



WEST VIRGINIA BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM REPORT 2014

**WEST VIRGINIA
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SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM REPORT
2014**

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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 2014 as well as county data combined for the latest available five years (2010 through 2014).

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.
- More than one-fourth of West Virginia adults (25.8%) 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 highest in the southern counties.
- The prevalence of reporting poor physical health in the past 14 days was significantly higher in West Virginia (17.1%) than the national prevalence (12.1%), and the prevalence of reporting poor mental health in the past 14 days was significantly higher in West Virginia (15.5%) than the national prevalence (11.4%).

Disability

- More than one-fourth of West Virginia adults were disabled because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem (29.1%), which was the highest nationwide.
- Nearly half of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 were disabled (49.5%).
- The prevalence of disability was highest in the southern counties.
- About 14.0% 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 highest in the nation.
- Among those who are disabled, 39.3% use special equipment.
- The prevalence of difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions was 14.8% among West Virginians, compared to 10.8% nationally.
- More than one-fifth of West Virginians had serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (23.0%).
- Approximately 5.7% of West Virginia adults had difficulty bathing or dressing.
- The prevalence of having difficulty doing errands alone among West Virginians was 12.0%, significantly higher than the national prevalence of 6.9%.

Visual Impairment

- Approximately 8.6% of West Virginia adults had vision impairment, which is defined as blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses.
- The prevalence of vision impairment was highest among those with low educational attainment and those with low annual household income.

Health Care Access

- The prevalence of West Virginia adults (18-64) with no health care coverage dropped nearly 50% from 2013 (23.7%) to 2014 (13.0%).
- More than one-fifth of all adults do not have a personal doctor or health care provider (22.8%).
- Among adults of all ages, slightly less than one-fifth needed medical care within the past 12 months and could not afford it (16.5%).
- More than one-fifth of West Virginia adults did not have a routine checkup in the past year (22.8%).
- Nearly 50% of West Virginia adults have private insurance (48.5%), followed by Medicare (23.4%) and Medicaid (13.6%).
- Nearly one-fifth (17.7%) of West Virginians have delayed getting needed medical care in the past 12 months.
- The prevalence of not taking prescribed medications because of cost was 11.5% for West Virginians.
- Most West Virginians are satisfied with the health care they receive (95.5%).
- Over one-fourth of West Virginians reported that they had medical bills they were currently paying off over time (28.8%).

Weight Status

- The prevalence of obesity in West Virginia was 35.7%, the 2nd highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of obesity was significantly higher in Logan and McDowell counties than in the rest of the State.
- Approximately two-thirds (69.6%) of West Virginia adults were either overweight or obese, the 3rd highest in the U.S.

Physical Activity

- More than one-fourth of West Virginia adults (28.7%) participate in no leisure-time physical activity or exercise, which ranked West Virginia 5th highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher in Logan, Mingo, and Wyoming counties than the rest of the State.

Tobacco Use

- More than one-fourth of adults (26.7%) currently smoke cigarettes every day or some days, which ranked West Virginia the 2nd highest nationally.
- The prevalence of current smoking was highest among those with low educational attainment and low annual household income.
- Approximately 52.7% of current smokers had tried to quit smoking in the past year, which was the lowest in the nation.
- West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest in the nation in smokeless tobacco use (8.5%).

Alcohol Consumption

- The West Virginia heavy drinking prevalence was 3.6%, which was the 2nd lowest in the nation.

- The prevalence of binge drinking among West Virginia adults was 9.6%, the lowest in the nation.
- The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher in Jefferson, Marshall, Monongalia, and Ohio counties than the rest of the State.
- In West Virginia, 67.3% of adults did not drink at all in the past month, compared with 48.0% nationally, which ranked the State the 3rd highest.

Seat Belt Use

- Approximately 4.8% of West Virginia adults seldom or never wear a seat belt when they drive or ride in a car.
- Men had a significantly higher prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt when they drive or ride in a car than women.
- The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seatbelt was highest among those with low educational attainment and low annual household income.

Injury

- More than one-fourth of West Virginia adults over age 45 (28.6%) reported falling at least once in the past year.
- The prevalence of falling at least once in the past year was highest among those with low educational attainment and low annual household income.
- The prevalence of suffering an injury from a fall in the past year was 42.6% among West Virginia adults age 45 and over who reported falling in the past year.

Inadequate Sleep

- More than one-third (37.4%) of West Virginians reported getting less than seven hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.
- The highest prevalence of inadequate sleep occurred in those aged 25-34, those with less than a high school education, and those with an income less than \$15,000.

Cancer Screening

- Among women 40 years and older in West Virginia, 91.9% have ever had a mammogram, and 73.7% had a mammogram in the past 2 years.
- Among adult women in West Virginia, 93.1% have ever had a Pap test, and 74.2% had a Pap test in the past 3 years.
- Among West Virginia men 50 years and older, 42.2% have ever talked to a health care provider about a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test, 66.3% have ever had a PSA test, and 45.4% had a PSA test in the past year.
- Among West Virginia adults 50 years and older, 31.8% have ever had a blood stool test, and 10.6% had a blood stool test in the past year.
- Among West Virginians 50 years and older, 66.0% have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy, and 62.0% had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years.

Oral Health

- More than half of West Virginia adults had a dental visit in the past year (54.2%), which was the 2nd lowest in the nation.
- The prevalence of dental visit in the past year was significantly higher among women than among men.
- The prevalence of dental visit in the past year was lowest among those with low educational attainment and low annual household income.

Immunization

- About half of all adults (47.2%) had a flu vaccine in the past 12 months.

- About 35.2% of all adults and 67.7% of seniors have ever had a pneumonia vaccination.

HIV Testing

- Almost one-third of West Virginia adults (32.0%) have been tested for HIV, compared to 36.5% nationally.
- The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those between the ages of 25-44, those with some post high school education, and those with low annual household income.

Cardiovascular Disease

- West Virginia ranked the highest in the nation in the prevalence of heart attack among adults at 7.4%.
- West Virginia ranked 2nd highest in the prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease among adults (7.8%).
- For the prevalence of stroke among adults, West Virginia ranked 3rd highest nationally (4.6%).
- The overall cardiovascular disease prevalence was highest in the nation at 14.1%.
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was highest among those with less than a high school education (24.9%) and an annual household income less than \$15,000 (19.8%).
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher in Boone, Logan, McDowell, and Wyoming counties than the State as a whole.

Diabetes

- More than one in 10 West Virginia adults had diabetes (14.1%), which ranked West Virginia the 4th highest nationally.
- 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 \$25,000.
- The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher in Grant, Logan, and McDowell counties than it was in the rest of the State.
- Approximately 9.8% of West Virginia adults had borderline or pre-diabetes.
- Among those with diabetes, 82.7% had two or more doctor visits in the past year, 69.2% check their glucose daily, and 48.3% have taken a diabetes education class.
- Among those with diabetes, 20.2% have retinopathy or diabetes associated eye problems.

Cancer

- Approximately 7.6% of West Virginia adults had skin cancer, and 7.5% had some other type of cancer.
- About one in eight West Virginia adults are cancer survivors (13.7%), which ranked West Virginia the 5th highest for overall cancer prevalence.
- Cancer prevalence was significantly higher among females than males.
- More than one-fourth of West Virginia seniors had cancer during their lifetime (30.7%).

Respiratory Diseases

- Approximately 14.5% of West Virginia adults have ever been diagnosed with asthma, and 11.0% of West Virginia adults currently had asthma.
- Women had significantly higher prevalence of both lifetime and current asthma than men.
- The prevalence of both lifetime asthma and 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 13.5%, the highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of COPD was highest among adults aged 55-64, those without a high school diploma, and those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000.

Arthritis

- More than one in three West Virginia adults had arthritis (40.0%), 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 Logan, Mason, McDowell, Nicholas, Webster, Wetzell, and Wyoming counties.

Kidney Disease

- The prevalence of kidney disease in West Virginia was 3.6% and was the 4th highest in the nation.
- Kidney disease prevalence was highest among seniors, those with low educational attainment, and those with low income.

Depression

- About 23.6% of West Virginia adults had depression, which was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 17.8%.
- The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among women than men.
- The prevalence of depression was highest among those with less than a high school education and with an income less than \$15,000.

Comorbidities

- Approximately one in five West Virginia adults (20.4%) were both disabled and had arthritis.
- About 17.0% of adults experienced fair/poor health and were disabled.
- Approximately 15.6% of adults had arthritis and did not exercise.
- About one in eight West Virginia adults (12.3%) were obese and did not exercise.
- About 8.4% of West Virginia adults were obese and had diabetes.
- Approximately 4.5% of West Virginia adults had both cardiovascular disease and diabetes.
- Approximately 4.2% of adults were current smokers and had no health care coverage.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

- Living with someone during childhood who abused drugs or alcohol was the most common ACE reported by West Virginia adults (28.8%).
- More than one-fourth of West Virginia adults (26.6%) reported that their parents were separated or divorced during their childhood.
- Overall, the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences tended to be higher among those with low educational attainment levels and low annual household incomes.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISEASE OR RISK FACTOR

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

Table ES.1 Percentage and Number of Persons Estimated with Disease or Risk Factor (Among Adults Aged 18 and Older or Appropriate Subpopulation): WVBRFSS 2014

Risk Factor/Chronic Disease/Health-Related Factor	Prevalence Estimate (%)	Estimated Number of Adults
General health is fair or poor	25.8	378,936
No health care coverage (ages 18-64)	13.0	147,025
No personal doctor or health care provider	22.8	335,298
Unable to afford needed medical care	16.5	242,822
No routine medical checkup in past year	22.8	331,423
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	34.0	472,026
Obesity (BMI 30.0+)	35.7	495,756
Overweight or obese (BMI 25.0+)	69.6	967,783
No leisure-time physical activity	28.7	423,173
Current cigarette smoking	26.7	384,943
Smokeless tobacco use	8.5	122,653
Heavy drinking	3.6	51,142
Binge drinking	9.6	136,216
Seldom or never wear a seatbelt	4.8	68,640
Falling during past year (ages 45 and older)	28.6	238,082
Inadequate sleep	37.4	544,466
Mammogram in past 2 years (women ages 40 and older)	71.8	355,175
Pap test in past 3 years (women)	74.2	384,285
Prostate specific antigen test in past year (men)	45.4	144,063
Blood stool test in past year	10.6	75,187
Sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in past 10 years	62.0	440,182
Dental visit in past year	54.2	788,672
Flu vaccination in past year	47.2	679,877
Pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older)	67.7	216,879
HIV test	32.0	433,760
Have had a heart attack	7.4	108,961
Have had a stroke	4.6	68,174
Have any form of cardiovascular disease	14.1	205,429
Diabetes	14.1	207,695
Cancer	13.7	201,377
Current asthma	11.0	161,534
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	13.5	197,256
Arthritis	40.0	586,080
Disability	29.1	421,184
Kidney disease	3.6	52,328
Vision impairment	8.6	123,994
Depression	23.6	346,470

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 five 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 preventive screenings, 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 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 Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Public Health (BPH) of the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, became one of the 15 initial participants in 1984. Since then, the system has expanded to include all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

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-four reports have been published by the West Virginia Health Statistics Center presenting survey results of the State's participation in the BRFSS since 1984. This report focuses on the 2014 risk factor prevalence estimates and compares them to the years 1984 through 2013. 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 2014

In 2014, West Virginia opted to add a set of state added questions on adverse childhood experiences that corresponds with the optional Adverse Childhood Experience module that was added to the BRFSS survey in 2009.

The report has been organized into five sections this year: Health Indicators, Health Care Access, Preventive Practices, Chronic Diseases, and Adverse Childhood Experiences. Weighted frequencies within each of the tables are also included to give an approximation of the number of West Virginians each of the factors affects.

Table I.1 Topics Administered in the Survey: WVBRFSS, 2004-2014

Topic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Adverse Childhood Experiences											X
AIDS/HIV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alcohol consumption	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arthritis	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Asthma	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cancer						X	X	X	X	X	X
Cancer screenings	X		X		X		X		X		X
Cardiovascular disease	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cholesterol		X		X		X		X		X	
Diabetes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Disability	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drinking and driving			X		X		X		X		X
Emotional support/ life satisfaction		X	X	X	X	X	X				
Excess sun exposure	X										
Falls			X		X		X		X		X
Fruits & vegetables		X		X		X		X		X	
Health insurance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HPV vaccine					X		X		X		
Hypertension		X		X		X		X		X	
Immunization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Intimate partner violence			X	X							
Leisure-time physical activity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Obesity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oral health	X		X		X		X		X		X
Osteoporosis	X				X				X		
Routine checkup		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seatbelt use			X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Sexual violence					X						
Sleep						X	X			X	X
Tobacco use	X				X		X	X	X	X	X
Weight control						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. Approximately 50% of the cost is supported through financial assistance from the CDC. A standardized set of core questions and survey protocols, computer-assisted telephone interviewing software, data processing services, and analytic consultation is also 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 2015 state-level estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 96.1% of West Virginia households have telephones, with 57.4% of households having landline telephones. In addition, a growing number of adults (38.6%) live in wireless-only households. In order to better represent these latter residents, the 2014 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, or if the selected respondent was unable to communicate. Additionally, a landline number was disqualified if it 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 BRFS SAMPLE

The demographic characteristics of the samples in 2014, 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, 2014

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Interviews	Percent of Unweighted Sample	Percent of Weighted Sample
Total	6,199	100.0	100.0
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	2,616	42.2	48.9
Female	3,583	57.8	51.1
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
White, Non-Hispanic	5,846	94.7	93.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	138	2.2	3.3
Other, Non-Hispanic	55	0.9	1.0
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	83	1.3	1.1
Hispanic	51	0.8	1.3
<u>Age</u>			
18-24	310	5.0	11.8
25-34	567	9.2	14.7
35-44	740	12.0	15.4
45-54	1046	17.0	17.0
55-64	1456	23.7	18.3
65+	2,034	33.1	22.7
<u>Education</u>			
< High School (HS)	763	12.4	16.6
HS or GED	2,370	38.4	40.2
Some College	1,523	24.7	26.6
College Degree	1,519	24.6	16.6
<u>Household Income</u>			
<\$15,000	769	15.2	15.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,048	20.7	21.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	615	12.1	12.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	833	16.4	16.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	728	14.4	14.4
\$75,000+	1,075	21.2	20.9
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married	3,337	54.0	52.9
Divorced	1,008	16.3	13.5
Widowed	864	14.0	8.6
Separated	120	1.9	1.8
Never Married	722	11.7	19.8
Unmarried Couple	128	2.1	13.5
<u>Employment Status</u>			
Employed for Wages	2,379	38.5	43.3
Self-Employed	279	4.5	4.8
Unemployed (>1 year)	131	2.1	2.9
Unemployed (<1 year)	98	1.6	2.4
Homemaker	483	7.8	8.5
Student	135	2.2	4.3
Retired	1,823	29.5	20.5
Unable to Work	845	13.7	13.3

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 overrepresentation 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 was 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 2014 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 2011-2014 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 years of aggregated BRFSS data. The data were reweighted to be representative of West Virginia's 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 weighted frequency, or estimated number of West Virginians who exhibit a behavior or condition, 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 appendices 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.

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SECTION 1: HEALTH INDICATORS

CHAPTER 1: HEALTH STATUS

General Health

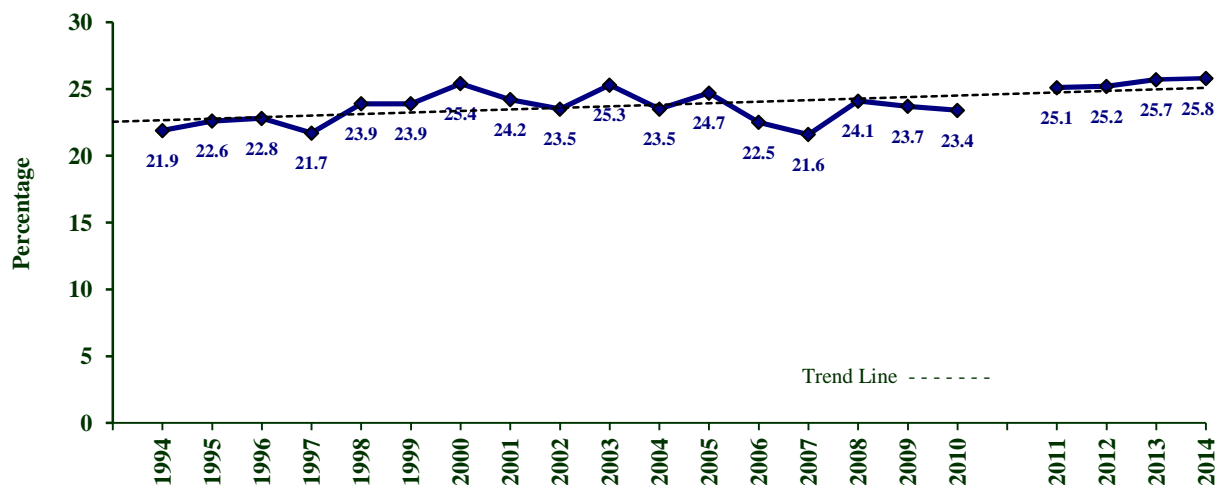
Definition	Responding “Fair” or “Poor” to the question “Would you say that in general your health is: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, or Poor?”
Prevalence	WV: 25.8% (95% CI: 24.5-27.1) U.S.: 18.0% (95% CI: 17.8-18.2) West Virginia’s prevalence of fair/poor health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 25.4% (95% CI: 23.4-27.4) Women: 26.1% (95% CI: 24.4-27.8) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of fair or poor general health status.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 25.6% (95% CI: 24.3-27.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 26.4% (95% CI: 17.7-35.1) Other, Non-Hispanic: *29.1% (95% CI: 14.3-43.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *31.9% (95% CI: 19.4-44.5) Hispanic: *23.3% (95% CI: 10.4-36.2) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of fair or poor health status. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of fair or poor health significantly increased with increasing age. The prevalence ranged from a low of 7.8% among the youngest adults to a high of 36.9% 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 49.9%. Those with more education had a much lower prevalence, with the prevalence for college graduates of 9.4%. Significant differences in prevalence were found between each educational bracket.
Household Income	The prevalence of fair or poor health was 45.1% 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 most income groups.

Table 1.1 Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	182,722	25.4	23.4-27.4	196,215	26.1	24.4-27.8	378,936	25.8	24.5-27.1
Age									
18-24	3,738	*4.2	0.1-8.3	9,754	11.7	6.5-16.9	13,492	7.8	4.5-11.1
25-34	17,058	15.6	9.7-21.5	15,657	14.8	10.5-19.1	32,715	15.2	11.5-18.8
35-44	21,051	18.5	13.7-23.3	22,485	20.0	15.6-24.4	43,537	19.2	16.0-22.5
45-54	36,967	29.9	25.0-34.8	36,764	29.3	25.1-33.5	73,731	29.6	26.4-32.8
55-64	47,809	35.9	31.7-40.1	43,981	32.6	28.8-36.4	91,790	34.3	31.4-37.1
65+	55,856	37.9	34.0-41.8	66,515	36.2	33.0-39.3	122,371	36.9	34.5-39.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	59,222	49.5	43.1-55.9	61,680	50.4	44.9-55.9	120,902	49.9	45.7-54.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	80,310	26.8	23.7-29.9	78,879	27.1	24.4-29.9	159,189	27.0	24.9-29.0
Some Post-H.S.	32,070	18.0	14.7-21.3	41,950	19.9	17.1-22.7	74,020	19.0	16.9-21.1
College Graduate	10,987	9.2	7.0-11.4	12,062	9.7	7.4-12.0	23,049	9.4	7.8-11.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	34,337	47.7	40.4-55.0	47,765	43.4	38.2-48.6	82,102	45.1	40.8-49.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	41,967	35.7	30.1-41.2	49,131	37.1	32.5-41.6	91,099	36.4	32.9-40.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	26,107	33.5	27.2-39.7	16,721	24.7	19.3-30.1	42,828	29.4	25.2-33.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	22,604	22.6	17.5-27.7	13,760	15.3	11.6-19.0	36,364	19.2	15.9-22.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	12,119	13.6	9.5-17.7	8,462	10.4	7.0-13.7	20,581	12.0	9.3-14.7
\$75,000+	10,594	7.6	5.2-10.0	9,529	8.7	5.6-11.7	20,124	8.1	6.2-10.0

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

Figure 1.1 Fair or Poor Health by Year: WVBRFSS, 1994-2014

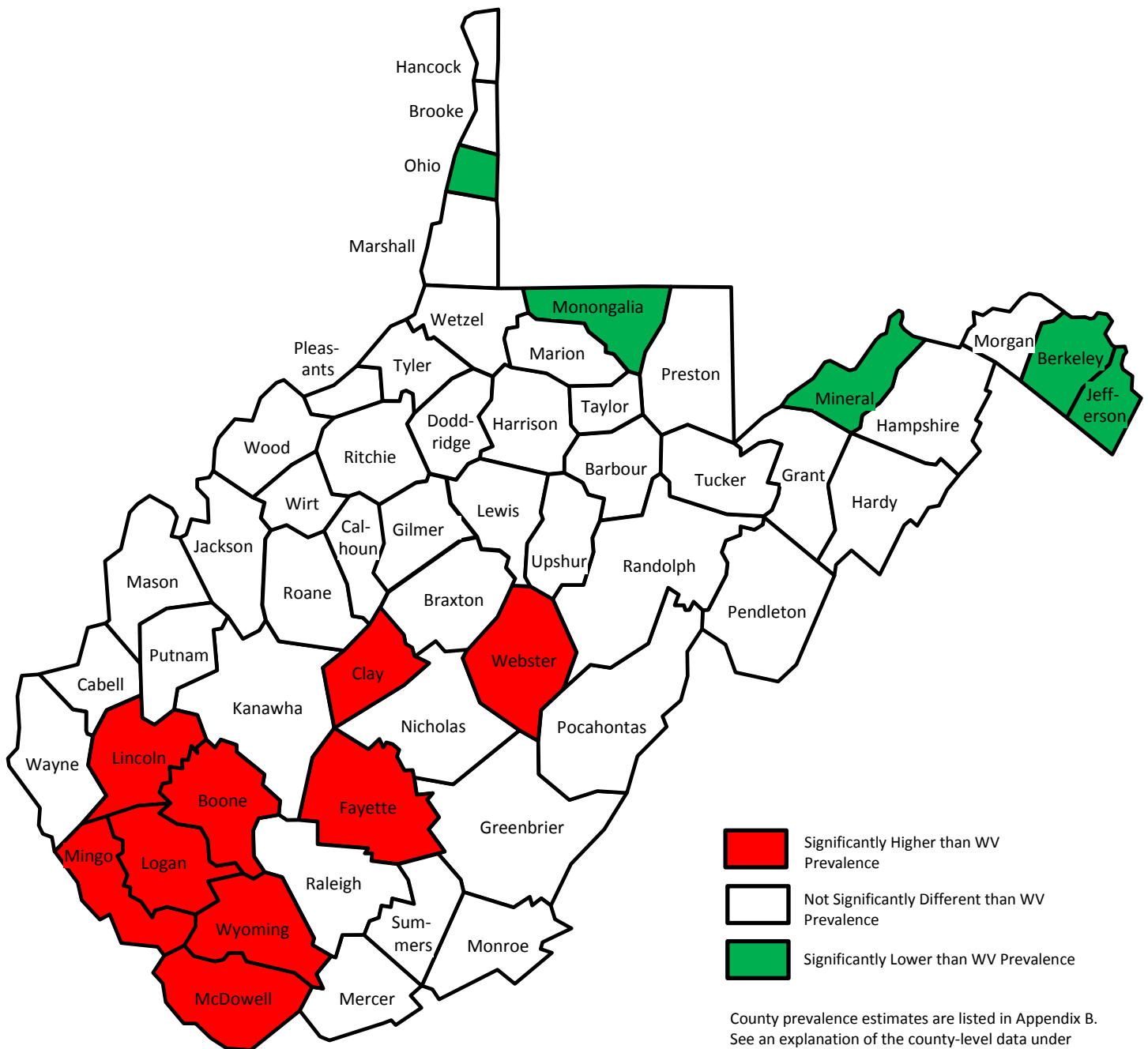


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 1.2 Fair or Poor Health by County: WVBRFSS, 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) –18.1%

**WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 25.0%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)**



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: 17.1% (95% CI: 16.1-18.2) U.S.: 12.1% (95% CI: 11.9-12.3) West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants. West Virginia’s prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of poor physical health.
Gender	Men: 16.0% (95% CI: 14.4-17.6) Women: 18.3% (95% CI: 16.8-19.8) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor physical health status.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 17.2% (95% CI: 16.1-18.3) Black, Non-Hispanic: 13.5% (95% CI: 6.1-20.9) Other, Non-Hispanic: *24.0% (95% CI: 9.7-38.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *26.4% (95% CI: 14.9-37.9) Hispanic: *8.0% (95% CI: 0.8-15.1) The prevalence of poor physical health was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics. There were no other race/ethnicity differences 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 those 44 and younger and those 45 and older. The prevalence ranged from a low of 4.4% among those aged 18-24 to a high of 23.6% 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 27.4%. Those with more education had a lower prevalence, with the prevalence for college graduates of 6.7%. Differences were significant between most educational brackets.
Household Income	The prevalence of poor physical health was highest among adults in the lowest income group of less than \$15,000 annually (30.9%) and was lowest among those in the highest income bracket of \$75,000 or more (5.8%). There was a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of poor physical health between these two income groups.

Table 1.2 Poor Physical Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	114,064	16.0	14.4-17.6	135,538	18.3	16.8-19.8	249,602	17.1	16.1-18.2
Age									
18-24	1,322	*1.5	0.0-3.4	6,345	7.6	3.4-11.8	7,667	4.4	2.2-6.7
25-34	8,755	8.1	3.9-12.3	10,232	9.9	6.5-13.3	18,987	9.0	6.3-11.7
35-44	13,784	12.1	8.0-16.2	16,941	15.1	11.4-18.9	30,725	13.6	10.8-16.4
45-54	26,684	21.8	17.4-26.1	26,380	21.3	17.5-25.1	53,064	21.5	18.6-24.4
55-64	31,443	23.9	20.1-27.7	31,017	23.2	19.7-26.7	62,461	23.6	21.0-26.1
65+	31,834	21.8	18.4-25.1	44,111	24.5	21.6-27.4	75,946	23.3	21.1-25.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	30,001	25.4	20.2-30.6	34,652	29.3	24.4-34.3	64,653	27.4	23.8-31.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	53,665	18.0	15.4-20.7	55,913	19.5	17.2-21.9	109,578	18.8	17.0-20.5
Some Post-H.S.	23,437	13.2	10.3-16.0	34,911	16.6	14.0-19.2	58,347	15.0	13.1-17.0
College Graduate	6,870	5.8	4.1-7.5	9,419	7.6	5.6-9.6	16,289	6.7	5.4-8.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	22,582	31.8	25.3-38.4	33,094	30.3	25.7-35.0	55,675	30.9	27.1-34.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	26,486	22.5	17.7-27.3	33,428	25.5	21.3-29.6	59,914	24.1	20.9-27.2
\$25,000 - 34,999	16,874	21.8	16.5-27.2	12,297	18.4	13.6-23.2	29,171	20.2	16.6-23.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	11,548	11.6	8.1-15.1	10,029	11.1	8.1-14.2	21,578	11.4	9.0-13.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	9,435	10.6	6.7-14.4	7,040	8.7	5.7-11.7	16,475	9.7	7.2-12.2
\$75,000+	7,436	5.4	3.0-7.7	7,027	6.4	4.0-8.9	14,463	5.8	4.1-7.5

* 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: 15.5% (95% CI: 14.4-16.6) U.S.: 11.4% (95% CI: 11.2-11.6) The West Virginia prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 13.4% (95% CI: 11.8-15.1) Women: 17.5% (95% CI: 16.0-19.0) The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher among females than males.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 15.4% (95% CI: 14.2-16.5) Black, Non-Hispanic: 14.1% (95% CI: 6.4-21.7) Other, Non-Hispanic: *21.4% (95% CI: 6.7-36.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *19.1% (95% CI: 8.8-29.4) Hispanic: *13.4% (95% CI: 4.0-22.7) 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 (20.5%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (10.1%). 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 23.7%, which was significantly higher than all other education groups. Those with more education had a lower prevalence, with the prevalence among college graduates of 8.6%, which was significantly lower than all other education groups.
Household Income	Poor mental health was experienced by more than one of every four adults (28.8%) in the lowest income group (less than \$15,000 annually) and the prevalence was significantly higher than all other income brackets except those with an income of \$15,000-24,999 (21.8%). The lowest prevalence occurred for those in the highest income bracket of \$75,000 or more (6.9%), significantly lower than all income brackets under \$35,000.

Table 1.3 Poor Mental Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	94,937	13.4	11.8-15.1	129,632	17.5	16.0-19.0	224,569	15.5	14.4-16.6
Age									
18-24	9,535	10.7	5.0-16.4	18,397	22.2	15.5-28.9	27,932	16.3	11.8-20.7
25-34	15,658	14.7	9.2-20.1	19,256	18.7	14.1-23.2	34,914	16.6	13.1-20.2
35-44	15,148	13.6	9.5-17.7	19,012	17.1	13.1-21.1	34,160	15.3	12.5-18.2
45-54	22,436	18.5	14.4-22.7	27,840	22.5	18.5-26.5	50,276	20.5	17.7-23.4
55-64	19,225	14.7	11.5-17.9	24,332	18.2	15.0-21.5	43,557	16.5	14.2-18.8
65+	12,934	8.9	6.6-11.1	20,133	11.1	9.1-13.1	33,068	10.1	8.6-11.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	25,591	22.0	16.9-27.2	30,136	25.3	20.3-30.2	55,727	23.7	20.1-27.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	41,324	14.0	11.4-16.6	51,378	17.9	15.4-20.4	92,702	15.9	14.1-17.7
Some Post-H.S.	20,346	11.5	8.3-14.8	34,161	16.4	13.6-19.1	54,507	14.2	12.1-16.3
College Graduate	7,584	6.4	4.1-8.6	13,302	10.8	8.1-13.5	20,886	8.6	6.9-10.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	21,794	31.3	24.4-38.2	29,466	27.2	22.4-32.0	51,261	28.8	24.8-32.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	19,493	16.8	12.2-21.3	34,399	26.2	21.7-30.6	53,892	21.8	18.5-25.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	8,869	11.5	7.2-15.9	9,548	14.2	9.8-18.6	18,417	12.8	9.7-15.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	10,779	10.9	7.2-14.6	9,240	10.3	7.2-13.4	20,019	10.6	8.2-13.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	6,159	6.9	3.6-10.2	8,002	9.8	6.2-13.4	14,161	8.3	5.9-10.7
\$75,000+	8,185	6.0	3.2-8.7	8,878	8.2	5.4-10.9	17,063	6.9	5.0-8.9

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	<p><i>At least 14 days</i> WV: 22.9% (95% CI: 21.2-24.6) U.S.: 15.8% (95% CI: 15.5-16.1) West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants and was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence.</p> <p><i>Every day</i> WV: 13.3% (95% CI: 12.0-14.7) U.S.: 8.1% (95% CI: 7.9-8.3) West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants and was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence.</p>
Gender	<p><i>At least 14 days</i> Men: 24.0% (95% CI: 21.2-26.8) Women: 22.0% (95% CI: 19.9-24.1) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations for at least 14 days in the past 30 days.</p> <p><i>Every day</i> Men: 15.8% (95% CI: 13.4-18.1) Women: 11.4% (95% CI: 9.8-13.0) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations every day in the past 30 days.</p>
Race/Ethnicity	<p><i>At least 14 days</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Every day</i> 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.</p>
Age	The prevalence of poor health limitations generally increased with age for both the every day indicator and the 14 day indicator.
Education	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	In general, the prevalence of poor health limitations 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, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	82,665	24.0	21.2-26.8	95,256	22.0	19.9-24.1	177,921	22.9	21.2-24.6
Age									
18-24	610	*1.3	0.0-3.0	3,864	*7.1	1.8-12.3	4,474	*4.3	1.4-7.3
25-34	11,259	21.9	12.7-31.1	8,555	14.5	9.2-19.8	19,815	17.9	12.8-23.1
35-44	9,478	18.4	11.4-25.3	13,522	21.6	15.8-27.4	23,000	20.1	15.7-24.6
45-54	19,894	30.1	23.4-36.8	21,396	26.3	21.2-31.4	41,290	28.0	23.9-32.1
55-64	21,852	34.4	28.3-40.5	22,753	29.9	24.9-34.9	44,605	31.9	28.1-35.8
65+	19,572	31.5	25.8-37.2	25,102	26.2	22.2-30.3	44,674	28.3	25.0-31.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	24,518	37.9	30.0-45.9	23,216	30.1	23.9-36.2	47,734	33.6	28.7-38.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	38,002	25.7	21.3-30.2	38,031	23.0	19.7-26.4	76,033	24.3	21.6-27.1
Some Post-H.S.	16,521	19.3	14.4-24.3	25,995	20.8	17.0-24.6	42,515	20.2	17.2-23.2
College Graduate	3,533	7.7	4.6-10.7	7,601	12.1	8.5-15.7	11,133	10.2	7.7-12.7
Income									
Less than \$15,000	20,785	44.1	35.4-52.9	24,473	32.6	26.8-38.3	45,258	37.0	32.0-42.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	19,966	33.5	25.7-41.3	22,655	25.9	20.9-31.0	42,621	29.0	24.6-33.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	7,548	19.9	13.0-26.8	8,835	21.6	15.1-28.2	16,382	20.8	16.0-25.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	9,185	19.7	13.0-26.3	5,326	11.7	7.0-16.4	14,511	15.7	11.6-19.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	4,807	13.7	6.5-20.8	6,555	17.3	11.3-23.3	11,362	15.6	10.9-20.2
\$75,000+	4,430	8.2	3.9-12.4	4,618	8.4	4.1-12.7	9,049	8.3	5.3-11.3

* 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, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	54,341	15.8	13.4-18.1	49,283	11.4	9.8-13.0	103,624	13.3	12.0-14.7
Age									
18-24	610	*1.3	0.0-3.0	1,833	*3.3	0.0-7.2	2,443	*2.4	0.2-4.6
25-34	6,096	*11.8	4.1-19.5	2,886	*4.9	1.8-8.0	8,982	8.1	4.1-12.1
35-44	5,870	11.4	5.6-17.2	6,086	9.7	5.6-13.9	11,956	10.5	7.0-13.9
45-54	13,784	20.8	14.9-26.8	10,885	13.4	9.5-17.2	24,669	16.7	13.3-20.2
55-64	14,143	22.2	17.0-27.5	12,429	16.3	12.2-20.5	26,573	19.0	15.8-22.3
65+	13,839	22.3	17.3-27.2	15,100	15.8	12.3-19.2	28,938	18.3	15.5-21.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	16,068	24.9	18.1-31.7	12,712	16.5	11.6-21.3	28,780	20.3	16.2-24.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	26,226	17.8	13.9-21.6	19,835	12.0	9.4-14.7	46,061	14.7	12.4-17.0
Some Post-H.S.	9,678	11.3	7.4-15.2	13,480	10.8	8.1-13.5	23,158	11.0	8.7-13.3
College Graduate	2,370	5.1	2.7-7.6	2,841	4.5	2.6-6.5	5,210	4.8	3.2-6.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	13,313	28.3	20.4-36.2	12,588	16.7	12.4-21.1	25,901	21.2	17.1-25.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	14,750	24.8	17.7-31.9	10,020	11.5	7.7-15.2	24,770	16.9	13.2-20.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	4,599	12.1	6.8-17.4	5,450	13.3	7.7-19.0	10,050	12.8	8.9-16.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	5,609	12.0	6.7-17.4	2,315	5.1	1.9-8.3	7,924	8.6	5.5-11.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	2,540	7.2	2.5-11.9	3,538	9.3	4.6-14.1	6,078	8.3	5.0-11.7
\$75,000+	3,063	5.6	1.9-9.4	1,168	2.1	0.5-3.7	4,231	3.9	1.8-5.9

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

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CHAPTER 2: IMPAIRMENT

Physical, Mental or Emotional Disability

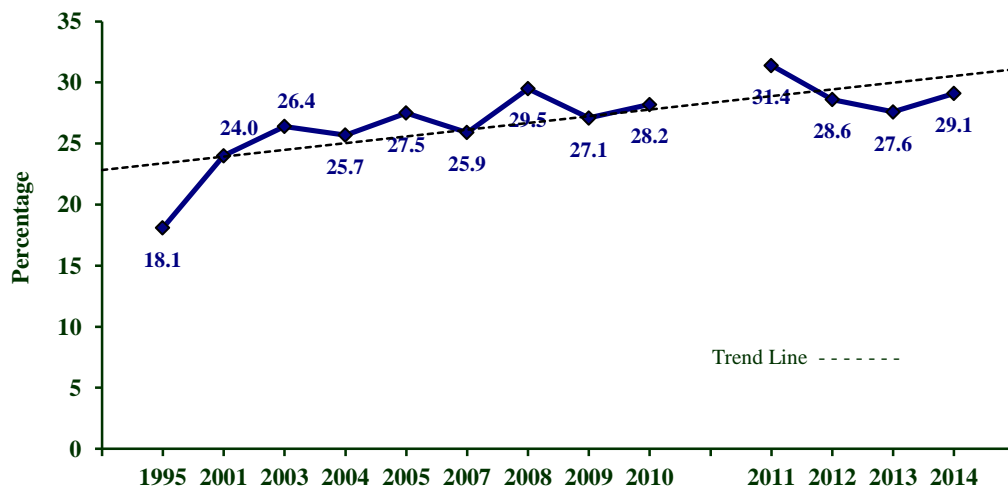
Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?”
Prevalence	WV: 29.1% (95% CI: 27.7-30.4) U.S.: 20.8% (95% CI: 20.6-21.1) The West Virginia prevalence of disability was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 28.6% (95% CI: 26.6-30.7) Women: 29.5% (95% CI: 27.7-31.3) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of disability.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 28.9% (95% CI: 27.5-30.3) Black, Non-Hispanic: 27.1% (95% CI: 18.8-35.5) Other, Non-Hispanic: *48.7% (95% CI: 32.4-64.9) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *41.8% (95% CI: 28.8-54.7) Hispanic: *14.2% (95% CI: 4.6-23.8) The prevalence of disability was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics. There were no other race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of disability. <small>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</small>
Age	The prevalence of disability generally increased with age and was significantly higher among those over 55 than among all age groups under 45.
Education	The prevalence of disability was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (44.9%) than among all other educational attainment levels, and significantly lower among those with a college degree (15.1%) than among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of disability decreased with increasing household income. The prevalence of disability was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (49.5%) 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 (13.5%) and was significantly lower than all other income brackets earning below \$50,000 per year.

Table 2.1 Disability Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	203,161	28.6	26.6-30.7	218,023	29.5	27.7-31.3	421,184	29.1	27.7-30.4
Age									
18-24	6,074	*6.9	1.8-12.1	11,335	13.8	8.1-19.6	17,409	10.3	6.4-14.1
25-34	17,674	16.4	11.0-21.8	16,576	16.3	11.9-20.8	34,249	16.4	12.9-19.9
35-44	28,308	25.1	19.7-30.5	28,081	25.4	20.6-30.2	56,389	25.2	21.6-28.8
45-54	44,902	37.5	32.3-42.7	45,155	36.2	31.7-40.7	90,057	36.8	33.4-40.3
55-64	52,842	40.0	35.7-44.3	49,233	36.8	33.0-40.7	102,075	38.4	35.5-41.3
65+	52,987	36.3	32.4-40.2	66,966	37.0	33.8-40.1	119,953	36.7	34.2-39.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	52,471	44.6	38.3-51.0	53,285	45.1	39.6-50.6	105,756	44.9	40.7-49.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	87,897	29.9	26.6-33.1	86,323	30.1	27.3-33.0	174,220	30.0	27.8-32.1
Some Post-H.S.	44,614	25.1	21.3-29.0	59,816	28.5	25.2-31.8	104,430	26.9	24.4-29.4
College Graduate	18,179	15.3	12.4-18.3	18,319	14.9	12.3-17.4	36,499	15.1	13.1-17.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	38,625	53.8	46.4-61.2	50,104	46.6	41.3-51.9	88,730	49.5	45.1-53.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	45,016	38.3	32.6-44.1	50,219	37.9	33.4-42.5	95,235	38.1	34.5-41.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	27,888	36.2	29.6-42.7	17,314	25.7	20.4-31.1	45,203	31.3	27.0-35.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	22,343	22.6	17.9-27.2	20,528	23.2	18.8-27.7	42,871	22.9	19.7-26.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	16,538	18.6	13.9-23.4	13,343	16.5	12.4-20.5	29,881	17.6	14.5-20.7
\$75,000+	16,932	12.3	9.2-15.4	16,468	15.1	11.4-18.7	33,400	13.5	11.1-15.9

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

Figure 2.1 Disability Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 1995-2015

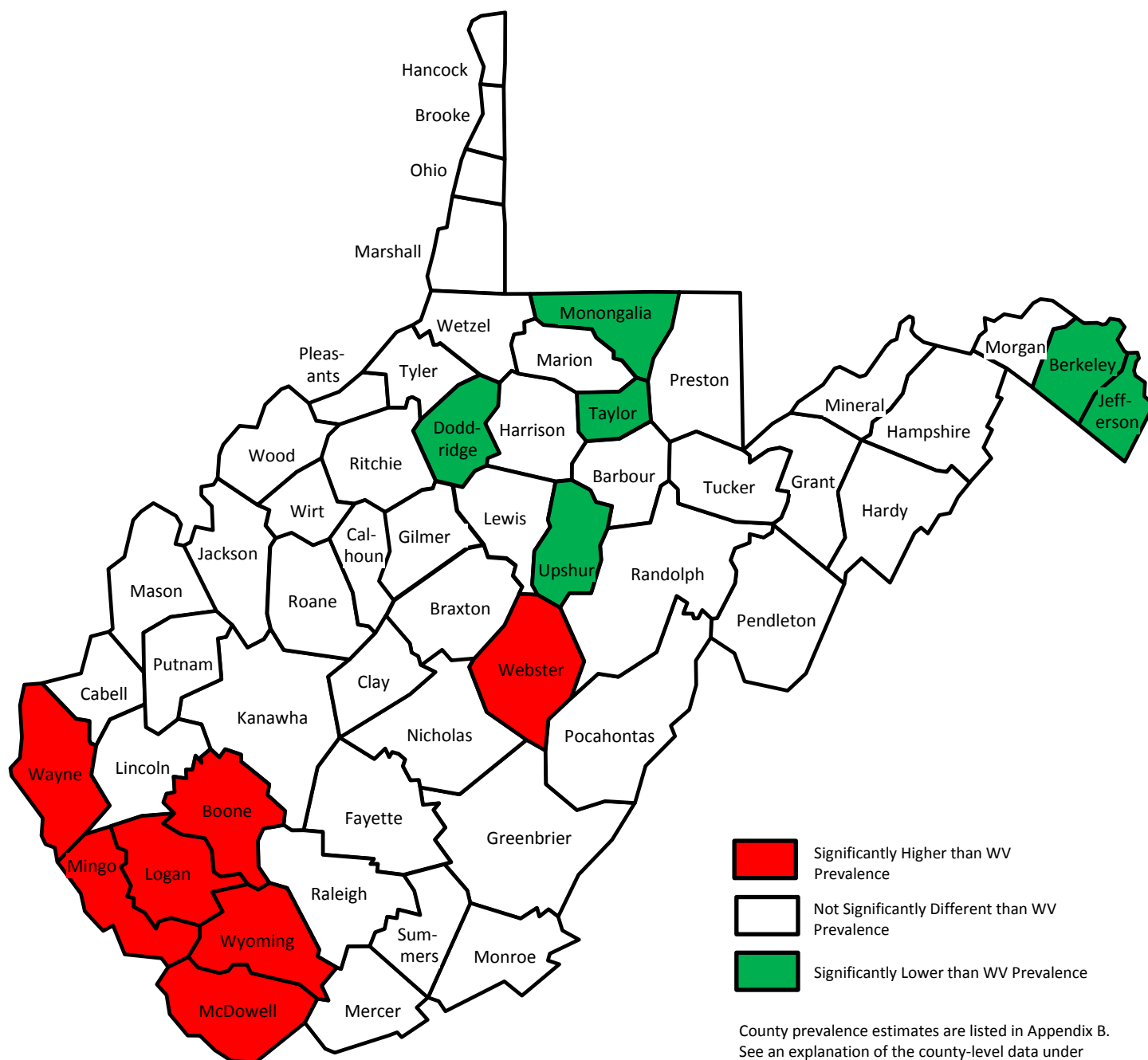


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 2.2 Disability Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) –20.4%

WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 29.0%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



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: 14.0% (95% CI: 13.1-15.0) U.S.: 8.9% (95% CI: 8.8-9.1) The West Virginia prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 13.6% (95% CI: 12.1-15.0) Women: 14.5% (95% CI: 13.2-15.8) There was no gender difference for the prevalence of the use of special equipment.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 13.8% (95% CI: 12.8-14.7) Black, Non-Hispanic: 14.1% (95% CI: 8.3-20.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *24.8% (95% CI: 10.4-39.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *22.0% (95% CI: 11.1-33.0) Hispanic: *12.5% (95% CI: 2.8-22.2) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of the use of special equipment. <small>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</small>
Age	The prevalence of use of special equipment increased with age. The prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (25.6%) than among all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of the use of special equipment decreased significantly with each increasing educational attainment level.
Household Income	The prevalence of the use of special equipment decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly lower among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (3.8%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 2.2 Use Special Equipment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	96,526	13.6	12.1-15.0	107,067	14.5	13.2-15.8	203,593	14.0	13.1-15.0
Age									
18-24	0	*0.0	0.0-0.0	1,953	*2.4	0.2-4.6	1,953	*1.1	0.1-2.2
25-34	5,099	*4.7	1.8-7.7	4,437	4.4	1.9-6.9	9,536	4.6	2.6-6.5
35-44	8,733	7.7	4.1-11.4	8,543	7.7	4.8-10.7	17,277	7.7	5.4-10.1
45-54	19,702	16.3	12.4-20.3	15,392	12.3	9.4-15.3	35,095	14.3	11.8-16.8
55-64	28,373	21.5	17.9-25.1	26,238	19.6	16.2-23.0	54,611	20.5	18.0-23.0
65+	34,377	23.5	20.0-27.0	49,516	27.2	24.3-30.1	83,893	25.6	23.3-27.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	31,211	26.4	21.1-31.7	33,733	28.5	23.7-33.4	64,944	27.5	23.9-31.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	38,134	12.9	10.7-15.1	42,141	14.7	12.7-16.7	80,276	13.8	12.3-15.3
Some Post-H.S.	18,738	10.5	8.0-13.0	22,456	10.7	8.6-12.7	41,194	10.6	9.0-12.2
College Graduate	8,442	7.2	5.2-9.1	8,348	6.8	5.0-8.5	16,790	7.0	5.7-8.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	21,651	30.2	23.7-36.7	24,294	22.5	18.4-26.7	45,945	25.6	22.0-29.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	22,749	19.4	15.1-23.6	30,433	23.0	19.2-26.9	53,182	21.3	18.4-24.2
\$25,000 - 34,999	11,151	14.3	9.9-18.7	8,516	12.6	8.6-16.6	19,667	13.5	10.5-16.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	8,958	9.0	6.0-12.1	6,632	7.5	4.9-10.0	15,590	8.3	6.3-10.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	9,090	10.2	6.5-14.0	4,706	5.8	3.4-8.2	13,796	8.1	5.8-10.4
\$75,000+	5,695	4.1	2.3-6.0	3,642	3.3	1.8-4.9	9,337	3.8	2.5-5.0

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

Use of Special Equipment Among Disabled

Definition	Prevalence of the use of special equipment among those reporting they are disabled.
Prevalence	WV: 39.3% (95% CI: 36.7-41.9) U.S.: 32.8% (95% CI: 32.2-33.3) The West Virginia prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 39.6% (95% CI: 35.6-43.6) Women: 39.1% (95% CI: 35.7-42.5) There was no gender difference for the prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled increased with age. The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was significantly higher among those aged 55 and older 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 (50.7%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment levels.
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 \$15,000-24,999 (46.2%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning \$35,000-49,999 (29.8%) or among those earning \$75,000 (19.3%) or more per year.

