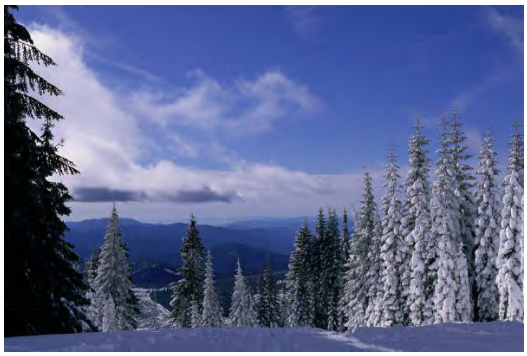
2004-2005
West Virginia
Behavioral Risk Factor
Survey Report




May 2007

WEST VIRGINIA Department of Health & Human Resources

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Joe Manchin III, Governor
Martha Yeager Walker, Secretary

2004 - 2005

WEST VIRGINIA

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR

SURVEY REPORT

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Department of Health and Human Resources

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Each year since 1984, the West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Survey has measured a range of risk factors that can affect our health. This report presents state survey results for the years 2004 and 2005 as well as county data combined for the latest available five years (typically 2001 through 2005).

The survey is conducted by telephone and represents a collaborative effort between the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta. Standardized survey methods are provided by 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 2004 and 2005 in reporting the general health of adults as either "fair" or "poor."
- Almost one-fourth of West Virginia adults (23.5% in 2004 and 24.7% in 2005) consider their health to be either "fair" or "poor."
- "Fair" or "poor" health is most common among groups of adults who are the oldest, least educated, or lowest in household incomes.

Health Care Access

- More than one-fifth of West Virginia adults age 18 to 64 have no health care coverage (22.7% in 2004 and 22.2% in 2005).
- Among adults of all ages, slightly less than one-fifth needed medical care within the past 12 months and could not afford it (19.3% in 2004 and 18.5% in 2005).
- More than one-fifth of all age adults also do not have a specific personal doctor or health care provider (22.9% in 2004 and 22.4% in 2005).

Physical Inactivity

- Approximately one-fourth of state adults (24.5% in 2004 and 28.5% in 2005) participate in no leisure-time physical activity or exercise. A downward trend occurring between 1998 and 2004 was followed by a significant increase in 2005.
- Women are significantly more likely than men to be physically inactive during leisure time.
- Moderate or vigorous exercise is more frequent among groups who are younger, more educated, or from higher income households.

Nutrition

- Eight out of every 10 adults (80.0%) consume fewer than the recommended 5 servings of fruits and vegetables each day. West Virginia ranked 7th highest nationally in the prevalence of this risk factor in 2005.
- Men have higher rates of this nutrition risk than women.
- Over the long term, this risk factor measured an identical 80.0% in both 1990 and 2005, despite fluctuations recorded during the intervening years.

Obesity and Overweight

- The obese proportion of the adult population was 27.6% in 2004 and 30.6% in 2005, 3rd highest nationally in both years.
- Between 1987 and 2005, a substantial increase in obesity occurred among West Virginia adults. Men and women from a wide range of age, education, and income categories contributed to this unhealthy trend.
- During 2004 and 2005, approximately two-thirds of West Virginia adults were either obese or overweight.

Tobacco Use and Policies

- *Current cigarette smoking*: More than one-fourth of adults (26.9% in 2004 and 26.7% in 2005) smoke every day or some days. West Virginia ranked 2nd highest in 2004 and 4th highest in 2005 in the prevalence of this risk factor among national BRFSS participants.
- *Current smokeless tobacco use:* The 2004 rate of smokeless tobacco use among men was 16.6%, while the prevalence among women in the same year was 0.4%.
- Fewer than half (46.1% in 2004 and 46.3% in 2005) of every day smokers have tried to quit and succeeded for at least one day in the past year.
- Most adults employed indoors report that smoking is prohibited in either work areas, public areas, or both within their workplaces.
- A majority of West Virginia adults report that smoking is not allowed inside their homes.

Alcohol Consumption

- West Virginia alcohol consumption remains notably low in comparison with levels consumed elsewhere in the U.S.
- Binge drinking was 9.7% in 2004 and 9.1% in 2005 (a national rank of 48th in 2004 and 51st in 2005).
- Heavy drinking was 2.9% in 2004 and 3.1% in 2005 (a national rank of 50th in 2004 and 49th in 2005).
- No alcohol had been consumed in the last 30 days by over two-thirds (68.0% in 2005) of the age 18 and older population.

Diabetes

- West Virginia ranked highest nationally in 2004 for the prevalence of diabetes. West Virginia ranked 2nd highest nationally in 2005.
- Over 10% of West Virginia adults identify themselves as having diabetes (10.9% in 2004 and 10.4% in 2005).
- Among diabetic adults, 12% have not had an HbA1c test, 30%-33% have not had a dilated eye exam, and 30%-35% have not had a professional foot exam in the past one year.
- About one-third (39.7% in 2004 and 34.9% in 2005) of diabetic adults check their blood glucose at home less than once daily or never.

Hypertension

- West Virginia ranked 2nd highest nationally in 2005 in the prevalence of hypertension (high blood pressure). Almost a third of the state's adults (31.4%) have ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure.
- Reports of high blood pressure increase steeply and significantly with increasing age. In 2005, the prevalence ranged from a low of 10.9% among young adults (25-34) to a high of 57.5% among older adults (age 65 and older).
- Two-thirds (66.5% in 2005) of the adults with hypertension have received advice from a health professional to exercise to help lower or control their high blood pressure, and 58.1% reported that they were exercising for this reason.

- Other activities of adults with hypertension in 2005 to help lower or control their high blood pressure were taking medicine (83.1%), cutting down on salt (76.1%), changing eating habits (70.1%), and reducing alcohol (49.0%).

Cholesterol

- In 2005, 20.5% of adults had never had their cholesterol checked. Of those who had, 39.9% reported that it was high (1st highest nationally).

Cardiovascular Disease

- West Virginia ranked higher than any other state in 2005 in the prevalence of heart attack among adults. Seven percent (7.0%) of the state's adults had had a heart attack, compared with a national average of 4.1%.
- Men report a significantly higher incidence of heart attack than women (8.5% vs. 5.5% in 2005).
- More than half (52.1%) of the adults with a history of heart attack had their first attack before the age of 55.
- In the prevalence of stroke among adults, West Virginia ranked 5th highest nationally in 2005. Three percent (3.4%) of the state's adults had had a stroke, compared with the national average of 2.6%.
- Approximately three-fourths of adults who had experienced heart attack or stroke said they did not receive any outpatient rehabilitation after leaving the hospital in 2004 or 2005.
- More than one in three adults age 35 and older report that they are on daily or alternate-day aspirin therapy.

