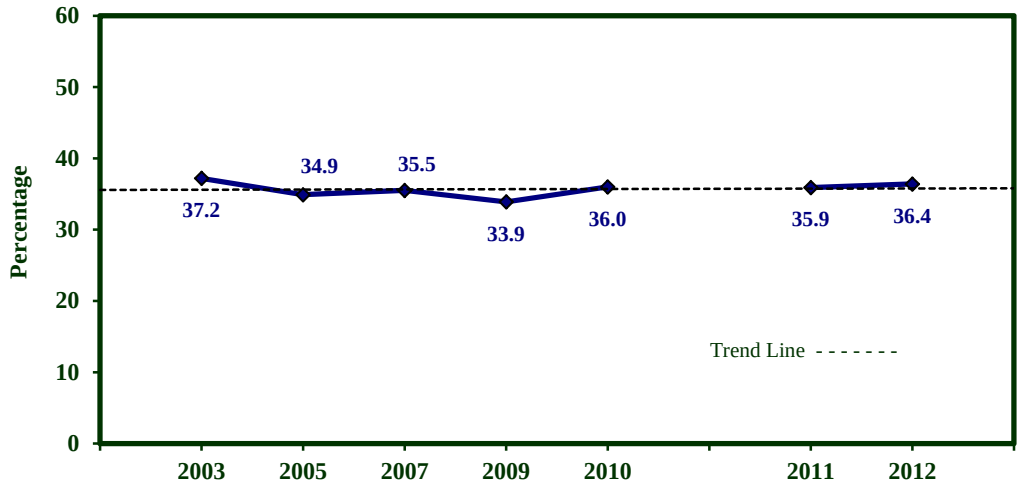
The prevalence of arthritis was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (50.5%), which was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets. The prevalence of arthritis was lowest among those with a household income of $75,000 or more per year (21.8%), which was significantly lower than the prevalence among all other income brackets.

Table 16.1 Arthritis Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,254	**32.6**	30.4-34.8	3,116	**40.1**	38.1-42.1	5,370	**36.4**	35.0-37.9
Age									
18-24	133	***7.5**	2.7-12.2	168	***1.0**	0.0-2.3	301	**4.4**	1.8-6.9
25-34	215	**11.8**	6.9-16.7	271	**13.5**	8.8-18.2	486	**12.6**	9.3-16.0
35-44	298	**23.0**	17.8-28.3	383	**28.3**	23.2-33.3	681	**25.6**	21.9-29.3
45-54	373	**35.7**	30.2-41.2	513	**43.5**	38.7-48.4	886	**39.7**	36.0-43.3
55-64	595	**53.0**	48.5-57.4	699	**56.3**	52.3-60.4	1,294	**54.7**	51.7-57.7
65+	634	**50.4**	46.1-54.8	1,060	**66.6**	63.4-69.8	1,694	**59.5**	56.9-62.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	329	**42.3**	36.2-48.4	439	**54.4**	48.7-60.1	768	**48.3**	44.1-52.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	927	**32.9**	29.5-36.3	1,217	**42.3**	39.2-45.5	2,144	**37.5**	35.2-39.8
Some Post-H.S.	475	**32.8**	28.1-37.5	772	**35.8**	32.0-39.7	1,247	**34.5**	31.5-37.5
College Graduate	522	**20.8**	17.3-24.4	684	**27.6**	24.1-31.2	1,206	**24.3**	21.5-26.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	248	**45.1**	37.8-52.5	455	**54.6**	48.9-60.3	703	**50.5**	45.9-55.0
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**38.7**	33.2-44.2	663	**43.9**	39.4-48.4	1,068	**41.6**	38.1-45.1
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**37.1**	30.6-43.5	352	**44.6**	38.6-50.6	635	**40.8**	36.4-45.3
$35,000 - 49,999	312	**30.6**	25.0-36.1	367	**40.8**	35.0-46.7	679	**35.4**	31.4-39.5
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**31.6**	25.8-37.5	340	**29.5**	24.4-34.7	660	**30.6**	26.7-34.6
$75,000+	425	**20.7**	16.5-24.8	415	**23.2**	18.8-27.5	840	**21.8**	18.7-24.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Figure 16.1 Arthritis Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 2003-2012

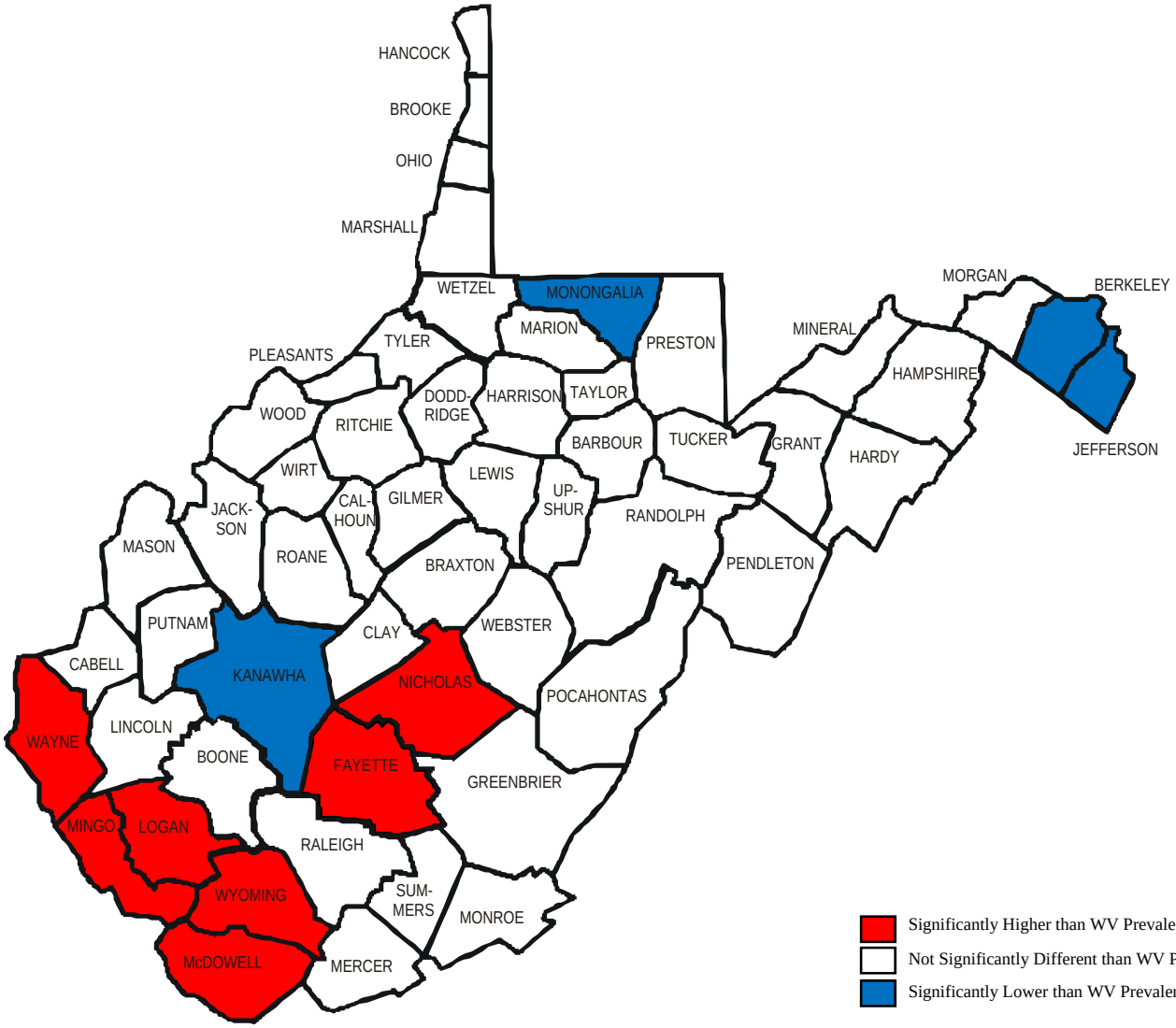


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 16.1 Arthritis Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2007, 2009-2012

U.S. Prevalence (2010) – N/A

WV Prevalence (2007, 2009-2012) – 35.6%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B.
See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

CHAPTER 17: DISABILITY

Physical, Mental or Emotional Disability

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?"

Prevalence

WV: 28.6% (95% CI: 27.2-30.0)
U.S.: 20.4% (95% CI: 20.2-20.6)
The West Virginia prevalence of disability was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 27.2% (95% CI: 25.1-29.3)
Women: 30.0% (95% CI: 28.1-31.9)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of disability.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 28.3% (95% CI: 26.8-29.7)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 27.2% (95% CI: 17.9-36.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *33.7% (95% CI: 16.8-50.7)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *35.2% (95% CI: 22.4-48.1)
Hispanic: *36.0% (95% CI: 21.2-50.9)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of disability.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of disability significantly increased with age.

Education

The prevalence of disability was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (44.8%) than among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

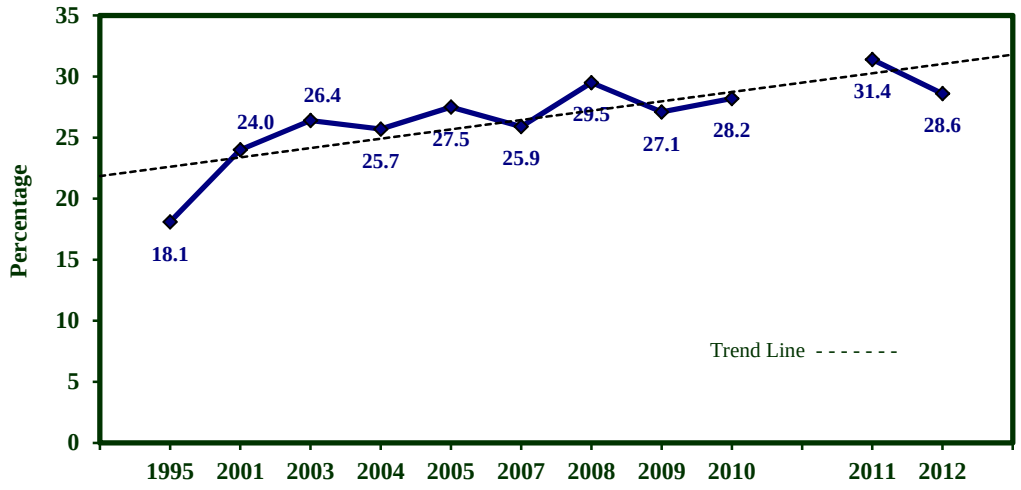
The prevalence of disability was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (53.6%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets. The prevalence of disability was lowest among those with a household income of $75,000 or more per year (14.0%).