Table 2.3 Use of Special Equipment Among Disabled by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	80,444	39.6	35.6-43.6	85,109	39.1	35.7-42.5	165,553	39.3	36.7-41.9
Age									
18-24	0	*0.0	0.0-0.0	216	*1.9	0.0-5.7	216	*1.2	0.0-3.7
25-34	4,779	*27.0	11.4-42.7	3,555	*21.4	9.4-33.5	8,334	24.3	14.4-34.3
35-44	7,671	*27.1	15.2-39.0	6,678	23.8	14.4-33.1	14,349	25.4	17.8-33.0
45-54	17,699	39.4	30.7-48.2	12,635	28.0	21.0-35.0	30,335	33.7	28.0-39.3
55-64	23,787	45.0	38.1-52.0	23,041	47.0	40.2-53.9	46,828	46.0	41.1-50.9
65+	26,265	49.6	42.8-56.3	38,575	57.6	52.4-62.8	64,840	54.1	49.9-58.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	25,922	49.4	40.2-58.6	27,556	52.0	44.0-60.0	53,478	50.7	44.6-56.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	32,761	37.3	31.3-43.2	32,027	37.1	32.0-42.2	64,789	37.2	33.3-41.1
Some Post-H.S.	16,168	36.2	28.3-44.1	18,876	31.6	25.8-37.3	35,044	33.6	28.8-38.3
College Graduate	5,592	30.8	21.9-39.7	6,490	35.4	26.6-44.3	12,082	33.1	26.8-39.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	18,884	48.9	39.3-58.4	19,841	39.8	32.9-46.7	38,725	43.8	38.0-49.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	19,534	43.4	34.3-52.5	24,490	48.8	41.2-56.3	44,024	46.2	40.3-52.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	9,390	*33.7	23.4-43.9	6,428	*37.1	25.9-48.3	15,818	35.0	27.3-42.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	7,944	*35.6	24.8-46.4	4,845	23.6	15.0-32.2	12,788	29.8	22.8-36.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	6,352	*38.4	24.3-52.5	3,914	*29.3	17.4-41.3	10,266	34.4	24.8-43.9
\$75,000+	3,683	*21.8	11.2-32.3	2,776	16.9	8.1-25.6	6,459	19.3	12.4-26.3

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

Cognitive Difficulty

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?”
Prevalence	WV: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.7-15.9) U.S.: 10.8% (95% CI: 10.6-11.0) The West Virginia prevalence of cognitive difficulty was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 14.4% (95% CI: 12.7-16.0) Women: 15.2% (95% CI: 13.8-16.6) There was no gender difference for the prevalence of cognitive difficulty.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.7-16.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 13.0% (95% CI: 6.3-19.7) Other, Non-Hispanic: *24.3% (95% CI: 8.8-39.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *12.5% (95% CI: 4.6-20.3) Hispanic: *10.2% (95% CI: 1.5-19.0) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of cognitive difficulty. * 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 cognitive difficulty. The prevalence of cognitive difficulty was highest among those 45-54 (19.3%), significantly higher than among those 18-24 (11.7%).
Education	The prevalence of cognitive difficulty decreased with increasing education. It was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (27.4%) than among all other educational attainment levels, and it was significantly lower among those with a college degree than among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of cognitive difficulty decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of cognitive difficulty was significantly higher among those with an income of less than \$15,000 (31.5%) than all other income brackets.

Table 2.4 Cognitive Difficulty by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	101,733	14.4	12.7-16.0	111,959	15.2	13.8-16.6	213,692	14.8	13.7-15.9
Age									
18-24	9,193	10.5	4.5-16.5	10,660	13.0	7.6-18.4	19,853	11.7	7.6-15.7
25-34	14,165	13.1	8.3-17.9	15,297	15.2	10.9-19.5	29,463	14.1	10.9-17.4
35-44	17,530	15.6	11.0-20.3	16,408	14.9	11.1-18.7	33,938	15.3	12.3-18.3
45-54	20,734	17.2	13.2-21.2	26,556	21.4	17.5-25.3	47,290	19.3	16.5-22.1
55-64	22,109	17.0	13.5-20.4	20,986	15.7	12.7-18.8	43,095	16.4	14.0-18.7
65+	17,849	12.2	9.6-14.8	21,777	12.0	9.9-14.1	39,626	12.1	10.4-13.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	32,496	27.7	22.0-33.5	31,933	27.1	22.3-31.9	64,429	27.4	23.7-31.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	47,038	16.0	13.3-18.6	42,913	15.0	12.8-17.2	89,951	15.5	13.8-17.2
Some Post-H.S.	17,175	9.7	6.9-12.4	29,747	14.2	11.5-16.8	46,922	12.1	10.2-14.0
College Graduate	5,024	4.3	2.5-6.1	7,206	5.9	3.7-8.0	12,230	5.1	3.7-6.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	25,036	34.9	28.0-41.8	31,298	29.3	24.4-34.1	56,334	31.5	27.5-35.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	24,768	21.1	15.9-26.2	27,211	20.6	16.7-24.6	51,979	20.8	17.6-24.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	11,906	15.3	10.3-20.3	8,185	12.4	8.3-16.4	20,091	13.9	10.7-17.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	8,870	9.0	5.8-12.2	6,266	7.1	4.5-9.7	15,135	8.1	6.0-10.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	6,534	7.4	3.9-10.8	5,883	7.3	3.9-10.7	12,417	7.3	4.9-9.7
\$75,000+	3,659	2.7	1.0-4.4	5,466	5.0	2.8-7.2	9,125	3.7	2.3-5.1

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

Difficulty Walking

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?”
Prevalence	WV: 23.0% (95% CI: 21.8-24.2) U.S.: 14.2% (95% CI: 14.0-14.4) The West Virginia prevalence of difficulty walking was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 20.8% (95% CI: 19.0-22.6) Women: 25.1% (95% CI: 23.5-26.8) The prevalence of difficulty walking was significantly higher for women than it was for men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 22.9% (95% CI: 21.6-24.1) Black, Non-Hispanic: 21.4% (95% CI: 14.1-28.7) Other, Non-Hispanic: *30.2% (95% CI: 15.3-45.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *26.6% (95% CI: 15.5-37.6) Hispanic: *23.7% (95% CI: 10.6-36.9) There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of difficulty walking. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of difficulty walking increased significantly between each age group except between those 55-64 and 65 and older. It was highest among those 65 and older (36.4%) and lowest among those 18-24 (2.6%).
Education	The prevalence of difficulty walking decreased significantly with education. It was highest among those with a high school education (40.6%) and lowest among those with a college degree (8.4%).
Household Income	The prevalence of difficulty walking decreased with increasing income, and was highest among those with a household income less than \$15,000 (40.2%), significantly higher than all other income levels except those with an annual household income of \$15,000-24,999. The prevalence of difficulty walking was lowest among those with a household income of \$75,000 or more (6.9%) significantly lower than all other income levels.

Table 2.5 Difficulty Walking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	147,593	20.8	19.0-22.6	185,709	25.1	23.5-26.8	333,302	23.0	21.8-24.2
Age									
18-24	235	*0.3	0.0-0.8	4,253	*5.2	1.5-8.8	4,488	*2.6	0.8-4.4
25-34	9,228	8.5	4.7-12.4	8,451	8.4	5.1-11.6	17,679	8.4	5.9-11.0
35-44	14,834	13.2	8.9-17.5	18,012	16.3	12.2-20.5	32,846	14.8	11.8-17.8
45-54	31,290	26.0	21.3-30.6	34,412	27.6	23.4-31.7	65,702	26.8	23.7-29.9
55-64	46,038	35.0	30.8-39.2	45,676	34.2	30.4-38.1	91,713	34.6	31.8-37.5
65+	45,726	31.3	27.5-35.0	73,644	40.5	37.3-43.7	119,370	36.4	34.0-38.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	45,595	38.7	32.6-44.7	50,327	42.6	37.3-48.0	95,922	40.6	36.6-44.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	64,753	21.9	19.2-24.7	79,349	27.7	25.0-30.3	144,102	24.8	22.8-26.7
Some Post-H.S.	27,874	15.7	12.7-18.7	44,521	21.2	18.3-24.0	72,395	18.7	16.6-20.7
College Graduate	9,181	7.8	5.7-9.8	10,944	8.9	7.0-10.8	20,126	8.4	7.0-9.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	28,430	39.7	32.7-46.7	43,757	40.6	35.5-45.7	72,186	40.2	36.1-44.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	37,111	31.6	26.4-36.7	45,596	34.6	30.2-39.0	82,707	33.2	29.8-36.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	19,976	25.8	20.2-31.3	16,829	24.9	19.7-30.1	36,804	25.4	21.5-29.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	16,763	16.9	12.7-21.0	16,253	18.4	14.5-22.3	33,016	17.6	14.7-20.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	10,859	12.2	8.4-16.1	8,831	10.9	7.6-14.2	19,690	11.6	9.0-14.2
\$75,000+	6,918	5.1	2.9-7.2	10,162	9.3	6.4-12.2	17,081	6.9	5.2-8.7

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

Difficulty Dressing or Bathing

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?”
Prevalence	WV: 5.7% (95% CI: 5.0-6.3) U.S.: 3.9% (95% CI: 3.8-4.0) The West Virginia prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing is significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 5.1% (95% CI: 4.2-6.0) Women: 6.2% (95% CI: 5.3-7.1) There was no gender difference for the prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 5.4% (95% CI: 4.7-6.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 7.0% (95% CI: 3.0-11.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *13.5% (95% CI: 1.1-25.9) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *8.2% (95% CI: 0.8-15.7) Hispanic: *11.3% (95% CI: 2.0-20.7) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing. <small>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</small>
Age	The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing was lowest among those 18-24 (1.5%) and highest among those 45-54 (9.5%), a significant difference.
Education	The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing decreased with increasing education. It was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (11.0%) than among all other educational attainment levels and significantly lower among those with a college degree (1.6%) than among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing generally decreased with increasing income. It was significantly higher among those with a household income of less than \$15,000 (13.9%) than all other income levels.

Table 2.6 Difficulty Dressing or Bathing by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	36,182	5.1	4.2-6.0	45,814	6.2	5.3-7.1	81,996	5.7	5.0-6.3
Age									
18-24	336	*0.4	0.0-1.1	2,149	*2.6	0.0-5.3	2,485	*1.5	0.1-2.8
25-34	3,349	*3.1	0.7-5.5	2,243	*2.2	0.4-4.1	5,592	2.7	1.2-4.2
35-44	3,114	*2.8	0.7-4.8	3,515	3.2	1.3-5.0	6,630	3.0	1.6-4.4
45-54	12,620	10.5	7.3-13.7	10,691	8.6	6.0-11.1	23,311	9.5	7.5-11.5
55-64	10,509	8.0	5.6-10.4	12,398	9.3	6.7-11.9	22,908	8.6	6.9-10.4
65+	6,254	4.3	2.6-5.9	14,536	8.0	6.1-9.9	20,790	6.3	5.1-7.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	11,272	9.5	6.2-12.9	14,674	12.4	8.9-15.9	25,946	11.0	8.5-13.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	14,845	5.0	3.6-6.4	17,832	6.2	4.8-7.7	32,677	5.6	4.6-6.6
Some Post-H.S.	8,113	4.6	2.7-6.4	11,152	5.3	3.7-6.9	19,266	5.0	3.8-6.2
College Graduate	1,952	*1.7	0.7-2.7	1,995	1.6	0.8-2.4	3,947	1.6	1.0-2.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	10,471	14.6	9.7-19.5	14,385	13.4	10.1-16.7	24,856	13.9	11.1-16.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	7,484	6.4	3.9-8.9	10,916	8.3	5.5-11.1	18,401	7.4	5.5-9.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	3,317	4.3	1.8-6.8	2,105	*3.1	1.2-5.0	5,422	3.7	2.1-5.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	4,539	4.6	2.4-6.8	2,524	2.8	1.2-4.5	7,063	3.8	2.4-5.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	2,382	*2.7	0.9-4.5	1,873	*2.3	0.9-3.8	4,255	2.5	1.3-3.7
\$75,000+	1,167	*0.9	0.0-1.9	1,817	*1.7	0.4-2.9	2,984	*1.2	0.4-2.0

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

Difficulty Doing Errands Alone

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping?”
Prevalence	WV: 12.0% (95% CI: 11.1-13.0) U.S.: 6.9% (95% CI: 6.8-7.1) The West Virginia prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 9.0% (95% CI: 7.7-10.3) Women: 14.9% (95% CI: 13.5-16.3) The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher among women than among men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 11.9% (95% CI: 10.9-12.8) Black, Non-Hispanic: 11.1% (95% CI: 5.9-16.3) Other, Non-Hispanic: *20.2% (95% CI: 6.1-34.3) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *17.8% (95% CI: 7.8-27.9) Hispanic: *9.9% (95% CI: 1.4-18.4) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone. <small>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</small>
Age	The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone increased with age. The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was lowest among those 18-24 (4.1%) and highest among those 65 and older (17.7%), a significant difference.
Education	The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone decreased significantly with each educational attainment level. It was highest among those with less than a high school education (25.3%) and lowest among college graduates (3.4%).
Household Income	The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone decreased with increasing income. It was highest among those with a household income of less than \$15,000 (25.4%), significantly higher than all other income levels, and it was lowest among those with a household income of \$75,000 or more (2.2%).

Table 2.7 Difficulty Doing Errands Alone by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	63,714	9.0	7.7-10.3	110,188	14.9	13.5-16.3	173,902	12.0	11.1-13.0
Age									
18-24	2,731	*3.1	0.0-6.3	4,226	*5.1	1.7-8.6	6,957	4.1	1.7-6.4
25-34	7,717	7.1	3.4-10.9	7,617	7.5	4.5-10.6	15,334	7.3	4.9-9.8
35-44	5,459	4.9	2.3-7.4	13,065	11.8	8.1-15.5	18,524	8.3	6.1-10.6
45-54	15,073	12.5	9.0-16.0	20,724	16.6	13.1-20.1	35,796	14.6	12.1-17.1
55-64	16,886	12.8	9.7-15.9	22,011	16.5	13.3-19.7	38,897	14.7	12.4-16.9
65+	15,848	10.9	8.2-13.5	42,156	23.2	20.4-26.0	58,003	17.7	15.7-19.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	22,316	18.9	14.2-23.5	37,543	31.8	26.8-36.8	59,859	25.3	21.8-28.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	27,367	9.3	7.3-11.3	43,201	15.1	12.9-17.2	70,568	12.1	10.7-13.6
Some Post-H.S.	10,423	5.9	3.8-8.0	24,487	11.6	9.4-13.9	34,910	9.0	7.4-10.6
College Graduate	3,608	3.1	1.8-4.3	4,568	3.7	2.3-5.1	8,176	3.4	2.5-4.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	16,961	23.7	17.6-29.7	28,472	26.5	22.0-31.0	45,433	25.4	21.7-29.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	16,493	14.0	10.1-17.9	29,898	22.6	18.6-26.6	46,391	18.6	15.8-21.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	6,214	8.0	4.5-11.5	7,349	10.9	7.0-14.7	13,563	9.3	6.7-11.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	4,931	5.0	2.7-7.2	5,754	6.5	4.0-9.0	10,685	5.7	4.0-7.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	3,423	*3.9	1.3-6.4	5,265	6.5	3.6-9.4	8,688	5.1	3.2-7.1
\$75,000+	2,088	*1.5	0.1-2.9	3,418	*3.1	1.2-5.0	5,506	2.2	1.1-3.4

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

Prevalence of Vision Impairment

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?”
Prevalence	WV: 8.6% (95% CI: 7.8-9.4) U.S.: 4.9% (95% CI: 4.8-5.0) The West Virginia prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 8.0% (95% CI: 6.8-9.2) Women: 9.1% (95% CI: 8.0-10.2) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of vision impairment.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 8.4% (95% CI: 7.6-9.3) Black, Non-Hispanic: 12.6% (95% CI: 6.8-18.4) Other, Non-Hispanic: *11.7% (95% CI: 1.0-22.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *6.2% (95% CI: 0.0-12.5) Hispanic: *8.2% (95% CI: 0.1-16.3) 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	The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those 45 and older than for those under 45.
Education	The prevalence of vision impairment decreased with increasing education. The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (15.8%) than among all other educational attainment levels and significantly lower among those with a college degree (3.6%) than among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (18.6%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 2.8 Vision Impairment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	56,695	8.0	6.8-9.2	67,299	9.1	8.0-10.2	123,994	8.6	7.8-9.4
Age									
18-24	2,362	*2.7	0.0-5.8	3,777	*4.6	1.3-7.9	6,139	*3.6	1.4-5.9
25-34	3,464	*3.2	0.6-5.8	4,247	4.2	2.0-6.4	7,711	3.7	2.0-5.4
35-44	6,981	6.2	3.3-9.1	5,057	4.6	2.4-6.8	12,038	5.4	3.6-7.2
45-54	14,739	12.2	8.6-15.9	13,703	11.0	8.2-13.8	28,442	11.6	9.3-13.9
55-64	13,691	10.4	7.6-13.2	16,048	12.0	9.3-14.7	29,739	11.2	9.3-13.1
65+	15,073	10.3	7.9-12.7	23,747	13.1	10.8-15.3	38,820	11.8	10.2-13.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	18,659	15.8	11.5-20.1	18,613	15.8	12.2-19.5	37,272	15.8	13.0-18.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	22,974	7.8	6.0-9.5	26,517	9.2	7.6-10.9	49,491	8.5	7.3-9.7
Some Post-H.S.	10,678	6.0	3.7-8.4	17,778	8.5	6.5-10.4	28,457	7.3	5.8-8.9
College Graduate	4,384	3.7	2.2-5.2	4,230	3.4	2.2-4.7	8,614	3.6	2.6-4.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	13,156	18.3	12.9-23.8	20,124	18.8	14.9-22.8	33,280	18.6	15.4-21.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	12,727	10.8	7.7-14.0	15,971	12.1	9.2-15.0	28,698	11.5	9.4-13.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	6,017	7.7	4.3-11.2	6,153	9.1	5.8-12.4	12,169	8.4	6.0-10.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	3,548	3.6	1.4-5.7	3,986	4.5	2.4-6.6	7,534	4.0	2.5-5.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	5,757	6.5	3.5-9.5	3,833	4.8	2.1-7.4	9,590	5.7	3.6-7.7
\$75,000+	4,572	3.3	1.4-5.3	1,729	1.6	0.5-2.7	6,301	2.6	1.4-3.8

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

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CHAPTER 3: HEALTH CARE ACCESS

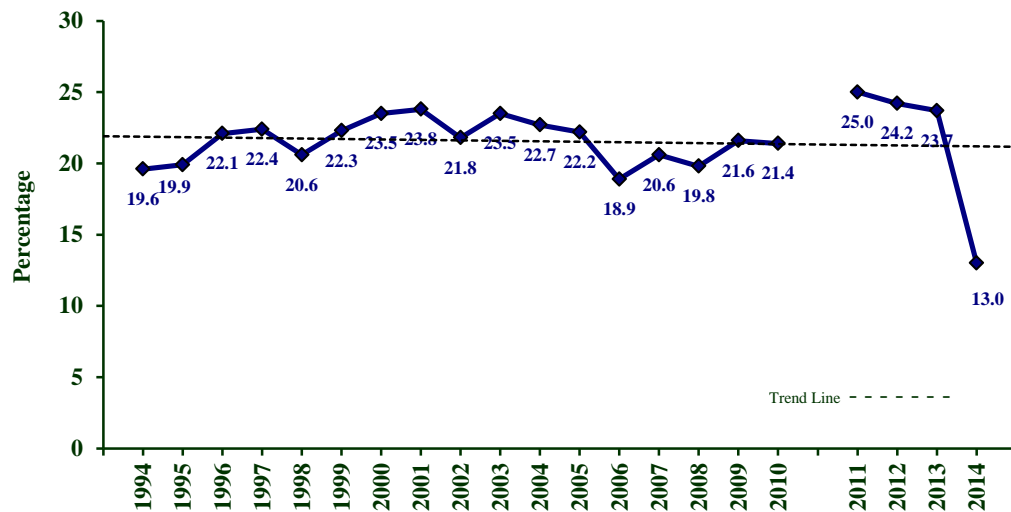
No Health Care Coverage (among adults 18 to 64)

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: 13.0% (95% CI: 11.7-14.4) U.S.: 17.0% (95% CI: 16.8-17.3) The prevalence of no health care coverage among those aged 18-64 was significantly lower in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 34 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 15.9% (95% CI: 13.7-18.1) Women: 10.2% (95% CI: 8.6-11.7) The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly higher among males than among females.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity analysis was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The highest prevalence of no health care coverage was among those aged 25-34, significantly higher than those aged 35-64.
Education	Those with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of no health coverage (18.5%), significantly higher than those with some post-high school education and college graduates, while those with a college degree had the lowest prevalence of no health coverage (5.0%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly higher among low income groups than among those with high income. The prevalence of no health care coverage was highest among those with an income of \$15,000-24,999 per year (22.6%) and lowest among those with an income of \$75,000 or more per year (4.3%).

Table 3.1 No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	90,009	15.9	13.7-18.1	57,016	10.2	8.6-11.7	147,025	13.0	11.7-14.4
Age									
18-24	13,853	15.6	9.1-22.2	11,322	13.7	7.9-19.6	25,175	14.7	10.3-19.2
25-34	28,508	26.3	19.7-32.9	16,296	15.4	11.0-19.7	44,804	20.9	16.9-24.9
35-44	19,475	17.1	12.4-21.9	10,802	9.6	6.1-13.1	30,277	13.4	10.4-16.4
45-54	17,982	14.6	10.6-18.5	9,258	7.4	5.1-9.7	27,240	10.9	8.6-13.3
55-64	10,192	7.7	5.2-10.2	9,337	6.9	5.0-8.8	19,529	7.3	5.7-8.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	19,709	23.5	16.5-30.5	9,331	12.7	7.5-17.9	29,040	18.5	14.0-23.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	48,834	20.2	16.5-24.0	23,690	11.2	8.5-13.8	72,524	16.0	13.6-18.4
Some Post-H.S.	16,517	11.3	7.8-14.8	18,405	10.9	8.0-13.8	34,923	11.1	8.8-13.3
College Graduate	4,657	5.0	2.5-7.5	5,370	5.1	2.9-7.3	10,027	5.0	3.4-6.7
Income									
Less than \$15,000	12,158	19.9	13.1-26.8	10,808	12.6	8.1-17.1	22,966	15.6	11.7-19.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	23,458	26.9	20.1-33.7	16,295	18.4	13.3-23.4	39,752	22.6	18.4-26.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	11,802	22.1	14.2-29.9	6,310	13.0	7.8-18.3	18,112	17.8	12.9-22.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	12,673	17.0	11.2-22.8	5,181	7.4	3.6-11.2	17,854	12.4	8.8-15.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	4,408	6.1	2.1-10.2	4,242	6.1	2.0-10.3	8,650	6.1	3.2-9.0
\$75,000+	5,773	4.7	1.8-7.5	3,955	3.9	1.5-6.4	9,727	4.3	2.4-6.3

Figure 3.1 No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by Year: WVBRFSS, 1994-2014

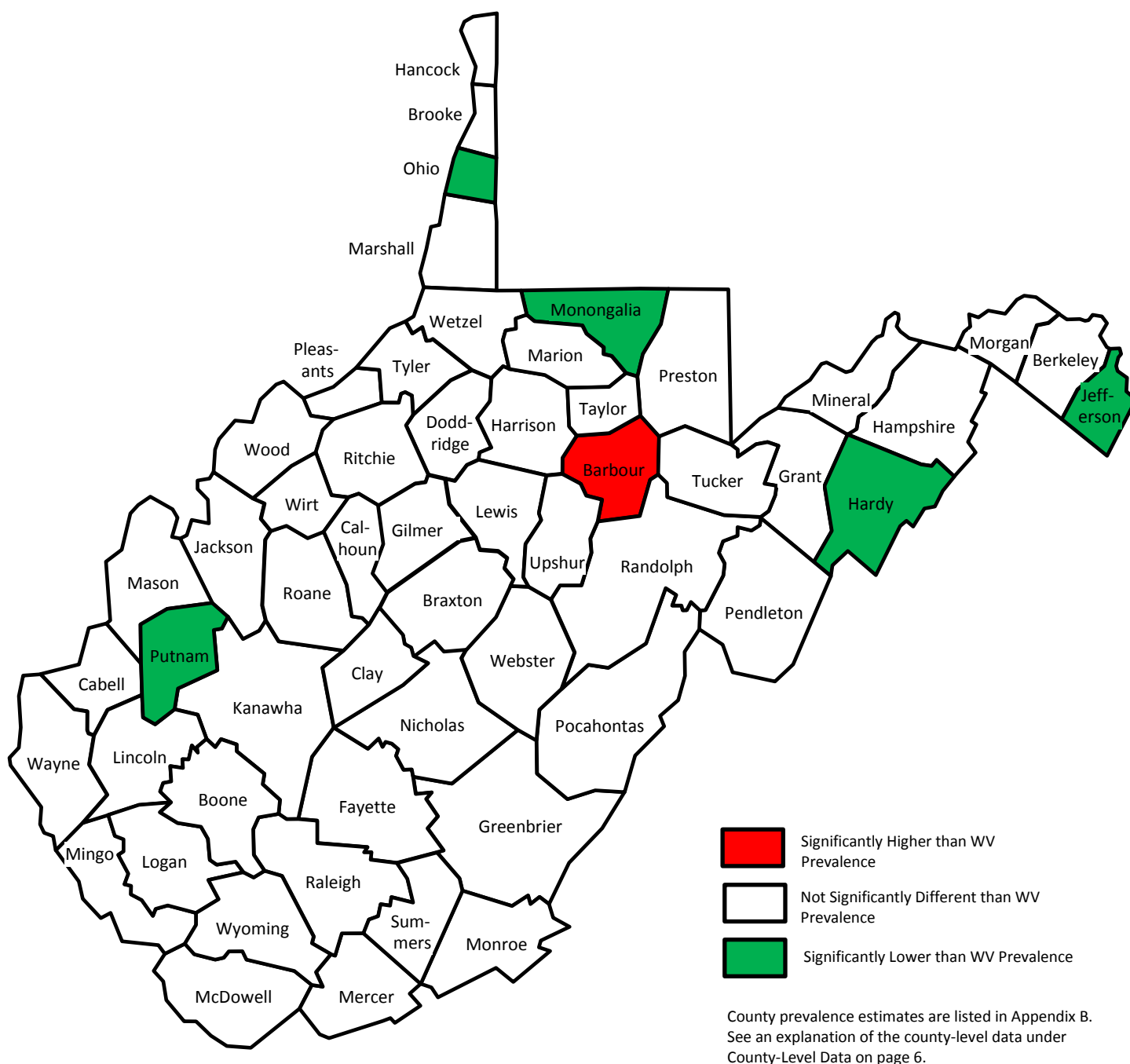


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 3.2 No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by County: WVBREFFS, 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) –22.2%

WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 21.5%



Primary Health Care Coverage

Definition	<p>Responding to the state-added question “What type of health care coverage do you use to pay for most of your medical care?”</p> <p>Private: “Your employer,” “Someone else’s employer,” or “A plan that you or someone else buys on your own”</p> <p>Medicare</p> <p>Medicaid</p> <p>Other: “The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or VA” or “Some other source”</p> <p>None (no coverage)</p>
Prevalence	<p>Private: 48.5% (95% CI: 46.9-50.0)</p> <p>Medicare: 23.4% (95% CI: 22.3-24.6)</p> <p>Medicaid: 13.6% (95% CI: 12.5-14.8)</p> <p>Other: 3.7% (95% CI: 3.2-4.3)</p> <p>None: 10.7% (95% CI: 9.6-11.8)</p> <p>This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore a U.S. comparison was not conducted.</p>
Race/Ethnicity	<p>No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.</p>
Gender	<p>The prevalence of Medicare and Medicaid was significantly higher among females than among males, while the prevalence of Other and None was significantly higher among males than females.</p>
Age	<p>The prevalence of private insurance was significantly lower among those aged 65 and older than all other age groups. The prevalence of Medicare increased with age. The prevalence of Medicaid and None generally decreased with age.</p>
Education	<p>The prevalence of private insurance increased significantly with each educational attainment level while the prevalence of Medicare and Medicaid decreased significantly with each increasing educational attainment level. The prevalence of None was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education than among those with a college degree, while those with a college degree had a significantly lower prevalence of None than all other educational attainment levels.</p>
Household Income	<p>The prevalence of private insurance increased with increasing income, while the prevalence of Medicare, Medicaid and None generally decreased with increasing income.</p>

Table 3.5 Primary Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Private		Medicare		Medicaid		Other		None	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL	48.5	46.9-50.0	23.4	22.3-24.6	13.6	12.5-14.8	37.0	3.2-4.3	10.7	9.6-11.8
Gender										
Male	49.8	47.4-52.2	20.8	19.1-22.5	10.0	8.3-11.6	6.0	5.0-7.1	13.4	11.6-15.2
Female	47.1	45.1-49.1	25.9	24.4-27.5	17.2	15.5-18.8	1.6	1.1-2.0	8.2	7.0-9.5
Age										
18-24	56.6	50.1-63.1	*2.8	0.8-4.8	21.3	15.8-26.8	*3.3	1.0-5.6	16.0	11.2-20.7
25-34	50.3	45.4-55.1	4.9	2.7-7.0	20.9	16.9-24.9	*1.9	0.7-3.1	22.1	17.9-26.4
35-44	61.5	57.5-65.6	6.5	4.5-8.5	15.9	12.9-18.9	2.2	1.0-3.4	13.9	10.8-16.9
45-54	57.4	53.9-60.9	10.6	8.4-12.8	16.6	13.9-19.2	4.0	2.6-5.5	11.4	9.1-13.8
55-64	60.7	57.7-63.6	14.5	12.4-16.6	11.9	9.9-13.9	4.9	3.5-6.2	8.1	6.3-9.8
65+	17.3	15.4-19.3	73.9	71.7-76.2	3.1	2.1-4.1	5.1	3.9-6.3	*0.6	0.2-0.9
Education										
Less than H.S.	21.6	17.9-25.3	35.7	31.8-39.5	26.5	22.4-30.4	2.9	1.5-4.2	13.5	10.3-16.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	43.7	41.3-46.2	24.5	22.6-26.3	14.9	13.0-16.8	3.8	2.9-4.7	13.0	11.1-15.0
Some Post-H.S.	55.9	52.9-58.9	19.9	17.8-21.9	10.2	8.3-12.1	4.5	3.3-5.7	9.5	7.6-11.4
College Graduate	74.4	71.9-76.9	14.4	12.7-16.1	3.6	2.4-4.8	3.2	2.1-4.3	4.3	2.9-5.7
Income										
Less than \$15,000	7.7	5.3-10.2	33.5	29.6-37.4	41.3	36.8-45.7	4.0	2.2-5.7	13.6	10.2-16.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	25.5	22.0-29.0	31.9	28.7-35.2	20.9	17.7-24.0	4.4	3.0-5.8	17.3	14.1-20.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	43.5	38.8-48.2	31.8	27.7-35.9	7.8	4.9-10.8	3.9	2.2-5.6	13.0	9.4-16.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	60.3	56.3-64.4	22.4	19.4-25.4	3.9	1.7-6.1	3.6	2.2-5.0	9.8	6.9-12.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	76.3	72.6-80.0	13.7	11.3-16.2	*1.3	0.2-2.5	3.4	1.8-4.9	5.2	2.8-7.7
\$75,000+	86.1	83.5-88.7	6.6	5.2-8.1	*0.3	0.0-0.6	2.9	1.6-4.2	4.1	2.3-5.9

* 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: 22.8% (95% CI: 21.4-24.2) U.S.: 22.8% (95% CI: 22.5-23.1) West Virginia ranked the 29 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants. There was no significant difference between the West Virginia prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider and the U.S. prevalence.
Gender	Men: 28.7% (95% CI: 26.4-31.0) Women: 17.2% (95% CI: 15.5-18.8) The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider was significantly higher among men than among women.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider generally declined as age increased. Those aged 25-34 had the highest prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider (44.8%). The oldest age group (65 and older) had a relatively low prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider (7.1%), significantly lower than all other age groups.
Education	There was a significant difference in the prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider between those with less than a high school education (26.3%) and those with a college degree (18.9%).
Household Income	Those earning less than \$15,000 per year had a significantly higher prevalence of not having a personal doctor or health care provider (28.0%) than those earning \$75,000 or more per year (18.0%).

Table 3.2 No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	206,372	28.7	26.4-31.0	128,926	17.2	15.5-18.8	335,298	22.8	21.4-24.2
Age									
18-24	44,966	50.4	41.2-59.7	27,797	33.3	25.6-41.0	72,762	42.2	36.0-48.3
25-34	60,263	55.5	48.3-62.8	35,865	33.8	28.2-39.5	96,128	44.8	40.1-49.5
35-44	39,393	34.6	29.0-40.3	25,166	22.4	17.8-27.0	64,558	28.5	24.9-32.2
45-54	29,228	23.7	19.2-28.2	17,953	14.3	11.1-17.6	47,180	19.0	16.2-21.8
55-64	18,840	14.1	11.1-17.2	11,110	8.2	6.1-10.3	29,950	11.2	9.3-13.0
65+	13,194	8.9	6.6-11.1	10,412	5.7	4.3-7.1	23,606	7.1	5.8-8.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	39,301	32.8	26.4-39.2	24,461	20.0	15.2-24.9	63,762	26.3	22.3-30.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	85,998	28.8	25.2-32.3	46,629	16.1	13.6-18.5	132,627	22.5	20.3-24.7
Some Post-H.S.	53,136	29.7	25.0-34.3	39,378	18.6	15.4-21.9	92,514	23.7	20.9-26.4
College Graduate	27,645	23.1	18.9-27.4	18,458	14.8	11.8-17.9	46,103	18.9	16.3-21.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	26,066	36.2	28.8-43.6	25,142	22.7	17.8-27.5	51,208	28.0	23.8-32.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	39,394	33.3	27.4-39.3	29,236	22.1	17.8-26.3	68,630	27.4	23.7-31.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	21,215	27.1	20.6-33.7	10,654	15.7	10.9-20.5	31,868	21.8	17.6-26.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	27,305	27.5	21.9-33.2	11,112	12.4	8.3-16.4	38,417	20.3	16.7-24.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	23,367	26.1	20.3-32.0	14,956	18.3	13.5-23.1	38,322	22.4	18.5-26.2
\$75,000+	29,087	21.0	16.4-25.5	15,677	14.3	10.4-18.2	44,765	18.0	15.0-21.1

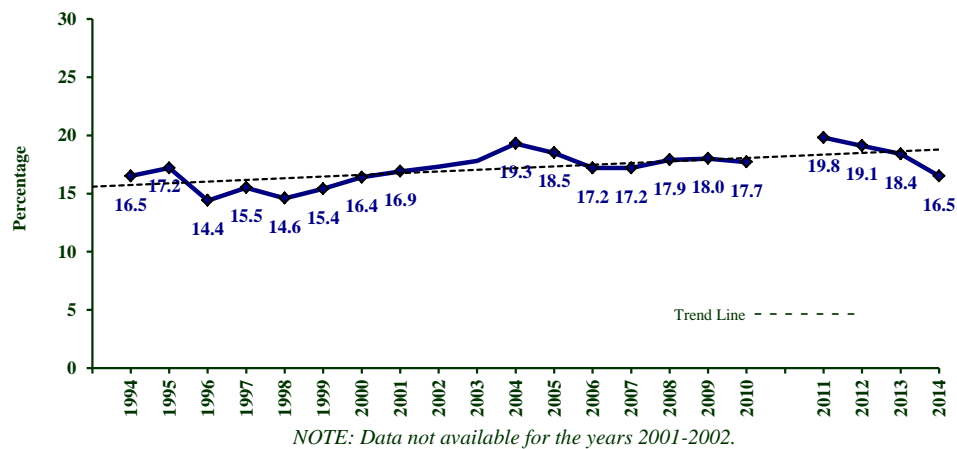
Could Not Afford Needed Medical Care

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: 16.5% (95% CI: 15.3-17.7) U.S.: 14.3% (95% CI: 14.1-14.5) The West Virginia prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 12 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 15.6% (95% CI: 13.8-17.5) Women: 17.4% (95% CI: 15.8-18.9) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of could not afford needed medical care.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 15.9% (95% CI: 14.7-17.1) Black, Non-Hispanic: 21.2% (95% CI: 12.5-29.9) Other, Non-Hispanic: *32.2% (95% CI: 16.8-47.5) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *21.3% (95% CI: 10.4-32.1) Hispanic: *31.3% (95% CI: 15.6-47.0) 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 (28.3%), significantly higher than all other age groups other than those 35-44. Those aged 65 and older had the lowest prevalence (5.7%), significantly lower than all other age groups.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had a significantly higher prevalence of could not afford needed medical care (23.3%) than all other educational attainment levels. College graduates had a significantly lower prevalence of could not afford needed medical care (10.0%) than all other educational attainment 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 4.5% for those earning \$75,000 per year or more and 30.8% for those earning less than \$15,000 per year. This was a significant difference.

Table 3.3 Could Not Afford Needed Medical Care in Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	112,399	15.6	13.8-17.5	130,423	17.4	15.8-18.9	242,822	16.5	15.3-17.7
Age									
18-24	12,645	14.2	8.0-20.3	16,969	20.3	14.0-26.6	29,614	17.1	12.7-21.5
25-34	29,655	27.2	20.3-34.1	31,183	29.5	24.2-34.9	60,838	28.3	24.0-32.7
35-44	22,472	19.8	14.9-24.6	24,844	22.1	17.5-26.7	47,316	20.9	17.6-24.3
45-54	24,383	19.8	15.5-24.1	27,487	22.0	18.2-25.8	51,870	20.9	18.1-23.8
55-64	15,214	11.4	8.7-14.2	18,562	13.7	11.2-16.3	33,775	12.6	10.7-14.5
65+	7,948	5.4	3.5-7.2	11,104	6.0	4.5-7.5	19,052	5.7	4.5-6.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	33,245	27.8	21.7-33.9	23,231	18.9	14.7-23.1	56,475	23.3	19.5-27.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	46,617	15.6	12.8-18.4	50,792	17.5	15.1-20.0	97,410	16.5	14.7-18.4
Some Post-H.S.	23,415	13.1	9.8-16.4	40,993	19.4	16.3-22.4	64,409	16.5	14.2-18.8
College Graduate	9,030	7.5	5.0-10.0	15,246	12.3	9.4-15.2	24,276	10.0	8.0-11.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	25,641	35.6	28.4-42.8	30,676	27.7	22.9-32.4	56,317	30.8	26.7-34.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	29,794	25.2	19.7-30.7	34,069	25.8	21.6-29.9	63,863	25.5	22.1-28.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	12,893	16.6	11.3-21.8	14,750	21.7	16.3-27.2	27,642	19.0	15.2-22.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	14,768	14.8	10.2-19.3	10,802	12.0	8.4-15.7	25,570	13.5	10.5-16.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	6,334	7.1	3.7-10.4	7,525	9.2	5.7-12.7	13,859	8.1	5.7-10.5
\$75,000+	4,362	3.1	1.1-5.2	6,810	6.2	3.5-9.0	11,172	4.5	2.9-6.2

Figure 3.3 Could Not Afford Needed Medical Care by Year: WVBRFSS, 1994-2014



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

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: 22.8% (95% CI: 21.4-24.2) U.S.: 29.9% (95% CI: 29.7-30.2) The West Virginia prevalence of no checkup in the past year was significantly lower than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 27.9% (95% CI: 25.6-30.1) Women: 18.0% (95% CI: 16.4-19.6) The prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year was significantly higher for men than for women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 22.6% (95% CI: 21.2-24.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 18.2% (95% CI: 9.5-26.8) Other, Non-Hispanic: *27.3% (95% CI: 12.5-42.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *31.5% (95% CI: 18.9-44.0) Hispanic: *39.5% (95% CI: 22.0-57.0) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of no checkup in the past year. <small>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</small>
Age	The prevalence of no checkup in the past year decreased as age increased. Those aged 65 and older had a relatively low prevalence of no checkup in the past year (7.5%) while those aged 18-24 had the highest prevalence (38.0%).
Education	There was no educational difference in the prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year.
Household Income	The highest prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year was among those with an annual household income between \$15,000 and \$24,999 (27.2%), and the lowest prevalence was among those with an annual household income between \$50,000 and \$74,999 (19.4%), a significant difference.