Cancer Screening

- *Colon cancer:* Almost three-quarters (72.8% in 2004) of adults aged 50 and older reported that they did not perform a home stool blood test in the past two years. About half (53.7% in 2004) had never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (5th highest in the nation).
- *Prostate cancer:* Forty percent (40.3%) of men aged 40 and older had never had a PSA (prostate specific antigen) test in 2004.
- *Breast cancer:* Among women aged 40 and older, 27.5% reported in 2004 that they did not have a mammogram in the past two years.
- *Cervical cancer:* Seventeen percent (17.4%) of all women aged 18 and older did not have a Pap test in the past three years. Five percent (5.4%) had never had a Pap test.

Asthma

- In 2005, 13.4% of adults had ever been diagnosed with asthma (16th highest nationally) while 9.2% had asthma currently (8th highest nationally).
- Women had significantly higher rates of both lifetime and current asthma than men in 2005.

Arthritis

- West Virginia ranked higher than any other state in 2005 in the prevalence (34.9%) of adults with some form of an arthritis diagnosis.
- The prevalence of arthritis increased significantly among adults at each higher age grouping through age 64. Fewer than 10% of adults aged 18 to 24 had ever been diagnosed with some form of arthritis, compared with nearly 60% of those aged 65 and older. The statewide prevalence in 2005 was 34.9%.
- More than 4 in 10 adults with arthritis symptoms (43.5% in 2005) also reported some related limitations in their usual activities.

Disability

- West Virginia had the highest disability rate nationwide in both 2004 and 2005. More than one-fourth of adults were disabled because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem (25.7% in 2004 and 27.4% in 2005).
- Almost 10% of state adults use special equipment such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone (8.7% in 2004 and 9.6% in 2005).

Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

- Almost 8 in 10 (78.9%) West Virginia adults reported in 2005 that they always or usually get the emotional support they need.
- Over 9 in 10 (91.8%) West Virginia adults were satisfied with their own lives in 2005.

Immunization

- Among adults aged 65 and older, over 30% had not had a flu shot in the past 12 months (31.5% in 2004 and 36.2% in 2005). Over 30% of state seniors had never had a pneumonia shot (35.3% in 2004 and 31.8% in 2005).

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- Most adults aged 18 to 64 (90.2% in 2004) have not received any counseling about condom use from a health professional in the past one year.
- Between 2% and 3% of adults aged 18 to 64 engage in high-risk behavior for sexually transmitted diseases (2.3% in 2004 and 3.0% in 2005).

Family Planning

- Parenthood questions were asked of women aged 18-44 and not currently pregnant and men aged 18-59. Among this group, 46.2% of West Virginians and 41.5% of U. S. adults responded in 2004 that they would like to have a child in the future.
- Among a similar subset of West Virginia adults in 2004, the majority reported taking steps to avoid pregnancy. The most common types of contraception were sterilization, followed in order by birth control pills, condoms, and all other methods combined.

Oral Health

- Thirty-six percent (36.0%) of adults in 2004 had not had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year. West Virginia's rank was 9th highest nationally.

Sunburn

- In 2004, more than a third (35.1%) of adults had experienced sunburn with redness lasting at least 12 hours sometime in the past 12 months.

Firearms

- Six percent (6.0%) of West Virginia adults kept loaded and unlocked firearms in or around their homes in 2004.
- Although the national average was significantly lower at 4.3%, the state ranked close to the middle (20th highest) nationally in 2004.
- Men (8.8%) reported a significantly higher prevalence than women (3.8%) in the presence of loaded and unlocked firearms in the home.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS AT RISK

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

Table I: Percentage and number of persons estimated at risk due to selected risk factors (among adults aged 18 and older or appropriate subset): WVBRFSS, 2004-2005

Risk Factor	Year	Percentage Estimated at Risk[a]	Number Estimated at Risk[a]
Self-rated general health is fair or poor	2005	24.7	352,900
No health care coverage, ages 18-64	2005	22.2	253,100
Unable to afford needed medical care	2005	18.5	264,700
No personal doctor or health care provider	2005	22.4	320,100
No leisure-time exercise	2005	28.5	407,800
Fewer than 5 servings of fruit/vegetables per day	2005	80.0	1,135,100
Obesity (BMI 30.0+)	2005	30.6	425,600
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	2005	34.8	484,000
Current cigarette smoking	2005	26.7	380,700
Current smokeless tobacco use	2004	8.1	114,200
Binge drinking	2005	9.1	128,800
Heavy drinking	2005	3.1	44,100
Diabetes	2005	10.4	149,100
High blood pressure	2005	31.4	448,800
High blood cholesterol (among those ever checked)	2005	39.9	438,100
Have had heart attack	2005	7.0	99,300
Have angina or coronary heart disease	2005	8.2	117,000
Have had stroke	2005	3.4	48,000
No home stool blood test in past 2 years, ages 50+	2004	72.8	451,800
Never had sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy, ages 50+	2004	53.7	336,500
Never had digital rectal exam, men ages 40+	2004	29.7	124,700
Never had Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test, men ages 40+	2004	40.3	163,300
No clinical breast exam in past 1 year, women ages 40+	2004	35.8	169,400
No mammogram in past 2 years, women ages 40+	2004	27.5	132,100
No Pap test in past 3 years, women ages 18+	2004	17.4	94,500
Never had Pap test, women ages 18+	2004	5.4	39,600
Lifetime asthma	2005	13.4	191,100
Current asthma	2005	9.2	131,100
Arthritis	2005	34.9	494,100
Disability	2005	27.4	391,100
No flu immunization in past 12 months, ages 65+	2005	36.2	103,000
Never had pneumonia shot, ages 65+	2005	31.8	87,700
No professional dental cleaning in past year (among those with teeth)	2004	36.0	433,800
6 or more teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease	2004	31.9	451,500
All teeth removed, ages 65+	2004	42.9	118,900
Sunburn with redness lasting 12 or more hours in past 12 months	2004	35.1	499,400
Loaded and unlocked firearms in home	2004	6.2	84,000

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

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON TERMS

Risk Factor
A risk factor is a health-related behavior or practice that has been shown to increase the probability of developing a condition or disease. This report presents West Virginia prevalences 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 Survey (BRFSS) in West Virginia as a series of "prevalence" estimates for selected risk factors. Prevalence is also referred to as 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 9 for additional discussion.

WHAT'S NEW IN THIS REPORT

Two Years of Data
For the first time since 1986-1987, the BRFSS report includes two years of data – 2004 and 2005. Note that some data were not collected in both years of the survey.

First-Time Data
Type of health care coverage, including PEIA (Chapter 2)
Doctor advice and related actions taken to reduce hypertension risks (Chapter 11)
Adult asthma symptoms, prescription use, and health care utilization (Chapter 17)
Child asthma prevalence (Chapter 17)
Illness due to poor indoor and outdoor air (Chapter 17)
Life satisfaction and emotional support (Chapter 20)
Child influenza immunization (Chapter 21)
STD high-risk behavior (Chapter 22)
Family planning (Chapter 23)
Comorbidities – the presence of multiple risk factors and health conditions (Chapter 27)

New County Maps and Appendix
County prevalence estimates are now compared to the overall West Virginia prevalence rather than the United States prevalence. See Methodology and Appendix L for additional information.