Table 17.1 Disability Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,265	**27.2**	25.1-29.3	3,129	**30.0**	28.1-31.9	5,394	**28.6**	27.2-30.0
Age									
18-24	133	***10.6**	4.3-16.9	168	**11.2**	5.2-17.2	301	**10.9**	6.6-15.2
25-34	216	**13.8**	8.6-19.0	271	**20.5**	15.0-26.1	487	**17.1**	13.3-20.9
35-44	300	**21.4**	16.4-26.4	387	**26.2**	21.3-31.1	687	**23.8**	20.3-27.3
45-54	375	**32.0**	26.6-37.3	516	**35.6**	30.9-40.3	891	**33.8**	30.3-37.4
55-64	598	**40.3**	35.9-44.7	701	**37.3**	33.3-41.3	1,299	**38.8**	35.8-41.7
65+	637	**36.6**	32.4-40.7	1,065	**37.1**	33.8-40.4	1,702	**36.9**	34.3-39.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	326	**41.9**	35.8-48.1	436	**47.7**	42.1-53.3	762	**44.8**	40.6-48.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	937	**26.9**	23.7-30.1	1,225	**29.3**	26.5-32.1	2,162	**28.1**	25.9-30.2
Some Post-H.S.	476	**25.2**	20.8-29.6	776	**27.2**	23.4-30.9	1,252	**26.3**	23.5-29.2
College Graduate	525	**15.2**	12.0-18.4	688	**18.4**	15.3-21.5	1,213	**16.8**	14.6-19.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	252	**55.8**	48.3-63.2	457	**52.0**	46.4-57.6	709	**53.6**	49.1-58.2
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**36.2**	30.6-41.7	664	**34.0**	29.8-38.1	1,069	**34.9**	31.6-38.3
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**32.6**	26.4-38.9	351	**29.1**	23.4-34.7	634	**30.9**	26.6-35.1
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**20.8**	16.1-25.5	370	**25.9**	20.2-31.7	684	**23.2**	19.5-26.9
$50,000 - 74,999	319	**16.7**	12.3-21.2	340	**18.4**	13.9-22.9	659	**17.5**	14.4-20.7
$75,000+	426	**13.3**	9.4-17.1	422	**15.0**	11.0-19.0	848	**14.0**	11.2-16.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Figure 17.1 Disability Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 1990-2012

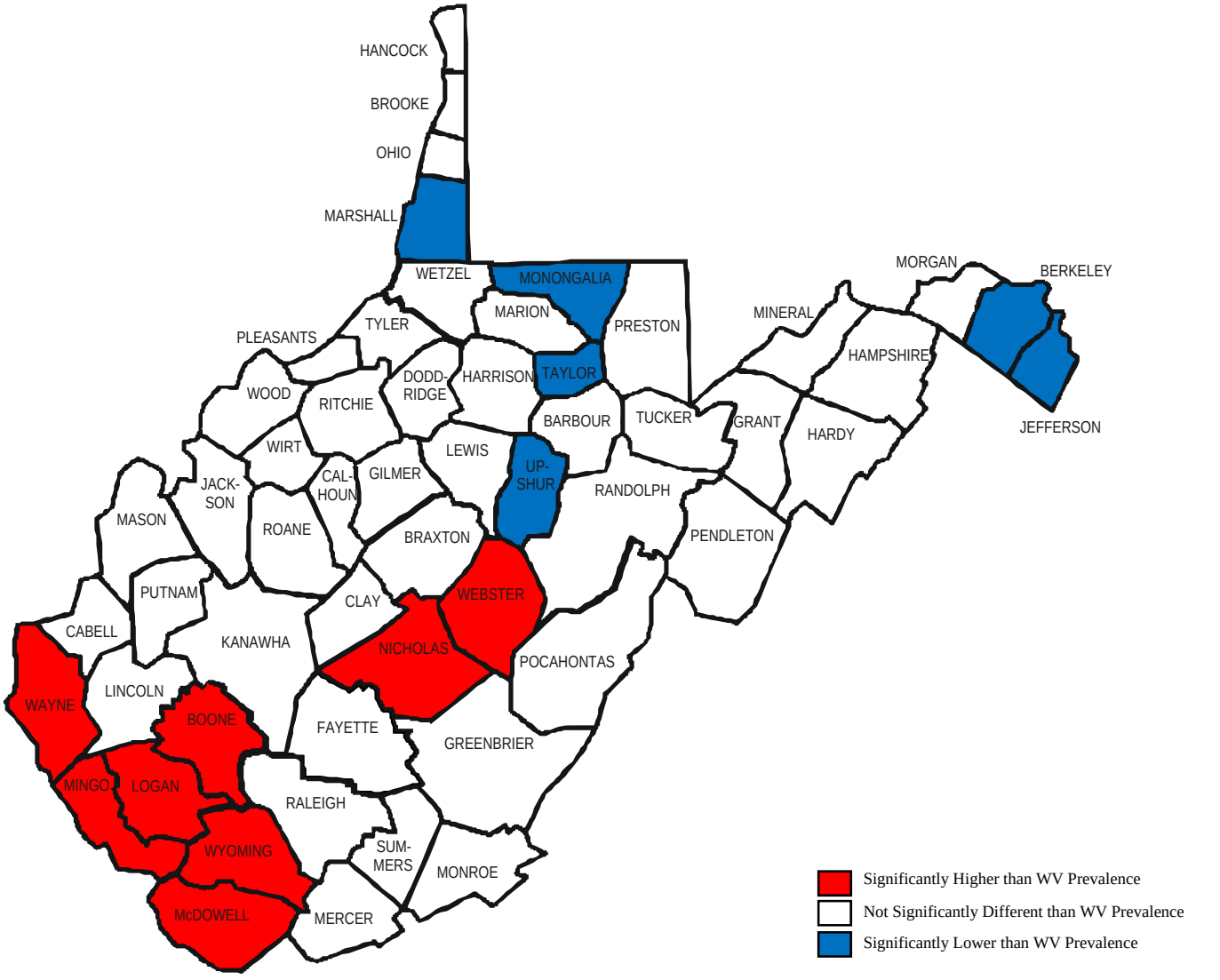


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2012 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 17.2 Disability Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS 2008-2012

U.S. Prevalence (2010) – 20.8%

WV Prevalence (2008-2012) – 29.0%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B.
See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

Use Special Equipment

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?"

Prevalence

WV: 11.2% (95% CI: 10.3-12.0)
U.S.: 8.1% (95% CI: 7.9-8.2)
The West Virginia prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 10.9% (95% CI: 9.5-12.3)
Women: 11.4% (95% CI: 10.2-12.5)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of the use of special equipment.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 10.9% (95% CI: 10.0-11.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 17.0% (95% CI: 9.8-24.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *12.0% (95% CI: 1.6-22.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *15.3% (95% CI: 4.0-26.7)
Hispanic: *8.3% (95% CI: 2.7-14.0)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of the use of special equipment.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (23.0%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of the use of special equipment was highest among those with less than a high school education (20.7%), which was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (23.9%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 17.2 Use Special Equipment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,268	**10.9**	9.6-12.3	3,134	**11.4**	10.2-12.5	5,402	**11.2**	10.3-12.0
Age									
18-24	133	***3.4**	0.0-7.3	167	***0.6**	0.0-1.7	300	***2.0**	0.0-4.2
25-34	216	***2.9**	0.7-5.1	270	***2.1**	0.1-4.1	486	***2.5**	1.0-4.0
35-44	300	**4.2**	1.9-6.4	388	**4.6**	2.4-6.9	688	**4.4**	2.8-6.0
45-54	376	**12.3**	8.7-15.9	517	**10.1**	7.2-13.1	893	**11.2**	8.9-13.5
55-64	598	**16.5**	13.2-19.7	703	**14.6**	11.7-17.5	1,301	**15.5**	13.4-17.7
65+	639	**21.1**	17.6-24.6	1,067	**24.4**	21.6-27.3	1,706	**23.0**	20.8-25.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	329	**18.3**	14.0-22.7	439	**23.2**	19.0-27.5	768	**20.7**	17.7-23.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	938	**10.4**	8.5-12.3	1,227	**10.4**	8.8-12.1	2,165	**10.4**	9.1-11.7
Some Post-H.S.	475	**10.2**	7.1-13.3	776	**8.9**	6.9-10.8	1,251	**9.4**	7.7-11.2
College Graduate	525	**5.4**	3.6-7.3	688	**5.6**	3.9-7.3	1,213	**5.5**	4.3-6.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	252	**24.9**	18.9-31.0	458	**23.1**	18.6-27.5	710	**23.9**	20.3-27.5
$15,000 - 24,999	406	**16.4**	12.7-20.0	665	**15.2**	12.4-18.1	1,071	**15.7**	13.5-18.0
$25,000 - 34,999	283	**12.9**	8.8-17.0	352	**7.3**	4.6-10.1	635	**10.1**	7.6-12.6
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**6.0**	3.3-8.6	371	**6.5**	3.9-9.1	685	**6.2**	4.4-8.1
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**6.1**	3.4-8.7	340	**3.3**	1.6-5.0	660	**4.8**	3.1-6.4
$75,000+	425	***4.8**	1.9-7.7	422	**3.0**	1.4-4.5	847	**4.0**	2.2-5.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Disabled and Use Special Equipment

Definition

Prevalence of the use of special equipment among those reporting they are disabled.

Prevalence

WV: 32.2% (95% CI: 29.7-34.8)
U.S.: 30.5% (95% CI: 30.0-31.1)
The West Virginia prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 17th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 33.3% (95% CI: 29.2-37.3)
Women: 31.3% (95% CI: 28.1-34.5)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Age

The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (48.5%) than the prevalence among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was highest among those with less than a high school education (37.1%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among college graduates (24.1%).

Household Income

The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (39.1%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $35,000 or more per year.

Table 17.3 Disabled and Use Special Equipment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	688	**33.3**	29.2-37.3	1,004	**31.3**	28.1-34.5	1,692	**32.2**	29.7-34.8
Age									
18-24	13	***23.0**	0.0-52.8	18	***5.0**	0.0-14.9	31	***14.0**	0.0-30.7
25-34	26	***21.0**	6.0-36.0	50	***8.7**	0.0-17.5	76	***13.7**	5.7-21.8
35-44	64	***15.8**	6.5-25.1	96	**15.4**	7.7-23.0	160	**15.6**	9.6-21.5
45-54	118	**33.8**	24.4-43.2	185	**25.7**	18.4-32.9	303	**29.5**	23.6-35.4
55-64	234	**34.9**	28.1-41.6	260	**34.8**	28.4-41.3	494	**34.8**	30.2-39.5
65+	233	**45.1**	38.0-52.2	390	**51.1**	45.4-56.7	623	**48.5**	44.1-52.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	151	**34.5**	26.2-42.9	216	**39.3**	31.9-46.7	367	**37.1**	31.5-42.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	302	**34.2**	28.2-40.2	411	**30.0**	25.2-34.9	713	**32.1**	28.3-35.9
Some Post-H.S.	140	**34.8**	25.3-44.3	230	**26.6**	20.3-32.9	370	**30.0**	24.5-35.5
College Graduate	95	**21.8**	13.1-30.5	145	**26.0**	18.4-33.6	240	**24.1**	18.4-29.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	149	**38.6**	29.5-47.6	253	**39.5**	32.3-46.8	402	**39.1**	33.4-44.8
$15,000 - 24,999	168	**39.6**	31.0-48.1	248	**35.6**	29.1-42.2	416	**37.4**	32.1-42.7
$25,000 - 34,999	99	***34.8**	24.3-45.3	101	**21.5**	12.9-30.0	200	**28.5**	21.6-35.4
$35,000 - 49,999	76	***24.9**	14.4-35.5	95	**22.5**	12.9-32.0	171	**23.6**	16.5-30.7
$50,000 - 74,999	59	***26.8**	14.4-39.1	68	***12.4**	5.0-19.7	127	**19.6**	12.2-27.0
$75,000+	61	***28.1**	11.4-44.8	60	***13.5**	5.4-21.6	121	**21.2**	11.1-31.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 18: KIDNEY DISEASE

Kidney Disease Prevalence

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have kidney disease?"