Table 3.4 No Routine Checkup in Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	197,268	27.9	25.6-30.1	134,155	18.0	16.4-19.6	331,423	22.8	21.4-24.2
Age									
18-24	42,123	49.4	40.0-58.8	21,993	26.4	19.2-33.5	64,116	38.0	31.9-44.1
25-34	48,467	45.5	38.1-52.8	30,124	28.6	23.1-34.0	78,591	37.1	32.4-41.7
35-44	38,878	34.3	28.7-40.0	27,828	25.0	20.2-29.9	66,705	29.7	26.0-33.5
45-54	31,723	26.0	21.4-30.7	24,992	20.1	16.4-23.8	56,714	23.0	20.1-26.0
55-64	22,462	17.1	13.8-20.4	17,196	12.9	10.4-15.4	39,658	15.0	12.9-17.0
65+	13,235	9.0	6.8-11.2	11,373	6.2	4.8-7.6	24,608	7.5	6.2-8.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	32,343	27.7	21.4-34.0	20,032	16.5	12.0-21.0	52,375	22.0	18.1-25.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	86,260	29.3	25.7-32.9	53,427	18.5	15.9-21.1	139,687	24.0	21.7-26.2
Some Post-H.S.	47,807	27.1	22.6-31.5	38,068	18.1	15.0-21.3	85,875	22.2	19.6-24.9
College Graduate	30,512	25.8	21.2-30.4	22,408	18.2	15.1-21.4	52,920	21.9	19.1-24.7
Income									
Less than \$15,000	20,388	29.0	22.1-36.0	24,195	21.9	17.3-26.5	44,583	24.7	20.7-28.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	38,079	32.6	26.6-38.7	29,038	22.3	18.0-26.6	67,117	27.2	23.5-30.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	19,127	25.0	18.6-31.4	12,690	19.0	13.5-24.4	31,817	22.2	17.9-26.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	27,894	27.9	22.3-33.5	15,496	17.2	12.8-21.5	43,390	22.8	19.2-26.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	21,617	24.4	18.8-30.1	11,247	13.9	9.9-18.0	32,864	19.4	15.8-23.0
\$75,000+	37,678	27.5	22.5-32.4	18,096	16.5	12.7-20.4	55,774	22.6	19.3-25.9

Delayed Medical Care

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Have you delayed getting needed medical care, for a reason other than cost, in the past 12 months?”
Prevalence	WV: 17.7% (95% CI: 16.5-18.8) Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 14.9% (95% CI: 13.3-16.6) Women: 20.3% (95% CI: 18.7-21.9) The prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year was significantly higher for women than for men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 17.7% (95% CI: 16.5-18.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: 15.9% (95% CI: 9.1-22.7) Other, Non-Hispanic: *18.6% (95% CI: 7.1-30.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 18.0% (95% CI: 9.4-26.6) Hispanic: *26.5% (95% CI: 10.4-42.5) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	Those aged 65 and older had a relatively low prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year (10.8%), while those aged 35-44 had the highest prevalence (22.8%). The prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year among those 65 and over was significantly lower than all other age groups except those aged 18-24.
Education	There was no education difference in the prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year.
Household Income	Those earning less than \$15,000 per year (34.2%) had a higher prevalence of delaying needed care in the past year than all other income brackets.

Table 3.6 Delayed Medical Care in Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	104,540	14.9	13.3-16.6	151,042	20.3	18.7-21.9	255,582	17.7	16.5-18.8
Age									
18-24	6,477	7.9	3.4-12.4	16,189	19.8	13.5-26.1	22,666	13.8	9.9-17.8
25-34	14,061	13.5	8.4-18.6	28,935	27.9	22.4-33.3	42,996	20.7	16.9-24.4
35-44	25,772	23.3	18.1-28.4	24,901	22.4	17.9-26.9	50,674	22.8	19.4-26.2
45-54	23,986	19.7	15.4-23.9	31,243	25.2	21.2-29.1	55,229	22.4	19.6-25.3
55-64	23,209	17.6	14.3-20.9	24,466	18.2	15.1-21.3	47,675	17.9	15.6-20.2
65+	11,034	7.6	5.3-9.8	24,627	13.4	11.2-15.6	35,662	10.8	9.2-12.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	23,102	19.6	14.6-24.5	27,869	22.7	18.1-27.3	50,972	21.1	17.8-24.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	41,911	14.3	11.7-16.8	54,027	18.7	16.2-21.3	95,939	16.5	14.7-18.3
Some Post-H.S.	24,298	14.3	10.9-17.6	44,091	21.1	18.0-24.2	68,389	18.0	15.8-20.3
College Graduate	15,228	13.1	10.0-16.1	24,894	20.5	17.2-23.7	40,122	16.8	14.6-19.1
Income									
Less than \$15,000	24,790	36.6	29.3-43.9	35,862	32.7	27.7-37.8	60,653	34.2	30.0-38.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	15,938	13.7	9.8-17.6	30,294	23.2	19.2-27.2	46,232	18.7	15.9-21.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	10,597	13.7	9.3-18.1	12,290	18.2	13.2-23.2	22,887	15.8	12.5-19.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	10,525	10.9	7.2-14.6	13,525	15.1	11.3-18.9	24,050	12.9	10.2-15.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	11,029	12.6	8.4-16.9	12,299	15.4	11.1-19.6	23,327	13.9	10.9-17.0
\$75,000+	17,193	12.9	9.5-16.4	17,130	15.8	12.2-19.5	34,323	14.2	11.7-16.7

Not Taking Prescribed Medication Because of Cost

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Was there a time in the past 12 months when you did not take your medication as prescribed because of the cost?”
Prevalence	WV: 11.5% (95% CI: 10.6-12.5) Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 9.5% (95% CI: 8.1-10.9) Women: 13.5% (95% CI: 12.1-14.9) The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was significantly higher among women than among men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 10.8% (95% CI: 9.9-11.8) Black, Non-Hispanic: 17.8% (95% CI: 10.2-25.5) Other, Non-Hispanic: *20.4% (95% CI: 5.7-35.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *22.9% (95% CI: 11.7-34.0) Hispanic: *29.1% (95% CI: 12.3-45.9) The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was significantly higher among Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was highest among those aged 45-54 (15.8%), significantly higher than all other age groups except those aged 25-44. The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was lowest among those aged 65 and older (6.6%), significantly lower than all age groups other than those 18-24.
Education	The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was highest among those with less than a high school education (13.8%) and lowest among those with a college degree (6.6%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	Those earning less than \$15,000 per year (20.7%) had a higher prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost than all other income brackets making over \$25,000 per year.

Table 3.7 Not Taking Prescribed Medication Because of Cost by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	66,987	9.5	8.1-10.9	100,734	13.5	12.1-14.9	167,721	11.5	10.6-12.5
Age									
18-24	4,358	*5.3	0.6-10.0	7,929	9.7	5.1-14.3	12,287	7.5	4.2-10.8
25-34	11,675	11.1	6.8-15.4	20,836	20.0	15.3-24.7	32,511	15.5	12.3-18.7
35-44	13,655	12.2	8.0-16.4	19,373	17.3	13.1-21.6	33,028	14.7	11.8-17.7
45-54	18,412	15.0	11.1-18.8	20,888	16.7	13.3-20.1	39,300	15.8	13.3-18.4
55-64	10,460	7.9	5.7-10.1	17,919	13.3	10.4-16.2	28,379	10.6	8.8-12.5
65+	8,427	5.7	3.9-7.6	13,514	7.3	5.6-9.0	21,941	6.6	5.4-7.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	13,671	11.4	7.7-15.2	19,917	16.2	12.1-20.3	33,588	13.8	11.0-16.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	31,937	10.8	8.5-13.1	41,149	14.2	12.0-16.4	73,086	12.5	10.9-14.1
Some Post-H.S.	13,667	8.0	5.5-10.4	30,803	14.7	12.0-17.4	44,470	11.7	9.8-13.5
College Graduate	7,421	6.3	3.3-9.3	8,342	6.8	4.8-8.9	15,763	6.6	4.8-8.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	13,580	19.7	13.7-25.7	23,325	21.3	16.9-25.6	36,905	20.7	17.1-24.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	17,345	14.8	10.7-18.9	28,224	21.5	17.5-25.5	45,569	18.3	15.4-21.2
\$25,000 - 34,999	10,334	13.4	8.6-18.2	9,240	13.6	9.2-18.1	19,575	13.5	10.2-16.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	7,754	8.0	5.0-11.0	8,737	9.7	6.5-12.9	16,491	8.8	6.6-11.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	2,344	*2.7	0.8-4.6	4,781	5.9	3.0-8.8	7,125	4.2	2.5-6.0
\$75,000+	6,572	*4.9	2.0-7.9	7,152	6.6	3.8-9.4	13,723	5.7	3.6-7.8

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

Health Care Satisfaction

Definition	Responding “Very Satisfied” or “Somewhat Satisfied” to the question “In general, how satisfied are you with the health care you received?”
Prevalence	WV: 95.5% (95% CI: 94.8-96.2) Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 94.4% (95% CI: 93.3-95.6) Women: 96.5% (95% CI: 95.7-97.3) The prevalence of satisfied with health care was significantly higher among women than among men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 95.8% (95% CI: 95.1-96.5) Black, Non-Hispanic: 90.5% (95% CI: 84.1-96.9) Other, Non-Hispanic: *88.4% (95% CI: 76.7-100.0) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 94.8% (95% CI: 88.3-100.0) Hispanic: *95.6% (95% CI: 88.8-100.0) There were no racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of satisfied with health care. * 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 satisfied with health care.
Education	The prevalence of satisfied with health care was lowest among those with less than a high school education (92.8%) and highest among those with a college degree (98.2%), a significant difference.
Household Income	The prevalence of satisfied with health care was lowest among those with an annual household income of \$15,000-24,999 (93.3%) and was highest among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (98.9%), a significant difference.

Table 3.8 Health Care Satisfaction by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	620,417	94.4	93.3-95.6	699,155	96.5	95.7-97.3	1,319,573	95.5	94.8-96.2
Age									
18-24	70,147	93.6	88.8-98.4	75,289	95.3	91.6-98.9	145,436	94.4	91.5-97.4
25-34	86,355	92.6	88.2-96.9	93,943	94.2	90.9-97.5	180,297	93.4	90.7-96.1
35-44	94,938	93.5	90.5-96.5	102,129	95.6	93.4-97.9	197,068	94.6	92.7-96.4
45-54	103,737	91.7	88.5-94.9	116,340	97.0	95.4-98.5	220,077	94.4	92.6-96.2
55-64	122,041	95.8	94.1-97.5	128,512	97.2	96.1-98.4	250,553	96.5	95.5-97.6
65+	140,241	97.6	96.4-98.9	177,605	97.8	96.9-98.7	317,847	97.7	97.0-98.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	98,146	89.0	84.6-93.4	113,619	96.4	94.5-98.3	211,766	92.8	90.4-95.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	253,956	93.6	91.7-95.5	268,634	96.3	94.8-97.8	522,590	95.0	93.8-96.2
Some Post-H.S.	155,274	96.5	94.8-98.2	197,029	96.1	94.6-97.6	352,302	96.3	95.1-97.4
College Graduate	111,122	98.7	97.8-99.7	116,699	97.7	96.6-98.8	227,821	98.2	97.5-98.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	55,679	91.5	87.2-95.8	100,189	95.5	93.6-97.5	155,867	94.1	92.0-96.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	100,860	91.0	87.2-94.8	120,156	95.3	92.8-97.8	221,016	93.3	91.1-95.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	67,466	91.3	87.0-95.5	64,217	97.8	95.8-99.8	131,683	94.3	91.9-96.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	85,697	94.7	92.1-97.3	85,528	98.2	96.8-99.6	171,226	96.4	94.9-97.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	80,466	97.2	94.7-99.7	76,959	96.4	94.2-98.6	157,424	96.8	95.1-98.5
\$75,000+	126,471	99.7	99.1-100	104,584	97.9	96.4-99.5	231,055	98.9	98.1-99.7

Long-Term Medical Bills

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Do you currently have any medical bills that are being paid off over time?”
Prevalence	WV: 28.8% (95% CI: 27.4-30.2) Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 25.3% (95% CI: 23.2-27.4) Women: 32.1% (95% CI: 30.2-34.0) Women had a significantly higher prevalence of paying off medical bills over time than men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 28.5% (95% CI: 27.0-29.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: 35.0% (95% CI: 25.3-44.8) Other, Non-Hispanic: *31.0% (95% CI: 14.4-47.5) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *29.4% (95% CI: 17.5-41.2) Hispanic: *40.7% (95% CI: 24.3-57.1) There were no racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of paying off medical bills over time. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	Those aged 25-34 had the highest prevalence of paying off medical bills over time (40.5%), significantly higher than those aged 18-24 and those over 55.
Education	The prevalence of paying off medical bills over time was highest among those with some college education (33.6%), significantly higher than those with a college degree (24.8%).
Household Income	There was no income difference in the prevalence of paying off medical bills over time.

Table 3.9 Long-Term Medical Bills by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	177,263	25.3	23.2-27.4	239,185	32.1	30.2-34.0	416,448	28.8	27.4-30.2
Age									
18-24	11,560	14.3	7.7-21.0	26,572	33.0	25.1-40.9	38,133	23.7	18.3-29.0
25-34	39,659	37.9	30.5-45.3	44,700	43.1	37.2-49.0	84,359	40.5	35.8-45.2
35-44	35,425	31.6	26.0-37.2	53,453	47.8	42.4-53.3	88,878	39.7	35.7-43.7
45-54	38,116	31.2	26.4-36.1	45,722	36.5	32.1-40.9	83,838	33.9	30.6-37.2
55-64	33,379	25.3	21.5-29.1	42,497	31.5	27.8-35.2	75,877	28.5	25.8-31.1
65+	19,042	13.1	10.3-15.8	24,955	13.6	11.3-15.9	43,997	13.3	11.6-15.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	32,406	27.4	21.4-33.4	32,861	26.7	21.7-31.8	65,267	27.1	23.1-31.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	72,637	24.7	21.5-27.9	91,043	31.6	28.6-34.6	163,681	28.1	25.9-30.3
Some Post-H.S.	49,383	29.4	24.9-33.8	77,395	36.9	33.2-40.7	126,778	33.6	30.7-36.4
College Graduate	22,837	19.5	15.7-23.3	36,387	30.0	26.3-33.7	59,223	24.8	22.1-27.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	22,576	32.8	25.8-39.8	32,658	29.9	24.8-35.0	55,234	31.0	26.9-35.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	29,807	25.5	20.3-30.8	45,055	34.4	29.8-38.9	74,863	30.2	26.7-33.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	22,422	29.5	23.2-35.9	25,547	37.7	31.3-44.1	47,969	33.4	28.8-37.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	29,699	30.6	24.8-36.4	32,271	35.9	30.5-41.2	61,970	33.1	29.2-37.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	24,704	28.3	22.3-34.2	28,779	35.6	30.0-41.3	53,483	31.8	27.7-35.9
\$75,000+	26,802	20.4	16.2-24.6	39,471	36.5	31.5-41.4	66,272	27.7	24.3-31.0

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SECTION 2: RISK BEHAVIORS

CHAPTER 4: 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: 34.0% (95% CI: 32.5-35.4) U.S.: 35.2% (95% CI: 34.9-35.5) The prevalence of overweight in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 7 th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 39.3% (95% CI: 37.0-41.6) Women: 28.5% (95% CI: 26.7-30.3) The prevalence of overweight was significantly higher among males than among females.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of overweight increased with age with the lowest being among those aged 18-24 (26.7%) and the highest among those aged 65 and older (38.1%), a significant difference.
Education	The prevalence of overweight was significantly higher among those with a college degree (36.4%) than among those with less than a high school education (29.1%).
Household Income	The prevalence of overweight was highest among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or above (40.7%), significantly higher than among those with an annual household income of less than \$25,000.

Table 4.1 Overweight by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	276,246	39.3	37.0-41.6	195,780	28.5	26.7-30.3	472,026	34.0	32.5-35.4
Age									
18-24	29,763	34.8	25.8-43.8	12,803	17.4	10.8-24.0	42,566	26.7	20.9-32.6
25-34	33,966	31.6	24.7-38.5	24,446	26.6	21.0-32.1	58,412	29.3	24.8-33.8
35-44	43,547	38.7	32.9-44.6	27,130	25.9	21.0-30.8	70,676	32.6	28.7-36.4
45-54	47,713	40.0	34.9-45.1	34,983	29.1	24.9-33.3	82,696	34.5	31.2-37.9
55-64	56,125	42.9	38.6-47.3	38,658	31.3	27.5-35.0	94,784	37.3	34.4-40.2
65+	63,862	43.8	39.8-47.7	56,688	33.3	30.2-36.4	120,550	38.1	35.6-40.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	38,042	32.4	26.5-38.4	28,568	25.6	20.7-30.5	66,611	29.1	25.2-33.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	119,907	40.9	37.2-44.6	76,834	28.5	25.7-31.4	196,741	35.0	32.6-37.4
Some Post-H.S.	67,335	38.5	33.8-43.1	57,889	29.7	26.1-33.3	125,223	33.8	31.0-36.7
College Graduate	50,565	43.2	38.6-47.8	32,489	29.3	25.7-33.0	83,054	36.4	33.5-39.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	26,225	37.5	30.3-44.7	25,406	24.6	20.0-29.2	51,632	29.8	25.7-33.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	34,759	30.0	24.6-35.4	31,023	25.5	21.4-29.6	65,782	27.7	24.3-31.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	31,333	40.4	33.7-47.1	17,523	27.3	21.6-33.0	48,856	34.5	29.9-39.0
\$35,000 - 49,999	39,959	40.6	34.7-46.4	28,295	33.8	28.6-39.1	68,254	37.5	33.5-41.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	39,389	44.3	38.1-50.5	20,992	28.2	22.8-33.5	60,381	36.9	32.7-41.2
\$75,000+	63,334	45.9	40.8-51.0	35,399	33.8	29.1-38.6	98,733	40.7	37.1-44.2

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 ($BMI = kg/m^2$). Obese is defined as a BMI of 30.0 or higher.
Prevalence	WV: 35.7% (95% CI: 34.2-37.2) U.S.: 28.9% (95% CI: 28.6-29.2) The prevalence of obesity was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 2 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 35.3% (95% CI: 33.1-37.6) Women: 36.0% (95% CI: 34.0-38.0) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of obesity.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of obesity was lowest in those aged 18-24 (20.6%), which was significantly lower than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of obesity was highest among those with a high school degree (37.5%), significantly higher than among those with a college degree (30.4%).
Household Income	The prevalence of obesity was lowest among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (32.2%), and highest among those with an annual household income of \$15,000-24,999 (39.6%), a significant difference.

Table 4.2 Obese by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

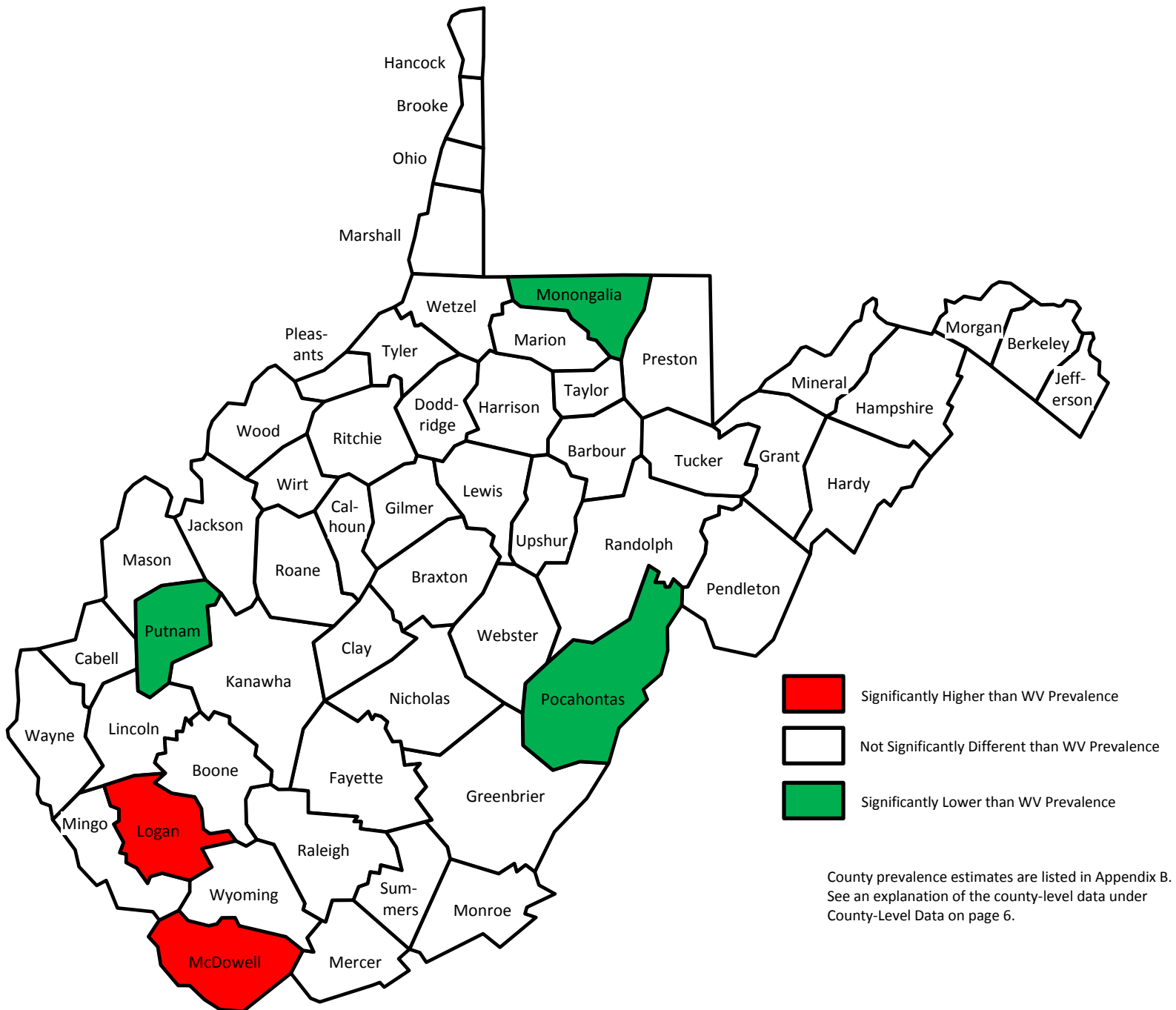
Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	248,542	35.3	33.1-37.6	247,214	36.0	34.0-38.0	495,756	35.7	34.2-37.2
Age									
18-24	17,419	20.3	12.7-28.0	15,443	21.0	14.1-27.8	32,862	20.6	15.4-25.8
25-34	37,074	34.5	27.5-41.6	33,254	36.2	30.1-42.2	70,328	35.3	30.6-40.0
35-44	48,635	43.3	37.3-49.2	46,319	44.3	38.6-49.9	94,955	43.7	39.6-47.8
45-54	48,365	40.5	35.3-45.8	48,129	40.1	35.5-44.7	96,494	40.3	36.8-43.8
55-64	51,828	39.7	35.4-43.9	51,114	41.3	37.3-45.4	102,942	40.5	37.5-43.4
65+	44,716	30.6	26.9-34.4	52,770	31.0	27.9-34.1	97,486	30.8	28.4-33.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	42,194	36.0	29.8-42.1	42,963	38.5	33.0-44.0	85,156	37.2	33.1-41.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	107,692	36.8	33.2-40.3	103,139	38.3	35.1-41.5	210,831	37.5	35.1-39.9
Some Post-H.S.	64,299	36.7	32.0-41.4	66,226	34.0	30.3-37.7	130,525	35.3	32.3-38.3
College Graduate	34,357	29.3	25.2-33.5	34,887	31.5	27.6-35.4	69,244	30.4	27.5-33.2
Income									
Less than \$15,000	21,140	30.2	23.4-37.0	44,248	42.8	37.5-48.2	65,387	37.7	33.5-42.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	44,869	38.7	32.9-44.5	49,198	40.5	35.6-45.4	94,067	39.6	35.8-43.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	27,460	35.4	28.8-42.0	26,124	40.7	34.2-47.2	53,583	37.8	33.1-42.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	37,003	37.6	31.7-43.5	28,884	34.5	29.2-39.8	65,887	36.2	32.2-40.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	33,429	37.6	31.6-43.6	27,755	37.2	31.4-43.1	61,185	37.4	33.2-41.6
\$75,000+	47,574	34.5	29.5-39.4	30,514	29.2	24.5-33.8	78,088	32.2	28.7-35.7

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

Figure 4.1 Obesity (Body Mass Index of 30.0 or Higher) Among Adults by County: WVBRFSS, 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 27.7%

**WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 34.0%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)**



Overweight or Obese

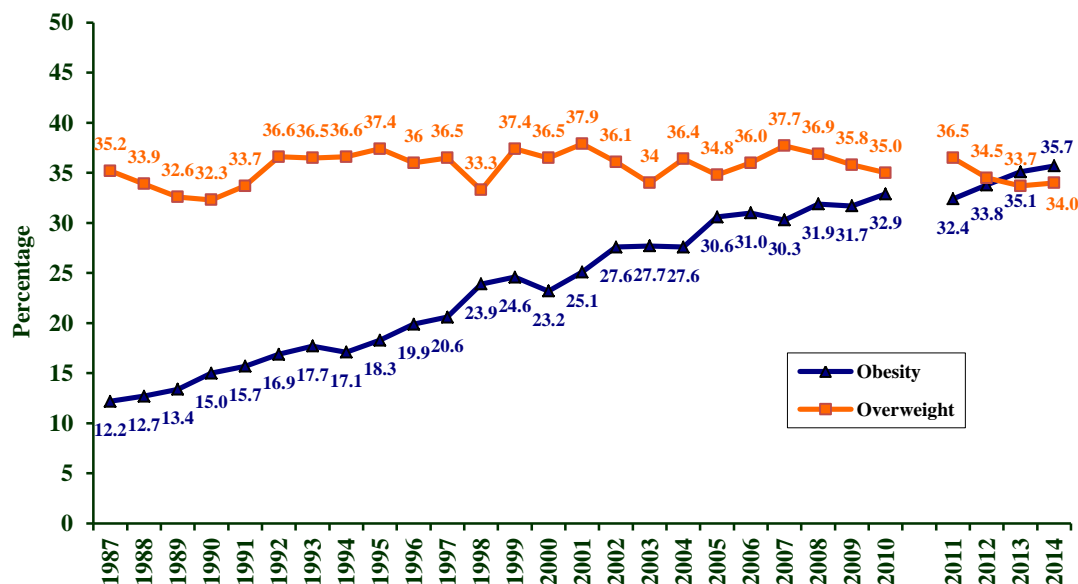
Definition	Body Mass Index (BMI) is a calculation that standardizes the meaning of the terms obesity and overweight, thereby improving the accuracy of comparisons. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared ($BMI = kg/m^2$). Overweight or obese is defined as a BMI of 25.0 or higher.
Prevalence	WV: 69.6% (95% CI: 68.1-71.1) U.S.: 64.1% (95% CI: 63.8-64.4) The prevalence of overweight or obese in West Virginia was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 74.6% (95% CI: 72.5-76.7) Women: 64.5% (95% CI: 62.5-66.5) Men had a significantly higher prevalence of overweight or obese than women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 69.1% (95% CI: 67.6-70.6) Black, Non-Hispanic: 80.4% (95% CI: 71.8-89.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *61.6% (95% CI: 45.1-78.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 84.6% (95% CI: 76.5-92.7) Hispanic: *68.8% (95% CI: 51.9-85.7) The prevalence of obese or overweight was significantly higher among Black, Non-Hispanics and Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. <small>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</small>
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 (47.4%) 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	There were no significant differences in the prevalence of overweight or obese between income brackets.

Table 4.3 Overweight or Obese by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	524,788	74.6	72.5-76.7	442,994	64.5	62.5-66.5	967,783	69.6	68.1-71.1
Age									
18-24	47,182	55.1	45.8-64.4	28,246	38.3	29.9-46.8	75,428	47.4	40.9-53.8
25-34	71,040	66.2	59.2-73.1	57,700	62.8	56.8-68.7	128,740	64.6	60.0-69.2
35-44	92,182	82.0	77.5-86.5	73,449	70.2	65.1-75.3	165,631	76.3	72.9-79.7
45-54	96,078	80.5	76.4-84.6	83,112	69.2	64.9-73.6	179,190	74.9	71.8-77.9
55-64	107,953	82.6	79.3-85.8	89,773	72.6	69.1-76.1	197,726	77.7	75.3-80.1
65+	108,579	74.4	70.9-77.9	109,458	64.3	61.2-67.4	218,036	68.9	66.6-71.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	80,236	68.4	62.2-74.6	71,531	64.1	58.7-69.5	151,767	66.3	62.2-70.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	227,599	77.7	74.5-80.8	179,973	66.8	63.6-70.0	407,572	72.5	70.2-74.7
Some Post-H.S.	131,633	75.2	70.9-79.5	124,115	63.7	59.9-67.5	255,748	69.1	66.2-72.0
College Graduate	84,923	72.5	68.1-77.0	67,376	60.8	56.8-64.8	152,299	66.8	63.8-69.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	47,365	67.7	60.8-74.6	69,654	67.4	62.2-72.6	117,019	67.5	63.4-71.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	79,628	68.7	62.9-74.4	80,220	66.0	61.4-70.7	159,849	67.3	63.7-71.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	58,792	75.8	70.0-81.7	43,647	68.0	61.4-74.5	102,439	72.3	67.9-76.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	76,962	78.1	73.1-83.2	57,179	68.4	62.9-73.8	134,141	73.6	69.9-77.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	72,819	81.9	76.9-86.9	48,747	65.4	59.4-71.4	121,566	74.4	70.4-78.3
\$75,000+	110,908	80.4	75.9-84.9	65,913	63.0	58.0-67.9	176,821	72.9	69.5-76.2

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

Table 4.2 Obesity and Overweight by Year: WVBRFSS, 2014



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

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CHAPTER 5: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

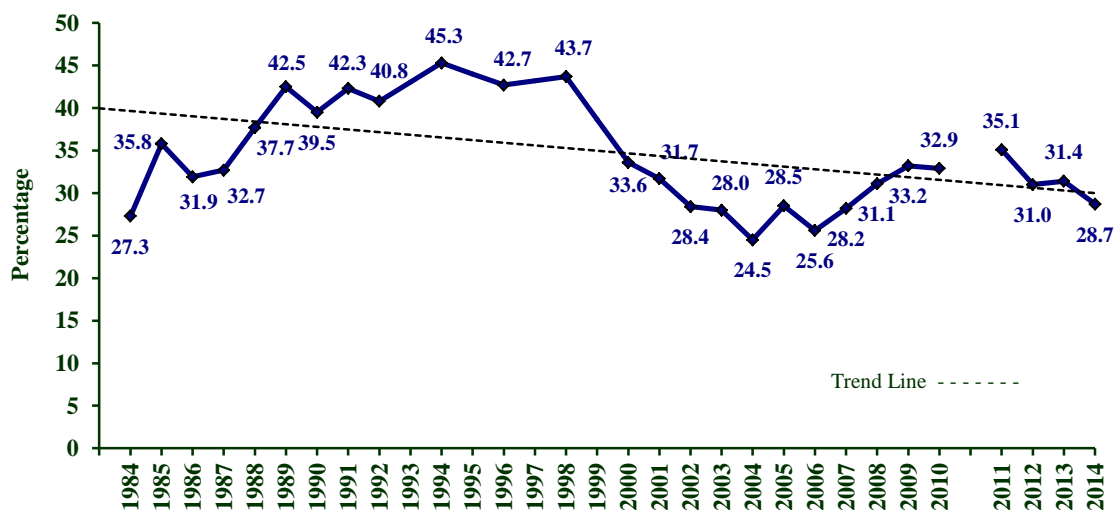
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity or Exercise

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: 28.7% (95% CI: 27.4-30.1) U.S.: 23.9% (95% CI: 23.7-24.2) The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 5 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 25.1% (95% CI: 23.1-27.1) Women: 32.2% (95% CI: 30.3-34.0) The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher among females than among males.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 28.4% (95% CI: 27.0-29.8) Black, Non-Hispanic: 36.7% (95% CI: 26.8-46.6) Other, Non-Hispanic: *41.7% (95% CI: 25.5-57.9) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *25.4% (95% CI: 14.9-35.9) Hispanic: *25.6% (95% CI: 12.6-38.5) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of physical inactivity. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of physical inactivity increased with age with the lowest being among those 18-24 (16.1%) and the highest among those 65 and older (37.5%). The prevalence of physical inactivity among persons aged 45 and older was significantly higher than the prevalence among those under 45.
Education	The prevalence of physical inactivity decreased significantly with increasing education. The prevalence of physical inactivity among those lacking a high school education was 42.1%, whereas only 15.0% 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 (40.7%) than among persons with incomes in excess of \$75,000 (15.4%).

Table 5.1 No Leisure-Time Physical Activity or Exercise by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	180,960	25.1	23.1-27.1	242,214	32.2	30.3-34.0	423,173	28.7	27.4-30.1
Age									
18-24	10,722	12.0	5.9-18.1	17,038	20.4	13.4-27.3	27,760	16.1	11.4-20.7
25-34	11,420	19.6	13.9-25.4	23,459	22.1	16.8-27.4	44,860	20.9	17.0-24.8
35-44	17,024	19.8	15.1-24.5	29,976	26.7	21.8-31.6	52,525	23.2	19.8-26.6
45-54	19,826	32.8	27.8-37.8	45,251	36.0	31.6-40.5	85,724	34.4	31.1-37.8
55-64	31,137	29.9	25.8-34.0	45,878	34.0	30.1-37.9	85,710	32.0	29.1-34.8
65+	29,137	30.7	27.0-34.5	79,257	43.0	39.8-46.2	124,843	37.5	35.1-40.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	44,520	37.0	31.0-43.1	57,870	47.0	41.6-52.5	102,390	42.1	38.0-46.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	83,860	28.1	24.9-31.2	111,425	38.4	35.3-41.5	195,285	33.1	30.9-35.4
Some Post-H.S.	37,177	20.7	16.9-24.6	49,441	23.4	20.3-26.5	86,618	22.2	19.7-24.6
College Graduate	14,088	11.8	8.9-14.6	22,475	18.1	15.0-21.1	36,562	15.0	12.9-17.1
Income									
Less than \$15,000	27,463	38.5	31.4-45.6	46,669	42.2	36.9-47.5	74,132	40.7	36.5-45.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	38,911	32.9	27.4-38.5	54,080	40.9	36.2-45.6	92,991	37.1	33.5-40.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	20,452	26.2	20.2-32.1	23,492	34.6	28.4-40.9	43,945	30.1	25.8-34.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	21,672	21.7	16.9-26.4	23,537	26.1	21.3-30.9	45,209	23.7	20.4-27.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	16,897	18.9	14.2-23.6	20,744	25.4	20.4-30.4	37,641	22.0	18.6-25.4
\$75,000+	21,291	15.3	11.5-19.2	16,879	15.4	11.9-18.9	38,170	15.4	12.7-18.0

Figure 5.1 No Leisure-Time Physical Activity or Exercise by Year: WVBRFSS, 1984-2014



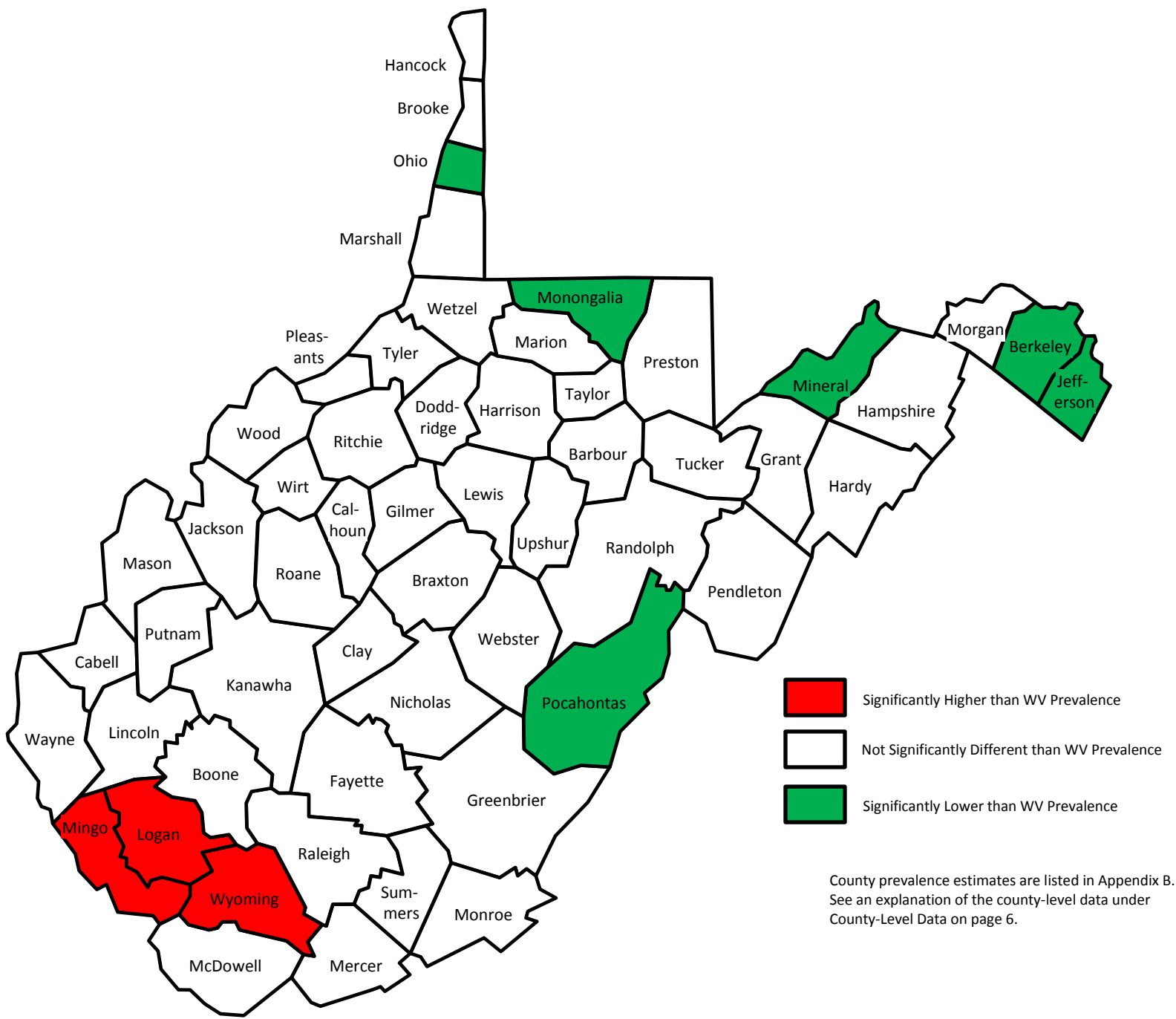
NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1999.

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 5.2 No Leisure-Time Physical Activity or Exercise by County: WVBRFSS, 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 23.5%

WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 31.8%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



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CHAPTER 6: TOBACCO USE

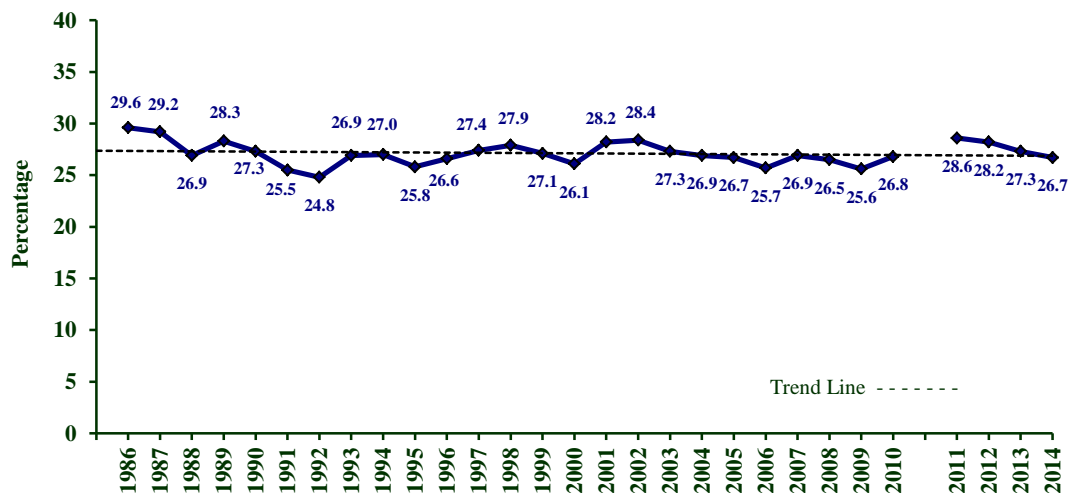
Current Cigarette Smoking

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: 26.7% (95% CI: 25.2-28.1) U.S.: 17.4% (95% CI: 17.1-17.6) The West Virginia prevalence of current cigarette smoking was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 27.8% (95% CI: 25.5-30.0) Women: 25.6% (95% CI: 23.8-27.4) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of current cigarette smoking.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 26.7% (95% CI: 25.3-28.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: 25.7% (95% CI: 16.5-34.8) Other, Non-Hispanic: *30.6% (95% CI: 15.4-45.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *22.1% (95% CI: 10.9-33.3) Hispanic: *29.6% (95% CI: 13.5-45.8) There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of current cigarette smoking. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of current cigarette smoking was highest among those aged 25-34 (43.7%), significantly higher than all other age groups, and was lowest among those 65 and older (12.7%), which was significantly lower than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased with increasing education. It was lowest among college graduates (13.0%) 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 (42.2%), and the prevalence was significantly higher than all other education groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased as annual household income increased. The highest prevalence of current cigarette 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 (14.9%).

Table 6.1 Current Cigarette Smoking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	196,595	27.8	25.5-30.0	188,347	25.6	23.8-27.4	384,943	26.7	25.2-28.1
Age									
18-24	23,983	27.3	19.1-35.5	21,263	25.9	18.5-33.2	45,246	26.6	21.1-32.1
25-34	50,632	47.1	39.7-54.5	40,411	40.1	34.2-46.0	91,043	43.7	38.9-48.5
35-44	30,473	27.2	21.9-32.6	33,380	30.3	25.2-35.4	63,853	28.8	25.0-32.5
45-54	39,244	32.7	27.7-37.8	41,032	33.1	28.7-37.5	80,276	32.9	29.6-36.3
55-64	32,642	24.8	20.9-28.7	29,282	22.0	18.6-25.4	61,925	23.4	20.8-26.0
65+	19,621	13.4	10.6-16.3	21,884	12.1	10.0-14.2	41,505	12.7	11.0-14.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	49,900	42.4	35.9-49.0	49,379	41.9	36.4-47.5	99,279	42.2	37.9-46.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	88,833	30.1	26.7-33.6	70,866	24.8	22.0-27.6	159,699	27.5	25.3-29.7
Some Post-H.S.	43,753	24.8	20.5-29.1	50,760	24.3	21.0-27.6	94,513	24.5	21.8-27.2
College Graduate	14,109	12.0	8.9-15.1	17,165	13.9	11.0-16.9	31,274	13.0	10.9-15.1
Income									
Less than \$15,000	34,277	47.8	40.4-55.2	45,244	42.1	36.7-47.5	79,520	44.4	40.0-48.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	41,694	35.5	29.6-41.3	45,454	34.5	29.9-39.2	87,149	35.0	31.3-38.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	22,958	29.6	22.9-36.2	16,680	24.7	18.8-30.7	39,637	27.3	22.8-31.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	25,413	25.7	20.2-31.1	16,840	19.1	14.7-23.6	42,253	22.6	19.0-26.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	17,152	19.4	14.3-24.4	13,919	17.4	12.7-22.0	31,070	18.4	15.0-21.9
\$75,000+	21,329	15.6	11.4-19.8	15,315	14.0	10.4-17.7	36,645	14.9	12.0-17.8

Figure 6.1 Current Cigarette Smoking by Year: WVBRFSS, 1986-2014

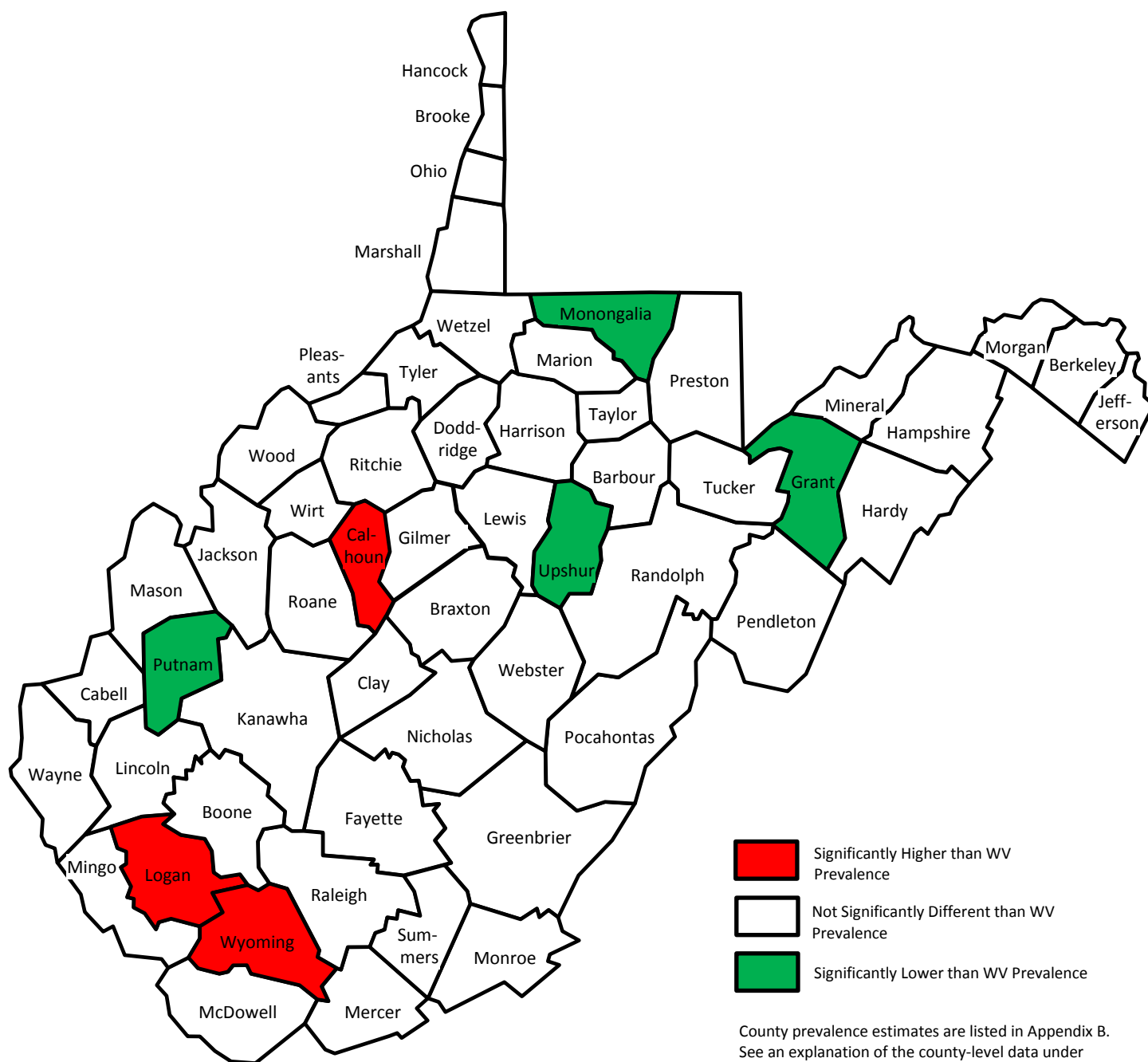


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 6.2 Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults by County: WVBRFSS, 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 18.8%

WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 27.5%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



Smoking Cessation

Definition	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: 52.7% (95% CI: 49.4-55.9) U.S.: 61.0% (95% CI: 60.3-61.7) 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: 49.5% (95% CI: 44.6-54.4) Women: 56.0% (95% CI: 51.8-60.1) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
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, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	96,726	49.5	44.6-54.4	105,060	56.0	51.8-60.1	201,787	52.7	49.4-55.9
Age									
18-24	12,211	*50.9	33.1-68.7	13,793	*66.8	49.9-83.7	26,004	*58.3	45.8-70.8
25-34	31,499	*62.6	51.3-73.8	19,910	49.3	39.6-59.0	51,409	56.6	49.0-64.3
35-44	13,603	*45.2	33.9-56.6	21,399	64.1	54.4-73.8	35,002	55.2	47.4-62.9
45-54	16,600	42.5	32.9-52.0	22,412	54.6	46.4-62.8	39,012	48.7	42.4-55.0
55-64	14,940	45.8	36.6-54.9	14,661	50.2	41.2-59.1	29,601	47.8	41.4-54.3
65+	7,874	*41.0	29.4-52.5	12,372	56.5	47.6-65.5	20,246	49.3	41.9-56.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	23,183	*46.5	35.6-57.3	23,840	48.3	39.3-57.3	47,024	47.4	40.3-54.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	43,609	49.2	42.3-56.2	42,837	60.4	54.0-66.8	86,445	54.2	49.4-59.1
Some Post-H.S.	22,503	*52.2	42.0-62.5	28,047	56.0	48.0-64.0	50,550	54.3	47.9-60.7
College Graduate	7,431	*53.8	39.9-67.6	10,160	*59.2	48.2-70.2	17,591	56.8	48.1-65.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	16,395	*47.8	36.6-59.0	28,222	62.4	53.6-71.1	44,617	56.1	49.1-63.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	18,198	*43.8	33.4-54.2	23,794	52.3	43.9-60.8	41,992	48.2	41.5-55.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	13,574	*59.5	45.9-73.2	8,774	52.6	38.2-67.0	22,348	*56.6	46.5-66.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	16,393	*65.2	53.2-77.2	8,825	*52.4	39.2-65.6	25,218	60.1	51.0-69.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	6,902	*40.2	25.6-54.9	7,466	*53.6	38.8-68.5	14,368	*46.2	35.8-56.7
\$75,000+	9,874	*47.1	31.8-62.5	8,009	*52.3	38.0-66.6	17,883	*49.3	38.6-60.0

* 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: 8.5% (95% CI: 7.5-9.4) U.S.: 3.6% (95% CI: 3.5-3.8) The West Virginia prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 16.5% (95% CI: 14.6-18.4) Women: 0.8% (95% CI: 0.4-1.1) 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 small sample size.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was highest among those aged 18-24 (13.3%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (5.0%), a significant difference.
Education	College graduates had the lowest prevalence of smokeless tobacco use (3.7%), and this prevalence was significantly lower than the prevalence among those with less than a high school education (11.3%) and those with a high school degree (10.6%).
Household Income	There was no income difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.