New Methods to Determine Reliability of Estimates
All estimates were judged on three reliability criteria. Estimates meeting any of these criteria were noted as unreliable. Be cautious in reporting and interpreting these estimates. See Methodology for additional discussion.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Eighteen reports have been published by the WVBPH presenting survey results of the state's participation in the BRFSS since 1984. This report focuses on the 2004 and 2005 risk factor prevalence rates and compares them to the years 1984 through 2003. Table I.1 on the following page shows topics that have been included in the last 11 years of surveillance, many of which are examined in the present report.

Table I.1: Topics administered in the survey: WVBRFSS, 1995-2005

Topic	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Seatbelt nonuse	x	x	x	x	x			x			
Hypertension	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		x
Cholesterol	x		x		x		x	x	x		x
Leisure-time physical activity		x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Obesity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cigarette use	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Smokeless tobacco use	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Alcohol consumption	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x
Weight control		x		x		x			x		
Fruits & vegetables		x		x		x		x	x		x
Diabetes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Routine checkup	x	x	x	x	x	x					x
Breast cancer screening	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	
Cervical cancer screening	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	
Prostate cancer screening							x	x		x	
Excess sun exposure					x			x	x	x	
AIDS/HIV	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bicycle helmets, smoke alarms	x	x	x		x						
Immunization	x		x	x	x		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
Colorectal cancer screening	x		x		x		x	x		x	
Oral health	x		x		x	x		x		x	
Emotional support/Life satisfaction											x
Firearm ownership	x	x					x	x		x	
Asthma						x	x	x	x	x	x
Born / Years in WV	x	x	x								x
Disability	x						x		x	x	x
Cardiovascular disease		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Veteran status										x	x
Osteoporosis			x	x	x					x	
Arthritis					x		x		x	x	x

METHODOLOGY

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

A prepared introductory statement and the core questions were developed and tested in the field by 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 WVBPH 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

According to figures from the 2000 U.S. Census, 95.3% of West Virginia households have telephones, compared to 97.6% of households in the United States. 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.

CDC provides banks of telephone numbers that are presumed to contain either more household numbers (higher-density stratum) or fewer household numbers (lower-density stratum). The higher-density stratum is sampled at a higher rate than the lower-density stratum. In 2004-2005, the higher-density stratum consisted of banks of listed numbers while the lower-density stratum consisted of banks of unlisted numbers that contained at least one residential number. The higher-density stratum was sampled at a rate of 1.5 to 1 compared to the lower-density stratum. The data ultimately were weighted to account for differences in selection probability. Calls were made until each number resulted in a completed interview or a refusal or was disqualified. A number was disqualified if it was nonresidential or nonworking, if there was no eligible respondent available during the survey, if the selected respondent was unable to communicate, or if the number had been called at least 15 times without success (encompassing a minimum of three attempts each during afternoons, evenings, and weekends). Within each household, the actual respondent was chosen randomly to avoid possible biases related to the time of day and household telephone answering preferences. Since the number of adult residents and the number of telephone lines may differ from household to household, resulting in different probabilities of being selected, data were weighted to compensate for this bias. Tables M.1 and M.2 on the following pages show the results for all the telephone numbers attempted in obtaining 3,442 interviews in 2004 and 3,553 interviews in 2005.

Table M.1: Disposition of telephone numbers in the sample: WVBRFSS, 2004

Disposition	Number	Percent
Completed interview	3,390	28.25
Partially completed interview	52	0.43
Terminated within questionnaire <50% finished	54	0.45
Refusal after respondent selection	581	4.84
Selected respondent never reached or was reached but did not begin interview during interviewing period	182	1.52
Selected respondent away from residence during the entire interviewing period	113	0.94
Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete an interview during the entire interviewing period	110	0.92
Hang up or termination after number of adults recorded but before respondent selection, explicit refusal	13	0.11
Household members away from residence during entire interviewing period	31	0.26
Hang up or termination, housing unit, unknown if eligible respondent	374	3.12
Household contact, eligibility undetermined	41	0.34
Language problem before respondent selection	3	0.03
Physical or mental impairment before respondent selection	8	0.07
Hang up or termination, unknown if private residence	935	7.79
Contacted, unknown if private residence	40	0.33
Telephone answering device, message confirms private residential status	163	1.36
Telecommunication technological barrier (such as a call blocking message), message confirms private residence	14	0.12
Telephone answering device, not sure if private residence	194	1.62
Telecommunication technological barrier, not sure if private residence	30	0.25
Telephone number changed status from household or possible household to nonworking during the interviewing period	62	0.52
No answer	532	4.43
Busy	55	0.46
On never-call list	2	0.02
Out-of-state number	1	0.01
Household, no eligible respondent	8	0.07
Not a private residence	1,408	11.73
Dedicated fax/data/modem line with no human contact	304	2.53
Cell phone	13	0.11
Fast busy	23	0.25
Nonworking/disconnected number	3,257	27.14
Total	12,000	100.00

Table M.2: Disposition of telephone numbers in the sample: WVBRFSS, 2005

Disposition	Number	Percent
Completed interview	3,461	25.19
Partially completed interview	92	0.67
Terminated within questionnaire <50% finished	63	0.46
Refusal after respondent selection	649	4.72
Selected respondent never reached or was reached but did not begin interview during interviewing period	195	1.42
Selected respondent away from residence during the entire interviewing period	132	0.96
Language problem after respondent selection	5	0.04
Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete an interview during the entire interviewing period	142	1.03
Hang up or termination after number of adults recorded but before respondent selection, explicit refusal	8	0.06
Household contact after number of adults recorded but before respondent selection	2	0.01
Household members away from residence during entire interviewing period	31	0.23
Hang up or termination, housing unit, unknown if eligible respondent	433	3.15
Household contact, eligibility undetermined	48	0.35
Language problem before respondent selection	6	
Physical or mental impairment before respondent selection	11	0.04
Hang up or termination, unknown if private residence	1,112	8.09
Contacted, unknown if private residence	37	0.27
Telephone answering device, message confirms private residential status	179	1.30
Telecommunication technological barrier (such as a call blocking message), message confirms private residence	15	0.11
Telephone answering device, not sure if private residence	216	1.57
Telecommunication technological barrier, not sure if private residence	24	0.17
Telephone number changed status from household or possible household to nonworking during the interviewing period	69	0.50
No answer	579	4.21
Busy	72	0.52
Household, no eligible respondent	7	0.05
Not a private residence	1,625	11.83
Dedicated fax/data/modem line with no human contact	332	2.42
Cell phone	53	0.39
Fast busy	20	0.15
Nonworking/disconnected number	4,122	30.00
Total	13,740	100.00

QUALITY CONTROL

The degree to which completed interviews are obtained from among the telephone numbers selected for the sample can be shown numerically by response rates. A higher response rate indicates a lower potential for bias in the data. A discussion of response rates and of various sources of statistical bias can be found in CDC's *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2005 Year-to-Date Data Quality Handbook*. While there is no definitive formula for response rate, three primary estimates are most useful for the BRFSS:

CASRO Rate uses a response rate formula[1] developed by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO). The resulting estimate reflects telephone sampling efficiency and the degree of cooperation among eligible persons who were contacted. The formula assumes that numbers that are never contacted contain the same percentage of eligible households as the records whose eligibility status is known. Quality control guidelines by CDC suggest a minimum acceptable value of 40%. West Virginia's CASRO rate was 61% in 2004 and 60% in 2005.