Prevalence

WV: 3.6% (95% CI: 3.0-4.1)
U.S.: 2.7% (95% CI: 2.6-2.8)
The West Virginia prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 2.8% (95% CI: 2.1-3.4)
Women: 4.3% (95% CI: 3.6-5.1)
The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 3.7% (95% CI: 3.1-4.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *2.2% (95% CI: 0.1-4.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *0.0% (95% CI: 0.0-0.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *2.5% (95% CI: 0.0-5.1)
Hispanic: *2.0% (95% CI: 0.0-4.2)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of kidney disease.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of kidney disease was highest among adults aged 65 and older (8.0%) and was significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (6.1%) than among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

There was no consistent household income difference in the prevalence of kidney disease.

Table 18.1 Kidney Disease Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,261	**2.8**	2.1-3.4	3,127	**4.3**	3.6-5.1	5,388	**3.6**	3.0-4.1
Age									
18-24	133	***0.8**	0.0-2.4	168	***2.7**	0.0-5.5	301	***1.8**	0.2-3.3
25-34	217	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	271	***0.5**	0.0-1.1	488	***0.2**	0.0-0.6
35-44	300	***1.4**	0.1-2.7	386	***1.2**	0.2-2.3	686	***1.3**	0.5-2.2
45-54	374	***2.5**	0.7-4.2	516	**4.4**	2.4-6.4	890	**3.4**	2.1-4.8
55-64	598	**4.0**	2.1-5.9	701	**4.5**	2.7-6.3	1,299	**4.2**	2.9-5.6
65+	633	**6.4**	4.4-8.4	1,063	**9.2**	7.2-11.1	1,696	**8.0**	6.5-9.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	328	**4.7**	2.3-7.0	439	**7.6**	4.8-10.4	767	**6.1**	4.3-7.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	935	**2.3**	1.3-3.2	1,225	**4.7**	3.4-5.9	2,160	**3.4**	2.6-4.2
Some Post-H.S.	473	**3.0**	1.6-4.4	772	**3.4**	2.2-4.7	1,245	**3.2**	2.3-4.2
College Graduate	524	**1.7**	0.7-2.6	687	**1.8**	1.0-2.7	1,211	**1.8**	1.1-2.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	250	***4.0**	1.4-6.6	456	**7.4**	4.5-10.2	706	**5.9**	3.9-7.9
$15,000 - 24,999	404	**3.4**	1.7-5.1	663	**6.8**	4.7-8.9	1,067	**5.3**	3.9-6.7
$25,000 - 34,999	284	**3.9**	1.8-6.1	351	**3.5**	1.8-5.3	635	**3.7**	2.3-5.1
$35,000 - 49,999	313	***3.4**	1.3-5.6	370	***2.1**	0.8-3.5	683	**2.8**	1.5-4.1
$50,000 - 74,999	319	***1.6**	0.2-3.1	339	***2.6**	0.8-4.4	658	**2.1**	0.9-3.2
$75,000+	425	***1.0**	0.1-1.8	422	***1.0**	0.0-2.1	847	***1.0**	0.3-1.7

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 19: VISION IMPAIRMENT

Prevalence of Vision Impairment

Definition

Responding "Yes" or "Blind" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever said that you have vision impairment in one or both eyes, even when wearing glasses?"

Prevalence

WV: 17.5% (95% CI: 16.3-18.7)
U.S.: 16.5% (95% CI: 16.2-16.7)
The West Virginia prevalence of vision impairment was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 18th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 14.5% (95% CI: 12.9-16.2)
Women: 20.3% (95% CI: 18.6-22.0)
The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 17.1% (95% CI: 15.9-18.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 18.4% (95% CI: 10.6-26.1)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *17.6% (95% CI: 6.0-29.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *28.7% (95% CI: 17.0-40.3)
Hispanic: *24.3% (95% CI: 10.9-37.7)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of vision impairment.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There was no consistent age difference in the prevalence of vision impairment.

Education

The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (26.9%) than among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (31.4%) and was significantly higher than all other income brackets.

Table 19.1 Prevalence of Vision Impairment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,267	**14.5**	12.9-16.2	3,134	**20.3**	18.6-22.0	5,401	**17.5**	16.3-18.7
Age									
18-24	133	**13.2**	7.1-19.2	168	**16.0**	8.9-23.0	301	**14.5**	9.9-19.2
25-34	216	**9.3**	4.9-13.6	270	**13.7**	9.4-17.9	486	**11.4**	8.4-14.5
35-44	301	**13.6**	9.4-17.8	388	**17.2**	13.0-21.5	689	**15.4**	12.4-18.4
45-54	374	**15.6**	11.6-19.5	517	**25.2**	20.8-29.5	891	**20.4**	17.4-23.4
55-64	597	**16.3**	13.1-19.6	702	**23.4**	19.9-27.0	1,299	**19.9**	17.5-22.3
65+	640	**17.7**	14.2-21.2	1,067	**22.3**	19.4-25.2	1,707	**20.3**	18.0-22.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	329	**22.8**	17.6-28.0	438	**31.1**	26.0-36.2	767	**26.9**	23.2-30.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	936	**13.8**	11.4-16.3	1,227	**20.9**	18.3-23.6	2,163	**17.3**	15.5-19.1
Some Post-H.S.	476	**14.5**	10.9-18.2	777	**18.4**	15.0-21.7	1,253	**16.7**	14.2-19.2
College Graduate	525	**7.4**	5.1-9.7	688	**10.8**	8.2-13.5	1,213	**9.1**	7.4-10.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	250	**27.9**	21.6-34.2	459	**34.1**	28.8-39.3	709	**31.4**	27.3-35.5
$15,000 - 24,999	405	**21.6**	16.8-26.3	665	**22.4**	18.8-26.1	1,070	**22.1**	19.1-25.0
$25,000 - 34,999	285	**15.3**	10.5-20.1	351	**23.4**	18.0-28.8	636	**19.3**	15.7-22.9
$35,000 - 49,999	314	**7.9**	4.7-11.1	371	**20.8**	14.9-26.7	685	**14.0**	10.6-17.4
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**10.4**	6.7-14.1	340	**10.2**	6.6-13.9	660	**10.3**	7.7-13.0
$75,000+	425	**5.9**	3.5-8.3	422	**10.1**	6.7-13.4	847	**7.7**	5.7-9.7

CHAPTER 20: DEPRESSION

Prevalence of Depression

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?"

Prevalence

WV: 20.9% (95% CI: 19.6-22.2)
U.S.: 16.9% (95% CI: 16.7-17.1)
The West Virginia prevalence of depression was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 10th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 17.5% (95% CI: 15.7-19.4)
Women: 24.0% (95% CI: 22.2-25.8)
The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 20.9% (95% CI: 19.6-22.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 21.3% (95% CI: 11.5-31.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *18.2% (95% CI: 6.4-29.9)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *20.8% (95% CI: 10.6-30.9)
Hispanic: *16.4% (95% CI: 6.2-26.6)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of depression.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of depression varied quite a bit by age with general increases observed until the age of 54 and then decreases with the age of 55 and older. The prevalence of depression was highest for the 45-54 year old age group (25.1%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (14.7%).

Education

The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (27.2%) than among college graduates (14.4%). The prevalence of depression was significantly lower among college graduates than among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of depression also was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (37.3%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 20.1 Depression Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,258	**17.5**	15.7-19.4	3,124	**24.0**	22.2-25.8	5,382	**20.9**	19.6-22.2
Age									
18-24	133	**14.5**	7.8-21.2	168	**18.4**	12.3-24.5	301	**16.4**	11.9-20.9
25-34	216	**14.6**	9.6-19.6	272	**29.0**	23.0-35.0	488	**21.7**	17.7-25.7
35-44	299	**17.9**	13.0-22.7	387	**28.5**	23.5-33.6	686	**23.2**	19.6-26.7
45-54	372	**21.8**	16.9-26.6	514	**28.3**	23.8-32.7	886	**25.1**	21.8-28.4
55-64	594	**22.2**	18.4-26.1	702	**26.7**	23.2-30.3	1,296	**24.5**	21.9-27.1
65+	638	**13.4**	10.4-16.3	1,059	**15.8**	13.3-18.3	1,697	**14.7**	12.8-16.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	327	**23.9**	18.5-29.3	437	**30.5**	25.3-35.7	764	**27.2**	23.4-30.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	933	**15.9**	13.3-18.4	1,223	**22.6**	19.9-25.3	2,156	**19.1**	17.2-21.0
Some Post-H.S.	473	**21.4**	16.9-25.9	776	**25.0**	21.5-28.6	1,249	**23.5**	20.7-26.3
College Graduate	524	**9.6**	6.6-12.6	684	**19.0**	15.7-22.3	1,208	**14.4**	12.1-16.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	250	**30.0**	23.4-36.6	457	**43.0**	37.4-48.6	707	**37.3**	33.0-41.7
$15,000 - 24,999	401	**23.7**	18.8-28.6	664	**26.6**	22.7-30.6	1,065	**25.3**	22.2-28.4
$25,000 - 34,999	284	**16.1**	11.0-21.2	352	**19.8**	14.8-24.8	636	**18.0**	14.4-21.5
$35,000 - 49,999	313	**11.7**	7.9-15.5	369	**17.5**	12.9-22.1	682	**14.4**	11.5-17.4
$50,000 - 74,999	320	**16.3**	11.0-21.7	339	**19.9**	15.2-24.5	659	**18.0**	14.4-21.6
$75,000+	424	**10.5**	7.0-14.1	422	**14.2**	10.2-18.1	846	**12.1**	9.5-14.8

CHAPTER 21: COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

Cognitive Impairment

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "During the past 12 months, have you experienced confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse?"

Prevalence

6.2% (95% CI: 5.5-7.0)
Because this was a state added question, national data are not available for comparison.

Gender

Men: **6.3%** (95% CI: 5.2-7.5)
Women: **6.1%** (95% CI: 5.2-7.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of cognitive impairment.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 6.2% (95% CI: 5.4-7.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *5.9% (95% CI: 1.9-9.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *6.7% (95% CI: 0.2-13.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *5.5% (95% CI: 1.4-9.6)
Hispanic: *7.9% (95% CI: 0.0-16.3)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of cognitive impairment.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of cognitive impairment was highest among those aged 45-54 (9.7%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those aged 65 and older (5.6%).

Education

The prevalence of cognitive impairment was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (10.9%) than among all other educational attainment groups. The prevalence of cognitive impairment was significantly lower among college graduates (2.6%) than among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of cognitive impairment was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (13.7%) and was significantly higher than all other income brackets.