Table 6.3 Smokeless Tobacco Use by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	116,879	16.5	14.6-18.4	122,653	8.5	7.5-9.4
Age						
18-24	21,937	25.0	16.8-33.2	22,693	13.3	8.8-17.9
25-34	16,567	15.5	9.9-21.1	17,491	8.4	5.4-11.4
35-44	20,327	18.1	13.5-22.7	20,514	9.2	6.8-11.7
45-54	24,899	20.7	16.4-25.0	26,269	10.8	8.5-13.0
55-64	16,659	12.6	9.7-15.5	18,238	6.9	5.3-8.4
65+	15,531	10.6	8.0-13.2	16,488	5.0	3.8-6.3
Education						
Less than H.S.	25,978	22.1	16.2-28.0	26,727	11.3	8.1-14.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	58,472	19.8	16.8-22.8	61,400	10.6	8.9-12.2
Some Post-H.S.	23,840	13.5	10.2-16.7	25,551	6.6	5.0-8.2
College Graduate	8,590	7.3	4.8-9.9	8,976	3.7	2.4-5.0
Income						
Less than \$15,000	13,323	18.7	12.7-24.6	15,336	8.6	5.9-11.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	22,527	19.3	14.0-24.5	23,086	9.3	6.6-11.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	11,102	14.3	9.7-18.9	11,859	8.2	5.5-10.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	15,265	15.4	10.6-20.1	16,004	8.5	5.9-11.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	15,352	17.3	12.3-22.3	16,048	9.5	6.7-12.3
\$75,000+	24,473	17.9	13.7-22.1	24,821	10.1	7.6-12.6

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CHAPTER 7: ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Heavy Drinking

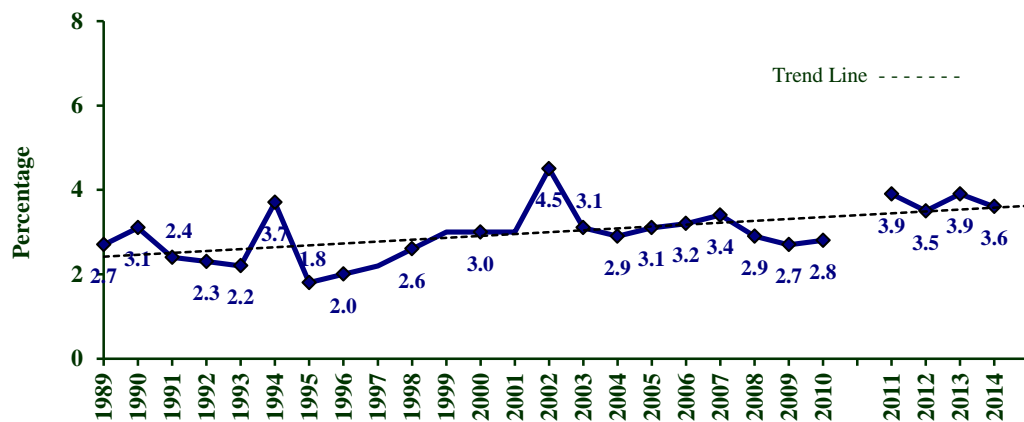
Definition	Defined as the consumption of more than two drinks per day for men and more than one drink per day for women during the past month.
Prevalence	WV: 3.6% (95% CI: 3.0-4.2) U.S.: 5.8% (95% CI: 5.7-5.9) The U.S. prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 5.2% (95% CI: 4.1-6.2) Women: 2.1% (95% CI: 1.5-2.8) The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among men than women.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The highest prevalence of heavy drinking was among those aged 18-24 (4.9%) and the lowest prevalence was among those aged 65 and older (1.9%), however, this was not a significant difference. There was a significant difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking among those 65 and older (1.9%) as compared to those 45-54 (4.2%).
Education	There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking.
Household Income	There was no income difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking.

Table 7.1 Heavy Drinking by Demographic Characteristics: WVB RFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	35,468	5.2	4.1-6.2	15,674	2.1	1.5-2.8	51,142	3.6	3.0-4.2
Age									
18-24	4,641	*5.5	1.4-9.6	3,450	*4.2	0.8-7.7	8,091	4.9	2.2-7.6
25-34	5,618	5.5	2.4-8.6	2,202	*2.2	0.4-4.1	7,820	3.9	2.0-5.7
35-44	7,330	6.7	3.7-9.6	1,914	*1.8	0.5-3.0	9,243	4.2	2.6-5.8
45-54	7,175	6.2	3.7-8.7	2,904	2.3	1.1-3.6	10,079	4.2	2.8-5.6
55-64	6,602	5.1	3.2-6.9	3,044	2.3	1.1-3.5	9,647	3.7	2.6-4.8
65+	4,102	2.9	1.5-4.2	2,161	1.2	0.6-1.8	6,263	1.9	1.3-2.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	5,793	5.0	2.3-7.8	2,047	*1.7	0.5-3.0	7,839	3.4	1.9-4.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	14,074	4.9	3.4-6.4	3,731	*1.3	0.4-2.2	17,805	3.1	2.2-4.0
Some Post-H.S.	10,327	6.1	3.8-8.4	5,252	2.5	1.2-3.9	15,579	4.1	2.8-5.4
College Graduate	5,274	4.6	2.5-6.8	4,645	3.8	2.3-5.3	9,918	4.2	2.9-5.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	4,243	*6.1	2.3-10.0	2,803	*2.6	0.4-4.9	7,046	4.0	2.0-6.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	8,144	7.1	4.0-10.2	1,081	*0.8	0.1-1.5	9,224	3.8	2.3-5.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	2,451	*3.3	1.2-5.3	1,533	*2.3	0.0-4.7	3,984	2.8	1.2-4.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	5,438	5.6	2.8-8.4	919	*1.0	0.1-2.0	6,356	3.4	1.9-5.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	4,349	5.0	2.3-7.8	1,906	*2.4	0.2-4.6	6,254	3.8	2.0-5.5
\$75,000+	6,476	4.8	2.7-6.9	3,822	3.5	1.9-5.1	10,297	4.2	2.9-5.6

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

Figure 7.1 Heavy Drinking by Year: WVB RFSS, 1989-2014



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

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

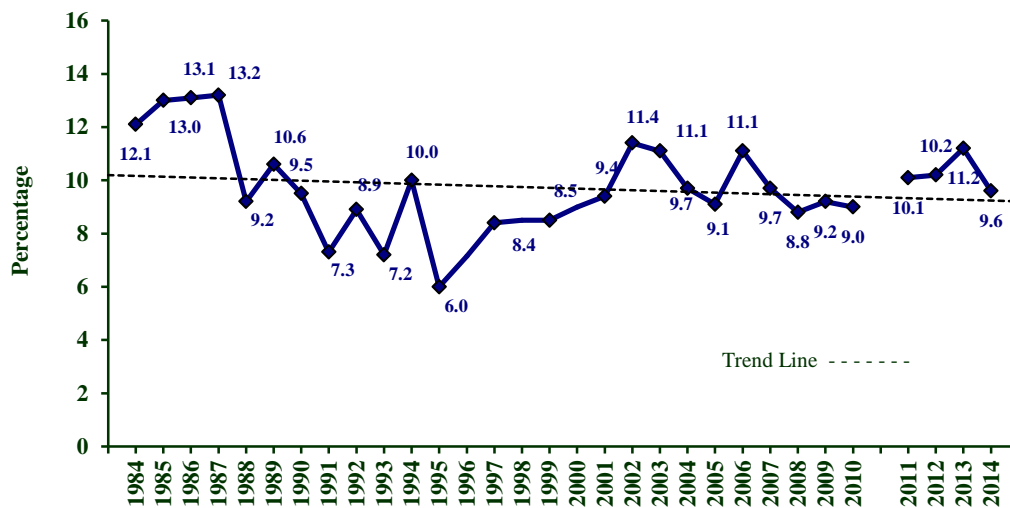
Binge Drinking

Definition	Defined as the 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: 9.6% (95% CI: 8.6-10.6) U.S.: 16.0% (95% CI: 15.7-16.2) 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: 14.5% (95% CI: 12.7-16.2) Women: 5.0% (95% CI: 4.0-5.9) Men had a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than women.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of binge drinking decreased with increased age. The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher among those aged 18-24 (19.6%) than among those aged 35 and older.
Education	There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of binge drinking.
Household Income	There was no income difference in the prevalence of binge drinking.

Table 7.2 Binge Drinking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBFRSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	99,967	14.5	12.7-16.2	36,249	5.0	4.0-5.9	136,216	9.6	8.6-10.6
Age									
18-24	22,239	25.9	18.0-33.8	10,369	12.8	7.2-18.4	32,608	19.6	14.6-24.5
25-34	21,156	20.3	14.6-26.1	7,676	7.7	4.4-10.9	28,833	14.1	10.8-17.5
35-44	19,252	17.6	13.0-22.2	6,253	5.7	3.4-8.0	25,505	11.6	9.0-14.2
45-54	17,981	15.5	11.6-19.3	7,074	5.7	3.8-7.7	25,055	10.4	8.3-12.6
55-64	12,211	9.4	6.8-12.0	3,757	2.8	1.5-4.2	15,968	6.1	4.6-7.6
65+	6,790	4.8	3.1-6.4	1,120	0.6	0.2-1.0	7,911	2.5	1.7-3.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	13,525	11.8	7.3-16.3	5,720	4.9	2.5-7.2	19,244	8.3	5.7-10.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	38,753	13.4	10.7-16.1	9,464	3.3	1.9-4.8	48,217	8.4	6.9-10.0
Some Post-H.S.	27,890	16.2	12.4-20.0	13,369	6.5	4.4-8.5	41,259	10.9	8.8-13.0
College Graduate	19,799	17.3	13.5-21.1	7,697	6.3	4.3-8.3	27,496	11.6	9.5-13.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	9,876	14.2	8.2-20.2	6,204	5.8	2.6-9.0	16,080	9.1	6.0-12.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	18,646	16.2	11.4-21.0	5,979	4.6	2.4-6.7	24,624	10.0	7.4-12.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	10,040	13.2	8.3-18.0	2,807	4.2	1.1-7.3	12,847	9.0	6.0-11.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	14,223	14.9	10.4-19.4	3,295	3.7	1.8-5.7	17,518	9.6	7.0-12.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	10,660	12.2	7.9-16.5	4,560	5.7	2.7-8.7	15,220	9.1	6.4-11.8
\$75,000+	25,822	19.1	14.8-23.4	6,607	6.1	3.9-8.3	32,429	13.3	10.7-16.0

Figure 7.2 Binge Drinking by Year: WVBFRSS, 1984-2014



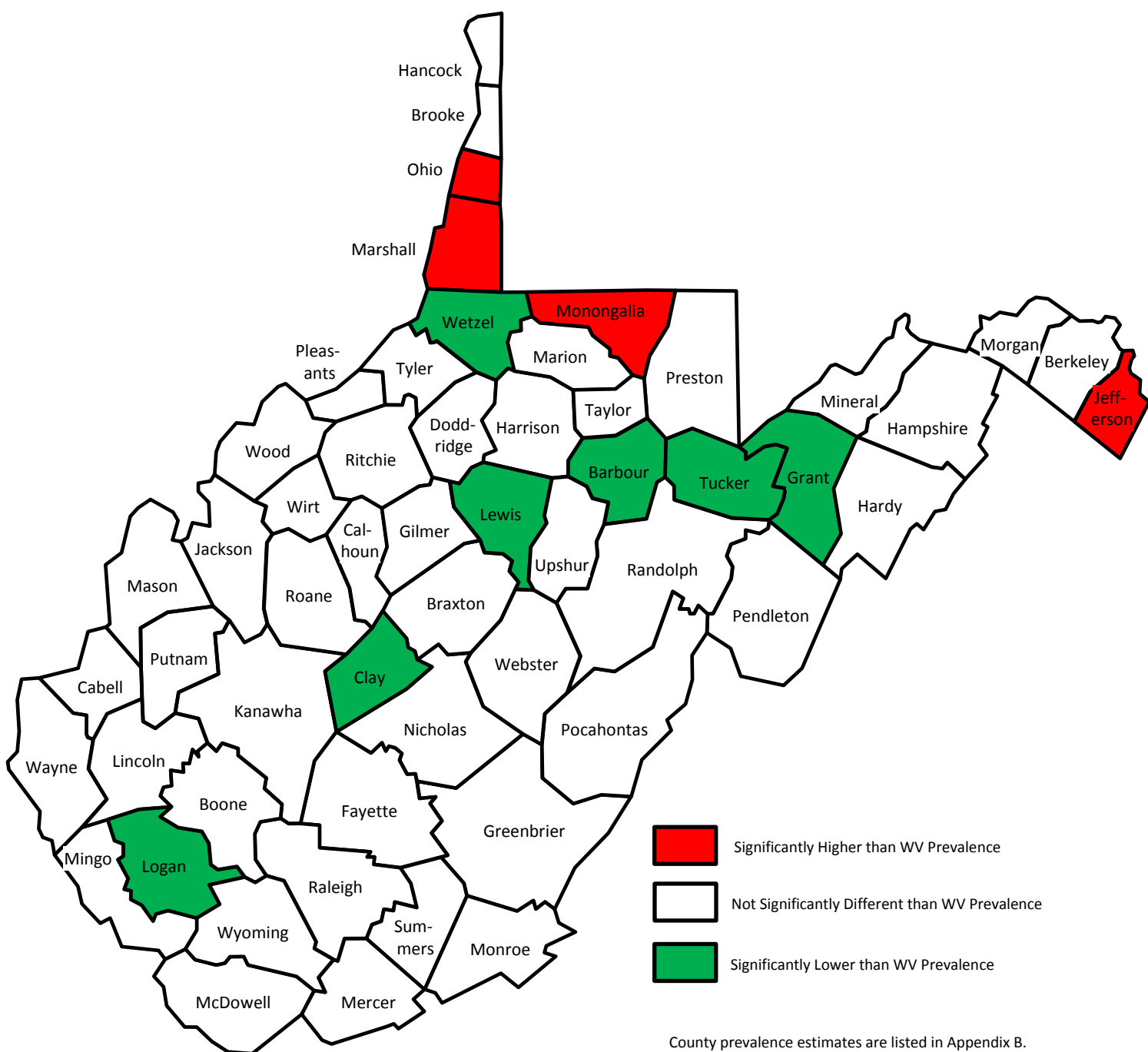
NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1996, 1998, and 2000.

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 7.3 Binge Drinking by County: WVBRFSS, 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) –16.8%

**WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 10.0%
(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.

No Drinking

Definition	Defined as the consumption of no alcoholic drinks during the past month.
Prevalence	WV: 67.3% (95% CI: 65.8-68.7) U.S.: 48.0% (95% CI: 47.7-48.3) The West Virginia prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 58.6% (95% CI: 56.3-61.0) Women: 75.6% (95% CI: 73.9-77.3) The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher among women than among men.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
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 (80.4%) than among all other age groups. The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly lower among those aged 18-24 (61.8%) and those 25-34 (55.8%) than among those aged 55 and older.
Education	The prevalence of no drinking in the past month decreased significantly with 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 (81.6%) and lowest among those with a college degree (49.5%).
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 (78.5%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with a household income of \$25,000 or more per year.

Table 7.3 No Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	409,694	58.6	56.3-61.0	553,812	75.6	73.9-77.3	963,506	67.3	65.8-68.7
Age									
18-24	47,059	54.3	45.1-63.6	56,713	69.8	62.4-77.1	103,772	61.8	55.8-67.8
25-34	48,922	46.1	38.8-53.5	66,049	66.0	60.3-71.6	114,971	55.8	51.0-60.5
35-44	55,137	49.4	43.4-55.5	76,335	69.5	64.6-74.4	131,472	59.4	55.4-63.4
45-54	70,757	60.1	54.9-65.2	88,058	71.1	67.0-75.3	158,816	65.7	62.5-69.0
55-64	82,696	63.5	59.3-67.7	105,203	79.3	76.3-82.3	187,900	71.5	68.9-74.1
65+	103,489	72.0	68.5-75.4	157,074	87.2	85.3-89.1	260,563	80.4	78.5-82.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	86,763	74.3	68.5-80.1	104,345	88.8	85.3-92.4	191,108	81.6	78.1-85.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	186,326	63.8	60.3-67.4	233,917	82.2	79.7-84.7	420,243	72.9	70.7-75.2
Some Post-H.S.	87,775	50.8	45.9-55.7	144,250	69.4	65.9-73.0	232,025	61.0	57.9-64.0
College Graduate	47,917	41.1	36.5-45.6	70,412	57.6	53.7-61.5	118,329	49.5	46.5-52.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	49,728	70.0	63.0-77.1	90,294	84.1	79.9-88.3	140,022	78.5	74.7-82.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	70,926	60.8	54.8-66.9	110,546	84.5	81.0-88.1	181,473	73.4	69.8-77.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	48,958	64.0	57.2-70.9	50,830	75.4	69.6-81.1	99,788	69.4	64.8-73.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	57,581	59.0	53.1-64.9	64,574	73.1	68.4-77.8	122,155	65.7	61.8-69.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	51,582	58.8	52.6-65.0	53,177	66.5	61.0-72.1	104,758	62.5	58.3-66.7
\$75,000+	58,167	42.7	37.5-47.9	63,003	57.9	53.1-62.8	121,171	49.5	45.8-53.1

[BACK TO TOC](#)

CHAPTER 8: INJURY

Seldom or Never Wear a Seatbelt

Definition	Responding “Seldom” or “Never” to the question “How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?”
Prevalence	WV: 4.8% (95% CI: 4.0-5.5) U.S.: 2.9% (95% CI: 2.8-3.0) The West Virginia prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 11 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 6.9% (95% CI: 5.5-8.3) Women: 2.7% (95% CI: 2.0-3.4) The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt was significantly higher among men than among women.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt was highest among those aged 25-34 (9.3%), significantly higher than among those over age 55.
Education	The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt decreased with educational attainment level and was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (7.1%) than among those with a college degree (2.8%).
Household Income	The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt generally decreased as annual household income increased. The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seatbelt was highest among those with annual household income less than \$15,000 (7.1%) and was highest among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (2.6%), a significant difference.

Table 8.1 Seldom or Never Wear a Seat Belt by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	48,739	6.9	5.5-8.3	19,901	2.7	2.0-3.4	68,640	4.8	4.0-5.5
Age									
18-24	6,260	*13.3	7.6-18.9	2,457	*3.0	70.1-84.3	8,718	5.1	2.3-7.9
25-34	14,183	6.7	3.4-10.0	5,221	5.2	74.6-84.6	19,404	9.3	6.1-12.6
35-44	7,414	7.8	4.7-10.9	3,688	*3.4	84.6-91.8	11,102	5.0	3.1-7.0
45-54	9,367	4.8	2.7-7.0	4,703	3.8	86.5-92.3	14,071	5.8	4.0-7.6
55-64	6,366	3.5	2.0-5.0	1,251	*0.9	92.0-95.6	7,617	2.9	1.7-4.0
65+	5,149	13.3	7.6-18.9	2,580	1.4	91.9-95.0	7,729	2.4	1.6-3.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	13,478	11.5	6.6-16.3	3,120	*2.7	0.9-4.4	16,598	7.1	4.4-9.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	22,099	7.5	5.3-9.7	9,247	3.2	2.0-4.5	31,346	5.4	4.1-6.7
Some Post-H.S.	9,229	5.2	2.9-7.6	4,756	2.3	1.1-3.4	13,985	3.6	2.4-4.9
College Graduate	3,933	3.4	1.5-5.2	2,778	2.3	1.0-3.5	6,712	2.8	1.7-3.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	6,755	9.5	4.9-14.0	5,977	5.6	3.0-8.2	12,732	7.1	4.7-9.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	11,592	9.9	5.7-14.2	3,434	2.6	1.2-4.0	15,026	6.1	3.9-8.2
\$25,000 - 34,999	3,969	*5.1	2.0-8.3	2,054	*3.0	0.7-5.4	6,023	4.2	2.1-6.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	7,659	7.7	4.3-11.2	1,580	*1.8	0.2-3.4	9,239	4.9	3.0-6.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	6,541	7.4	3.6-11.2	2,663	*3.3	0.6-6.0	9,204	5.5	3.1-7.8
\$75,000+	4,391	*3.2	1.2-5.3	2,037	*1.9	0.4-3.4	6,428	2.6	1.3-4.0

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

Falling During 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: 28.6% (95% CI: 27.1-30.1) U.S.: 27.5% (95% CI: 27.2-27.8) The West Virginia prevalence of falling during the past year was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 21 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 29.4% (95% CI: 27.0-31.8) Women: 27.9% (95% CI: 25.9-29.9) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of falling at least one time in the past year.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	There was no age difference in the prevalence of falling at least once in the past year.
Education	The prevalence of fell at least once during the past year was highest among those with less than a high school education (32.8%) and lowest among college graduates (22.6%), a significant difference.
Household Income	In general, the prevalence of falling at least once during the past year decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of falling at least once during the past year was highest among those with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (40.6%), significantly higher than among all other income brackets over \$25,000.

Table 8.2 Fell at Least One Time During the Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	115,689	29.4	27.0-31.8	122,394	27.9	25.9-29.9	238,082	28.6	27.1-30.1
Age									
45-54	31,219	26.9	22.2-31.6	37,991	31.0	26.7-35.3	69,210	29.0	25.8-32.2
55-64	43,427	33.7	29.5-37.9	38,610	29.2	25.6-32.9	82,037	31.4	28.7-34.2
65+	41,042	28.3	24.6-31.9	45,289	25.2	22.5-28.0	86,331	26.6	24.4-28.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	25,174	30.7	24.5-36.9	30,515	34.8	29.2-40.4	55,690	32.8	28.6-37.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	49,907	30.8	27.1-34.5	43,370	24.5	21.6-27.4	93,276	27.5	25.2-29.9
Some Post-H.S.	27,221	31.9	26.8-37.0	33,254	30.1	26.2-34.0	60,475	30.9	27.7-34.0
College Graduate	13,386	21.3	17.3-25.2	15,136	23.9	20.0-27.8	28,522	22.6	19.8-25.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	15,028	37.7	29.5-46.0	25,391	42.5	36.4-48.6	40,419	40.6	35.6-45.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	25,861	38.5	32.2-44.8	26,502	31.7	26.8-36.5	52,364	34.7	30.8-38.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	15,088	30.5	23.8-37.2	11,624	26.9	21.0-32.8	26,712	28.8	24.3-33.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	15,191	25.9	20.1-31.6	13,742	24.9	19.7-30.1	28,933	25.4	21.5-29.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	14,636	28.2	21.5-34.9	9,063	19.3	14.2-24.5	23,699	24.0	19.7-28.3
\$75,000+	13,940	20.3	15.7-25.0	12,316	22.8	17.6-28.0	26,256	21.4	17.9-24.9

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 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 those aged 45 and older who reported at least one fall in the past year.
Prevalence	WV: 42.6% (95% CI: 39.5-45.8) U.S.: 40.5% (95% CI: 39.8-41.1) The West Virginia prevalence of had an injury from a fall was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 8 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 35.1% (95% CI: 30.4-39.7) Women: 49.8% (95% CI: 45.6-54.1) The prevalence of had an injury from a fall was significantly higher among women than among men.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	There was no age difference in the prevalence of had an injury from a fall.
Education	There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of had an injury from a fall.
Household Income	Generally, the prevalence of had an injury from a fall decreased as income increased. The prevalence of had an injury from a fall was highest among those with an annual household income below \$15,000 (51.6%) and was lowest among those with an income of \$75,000 (34.5%) or more, which was a significant difference.

Table 8.3 Suffered an Injury from a Fall in the Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	40,533	35.1	30.4-39.7	60,584	49.8	45.6-54.1	101,116	42.6	39.5-45.8
Age									
45-54	9,421	30.2	21.1-39.2	20,452	54.3	45.9-62.8	29,873	43.4	36.9-49.9
55-64	19,581	45.1	37.3-52.9	19,345	50.1	42.7-57.5	38,926	47.4	42.1-52.8
65+	11,531	28.2	21.2-35.1	20,685	46.1	39.8-52.5	32,216	37.6	32.8-42.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	10,826	43.0	30.7-55.3	16,907	55.4	45.6-65.2	27,733	49.8	42.0-57.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	15,207	30.5	23.9-37.0	20,376	47.5	40.7-54.3	35,583	38.3	33.6-43.1
Some Post-H.S.	10,268	37.7	28.4-47.0	17,419	52.9	45.2-60.6	27,687	46.0	39.9-52.1
College Graduate	4,231	31.9	22.5-41.3	5,882	38.9	29.9-47.8	10,114	35.6	29.1-42.1
Income									
Less than \$15,000	5,889	39.2	26.0-52.4	14,949	59.0	49.5-68.6	20,838	51.6	43.6-59.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	10,442	40.4	30.0-50.8	13,966	53.1	43.9-62.3	24,407	46.8	39.8-53.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	4,188	27.8	16.3-39.2	5,326	46.4	33.5-59.3	9,514	35.8	27.0-44.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	3,914	25.8	14.7-36.8	5,884	42.8	30.9-54.8	9,799	33.9	25.6-42.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	5,535	37.8	23.4-52.2	4,044	44.6	29.7-59.5	9,579	40.4	29.8-51.0
\$75,000+	4,676	33.8	21.3-46.4	4,309	35.0	22.4-47.6	8,985	34.4	25.5-43.3

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CHAPTER 9: INADEQUATE SLEEP

Inadequate Sleep

Definition	Responding “1-6 hours” to the question “On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?”
Prevalence	WV: 37.4% (95% CI: 35.9-38.9) U.S.: 34.8% (95% CI: 34.5-35.1) The West Virginia prevalence of inadequate sleep was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 11 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 36.8% (95% CI: 34.4-39.1) Women: 38.0% (95% CI: 36.1-40.0) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of inadequate sleep.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	Those aged 45-54 had the highest prevalence of inadequate sleep (45.3%) and the lowest was among those 65 and older (26.4%), a significant difference.
Education	The prevalence of inadequate sleep was highest in those with less than high school education (45.0%), significantly higher than those with a high school education (36.7%) or those with a college degree (30.0%).
Household Income	The prevalence of inadequate sleep was highest among those with an income less than \$15,000 (45.4%) and lowest among those with an income more than \$50,000 (34.0%), a significant difference.

Table 9.1 Inadequate Sleep by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	262,126	36.8	34.4-39.1	282,341	38.0	36.1-40.0	544,466	37.4	35.9-38.9
Age									
18-24	24,712	27.7	19.2-36.2	24,007	28.8	21.6-36.0	48,719	28.3	22.7-33.8
25-34	49,815	45.7	38.4-53.0	47,050	44.6	38.7-50.6	96,865	45.2	40.5-49.9
35-44	47,892	42.2	36.3-48.2	49,171	43.9	38.5-49.3	97,063	43.0	39.0-47.1
45-54	49,852	41.0	35.9-46.2	61,676	49.5	44.9-54.1	111,528	45.3	41.9-48.8
55-64	54,131	41.2	36.8-45.5	48,818	36.5	32.7-40.3	102,949	38.8	35.9-41.7
65+	34,993	24.0	20.7-27.3	50,474	28.3	25.3-31.3	85,466	26.4	24.2-28.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	52,695	44.5	38.0-50.9	54,784	45.6	40.1-51.2	107,479	45.0	40.8-49.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	107,934	36.5	32.9-40.0	106,052	37.0	33.9-40.1	213,986	36.7	34.4-39.1
Some Post-H.S.	67,732	38.1	33.4-42.9	80,957	38.8	35.1-42.6	148,689	38.5	35.5-41.5
College Graduate	33,442	28.1	24.0-32.2	39,421	31.8	28.0-35.6	72,863	30.0	27.2-32.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	29,963	42.7	35.3-50.1	51,086	47.2	41.8-52.6	81,049	45.4	41.0-49.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	48,573	41.5	35.5-47.5	57,505	44.0	39.2-48.7	106,079	42.8	39.0-46.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	26,952	34.7	28.2-41.2	25,308	37.6	31.3-43.9	52,260	36.0	31.5-40.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	37,848	38.0	32.1-43.9	27,547	30.8	25.8-35.9	65,396	34.6	30.7-38.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	31,732	35.6	29.5-41.6	26,225	32.2	26.7-37.7	57,958	34.0	29.8-38.1
\$75,000+	44,805	32.5	27.6-37.4	39,324	35.8	31.0-40.7	84,128	34.0	30.5-37.5

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SECTION 3: PREVENTIVE PRACTICES

CHAPTER 10: CANCER SCREENING

Mammogram

Definition

Ever Had a Mammogram

Responding “Yes” to the question “A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?”

Mammogram in the Past 2 Years

Responding “Yes” to the above question and responding “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

Ever Had a Mammogram

WV: 91.9% (95% CI: 90.6-93.1)

U.S.: 92.3% (95% CI: 92.1-92.6)

The prevalence of ever had a mammogram in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 31st highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Mammogram in the Past 2 Years

WV: 71.8% (95% CI: 69.8-73.8)

U.S.: 73.7% (95% CI: 73.3-74.1)

The prevalence of had a mammogram in the past 2 years was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia was ranked the 33rd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported on these indicators due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of ever had a mammogram increased with age with the lowest being among those aged 40-44 (75.6%), significantly lower than all other age groups, and the highest among those 65 and older (96.0%). The prevalence of had a mammogram in the past 2 years was also lowest among those aged 40-44 (61.6%), significantly lower than all other age groups, and was highest among those 55-64 (78.7%).

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of ever had a mammogram. The prevalence of mammogram in the past 2 years was significantly lower among those with less than a high school education than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

There was no income difference in the prevalence of ever had a mammogram. The prevalence of mammogram in the past 2 years generally increased with increasing household income. The prevalence of mammogram in the past 2 years was lowest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (61.5%), significantly lower than among those with an annual household of \$35,000 or more.

Table 10.1 Prevalence of Mammogram among Women 40 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Ever Had a Mammogram			Mammogram in Past 2 Years		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	461,203	91.9	90.6-93.1	355,175	71.8	69.8-73.8
Age						
40-44	48,738	75.6	69.5-81.8	39,237	61.6	54.5-68.7
45-54	112,230	90.8	88.1-93.6	82,865	67.8	63.4-72.2
55-64	126,311	95.0	93.3-96.8	103,363	78.7	75.5-81.9
65+	173,924	96.0	94.7-97.3	129,709	73.2	70.3-76.1
Education						
Less than H.S.	87,232	91.8	88.7-94.9	57,099	61.7	56.0-67.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	183,359	91.6	89.6-93.6	143,285	72.6	69.6-75.7
Some Post-H.S.	118,093	91.5	88.8-94.2	93,461	73.3	69.5-77.2
College Graduate	72,011	93.2	90.8-95.6	61,210	79.8	76.2-83.5
Income						
Less than \$15,000	61,032	88.0	84.1-91.9	42,046	61.5	55.8-67.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	83,314	92.0	89.2-94.8	61,406	68.4	63.8-73.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	41,976	86.3	81.2-91.4	34,296	71.2	64.9-77.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	63,089	94.9	91.7-98.1	51,253	78.2	73.1-83.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	49,793	91.8	87.9-95.8	43,250	80.2	74.7-85.8
\$75,000+	66,272	93.6	90.8-96.4	55,119	78.4	73.5-83.3

Cervical Cancer Screening

Definition

Ever Had a Pap Test

Responding “Yes” to the question “A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?”

Pap Test in the Past 3 Years

Responding “Yes” to the above question and responding “Within the past year” or “Within the past 3 years” to the question “How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?”

Both indicators are restricted to adult women with intact cervix.

Prevalence

Ever Had a Pap Test

WV: 93.1% (95% CI: 92.0-94.3)

U.S.: 90.3% (95% CI: 90.0-90.6)

The prevalence of ever had a Pap test in West Virginia was significantly higher than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 5th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Pap Test in the Past 3 Years

WV: 74.2% (95% CI: 72.0-76.3)

U.S.: 74.9% (74.5-75.4)

The prevalence of had a Pap test in the past 3 years in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 32nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported on these indicators due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of ever had a Pap test was significantly lower among those aged 18-24 (68.8%) than among all other age groups. The prevalence of had a Pap test in the past 3 years was lowest among those aged 65 and older (50.3%), followed by those 18-24 (67.6%), both significantly lower than among those 25-44.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of ever had a Pap test. The prevalence of Pap test in the past 3 years increased with increasing educational attainment level. It was significantly lower among those with less than a high school degree (54.9%) than all other educational attainment levels and significantly higher among college graduates (85.4%) than all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of ever had a Pap test was highest among those with an annual household income of \$35,000-49,999 (98.4%), which was significantly higher than both those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (91.1%) and those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (93.2%). The prevalence of Pap test in the past 3 years generally increased with increasing household income. The prevalence of Pap test in the past 3 years was lowest among those with an annual household income of \$15,000-24,999 (68.1%), significantly lower than among those with an annual household of \$35,000 or more.

Table 10.2 Prevalence of Pap Test Among Women by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Ever Had a Pap Test			Pap Test in Past 3 Years		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	680,813	93.1	92.0-94.3	384,285	74.2	72.0-76.3
Age						
18-24	55,708	68.8	61.1-76.6	53,099	67.6	59.7-75.5
25-34	97,813	97.3	95.0-99.6	86,020	87.6	83.4-91.8
35-44	107,052	98.0	96.4-99.6	79,511	85.9	81.8-89.9
45-54	120,269	97.8	96.5-99.1	64,211	78.8	74.0-83.6
55-64	127,284	95.8	94.0-97.6	56,832	72.3	67.6-77.1
65+	167,795	93.6	92.1-95.1	44,612	50.3	45.7-54.9
Education						
Less than H.S.	108,198	92.4	89.5-95.3	40,029	54.9	47.7-62.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	264,129	93.5	91.7-95.3	145,227	73.8	70.5-77.2
Some Post-H.S.	190,625	91.4	88.6-94.1	115,382	76.8	72.6-80.9
College Graduate	116,873	96.1	94.2-97.9	83,647	85.4	82.2-88.6
Income						
Less than \$15,000	97,094	91.1	87.9-94.4	53,673	70.3	64.4-76.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	124,242	95.2	93.1-97.2	61,014	68.1	62.8-73.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	63,568	94.7	91.9-97.6	30,988	72.3	65.0-79.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	86,342	98.4	96.8-100	49,051	79.1	73.8-84.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	75,289	93.7	89.9-97.6	50,610	83.5	78.0-89.1
\$75,000+	100,786	93.2	90.1-96.3	73,346	85.4	81.0-89.9

Prostate Cancer Screening

Definition	<p><i>Ever Talked to Health Professional about Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test</i> Responding “Yes” to the questions “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever talked to you about the advantages of the PSA test?” and “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever talked to you about the disadvantages of the PSA test?”</p> <p><i>Ever Had a PSA Test</i> Responding “Yes” to the question “Have you ever had a PSA test?”</p> <p><i>PSA Test in the Past Year</i> Responding “Yes” to the above question and responding “Within the past year” to the question “How long has it been since you had your last PSA test?”</p> <p>Both indicators are restricted to adult men 50 and over.</p>
Prevalence	<p><i>Ever Talked to Health Professional about Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test</i> WV: 42.2% (95% CI: 39.4-44.9) U.S.: 30.0% (95% CI: 29.5-30.5) The prevalence of ever talked to health professional about PSA test in West Virginia was significantly higher than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.</p> <p><i>Ever Had a PSA Test</i> WV: 66.3% (95% CI: 63.5-69.0) U.S.: 67.1% (95% CI: 66.5-67.7) The prevalence of ever had a PSA test in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 30th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.</p> <p><i>PSA Test in the Past Year</i> WV: 45.4% (95% CI: 42.6-48.2) U.S.: 42.2% (95% CI: 41.7-42.8) The prevalence of had a PSA test in the past year in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 14th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.</p>
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported on these indicators due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of ever talked to health professional about PSA test, ever had PSA test, and had PSA test in past year all increased significantly with increasing age.
Education	The prevalence of ever talked to health professional about PSA test, ever had PSA test, and had PSA test in the past year all generally increased with increasing educational attainment level.
Household Income	The prevalence of ever talked to health professional about PSA test was highest among those with an annual household income of \$35,000-49,999 (49.7%) and lowest among those with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (27.2%), a significant difference. The prevalence of ever had a PSA test and had a PSA test in the past year increased with increasing household income.

Table 10.3 Prevalence of PSA Test Among Men 50 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Ever Talked to Healthcare Provider about PSA Test			Ever Had PSA Test			PSA Test in Past Year		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	138,266	42.2	39.4-44.9	214,350	66.3	63.5-69.0	144,063	45.4	42.6-48.2
Age									
50-54	15,618	25.0	18.7-31.3	23,740	38.1	31.1-45.2	14,449	23.7	17.7-29.7
55-64	52,159	41.2	36.8-45.5	79,291	64.0	59.7-68.4	52,481	43.1	38.7-47.6
65+	70,489	50.8	46.7-54.9	111,319	81.0	77.8-84.2	77,134	57.4	53.3-61.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	26,103	37.6	30.7-44.6	34,160	52.3	45.0-59.6	22,520	35.1	28.1-42.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	55,368	41.7	37.4-46.0	85,771	64.4	60.1-68.7	56,205	43.0	38.7-47.3
Some Post-H.S.	30,305	41.0	35.4-46.7	51,850	71.0	65.7-76.3	36,319	51.0	45.1-56.8
College Graduate	25,765	50.5	45.1-55.9	41,845	81.9	77.5-86.2	29,018	57.9	52.5-63.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	9367	27.2	19.2-35.2	15,001	45.7	36.5-55.0	8,028	25.0	17.0-33.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	20,936	38.5	31.8-45.2	27,522	51.7	44.6-58.7	19,024	36.0	29.4-42.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	18,784	44.3	36.4-52.3	29,201	67.6	60.0-75.2	19,593	46.7	38.8-54.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	24,297	49.7	42.5-56.9	36,808	74.5	68.1-81.0	24,622	50.7	43.5-57.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	20,666	47.0	39.3-54.7	32,199	75.1	68.2-82.1	22,332	53.4	45.5-61.2
\$75,000+	22,655	41.5	35.3-47.7	40,685	75.9	70.0-81.8	30,349	57.2	50.7-63.6

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Definition

Ever Had a Blood Stool Test

Responding “Yes” 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?”

Blood Stool Test in the Past Year

Responding “Yes” to the above question and responding “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 50 and over.

Prevalence

Ever Had a Blood Stool Test

WV: 31.8% (95% CI: 30.2-33.5)

U.S.: 33.8% (95% CI: 33.5-34.2)

The prevalence of ever had a blood stool test in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 32nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Blood Stool Test in the Past Year

WV: 10.6% (95% CI: 9.5-11.8)

U.S.: 10.2% (95% CI: 9.9-10.4)

The prevalence of had a blood stool test in the past year in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 13th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

There was no gender difference in the prevalence of ever had a blood stool test. The prevalence of had a blood stool test in the past year was significantly higher among males than among females.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported on these indicators due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of ever had a blood stool test increased significantly with each age group. The prevalence of had a blood stool in the past year increased with age and was significantly higher among those aged 65 and over (13.1%) than among those 50-54 (7.0%).

Education

There was no educational difference in the prevalence of ever had a blood stool test. The prevalence of had a blood stool test in the past year was highest among those with some post-high school education (12.8%) and lowest among college graduates (7.5%), which was a significant difference.

Household Income

There was no income difference in the prevalence of ever had a blood stool test. The prevalence of had a blood stool test in the past year was highest among those with an annual household income of \$35,000-49,000 (12.3%) and lowest among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (6.7%), a significant difference.

Table 10.4 Prevalence of Blood Stool Test Among Adults 50 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Ever Had a Blood Stool Test			Had a Blood Stool Test in Past Year		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	227,785	31.8	30.2-33.5	75,187	10.6	9.5-11.8
Sex						
Males	108,677	32.1	29.6-34.7	43,865	13.1	11.2-15.0
Females	119,108	31.6	29.4-33.7	31,322	8.4	7.1-9.7
Age						
50-54	24,554	18.7	14.9-22.5	9,093	7.0	4.5-9.4
55-64	70,681	27.0	24.4-29.6	24,641	9.4	7.6-11.3
65+	132,550	41.1	38.6-43.6	41,452	13.1	11.3-14.9
Education						
Less than H.S.	44,573	30.1	25.8-34.3	17,376	11.9	8.8-15.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	92,938	31.8	29.2-34.4	28,636	9.9	8.2-11.6
Some Post-H.S.	55,939	33.3	29.9-36.7	21,301	12.8	10.3-15.3
College Graduate	33,946	32.2	28.9-35.5	7,873	7.5	5.8-9.3
Income						
Less than \$15,000	24,351	28.3	23.6-32.9	9,826	11.6	8.2-15.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	44,688	34.4	30.4-38.4	14,953	11.6	9.0-14.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	28,732	34.4	29.4-39.3	8,389	10.2	6.8-13.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	32,332	32.4	28.0-36.9	12,171	12.3	9.1-15.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	27,205	32.9	27.8-38.0	9,770	11.9	8.2-15.6
\$75,000+	27,126	27.8	23.7-31.9	6,475	6.7	4.3-9.0

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Definition

Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

Responding “Yes” to the question “Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the colon for signs for cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?”

Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Past 10 Years

Responding “Yes” to the above question and responding “Within the past year,” “Within the past 2 years,” “Within the past 3 years,” “Within the past 4 years,” “Within the past 5 years,” or “Within the past 10 years” to the question “How long has it been since your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?”

Both indicators are restricted to adults 50 and over.

Prevalence

Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

WV: 66.0% (95% CI: 64.2-67.7)

U.S.: 68.9% (95% CI: 68.5-69.2)

The prevalence of ever had sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 39th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Past 10 Years

WV: 62.0% (95% CI: 60.2-63.8)

U.S.: 64.5% (95% CI: 64.1-64.8)

The prevalence of had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years was significantly lower for West Virginia than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 35th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

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

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported on these indicators due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy and had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in the past 10 years significantly increased with each age group.

Education

The prevalence of ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy and had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years significantly increased between most educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy and had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years increased with annual household income and was significantly higher among those with an income of \$25,000 or more than among those with an annual household income below \$25,000.

Table 10.5 Prevalence of Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Among Adults 50 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy			Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	473,899	66.0	64.2-67.7	440,182	62.0	60.2-63.8
Sex						
Males	218,183	64.4	61.7-67.1	202,370	60.5	57.8-63.3
Females	255,716	67.3	65.1-69.6	237,812	63.4	61.1-65.7
Age						
50-54	57,541	43.4	38.8-48.1	54,872	41.5	36.9-46.2
55-64	175,182	66.8	64.0-69.6	164,893	63.4	60.5-66.3
65+	241,176	74.5	72.3-76.7	220,417	69.5	67.1-71.8
Education						
Less than H.S.	81,942	55.2	50.5-59.8	73,041	50.1	45.3-54.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	188,763	64.3	61.6-67.0	176,531	60.7	58.0-63.5
Some Post-H.S.	121,669	72.0	68.8-75.1	113,025	67.9	64.5-71.2
College Graduate	80,264	75.8	72.5-79.1	76,672	72.8	69.4-76.2
Income						
Less than \$15,000	43,317	50.5	45.1-55.9	40,192	47.3	41.9-52.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	76,537	58.4	54.1-62.6	69,938	53.9	49.6-58.2
\$25,000 - 34,999	56,354	67.9	62.9-72.9	52,793	64.3	59.1-69.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	72,370	72.4	68.1-76.7	67,631	68.5	64.0-73.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	61,008	73.1	68.3-77.9	57,681	69.9	64.8-74.9
\$75,000+	72,461	74.0	69.7-78.2	70,183	71.8	67.5-76.1

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CHAPTER 11: ORAL HEALTH

Dental Visit in Past Year

Definition	Responding “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: 54.2% (95% CI: 52.6-55.7) U.S.: 64.4% (95% CI: 64.2-64.7) The prevalence of dental visit in the past year in West Virginia was significantly lower than the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 50.6% (95% CI: 48.3-53.0) Women: 57.5% (95% CI: 55.6-59.5) The prevalence of dental visit in the past year was significantly higher among women than among men.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported on these indicators due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of dental visit in the past year varied by age group but was highest among those aged 35-44 (60.4%) and lowest among those 65 and older (48.6%), which was a significant difference.
Education	The prevalence of dental visit in the past year increased significantly with each educational attainment level.
Household Income	The prevalence of dental visit in the past year significantly increased with most annual household income brackets. The prevalence of dental visit in the past year was highest among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (78.0%) and lowest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (29.7%)

Table 11.1 Prevalence of Dental Visit in Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	358,692	50.6	48.3-53.0	429,980	57.5	55.6-59.5	788,672	54.2	52.6-55.7
Age									
18-24	47,687	55.9	46.5-65.3	53,838	64.6	56.7-72.4	101,524	60.2	54.0-66.4
25-34	52,739	48.8	41.5-56.1	59,513	56.1	50.1-62.0	112,252	52.4	47.7-57.1
35-44	63,225	56.0	50.0-61.9	72,639	64.8	59.6-70.0	135,864	60.4	56.4-64.3
45-54	55,379	45.7	40.5-50.9	71,312	57.2	52.6-61.8	126,691	51.5	48.0-55.0
55-64	69,114	52.6	48.2-56.9	78,695	58.5	54.6-62.4	147,809	55.6	52.6-58.5
65+	68,740	47.1	43.1-51.0	90,283	49.9	46.7-53.1	159,023	48.6	46.1-51.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	35,830	30.6	24.3-36.9	37,703	31.5	26.3-36.7	73,533	31.0	27.0-35.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	131,912	44.8	41.1-48.4	164,057	56.6	53.5-59.8	295,969	50.7	48.2-53.1
Some Post-H.S.	104,501	59.4	54.6-64.1	128,704	61.0	57.2-64.7	233,205	60.2	57.3-63.2
College Graduate	85,952	72.6	68.1-77.1	97,743	79.0	75.6-82.3	183,695	75.8	73.0-78.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	19,721	28.4	21.6-35.1	33,581	30.6	25.7-35.4	53,303	29.7	25.8-33.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	41,385	35.4	29.6-41.2	57,257	43.4	38.7-48.1	98,642	39.6	35.9-43.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	33,629	44.5	37.7-51.3	37,561	55.4	49.0-61.9	71,190	49.7	44.9-54.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	53,679	54.4	48.4-60.5	63,055	69.8	64.9-74.8	116,734	61.8	57.8-65.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	53,957	60.6	54.4-66.7	62,080	76.6	71.6-81.5	116,037	68.2	64.1-72.3
\$75,000+	101,495	73.3	68.4-78.1	92,026	84.0	80.0-87.9	193,521	78.0	74.8-81.3

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CHAPTER 12: IMMUNIZATIONS

Seasonal Flu Vaccine

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “During the past 12 months, have you had either a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?”
Prevalence	WV: 47.2% (95% CI: 45.7-48.8) U.S.: 38.7% (95% CI: 38.5-39.0) The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year in West Virginia was significantly higher than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 42.1% (95% CI: 39.8-44.4) Women: 52.2% (95% CI: 50.2-54.2) The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year was significantly higher among women than among men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 47.9% (95% CI: 46.4-49.5) Black, Non-Hispanic: 35.9% (95% CI: 26.6-45.3) Other, Non-Hispanic: *42.0% (95% CI: 26.2-57.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *45.5% (95% CI: 32.3-58.6) Hispanic: *41.7% (95% CI: 24.8-58.6) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year increased with age and was highest among those aged 65 and older (69.8%), significantly higher than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year increased with each educational attainment level and was significantly higher among college graduates (53.9%) than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year generally increased with annual household income. The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year was highest among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (50.1%) and lowest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (41.0%), which was a significant difference.

Table 12.1 Prevalence of Flu Vaccine in Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	296,743	42.1	39.8-44.4	383,133	52.2	50.2-54.2	679,877	47.2	45.7-48.8
Age									
18-24	20,597	23.8	15.8-31.8	33,595	41.4	33.2-49.6	54,193	32.3	26.5-38.2
25-34	29,689	27.7	21.4-34.1	38,659	38.3	32.5-44.1	68,348	32.9	28.5-37.2
35-44	34,139	30.7	25.2-36.1	43,439	39.5	34.2-44.8	77,579	35.0	31.2-38.9
45-54	44,696	37.4	32.4-42.5	55,760	45.2	40.6-49.8	100,455	41.4	37.9-44.8
55-64	67,165	51.1	46.8-55.5	78,926	59.4	55.5-63.3	146,091	55.3	52.4-58.2
65+	98,882	67.8	64.0-71.5	129,332	71.5	68.6-74.4	228,214	69.8	67.5-72.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	46,495	39.8	33.7-45.9	57,953	49.7	44.2-55.2	104,448	44.8	40.6-48.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	114,660	39.0	35.5-42.6	149,137	52.3	49.1-55.5	263,797	45.6	43.2-48.0
Some Post-H.S.	74,478	42.1	37.4-46.8	106,708	51.0	47.2-54.9	181,186	46.9	43.9-49.9
College Graduate	59,990	51.6	46.9-56.3	68,709	56.1	52.1-60.1	128,699	53.9	50.9-57.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	28,331	40.0	32.9-47.1	44,899	41.7	36.5-46.9	73,230	41.0	36.8-45.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	52,915	45.3	39.4-51.2	63,893	48.6	43.9-53.4	116,807	47.1	43.3-50.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	30,812	39.6	33.1-46.0	36,209	53.6	47.1-60.1	67,021	46.1	41.4-50.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	38,679	39.1	33.6-44.7	50,599	57.6	52.2-63.0	89,279	47.8	43.8-51.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	41,207	46.7	40.5-53.0	41,943	52.0	46.1-57.9	83,150	49.3	44.9-53.6
\$75,000+	60,877	44.7	39.7-49.8	61,155	56.9	51.9-61.9	122,031	50.1	46.5-53.7

Pneumonia Vaccine

Definition	Responding “Yes” 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: 35.2% (95% CI: 33.7-36.6) U.S.: 31.9% (95% CI: 31.6-32.2) The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine in West Virginia was significantly higher than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 7 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 34.0% (95% CI: 31.9-36.2) Women: 36.2% (95% CI: 34.3-38.1) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 35.5% (95% CI: 34.0-37.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 29.8% (95% CI: 20.5-39.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *37.8% (95% CI: 21.5-54.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *37.0% (95% CI: 24.2-49.9) Hispanic: *17.6% (95% CI: 6.2-28.9) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of ever had pneumonia vaccine generally increased with age and was highest among those aged 65 and older (67.7%), significantly higher than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine decreased with each increasing educational attainment level and was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (44.9%) than among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine generally decreased with increasing annual household income. The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine was highest among those with an annual household income of \$15,000-24,999 (41.5%) and lowest among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (22.5%), which was a significant difference.

Table 12.2 Prevalence of Ever Had Pneumonia Vaccine by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	227,545	34.0	31.9-36.2	257,504	36.2	34.3-38.1	485,049	35.2	33.7-36.6
Age									
18-24	20,543	26.7	17.7-35.7	16,813	23.7	16.1-31.4	37,356	25.3	19.3-31.2
25-34	17,427	18.4	12.7-24.1	12,077	12.6	8.6-16.6	29,504	15.5	12.0-18.9
35-44	18,229	17.1	12.5-21.6	21,267	19.7	15.3-24.1	39,496	18.4	15.2-21.6
45-54	29,625	25.2	20.6-29.9	30,191	24.9	20.8-29.0	59,816	25.0	21.9-28.1
55-64	47,096	36.8	32.6-41.1	51,804	39.1	35.2-43.0	98,900	38.0	35.1-40.9
65+	93,998	66.0	62.1-69.9	122,881	69.0	66.1-72.0	216,879	67.7	65.3-70.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	44,439	39.3	33.1-45.5	57,315	50.6	45.0-56.1	101,755	44.9	40.7-49.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	90,069	32.1	28.8-35.5	98,338	35.4	32.4-38.4	188,407	33.8	31.5-36.0
Some Post-H.S.	58,899	35.4	30.8-40.0	68,073	34.0	30.5-37.5	126,971	34.6	31.8-37.5
College Graduate	33,948	31.7	27.6-35.8	32,992	27.7	24.3-31.0	66,940	29.6	27.0-32.2
Income									
Less than \$15,000	25,128	37.2	30.1-44.3	41,712	40.5	35.3-45.7	66,840	39.2	35.0-43.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	44,717	39.8	34.0-45.6	56,001	42.9	38.2-47.5	100,718	41.5	37.8-45.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	28,912	39.2	32.7-45.7	27,723	41.5	35.3-47.7	56,635	40.3	35.8-44.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	33,907	35.7	30.2-41.3	26,060	30.7	26.0-35.4	59,967	33.4	29.7-37.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	21,926	26.8	21.6-32.0	21,540	27.5	22.4-32.7	43,467	27.2	23.5-30.8
\$75,000+	30,394	23.6	19.3-27.9	22,086	21.1	17.1-25.1	52,481	22.5	19.5-25.5

Pneumonia Vaccine 65+

Definition Responding “Yes” 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 adults 65 and older.

Prevalence **WV: 67.7%** (95% CI: 65.3-70.1)
U.S.: 68.8% (95% CI: 68.3-69.3)
 The prevalence of had pneumonia vaccine among adults aged 65 and older in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 14th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender **Men:** 66.0% (95% CI: 62.1-69.9)
Women: 69.0% (95% CI: 66.1-72.0)
 There was no gender difference in the prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine among adults aged 65 and older

Race/Ethnicity No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Education There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine among adults aged 65 and older.

Household Income The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine varied by annual household income among those aged 65 and older. The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine was highest among those with an annual household income of \$25,000-34,999 (76.8%) and was lowest among those with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (60.2%), a significant difference.

Table 12.3 Prevalence of Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccine Among Those 65 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	93,998	66.0	62.1-69.9	122,881	69.0	66.1-72.0	216,879	67.7	65.3-70.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	19,252	55.6	45.9-65.3	32,827	70.6	63.8-77.3	52,079	64.2	58.4-70.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	37,606	68.5	62.7-74.4	49,308	66.8	62.2-71.3	86,914	67.5	63.9-71.1
Some Post-H.S.	22,113	74.6	67.2-82.0	27,262	69.4	63.6-75.3	49,376	71.7	67.0-76.3
College Graduate	14,837	64.4	57.3-71.5	12,975	72.5	66.0-79.0	27,812	67.9	63.0-72.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	5,632	*55.1	39.1-71.0	15,041	62.3	54.1-70.6	20,674	60.2	52.6-67.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	19,615	66.5	57.9-75.0	29,016	67.7	61.5-73.9	48,631	67.2	62.1-72.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	17,560	74.4	65.6-83.3	15,053	79.8	71.8-87.8	32,613	76.8	70.8-82.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	16,035	65.9	56.5-75.2	13,126	66.0	57.3-74.6	29,161	65.9	59.5-72.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	9,824	*63.3	51.3-75.3	7,676	*62.6	51.1-74.2	17,500	63.0	54.6-71.4
\$75,000+	8,499	*61.3	50.2-72.4	5,188	*62.0	47.6-76.5	13,688	61.6	52.8-70.4

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

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CHAPTER 13: 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: 32.0% (95% CI: 30.5-33.5) U.S.: 36.5% (95% CI: 36.2-36.8) The West Virginia prevalence of HIV testing was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 22 th lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 30.2% (95% CI: 27.9-32.5) Women: 33.8% (95% CI: 31.8-35.8) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of HIV testing.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those aged 25-34 (51.2%), followed by the 35-44 age group (46.3%), and both of these were significantly higher than all other age groups other than those aged 45-54.
Education	The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among those with some post high school education or a college degree than among those with a high school education.
Household Income	The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (43.2%) and was significantly higher than among those earning \$25,000 or more per year.

Table 13.1 HIV Testing by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	200,598	30.2	27.9-32.5	233,162	33.8	31.8-35.8	433,760	32.0	30.5-33.5
Age									
18-24	24,041	27.9	19.3-36.6	31,599	39.9	31.7-48.1	55,640	33.6	27.6-39.6
25-34	45,615	44.3	36.9-51.6	55,593	58.8	52.8-64.9	101,208	51.2	46.4-56.1
35-44	39,043	36.7	30.8-42.7	58,300	56.0	50.3-61.7	97,343	46.3	42.1-50.4
45-54	44,020	38.9	33.6-44.2	46,083	39.4	34.8-44.1	90,102	39.2	35.6-42.7
55-64	24,741	20.5	16.8-24.2	24,715	19.5	16.4-22.7	49,457	20.0	17.6-22.4
65+	22,280	16.9	13.9-20.0	16,257	9.9	8.0-11.8	38,537	13.0	11.3-14.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	33,891	31.6	25.1-38.0	34,660	31.5	25.8-37.1	68,551	31.5	27.2-35.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	70,772	25.4	22.0-28.8	82,136	30.7	27.6-33.9	152,908	28.0	25.7-30.3
Some Post-H.S.	58,455	35.1	30.2-39.9	74,839	37.8	33.9-41.6	133,294	36.5	33.5-39.6
College Graduate	37,481	34.0	29.2-38.9	41,526	36.4	32.3-40.4	79,007	35.2	32.1-38.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	28,371	42.9	35.2-50.6	43,799	43.3	37.8-48.9	72,171	43.2	38.6-47.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	40,183	36.7	30.4-43.0	45,420	36.7	31.9-41.6	85,603	36.7	32.8-40.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	20,101	26.9	20.4-33.4	21,492	33.2	26.6-39.8	41,593	29.8	25.1-34.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	25,772	27.4	21.9-32.8	21,260	25.4	20.2-30.6	47,032	26.5	22.7-30.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	20,243	24.1	18.4-29.8	25,841	34.2	28.4-40.0	46,085	28.9	24.8-33.0
\$75,000+	35,802	27.8	23.0-32.7	37,677	36.9	31.9-41.9	73,479	31.8	28.3-35.4

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SECTION 4: CHRONIC DISEASES

CHAPTER 14: 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: 6.7-8.1) 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: 8.9% (95% CI: 7.8-10.1) Women: 6.0% (95% CI: 5.1-6.8) Men had a significantly higher prevalence of heart attack than women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 7.2% (95% CI: 6.5-8.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 8.6% (95% CI: 4.3-13.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *16.1% (95% CI: 4.1-28.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *10.1% (95% CI: 1.1-19.1) Hispanic: *4.7% (95% CI: 0.0-10.2) There was no race/ethnic 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 highest among those aged 65 and older (17.4%) and increased significantly between each age group over 45.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of heart attack (14.1%), which was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups. Adults with a college education had the lowest prevalence of heart attack (3.5%), significantly lower than all other educational attainments groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of heart attack decreased as income increased. The prevalence of heart attack was highest among those earning less than \$15,000 per year (9.8%) and lowest among those whose annual household income was \$75,000 or more (4.4%), a statistically significant difference.

Table 14.1 Heart Attack by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	64,193	8.9	7.8-10.1	44,768	6.0	5.1-6.8	108,961	7.4	6.7-8.1
Age									
18-24	1,754	*2.0	0.0-4.8	489	*0.6	0.0-1.7	2,242	*1.3	0.0-2.9
25-34	1,672	*1.5	0.0-3.1	233	*0.2	0.0-0.7	1,905	*0.9	0.1-1.7
35-44	4,872	*4.3	1.6-7.0	3,642	*3.3	1.1-5.4	8,514	3.8	2.1-5.5
45-54	5,574	4.5	2.3-6.7	5,755	4.6	2.6-6.6	11,329	4.6	3.1-6.1
55-64	16,600	12.5	9.6-15.4	9,874	7.3	5.2-9.4	26,475	9.9	8.1-11.7
65+	33,479	22.6	19.3-26.0	24,063	13.2	10.9-15.4	57,542	17.4	15.4-19.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	16,560	13.9	9.8-17.9	17,131	14.3	10.6-18.0	33,691	14.1	11.4-16.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	27,280	9.1	7.3-11.0	14,907	5.1	4.0-6.3	42,187	7.2	6.1-8.2
Some Post-H.S.	14,217	7.9	5.8-10.1	10,184	4.8	3.5-6.2	24,401	6.3	5.0-7.5
College Graduate	6,044	5.0	3.5-6.6	2,386	1.9	1.0-2.8	8,430	3.5	2.6-4.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	9,479	13.2	8.5-17.9	8,384	7.6	5.4-9.9	17,863	9.8	7.5-12.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	11,655	9.9	7.0-12.7	11,980	9.1	6.4-11.7	23,635	9.4	7.5-11.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	8,583	11.0	7.0-14.9	3,314	4.9	2.6-7.2	11,897	8.2	5.8-10.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	9,125	9.2	6.1-12.2	4,092	4.5	2.5-6.6	13,217	7.0	5.1-8.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	5,660	6.3	3.6-9.0	1,977	*2.4	0.7-4.2	7,637	4.5	2.8-6.1
\$75,000+	7,542	5.4	3.4-7.4	3,344	3.0	1.3-4.8	10,886	4.4	3.0-5.7

* 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: 7.8% (95% CI: 7.0-8.5) U.S.: 4.4% (95% CI: 4.3-4.5) The West Virginia prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 8.6% (95% CI: 7.4-9.8) Women: 7.0% (95% CI: 6.0-7.9) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of coronary heart disease.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 7.7% (95% CI: 7.0-8.5) Black, Non-Hispanic: 7.8% (95% CI: 3.5-12.1) Other, Non-Hispanic: *15.4% (95% CI: 1.7-29.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *8.1% (95% CI: 0.4-15.8) Hispanic: *5.6% (95% CI: 0.2-11.1) There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of 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 increased with age and was highest among those aged 65 and older (16.2%), 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 (13.0%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease was highest among those with an annual household income of \$15,000-24,999 (10.6%) followed by those with an income of \$15,000 or less (9.9%), both were significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning \$50,000 or more per year.

Table 14.2 Angina or Coronary Heart Disease by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	61,545	8.6	7.4-9.8	52,057	7.0	6.0-7.9	113,602	7.8	7.0-8.5
Age									
18-24	2,807	*3.1	0.0-6.8	216	*0.3	0.0-0.8	3,023	*1.8	0.0-3.7
25-34	1,460	*1.3	0.0-2.9	2,579	*2.4	0.6-4.2	4,038	*1.9	0.7-3.1
35-44	4,323	*3.8	1.4-6.3	2,634	*2.4	0.7-4.0	6,957	3.1	1.6-4.6
45-54	6,832	5.6	3.2-7.9	7,369	5.9	3.5-8.2	14,201	5.7	4.1-7.4
55-64	16,741	12.6	9.8-15.4	15,145	11.3	8.5-14.1	31,887	12.0	10.0-13.9
65+	29,249	20.0	16.8-23.2	24,051	13.2	11.1-15.4	53,300	16.2	14.4-18.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	14,236	12.0	8.5-15.5	17,061	14.0	10.2-17.8	31,297	13.0	10.4-15.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	28,290	9.6	7.6-11.5	19,602	6.8	5.5-8.1	47,892	8.2	7.0-9.4
Some Post-H.S.	11,088	6.2	4.2-8.2	11,439	5.4	4.0-6.9	22,527	5.8	4.6-7.0
College Graduate	7,798	6.5	4.7-8.3	3,793	3.1	1.9-4.2	11,592	4.8	3.7-5.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	7,509	10.5	6.1-14.8	10,468	9.6	6.9-12.3	17,978	9.9	7.5-12.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	12,181	10.5	7.4-13.6	13,947	10.6	7.8-13.5	26,128	10.6	8.5-12.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	7,671	9.8	6.2-13.5	4,108	6.1	3.5-8.6	11,779	8.1	5.8-10.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	9,267	9.3	6.3-12.3	6,569	7.3	4.4-10.2	15,836	8.4	6.2-10.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	5,725	6.4	4.1-8.8	2,235	2.7	1.2-4.3	7,960	4.7	3.2-6.1
\$75,000+	7,453	5.4	3.4-7.3	2,503	2.3	1.1-3.5	9,956	4.0	2.8-5.2

* 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: 4.6% (95% CI: 4.1-5.2) U.S.: 3.1% (95% CI: 3.0-3.2) The West Virginia prevalence of stroke was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 3.9% (95% CI: 3.1-4.6) Women: 5.4% (95% CI: 4.5-6.3) There was no gender difference in stroke prevalence.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of stroke increased with age. The prevalence of stroke was significantly higher among the 65 and older age group (9.2%) than the prevalence among all other age groups under 55.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of stroke (8.9%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	Those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 had the highest prevalence of stroke (8.4%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning \$35,000 or more per year.

Table 14.3 Stroke by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	27,603	3.9	3.1-4.6	40,571	5.4	4.5-6.3	68,174	4.6	4.1-5.2
Age									
18-24	1,355	*1.5	0.0-3.6	489	*0.6	0.0-1.7	1,844	*1.1	0.0-2.3
25-34	1,845	*1.7	0.0-3.5	1,825	*1.7	0.2-3.2	3,670	*1.7	0.6-2.9
35-44	2,897	*2.6	0.7-4.4	2,632	*2.3	0.9-3.8	5,529	2.5	1.3-3.6
45-54	1,801	*1.5	0.5-2.5	7,575	6.0	3.5-8.5	9,376	3.8	2.4-5.1
55-64	7,140	5.4	3.4-7.4	9,818	7.3	4.9-9.7	16,958	6.3	4.8-7.9
65+	12,566	8.5	6.2-10.8	18,042	9.8	7.7-11.8	30,608	9.2	7.7-10.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	6,695	5.6	3.0-8.2	14,823	12.1	8.4-15.7	21,517	8.9	6.6-11.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	13,175	4.4	3.1-5.8	16,247	5.6	4.3-6.9	29,422	5.0	4.1-5.9
Some Post-H.S.	4,776	2.7	1.4-4.0	5,853	2.8	1.7-3.8	10,629	2.7	1.9-3.5
College Graduate	2,958	2.5	1.2-3.8	3,647	2.9	1.7-4.2	6,606	2.7	1.8-3.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	4,750	6.6	3.2-10.0	10,501	9.5	6.5-12.5	15,251	8.4	6.1-10.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	6,289	5.4	3.1-7.8	8,319	6.3	3.9-8.6	14,608	5.9	4.2-7.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	5,226	6.7	3.7-9.6	3,799	5.6	3.1-8.1	9,025	6.2	4.2-8.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	1,067	*1.1	0.2-1.9	2,720	3.0	1.3-4.7	3,788	2.0	1.1-2.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	1,675	*1.9	0.2-3.6	2,310	*2.8	0.9-4.7	3,985	2.3	1.1-3.6
\$75,000+	2,539	*1.8	0.7-3.0	3,435	3.1	1.3-5.0	5,974	2.4	1.4-3.4

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

Any Cardiovascular Disease

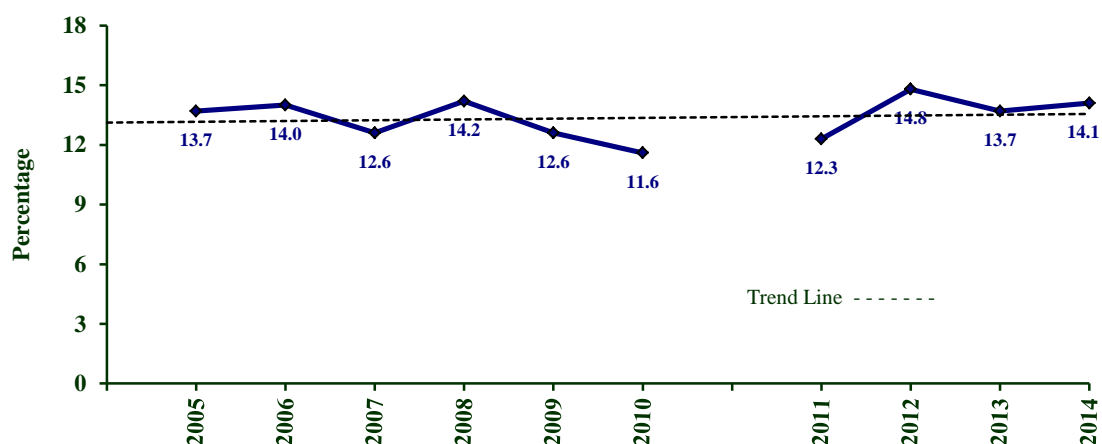
Definition	Responding “Yes” to any of the questions “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following?” “. . . ever told you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?” “. . . ever told you had angina or coronary heart disease?” “. . . ever told you had a stroke?”
Prevalence	WV: 14.1% (95% CI: 13.1-15.0) U.S.: 8.7% (95% CI: 8.6-8.8) 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: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.3-16.3) Women: 13.4% (95% CI: 12.1-14.6) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of cardiovascular disease.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 14.0% (95% CI: 13.0-15.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 13.4% (95% CI: 7.9-18.9) Other, Non-Hispanic: *24.5% (95% CI: 9.4-39.7) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *14.7% (95% CI: 5.0-24.5) Hispanic: *8.0% (95% CI: 1.5-14.4) There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of cardiovascular disease. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of cardiovascular disease increased with age. The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among the 65 and older age group (29.4%) than among any other age group.
Education	The prevalence of cardiovascular disease decreased with increasing educational attainment level. Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of cardiovascular disease (24.9%), significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of cardiovascular disease decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (19.8%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with income over \$35,000.

Table 14.4 Any Cardiovascular Disease by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	105,701	14.8	13.3-16.3	99,728	13.4	12.1-14.6	205,429	14.1	13.1-15.0
Age									
18-24	4,801	*5.4	0.7-10.1	1,193	*1.4	0.0-3.1	5,994	*3.5	0.9-6.1
25-34	3,935	*3.7	1.2-6.2	4,314	4.1	1.8-6.4	8,249	3.9	2.2-5.6
35-44	8,583	7.6	4.3-10.9	7,357	6.6	3.9-9.3	15,940	7.1	5.0-9.2
45-54	12,032	9.8	6.8-12.8	14,558	11.6	8.4-14.9	26,590	10.7	8.5-13.0
55-64	26,570	20.1	16.5-23.6	24,350	18.2	14.9-21.4	50,920	19.1	16.7-21.5
65+	49,406	33.7	29.9-37.4	47,054	25.9	23.0-28.8	96,459	29.4	27.1-31.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	26,511	22.4	17.5-27.3	32,982	27.4	22.6-32.3	59,493	24.9	21.5-28.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	44,748	15.1	12.8-17.5	37,952	13.1	11.3-15.0	82,699	14.1	12.6-15.7
Some Post-H.S.	22,447	12.6	9.8-15.4	20,438	9.7	7.8-11.6	42,885	11.0	9.4-12.7
College Graduate	11,862	9.9	7.7-12.2	8,197	6.6	4.9-8.4	20,059	8.2	6.8-9.7
Income									
Less than \$15,000	14,823	20.7	15.0-26.4	20,853	19.2	15.4-23.0	35,676	19.8	16.6-23.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	18,668	16.0	12.3-19.8	23,959	18.2	14.6-21.8	42,627	17.2	14.6-19.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	14,707	18.8	14.0-23.6	7,760	11.5	8.0-14.9	22,467	15.4	12.3-18.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	13,250	13.4	9.8-17.0	10,582	11.7	8.3-15.1	23,832	12.6	10.1-15.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	10,218	11.4	7.9-15.0	5,136	6.3	3.7-8.9	15,354	9.0	6.8-11.2
\$75,000+	12,415	8.9	6.4-11.5	6,972	6.4	4.0-8.8	19,387	7.8	6.0-9.6

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

Figure 14.1 Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 2005-2014

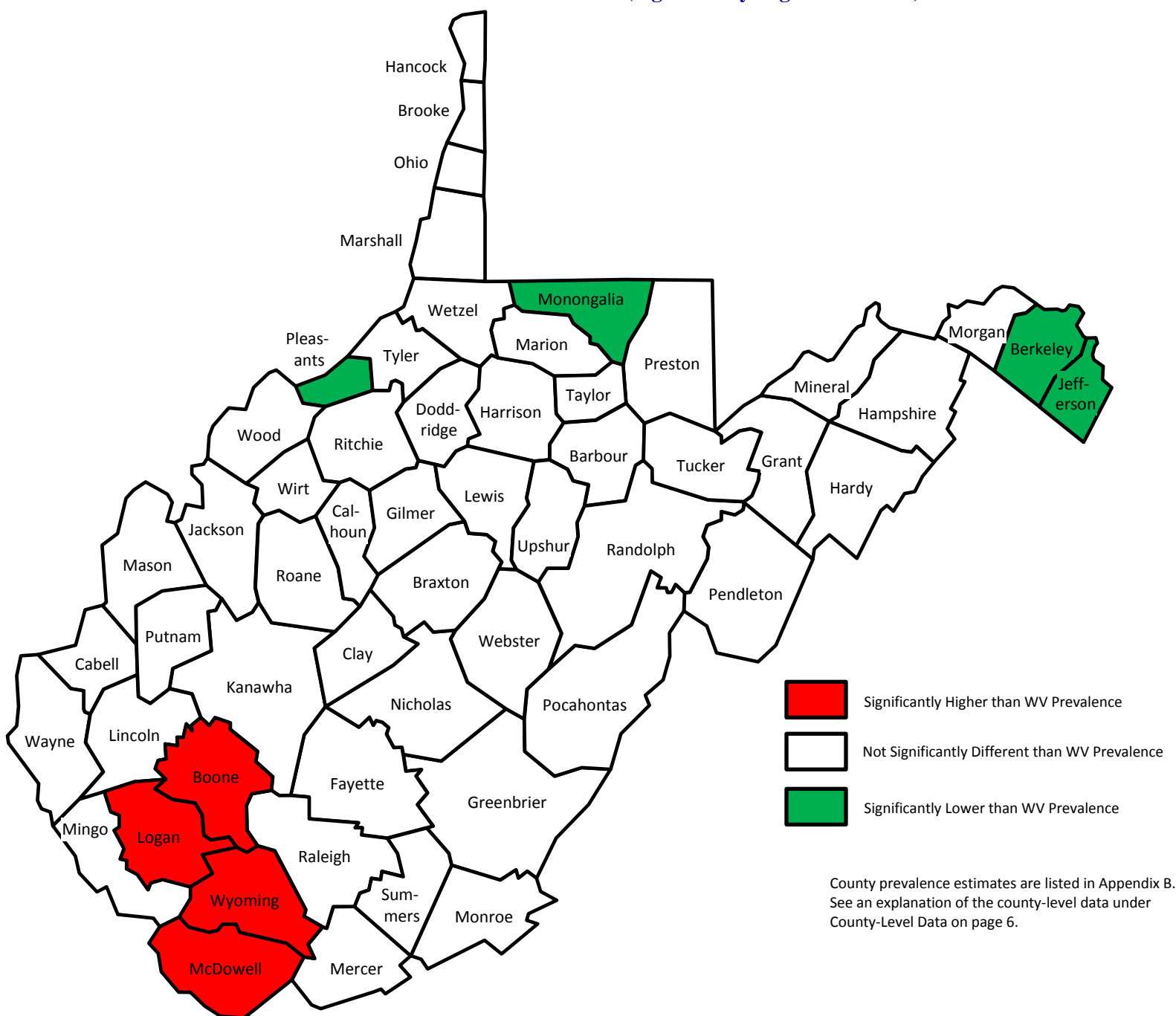


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 14.2 Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 8.6%

**WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 13.3%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)**



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CHAPTER 15: DIABETES

Diabetes Prevalence

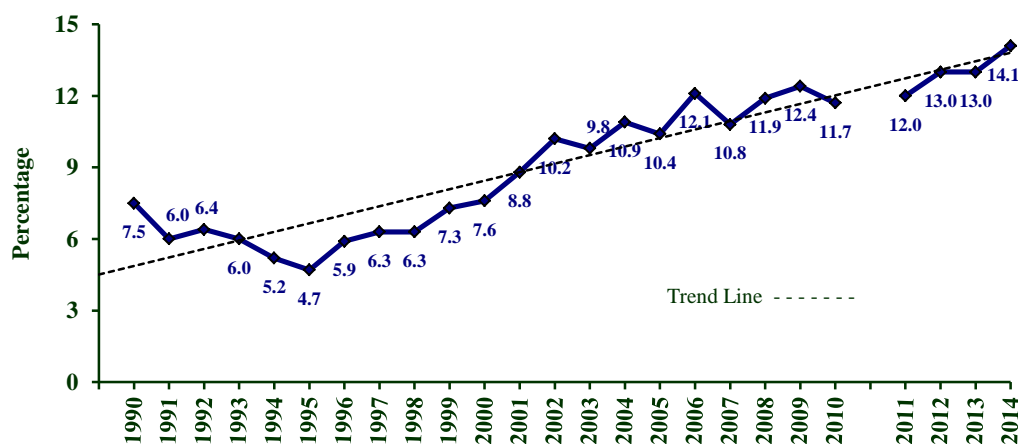
Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have diabetes?”
Prevalence	WV: 14.1% (95% CI: 13.1-15.1) U.S.: 10.5% (95% CI: 10.4-10.7) The prevalence of diabetes in West Virginia was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 14.1% (95% CI: 12.6-15.6) Women: 14.1% (95% CI: 12.9-15.4) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of diabetes.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 13.9% (95% CI: 12.9-14.8) Black, Non-Hispanic: 19.2% (95% CI: 12.1-26.3) Other, Non-Hispanic: *17.8% (95% CI: 5.2-30.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *24.2% (95% CI: 12.1-36.3) Hispanic: *9.2% (95% CI: 1.1-17.2) There was no 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	The prevalence of diabetes increased with age with the lowest being among those aged 18-24 (1.2%) and the highest among those aged 65 and older (26.3%). There was a significant difference between each increasing age group over the age of 35.
Education	The prevalence of diabetes decreased with increasing educational attainment level. It was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (23.1%) than among all other age groups and significantly lower among college graduates (8.6%) than among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of diabetes generally decreased with increasing annual household income. The prevalence of diabetes was highest among those with an annual household income of \$15,000-24,999 (17.8%), significantly higher than among those with an annual household income of more than \$50,000. The prevalence of diabetes was significantly lower among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (7.1%) than among all other income levels.

Table 15.1 Diabetes by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	101,255	14.1	12.6-15.6	106,441	14.1	12.9-15.4	207,695	14.1	13.1-15.1
Age									
18-24	497	*0.6	0.0-1.6	1,633	*2.0	0.0-3.9	2,129	*1.2	0.1-2.3
25-34	5,507	*5.1	1.8-8.3	2,879	*2.7	0.4-5.0	8,385	3.9	1.9-5.9
35-44	6,272	5.6	2.7-8.4	8,995	8.0	5.0-11.0	15,267	6.8	4.7-8.8
45-54	19,122	15.5	11.4-19.5	18,268	14.5	11.4-17.6	37,390	15.0	12.5-17.5
55-64	28,148	21.2	17.5-24.8	28,226	20.9	17.6-24.1	56,374	21.0	18.6-23.4
65+	41,386	28.0	24.3-31.6	46,143	25.0	22.0-27.9	87,530	26.3	24.0-28.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	25,181	21.1	16.2-26.0	30,994	25.2	20.6-29.7	56,175	23.1	19.8-26.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	41,932	14.0	11.7-16.3	37,944	13.0	11.1-15.0	79,876	13.5	12.0-15.1
Some Post-H.S.	23,688	13.3	10.5-16.1	26,127	12.4	10.2-14.5	49,814	12.8	11.0-14.5
College Graduate	10,149	8.5	6.4-10.6	10,929	8.8	6.8-10.7	21,079	8.6	7.2-10.1
Income									
Less than \$15,000	11,407	16.0	10.9-21.2	20,732	18.7	15.0-22.4	32,139	17.6	14.6-20.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	21,693	18.4	14.3-22.6	22,770	17.2	13.9-20.5	44,463	17.8	15.2-20.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	12,956	16.6	11.7-21.5	9,168	13.5	9.4-17.7	22,124	15.2	11.9-18.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	14,440	14.5	10.7-18.2	12,893	14.3	11.0-17.6	27,333	14.4	11.9-16.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	11,717	13.1	9.4-16.8	8,862	10.8	7.6-14.0	20,580	12.0	9.5-14.5
\$75,000+	10,371	7.5	5.0-10.0	7,328	6.7	4.3-9.0	17,698	7.1	5.4-8.9

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

Figure 15.1 Diabetes Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 1990-2014

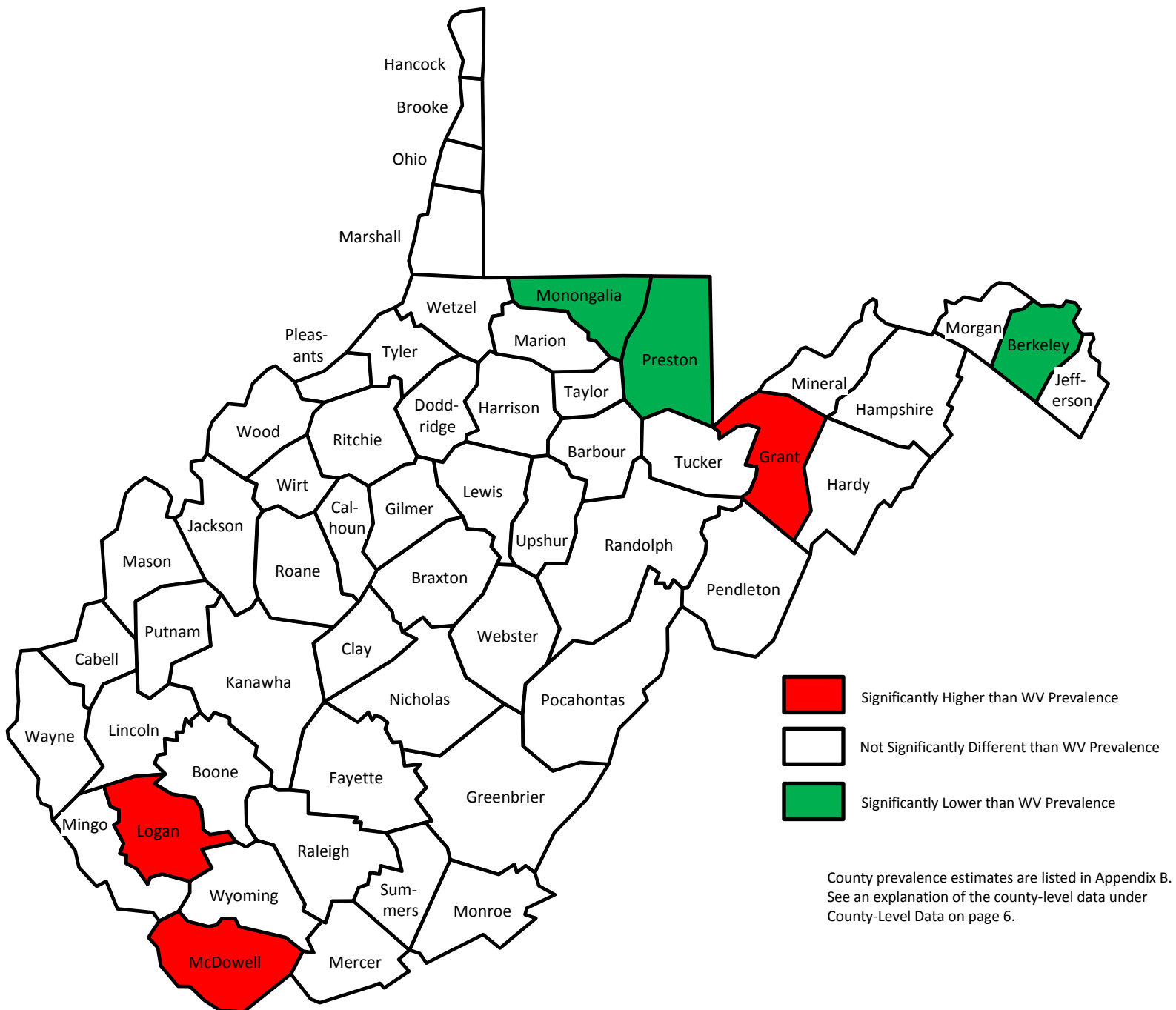


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 15.2 Diabetes Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 10.2%

WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 12.8%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



Pre-Diabetes

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	9.8% (95% CI: 8.9-10.8) 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: 9.5% (95% CI: 8.1-10.9) Women: 10.2% (95% CI: 8.9-11.5) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes was lowest among those aged 25-34 (4.3%), which was significantly lower than all age groups over 45. The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes was highest among those aged 55-64 (15.7%), which was significantly higher than all age groups under 55.
Education	The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes decreased with educational attainment. The prevalence of borderline diabetes or pre-diabetes was significantly lower among those with a college degree (7.0%) than those with a high school education (10.9%) or less than a high school education (12.0%).
Household Income	The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes was highest among those with an annual household income of \$25,000-34,999 (13.3%) and was lowest among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (7.0%), a significant difference.