Overall Response Rate is a conservative response rate[2] that includes a higher percentage of all households in the denominator. Quality control guidelines by CDC suggest a minimum acceptable value of 30%. West Virginia's overall response rate was 56% in 2004 and 54% in 2005.

Cooperation Rate is a calculation[3] that is not affected by differences in telephone sampling efficiency. It is the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units that were actually contacted. Non-contacts are excluded from the denominator. This rate is based on contacts with households containing an eligible respondent. The denominator of the rate includes completed interviews plus the number of non-interviews that involve the identification of and contact with an eligible respondent. Quality control guidelines by CDC suggest a minimum acceptable value of 65%. West Virginia's cooperation rate was 87% in 2004 and 81% in 2005%.

The survey results were edited daily to assure proper completion. For verification, call backs were completed randomly to confirm that interviews had been conducted as indicated. After all phone numbers received a final disposition each month, the data were edited to check for entries that were invalid or inconsistent with other entries. Data also were checked for answers that were outside the expected range of values, such as extreme values for height, weight, exercise times, or alcohol consumption. Once all of the data were corrected or verified as correct, the monthly datasets were submitted electronically to CDC. An annual analysis of the data is provided to the state by CDC.

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[1] CASRO rate = $\dfrac{\text{Completed Interviews}}{\text{Known Eligibles} + [(\text{Known Eligibles}/\{\text{Known Eligibles \& Ineligibles}\}) \times (\text{Unknowns})]}$

[2] Overall response rate = $\dfrac{\text{Completed Interviews}}{\text{Eligible Households}}$

[3] Cooperation rate = $\dfrac{\text{Completed Interviews}}{\text{Completed Interviews} + \text{Terminated Before Completion} + \text{Refusals} + \text{Unable to Communicate}}$

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE AND POPULATION

The demographic characteristics of the samples in 2004 and 2005, both unweighted and weighted to the population, are presented in Tables M.3 and M.4. Data were weighted by the census age and sex distribution in order to more accurately estimate the actual prevalence of behavioral risk factors in the adult population of West Virginia.

Table M.3: Demographic summary: WVBRFSS, 2004

Demographic characteristic	Number of Interviews	Percent of Unweighted Sample	Percent of Weighted Sample[a]
Total	**3,442**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Sex			
Male	1,321	38.4	48.0
Female	2,121	61.6	52.0
Age			
18-24	190	5.5	12.4
25-34	463	13.5	15.6
35-44	599	17.4	18.0
45-54	699	20.3	19.9
55-64	636	18.5	14.6
65+	849	24.7	19.6
Unknown	6	0.2	
Education			
<12 Years	628	18.3	17.5
12 Years	1,325	38.5	39.2
13-15 Years	731	21.2	22.5
16+ Years	753	21.9	20.7
Unknown	5	0.2	0.1
Household Income			
<$15,000	633	18.4	14.9
$15,000-$24,999	666	19.4	18.7
$25,000-$34,999	418	12.1	11.8
$35,000-$49,999	520	15.1	16.4
$50,000-$74,999	444	12.9	14.5
$75,000+	376	10.9	12.2
Unknown	385	11.2	11.5

a. Population weight provided by CDC. Weighted to 2004 age and sex postcensus estimates. Not weighted to education or income level. Unknown values for age were replaced by imputed ages for weighting purposes only.

Table M.4: Demographic summary: WVBRFSS, 2005

Demographic characteristic	Number of Interviews	Percent of Unweighted Sample	Percent of Weighted Sample[b]
Total	**3,553**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Sex			
Male	1,360	38.3	48.1
Female	2,193	61.7	51.9
Age			
18-24	170	4.8	12.2
25-34	464	13.1	15.8
35-44	577	16.2	17.4
45-54	745	21.0	19.4
55-64	642	18.1	15.3
65+	944	26.6	19.9
Unknown	11	0.3	
Education			
<12 Years	632	17.8	17.7
12 Years	1,426	40.1	40.1
13-15 Years	752	21.2	22.0
16+ Years	739	20.8	20.2
Unknown	4	0.1	0.1
Household Income			
<$15,000	602	16.9	13.5
$15,000-$24,999	732	20.6	19.9
$25,000-$34,999	468	13.2	13.4
$35,000-$49,999	472	13.3	13.4
$50,000-$74,999	471	13.3	14.7
$75,000+	386	10.9	12.0
Unknown	422	11.9	13.0

b. Population weight provided by CDC. Weighted to 2005 age and sex postcensus estimates. Not weighted to education or income level. Unknown values for age were replaced by imputed ages for weighting purposes only.

LIMITATIONS

The target population consists of civilian, noninstitutionalized persons 18 years of age and older who reside in households with telephones. 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 blood pressure or cholesterol levels. In addition, respondents may have a tendency to understate behaviors known to be unhealthy, socially unacceptable, or illegal. 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. 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 the data by age and sex distribution is done in order to correct for over- or underrepresentation of these groups.

Finally, breaking down the data into smaller categories decreases the sample size of the individual strata, thereby decreasing the power to determine statistically significant differences. Prevalence rates based on denominators of fewer than 50 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. 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, we can be 95% confident that the confidence interval contains the true value that we are estimating.

Significant is the term used in this report to describe prevalence estimates that have been tested and found to be significantly different. Statistically significant differences between estimates are traditionally determined using statistical tests such as a t-test or chi-squared test. However, when comparing estimates from surveys with a large number of respondents, such as the BRFSS, these statistical tests can indicate statistically significant differences even when there are only small variations in prevalence. This method would label most of the estimate comparisons in this report as significantly different. Therefore, 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 (CIs) associated with each of the 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. Although this is not the "classical" statistical test of differences, it is a better method of highlighting the BRFSS results important to the design of effective and efficient health promotion interventions. Identifying differences as significant by this method targets the characteristics most strongly associated with a particular health condition or risk behavior, and directs attention to the largest changes in prevalence over time. Adjectives such as slight, minor, and little are used in this report to describe notable differences that are not considered significant because the confidence intervals do overlap.