Table 21.1 Prevalence of Cognitive Impairment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,220	**6.3**	5.2-7.5	3,086	**6.1**	5.2-7.1	5,306	**6.2**	5.5-7.0
Age									
18-24	125	***2.7**	0.0-5.5	162	***1.2**	0.0-2.8	287	***1.9**	0.3-3.6
25-34	208	**5.9**	2.5-9.3	264	**5.0**	2.1-8.0	472	**5.5**	3.2-7.8
35-44	294	**6.1**	3.2-9.0	382	**6.1**	3.6-8.6	676	**6.1**	4.2-8.0
45-54	365	**7.7**	4.5-10.9	509	**11.6**	8.4-14.8	874	**9.7**	7.4-11.9
55-64	591	**8.4**	5.9-10.9	698	**5.8**	4.0-7.6	1,289	**7.1**	5.5-8.6
65+	631	**5.9**	3.9-7.8	1,049	**5.4**	3.9-6.9	1,680	**5.6**	4.4-6.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	321	**12.1**	8.0-16.1	431	**9.6**	6.6-12.6	752	**10.9**	8.3-13.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	909	**6.0**	4.4-7.6	1,211	**6.8**	5.2-8.4	2,120	**6.4**	5.3-7.6
Some Post-H.S.	469	**4.9**	2.9-6.8	766	**5.4**	3.7-7.1	1,235	**5.1**	3.9-6.4
College Graduate	520	**3.0**	1.4-4.7	674	**2.2**	1.1-3.4	1,194	**2.6**	1.6-3.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	240	**12.7**	8.1-17.3	448	**14.5**	10.7-18.3	688	**13.7**	10.8-16.7
$15,000 - 24,999	401	**9.4**	6.0-12.8	657	**7.8**	5.6-10.0	1,058	**8.5**	6.5-10.4
$25,000 - 34,999	279	**7.3**	4.0-10.6	349	***4.0**	1.5-6.4	628	**5.6**	3.6-7.7
$35,000 - 49,999	306	***4.4**	1.8-7.0	365	***3.6**	1.4-5.8	671	**4.0**	2.3-5.7
$50,000 - 74,999	314	***3.5**	1.4-5.7	334	**4.8**	2.2-7.3	648	**4.1**	2.5-5.8
$75,000+	420	***3.0**	1.0-5.0	413	***2.8**	0.6-4.9	833	**2.9**	1.4-4.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Cognitive Impairment – Medical Care

Definition

Persons reporting that they have cognitive impairment were asked a series of questions about medical care related to their cognitive impairment.
Discussed cognitive impairment with doctor is defined as responding "Yes" to the question "Has anyone discussed with a health care professional, increases in your confusion or memory loss?"
Treatment for cognitive impairment is defined as responding "Yes" to the question "Have you received treatment such as therapy or medications for confusion or memory loss?"

Prevalence

Discussed Cognitive Impairment with Doctor
42.6% (95% CI: 37.2-48.0)
Treatment for Cognitive Impairment
48.1% (95% CI: 39.5-56.6)
Because these were state added questions, national data are not available for comparison.

Gender

Discussed Cognitive Impairment with Doctor
Men: **41.6%** (95% CI: 33.1-50.2)
Women: **43.5%** (95% CI: 36.5-50.4)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of discussed cognitive impairment with doctor.
Treatment for Cognitive Impairment
Men: ***47.7%** (95% CI: 33.4-62.1)
Women: ***48.3%** (95% CI: 38.1-58.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of treatment for cognitive impairment.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Age

Due to small sample size, most prevalence estimates for the age groups were unreliable and comparison was not possible.

Education

Due to small sample size, most prevalence estimates for the educational attainment groups were unreliable and comparison was not possible.

Household Income

Due to small sample size, most prevalence estimates for the annual household income groups were unreliable and comparison was not possible.

Table 21.2 Medical Care for Cognitive Impairment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Discussed Cognitive Impairment with Doctor			Treatment for Cognitive Impairment		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	436	**42.6**	37.2-48.0	174	**48.1**	39.5-56.6
Sex						
Males	178	**41.6**	33.1-50.2	62	***47.7**	33.4-62.1
Females	258	**43.5**	36.5-50.4	112	***48.3**	38.1-58.6
Age						
18-24	9	***23.3**	0.0-52.8	2	***0.0**	0.0-0.0
25-34	31	***40.7**	22.4-59.1	12	***54.2**	24.4-83.9
35-44	48	***39.2**	23.8-54.6	17	***47.7**	20.5-75.0
45-54	95	***47.9**	36.2-59.5	41	***33.4**	16.8-50.1
55-64	120	**42.7**	32.7-52.6	51	***55.3**	40.1-70.5
65+	133	**44.4**	35.1-53.7	51	***59.7**	45.0-74.3
Education						
Less than H.S.	97	***37.7**	26.3-49.1	37	***44.7**	25.7-63.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	188	**43.4**	35.2-51.6	72	***48.4**	35.4-61.5
Some Post-H.S.	98	***46.2**	35.2-57.1	42	***54.5**	37.6-71.3
College Graduate	53	***44.9**	28.5-61.4	23	***40.1**	14.4-65.7
Income						
Less than $15,000	106	***37.6**	27.1-48.2	40	***38.3**	21.0-55.5
$15,000 - 24,999	114	**43.7**	32.7-54.8	44	***45.9**	28.3-63.4
$25,000 - 34,999	45	***35.7**	19.2-52.2	13	***54.5**	23.3-85.7
$35,000 - 49,999	44	***58.8**	42.2-75.4	22	***52.8**	29.3-76.3
$50,000 - 74,999	34	***38.1**	20.6-55.7	13	***41.5**	12.9-70.1
$75,000+	31	***44.7**	24.3-65.1	15	***33.9**	5.8-62.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Cognitive Impairment – Quality of Life

Definition

Persons reporting that they have cognitive impairment were asked a series of questions about quality of life related to their cognitive impairment.
Provided care in the past month is defined as responding "Always" or "Usually" to the question "During the past 30 days, how often has a family member or friend provided any care or assistance for you because of confusion or memory loss?"
Gave up household activities in the past year is defined as responding "Always" or "Usually" to the question "During the past 12 months, how often have you given up household activities or chores you used to do, because of confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse?"
Interfered with work or social activities in the past year is defined as responding "Always" or "Usually" to the question "During the past 12 months, how often has confusion or memory loss interfered with your ability to work, volunteer, or engage in social activities?"

Prevalence

Provided Care in Past Month
20.7% (95% CI: 16.1-25.2)
Gave up Household Activities in Past Year
17.3% (95% CI: 13.0-21.5)
Interfered with Work or Social Activities in Past Year
22.2% (95% CI: 17.5-26.8)
Because these were state added questions, national data are not available for comparison.

Gender

Provided Care in Past Month
Men: **18.6%** (95% CI: 11.8-25.4)
Women: **22.5%** (95% CI: 16.3-28.7)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of provided care in the past month.
Gave up Household Activities in Past Year
Men: **16.6%** (95% CI: 9.9-23.4)
Women: **17.8%** (95% CI: 12.4-23.2)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of gave up household activities in the past year.
Interfered with Work or Social Activities in Past Year
Men: **17.4%** (95% CI: 10.5-24.3)
Women: **26.2%** (95% CI: 19.9-32.4)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of interfered with work or social activities in the past year.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.

Age

Due to small sample size, all the prevalence estimates for age groups 18-44 were unreliable. There was no age difference in the prevalence of provided care in the past month, gave up household activities in the past year, or interfered with work or social activities in the past year.

Education

Due to small sample size, the prevalence estimates for some education groups were unreliable. There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of provided care in the past month, gave up household activities in the past year, or interfered with work or social activities in the past year.

Household Income

Due to small sample size, the prevalence estimates for some annual household income brackets were unreliable. There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of provided care in the past month, gave up household activities in the past year, or interfered with work or social activities in the past year.

Table 21.3 Quality of Life for Cognitive Impairment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Provided Care in Past Month			Gave up Household Activities in Past Year			Interfered with Work or Social Activities in Past Year		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	438	**20.7**	16.1-25.2	430	**17.3**	13.0-21.5	426	**22.2**	17.5-26.8
Sex									
Males	181	**18.6**	11.8-25.4	180	**16.6**	9.9-23.4	173	**17.4**	10.5-24.3
Females	257	**22.5**	16.3-28.7	250	**17.8**	12.4-23.2	253	**26.2**	19.9-32.4
Age									
18-24	10	***17.2**	0.0-46.8	10	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	10	***0.0**	0.0-0.0
25-34	30	***18.9**	3.7-34.2	31	***24.6**	7.5-41.6	28	***31.0**	11.9-50.1
35-44	48	***19.6**	5.9-33.3	46	***20.4**	6.2-34.5	47	***21.0**	7.2-34.9
45-54	94	**13.9**	6.8-21.0	94	**20.6**	12.1-29.0	91	**24.0**	14.5-33.5
55-64	120	**24.8**	15.2-34.4	119	**16.8**	9.0-24.6	116	**22.1**	13.8-30.4
65+	136	**25.7**	17.3-34.1	130	**12.3**	6.1-18.5	134	**21.9**	13.6-30.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	100	***28.1**	17.3-38.9	99	**21.7**	11.7-31.7	96	***24.9**	14.7-35.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	187	**15.9**	10.1-21.6	182	**15.1**	9.5-20.6	185	**20.6**	13.8-27.4
Some Post-H.S.	98	**20.6**	11.1-30.0	98	**16.3**	7.7-24.9	93	**24.7**	15.0-34.4
College Graduate	53	***18.9**	6.3-31.6	51	***15.5**	3.2-27.8	52	***15.0**	2.7-27.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	107	**18.5**	10.0-27.0	105	**21.0**	12.0-30.0	101	***26.5**	16.4-36.5
$15,000 - 24,999	114	**19.6**	9.9-29.3	113	**19.4**	10.0-28.9	113	***27.2**	17.0-37.5
$25,000 - 34,999	45	***22.9**	8.3-37.4	43	***11.8**	1.6-22.0	43	***15.7**	4.2-27.2
$35,000 - 49,999	44	***12.7**	1.2-24.2	43	***13.1**	1.3-24.9	44	***14.6**	2.7-26.5
$50,000 - 74,999	34	***22.2**	7.8-36.6	35	***9.1**	0.0-19.3	34	***8.4**	0.0-17.6
$75,000+	31	***12.4**	0.0-25.6	31	***10.1**	0.0-22.7	31	***18.4**	3.3-33.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia Prevalence

Definition

Persons reporting that they have cognitive impairment were asked "Has a health care professional ever said that you have Alzheimer's Disease or some other form of dementia?"

Prevalence

Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia
21.5% (95% CI: 14.4-28.6)
Because these were state added questions, national data are not available for comparison.

Gender

Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia
Men: *19.1% (95% CI: 7.8-30.5)
Women: 23.4% (95% CI: 14.4-32.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of dementia.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was completed due to small sample size.

Age

No age analysis was completed due to small sample size

Education

No education analysis was completed due to small sample size

Household Income

No household income analysis was completed due to small sample size

CHAPTER 22: HIV

HIV Testing Prevalence

Definition

Persons responding "Yes" to the question "Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. Include testing fluid from your mouth."