Table 15.2 Borderline Diabetes or Pre-Diabetes Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	56,749	9.5	8.1-10.9	65,012	10.2	8.9-11.5	121,761	9.8	8.9-10.8
Age									
18-24	2,509	*3.2	0.0-7.1	6,801	8.5	3.9-13.1	9,310	5.9	2.8-8.9
25-34	5,325	*5.4	1.9-9.0	3,233	*3.2	1.2-5.2	8,559	4.3	2.3-6.3
35-44	6,872	6.5	3.2-9.9	9,609	9.4	6.0-12.9	16,481	8.0	5.5-10.4
45-54	9,896	9.6	6.3-12.9	11,602	10.9	7.6-14.1	21,498	10.2	7.9-12.5
55-64	16,075	15.4	11.9-19.0	17,020	16.0	12.5-19.5	33,096	15.7	13.2-18.2
65+	16,072	15.2	12.0-18.4	16,373	11.9	9.5-14.2	32,445	13.3	11.4-15.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	10,871	11.8	7.6-15.9	11,215	12.3	7.9-16.6	22,086	12.0	9.0-15.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	27,314	10.9	8.4-13.3	27,666	11.0	8.9-13.1	54,979	10.9	9.3-12.6
Some Post-H.S.	12,245	8.4	5.8-11.0	16,746	9.2	6.9-11.5	28,992	8.8	7.1-10.5
College Graduate	6,129	5.8	3.9-7.6	9,013	8.1	5.8-10.4	15,142	7.0	5.5-8.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	6,013	10.6	5.9-15.3	9,570	10.8	7.4-14.1	15,583	10.7	8.0-13.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	9,319	9.8	6.2-13.4	12,941	12.0	8.2-15.7	22,260	11.0	8.4-13.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	9,458	14.7	9.3-20.2	6,804	11.6	7.2-16.1	16,262	13.3	9.7-16.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	8,252	9.9	6.5-13.3	8,565	11.1	7.6-14.7	16,817	10.5	8.0-13.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	5,862	7.7	4.4-11.0	8,852	12.3	8.2-16.3	14,715	9.9	7.3-12.5
\$75,000+	8,301	6.8	4.0-9.5	7,371	7.3	4.7-9.9	15,671	7.0	5.1-8.9

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

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: 82.7% (95% CI: 79.8-85.6)

At Least 2 A1C Tests in Past Year: 81.0% (95% CI: 77.9-84.0)

Doctor Checked Feet in Past Year: 71.6% (95% CI: 68.2-75.0)

Eye Exam in Past Year: 64.9% (95% CI: 61.3-68.6)

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: 84.3% (95% CI: 80.2-88.5)

Women: 81.2% (95% CI: 77.2-85.2)

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: 80.6% (95% CI: 76.2-85.0)

Women: 81.3% (95% CI: 77.0-85.6)

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: 74.9% (95% CI: 69.9-79.9)

Women: 68.5% (95% CI: 63.8-73.2)

There was no gender difference in the prevalence of doctor checked feet in the past year.

Eye Exam in Past Year:

Men: 62.8% (95% CI: 57.2-68.3)

Women: 67.0% (95% CI: 62.2-71.7)

There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had an eye exam in the past year.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of had at least 2 doctor visits in the past year, at least two A1C tests in the past year, or doctor checked feet in the past year. The prevalence of having an eye exam in the past year was significantly higher among those 65 and over than among those under 55.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of had 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 having an eye exam in the past year was significantly higher among college graduates than among all other educational attainment levels.

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 had at least 2 doctor visits in the past year, had 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 \$50,000 or more than among those with an annual household income of \$15,000-24,999.

Table 15.3 Medical Management of Diabetes by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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	82.7	79.8-85.6	81.0	77.9-84.0	71.6	68.2-75.0	64.9	61.3-68.6
Sex								
Males	84.3	80.2-88.5	80.6	76.2-85.0	74.9	69.9-79.9	62.8	57.2-68.3
Females	81.2	77.2-85.2	81.3	77.0-85.6	68.5	63.8-73.2	67.0	62.2-71.7
Age								
18-24	*19.6	0.0-54.5	*19.6	0.0-54.5	*10.2	0.0-30.2	*29.8	0.0-68.4
25-34	*65.4	39.4-91.4	*65.4	39.4-91.4	*62.2	36.1-88.3	*31.0	5.4-56.5
35-44	*88.8	77.2-100	*82.3	70.6-94.0	*80.5	68.5-92.5	*54.4	38.5-70.3
45-54	83.3	76.1-90.5	80.2	72.8-87.7	72.7	64.0-81.3	52.1	42.6-61.5
55-64	83.0	78.2-87.8	80.3	74.9-85.7	72.5	66.6-78.4	67.0	60.7-73.3
65+	84.7	81.0-88.4	85.0	81.1-88.9	71.7	66.9-76.6	75.2	70.6-79.7
Education								
Less than H.S.	87.5	82.1-93.0	82.8	76.2-89.4	69.2	61.4-76.9	62.4	54.4-70.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	80.5	75.4-85.6	77.5	72.2-82.8	71.0	65.6-76.5	63.5	57.7-69.4
Some Post-H.S.	80.3	74.5-86.0	83.9	78.5-89.4	73.3	66.8-79.8	63.4	56.2-70.5
College Graduate	85.7	80.0-91.3	83.7	77.6-89.7	76.7	69.3-84.1	81.1	74.1-88.1
Income								
Less than \$15,000	90.6	84.8-96.4	84.4	77.4-91.3	75.2	67.5-83.0	58.8	49.4-68.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	83.8	78.4-89.3	81.6	75.5-87.7	73.1	66.0-80.1	57.0	48.9-65.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	88.6	82.5-94.7	88.7	81.5-95.9	78.4	68.7-88.1	*62.9	51.0-74.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	80.1	72.1-88.2	81.2	73.0-89.4	74.1	65.3-82.9	69.5	60.4-78.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	79.7	71.0-88.3	77.1	67.7-86.5	70.4	60.5-80.3	78.2	69.2-87.3
\$75,000+	*77.6	65.7-89.4	80.6	71.6-89.6	*68.6	57.1-80.2	*78.4	67.7-89.1

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

Diabetes Management – Self-Care

Definition	<p>Persons responding that they have diabetes were asked a series of questions about how they care for their own diabetes.</p> <p>Take insulin is defined as responding “Yes” to the question “Are you now taking insulin?”</p> <p>Check glucose daily is defined as responding daily to the question “About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar?”</p> <p>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?”</p> <p>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?”</p>
Prevalence	<p>Take Insulin: 34.0% (95% CI: 30.5-37.4)</p> <p>Check Glucose Daily: 69.2% (95% CI: 65.7-72.6)</p> <p>Check Feet Daily: 75.1% (95% CI: 71.9-78.2)</p> <p>Taken a Diabetes Education Class: 48.3% (95% CI: 44.6-51.9)</p> <p>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.</p>
Gender	<p>Take Insulin:</p> <p>Men: 33.2% (95% CI: 28.0-38.4)</p> <p>Women: 34.7% (95% CI: 30.1-39.3)</p> <p>There was no gender difference in the prevalence of take insulin.</p> <p>Check Glucose Daily:</p> <p>Men: 63.7% (95% CI: 58.2-69.2)</p> <p>Women: 74.3% (95% CI: 70.2-78.5)</p> <p>The prevalence of check glucose daily was significantly higher among women than among men.</p> <p>Check Feet Daily:</p> <p>Men: 73.6% (95% CI: 68.6-78.6)</p> <p>Women: 76.4% (95% CI: 72.4-80.4)</p> <p>There was no gender difference in the prevalence of check feet daily.</p> <p>Taken a Diabetes Education Class:</p> <p>Men: 42.0% (95% CI: 36.5-47.6)</p> <p>Women: 54.1% (95% CI: 49.2-58.9)</p> <p>The prevalence of take a diabetes education class was significantly higher among females than among males.</p>
Race/Ethnicity	<p>No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.</p>
Age	<p>There was no age difference in the prevalence of take insulin, check glucose daily, or check feet daily. The prevalence of taken a diabetes education class was significantly higher among those aged 35-44 (67.6%) than among those aged 65 and older (43.2%).</p>
Education	<p>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</p>

education (38.1%) than the prevalence among those with some post-high school education (58.3%) and college graduates (61.2%).

Household Income

The prevalence of check glucose daily was significantly lower among those with a household income of \$50,000-74,999 than among those with a household income less than \$25,000. There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of take insulin, check feet daily, or taken a diabetes class.

Table 15.4 Self-Care of Diabetes by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Take Insulin		Check Glucose Daily		Check Feet Daily		Taken a Diabetes Education Class	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL	34.0	30.5-37.4	69.2	65.7-72.6	75.1	71.9-78.2	48.3	44.6-51.9
Sex								
Males	33.2	28.0-38.4	63.7	58.2-69.2	73.6	68.6-78.6	42.0	36.5-47.6
Females	34.7	30.1-39.3	74.3	70.2-78.5	76.4	72.4-80.4	54.1	49.2-58.9
Age								
18-24	*29.8	0.0-68.4	*53.1	7.7-98.5	*33.1	0.0-74.6	*77.1	37.9-100
25-34	*34.8	11.6-58.0	*76.6	55.9-97.3	*69.1	46.8-91.5	*44.9	19.2-70.7
35-44	*44.0	28.4-59.6	*71.3	56.7-85.8	*78.5	66.5-90.5	*67.6	52.9-82.3
45-54	32.9	24.2-41.6	73.4	65.0-81.8	75.4	66.8-83.9	51.3	41.9-60.6
55-64	35.3	29.2-41.5	66.6	60.2-73.0	78.0	72.7-83.3	48.2	41.6-54.8
65+	31.8	26.9-36.8	68.2	63.2-73.1	73.9	69.4-78.5	43.2	38.0-48.3
Education								
Less than H.S.	33.0	25.6-40.3	74.2	66.8-81.7	78.2	71.5-84.8	38.1	30.2-46.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	33.4	28.0-38.9	68.6	63.0-74.1	74.0	68.9-79.1	45.9	40.1-51.7
Some Post-H.S.	37.2	30.2-44.2	65.2	58.5-71.8	75.1	68.8-81.3	58.3	51.3-65.3
College Graduate	31.4	23.5-39.2	67.5	59.4-75.5	72.0	63.8-80.1	61.2	52.9-69.4
Income								
Less than \$15,000	39.7	30.7-48.7	79.7	72.4-87.1	81.1	73.9-88.4	46.0	36.8-55.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	40.4	32.7-48.0	74.5	67.6-81.4	83.0	77.5-88.5	50.5	42.6-58.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	*41.9	30.1-53.8	*72.9	62.7-83.0	74.7	*64.6-84.8	*55.0	*43.4-66.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	28.2	19.8-36.5	64.0	54.6-73.4	70.8	61.7-79.9	46.4	37.2-55.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	24.3	15.2-33.4	*51.6	40.5-62.7	69.1	*58.8-79.4	*45.2	*34.3-56.1
\$75,000+	21.8	12.1-31.6	*61.7	48.8-74.5	73.5	*62.2-84.7	*59.9	*47.7-72.0

* 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 had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years?”

Prevalence **63.2%** (95% CI: 61.5-65.0)
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 **Men:** 60.2% (95% CI: 57.5-62.9)
Women: 66.1% (95% CI: 64.0-68.2)
The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years was significantly higher among females than males.

Race/Ethnicity No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years increased with age with those aged 55 and over significantly higher than those under 55.

Education Adults with less than a high school education had the lowest prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years (57.2%), significantly lower than college graduates (68.4%).

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 \$25,000 than the prevalence among those with a household income of \$50,000 or more per year.

Table 15.5 Had a Diabetes Test in the Past 3 Years by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	350,573	60.2	57.5-62.9	407,431	66.1	64.0-68.2	758,003	63.2	61.5-65.0
Age									
18-24	21,252	27.2	18.6-35.8	43,076	57.7	49.1-66.3	64,328	42.1	35.6-48.6
25-34	45,786	47.8	40.0-55.6	56,219	57.1	51.1-63.2	102,006	52.5	47.6-57.5
35-44	62,097	60.1	54.0-66.2	61,433	61.1	55.4-66.8	123,529	60.6	56.4-64.8
45-54	62,814	62.3	56.7-67.9	68,051	66.3	61.5-71.1	130,865	64.3	60.6-68.0
55-64	75,727	75.5	71.3-79.7	74,218	72.1	68.0-76.2	149,945	73.8	70.9-76.7
65+	81,328	80.2	76.4-83.9	101,529	76.8	73.7-79.9	182,858	78.3	75.9-80.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	49,074	53.7	46.1-61.4	54,533	60.8	54.4-67.2	103,607	57.2	52.2-62.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	144,896	59.4	55.2-63.6	156,138	64.6	61.1-68.1	301,034	62.0	59.3-64.8
Some Post-H.S.	86,616	60.7	55.2-66.3	119,207	68.7	64.7-72.7	205,823	65.1	61.7-68.5
College Graduate	68,767	66.9	61.7-72.0	75,853	69.7	65.7-73.7	144,620	68.4	65.1-71.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	29,194	53.9	45.4-62.3	54,301	61.7	55.7-67.7	83,495	58.7	53.8-63.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	47,986	52.6	45.6-59.6	66,343	62.9	57.6-68.2	114,330	58.1	53.7-62.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	38,520	61.9	54.2-69.6	38,385	66.6	59.3-73.8	76,905	64.1	58.8-69.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	49,704	61.4	54.5-68.3	48,391	65.1	59.1-71.2	98,095	63.2	58.6-67.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	51,687	69.9	63.1-76.7	47,507	69.9	63.7-76.2	99,194	69.9	65.3-74.6
\$75,000+	83,084	69.3	63.9-74.7	68,032	69.3	64.3-74.3	151,116	69.3	65.6-73.0

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	20.2% (95% CI: 17.2-23.2) 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: 19.5% (95% CI: 15.1-24.0) Women: 20.8% (95% CI: 16.9-24.7) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of retinopathy.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	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 (26.7%) and was significantly higher than those with a household income of \$50,000-74,999.

Table 15.6 Told That Diabetes Affected Eyes or Have Retinopathy by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	41,206	20.2	17.2-23.2
Sex			
Males	19,420	19.5	15.1-24.0
Females	21,787	20.8	16.9-24.7
Age			
18-24	0	*0.0	0.0-0.0
25-34	1,146	*13.9	0.0-30.3
35-44	3,079	*20.2	7.8-32.5
45-54	10,935	29.7	21.3-38.1
55-64	11,301	20.3	15.1-25.6
65+	14,648	17.1	13.0-21.3
Education			
Less than H.S.	12,813	23.4	16.6-30.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	19,175	24.1	19.1-29.1
Some Post-H.S.	6,321	13.0	8.4-17.6
College Graduate	2,736	13.4	7.5-19.3
Income			
Less than \$15,000	8,413	26.7	18.4-35.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	10,313	23.3	16.7-29.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	5,037	22.9	12.8-33.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	4,630	17.3	9.9-24.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	1,437	*7.3	2.7-12.0
\$75,000+	2,551	*14.4	5.1-23.8

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

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CHAPTER 16: 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: 7.6% (95% CI: 6.9-8.3) U.S.: 5.8% (95% CI: 5.7-5.9) The West Virginia prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 8.1% (95% CI: 7.1-9.2) Women: 7.0% (95% CI: 6.1-8.0) There was no gender difference in skin cancer prevalence.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of skin cancer was highest among those aged 65 and older (19.3%) and was significantly higher than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of skin cancer was lowest among those with some post high school education (5.3%), significantly lower than among those with less than high school education (9.4%) or among those with a college degree (9.1%).
Household Income	The prevalence of skin cancer was lowest among those with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (5.6%), significantly lower than among those with an income of \$25,000-34,999 (10.5%).

Table 16.1 Skin Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	58,280	8.1	7.1-9.2	52,757	7.0	6.1-8.0	111,037	7.6	6.9-8.3
Age									
18-24	1,061	*1.2	0.0-3.5	2,715	*3.2	0.0-6.6	3,776	*2.2	0.2-4.2
25-34	396	*0.4	0.0-1.1	2,539	*2.4	0.1-4.6	2,935	*1.4	0.2-2.5
35-44	3,708	*3.3	1.1-5.4	3,348	*3.0	1.1-4.9	7,056	3.1	1.7-4.6
45-54	4,216	3.4	1.6-5.3	6,782	5.4	3.4-7.5	10,998	4.4	3.0-5.8
55-64	12,696	9.6	7.2-11.9	9,477	7.0	5.0-9.1	22,173	8.3	6.7-9.8
65+	36,071	24.5	21.2-27.9	27,768	15.1	12.8-17.3	63,839	19.3	17.3-21.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	12,465	10.5	7.2-13.8	10,352	8.4	5.2-11.6	22,817	9.4	7.1-11.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	24,149	8.1	6.4-9.8	21,076	7.3	5.8-8.8	45,225	7.7	6.5-8.8
Some Post-H.S.	9,484	5.3	3.7-6.9	11,029	5.2	3.7-6.7	20,513	5.3	4.2-6.3
College Graduate	12,091	10.1	7.9-12.3	10,070	8.1	6.3-9.9	22,161	9.1	7.7-10.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	2,614	*3.6	1.4-5.9	7,595	6.9	3.9-9.9	10,209	5.6	3.6-7.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	10,410	8.8	5.9-11.8	8,670	6.5	4.7-8.4	19,080	7.6	5.9-9.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	10,944	14.1	9.7-18.4	4,310	6.4	3.8-8.9	15,254	10.5	7.9-13.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	6,222	6.3	4.0-8.6	7,303	8.1	5.4-10.8	13,525	7.2	5.4-8.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	7,515	8.5	5.6-11.4	6,241	7.6	5.0-10.3	13,756	8.1	6.1-10.1
\$75,000+	10,790	7.8	5.6-10.0	6,374	5.8	3.7-8.0	17,164	6.9	5.4-8.5

* 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: 6.9-8.2) U.S.: 6.4% (95% CI: 6.3-6.5) The West Virginia prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 8 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 5.4% (95% CI: 4.5-6.3) Women: 9.6% (95% CI: 8.6-10.7) Women had a significantly higher prevalence of other cancer than males.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	Generally, the prevalence of other cancer increased with age and was highest among those aged 65 and older (16.2%), significantly higher than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (11.2%) than among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	Generally, the prevalence of other cancer decreased with increasing income. It was highest among those with an income less than \$15,000 (10.5%), significantly higher than among those with an income of \$50,000 or more.

Table 16.2 Other Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	38,791	5.4	4.5-6.3	72,196	9.6	8.6-10.7	110,987	7.5	6.9-8.2
Age									
18-24	0	*0.0	0.0-0.0	3,451	*4.1	0.9-7.4	3,451	*2.0	0.4-3.6
25-34	1,542	*1.4	0.0-4.2	4,900	4.6	2.3-7.0	6,442	*3.0	1.2-4.8
35-44	1,164	*1.0	0.0-2.1	5,248	4.7	2.5-6.9	6,412	2.8	1.6-4.1
45-54	3,073	*2.5	0.8-4.1	10,857	8.7	6.1-11.2	13,930	5.6	4.1-7.2
55-64	9,335	7.0	4.8-9.2	16,611	12.3	9.8-14.8	25,946	9.7	8.0-11.4
65+	23,596	15.9	13.2-18.7	30,215	16.4	14.1-18.7	53,811	16.2	14.4-18.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	9,946	8.3	5.4-11.2	17,210	14.0	10.4-17.5	27,156	11.2	8.9-13.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	12,853	4.3	3.2-5.4	26,600	9.2	7.6-10.8	39,453	6.7	5.7-7.7
Some Post-H.S.	9,034	5.1	2.9-7.2	18,491	8.8	6.8-10.7	27,525	7.1	5.6-8.5
College Graduate	6,866	5.7	4.2-7.3	9,489	7.6	5.8-9.4	16,355	6.7	5.5-7.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	4,050	5.6	2.7-8.5	15,069	13.6	10.5-16.8	19,119	10.5	8.3-12.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	7,789	6.6	4.3-8.9	16,381	12.4	9.5-15.4	24,170	9.7	7.8-11.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	5,047	6.5	3.8-9.2	6,048	8.9	5.5-12.4	11,095	7.6	5.5-9.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	6,379	6.4	3.9-8.9	9,113	10.1	7.0-13.2	15,491	8.2	6.2-10.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	4,937	5.5	3.4-7.7	4,804	5.9	3.6-8.1	9,741	5.7	4.1-7.2
\$75,000+	4,127	3.0	1.7-4.3	4,687	4.3	2.5-6.1	8,814	3.5	2.5-4.6

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

Overall Cancer Prevalence

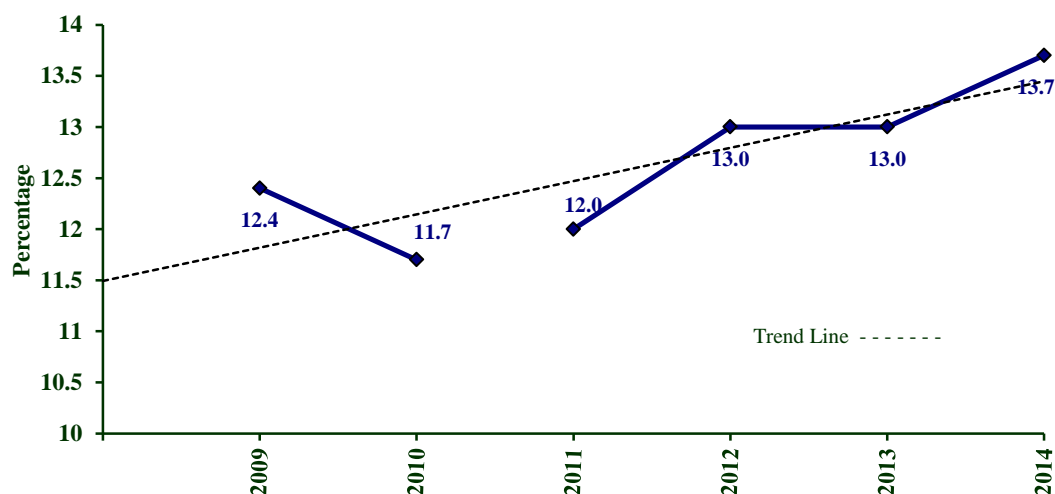
Definition	Responding “Yes” to either of the questions “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer?” “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any other types of cancer?”
Prevalence	WV: 13.7% (95% CI: 12.8-14.7) U.S.: 11.0% (95% CI: 10.9-11.2) The West Virginia cancer prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 12.3% (95% CI: 11.0-13.6) Women: 15.1% (95% CI: 13.7-16.4) The prevalence of cancer was significantly higher among females than males.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 14.2% (95% CI: 13.2-15.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: 6.3% (95% CI: 2.7-9.8) Other, Non-Hispanic: *3.4% (95% CI: 0.1-6.7) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *13.4% (95% CI: 4.6-22.2) Hispanic: *6.6% (95% CI: 0.0-13.8) White, Non-Hispanics had a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than Black, Non-Hispanics and Other, Non-Hispanics. * 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 significantly higher than all other age groups. More than one-fourth of West Virginia adults aged 65 and older (30.7%) had cancer during their life.
Education	The prevalence of cancer was highest among those with less than a high school education (18.6%), significantly higher than among those with a high school education or G.E.D (13.1%) and among those with some post high school education (11.5%).
Household Income	The prevalence of cancer was lowest among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (9.7%) and was significantly lower than those earning less than \$35,000 per year.

Table 16.3 Overall Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	88,248	12.3	11.0-13.6	113,130	15.1	13.7-16.4	201,377	13.7	12.8-14.7
Age									
18-24	1,061	*1.2	0.0-3.5	6,167	*7.4	2.8-12.0	7,228	*4.2	1.7-6.8
25-34	1,938	*1.8	0.0-4.6	7,073	6.7	3.5-9.8	9,011	4.2	2.1-6.3
35-44	4,619	4.1	1.7-6.4	8,278	7.4	4.6-10.2	12,897	5.7	3.9-7.6
45-54	7,124	5.8	3.4-8.3	16,864	13.5	10.4-16.6	23,988	9.7	7.7-11.7
55-64	21,726	16.4	13.3-19.5	23,739	17.6	14.6-20.5	45,465	17.0	14.8-19.1
65+	51,567	35.1	31.4-38.8	50,095	27.2	24.4-30.0	101,662	30.7	28.4-33.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	19,774	16.8	12.6-20.9	25,126	20.4	16.1-24.8	44,900	18.6	15.6-21.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	33,993	11.4	9.4-13.4	43,299	15.0	12.9-17.0	77,292	13.1	11.7-14.6
Some Post-H.S.	17,355	9.7	7.1-12.3	27,420	13.0	10.7-15.3	44,775	11.5	9.8-13.2
College Graduate	17,034	14.3	11.7-16.9	16,878	13.6	11.2-15.9	33,912	13.9	12.2-15.7
Income									
Less than \$15,000	6,056	8.4	4.9-12.0	21,319	19.4	15.3-23.5	27,375	15.1	12.2-17.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	16,772	14.2	10.7-17.8	21,838	16.5	13.3-19.8	38,610	15.4	13.0-17.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	14,065	18.1	13.4-22.8	9,735	14.4	10.3-18.4	23,800	16.3	13.2-19.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	11,114	11.3	8.1-14.5	14,490	16.1	12.3-19.8	25,604	13.6	11.1-16.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	11,169	12.6	9.1-16.1	10,454	12.8	9.5-16.2	21,623	12.7	10.3-15.1
\$75,000+	14,032	10.1	7.6-12.6	10,114	9.2	6.6-11.9	24,146	9.7	7.9-11.5

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

Figure 16.1 Overall Cancer Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 2009-2014

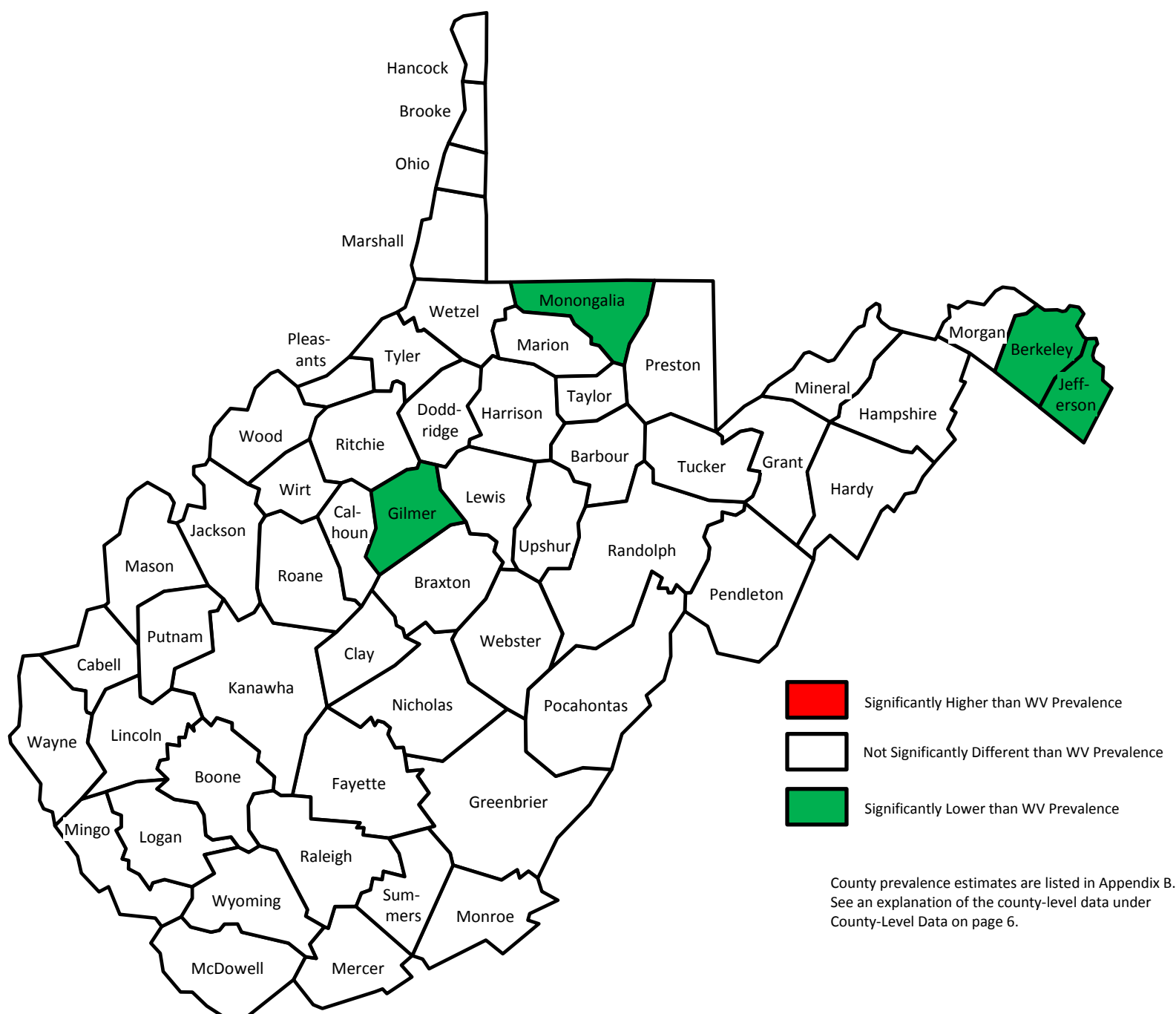


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 16.2 Cancer Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 10.8%

**WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 12.3%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)**



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CHAPTER 17: 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: 14.5% (95% CI: 13.4-15.6) U.S.: 13.5% (95% CI: 13.3-13.7) The West Virginia prevalence of lifetime asthma was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 16 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 11.6% (95% CI: 10.1-13.1) Women: 17.3% (95% CI: 15.8-18.9) The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among females than among males.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 14.1% (95% CI: 13.0-15.3) Black, Non-Hispanic: 18.6% (95% CI: 10.5-26.7) Other, Non-Hispanic: *23.2% (95% CI: 8.3-38.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 22.9% (95% CI: 12.5-33.3) Hispanic: *20.6% (95% CI: 8.0-33.1) There was no 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 (17.5%) than among college graduates (10.7%).
Household Income	Generally, the prevalence of lifetime asthma decreased as income increased. The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (23.2%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 17.1 Prevalence of Lifetime Asthma by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRESS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	83,226	11.6	10.1-13.1	130,136	17.3	15.8-18.9	213,363	14.5	13.4-15.6
Age									
18-24	11,747	13.2	7.1-19.3	19,327	23.1	16.2-30.0	31,074	18.0	13.3-22.6
25-34	16,486	15.2	10.1-20.4	18,409	17.4	13.1-21.7	34,895	16.3	13.0-19.7
35-44	10,122	8.9	5.8-12.0	22,951	20.5	16.0-25.1	33,073	14.7	11.9-17.5
45-54	14,138	11.4	8.0-14.9	21,157	16.9	13.4-20.3	35,295	14.2	11.7-16.6
55-64	13,444	10.1	7.5-12.7	24,907	18.4	15.3-21.6	38,351	14.3	12.2-16.4
65+	17,060	11.5	8.9-14.2	22,901	12.5	10.2-14.7	39,961	12.1	10.4-13.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	17,831	14.9	10.5-19.3	24,415	20.0	15.7-24.4	42,246	17.5	14.4-20.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	34,028	11.4	9.1-13.7	51,576	17.8	15.2-20.3	85,603	14.6	12.8-16.3
Some Post-H.S.	20,494	11.4	8.1-14.8	38,366	18.2	15.1-21.2	58,860	15.1	12.8-17.3
College Graduate	10,874	9.1	6.5-11.7	15,056	12.2	9.7-14.7	25,930	10.7	8.8-12.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	11,918	16.6	10.9-22.2	30,514	27.5	22.7-32.4	42,432	23.2	19.5-26.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	12,624	10.8	7.0-14.6	24,019	18.2	14.3-22.1	36,643	14.7	12.0-17.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	8,770	11.3	6.8-15.8	11,433	16.9	12.2-21.5	20,203	13.9	10.7-17.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	10,014	10.0	6.6-13.4	12,259	13.7	10.0-17.5	22,272	11.8	9.2-14.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	8,741	9.8	6.0-13.6	9,532	11.7	8.0-15.3	18,273	10.7	8.0-13.3
\$75,000+	13,174	9.5	6.3-12.7	15,204	13.9	10.2-17.5	28,378	11.4	9.0-13.8

Current Asthma

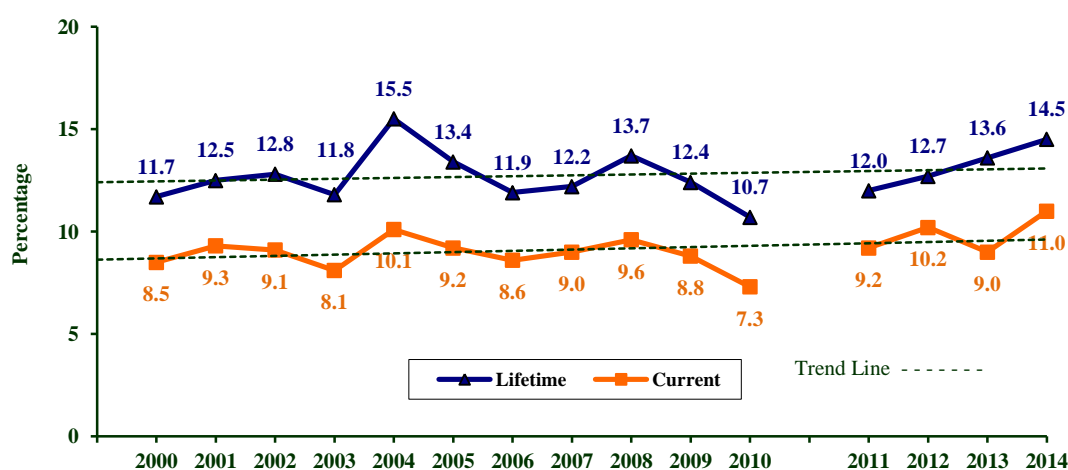
Definitions	Responding “Yes” to the lifetime asthma question and “Yes” to the question “Do you still have asthma?”
Prevalence	WV: 11.0% (95% CI: 10.1-12.0) U.S.: 9.0% (95% CI: 8.8-9.1) The West Virginia prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 6 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 7.5% (95% CI: 6.3-8.7) Women: 14.4% (95% CI: 13.0-15.9) The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among women than men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 10.9% (95% CI: 9.9-11.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: *10.1% (95% CI: 3.6-16.5) Other, Non-Hispanic: *17.9% (95% CI: 4.2-31.6) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 17.1% (95% CI: 8.8-25.5) Hispanic: *15.1% (95% CI: 4.1-26.1) 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 (14.0%) and was significantly higher than among college graduates (7.4%)
Household Income	The prevalence of current asthma was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (19.4%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets.

Table 17.2 Prevalence of Current Asthma by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	53,590	7.5	6.3-8.7	107,944	14.4	13.0-15.9	161,534	11.0	10.1-12.0
Age									
18-24	4,892	*5.6	1.4-9.7	16,359	19.5	13.0-26.1	21,252	12.4	8.4-16.3
25-34	6,265	5.8	2.5-9.1	13,584	13.0	9.1-16.8	19,848	9.3	6.8-11.9
35-44	6,400	5.6	3.1-8.1	17,967	16.2	12.0-20.4	24,367	10.8	8.4-13.3
45-54	13,034	10.6	7.2-13.9	19,611	15.7	12.3-19.0	32,644	13.1	10.7-15.5
55-64	10,022	7.5	5.2-9.9	20,643	15.3	12.3-18.4	30,664	11.5	9.5-13.4
65+	12,977	8.8	6.5-11.1	19,404	10.6	8.5-12.7	32,382	9.8	8.2-11.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	13,152	11.0	7.3-14.7	20,330	16.9	12.8-21.0	33,482	14.0	11.2-16.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	24,513	8.2	6.4-10.1	44,051	15.2	12.8-17.6	68,564	11.7	10.1-13.2
Some Post-H.S.	9,383	5.3	3.0-7.6	31,383	14.9	12.0-17.7	40,766	10.5	8.6-12.4
College Graduate	6,543	5.5	3.5-7.4	11,456	9.3	7.1-11.5	17,999	7.4	5.9-8.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	8,274	11.6	6.6-16.6	27,007	24.5	19.8-29.2	35,280	19.4	15.9-23.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	9,408	8.1	4.9-11.2	21,297	16.2	12.4-19.9	30,705	12.4	9.8-14.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	6,750	8.7	5.0-12.4	9,227	13.7	9.5-18.0	15,977	11.0	8.2-13.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	6,766	6.8	3.9-9.6	9,522	10.7	7.3-14.0	16,288	8.6	6.4-10.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	4,992	5.6	3.0-8.2	8,479	10.4	6.9-13.9	13,471	7.9	5.7-10.0
\$75,000+	7,020	5.1	2.8-7.4	10,271	9.4	6.2-12.5	17,290	7.0	5.1-8.9

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

Figure 17.1 Lifetime and Current Asthma by Year: WVBRFSS, 2000-2014

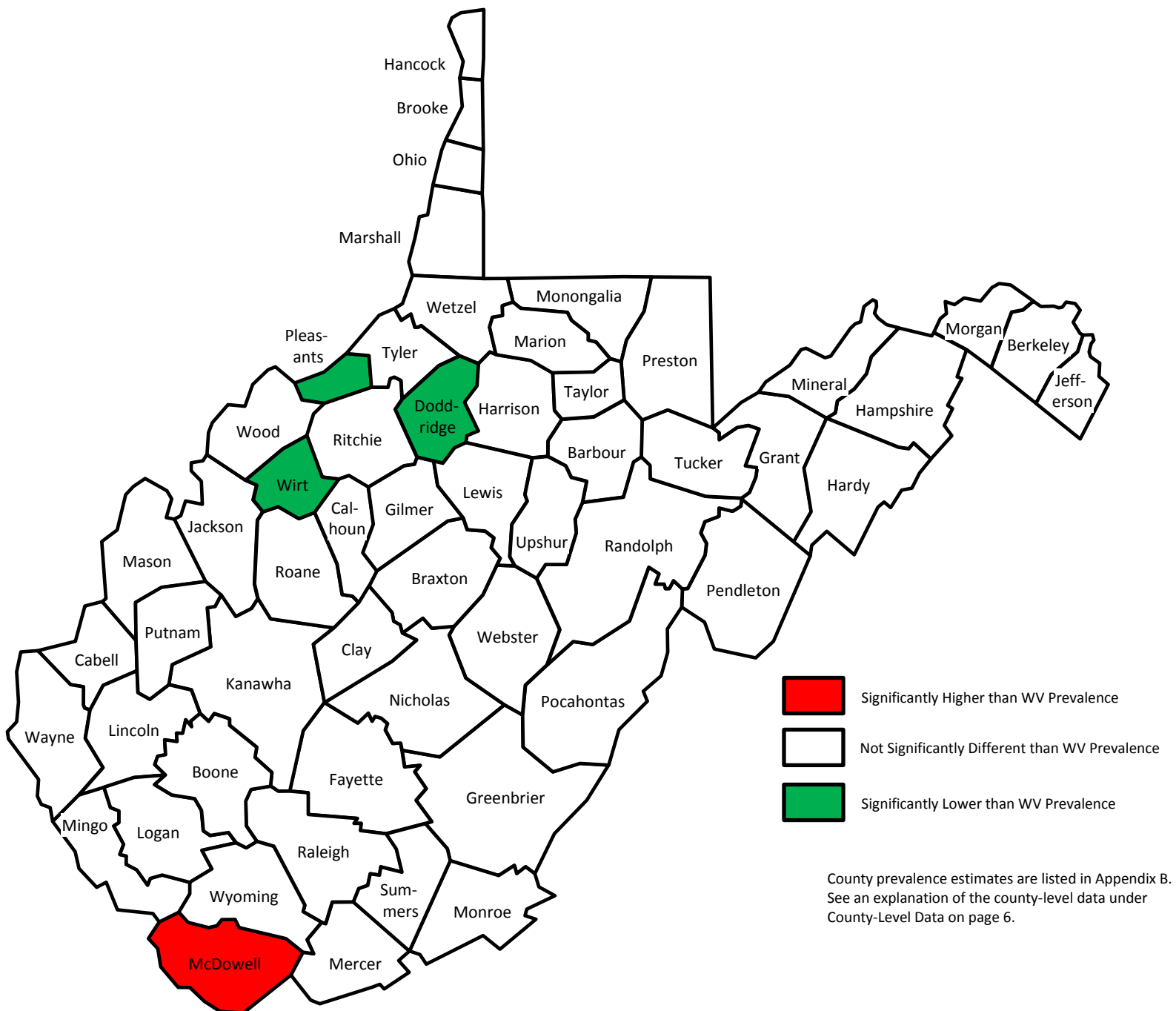


Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 17.2 Current Asthma Prevalence by County: WVBFRSS, 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 8.9%

WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 9.3%
(Not Significantly Different than U.S.)



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: 13.5% (95% CI: 12.5-14.5) U.S.: 6.6% (95% CI: 6.4-6.7) The West Virginia prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 12.1% (95% CI: 10.6-13.6) Women: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.4-16.2) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of COPD.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 13.5% (95% CI: 12.5-14.5) Black, Non-Hispanic: 9.4% (95% CI: 4.3-14.4) Other, Non-Hispanic: *23.8% (95% CI: 9.5-38.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 13.4% (95% CI: 6.3-20.5) Hispanic: *16.5% (95% CI: 4.6-28.4) 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 55-64 (20.8%), significantly higher than all other age groups under 45.
Education	There was a significant decrease in the prevalence of COPD with each educational level. The prevalence of COPD was highest among those with less than a high school education (27.5%) and was lowest among those with a college degree (5.6%).
Household Income	The prevalence of COPD was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (25.7%) which was significantly higher than among all other income levels.

Table 17.3 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	86,296	12.1	10.6-13.6	110,960	14.8	13.4-16.2	197,256	13.5	12.5-14.5
Age									
18-24	3,655	*4.2	0.1-8.3	4,041	*4.9	1.4-8.3	7,696	*4.5	1.8-7.2
25-34	5,730	5.3	2.3-8.4	5,355	5.1	2.5-7.7	11,085	5.2	3.2-7.2
35-44	7,522	6.6	3.2-10.0	13,651	12.2	8.5-15.9	21,173	9.4	6.9-11.9
45-54	17,773	14.6	10.7-18.5	24,279	19.5	15.8-23.2	42,051	17.1	14.4-19.8
55-64	25,552	19.3	15.6-23.0	30,014	22.3	18.7-25.8	55,567	20.8	18.2-23.3
65+	25,836	17.5	14.5-20.5	33,344	18.1	15.6-20.6	59,180	17.9	15.9-19.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	29,458	25.1	19.7-30.6	36,274	29.8	24.9-34.6	65,733	27.5	23.8-31.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	33,891	11.5	9.3-13.6	44,155	15.2	13.1-17.4	78,046	13.3	11.8-14.9
Some Post-H.S.	15,853	8.9	6.4-11.4	23,233	11.0	8.9-13.2	39,086	10.0	8.4-11.7
College Graduate	6,902	5.8	3.8-7.7	6,795	5.5	3.7-7.2	13,697	5.6	4.3-6.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	16,510	23.6	17.5-29.7	29,653	27.0	22.5-31.5	46,162	25.7	22.0-29.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	20,683	17.9	13.5-22.4	25,408	19.2	15.5-23.0	46,091	18.6	15.7-21.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	11,227	14.4	9.7-19.1	10,019	14.8	10.5-19.0	21,246	14.6	11.4-17.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	7,676	7.7	5.1-10.4	8,318	9.3	6.2-12.3	15,995	8.5	6.4-10.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	6,928	7.8	4.6-10.9	4,825	5.9	3.2-8.6	11,753	6.9	4.8-8.9
\$75,000+	5,432	3.9	2.1-5.7	5,198	4.7	2.8-6.7	10,630	4.3	2.9-5.6

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

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CHAPTER 18: ARTHRITIS

Arthritis Prevalence

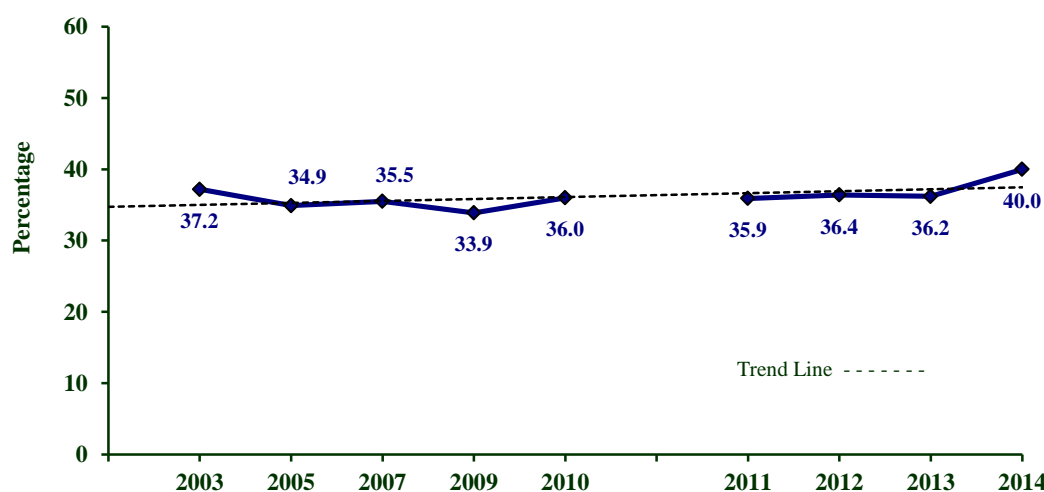
Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?”
Prevalence	WV: 40.0% (95% CI: 38.6-41.4) U.S.: 25.6% (95% CI: 25.4-25.8) The West Virginia prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 36.2% (95% CI: 34.1-38.4) Women: 43.6% (95% CI: 41.7-45.5) The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among women than men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 40.3% (95% CI: 38.8-41.7) Black, Non-Hispanic: 33.2% (95% CI: 24.5-42.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *42.2% (95% CI: 26.0-58.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *51.7% (95% CI: 38.6-64.8) Hispanic: *29.5% (95% CI: 15.7-43.2) 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 each age group. The prevalence of arthritis was highest among those aged 65 and older (66.0%).
Education	The prevalence of arthritis decreased significantly with each educational attainment level. It was highest among those with less than a high school education (56.0%).
Household Income	The prevalence of arthritis was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (51.1%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with an annual household income of \$35,000 or more. The prevalence of arthritis was lowest among those with a household income of \$75,000 or more per year (23.6%) and was significantly lower than the prevalence among all other income brackets.