Reliability refers to the precision of an estimate. If an estimate is termed reliable, there is confidence that the same, or a very similar, estimate would be obtained if the survey were to be repeated within the same time period. Estimates that are determined to be unreliable may not reflect the true prevalence; therefore, they 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 9." 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.
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.

[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.

COUNTY-LEVEL DATA

County prevalence rates were calculated by using multiple years of aggregated BRFSS data. The data were reweighted to be representative of the 2000 age and sex population distribution by county. Aggregated sample sizes were large enough for 24 of the 55 counties to stand alone, that is, to yield individual county prevalence calculations. The data from the remaining 31 counties that had sample sizes too small to stand alone were combined into 12 groupings of counties. The aim was to arrive at as many groups of contiguous counties as possible, provided that the groups' sample sizes were sufficiently large for statistical analysis. Similarity in poverty level was an additional factor in deciding which counties to group together. The 12 groups of counties plus the 24 stand-alone counties resulted in 36 geographical entities (see Appendix K).

In prior reports, the county prevalence estimates were compared to a middle-year United States prevalence estimate. County maps were included that classified counties according to the degree of difference from the United States prevalence: significantly higher, higher, lower, or significantly lower.[4] 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, not the United States prevalence.*** County estimates, as well as county classifications compared to both West Virginia and the United States, can be found in Appendix L. Extensive county data also can be found in the WVBPH publication *West Virginia County Health Profiles, 2004* available online at http://www.wvdhhr.org/bph/oehp/hsc/profiles2004/default.htm.

Unlike previous reports, this report does not include county prevalence estimates of heavy drinking. Based on the reliability standards discussed above, a majority of the county estimates were determined to be unreliable, primarily attributable to the low statewide prevalence of this risk factor. Use caution when interpreting county estimates of heavy drinking published in earlier reports. It is likely that many of the estimates are unreliable.

PRESENTATION

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, education, and income) show the percentages of persons **within the group** – not in the total survey sample – who report the behavior being examined. This method of presenting risk factor prevalence facilitates identification of at-risk populations for health promotion efforts. Each table shows the number of respondents (# Resp.) who were asked the question, the weighted prevalence estimate (%), and the 95% confidence interval for the prevalence (95% CI).

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

[4] Significance can be affected by both prevalence level and county sample size.

The risk factor sections include West Virginia's rank among the BRFSS participants. For example, if hypertension-related questions were administered by all 54 BRFSS participants, ranking 1st in hypertension would mean having the highest prevalence of hypertension while ranking 54th would mean having the lowest prevalence. Some questions are not asked by all BRFSS participants. In these cases, the rankings should be interpreted with caution, as they may be different if information were available from all participants. 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 rates and rankings were calculated by Health Statistics Center staff. State and county prevalence estimates and rankings for many risk factors are presented in Appendixes A and L.

CHAPTER 1: HEALTH STATUS

Fair or Poor General Health in 2004 and 2005

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 23.5% (95% CI: 21.9-25.1) in 2004; **24.7%** (95% CI: 23.1-26.3) in 2005.
US: 16.4% (95% CI: 16.2-16.7) in 2004; **16.7%** (95% CI: 16.4-17.0) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 2nd highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

From 1993 through 2005, the prevalence of fair or poor general health has been fluctuating around a slowly increasing trend line (see Figure 1.1).

Gender

Men: 24.7% (95% CI: 22.1-27.3) in 2004; 25.2% (95% CI: 22.6-27.8) in 2005.
Women: 22.5% (95% CI: 20.5-24.4) in 2004; 24.3% (95% CI: 22.4-26.3) in 2005.
There was little difference in how frequently men and women reported a fair or poor general health status.

Age

Reports of fair or poor health increased significantly with age. The 2004 prevalence ranged from a low of 6.8% among the youngest adults to a high of 38.6% among the oldest. Variation by age was similar in 2005, with a prevalence of 10.2% among 25-34-year-olds increasing to a high of 39.0% among those 65 and older.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education carried the greatest risk due to fair or poor health, with a prevalence of nearly 50%. Those with more education had a much lower prevalence, with the risk for college graduates limited to the 9%-10% range. Differences were significant between every educational bracket in both years.

Household Income

Fair or poor health was experienced by approximately 1 of every 2 adults in the lowest income group (less than $15,000 annually). Significant declines in prevalence occurred for those in the $25,000 to $34,999 bracket (approximately 1 in 4) and for adults with the highest incomes (approximately 1 in 20).

QUICK STATS

- West Virginia adults who reported their general health to be excellent or very good represented 47% of the population in 2004 and 43% in 2005.
- Due to poor physical or mental health, 6% to 7% of adults in both years were unable to perform their usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation, every day during the past 30 days.