Prevalence

WV: 30.3% (95% CI: 28.7-31.8)
U.S.: 37.0% (95% CI: 36.7-37.3)
The West Virginia prevalence of HIV testing was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 13th lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 29.7% (95% CI: 27.3-32.0)
Women: 30.8% (95% CI: 28.8-32.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of HIV testing.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 29.2% (95% CI: 27.7-30.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *47.2% (95% CI: 35.9-58.4)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *45.1% (95% CI: 28.2-62.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *53.9% (95% CI: 40.8-67.0)
Hispanic: *24.1% (95% CI: 11.3-36.9)
The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among Black, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. The prevalence of HIV testing was also significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of HIV testing.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those aged 35-44 (50.9%), followed by the 25-34 age group (49.8%) and both of these were significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of HIV testing.

Household Income

The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (39.4%) and was significantly higher than among those earning $25,000 or more per year.

Table 22.1 HIV Testing by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,111	**29.7**	27.3-32.0	2,951	**30.8**	28.8-32.8	5,062	**30.3**	28.7-31.8
Age									
18-24	131	**24.1**	16.1-32.1	162	**35.6**	27.8-43.5	293	**29.6**	24.0-35.3
25-34	206	**42.0**	34.6-49.4	256	**57.9**	51.2-64.7	462	**49.8**	44.7-54.9
35-44	289	**48.0**	41.7-54.3	368	**54.0**	48.4-59.6	657	**50.9**	46.7-55.1
45-54	353	**31.1**	25.7-36.5	496	**27.5**	23.1-31.9	849	**29.3**	25.8-32.7
55-64	548	**23.5**	19.7-27.3	663	**16.9**	13.8-20.0	1,211	**20.1**	17.7-22.6
65+	579	**12.2**	9.3-15.2	987	**10.9**	8.4-13.4	1,566	**11.5**	9.6-13.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	296	**25.7**	19.7-31.7	406	**28.7**	23.1-34.2	702	**27.2**	23.1-31.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	877	**28.9**	25.3-32.5	1,156	**27.8**	24.7-30.9	2,033	**28.4**	26.0-30.7
Some Post-H.S.	446	**33.3**	28.1-38.6	730	**33.6**	29.5-37.7	1,176	**33.5**	30.3-36.7
College Graduate	491	**30.7**	26.0-35.4	657	**35.1**	30.9-39.2	1,148	**32.9**	29.8-36.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	227	**37.0**	29.3-44.6	430	**41.3**	35.4-47.2	657	**39.4**	34.7-44.2
$15,000 - 24,999	386	**34.5**	28.7-40.4	624	**34.3**	29.6-38.9	1,010	**34.4**	30.7-38.0
$25,000 - 34,999	269	**28.0**	21.4-34.7	334	**22.6**	17.3-28.0	603	**25.3**	21.0-29.6
$35,000 - 49,999	300	**30.3**	24.2-36.5	354	**28.1**	22.4-33.8	654	**29.3**	25.1-33.5
$50,000 - 74,999	293	**29.3**	23.1-35.5	326	**29.9**	24.3-35.5	619	**29.6**	25.4-33.8
$75,000+	399	**28.9**	23.5-34.2	396	**32.8**	27.6-38.1	795	**30.6**	26.8-34.4

High Risk for HIV

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Do any of these situations apply to you? You have used intravenous drugs in the past year. You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year. You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year. You had anal sex without a condom in the past year."

Prevalence

WV: 2.6% (95% CI: 2.0-3.2)
U.S.: 3.8% (95% CI: 3.7-4.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of high risk for HIV was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 6th lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 2.9% (95% CI: 1.9-3.9)
Women: 2.3% (95% CI: 1.6-3.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of high risk for HIV.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 2.5% (95% CI: 1.8-3.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *3.6% (95% CI: 0.0-7.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *3.2% (95% CI: 0.0-9.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *2.6% (95% CI: 0.0-6.0)
Hispanic: *5.8% (95% CI: 0.0-13.5)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of high risk for HIV.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

Due to small sample size, some of the age group prevalence estimates were unreliable. The prevalence of high risk for HIV was significantly higher among those aged 18-24 (9.9%) than among those aged 25-34 (3.6%) or those aged 35-44 (2.5%).

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of high risk for HIV.

Household Income

Due to small sample size, some of the household income prevalence estimates were unreliable. There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of high risk for HIV.

Table 22.2 High Risk for HIV by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,239	**2.9**	1.9-3.9	3,097	**2.3**	1.6-3.1	5,336	**2.6**	2.0-3.2
Age									
18-24	133	**9.7**	4.4-15.0	167	**10.1**	5.2-15.1	300	**9.9**	6.3-13.6
25-34	214	***3.3**	0.6-5.9	270	***4.0**	1.5-6.5	484	**3.6**	1.8-5.4
35-44	296	***1.9**	0.3-3.6	386	***3.1**	1.1-5.1	682	**2.5**	1.2-3.8
45-54	368	***2.3**	0.3-4.3	513	***0.7**	0.0-1.6	881	***1.5**	0.4-2.6
55-64	591	***1.6**	0.2-2.9	697	***0.3**	0.0-0.6	1,288	***0.9**	0.2-1.6
65+	632	***0.8**	0.2-1.4	1,044	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	1,676	***0.4**	0.1-0.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	322	**6.3**	3.0-9.5	431	***1.4**	0.0-3.2	753	**3.8**	1.9-5.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	921	**3.3**	1.7-5.0	1,212	**2.6**	1.3-3.8	2,133	**3.0**	1.9-4.0
Some Post-H.S.	472	***1.4**	0.3-2.5	768	**3.1**	1.6-4.7	1,240	**2.4**	1.4-3.4
College Graduate	523	***0.4**	0.0-0.9	684	***1.4**	0.2-2.6	1,207	***0.9**	0.2-1.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	246	***4.5**	0.9-8.0	452	**5.0**	2.2-7.7	698	**4.7**	2.5-6.9
$15,000 - 24,999	401	***3.6**	1.1-6.0	657	***2.7**	0.7-4.6	1,058	**3.1**	1.5-4.6
$25,000 - 34,999	282	***1.0**	0-2.8	347	***2.1**	0.0-4.4	629	***1.6**	0.1-3.0
$35,000 - 49,999	310	***3.1**	0.6-5.5	369	***0.5**	0.0-1.4	679	***1.9**	0.5-3.2
$50,000 - 74,999	317	***2.1**	0.1-4.1	338	***2.6**	0.3-4.8	655	***2.3**	0.8-3.8
$75,000+	421	***0.9**	0.0-2.2	422	***1.8**	0.0-3.6	843	***1.3**	0.2-2.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

CHAPTER 23: CAREGIVER STATUS

Provided Care in the Past Month

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "People may provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem, long-term illness, or disability. During the past month, did you provide any such care or assistance to a friend or family member?"

Prevalence

19.3% (95% CI: 18.1-20.6)
Because this is a state added question, no U.S. data are available for comparison.

Gender

Men: 16.1% (95% CI: 14.3-18.0)
Women: 22.3% (95% CI: 20.6-24.0)
The prevalence of provided care in the past month was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 19.1% (95% CI: 17.8-20.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 14.2% (95% CI: 6.4-22.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *36.7% (95% CI: 20.4-53.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *26.6% (95% CI: 15.8-37.4)
Hispanic: *10.1% (95% CI: 3.4-16.8)
The prevalence of provided care in the past month was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of provided care in the past month.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of provided care in the past month was highest among those aged 55-64 (24.3%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those aged 65 and older (15.8%). The prevalence of provided care in the past month was also significantly higher among those aged 45-54 (21.2%) than the prevalence among those aged 65 and older.

Education

There was no educational difference in the prevalence of provided care in the past month.

Household Income

There was no household income difference in the prevalence of provided care in the past month.

Table 23.1 Prevalence of Provided Care in the Past Month by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2012

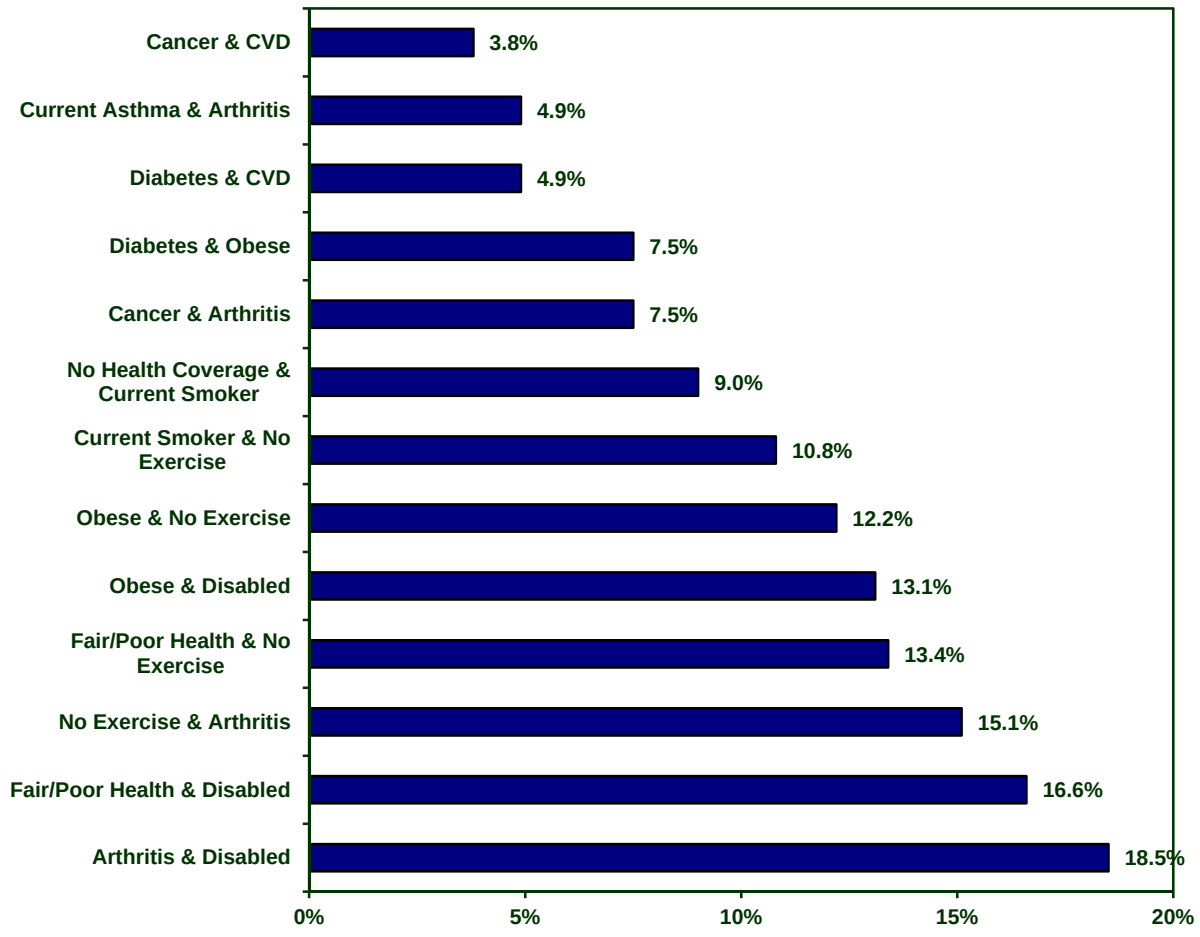
Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,222	**16.1**	14.3-18.0	3,094	**22.3**	20.6-24.0	5,316	**19.3**	18.1-20.6
Age									
18-24	125	**17.0**	9.5-24.4	161	**19.7**	12.9-26.5	286	**18.3**	13.2-23.3
25-34	208	**13.7**	8.5-18.8	263	**20.0**	14.6-25.3	471	**16.8**	13.0-20.5
35-44	294	**17.0**	12.4-21.7	383	**22.6**	18.1-27.1	677	**19.8**	16.6-23.0
45-54	365	**16.4**	12.2-20.6	511	**25.8**	21.6-30.1	876	**21.2**	18.2-24.2
55-64	591	**17.8**	14.5-21.1	699	**30.6**	26.8-34.4	1,290	**24.3**	21.7-26.8
65+	633	**15.1**	12.0-18.3	1,055	**16.3**	13.7-18.8	1,688	**15.8**	13.8-17.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	321	**14.0**	9.6-18.4	433	**17.4**	12.9-21.9	754	**15.7**	12.6-18.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	911	**14.9**	12.2-17.6	1,213	**23.1**	20.3-25.9	2,124	**18.9**	17.0-20.9
Some Post-H.S.	469	**19.3**	15.1-23.5	768	**22.4**	19.1-25.8	1,237	**21.1**	18.4-23.7
College Graduate	520	**17.1**	13.2-21.0	676	**25.4**	21.7-29.1	1,196	**21.3**	18.6-24.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	242	**15.1**	9.9-20.2	450	**19.5**	14.6-24.4	692	**17.6**	14.0-21.2
$15,000 - 24,999	400	**16.8**	12.4-21.3	658	**21.8**	18.1-25.5	1,058	**19.6**	16.7-22.4
$25,000 - 34,999	279	**14.1**	9.5-18.7	351	**28.5**	22.8-34.2	630	**21.3**	17.6-25.1
$35,000 - 49,999	306	**19.0**	14.0-24.1	367	**30.4**	24.9-35.9	673	**24.5**	20.7-28.2
$50,000 - 74,999	313	**14.6**	10.3-18.8	333	**23.5**	18.4-28.6	646	**18.8**	15.4-22.1
$75,000+	421	**14.2**	10.5-17.9	415	**23.7**	19.1-28.3	836	**18.4**	15.4-21.3