Table 18.1 Arthritis Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRESS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	259,700	36.2	34.1-38.4	326,380	43.6	41.7-45.5	586,080	40.0	38.6-41.4
Age									
18-24	5,789	*6.5	1.4-11.7	8,250	9.9	5.3-14.5	14,039	8.2	4.7-11.6
25-34	16,627	15.3	10.3-20.3	17,146	16.4	12.1-20.7	33,774	15.8	12.5-19.2
35-44	26,847	23.6	18.4-28.8	34,064	30.3	25.2-35.4	60,912	26.9	23.3-30.6
45-54	51,191	41.7	36.5-46.8	54,649	43.7	39.1-48.2	105,840	42.7	39.2-46.1
55-64	70,344	52.8	48.5-57.1	80,746	60.2	56.4-64.0	151,090	56.5	53.6-59.4
65+	88,191	60.1	56.2-63.9	129,835	70.6	67.7-73.6	218,026	66.0	63.6-68.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	63,312	53.1	46.6-59.6	71,412	58.8	53.2-64.4	134,724	56.0	51.7-60.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	109,713	36.8	33.4-40.2	137,024	47.3	44.2-50.5	246,737	42.0	39.7-44.3
Some Post-H.S.	55,399	31.0	26.9-35.1	83,676	39.7	36.1-43.2	139,075	35.7	33.0-38.4
College Graduate	30,222	25.4	21.8-29.0	33,194	26.9	23.7-30.1	63,416	26.2	23.8-28.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	33,182	46.5	39.2-53.8	59,349	54.1	48.7-59.6	92,530	51.1	46.7-55.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	49,334	42.0	36.3-47.7	71,410	54.0	49.2-58.7	120,743	48.3	44.6-52.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	34,854	45.2	38.5-51.9	30,181	44.7	38.4-51.1	65,035	45.0	40.3-49.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	37,680	37.8	32.2-43.3	38,689	43.1	37.8-48.4	76,369	40.3	36.4-44.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	29,241	32.7	27.1-38.3	25,517	31.2	26.1-36.3	54,759	32.0	28.2-35.8
\$75,000+	31,555	22.7	18.9-26.6	27,102	24.8	20.8-28.8	58,657	23.6	20.9-26.4

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

Figure 18.1 Arthritis Prevalence by Year: WVBRESS, 2003-2014

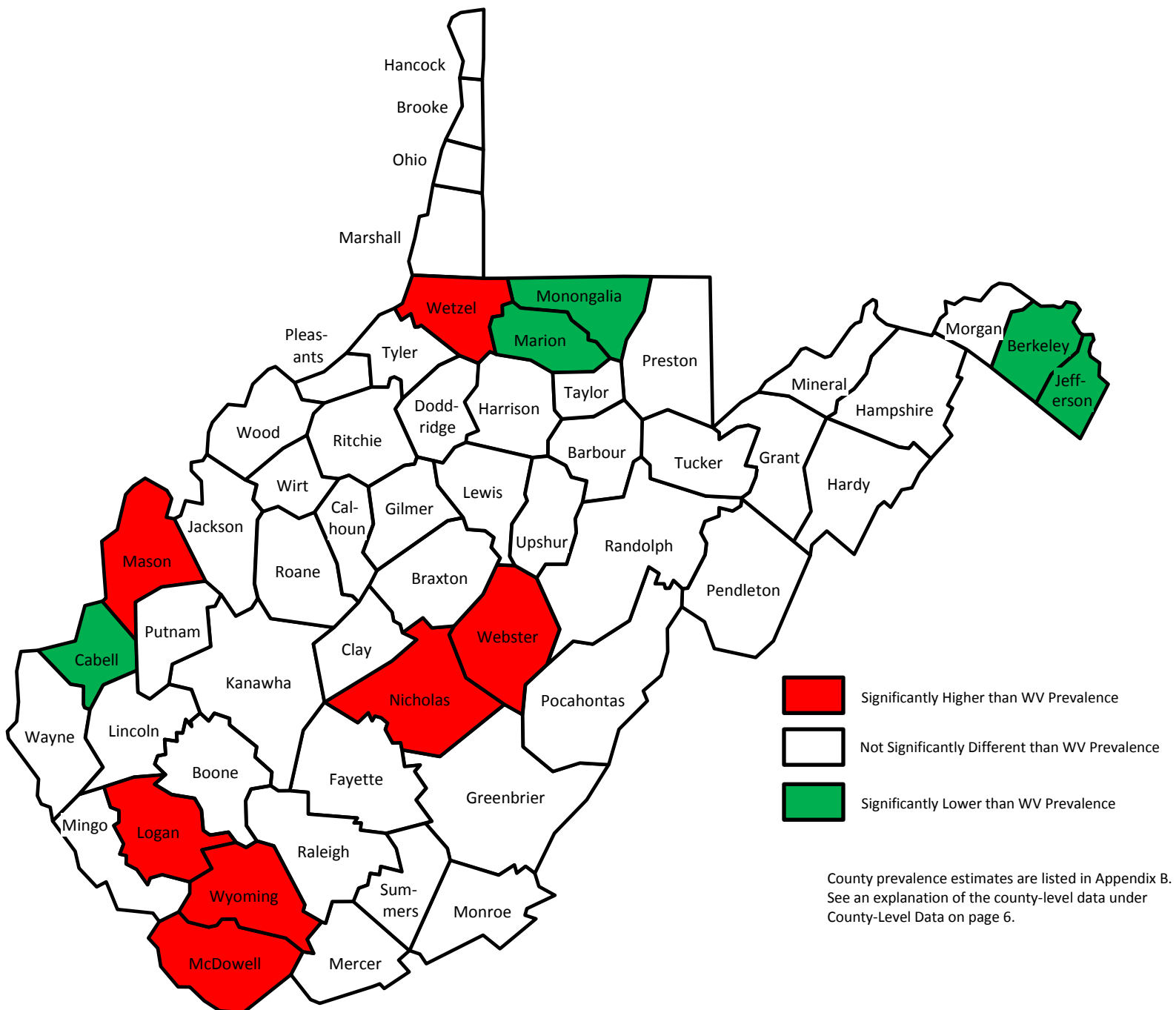


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 18.2 Arthritis Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 25.6%

**WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 36.9%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)**



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CHAPTER 19: 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.: 2.8% (95% CI: 2.7-2.9) The West Virginia prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 3.0% (95% CI: 2.2-3.8) Women: 4.1% (95% CI: 3.4-4.8) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of kidney disease.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of kidney disease was highest among adults aged 65 and older (6.5%) and was significantly higher than for those under 55.
Education	The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (5.4%) than among college graduates (2.6%)
Household Income	The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly lower among those with annual income of \$75,000 or more (2.1%) than among those with an income of \$15,000-24,999 (5.2%).

Table 19.1 Kidney Disease Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	21,372	3.0	2.2-3.8	30,956	4.1	3.4-4.8	52,328	3.6	3.0-4.1
Age									
18-24	1,362	* 1.5	0.0-4.5	1,493	* 1.8	0.0-3.7	2,855	* 1.7	0.0-3.4
25-34	1,479	* 1.4	0.0-3.1	2,273	* 2.1	0.6-3.7	3,752	* 1.7	0.6-2.9
35-44	439	* 0.4	0.0-0.9	4,240	3.8	1.7-5.9	4,680	2.1	1.0-3.2
45-54	2,722	* 2.2	0.6-3.9	2,657	* 2.1	0.9-3.4	5,379	2.2	1.1-3.2
55-64	6,973	5.3	3.0-7.6	7,178	5.3	3.6-7.1	14,152	5.3	3.9-6.7
65+	8,397	5.7	3.9-7.5	13,114	7.1	5.5-8.8	21,511	6.5	5.3-7.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	5,486	4.6	2.0-7.2	7,504	6.1	3.7-8.6	12,990	5.4	3.6-7.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	10,596	3.5	2.2-4.9	11,085	3.8	2.8-4.9	21,682	3.7	2.8-4.6
Some Post-H.S.	2,868	* 1.6	0.7-2.5	8,510	4.0	2.7-5.3	11,378	2.9	2.1-3.7
College Graduate	2,422	* 2.0	0.8-3.3	3,857	3.1	1.8-4.4	6,279	2.6	1.7-3.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	3,233	* 4.5	1.8-7.2	4,527	4.1	2.5-5.7	7,760	4.3	2.8-5.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	5,212	4.4	2.2-6.6	7,921	6.0	3.8-8.2	13,133	5.2	3.7-6.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	1,646	* 2.1	0.4-3.8	3,611	5.3	2.5-8.2	5,257	3.6	2.0-5.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	1,852	* 1.9	0.7-3.0	2,698	3.0	1.3-4.7	4,549	2.4	1.4-3.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	2,531	* 2.8	0.5-5.2	2,222	2.7	1.2-4.3	4,754	2.8	1.3-4.2
\$75,000+	2,437	* 1.8	0.2-3.3	2,803	* 2.6	1.0-4.1	5,240	2.1	1.0-3.2

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

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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: 23.6% (95% CI: 22.3-24.9) U.S.: 17.8% (95% CI: 17.5-18.0) The West Virginia prevalence of depression was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 17.8% (95% CI: 16.0-19.5) Women: 29.1% (95% CI: 27.3-31.0) The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among women than among men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 23.7% (95% CI: 22.3-25.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 15.1% (95% CI: 8.5-21.8) Other, Non-Hispanic: *26.6% (95% CI: 11.8-41.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *35.7% (95% CI: 23.0-48.4) Hispanic: *23.0% (95% CI: 9.9-36.1) The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics and Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among Black, Non-Hispanics. * 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 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 (29.2%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (16.5%). The prevalence of depression was significantly lower among those 65 and older (16.5%) than among all other age groups except those 18-24 (20.3%).
Education	The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (33.3%) than among all other educational attainment levels. The prevalence of depression was significantly lower among college graduates (14.8%) than among all other educational attainment groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of depression decreased with increasing annual household income and was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (43.9%) than among all other income brackets.

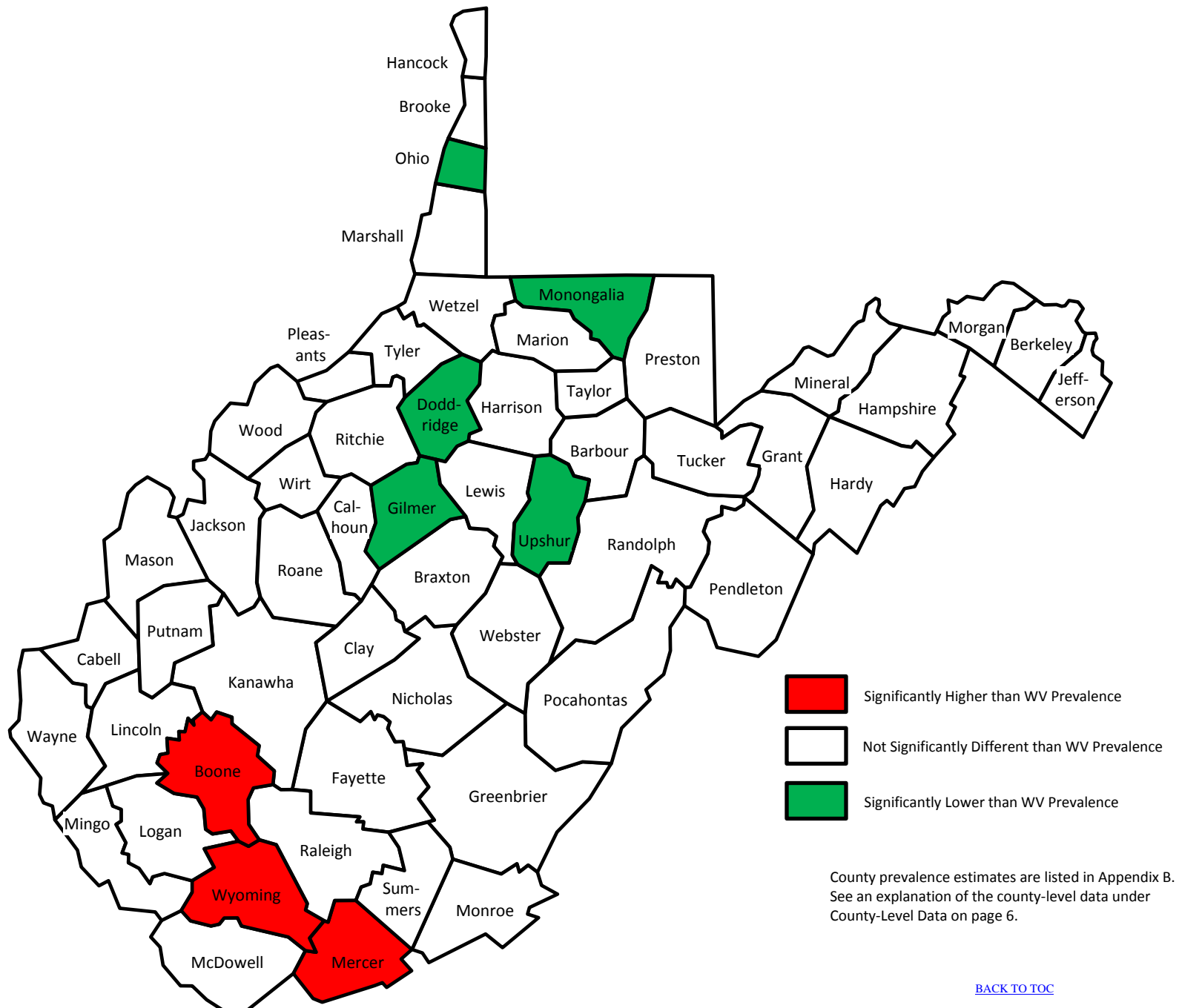
Table 20.1 Depression Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	127,596	17.8	16.0-19.5	218,874	29.1	27.3-31.0	346,470	23.6	22.3-24.9
Age									
18-24	9,712	10.9	5.1-16.7	25,363	30.3	22.9-37.7	35,076	20.3	15.5-25.1
25-34	20,286	18.6	13.2-24.0	33,331	31.5	26.0-36.9	53,618	24.9	21.0-28.8
35-44	23,162	20.4	15.4-25.5	36,047	32.1	27.0-37.1	59,208	26.2	22.7-29.8
45-54	26,648	21.7	17.4-26.0	45,748	36.5	32.0-41.0	72,396	29.2	26.0-32.3
55-64	28,596	21.5	17.8-25.2	42,452	31.6	27.9-35.3	71,049	26.6	23.9-29.2
65+	19,111	12.9	10.2-15.6	35,666	19.4	16.9-21.9	54,777	16.5	14.7-18.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	31,866	26.7	21.0-32.4	48,847	39.8	34.4-45.2	80,713	33.3	29.4-37.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	50,015	16.7	14.1-19.4	87,153	30.0	27.1-33.0	137,168	23.3	21.3-25.3
Some Post-H.S.	32,704	18.3	14.7-21.9	58,431	27.7	24.4-31.1	91,135	23.4	20.9-25.9
College Graduate	12,196	10.2	7.6-12.8	24,029	19.3	16.2-22.5	36,225	14.8	12.8-16.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	25,853	36.1	29.2-43.1	53,783	48.9	43.5-54.3	79,636	43.9	39.5-48.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	26,791	22.7	17.8-27.6	45,293	34.2	29.6-38.7	72,084	28.8	25.4-32.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	17,304	22.3	16.3-28.2	19,078	28.2	22.6-33.8	36,381	25.1	21.0-29.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	15,232	15.2	10.9-19.5	21,120	23.5	18.9-28.0	36,352	19.1	16.0-22.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	10,474	11.7	7.7-15.7	15,704	19.3	14.6-23.9	26,178	15.3	12.3-18.4
\$75,000+	11,705	8.4	5.4-11.5	21,708	19.8	15.8-23.8	33,413	13.4	11.0-15.9

Figure 20.1 Depression Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 16.9%

WV Prevalence (2011-2014) – 21.6%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)





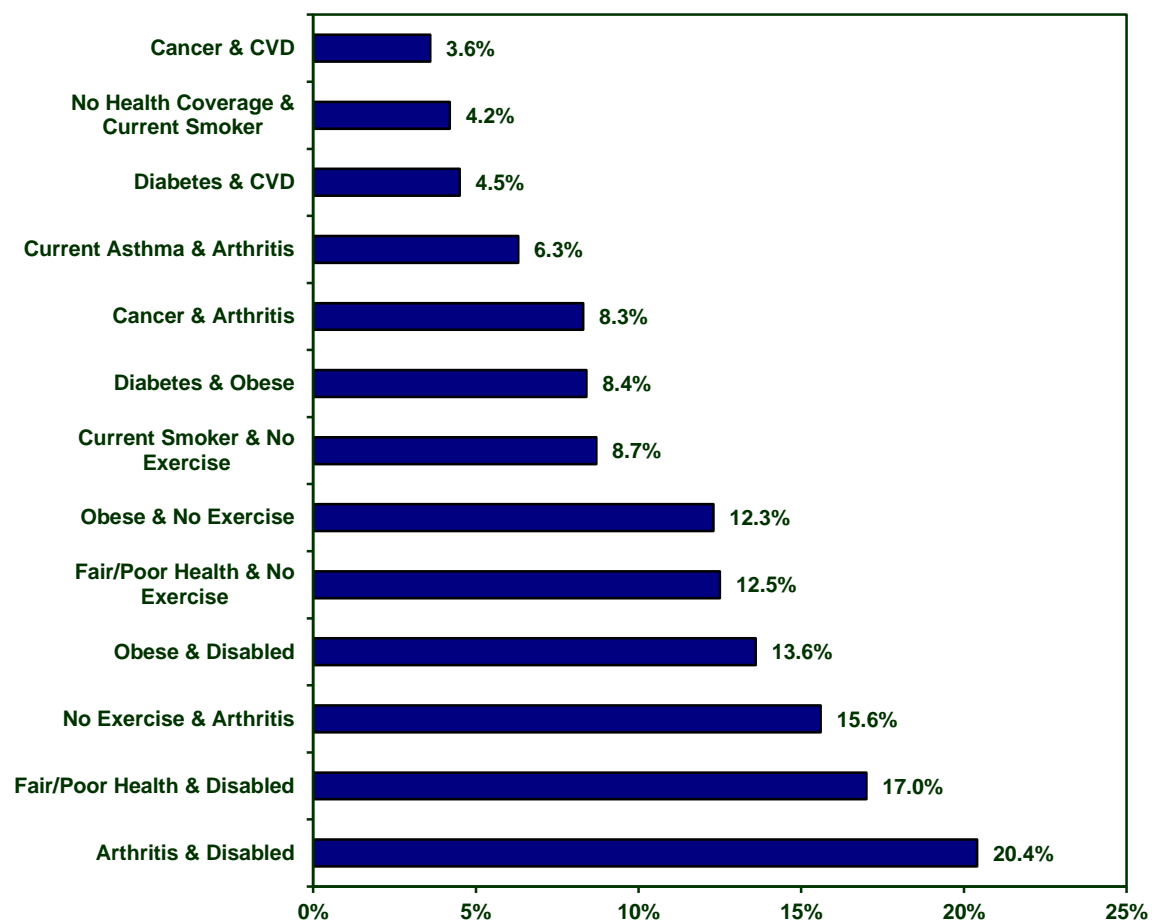
SECTION 5: COMORBIDITIES

CHAPTER 21: 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 2014 (see Figure 21.1 and Table 21.1). For definitions of risk factors and health conditions, please refer to appropriate chapter in this report.

Figure 21.1 Common Comorbid Conditions: WVBRFSS, 2014



Percentage of Adults with Both Conditions/Risk Factors

Table 21.1 Comorbidities: The Prevalence of Multiple Risk Behaviors and/or Health Conditions Among Adults: WVBRFSS, 2014

% of Total Population	Fair/Poor Health	No Health Coverage	No Exercise	Obese	Current Smoker	CVD	Diabetes	Current Asthma	Disabled	Cancer	Arthritis
Fair/Poor Health	25.8 (24.5-27.1)	2.1 (1.6-2.6)	12.5 (11.5-13.4)	12.3 (11.3-13.3)	8.6 (7.7-9.4)	8.3 (7.5-9.0)	8.1 (7.3-8.8)	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	17.0 (15.9-18.1)	5.8 (5.1-6.4)	17.2 (16.1-18.2)
No Health Coverage	2.1 (1.6-2.6)	10.1 (9.1-11.2)	2.8 (2.2-3.4)	3.6 (2.9-4.3)	4.2 (3.5-4.9)	0.6 (0.3-0.8)	0.8 (0.5-1.1)	1.2 (0.8-1.6)	2.2 (1.6-2.7)	0.6 (0.3-0.8)	2.4 (1.9-2.9)
No Exercise	12.5 (11.5-13.4)	2.8 (2.2-3.4)	28.7 (27.4-30.1)	12.3 (11.3-13.3)	8.7 (7.8-9.6)	5.8 (5.2-6.5)	6.2 (5.5-7.0)	4.5 (3.9-5.1)	13.3 (12.3-14.3)	4.7 (4.2-5.3)	15.6 (14.5-16.6)
Obese	12.3 (11.3-13.3)	3.6 (2.9-4.3)	12.3 (11.3-13.3)	35.7 (34.2-37.2)	8.2 (7.2-9.1)	6.4 (5.7-7.1)	8.4 (7.6-9.1)	5.5 (4.7-6.2)	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	4.8 (4.2-5.4)	17.2 (16.1-18.3)
Current Smoker	8.6 (7.7-9.4)	4.2 (3.5-4.9)	8.7 (7.8-9.6)	8.2 (7.2-9.1)	26.7 (25.2-28.1)	3.8 (3.2-4.4)	2.8 (2.3-3.3)	3.2 (2.6-3.7)	9.4 (8.5-10.4)	3.0 (2.5-3.6)	11.1 (10.1-12.0)
CVD	8.3 (7.5-9.0)	0.6 (0.3-0.8)	5.8 (5.2-6.5)	6.4 (5.7-7.1)	3.8 (3.2-4.4)	14.1 (13.1-15.0)	4.5 (4.0-5.1)	2.3 (1.9-2.8)	8.3 (7.5-9.1)	3.6 (3.1-4.0)	9.5 (8.7-10.3)
Diabetes	8.1 (7.3-8.8)	0.8 (0.5-1.1)	6.2 (5.5-7.0)	8.4 (7.6-9.1)	2.8 (2.3-3.3)	4.5 (4.0-5.1)	14.1 (13.1-15.1)	2.1 (1.7-2.5)	7.3 (6.5-8.0)	2.9 (2.4-3.3)	9.4 (8.6-10.1)
Current Asthma	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	1.2 (0.8-1.6)	4.5 (3.9-5.1)	5.5 (4.7-6.2)	3.2 (2.6-3.7)	2.3 (1.9-2.8)	2.1 (1.7-2.5)	11.0 (10.1-12.0)	5.7 (5.0-6.4)	1.9 (1.5-2.3)	6.3 (5.6-7.0)
Disabled	17.0 (15.9-18.1)	2.2 (1.6-2.7)	13.3 (12.3-14.3)	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	9.4 (8.5-10.4)	8.3 (7.5-9.1)	7.3 (6.5-8.0)	5.7 (5.0-6.4)	29.1 (27.7-30.4)	5.6 (5.0-6.2)	20.4 (19.3-21.6)
Cancer	5.8 (5.1-6.4)	0.6 (0.3-0.8)	4.7 (4.2-5.3)	4.8 (4.2-5.4)	3.0 (2.5-3.6)	3.6 (3.1-4.0)	2.9 (2.4-3.3)	1.9 (1.5-2.3)	5.6 (5.0-6.2)	13.7 (12.8-14.7)	8.3 (7.6-9.0)
Arthritis	17.2 (16.1-18.2)	2.4 (1.9-2.9)	15.6 (14.5-16.6)	17.2 (16.1-18.3)	11.1 (10.1-12.0)	9.5 (8.7-10.3)	9.4 (8.6-10.1)	6.3 (5.6-7.0)	20.4 (19.3-21.6)	8.3 (7.6-9.0)	40.0 (38.6-41.4)

*Table interpretation: Each cell represents the percentage of West Virginia adults with **both** of the conditions/risk factors. For example, 6.3% of West Virginia adults have **both** asthma and arthritis.*

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SECTION 6: ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

CHAPTER 22: ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

Mentally Ill in Household

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?”
Prevalence	WV: 17.0% (95% CI: 15.8-18.3) This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 14.6% (95% CI: 12.8-16.4) Women: 19.4% (95% CI: 17.7-21.0) The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was mentally ill was significantly higher among women than among men.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	Generally, the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was mentally ill decreased with age. The highest prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was mentally ill was among those aged 25-34 (27.4%) and the lowest prevalence was among those aged 65 and older (8.5%), a significant difference.
Education	The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was mentally ill was highest in those with some post-high school education (21.3%), significantly higher than among those with a high school diploma or GED (14.7%) and among college graduates (15.5%).
Household Income	There was no income difference in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was mentally ill.

Table 22.1 Prevalence of Mentally Ill in Household During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	98,506	14.6	12.8-16.4	138,027	19.4	17.7-21.0	236,533	17.0	15.8-18.3
Age									
18-24	16,028	20.0	12.5-27.5	20,921	27.1	19.7-34.5	36,949	23.5	18.2-28.8
25-34	26,172	25.8	19.3-32.3	28,422	29.1	23.7-34.6	54,594	27.4	23.2-31.7
35-44	18,757	17.7	12.8-22.6	28,666	26.8	21.8-31.7	47,423	22.2	18.7-25.7
45-54	17,076	14.8	11.0-18.5	23,466	19.4	15.8-23.0	40,542	17.1	14.5-19.7
55-64	10,276	8.0	5.7-10.3	19,422	15.0	12.2-17.8	29,697	11.5	9.7-13.3
65+	10,065	7.1	5.0-9.3	16,723	9.5	7.6-11.4	26,788	8.5	7.0-9.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	16,273	14.4	9.5-19.4	23,563	20.5	15.9-25.2	39,836	17.5	14.1-20.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	39,362	13.9	11.0-16.7	42,756	15.5	13.1-18.0	82,117	14.7	12.8-16.6
Some Post-H.S.	27,925	17.0	13.2-20.7	50,398	24.8	21.4-28.2	78,323	21.3	18.8-23.8
College Graduate	14,756	13.1	9.8-16.4	21,108	17.8	14.7-20.9	35,864	15.5	13.2-17.7
Income									
Less than \$15,000	11,253	17.4	11.7-23.1	26,506	25.6	20.8-30.4	37,759	22.5	18.8-26.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	18,948	16.6	11.7-21.5	28,820	22.6	18.4-26.8	47,769	19.8	16.6-23.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	11,311	15.1	10.0-20.2	13,754	21.0	15.6-26.4	25,066	17.9	14.1-21.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	14,070	14.8	10.2-19.4	12,906	14.9	11.0-18.8	26,976	14.9	11.8-17.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	13,274	15.7	10.6-20.9	16,854	21.6	16.4-26.8	30,128	18.6	14.9-22.2
\$75,000+	16,827	12.9	9.0-16.8	15,931	15.1	11.5-18.8	32,758	13.9	11.2-16.6

Alcohol Abuse in Household

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?”
Prevalence	WV: 25.9% (95% CI: 24.4-27.3) This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 23.9% (95% CI: 21.7-26.0) Women: 27.9% (95% CI: 26.1-29.7) The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol was significantly higher among women than among men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 25.7% (95% CI: 24.3-27.1) Black, Non-Hispanic: 26.9% (95% CI: 17.4-36.3) Other, Non-Hispanic: *32.0% (95% CI: 15.2-48.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *43.7% (95% CI: 30.3-57.1) Hispanic: *20.9% (95% CI: 7.9-34.0) The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. There were no other racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol. * 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 living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol.
Education	In general, the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol decreased with increased education. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol was highest among those with less than a high school education (34.3%), significantly higher than all other educational attainment levels and lowest among college graduates (20.3%).
Household Income	The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol was highest among those with an annual income of less than \$15,000 (35.7%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more (20.2%), a significant difference.

Table 22.2 Prevalence of Alcohol Abuse in Household During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	161,380	23.9	21.7-26.0	199,250	27.9	26.1-29.7	360,630	25.9	24.5-27.3
Age									
18-24	14,158	17.7	10.2-25.1	19,134	24.8	17.7-31.9	33,292	21.2	16.0-26.3
25-34	32,619	32.3	25.0-39.7	25,162	25.9	20.5-31.2	57,782	29.2	24.6-33.7
35-44	25,669	24.0	18.6-29.4	35,287	32.8	27.5-38.2	60,955	28.4	24.6-32.2
45-54	28,672	24.6	20.0-29.3	40,502	33.4	29.0-37.8	69,174	29.1	25.9-32.3
55-64	33,235	25.8	21.9-29.7	40,086	30.9	27.1-34.8	73,321	28.4	25.6-31.1
65+	26,346	18.7	15.6-21.9	38,373	21.7	19.0-24.4	64,719	20.4	18.3-22.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	39,452	34.9	28.3-41.5	38,792	33.7	28.4-39.1	78,244	34.3	30.1-38.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	61,657	21.6	18.6-24.7	74,566	27.0	24.2-29.9	136,223	24.3	22.2-26.4
Some Post-H.S.	36,295	22.0	18.0-26.1	61,655	30.2	26.7-33.8	97,950	26.6	23.9-29.3
College Graduate	23,062	20.5	16.6-24.3	23,874	20.2	17.0-23.4	46,936	20.3	17.8-22.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	24,123	36.6	29.2-44.0	36,185	35.1	29.8-40.4	60,308	35.7	31.4-40.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	33,108	28.9	23.2-34.6	41,100	32.0	27.4-36.6	74,208	30.6	26.9-34.2
\$25,000 - 34,999	18,536	24.5	18.6-30.5	19,464	29.5	23.7-35.3	38,001	26.9	22.7-31.0
\$35,000 - 49,999	18,782	19.7	14.6-24.7	25,687	29.5	24.6-34.5	44,468	24.4	20.9-27.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	20,459	24.2	18.5-29.9	15,857	20.3	15.7-25.0	36,315	22.3	18.6-26.1
\$75,000+	24,885	19.2	15.0-23.4	22,418	21.3	17.2-25.5	47,303	20.2	17.2-23.1

Drug Abuse in Household

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?”
Prevalence	WV: 9.0% (95% CI: 8.0-9.9) This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 8.6% (95% CI: 7.2-10.1) Women: 9.3% (95% CI: 8.0-10.6) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused drugs.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	In general, the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused drugs decreased with age, with the highest prevalence being among those aged 25-34 (20.5%), significantly higher than all those over 35. The lowest prevalence was among those aged 65 and older (2.2%), significantly lower than all other age groups.
Education	There was no education difference in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused drugs.
Household Income	The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused drugs decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused drugs was highest among those with an annual income of less than \$15,000 (14.4%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of \$50,000 or more (5.8%), a significant difference.

Table 22.3 Prevalence of Drug Abuse in Household During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	58,557	8.6	7.2-10.1	66,073	9.3	8.0-10.6	124,630	9.0	8.0-9.9
Age									
18-24	10,264	12.8	6.6-19.0	15,720	20.5	13.7-27.3	25,985	16.6	11.9-21.2
25-34	20,709	20.9	14.8-27.0	19,379	20.1	15.2-25.0	40,088	20.5	16.6-24.4
35-44	10,670	9.9	6.3-13.6	11,930	11.0	7.5-14.5	22,600	10.5	8.0-13.0
45-54	8,131	7.0	4.3-9.7	10,375	8.6	6.0-11.2	18,506	7.8	5.9-9.7
55-64	4,355	3.3	1.9-4.8	5,943	4.6	2.7-6.5	10,297	4.0	2.8-5.2
65+	4,429	3.1	1.8-4.5	2,630	1.5	0.7-2.3	7,059	2.2	1.5-3.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	10,662	9.5	5.3-13.6	11,602	10.2	6.4-13.9	22,265	9.8	7.0-12.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	22,523	7.9	5.6-10.1	25,951	9.4	7.2-11.6	48,474	8.6	7.1-10.2
Some Post-H.S.	16,444	10.0	7.0-13.0	19,792	9.7	7.3-12.2	36,235	9.8	7.9-11.7
College Graduate	8,928	7.9	5.2-10.6	8,728	7.4	5.0-9.7	17,656	7.6	5.8-9.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	9,647	14.3	8.7-20.0	14,987	14.5	10.2-18.8	24,634	14.4	11.0-17.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	12,407	10.9	6.9-14.9	16,888	13.3	9.6-16.9	29,296	12.1	9.4-14.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	7,066	9.4	4.9-13.9	5,122	7.8	4.1-11.5	12,188	8.6	5.7-11.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	8,954	9.5	5.4-13.5	5,640	6.5	3.9-9.1	14,595	8.0	5.6-10.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	4,318	5.1	2.2-7.9	5,124	6.6	3.6-9.5	9,442	5.8	3.7-7.8
\$75,000+	8,200	6.3	3.7-8.9	5,512	5.3	2.7-7.9	13,712	5.8	4.0-7.7

Substance Abuse in Household

Definition	Responding “Yes” to either the question “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic” or “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?”
Prevalence	WV: 28.8% (95% CI: 27.4-30.3) This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 27.1% (95% CI: 24.9-29.3) Women: 30.5% (95% CI: 28.6-32.4) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 28.7% (95% CI: 27.2-30.1) Black, Non-Hispanic: 30.3% (95% CI: 20.6-39.9) Other, Non-Hispanic: *32.0% (95% CI: 15.2-48.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *46.4% (95% CI: 33.1-59.7) Hispanic: *23.7% (95% CI: 9.9-37.5) The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. There were no other racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs was lowest among those aged 65 and older (21.6%), significantly lower than all other age groups other than among those aged 18-24.
Education	The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (37.4%) than among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs was highest among those with an annual income less than \$15,000 (38.3%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more (22.9%), a significant difference.

Table 22.5 Prevalence of Substance Abuse in Household During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	183,192	27.1	24.9-29.3	217,300	30.5	28.6-32.4	400,492	28.8	27.4-30.3
Age									
18-24	19,418	24.2	15.9-32.6	23,872	31.1	23.4-38.9	43,290	27.6	21.9-33.3
25-34	39,370	39.0	31.5-46.6	30,571	31.5	25.8-37.1	69,941	35.3	30.5-40.1
35-44	28,449	26.7	21.2-32.2	36,981	34.4	29.0-39.8	65,430	30.6	26.7-34.4
45-54	30,724	26.4	21.6-31.1	44,485	36.8	32.3-41.3	75,209	31.7	28.4-35.0
55-64	35,684	27.7	23.7-31.7	41,114	31.9	28.0-35.7	76,798	29.8	27.0-32.6
65+	28,867	20.5	17.2-23.8	39,571	22.4	19.7-25.1	68,438	21.6	19.5-23.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	43,102	38.1	31.5-44.8	41,925	36.6	31.1-42.1	85,027	37.4	33.0-41.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	71,118	25.0	21.7-28.2	80,812	29.4	26.4-32.3	151,931	27.1	24.9-29.3
Some Post-H.S.	42,282	25.7	21.4-30.0	67,277	33.0	29.3-36.7	109,559	29.8	26.9-32.6
College Graduate	25,776	22.9	18.9-26.9	26,923	22.8	19.3-26.2	52,699	22.8	20.2-25.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	25,664	39.0	31.5-46.4	39,025	37.9	32.5-43.3	64,688	38.3	33.9-42.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	36,999	32.3	26.5-38.2	46,566	36.5	31.8-41.3	83,565	34.6	30.8-38.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	21,578	28.6	22.2-34.9	21,314	32.4	26.4-38.4	42,892	30.3	26.0-34.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	21,713	22.9	17.5-28.2	27,915	32.1	27.1-37.2	49,628	27.3	23.6-31.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	22,189	26.2	20.4-32.0	17,515	22.5	17.6-27.3	39,704	24.4	20.6-28.3
\$75,000+	29,384	22.7	18.2-27.1	24,348	23.2	18.9-27.5	53,732	22.9	19.8-26.0

Incarcerated Household Member

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility?”
Prevalence	WV: 7.7% (95% CI: 6.7-8.6) This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 8.1% (95% CI: 6.6-9.6) Women: 7.3% (95% CI: 6.1-8.4) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	In general, the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated decreased with age, with the highest prevalence being among those aged 25-34 (15.3%), significantly higher than all those over 45. The lowest prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated was among those aged 65 and older (3.0%), significantly lower than all other age groups under 55.
Education	The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated was highest among those with less than a high school education (13.1%), significantly higher than all other educational attainment levels. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated was lowest among college graduates (3.8%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated was highest among those with an annual income of less than \$15,000 (14.3%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more (3.4%), a significant difference.

Table 22.6 Prevalence of Incarcerated Household Member During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	54,970	8.1	6.6-9.6	51,880	7.3	6.1-8.4	106,850	7.7	6.7-8.6
Age									
18-24	8,785	11.0	5.3-16.6	8,134	10.5	5.3-15.8	16,920	10.8	6.9-14.6
25-34	17,111	16.8	10.7-22.9	13,332	13.7	9.5-17.9	30,443	15.3	11.5-19.1
35-44	9,462	8.9	5.3-12.5	10,927	10.2	6.7-13.6	20,388	9.5	7.0-12.0
45-54	7,400	6.4	3.4-9.3	8,891	7.4	4.9-9.8	16,291	6.9	5.0-8.8
55-64	6,877	5.3	3.3-7.3	5,732	4.4	2.8-6.1	12,609	4.9	3.6-6.2
65+	4,999	3.5	1.9-5.2	4,640	2.6	1.6-3.7	9,639	3.0	2.1-4.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	17,264	15.2	9.8-20.6	12,627	11.0	7.4-14.6	29,891	13.1	9.8-16.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	20,749	7.3	5.2-9.3	19,982	7.2	5.4-9.1	40,731	7.2	5.9-8.6
Some Post-H.S.	13,090	7.9	5.0-10.9	14,207	7.0	5.0-9.0	27,296	7.4	5.7-9.1
College Graduate	3,867	3.4	1.7-5.1	4,904	4.1	2.4-5.9	8,771	3.8	2.6-5.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	11,030	16.4	9.8-23.0	13,274	12.9	8.9-16.8	24,304	14.3	10.7-17.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	15,944	13.9	9.4-18.5	10,363	8.1	5.2-11.0	26,307	10.8	8.2-13.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	5,780	7.7	3.6-11.9	4,407	6.7	3.5-9.9	10,187	7.2	4.6-9.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	5,287	5.6	2.6-8.5	4,258	4.9	2.6-7.2	9,546	5.3	3.4-7.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	3,742	4.4	1.7-7.0	4,348	5.5	3.0-8.1	8,090	4.9	3.1-6.8
\$75,000+	5,455	4.2	2.3-6.1	2,579	2.5	0.7-4.2	8,034	3.4	2.1-4.7

Separated or Divorced Parents

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, were your parents separated or divorced?”
Prevalence	WV: 26.6% (95% CI: 25.1-28.0) This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 26.4% (95% CI: 24.2-28.6) Women: 26.8% (95% CI: 24.9-28.7) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	In general, the prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood decreased with age, with the highest prevalence being among those aged 25-34 (44.7%), significantly higher than all those over 35. The lowest prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood was among those aged 65 and older (11.3%), significantly lower than all other age groups under 55.
Education	The prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood was significantly lower among college graduates (21.7%) than among those with a high school education or some post-high school education.
Household Income	The prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood was highest among those with an annual income less than \$15,000 (30.9%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more (22.4%), a significant difference.

Table 22.7 Prevalence of Separated or Divorced Parents During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	177,431	26.4	24.2-28.6	187,830	26.8	24.9-28.7	365,261	26.6	25.1-28.0
Age									
18-24	33,167	41.7	32.1-51.3	33,211	44.6	35.9-53.3	66,377	43.1	36.6-49.6
25-34	43,428	43.7	36.2-51.2	43,182	45.7	39.5-51.9	86,610	44.7	39.8-49.6
35-44	32,922	31.2	25.5-36.8	39,028	37.0	31.5-42.4	71,950	34.1	30.1-38.0
45-54	31,780	27.6	22.7-32.4	29,698	25.0	21.0-28.9	61,478	26.2	23.1-29.4
55-64	20,705	16.0	12.8-19.3	21,455	16.9	13.9-20.0	42,160	16.5	14.2-18.7
65+	15,336	10.8	8.4-13.2	20,796	11.8	9.6-13.9	36,132	11.3	9.7-13.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	29,251	25.8	20.0-31.7	31,013	28.1	22.8-33.3	60,264	26.9	23.0-30.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	80,990	28.8	25.2-32.4	72,248	26.6	23.5-29.7	153,238	27.7	25.4-30.1
Some Post-H.S.	43,153	26.2	21.7-30.8	58,018	28.9	25.2-32.5	101,171	27.7	24.8-30.5
College Graduate	23,848	21.2	17.2-25.2	26,119	22.2	18.6-25.8	49,967	21.7	19.0-24.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	20,393	30.7	23.4-38.0	30,761	31.1	25.8-36.4	51,154	30.9	26.6-35.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	32,084	28.8	23.0-34.5	35,562	28.3	23.8-32.8	67,646	28.5	24.9-32.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	18,741	25.0	18.6-31.4	18,377	28.2	21.7-34.8	37,118	26.5	21.9-31.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	25,099	26.6	21.0-32.2	21,708	25.1	20.3-29.9	46,807	25.9	22.1-29.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	21,416	25.2	19.4-31.1	20,291	26.2	20.5-31.9	41,707	25.7	21.6-29.8
\$75,000+	27,597	21.3	16.8-25.7	24,897	23.9	19.3-28.5	52,495	22.4	19.2-25.6

Domestic Violence

Definition	Responding “Once” or “More than once” to the question “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did your parents or adults in your home, ever slap, hit, kick, punch or beat each other up?”
Prevalence	WV: 16.1% (95% CI: 14.9-17.2) This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 14.0% (95% CI: 12.3-15.7) Women: 18.0% (95% CI: 16.5-19.6) The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood was significantly higher among females than among males.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 15.6% (95% CI: 14.4-16.7) Black, Non-Hispanic: 19.8% (95% CI: 11.1-28.5) Other, Non-Hispanic: *27.5% (95% CI: 11.5-43.6) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *33.8% (95% CI: 20.1-47.5) Hispanic: *17.1% (95% CI: 5.4-28.8) The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood was lowest among those aged 65 and older (11.7%), significantly lower than those aged 35-64.
Education	The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood was highest among those with less than a high school education (20.2%) and lowest among college graduates (12.4%), a significant difference.
Household Income	The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood was highest among those with an annual income of less than \$15,000 (24.3%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more (12.3%), a significant difference.

Table 22.8 Domestic Violence Prevalence During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	93,357	14.0	12.3-15.7	126,435	18.0	16.5-19.6	219,792	16.1	14.9-17.2
Age									
18-24	6,256	7.9	2.8-13.0	12,565	16.6	10.4-22.8	18,821	12.1	8.1-16.2
25-34	15,227	15.1	10.0-20.2	17,286	18.0	13.4-22.5	32,513	16.5	13.1-20.0
35-44	17,534	16.7	11.8-21.5	27,756	26.1	21.2-31.1	45,291	21.4	17.9-24.9
45-54	19,833	17.3	13.1-21.4	25,072	21.2	17.4-25.0	44,905	19.3	16.5-22.1
55-64	18,057	14.2	10.9-17.5	22,443	17.7	14.4-20.9	40,500	15.9	13.6-18.2
65+	15,961	11.6	8.9-14.4	20,204	11.7	9.5-13.9	36,165	11.7	10.0-13.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	19,833	18.0	13.0-23.1	24,700	22.3	17.5-27.1	44,534	20.2	16.7-23.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	34,136	12.2	9.8-14.6	51,423	19.0	16.4-21.6	85,559	15.5	13.7-17.3
Some Post-H.S.	27,117	16.6	12.8-20.3	33,365	16.6	13.8-19.5	60,482	16.6	14.3-18.9
College Graduate	12,272	10.9	8.1-13.8	16,354	13.9	11.1-16.7	28,626	12.4	10.4-14.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	16,542	25.1	18.5-31.7	24,051	23.8	19.2-28.5	40,593	24.3	20.5-28.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	16,678	15.0	10.8-19.1	28,145	22.3	18.0-26.6	44,823	18.9	15.9-21.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	12,112	16.5	11.2-21.8	11,345	17.7	12.7-22.6	23,457	17.0	13.4-20.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	13,319	14.0	9.6-18.4	17,238	20.0	15.8-24.3	30,556	16.9	13.8-19.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	11,413	13.8	9.0-18.5	11,046	14.2	10.0-18.4	22,459	14.0	10.8-17.1
\$75,000+	14,787	11.4	7.8-15.1	13,784	13.4	9.8-16.9	28,571	12.3	9.7-14.9

Physical Abuse

Definition	Responding “Once” or “More than once” to the question “Before age 18, how often did a parent or adult in your home, ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way? Do not include spanking.”
Prevalence	WV: 12.8% (95% CI: 11.8-13.9) This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 12.0% (95% CI: 10.4-13.6) Women: 13.6% (95% CI: 12.2-15.0) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of being physically abused during childhood.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of being physically abused during childhood was lowest among those aged 65 and older (8.2%), significantly lower than all other age groups other than 18-24 (13.3%).
Education	There was no educational difference in the prevalence of being physically abused during childhood.
Household Income	The prevalence of being physically abused during childhood decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of being physically abused during childhood was highest among those with an annual income of less than \$15,000 (20.6%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more (8.8%), a significant difference.