Table 1.1 Fair or poor health by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,315	**24.7**	22.1-27.3	2,117	**22.5**	20.5-24.4	3,432	**23.5**	21.9-25.1
Age									
18-24	75	*** 9.6**	2.0-17.3	115	*** 3.9**	0.5-7.3	190	*** 6.8**	2.5-11.1
25-34	180	**13.6**	7.9-19.3	281	**10.1**	6.4-13.8	461	**11.8**	8.4-15.3
35-44	237	**18.5**	13.0-24.0	362	**18.6**	14.1-23.1	599	**18.6**	15.0-22.1
45-54	294	**28.1**	22.6-33.7	401	**21.5**	17.2-25.9	695	**24.8**	21.3-28.3
55-64	256	**35.6**	29.2-42.0	380	**33.7**	28.4-38.9	636	**34.6**	30.5-38.7
65+	271	**40.7**	34.3-47.2	574	**37.1**	32.8-41.4	845	**38.6**	35.0-42.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	225	**49.9**	42.6-57.2	402	**46.0**	40.4-51.5	627	**47.7**	43.2-52.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	525	**27.2**	23.0-31.4	795	**22.7**	19.5-25.8	1,320	**25.0**	22.3-27.6
Some Post-H.S.	259	**16.3**	10.8-21.8	470	**14.6**	11.2-17.9	729	**15.4**	12.3-18.4
College Graduate	304	**9.1**	5.6-12.6	447	**9.5**	6.6-12.3	751	**9.3**	7.1-11.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	165	**47.1**	37.8-56.4	464	**47.2**	42.0-52.4	629	**47.2**	42.4-52.0
$15,000- 24,999	261	**34.3**	27.8-40.8	403	**27.2**	22.4-31.9	664	**30.6**	26.6-34.6
$25,000- 34,999	165	**28.8**	21.2-36.5	253	**18.9**	13.5-24.3	418	**23.6**	19.0-28.3
$35,000- 49,999	213	**15.6**	10.4-20.9	305	**11.5**	7.7-15.3	518	**13.5**	10.3-16.7
$50,000- 74,999	214	**14.9**	9.6-20.1	230	**9.8**	6.0-13.5	444	**12.6**	9.2-16.0
$75,000+	187	**6.1**	2.9-9.4	189	**3.5**	0.9-6.0	376	**5.0**	2.8-7.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 1.2 Fair or poor health by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,357	**25.2**	22.6-27.8	2,188	**24.3**	22.4-26.3	3,545	**24.7**	23.1-26.3
Age									
18-24	68	***12.9**	3.9-21.9	101	*** 9.2**	3.5-14.8	169	**11.1**	5.7-16.5
25-34	180	**11.4**	6.2-16.6	282	**9.0**	5.4-12.5	462	**10.2**	7.0-13.3
35-44	226	**21.9**	16.2-27.6	351	**20.2**	15.6-24.8	577	**21.0**	17.4-24.7
45-54	286	**27.0**	21.4-32.7	457	**26.9**	22.5-31.2	743	**27.0**	23.4-30.5
55-64	275	**35.4**	29.2-41.6	366	**31.6**	26.5-36.8	641	**33.5**	29.5-37.5
65+	320	**39.7**	33.9-45.5	622	**38.4**	34.2-42.6	942	**39.0**	35.5-42.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	249	**49.3**	41.8-56.8	381	**48.5**	42.7-54.4	630	**49.0**	44.2-53.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	555	**23.2**	19.2-27.2	867	**26.3**	23.2-29.4	1,422	**24.8**	22.3-27.3
Some Post-H.S.	248	**20.6**	15.0-26.3	503	**17.4**	13.9-20.9	751	**18.8**	15.7-21.9
College Graduate	304	**11.2**	7.4-14.9	434	**8.6**	6.0-11.2	738	**9.9**	7.6-12.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	166	**60.3**	51.3-69.2	433	**48.9**	43.5-54.4	599	**53.3**	48.4-58.1
$15,000- 24,999	269	**37.8**	31.3-44.3	460	**30.5**	25.8-35.2	729	**33.9**	30.0-37.9
$25,000- 34,999	213	**27.0**	20.5-33.5	254	**20.9**	15.6-26.2	467	**24.2**	19.9-28.5
$35,000- 49,999	207	**12.2**	7.7-16.7	265	**12.0**	8.1-16.0	472	**12.1**	9.1-15.2
$50,000- 74,999	209	**9.1**	4.1-14.2	262	**7.8**	4.3-11.2	471	**8.5**	5.4-11.6
$75,000+	175	**7.9**	4.0-11.7	211	**6.3**	2.9-9.8	386	**7.1**	4.5-9.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 1.1 Fair or poor health by year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2005

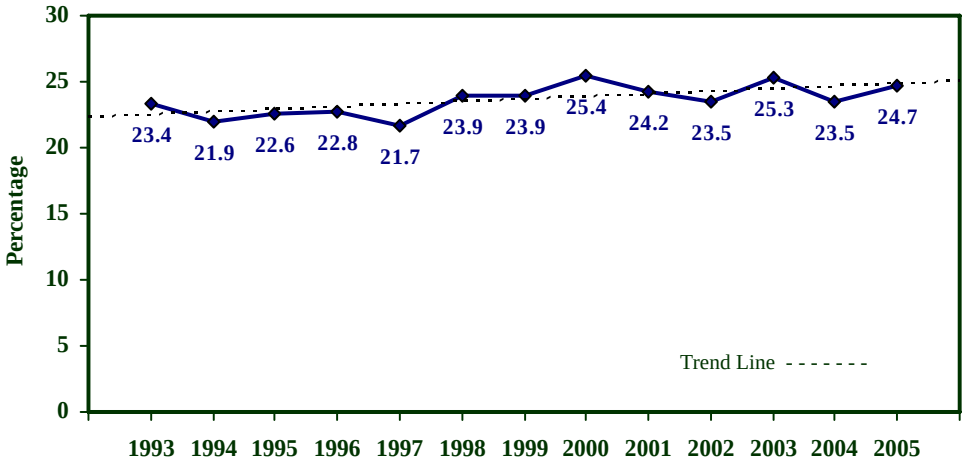
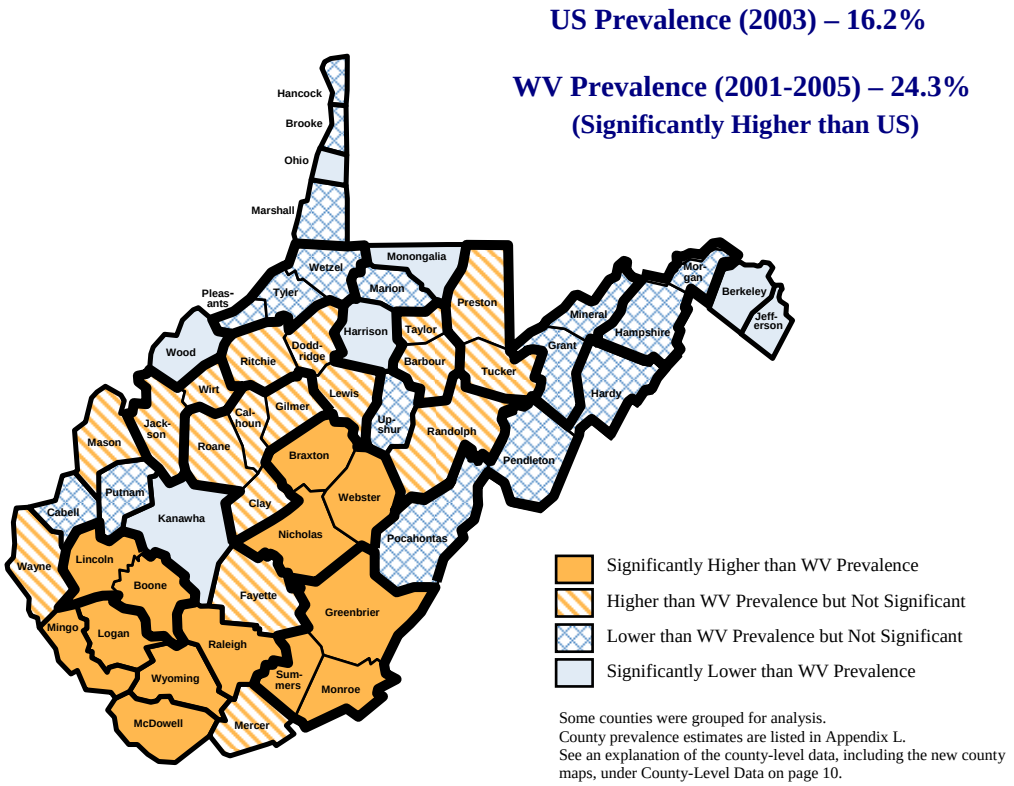


Figure 1.2 Fair or poor health by county: WVBRFSS, 2001-2005



CHAPTER 2: HEALTH CARE ACCESS

No Health Care Coverage (among Adults 18 to 64) in 2004 and 2005

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 22.7% (95% CI: 20.7-24.7) in 2004; **22.2%** (95% CI: 20.2-24.2) in 2005.
US: 18.7% (95% CI: 18.4-19.1) in 2004; **18.8%** (95% CI: 18.5-19.1) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 10th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 14th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

From 1993 through 2005, the proportion of adults with no health care coverage followed a slow uphill trend. Between 2004 and 2005, the prevalence declined slightly among women, while the risk increased slightly among men. These changes were not significant.