CHAPTER 24: COMORBIDITIES

Comorbid Health Conditions and Risk Factors

Many behavior risk factors and health conditions are interrelated. For example, physical activity and nutrition are related to obesity, which is related to cardiovascular disease. Comorbidity is the presence of more than one health condition or risk factor in an individual at the same time. Identifying common comorbid factors is important to understanding how to prevent and reduce serious health conditions and chronic diseases. The purpose of this chapter is to introduce some of the common comorbidities among West Virginia adults in 2012 (see Figure 24.1 and Table 24.1). For definitions of risk factors and health conditions please refer to appropriate chapter in this report.

Figure 24.1 Common Comorbid Conditions: WVBRFSS, 2012



Percentage of Adults with Both Conditions/Risk Factors

Table 24.1 Comorbidities: The Prevalence of Multiple Risk Behaviors and/or Health Conditions Among Adults: WVBRFSS, 2012

% of Total Population	Fair/Poor Health	No Health Coverage	No Exercise	Obese	Current Smoker	CVD	Diabetes	Current Asthma	Disabled	Cancer	Arthritis
Fair/Poor Health	**25.2** (23.9-26.6)	**4.4** (3.7-5.1)	**13.4** (12.3-14.4)	**11.6** (10.6-12.7)	**9.1** (8.2-10.0)	**8.7** (7.9-9.5)	**7.1** (6.4-7.8)	**5.1** (4.4-5.8)	**16.6** (15.5-17.8)	**5.4** (4.8-6.1)	**16.1** (15.0-17.2)
No Health Coverage	**4.4** (3.7-5.1)	**19..2** (17.8-20.6)	**5.5** (4.8-6.3)	**6.4** (5.5-7.4)	**9.0** (7.9-10.1)	**1.6** (1.2-2.1)	**1.2** (0.8-1.5)	**2.2** (1.6-2.8)	**4.1** (3.4-4.8)	**1.0** (0.7-1.4)	**4.7** (4.0-5.4)
No Exercise	**13.4** (12.3-14.4)	**5.5** (4.8-6.3)	**31.0** (29.5-32.4)	**12.2** (11.1-13.2)	**10.8** (9.8-11.8)	**6.7** (5.9-7.4)	**6.2** (5.5-6.9)	**3.9** (3.3-4.5)	**13.5** (12.5-14.5)	**4.9** (4.3-5.5)	**15.1** (14.1-16.2)
Obese	**11.6** (10.6-12.7)	**6.4** (5.5-7.4)	**12.2** (11.1-13.2)	**33.8** (32.2-35.4)	**8.3** (7.3-9.2)	**6.3** (5.5-7.0)	**7.5** (6.7-8.3)	**4.4** (3.7-5.2)	**13.1** (12.0-14.2)	**4.0** (3.4-4.5)	**15.3** (14.2-16.4)
Current Smoker	**9.1** (8.2-10.0)	**9.0** (7.9-10.1)	**10.8** (9.8-11.8)	**8.3** (7.3-9.2)	**28.2** (26.7-29.7)	**4.2** (3.6-4.8)	**2.5** (2.1-3.0)	**3.7** (3.1-4.4)	**9.9** (8.9-10.9)	**3.1** (2.6-3.6)	**9.6** (8.6-10.5)
CVD	**8.7** (7.9-9.5)	**1.6** (1.2-2.1)	**6.7** (5.9-7.4)	**6.3** (5.5-7.0)	**4.2** (3.6-4.8)	**14.8** (13.7-15.8)	**4.9** (4.3-5.5)	**2.4** (1.9-2.9)	**8.4** (7.6-9.2)	**3.8** (3.3-4.4)	**9.6** (8.8-10.5)
Diabetes	**7.1** (6.4-7.8)	**1.2** (0.8-1.5)	**6.2** (5.5-6.9)	**7.5** (6.7-8.3)	**2.5** (2.1-3.0)	**4.9** (4.3-5.5)	**13.0** (12.0-14.0)	**1.8** (1.4-2.2)	**6.5** (5.8-7.2)	**2.9** (2.5-3.4)	**8.0** (7.2-8.7)
Current Asthma	**5.1** (4.4-5.8)	**2.2** (1.6-2.8)	**3.9** (3.3-4.5)	**4.4** (3.7-5.2)	**3.7** (3.1-4.4)	**2.4** (1.9-2.9)	**1.8** (1.4-2.2)	**10.2** (9.2-11.2)	**5.1** (4.4-5.8)	**1.8** (1.4-2.2)	**4.9** (4.2-5.5)
Disabled	**16.6** (15.5-17.8)	**4.1** (3.4-4.8)	**13.5** (12.5-14.5)	**13.1** (12.0-14.2)	**9.9** (8.9-10.9)	**8.4** (7.6-9.2)	**6.5** (5.8-7.2)	**5.1** (4.4-5.8)	**28.6** (27.2-30.0)	**5.8** (5.2-6.5)	**18.5** (17.3-19.6)
Cancer	**5.4** (4.8-6.1)	**1.0** (0.7-1.4)	**4.9** (4.3-5.5)	**4.0** (3.4-4.5)	**3.1** (2.6-3.6)	**3.8** (3.3-4.4)	**2.9** (2.5-3.4)	**1.8** (1.4-2.2)	**5.8** (5.2-6.5)	**13.3** (12.3-14.2)	**7.5** (6.8-8.2)
Arthritis	**16.1** (15.0-17.2)	**4.7** (4.0-5.4)	**15.1** (14.1-16.2)	**15.3** (14.2-16.4)	**9.6** (8.6-10.5)	**9.6** (8.8-10.5)	**8.0** (7.2-8.7)	**4.9** (4.2-5.5)	**18.5** (17.3-19.6)	**7.5** (6.8-8.2)	**36.4** (35.0-37.9)

*Table interpretation: Each cell represents the percentage of WV adults with **both** of the conditions/risk factors*
*For example, 4.9% of WV adults have **both** asthma and arthritis.*

Appendix A

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories[a]
United States, 2012