Table 22.9 Physical Abuse Prevalence During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	80,933	12.0	10.4-13.6	96,252	13.6	12.2-15.0	177,185	12.8	11.8-13.9
Age									
18-24	5,268	6.7	1.7-11.7	15,435	20.1	13.4-26.8	20,703	13.3	9.1-17.5
25-34	18,844	18.5	12.9-24.1	14,344	14.8	10.8-18.9	33,188	16.7	13.2-20.2
35-44	13,513	12.6	8.5-16.7	17,073	16.0	12.0-20.1	30,585	14.3	11.4-17.2
45-54	15,649	13.5	9.7-17.3	18,568	15.5	12.1-18.9	34,217	14.5	12.0-17.1
55-64	13,680	10.8	7.9-13.7	18,516	14.4	11.6-17.2	32,196	12.6	10.6-14.6
65+	13,980	10.0	7.3-12.6	11,776	6.7	5.1-8.3	25,756	8.2	6.7-9.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	15,947	14.0	9.5-18.6	16,885	14.8	10.7-19.0	32,832	14.4	11.4-17.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	30,097	10.7	8.2-13.1	38,920	14.3	12.0-16.6	69,018	12.4	10.8-14.1
Some Post-H.S.	21,996	13.4	10.0-16.9	29,911	14.7	12.0-17.5	51,906	14.2	12.0-16.3
College Graduate	12,893	11.4	8.5-14.4	10,376	8.8	6.5-11.0	23,269	10.1	8.2-11.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	14,892	22.5	16.0-28.9	19,758	19.3	15.0-23.6	34,650	20.6	16.9-24.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	14,962	13.2	9.0-17.3	23,604	18.6	14.6-22.6	38,566	16.0	13.1-18.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	7,765	10.3	6.0-14.7	10,382	15.9	11.3-20.6	18,147	12.9	9.7-16.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	11,078	11.8	7.9-15.6	10,630	12.4	8.9-15.9	21,708	12.1	9.4-14.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	11,410	13.7	8.9-18.5	5,973	7.7	4.4-11.1	17,382	10.8	7.8-13.8
\$75,000+	12,471	9.6	6.4-12.9	8,215	7.8	5.1-10.5	20,687	8.8	6.7-11.0

Verbal Abuse

Definition	Responding “More than once” to the question “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did a parent or adult in your home ever swear at you, insult you, or put you down?”
Prevalence	WV: 22.7% (95% CI: 21.3-24.0) This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 21.7% (95% CI: 19.6-23.8) Women: 23.6% (95% CI: 21.9-25.3) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of being verbally abused during childhood.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 22.5% (95% CI: 21.2-23.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: 21.8% (95% CI: 12.3-31.3) Other, Non-Hispanic: *20.5% (95% CI: 9.0-32.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *33.8% (95% CI: 20.6-47.0) Hispanic: *23.7% (95% CI: 9.2-38.2) There were no racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of being verbally abused during childhood. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of being verbally abused during childhood was lowest among those aged 65 and older (12.6%), significantly lower than all other age groups.
Education	There was no difference in the prevalence of being verbally abused during childhood between educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of being verbally abused during childhood was highest among those with an annual income of less than \$15,000 (31.7), significantly higher than all income brackets over \$25,000 annually.

Table 22.10 Verbal Abuse Prevalence During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	145,100	21.7	19.6-23.8	166,725	23.6	21.9-25.3	311,825	22.7	21.3-24.0
Age									
18-24	13,021	16.5	9.2-23.7	23,764	30.9	23.1-38.6	36,785	23.6	18.2-28.9
25-34	33,024	32.6	25.3-39.8	26,492	27.4	22.1-32.7	59,516	30.0	25.5-34.6
35-44	28,676	27.3	21.8-32.9	33,296	31.3	26.1-36.6	61,972	29.3	25.5-33.2
45-54	26,666	23.0	18.5-27.6	31,757	26.5	22.4-30.6	58,422	24.8	21.8-27.8
55-64	24,956	19.7	16.1-23.2	29,338	22.9	19.5-26.3	54,295	21.3	18.8-23.7
65+	18,012	13.0	10.2-15.9	21,433	12.3	10.2-14.4	39,445	12.6	10.9-14.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	25,042	22.4	16.5-28.3	24,321	21.4	16.7-26.1	49,363	21.9	18.1-25.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	57,528	20.5	17.3-23.7	65,668	24.0	21.1-26.8	123,196	22.2	20.0-24.3
Some Post-H.S.	37,288	22.9	18.7-27.1	53,191	26.5	23.1-30.0	90,479	24.9	22.2-27.6
College Graduate	25,242	22.6	18.6-26.5	23,156	19.6	16.4-22.8	48,398	21.1	18.5-23.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	22,340	33.9	26.8-41.0	30,984	30.3	25.3-35.4	53,325	31.7	27.6-35.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	25,353	22.6	17.1-28.0	38,638	30.4	25.8-35.1	63,991	26.8	23.2-30.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	12,621	16.8	11.7-22.0	16,544	25.8	20.0-31.6	29,166	21.0	17.1-24.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	21,583	23.1	17.5-28.7	17,744	20.7	16.2-25.1	39,327	22.0	18.3-25.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	17,768	21.5	16.0-27.0	15,778	20.3	15.5-25.1	33,546	20.9	17.2-24.6
\$75,000+	28,267	21.9	17.4-26.4	21,153	20.1	16.0-24.2	49,420	21.1	18.0-24.2

Sexual Abuse

Definition	Responding “Once” or “More than once” to the question “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, ever touch you sexually.”
Prevalence	WV: 9.1% (95% CI: 8.2-9.9) This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 4.2% (95% CI: 3.3-5.1) Women: 13.8% (95% CI: 12.4-15.2) The prevalence of being touched in a sexual manner by an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood was significantly higher among females than among males.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of being touched in a sexual manner by an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood was highest among those aged 35-44 (12.4%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (6.0%), a significant difference.
Education	There was no educational difference in the prevalence of being touched in a sexual manner by an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood.
Household Income	The prevalence of being touched in a sexual manner by an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of being touched in a sexual manner by an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood was highest among those with an annual income less than \$15,000 (16.8%), significantly higher than all other income brackets, and was lowest among those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more (5.8%).

Table 22.11 Sexual Abuse (Touched by Someone) Prevalence During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	28,354	4.2	3.3-5.1	96,404	13.8	12.4-15.2	124,759	9.1	8.2-9.9
Age									
18-24	949	*1.2	0.0-2.9	12,161	16.1	10.3-21.9	13,110	8.5	5.4-11.5
25-34	4,077	*4.1	1.5-6.6	15,048	16.1	11.6-20.6	19,125	9.9	7.2-12.5
35-44	7,493	7.1	3.7-10.4	18,842	17.6	13.3-22.0	26,334	12.4	9.6-15.1
45-54	5,409	4.6	2.2-7.0	21,168	17.8	14.3-21.4	26,577	11.3	9.1-13.5
55-64	3,902	3.0	1.6-4.4	16,829	13.2	10.6-15.9	20,731	8.1	6.6-9.6
65+	6,444	4.6	2.8-6.4	12,357	7.1	5.6-8.7	18,801	6.0	4.8-7.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	5,907	5.2	2.3-8.1	15,249	13.6	9.6-17.6	21,156	9.4	6.9-11.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	9,631	3.4	2.1-4.7	35,119	13.1	10.9-15.3	44,751	8.1	6.8-9.4
Some Post-H.S.	7,156	4.4	2.5-6.2	32,544	16.1	13.4-18.9	39,701	10.9	9.1-12.6
College Graduate	5,660	5.0	3.1-7.0	13,331	11.4	8.9-13.9	18,991	8.3	6.7-9.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	6,907	10.5	6.0-15.0	21,141	21.0	16.6-25.4	28,048	16.8	13.6-20.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	2,902	*2.6	0.9-4.2	19,095	15.2	11.6-18.8	21,997	9.2	7.1-11.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	4,587	6.1	2.6-9.7	7,944	12.3	8.2-16.4	12,531	9.0	6.3-11.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	4,028	4.3	1.6-7.0	10,535	12.3	9.0-15.7	14,563	8.1	5.9-10.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	4,402	5.2	2.1-8.3	8,604	11.1	7.6-14.6	13,006	8.0	5.7-10.3
\$75,000+	2,855	2.2	0.9-3.5	10,778	10.4	7.3-13.5	13,632	5.8	4.2-7.4

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

Definition	Responding “Once” or “More than once” to the question “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did anyone at last 5 years older than you or an adult, try to make you touch them sexually.”
Prevalence	<p>WV: 7.2% (95% CI: 6.4-7.9)</p> <p>This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.</p>
Gender	<p>Men: 3.4% (95% CI: 2.6-4.2)</p> <p>Women: 10.8% (95% CI: 9.5-12.1)</p> <p>The prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood was significantly higher among females than among males.</p>
Race/Ethnicity	<p>White, Non-Hispanic: 7.0% (95% CI: 6.2-7.9)</p> <p>Black, Non-Hispanic: *5.8% (95% CI: 0.8-10.8)</p> <p>Other, Non-Hispanic: *8.4% (95% CI: 2.4-14.4)</p> <p>Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *13.8% (95% CI: 4.4-23.1)</p> <p>Hispanic: *12.0% (95% CI: 1.8-22.3)</p> <p>There were no racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood.</p> <p>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</p>
Age	The prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood was significantly lower among those over 65 (3.7%) than among all other age groups.
Education	There was no educational difference in the prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood.
Household Income	The prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood generally decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood was highest among those with an annual income less than \$15,000 (13.3%), significantly higher than all other income brackets, and was lowest among those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more (4.9%).

Table 22.12 Sexual Abuse (Made to Touch Someone) Prevalence During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	23,042	3.4	2.6-4.2	75,472	10.8	9.5-12.1	98,514	7.2	6.4-7.9
Age									
18-24	336	*0.4	0.0-1.3	11,744	15.5	9.6-21.4	12,080	7.8	4.7-10.8
25-34	2,946	*2.9	0.8-5.0	13,857	14.8	10.5-19.1	16,803	8.6	6.2-11.1
35-44	6,319	5.9	2.8-9.1	15,766	14.8	10.6-18.9	22,085	10.4	7.7-13.0
45-54	4,421	3.8	1.6-5.9	16,502	14.0	10.7-17.3	20,923	8.9	6.9-10.9
55-64	3,758	2.9	1.6-4.2	11,341	8.9	6.7-11.1	15,100	5.9	4.6-7.2
65+	5,262	3.7	2.1-5.4	6,261	3.6	2.5-4.7	11,523	3.7	2.7-4.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	5,204	*4.6	1.8-7.4	13,566	12.0	8.2-15.8	18,770	8.3	5.9-10.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	7,211	2.5	1.4-3.7	27,018	10.0	7.9-12.1	34,229	6.2	5.0-7.4
Some Post-H.S.	5,294	3.2	1.8-4.7	24,643	12.2	9.7-14.7	29,937	8.2	6.6-9.8
College Graduate	5,332	4.7	2.8-6.7	10,245	8.8	6.5-11.1	15,578	6.8	5.3-8.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	5,876	8.9	4.6-13.3	16,156	16.1	12.1-20.1	22,032	13.3	10.3-16.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	1,818	*1.6	0.4-2.8	15,805	12.6	9.0-16.1	17,623	7.4	5.3-9.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	3,542	*4.7	1.5-7.9	5,967	9.2	5.6-12.8	9,509	6.8	4.4-9.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	3,137	*3.3	0.9-5.7	7,225	8.5	5.5-11.4	10,361	5.7	3.8-7.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	4,132	*4.9	2.0-7.8	5,550	7.2	4.2-10.2	9,681	6.0	3.9-8.1
\$75,000+	2,425	1.9	0.8-2.9	9,106	8.8	5.8-11.7	11,532	4.9	3.5-6.4

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

Definition	Responding “Once” or “More than once” to the question “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, force you to have sex.”
Prevalence	<p>WV: 4.7% (95% CI: 4.0-5.3)</p> <p>This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.</p>
Gender	<p>Men: 1.5% (95% CI: 1.0-2.1)</p> <p>Women: 7.7% (95% CI: 6.5-8.8)</p> <p>The prevalence of being forced to have sex with an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood was significantly higher among females than among males.</p>
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of being forced to have sex with an adult or someone at least 5 years older sexually during childhood was significantly lower among those over age 65 (3.7%) than among all other age groups.
Education	There was no educational difference in the prevalence of being forced to have sex with an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood.
Household Income	The prevalence of being forced to have sex with an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood generally decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of being forced to have sex with an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood was highest among those with an annual income less than \$15,000 (9.1%), significantly higher than those with an annual household income of \$25,000 or higher, and was lowest among those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more (1.5%).

Table 22.13 Sexual Abuse (Forced to Have Sex) Prevalence During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	10,469	1.5	1.0-2.1	53,914	7.7	6.5-8.8	64,383	4.7	4.0-5.3
Age									
18-24	336	*0.4	0.0-1.3	9,013	11.9	6.7-17.1	9,349	6.0	3.4-8.7
25-34	2,079	*2.1	0.4-3.7	9,901	10.6	6.8-14.3	11,980	6.1	4.1-8.2
35-44	2,533	*2.4	0.3-4.5	11,094	10.4	6.7-14.0	13,627	6.4	4.3-8.5
45-54	1,898	*1.6	0.2-3.1	9,470	8.0	5.5-10.6	11,367	4.9	3.4-6.3
55-64	1,520	*1.2	0.3-2.0	8,348	6.5	4.6-8.5	9,868	3.8	2.8-4.9
65+	2,104	*1.5	0.5-2.5	6,089	3.5	2.3-4.7	8,192	2.6	1.8-3.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	1,582	*1.4	0.2-2.6	13,230	11.7	7.8-15.6	14,811	6.6	4.5-8.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	4,981	*1.8	0.7-2.8	19,885	7.4	5.6-9.1	24,866	4.5	3.5-5.5
Some Post-H.S.	2,040	*1.2	0.4-2.1	16,614	8.2	6.1-10.3	18,655	5.1	3.9-6.3
College Graduate	1,866	*1.7	0.5-2.8	4,185	3.6	2.2-5.0	6,051	2.6	1.7-3.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	2,721	*4.1	1.4-6.8	12,468	12.3	8.8-15.9	15,190	9.1	6.7-11.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	1,549	*1.4	0.2-2.5	12,107	9.6	6.5-12.8	13,656	5.7	3.9-7.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	1,955	*2.6	0.0-5.3	3,942	6.1	3.3-8.9	5,897	4.2	2.3-6.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	1,336	*1.4	0.0-3.1	5,173	6.1	3.6-8.6	6,509	3.6	2.1-5.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	782	*0.9	0.0-2.1	3,619	4.6	2.0-7.3	4,401	2.7	1.3-4.2
\$75,000+	272	*0.2	0.0-0.6	3,145	3.0	1.2-4.8	3,417	1.5	0.6-2.3

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

Definition	Responding “Once” or “More than once” to any of the questions “Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did anyone at last 5 years older than you or an adult do any of the following?” “... ever touch you sexually?” “...ever try to make you touch them sexually?” “...ever force you to have sex?”
Prevalence	WV: 10.1% (95% CI: 9.2-11.0) This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 4.9% (95% CI: 3.9-5.8) Women: 15.2% (95% CI: 13.7-16.7) The prevalence of sexual abuse during childhood was significantly higher among females than among males.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.
Age	The prevalence of sexual abuse during childhood was highest among those aged 35-44 (13.2%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (7.1%), a significant difference.
Education	There was no educational difference in the prevalence of sexual abuse during childhood.
Household Income	The prevalence of sexual abuse during childhood generally decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of sexual abuse during childhood was highest among those with an annual income less than \$15,000 (17.6%), significantly higher than all other income brackets, and was lowest among those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more (6.7%).

Table 22.14 Sexual Abuse Prevalence During Childhood by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	32,748	4.9	3.9-5.8	106,219	15.2	13.7-16.7	138,967	10.1	9.2-11.0
Age									
18-24	949	*1.2	0.0-2.9	14,058	18.7	12.3-25.0	15,007	9.7	6.3-13.0
25-34	4,319	*4.3	1.7-6.9	17,087	18.3	13.6-23.0	21,406	11.0	8.3-13.8
35-44	7,493	7.1	3.7-10.4	20,509	19.2	14.7-23.7	28,002	13.2	10.3-16.0
45-54	7,448	6.4	3.7-9.1	21,970	18.6	15.0-22.2	29,418	12.5	10.2-14.8
55-64	4,670	3.6	2.1-5.1	18,102	14.2	11.5-16.9	22,772	8.9	7.3-10.4
65+	7,788	5.5	3.6-7.4	14,493	8.4	6.6-10.1	22,281	7.1	5.8-8.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	6,459	5.7	2.8-8.7	17,293	15.4	11.2-19.6	23,753	10.5	7.9-13.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	10,851	3.8	2.4-5.2	38,952	14.6	12.2-16.9	49,803	9.0	7.6-10.4
Some Post-H.S.	8,801	5.4	3.4-7.3	34,771	17.2	14.4-20.1	43,571	11.9	10.1-13.8
College Graduate	6,637	5.9	3.9-8.0	15,043	12.9	10.2-15.5	21,680	9.5	7.8-11.2
Income									
Less than \$15,000	7,244	11.0	6.4-15.6	21,929	21.9	17.4-26.4	29,173	17.6	14.3-20.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	3,055	*2.7	1.0-4.4	21,084	16.8	12.9-20.6	24,139	10.1	7.8-12.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	5,431	7.2	3.5-11.0	8,652	13.4	9.1-17.7	14,083	10.1	7.2-12.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	4,028	*4.3	1.6-7.0	12,090	14.2	10.5-17.8	16,118	9.0	6.7-11.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	5,809	6.9	3.5-10.3	10,172	13.1	9.2-17.0	15,982	9.9	7.3-12.4
\$75,000+	3,701	2.9	1.4-4.3	12,028	11.6	8.3-14.9	15,729	6.7	5.0-8.4

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

Appendix A

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories

United States, 2014

State	Fair or Poor Health		Depression		Physical Inactivity		Obesity		Current Smoking		Cardiovascular Disease		Diabetes		Arthritis		Cancer	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Alabama	22.9	6	21.3	12	27.6	9	33.5	5	21.1	11	11.9	5	12.9	5	34.0	2	14.7	1
Alaska	13.4	46	15.6	48	19.2	47	29.7	24	19.9	18	6.1	51	7.4	51	21.9	46	7.8	51
Arizona	19.0	15	18.7	28	21.2	36	28.9	30	16.5	36	8.2	26	10.0	27	24.9	37	13.7	4
Arkansas	23.5	5	21.5	10	30.7	3	35.9	1	24.7	4	12.7	2	12.7	6	30.4	8	11.7	21
California	18.1	20	13.3	51	21.7	32	24.7	49	12.8	51	7.2	46	10.3	24	20.3	49	9.8	43
Colorado	13.2	47	17.0	40	16.4	53	21.3	53	15.7	42	5.9	52	7.3	52	22.8	44	11.2	30
Connecticut	14.3	39	18.3	34	20.6	40	26.3	45	15.4	43	7.6	39	9.2	37	24.0	42	11.6	26
Delaware	15.6	31	18.3	33	24.9	18	30.7	18	19.9	19	9.2	20	11.1	17	26.6	22	12.8	11
D.C.	12.9	50	18.1	36	20.8	39	21.7	52	16.4	38	6.5	50	8.4	46	19.2	52	8.2	50
Florida	19.3	14	16.2	44	23.7	21	26.2	46	17.6	28	10.0	12	11.2	15	27.0	21	14.1	3
Georgia	18.8	18	18.3	32	23.6	22	30.5	19	17.4	31	8.8	22	11.6	11	25.2	34	11.0	32
Guam	20.2	11	8.7	53	27.7	8	28.0	35	29.2	1	6.8	49	10.8	20	15.7	53	3.7	53
Hawaii	14.5	37	10.7	52	19.6	44	22.1	51	14.1	50	7.1	47	9.8	29	20.7	48	9.3	46
Idaho	13.1	49	19.5	24	18.7	49	28.9	29	15.9	41	7.4	44	7.6	50	24.8	38	12.7	14
Illinois	17.3	22	16.7	42	23.9	19	29.3	28	16.5	35	7.9	32	10.1	25	25.1	35	8.7	49
Indiana	18.9	17	20.7	17	26.1	12	32.7	7	22.9	8	9.2	18	10.7	21	29.2	12	11.0	35
Iowa	13.6	45	18.7	27	22.6	28	30.9	16	18.5	26	8.3	24	9.5	35	25.9	27	11.6	27
Kansas	15.4	34	18.6	30	23.8	20	31.3	13	18.1	27	8.4	23	10.3	23	25.4	33	11.7	22
Kentucky	24.3	3	23.9	2	28.2	7	31.6	12	26.2	3	12.3	4	12.5	7	33.9	3	14.3	2
Louisiana	21.7	8	18.6	29	29.5	4	34.9	4	24.0	6	11.6	6	11.3	13	27.1	20	10.5	40
Maine	15.1	36	23.7	3	19.7	43	28.2	34	19.3	22	9.6	17	9.5	34	31.4	6	13.3	7
Maryland	14.2	40	15.9	46	21.4	33	29.6	26	14.6	47	7.2	45	10.1	26	25.6	32	9.8	44
Massachusetts	14.5	38	21.6	8	20.1	42	23.3	50	14.7	46	7.9	31	9.7	31	27.3	18	12.5	15
Michigan	16.8	28	20.5	19	25.5	14	30.7	17	21.2	10	10.0	14	10.4	22	31.9	5	12.3	16
Minnesota	12.0	52	18.2	35	20.2	41	27.6	38	16.3	39	6.9	48	8.1	48	21.8	47	10.4	41
Mississippi	22.0	7	19.9	21	31.6	2	35.5	3	23.0	7	10.8	8	13.0	4	29.2	11	10.7	39
Missouri	16.9	25	21.7	7	25.0	16	30.2	21	20.6	14	10.0	13	11.1	16	28.0	13	12.0	18
Montana	15.4	33	20.4	20	19.6	45	26.4	44	19.9	15	7.6	38	8.8	44	26.0	25	12.9	9
Nebraska	13.2	48	17.7	37	21.3	35	30.2	20	17.3	32	7.7	36	9.2	38	24.6	39	10.8	37
Nevada	18.5	19	15.6	47	22.5	30	27.7	37	17.0	34	9.1	21	9.6	33	23.1	43	11.0	34
New Hampshire	13.7	44	21.0	14	19.3	46	27.4	39	17.5	29	7.5	40	9.1	39	27.2	19	13.1	8
New Jersey	16.9	27	13.4	50	23.3	24	26.9	43	15.1	45	8.2	27	9.7	32	22.7	45	9.9	42
New Mexico	20.7	9	21.1	13	23.3	26	28.4	32	19.1	23	8.2	28	11.5	12	25.8	28	11.0	33
New York	17.2	23	15.9	45	25.9	13	27.0	41	14.4	49	7.4	42	10.0	28	24.2	41	9.2	47
North Carolina	19.0	16	19.0	25	23.2	27	29.7	25	19.1	24	10.1	11	10.8	19	27.7	15	11.6	25
North Dakota	14.1	41	17.3	39	21.3	34	32.2	9	19.9	17	7.8	34	8.6	45	25.0	36	9.6	45
Ohio	17.9	21	20.9	15	25.0	17	32.6	8	21.0	13	10.1	10	11.7	10	30.8	7	11.4	28
Oklahoma	20.5	10	21.8	5	28.3	6	33.0	6	21.1	12	10.6	9	12.0	9	27.5	16	11.0	31
Oregon	15.6	30	24.0	1	16.5	52	27.9	36	17.0	33	8.2	25	9.0	41	26.1	24	13.7	6
Pennsylvania	17.1	24	19.6	23	23.3	25	30.2	22	19.9	16	9.7	16	11.2	14	30.3	9	11.9	19
Puerto Rico	35.4	1	18.5	31	40.6	1	28.3	33	11.3	52	12.5	3	15.7	1	24.6	40	5.6	52
Rhode Island	15.2	35	20.6	18	22.5	29	27.0	42	16.3	40	8.2	30	9.4	36	27.4	17	11.7	23
South Carolina	19.7	12	19.8	22	25.3	15	32.1	10	21.5	9	9.8	15	12.0	8	30.0	10	12.7	12
South Dakota	14.0	42	16.6	43	21.2	38	29.8	23	18.6	25	9.2	19	9.1	40	26.0	26	11.7	20
Tennessee	23.8	4	21.4	11	26.8	11	31.2	14	24.2	5	11.4	7	13.0	3	32.6	4	12.7	13
Texas	19.5	13	14.6	49	27.6	10	31.9	11	14.5	48	7.8	35	11.0	18	19.4	51	9.0	48
Utah	12.1	51	20.7	16	16.8	51	25.7	47	9.7	53	5.8	53	7.1	53	20.1	50	10.8	36
Vermont	11.7	53	21.8	6	19.0	48	24.8	48	16.4	37	7.4	43	7.9	49	28.0	14	12.3	17
Virginia	16.9	26	17.4	38	23.5	23	28.5	31	19.5	20	8.2	29	9.7	30	26.2	23	10.7	38
Washington	16.0	29	21.6	9	18.1	50	27.3	40	15.3	44	7.6	37	8.9	43	25.7	29	11.6	24
West Virginia	25.8	2	23.6	4	28.7	5	35.7	2	26.7	2	14.1	1	14.1	2	40.0	1	13.7	5
Wisconsin	15.5	32	17.0	41	21.2	37	31.2	15	17.4	30	7.5	41	9.0	42	25.7	30	11.4	29
Wyoming	13.7	43	19.0	26	22.1	31	29.5	27	19.5	21	7.9	33	8.4	47	25.6	31	12.9	10
United States	18.0		17.7		23.9		28.9		17.4		8.7		10.5		25.6		11.0	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2016
a. 53 states/territories conducted the survey.

Appendix B

2010-2014 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Fair or Poor Health			No Health Insurance Ages 18-64			No Leisure Exercise			Obesity		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	23.4	33	ns	*39.4	1	H	38.4	6	ns	29.8	51	ns
Berkeley	20.2	49	L	20.4	40	ns	27.3	48	L	33.1	37	ns
Boone	37.9	3	H	22.5	25	ns	33.6	26	ns	33.6	34	ns
Braxton	29.9	14	ns	26.4	12	ns	36.2	18	ns	28.4	52	ns
Brooke	24.9	30	ns	22.7	22	ns	31.2	33	ns	37.3	18	ns
Cabell	22.4	41	ns	21.4	33	ns	28.9	42	ns	31.8	46	ns
Calhoun	32.3	9	ns	*28.7	7	ns	28.9	43	ns	34.5	29	ns
Clay	35.5	6	H	25.1	16	ns	41.2	3	ns	41.1	5	ns
Doddridge	22.8	37	ns	*32.7	3	ns	*34.8	20	ns	*35.6	23	ns
Fayette	30.7	11	H	24.1	18	ns	36.3	17	ns	39.3	11	ns
Gilmer	*29.3	16	ns	*37.9	2	ns	*40.2	5	ns	*39.8	10	ns
Grant	26.1	25	ns	*27.0	8	ns	33.3	28	ns	*42.8	3	ns
Greenbrier	27.4	21	ns	26.5	11	ns	34.8	21	ns	30.5	50	ns
Hampshire	28.5	18	ns	18.7	46	ns	30.5	37	ns	33.9	33	ns
Hancock	24.4	31	ns	19.8	44	ns	35.7	19	ns	33.6	35	ns
Hardy	22.6	39	ns	11.2	55	L	37.1	13	ns	39.1	13	ns
Harrison	23.0	34	ns	20.5	39	ns	32.6	30	ns	34.0	32	ns
Jackson	22.8	36	ns	20.9	35	ns	28.5	44	ns	32.1	44	ns
Jefferson	12.5	55	L	14.6	53	L	24.7	51	L	30.6	49	ns
Kanawha	22.9	35	ns	19.9	43	ns	29.5	39	ns	32.9	39	ns
Lewis	24.0	32	ns	15.5	50	ns	29.3	41	ns	35.1	25	ns
Lincoln	32.6	8	H	21.6	31	ns	37.8	9	ns	40.1	8	ns
Logan	34.9	7	H	25.4	14	ns	40.4	4	H	41.0	6	H
Marion	22.1	43	ns	24.3	17	ns	27.8	46	ns	30.7	48	ns
Marshall	21.5	45	ns	22.4	26	ns	26.8	50	ns	32.4	43	ns
Mason	25.3	29	ns	21.7	29	ns	38.0	8	ns	37.9	16	ns
McDowell	42.5	1	H	29.0	6	ns	38.0	7	ns	44.8	2	H
Mercer	27.7	20	ns	22.4	27	ns	34.4	23	ns	35.3	24	ns
Mineral	18.6	52	L	16.8	49	ns	24.0	53	L	35.1	26	ns
Mingo	36.1	5	H	21.0	34	ns	42.3	1	H	40.1	9	ns
Monongalia	14.6	54	L	14.9	51	L	23.7	54	L	25.9	54	ns
Monroe	26.1	24	ns	25.2	15	ns	30.5	36	ns	31.1	47	ns
Morgan	22.0	44	ns	20.0	42	ns	32.3	32	ns	32.8	40	ns
Nicholas	29.4	15	ns	26.6	10	ns	36.9	14	ns	37.6	17	ns
Ohio	17.0	53	L	14.9	52	L	24.4	52	L	28.3	53	ns
Pendleton	22.4	40	ns	*19.8	45	ns	30.6	35	ns	*42.5	4	ns
Pleasants	20.2	50	ns	17.8	48	ns	27.9	45	ns	*36.2	20	ns
Pocahontas	22.6	38	ns	*30.9	4	ns	19.9	55	L	23.6	55	ns
Preston	27.4	22	ns	22.7	23	ns	33.5	27	ns	31.9	45	ns
Putnam	21.3	48	ns	13.7	54	L	27.5	47	ns	32.6	42	ns
Raleigh	28.2	19	ns	21.6	30	ns	33.6	25	ns	33.5	36	ns
Randolph	25.9	26	ns	22.6	24	ns	29.5	40	ns	34.3	31	ns
Ritchie	26.7	23	ns	23.6	20	ns	36.6	15	ns	38.5	14	ns
Roane	30.2	12	ns	21.4	32	ns	32.7	29	ns	40.6	7	ns
Summers	30.8	10	ns	17.9	47	ns	37.7	10	ns	36.4	19	ns
Taylor	21.5	46	ns	20.8	36	ns	37.3	11	ns	34.7	27	ns
Tucker	25.3	28	ns	*26.9	9	ns	37.1	12	ns	*39.3	12	ns
Tyler	19.9	51	ns	23.9	19	ns	36.4	16	ns	32.9	38	ns
Upshur	22.2	42	ns	20.1	41	ns	26.8	49	ns	36.0	21	ns
Wayne	30.1	13	ns	20.7	37	ns	34.5	22	ns	34.7	28	ns
Webster	*38.7	2	H	*29.1	5	ns	32.4	31	ns	32.7	41	ns
Wetzel	28.6	17	ns	20.6	38	ns	33.6	24	ns	35.7	22	ns
Wirt	21.5	47	ns	*25.8	13	ns	*29.9	38	ns	*46.4	1	ns
Wood	25.9	27	ns	21.8	28	ns	30.8	34	ns	34.4	30	ns
Wyoming	36.7	4	H	22.7	21	ns	42.1	2	H	38.0	15	ns
WV / U.S.^a / Sig.	25.0	18.1	H	21.5	22.2	ns	31.8	23.5	H	34.0	27.7	H

Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2014.

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 2012.

Appendix B, continued

2010-2014 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Cigarette Smoking ^a			Binge Drinking ^a			Depression			Disability**		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	29.3	20	ns	6.0	48	L	22.9	19	ns	23.8	47	ns
Berkeley	29.0	21	ns	11.1	14	ns	20.9	32	ns	24.0	46	L
Boone	31.8	10	ns	7.7	38	ns	30.3	1	H	36.9	7	H
Braxton	26.1	37	ns	9.3	23	ns	19.5	37	ns	28.1	32	ns
Brooke	30.6	15	ns	12.9	9	ns	16.7	49	ns	28.9	27	ns
Cabell	29.0	22	ns	10.9	15	ns	23.0	18	ns	26.9	37	ns
Calhoun	*39.7	1	H	16.4	4	ns	*20.7	33	ns	29.7	25	ns
Clay	28.3	27	ns	*3.6	55	L	*27.6	3	ns	35.4	9	ns
Doddridge	24.2	45	ns	*5.7	49	ns	12.3	54	L	20.5	54	L
Fayette	31.4	13	ns	*8.7	31	ns	26.6	7	ns	31.8	17	ns
Gilmer	*30.7	14	ns	*15.9	5	ns	*10.7	55	L	*36.4	8	ns
Grant	14.4	55	L	*4.4	54	L	17.7	45	ns	31.5	19	ns
Greenbrier	26.4	34	ns	9.3	22	ns	23.4	16	ns	32.7	13	ns
Hampshire	32.3	9	ns	11.7	12	ns	21.1	29	ns	29.8	24	ns
Hancock	28.4	25	ns	10.2	19	ns	18.2	43	ns	23.4	48	ns
Hardy	28.2	28	ns	8.6	32	ns	18.2	42	ns	23.0	49	ns
Harrison	24.5	42	ns	8.0	35	ns	21.5	26	ns	28.5	30	ns
Jackson	26.2	36	ns	6.5	45	ns	21.6	25	ns	27.5	36	ns
Jefferson	27.8	29	ns	15.2	6	H	18.4	41	ns	21.6	52	L
Kanawha	26.5	33	ns	10.8	17	ns	21.9	23	ns	27.6	35	ns
Lewis	30.3	17	ns	5.5	51	L	16.6	50	ns	25.7	40	ns
Lincoln	28.4	26	ns	12.5	10	ns	24.1	13	ns	35.4	10	ns
Logan	34.4	5	H	6.7	42	L	24.8	11	ns	39.3	4	H
Marion	25.1	41	ns	9.8	21	ns	19.8	35	ns	26.6	38	ns
Marshall	24.4	43	ns	14.5	7	H	22.4	21	ns	26.2	39	ns
Mason	31.8	11	ns	8.3	34	ns	17.1	47	ns	31.4	20	ns
McDowell	33.1	6	ns	*8.5	33	ns	25.6	9	ns	42.7	2	H
Mercer	30.5	16	ns	8.0	36	ns	26.0	8	H	30.0	23	ns
Mineral	21.7	51	ns	11.8	11	ns	17.9	44	ns	27.9	34	ns
Mingo	33.1	7	ns	6.2	47	ns	25.3	10	ns	37.4	6	H
Monongalia	18.9	54	L	23.7	1	H	17.4	46	L	20.6	53	L
Monroe	25.5	40	ns	*7.9	37	ns	23.8	14	ns	33.5	11	ns
Morgan	24.2	44	ns	*6.6	43	ns	18.9	40	ns	28.9	29	ns
Nicholas	32.4	8	ns	8.8	29	ns	21.7	24	ns	33.5	12	ns
Ohio	26.7	32	ns	17.1	2	H	16.1	52	L	24.0	45	ns
Pendleton	*23.4	48	ns	*5.6	50	ns	*24.5	12	ns	25.3	43	ns
Pleasants	*25.9	38	ns	*10.8	16	ns	*19.2	38	ns	25.4	42	ns
Pocahontas	24.0	46	ns	*8.8	30	ns	19.7	36	ns	28.2	31	ns
Preston	30.2	18	ns	11.4	13	ns	20.7	34	ns	28.0	33	ns
Putnam	21.6	52	L	10.1	20	ns	21.0	31	ns	25.3	44	ns
Raleigh	26.3	35	ns	7.5	40	ns	23.8	15	ns	32.3	14	ns
Randolph	26.9	30	ns	9.2	25	ns	19.1	39	ns	31.7	18	ns
Ritchie	26.9	31	ns	*6.9	41	ns	16.8	48	ns	32.0	15	ns
Roane	34.6	4	ns	10.2	18	ns	23.4	17	ns	30.6	21	ns
Summers	22.5	50	ns	6.6	44	ns	21.3	27	ns	30.1	22	ns
Taylor	25.9	39	ns	9.3	24	ns	22.1	22	ns	19.7	55	L
Tucker	23.4	47	ns	*5.0	53	L	15.5	53	ns	22.5	51	ns
Tyler	31.6	12	ns	16.7	3	ns	27.1	4	ns	25.4	41	ns
Upshur	21.4	53	L	8.8	28	ns	16.1	51	L	22.8	50	L
Wayne	29.5	19	ns	9.1	26	ns	26.6	6	ns	38.1	5	H
Webster	35.2	3	ns	*7.5	39	ns	27.0	5	ns	*41.5	3	H
Wetzel	28.5	24	ns	*5.1	52	L	21.0	30	ns	29.0	26	ns
Wirt	*22.5	49	ns	*14.5	8	ns	21.3	28	ns	*28.9	28	ns
Wood	28.9	23	ns	9.1	27	ns	22.8	20	ns	31.9	16	ns
Wyoming	35.6	2	H	6.3	46	ns	29.0	2	H	43.5	1	H
WV / U.S.^a / Sig.	27.5	18.8	H	10.0	16.8	L	21.6	16.9	H	29.0	20.4	H

Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2014.

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.

** This question was asked 2011-2014.

a. U.S. prevalence for most indicators is 2012.

Appendix B, continued

2010-2014 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Cardiovascular Disease			Diabetes			Cancer			Current Asthma			Arthritis		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	12.3	34	ns	11.4	38	ns	12.1	32	ns	10.6	20	ns	34.7	44	ns
Berkeley	10.2	49	L	9.3	51	L	8.6	54	L	9.1	31	ns	31.8	50	L
Boone	20.6	1	H	14.1	21	ns	14.0	7	ns	10.3	24	ns	43.3	10	ns
Braxton	14.6	17	ns	15.1	15	ns	13.1	16	ns	10.6	21	ns	38.4	27	ns
Brooke	12.9	27	ns	15.2	13	ns	11.2	41	ns	9.3	29	ns	38.5	26	ns
Cabell	11.9	37	ns	12.5	30	ns	11.9	34	ns	11.2	14	ns	30.9	51	L
Calhoun	*10.1	50	ns	14.8	17	ns	13.6	10	ns	*12.1	9	ns	*38.6	25	ns
Clay	15.2	15	ns	15.1	14	ns	9.8	50	ns	14.5	4	ns	41.3	17	ns
Doddridge	*8.3	52	ns	*8.8	53	ns	12.1	33	ns	*4.8	53	L	*39.7	23	ns
Fayette	13.4	23	ns	13.0	25	ns	14.5	5	ns	9.8	26	ns	41.7	15	ns
Gilmer	*15.6	11	ns	*17.0	6	ns	4.8	55	L	*15.6	2	ns	*30.3	53	ns
Grant	16.3	8	ns	21.4	1	H	12.1	31	ns	*15.0	3	ns	43.6	9	ns
Greenbrier	12.6	29	ns	13.0	27	ns	13.1	19	ns	8.6	33	ns	41.5	16	ns
Hampshire	11.9	38	ns	11.2	41	ns	11.6	38	ns	8.5	36	ns	36.3	37	ns
Hancock	11.2	40	ns	12.5	29	ns	10.3	48	ns	7.3	46	ns	34.1	47	ns
Hardy	12.8	28	ns	11.4	40	ns	11.7	35	ns	6.0	51	ns	32.3	48	ns
Harrison	11.8	39	ns	12.8	28	ns	13.3	15	ns	10.2	25	ns	40.3	20	ns
Jackson	12.4	31	ns	11.9	34	ns	13.5	13	ns	7.6	42	ns	36.6	35	ns
Jefferson	7.9	54	L	10.7	45	ns	9.1	52	L	8.3	38	ns	23.0	54	L
Kanawha	14.1	21	ns	13.1	23	ns	12.2	29	ns	8.0	41	ns	34.7	42	ns
Lewis	15.1	16	ns	14.4	18	ns	10.4	45	ns	10.6	22	ns	36.6	33	ns
Lincoln	15.7	10	ns	13.8	22	ns	14.2	6	ns	10.7	19	ns	42.8	11	ns
Logan	18.1	4	H	18.4	5	H	11.7	36	ns	10.8	17	ns	44.3	7	H
Marion	12.4	32	ns	10.7	44	ns	11.2	42	ns	12.0	10	ns	31.9	49	L
Marshall	13.4	26	ns	10.7	42	ns	14.6	4	ns	10.3	23	ns	40.5	19	ns
Mason	13.8	22	ns	10.1	49	ns	15.0	3	ns	9.4	28	ns	45.1	4	H
McDowell	19.5	2	H	20.5	2	H	11.6	37	ns	16.1	1	H	49.6	1	H
Mercer	13.4	24	ns	15.6	9	ns	12.6	22	ns	8.9	32	ns	40.8	18	ns
Mineral	11.2	42	ns	10.5	48	ns	12.1	30	ns	7.2	47	ns	34.7	43	ns
Mingo	17.6	5	ns	14.2	20	ns	12.3	27	ns	10.8	18	ns	42.5	12	ns
Monongalia	8.2	53	L	8.7	54	L	8.9	53	L	7.6	44	ns	21.2	55	L
Monroe	12.5	30	ns	12.3	32	ns	12.2	28	ns	*6.5	49	ns	42.1	13	ns
Morgan	14.5	18	ns	11.7	35	ns	13.1	17	ns	*8.2	39	ns	30.5	52	ns
Nicholas	15.3	14	ns	13.1	24	ns	10.5	44	ns	8.4	37	ns	44.4	6	H
Ohio	11.1	43	ns	11.7	37	ns	11.5	40	ns	9.6	27	ns	35.4	40	ns
Pendleton	12.3	35	ns	15.8	7	ns	12.7	20	ns	13.7	5	ns	*39.9	21	ns
Pleasants	*7.6	55	L	12.5	31	ns	12.3	26	ns	*4.5	54	L	*36.1	38	ns
Pocahontas	13.4	25	ns	10.7	43	ns	9.7	51	ns	6.2	50	ns	36.6	34	ns
Preston	10.5	46	ns	8.1	55	L	9.9	49	ns	8.6	35	ns	34.7	41	ns
Putnam	11.0	44	ns	10.6	46	ns	12.3	25	ns	7.5	45	ns	34.6	46	ns
Raleigh	15.3	13	ns	13.0	26	ns	13.1	18	ns	11.0	15	ns	39.9	22	ns
Randolph	11.2	41	ns	11.7	36	ns	13.6	12	ns	12.4	8	ns	37.3	31	ns
Ritchie	12.4	33	ns	14.3	19	ns	10.4	47	ns	11.8	11	ns	38.2	28	ns
Roane	17.4	6	ns	15.5	10	ns	13.6	11	ns	5.9	52	ns	36.3	36	ns
Summers	14.4	19	ns	15.4	11	ns	12.5	24	ns	8.6	34	ns	37.3	30	ns
Taylor	10.4	48	ns	9.3	52	ns	13.8	9	ns	7.6	43	ns	35.8	39	ns
Tucker	10.1	51	ns	10.6	47	ns	10.5	43	ns	12.9	6	ns	36.8	32	ns
Tyler	10.4	47	ns	12.2	33	ns	17.3	1	ns	*6.9	48	ns	38.8	24	ns
Upshur	10.9	45	ns	9.8	50	ns	12.5	23	ns	11.0	16	ns	34.6	45	ns
Wayne	16.8	7	ns	15.4	12	ns	15.2	2	ns	11.3	12	ns	42.1	14	ns
Webster	15.6	12	ns	18.4	4	ns	12.7	21	ns	*12.7	7	ns	*49.1	2	H
Wetzel	16.0	9	ns	11.4	39	ns	11.6	39	ns	11.3	13	ns	45.3	3	H
Wirt	14.1	20	ns	18.6	3	ns	10.4	46	ns	*3.1	55	L	*44.5	5	ns
Wood	12.3	36	ns	15.1	16	ns	13.4	14	ns	8.1	40	ns	38.1	29	ns
Wyoming	19.0	3	H	15.8	8	ns	14.0	8	ns	9.2	30	ns	44.2	8	H
WV / U.S.^a / Sig.	13.3	8.6	H	12.8	10.2	H	12.3	10.8	H	9.3	8.9	ns	36.9	25.6	H

Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2014.

Sig. - Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different than WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, ns = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

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a. U.S. prevalence for all indicators is 2012.

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