Gender

Men: 21.6% (95% CI: 18.6-24.7) in 2004; 24.1% (95% CI: 20.8-27.3) in 2005.
Women: 23.7% (95% CI: 21.2-26.3) in 2004; 20.4% (95% CI: 18.1-22.7) in 2005.
Overall, the lack of health care coverage in this group of working-age adults differed little by gender.

Age

Lack of health care coverage was significantly more prevalent among those aged 18-44 compared with those aged 45 and older. This age difference was more pronounced among men.

Education

Adults with the least education were significantly more at risk for no health care coverage than those with any level of education beyond high school. Approximately 35% of adults without a high school diploma lacked health care, while the rate for college graduates was only around 10%.

Household Income

Lack of health care access was significantly more common among lower income groups. About 40% of adults with household incomes of less than $25,000 had no health care coverage. In contrast, adults living in households with incomes of $50,000 and above had a risk in the much lower 4% to 8% range.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 1.1a Increase the proportion of persons aged 18-64 with health insurance coverage to 90%. (Baseline: 79.4% in 1998; Current: 77.8% in 2005)

Table 2.1 No health care coverage among adults aged 18-64 by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,045	**21.6**	18.6-24.7	1,537	**23.7**	21.2-26.3	2,582	**22.7**	20.7-24.7
Age									
18-24	74	***38.0**	25.9-50.0	114	**38.3**	28.4-48.2	188	**38.1**	30.3-46.0
25-34	181	**29.7**	22.5-37.0	282	**28.4**	22.7-34.0	463	**29.1**	24.5-33.7
35-44	236	**23.5**	17.5-29.5	361	**25.4**	20.3-30.5	597	**24.5**	20.5-28.4
45-54	298	**11.6**	8.0-15.3	400	**16.9**	12.9-21.0	698	**14.3**	11.6-17.0
55-64	256	**9.9**	5.9-13.8	380	**14.3**	10.4-18.1	636	**12.1**	9.4-14.9
65+									
Education									
Less than H.S.	147	**37.6**	28.5-46.8	206	**33.0**	25.2-40.8	353	**35.2**	29.3-41.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	431	**26.5**	21.5-31.6	571	**30.4**	26.0-34.8	1,002	**28.4**	25.0-31.7
Some Post-H.S.	216	**16.8**	10.4-23.2	389	**20.8**	15.8-25.7	605	**18.9**	14.9-22.9
College Graduate	250	**6.9**	3.4-10.3	369	**10.4**	6.8-14.1	619	**8.7**	6.2-11.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	127	***40.1**	29.6-50.6	271	**42.2**	35.1-49.3	398	**41.2**	35.1-47.4
$15,000- 24,999	168	**45.6**	36.8-54.4	270	**41.6**	34.8-48.3	438	**43.4**	38.0-48.9
$25,000- 34,999	126	**25.9**	16.4-35.3	195	**33.4**	25.1-41.6	321	**29.8**	23.5-36.1
$35,000- 49,999	188	**13.1**	7.1-19.1	271	**10.7**	6.2-15.3	459	**11.9**	8.1-15.6
$50,000- 74,999	192	***4.5**	1.0-7.9	209	***4.5**	0.5-8.4	401	**4.5**	1.9-7.0
$75,000+	171	***3.9**	1.0-6.9	179	***4.6**	0.9-8.4	350	**4.2**	1.9-6.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 2.2 No health care coverage among adults aged 18-64 by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,035	**24.1**	20.8-27.3	1,559	**20.4**	18.1-22.7	2,594	**22.2**	20.2-24.2
Age									
18-24	67	***42.3**	29.5-55.1	102	**21.4**	13.0-29.9	169	**32.0**	24.0-40.0
25-34	182	**37.6**	29.9-45.3	282	**23.4**	17.9-28.8	464	**30.5**	25.7-35.3
35-44	226	**22.5**	16.5-28.5	350	**26.3**	21.3-31.3	576	**24.4**	20.5-28.3
45-54	284	**13.4**	9.1-17.6	459	**16.4**	12.8-19.9	743	**14.9**	12.1-17.7
55-64	276	**10.2**	6.3-14.2	366	**15.1**	11.3-18.9	642	**12.7**	10.0-15.5
65+									
Education									
Less than H.S.	168	**35.7**	26.5-44.8	189	**32.2**	24.6-39.8	357	**34.2**	28.0-40.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	425	**27.7**	22.5-32.8	601	**23.6**	19.9-27.3	1,026	**25.7**	22.5-28.9
Some Post-H.S.	191	**18.6**	11.7-25.5	399	**19.8**	15.1-24.4	590	**19.3**	15.4-23.2
College Graduate	250	**12.6**	7.0-18.1	370	**8.9**	5.3-12.4	620	**10.7**	7.4-14.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	114	***44.5**	33.7-55.4	251	**39.5**	32.4-46.7	365	**41.6**	35.5-47.8
$15,000- 24,999	178	**36.9**	28.5-45.3	303	**38.6**	32.3-44.8	481	**37.8**	32.6-42.9
$25,000- 34,999	150	**28.8**	20.2-37.3	193	**17.1**	11.2-23.0	343	**23.3**	17.9-28.7
$35,000- 49,999	166	**15.8**	8.8-22.8	222	**9.8**	4.3-15.3	388	**12.9**	8.4-17.4
$50,000- 74,999	190	**10.3**	4.5-16.1	240	***5.0**	1.5-8.5	430	**7.8**	4.3-11.3
$75,000+	161	***5.7**	1.2-10.1	197	***3.2**	0.5-6.0	358	***4.5**	1.8-7.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 2.1 No health care coverage among adults aged 18-64 by year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2005