State	Fair or Poor Health		No Health Care Coverage 18-64		Physical Inactivity		Obesity		Current Smoking		Cardiovascular Disease		Cancer		Diabetes		Arthritis		Depression	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Alabama	25.0	3	23.5	16	27.2	10	33.0	5	23.8	10	11.8	4	13.2	4	12.2	5	33.9	3	21.9	6
Alaska	14.1	43	19.9	30	18.5	47	25.7	40	20.5	20	6.3	51	7.1	50	7.0	53	22.5	45	16.9	32
Arizona	18.1	21	24.7	14	22.6	29	26.0	37	17.1	43	8.6	25	12.5	9	10.6	16	25.0	31	18.8	22
Arkansas	23.7	5	31.1	2	31.5	2	34.5	3	25.0	4	11.4	5	12.5	10	11.3	11	30.3	6	22.2	5
California	17.7	22	25.1	12	19.2	44	25.0	43	12.6	52	6.7	49	9.9	41	9.8	25	22.0	46	11.6	51
Colorado	14.5	40	21.4	23	17.0	51	20.5	53	17.7	37	5.9	52	10.9	30	7.4	48	23.2	43	17.4	28
Connecticut	14.2	42	12.8	48	22.1	32	25.6	41	16.0	49	7.1	47	11.3	22	9.1	35	24.3	36	16.7	36
Delaware	16.4	29	13.9	44	23.5	22	26.9	33	19.7	24	9.9	12	12.4	11	9.6	30	28.0	15	14.8	47
D.C.	12.1	51	9.8	52	17.4	49	21.9	52	19.6	27	7.4	43	6.5	51	8.2	44	18.2	52	16.3	39
Florida	19.9	12	27.6	4	23.3	25	25.2	42	17.7	38	10.1	11	13.8	1	11.4	10	26.4	22	16.9	33
Georgia	17.5	24	27.3	5	23.6	20	29.1	20	20.4	22	8.8	22	10.6	33	9.9	24	24.0	39	16.7	35
Guam	21.8	8	26.6	8	27.6	9	29.1	21	25.8	3	8.4	29	3.0	53	9.6	31	15.5	53	9.0	53
Hawaii	14.8	39	12.7	49	18.7	46	23.6	50	14.6	50	6.6	50	9.0	48	7.8	47	20.3	50	11.5	52
Idaho	15.6	37	23.4	17	20.3	41	26.8	35	16.4	45	7.4	44	12.1	14	8.5	41	26.0	24	19.9	16
Illinois	17.4	26	20.0	29	21.8	34	28.1	26	18.6	32	7.9	32	9.5	44	9.4	33	25.4	28	15.0	45
Indiana	20.0	11	21.8	22	25.9	12	31.4	8	24.0	7	9.7	15	10.5	34	10.9	12	27.8	17	19.5	19
Iowa	14.0	45	13.4	46	23.1	26	30.4	12	18.1	35	8.8	21	11.5	20	9.7	28	25.9	25	17.0	31
Kansas	16.0	34	20.5	26	22.9	28	29.8	14	19.4	28	8.6	24	11.2	24	9.4	32	24.0	37	16.5	38
Kentucky	23.9	4	20.9	25	29.7	6	31.3	9	28.3	1	12.1	3	13.1	5	10.7	13	35.0	2	23.4	1
Louisiana	22.5	7	25.7	10	29.9	5	34.7	1	24.8	6	10.3	8	10.3	37	12.3	4	28.0	14	17.2	29
Maine	16.1	33	15.7	41	20.9	38	28.3	25	20.3	23	9.4	17	11.8	16	9.7	29	29.6	10	22.7	3
Maryland	15.8	36	15.7	42	23.1	27	27.6	28	16.2	48	7.6	40	9.2	46	10.2	21	23.5	42	14.2	49
Massachusetts	13.4	48	6.9	53	19.8	43	22.9	51	16.4	46	7.1	46	11.0	28	8.3	42	23.1	44	18.9	21
Michigan	17.1	27	16.6	37	23.3	24	31.1	11	23.3	11	9.9	14	12.3	12	10.5	18	31.8	4	20.6	11
Minnesota	11.7	53	13.2	47	17.6	48	25.7	39	18.8	31	7.0	48	10.3	36	7.3	49	21.4	48	17.1	30
Mississippi	23.4	6	27.3	6	30.8	4	34.6	2	24.0	8	11.0	7	11.0	29	12.5	3	30.8	5	18.4	23
Missouri	18.7	18	20.3	28	24.7	18	29.6	18	23.9	9	9.7	16	12.7	8	10.7	14	29.6	9	20.1	14
Montana	15.8	35	23.2	19	20.5	39	24.3	46	19.7	26	8.4	27	13.4	2	7.2	51	27.8	18	20.0	15
Nebraska	14.4	41	18.0	35	21.0	37	28.6	23	19.7	25	7.8	36	10.9	31	8.1	45	24.6	33	16.7	34
Nevada	19.0	16	30.2	3	21.3	35	26.2	36	18.1	34	8.7	23	9.6	43	8.9	38	24.0	38	16.3	41
New Hampshire	13.5	46	15.8	40	20.0	42	27.3	31	17.2	41	7.7	38	11.7	17	9.1	36	27.3	19	19.6	18
New Jersey	16.1	32	18.6	32	24.9	15	24.6	45	17.3	40	7.5	42	9.1	47	9.3	34	21.8	47	13.0	50
New Mexico	21.1	9	26.8	7	21.8	33	27.1	32	19.3	29	7.8	34	10.4	35	10.3	20	23.9	40	19.9	17
New York	17.5	23	18.6	31	24.7	17	23.6	49	16.2	47	8.1	31	9.0	49	9.7	27	25.0	30	14.8	48
North Carolina	19.3	13	25.4	11	24.9	16	29.6	17	20.9	19	8.9	19	12.1	13	10.4	19	26.1	23	17.5	27
North Dakota	13.4	47	16.0	39	23.8	19	29.7	16	21.2	18	7.7	39	10.0	39	8.6	40	24.5	35	15.0	46
Ohio	18.3	19	17.8	36	25.3	13	30.1	13	23.3	12	9.9	13	11.1	26	11.7	7	30.0	7	18.9	20
Oklahoma	19.0	15	22.1	20	28.3	8	32.2	6	23.3	13	10.2	9	11.2	25	11.5	9	28.0	16	21.9	7
Oregon	18.2	20	23.3	18	16.3	53	27.3	30	17.9	36	8.8	20	12.7	7	9.9	23	28.0	13	23.4	2
Pennsylvania	16.9	28	16.2	38	23.5	23	29.1	22	21.4	17	9.2	18	11.1	27	10.2	22	29.1	11	18.0	24
Puerto Rico	36.1	1	9.8	51	42.4	1	28.4	24	12.6	51	11.4	6	4.8	52	16.4	1	24.6	34	16.3	40
Rhode Island	16.3	30	18.4	33	23.6	21	25.7	38	17.4	39	8.4	28	11.3	23	9.8	26	26.8	21	20.3	12
South Carolina	18.9	17	26.5	9	25.1	14	31.6	7	22.5	14	10.2	10	12.0	15	11.6	8	28.9	12	18.0	25
South Dakota	13.1	50	13.8	45	22.5	30	28.1	27	22.0	15	8.2	30	10.8	32	7.8	46	23.7	41	15.3	44
Tennessee	21.1	10	21.9	21	28.6	7	31.1	10	24.9	5	12.5	2	12.9	6	11.9	6	29.8	8	20.2	13
Texas	19.2	14	35.8	1	27.2	11	29.2	19	18.2	33	7.5	41	9.3	45	10.6	15	21.3	49	15.5	43
Utah	13.1	49	20.4	27	16.5	52	24.3	47	10.6	53	5.6	53	9.9	40	7.2	52	20.0	51	21.0	9
Vermont	12.1	52	11.9	50	17.2	50	23.7	48	16.5	44	7.7	37	11.6	19	7.3	50	27.2	20	21.8	8
Virginia	17.5	25	18.2	34	22.5	31	27.4	29	19.0	30	8.5	26	10.1	38	10.6	17	25.5	27	16.6	37
Washington	16.2	31	21.2	24	19.0	45	26.8	34	17.2	42	7.2	45	11.6	18	8.8	39	25.2	29	22.3	4
West Virginia	25.2	2	24.2	15	31.0	3	33.8	4	28.2	2	14.8	1	13.3	3	13.0	2	36.4	1	20.9	10
Wisconsin	14.0	44	14.7	43	20.4	40	29.7	15	20.4	21	7.8	33	9.6	42	8.3	43	25.7	26	16.1	42
Wyoming	14.9	38	24.8	13	21.1	36	24.6	44	21.8	16	7.8	35	11.4	21	9.1	37	24.7	32	18.0	26
United States	**18.1**		**22.2**		**23.5**		**27.7**		**18.8**		**8.6**		**10.8**		**10.2**		**25.6**		**16.9**	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2013

a. 53 states/territories conducted the survey.

Appendix B
2008-2012 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Fair or Poor Health			No Health Insurance Ages 18-64			No Leisure Exercise			Obesity			Cigarette Smoking			Binge Drinking		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	26.9	16	ns	*36.8	2	H	34.6	21	ns	35.6	20	ns	*29.1	18	ns	*3.4	55	L
Berkeley	17.9	51	L	20.5	37	ns	28.0	46	L	33.0	34	ns	27.9	25	ns	11.5	10	ns
Boone	33.6	7	H	22.8	30	ns	38.2	7	ns	33.5	30	ns	32.0	11	ns	8.1	32	ns
Braxton	30.1	13	ns	30.8	8	ns	33.9	26	ns	31.6	38	ns	24.3	42	ns	*4.4	51	L
Brooke	22.5	35	ns	20.2	41	ns	35.6	16	ns	34.8	24	ns	30.0	16	ns	10.1	19	ns
Cabell	24.2	31	ns	18.9	46	ns	30.3	41	ns	33.1	33	ns	27.6	27	ns	9.7	21	ns
Calhoun	25.9	23	ns	*34.7	4	ns	32.7	28	ns	*36.4	13	ns	*42.2	1	H	14.3	4	ns
Clay	*38.5	3	H	*27.9	13	ns	26.7	12	ns	*43.3	2	ns	*24.8	40	ns	*3.7	53	L
Doddridge	20.4	43	ns	*27.4	14	ns	*35.9	14	ns	24.7	53	ns	24.7	41	ns	*5.0	48	ns
Fayette	25.5	26	ns	27.3	15	ns	35.0	19	ns	35.9	15	ns	28.3	22	ns	9.4	25	ns
Gilmer	*22.1	37	ns	*48.9	1	H	*28.2	45	ns	*42.5	3	ns	*35.2	2	ns	*11.5	11	ns
Grant	32.2	9	ns	*33.8	6	ns	30.2	42	ns	39.8	4	ns	17.8	54	L	*4.8	50	L
Greenbrier	25.5	27	ns	28.7	12	ns	31.6	33	ns	26.1	51	L	26.6	30	ns	9.6	22	ns
Hampshire	25.6	25	ns	17.7	49	ns	34.3	24	ns	34.0	27	ns	32.5	8	ns	11.8	8	ns
Hancock	21.6	39	ns	14.1	53	L	31.6	32	ns	31.5	40	ns	25.0	39	ns	10.2	17	ns
Hardy	20.3	45	ns	13.2	54	L	30.6	38	ns	33.8	29	ns	23.1	45	ns	*6.3	41	ns
Harrison	20.8	42	ns	20.2	40	ns	32.7	29	ns	32.1	37	ns	24.1	43	ns	7.7	34	ns
Jackson	21.8	38	ns	20.0	43	ns	30.8	36	ns	35.8	17	ns	23.3	44	ns	8.6	28	ns
Jefferson	16.5	53	L	13.1	55	L	25.5	51	L	33.8	28	ns	26.9	28	ns	14.4	3	ns
Kanawha	24.4	30	ns	19.7	45	ns	30.4	40	ns	31.4	41	ns	25.3	36	ns	10.2	16	ns
Lewis	30.2	12	ns	22.8	31	ns	31.5	34	ns	33.5	31	ns	25.3	35	ns	*3.5	54	L
Lincoln	32.5	8	H	20.9	36	ns	40.5	6	H	38.3	6	ns	28.2	23	ns	10.1	18	ns
Logan	36.3	6	H	25.6	21	ns	43.7	4	H	38.3	7	ns	33.9	3	H	8.0	33	ns
Marion	21.4	41	ns	26.3	19	ns	30.2	43	ns	31.0	42	ns	23.0	46	ns	9.2	26	ns
Marshall	19.0	50	L	23.1	28	ns	32.3	30	ns	28.2	48	ns	26.4	31	ns	12.6	6	ns
Mason	26.5	18	ns	22.5	34	ns	37.4	9	ns	36.3	14	ns	32.9	6	ns	9.5	24	ns
McDowell	39.6	1	H	33.5	7	H	46.3	1	H	37.4	12	ns	33.0	5	ns	10.6	13	ns
Mercer	25.8	24	ns	19.8	44	ns	34.4	23	ns	34.8	22	ns	29.1	19	ns	6.0	44	L
Mineral	17.3	52	L	18.0	48	ns	26.3	50	ns	30.6	44	ns	19.7	52	L	7.4	35	ns
Mingo	39.4	2	H	20.5	38	ns	44.4	3	H	32.8	35	ns	32.4	9	ns	7.1	38	ns
Monongalia	13.5	55	L	15.4	51	L	21.1	55	L	23.4	54	L	18.1	53	L	19.7	1	H
Monroe	23.6	33	ns	25.6	22	ns	30.8	37	ns	27.4	49	ns	19.9	51	ns	*5.6	46	ns
Morgan	24.7	29	ns	26.3	20	ns	27.1	48	ns	34.2	26	ns	25.3	37	ns	8.4	29	ns
Nicholas	30.7	11	H	27.0	17	ns	35.2	18	ns	35.7	18	ns	30.1	15	ns	6.4	40	ns
Ohio	16.5	54	L	20.1	42	ns	25.4	52	L	25.6	52	L	27.7	26	ns	11.7	9	ns
Pendleton	19.9	46	ns	*26.5	18	ns	30.4	39	ns	*37.9	8	ns	17.5	55	L	*7.4	36	ns
Pleasants	19.2	49	ns	*16.6	50	ns	25.0	53	ns	*30.4	45	ns	*22.8	47	ns	*7.4	37	ns
Pocahontas	26.5	17	ns	*34.3	5	ns	22.6	54	L	21.9	55	L	29.0	20	ns	*14.7	2	ns
Preston	26.0	21	ns	23.6	25	ns	35.7	15	ns	34.7	25	ns	28.6	21	ns	8.3	30	ns
Putnam	19.7	47	L	14.3	52	L	27.4	47	L	27.1	50	L	21.4	49	L	8.2	31	ns
Raleigh	28.2	15	ns	20.4	39	ns	34.4	22	ns	32.5	36	ns	26.1	33	ns	6.2	43	L
Randolph	24.7	28	ns	24.6	24	ns	33.5	27	ns	34.8	23	ns	26.1	32	ns	8.6	27	ns
Ritchie	21.5	40	ns	*30.7	9	ns	37.9	8	ns	*37.8	9	ns	32.8	7	ns	*9.8	20	ns
Roane	31.8	10	H	22.0	35	ns	35.5	17	ns	37.5	11	ns	33.6	4	ns	10.4	15	ns
Summers	26.1	20	ns	*25.5	23	ns	34.1	25	ns	35.6	19	ns	20.1	50	ns	*4.0	52	L
Taylor	26.4	19	ns	22.8	32	ns	40.9	5	ns	30.2	46	ns	25.2	38	ns	13.1	5	ns
Tucker	22.3	36	ns	*27.1	16	ns	*37.2	10	ns	29.3	47	ns	*28.0	24	ns	*6.3	42	ns
Tyler	20.3	44	ns	*35.0	3	H	31.2	35	ns	35.2	21	ns	26.0	34	ns	12.2	7	ns
Upshur	22.9	34	ns	22.9	29	ns	30.2	44	ns	30.9	43	ns	22.1	48	ns	*6.6	39	ns
Wayne	29.0	14	ns	23.2	27	ns	34.7	20	ns	33.3	32	ns	31.1	13	ns	10.4	14	ns
Webster	37.2	5	H	*30.0	10	ns	36.9	11	ns	*39.3	5	ns	26.7	29	ns	*5.0	49	ns
Wetzel	26.0	22	ns	18.3	47	ns	36.0	13	ns	35.9	16	ns	31.9	12	ns	*5.5	47	ns
Wirt	19.3	48	ns	*28.7	11	ns	26.4	49	ns	*45.4	1	ns	*30.8	14	ns	*11.5	12	ns
Wood	24.1	32	ns	22.7	33	ns	32.2	31	ns	31.6	39	ns	29.5	17	ns	9.6	23	ns
Wyoming	37.4	4	H	23.3	26	ns	46.2	2	H	37.6	10	ns	32.1	10	ns	*6.0	45	ns
WV / U.S.[a] / Sig.	**24.3**	**16.3**	**H**	**22.4**	**18.1**	**H**	**32.6**	**24.4**	**H**	**32.5**	**27.8**	**H**	**27.2**	**17.1**	**H**	**9.5**	**14.7**	**L**

Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2013.

Sig. - Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different than WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, ns = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - use caution when reporting and interpreting. See discussion on page 5 about unreliable estimates.

a. U.S. prevalence for all indicators is 2010.

Appendix B, continued
2008-2012 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Diabetes			Cardiovascular Disease			Current Asthma			Disability			Arthritis[b]		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	9.9	48	ns	11.6	38	ns	9.1	30	ns	25.9	40	ns	32.7	45	ns
Berkeley	10.1	45	ns	10.5	44	L	6.9	47	ns	22.7	48	L	29.3	52	L
Boone	14.1	14	ns	19.1	3	H	10.2	21	ns	36.5	8	H	42.0	10	ns
Braxton	15.5	9	ns	15.3	14	ns	8.8	32	ns	35.6	11	ns	40.8	12	ns
Brooke	15.6	8	ns	14.5	18	ns	8.3	37	ns	26.0	39	ns	37.6	25	ns
Cabell	14.8	11	ns	13.2	25	ns	10.5	17	ns	30.2	22	ns	31.4	50	ns
Calhoun	12.0	33	ns	*10.1	48	ns	*11.4	11	ns	26.0	38	ns	*38.3	19	ns
Clay	16.3	6	ns	17.8	7	ns	18.9	1	ns	*36.0	9	ns	*38.1	21	ns
Doddridge	9.2	52	ns	6.3	55	L	*2.6	55	L	21.4	53	ns	*36.5	32	ns
Fayette	12.1	31	ns	13.2	23	ns	9.5	28	ns	29.9	24	ns	42.5	8	H
Gilmer	*6.6	55	L	10.7	42	ns	*14.3	4	ns	*36.9	7	ns	*28.7	53	ns
Grant	22.4	1	H	19.4	2	ns	18.9	2	H	35.0	13	ns	45.0	3	ns
Greenbrier	11.5	37	ns	11.5	39	ns	9.3	29	ns	29.3	26	ns	37.7	24	ns
Hampshire	10.3	44	ns	11.3	40	ns	10.5	18	ns	27.2	34	ns	38.1	20	ns
Hancock	12.4	27	ns	11.8	37	ns	8.7	34	ns	26.3	37	ns	34.8	38	ns
Hardy	12.0	34	ns	10.3	46	ns	*4.6	54	L	22.1	51	ns	34.6	40	ns
Harrison	12.5	25	ns	12.9	28	ns	9.9	25	ns	29.4	25	ns	36.8	29	ns
Jackson	13.0	23	ns	12.5	33	ns	8.7	33	ns	27.4	32	ns	37.0	27	ns
Jefferson	9.9	46	ns	8.2	53	L	8.2	38	ns	23.1	45	L	28.1	54	L
Kanawha	12.4	26	ns	13.8	21	ns	8.0	39	ns	27.3	33	ns	32.5	46	L
Lewis	14.3	13	ns	18.1	6	ns	8.6	35	ns	27.1	35	ns	33.0	43	ns
Lincoln	12.0	32	ns	13.5	22	ns	7.7	42	ns	35.8	10	ns	40.5	14	ns
Logan	17.2	4	H	19.4	1	H	9.6	27	ns	40.4	3	H	44.0	4	H
Marion	10.8	39	ns	13.2	24	ns	11.2	13	ns	28.2	29	ns	31.4	51	ns
Marshall	9.3	51	ns	12.3	34	ns	10.5	19	ns	23.0	47	L	40.5	13	ns
Mason	10.6	41	ns	14.9	17	ns	12.4	7	ns	32.7	14	ns	39.8	16	ns
McDowell	17.5	3	H	18.6	4	H	13.0	6	ns	38.7	4	H	47.9	1	H
Mercer	13.9	15	ns	13.0	27	ns	8.5	36	ns	30.7	20	ns	40.4	15	ns
Mineral	9.9	49	ns	10.9	41	ns	10.3	20	ns	28.0	30	ns	37.1	26	ns
Mingo	13.1	22	ns	17.3	11	ns	8.9	31	ns	35.2	12	H	43.5	6	H
Monongalia	7.7	54	L	6.8	54	L	7.0	46	ns	20.7	55	L	21.4	55	L
Monroe	11.8	36	ns	18.3	5	ns	*5.8	52	ns	28.5	27	ns	36.9	28	ns
Morgan	12.3	29	ns	13.1	26	ns	11.8	8	ns	31.9	17	ns	32.4	47	ns
Nicholas	11.8	35	ns	14.0	19	ns	6.9	48	ns	37.0	6	H	44.0	5	H
Ohio	10.3	42	ns	12.0	36	ns	10.2	22	ns	25.7	41	ns	35.1	37	ns
Pendleton	12.3	30	ns	12.5	32	ns	14.7	3	ns	22.3	50	ns	*37.8	23	ns
Pleasants	13.6	19	ns	8.9	51	ns	*6.0	51	ns	23.5	44	ns	31.5	49	ns
Pocahontas	8.6	53	ns	12.7	29	ns	*5.4	53	ns	26.7	36	ns	35.2	36	ns
Preston	9.7	50	ns	10.3	47	ns	7.9	40	ns	28.3	28	ns	33.9	41	ns
Putnam	10.7	40	ns	10.3	45	L	6.5	50	ns	25.1	42	ns	32.1	48	ns
Raleigh	13.5	20	ns	16.3	12	H	10.5	16	ns	32.7	15	ns	38.9	17	ns
Randolph	12.7	24	ns	12.7	31	ns	11.4	12	ns	31.4	18	ns	35.3	35	ns
Ritchie	14.6	12	ns	8.7	52	ns	*10.0	24	ns	30.7	21	ns	33.0	44	ns
Roane	15.0	10	ns	15.2	15	ns	10.1	23	ns	30.1	23	ns	36.0	34	ns
Summers	12.3	28	ns	14.0	20	ns	11.7	9	ns	31.0	19	ns	36.2	33	ns
Taylor	9.9	47	ns	12.0	35	ns	9.8	26	ns	22.1	52	L	34.7	39	ns
Tucker	13.8	17	ns	8.9	50	ns	11.6	10	ns	21.0	54	ns	*36.5	31	ns
Tyler	10.3	43	ns	10.7	43	ns	*7.4	45	ns	23.1	46	ns	38.8	18	ns
Upshur	11.1	38	ns	10.0	49	ns	11.0	14	ns	22.5	49	L	33.2	42	ns
Wayne	13.6	18	ns	17.5	8	H	10.7	15	ns	38.7	5	H	43.1	7	H
Webster	16.0	7	ns	16.0	13	ns	14.2	5	ns	*43.5	2	H	*42.1	9	ns
Wetzel	13.8	16	ns	17.5	9	ns	6.9	49	ns	27.9	31	ns	36.8	30	ns
Wirt	19.4	2	ns	15.0	16	ns	*7.4	44	ns	24.4	43	ns	*41.0	11	ns
Wood	13.4	21	ns	12.7	30	ns	7.7	41	ns	32.4	16	ns	38.1	22	ns
Wyoming	17.1	5	ns	17.4	10	ns	7.5	43	ns	45.3	1	H	45.6	2	H
WV / U.S.[a] / Sig.	**12.2**	**9.3**	**H**	**13.1**	**8.4**	**H**	**9.0**	**8.6**	**ns**	**29.0**	**20.8**	**H**	**35.6**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2013.

Sig. - Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different than WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, ns = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - use caution when reporting and interpreting. See discussion on page 5 about unreliable estimates.

a. U.S. prevalence for all indicators is 2010. U.S. data for arthritis was not available for 2010.

b. Data only available for limited years: Arthritis (2007, 2009-2012).