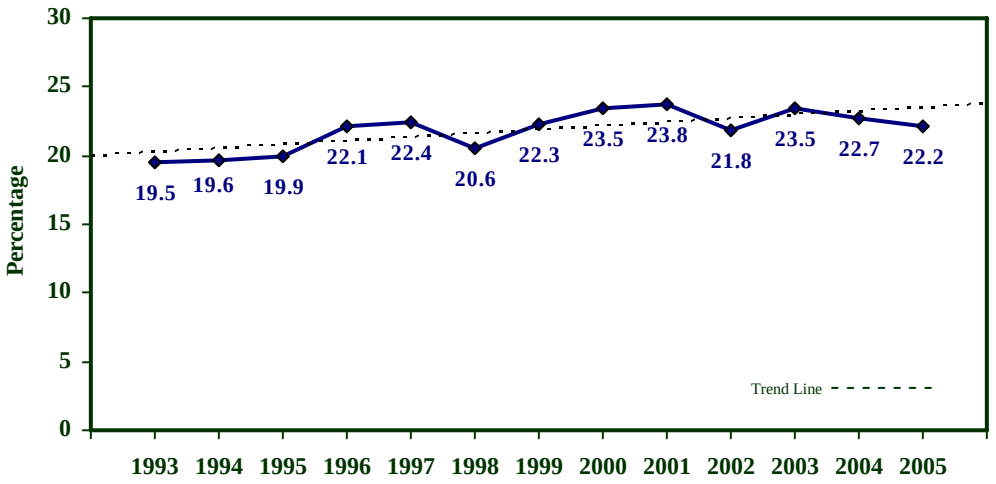
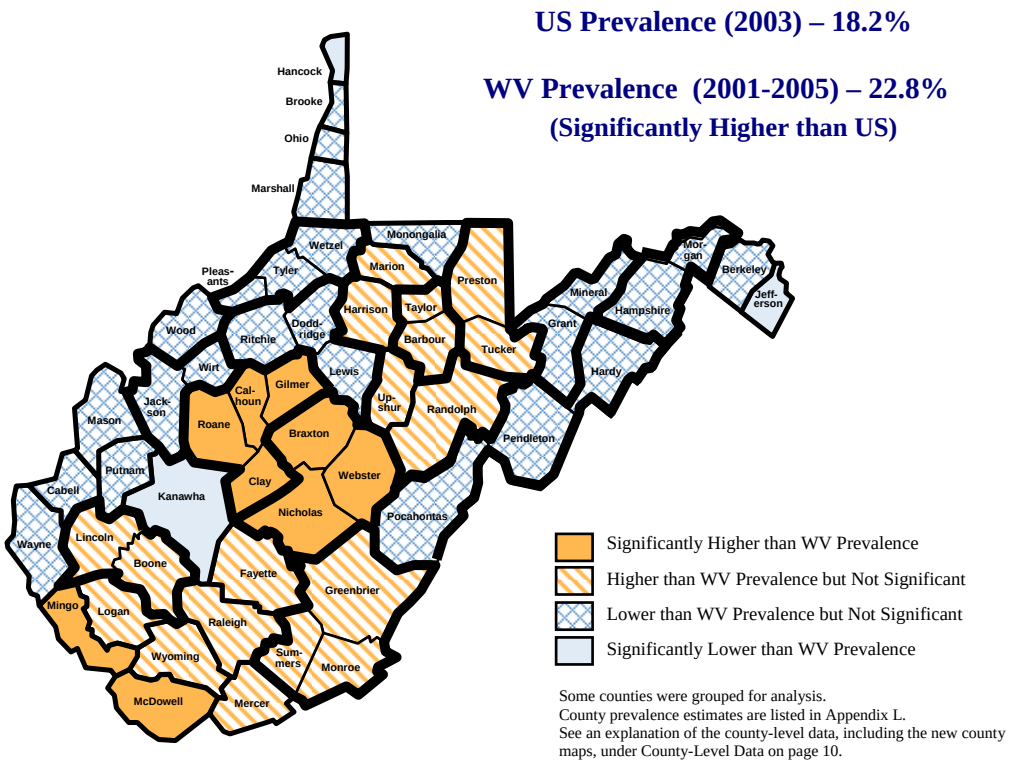


Figure 2.2 No health care coverage among adults aged 18-64 by county: WVBRFSS, 2001-2005



Needed Medical Care but Could Not Afford It in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?" This summary applies to both 2004 and 2005 unless stated otherwise.

Prevalence

WV: 19.3% (95% CI: 17.8-20.9) in 2004; **18.5%** (95% CI: 17.0-20.1) in 2005.
US: 13.4% (95% CI: 13.1-13.7) in 2004; **13.6%** (95% CI: 13.3-13.8) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 2nd highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

From 1993 through 2005, the percentage of adults unable to afford needed medical care slowly escalated.

Gender

Men: 17.2% (95% CI: 14.8-19.7) in 2004; 16.5% (95% CI: 14.2-18.9) in 2005.
Women: 21.3% (95% CI: 19.2-23.4) in 2004; 20.4% (95% CI: 18.4-22.4) in 2005.
The prevalence of this risk did not differ significantly between men and women overall.

Age

The 18-44 age groups experienced the highest frequency of this risk. Some decline occurred with each age group increase after 44, with the lowest rate among the oldest group. Those aged 65 and older were significantly less likely to forgo medical care than adults in any other age category.

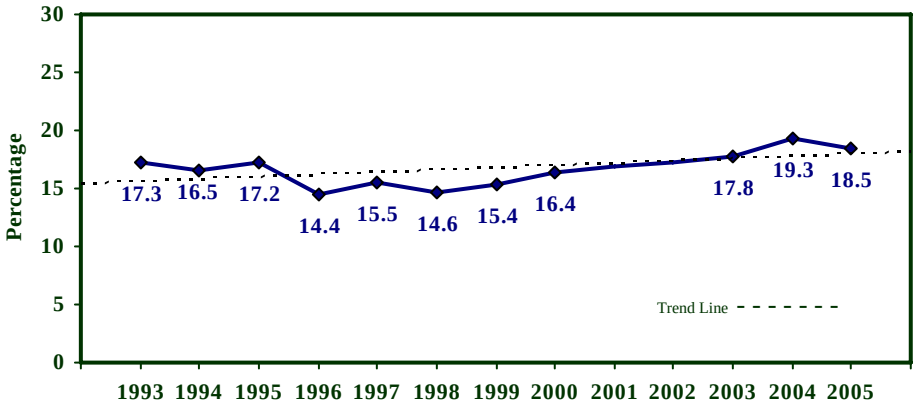
Education

Adults with less than a high school diploma had higher rates of this risk factor than other adults in both 2004 and 2005. College graduates were significantly less likely to have problems affording needed health care than those with any lower level of education.

Household Income

The prevalence of this risk factor became steadily higher as household income declined, even though the differences were not significant between adjacent income brackets. Overall, the risk was under 7% for those from the $50,000 and higher income households in both 2004 and 2005.

Figure 2.3 Inability to afford needed medical care by year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2005



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

Table 2.3 Could not afford needed medical care in past 12 months by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,317	**17.2**	14.8-19.7	2,118	**21.3**	19.2-23.4	3,435	**19.3**	17.8-20.9
Age									
18-24	75	***21.9**	11.4-32.3	115	**32.2**	22.9-41.5	190	**26.9**	19.9-33.9
25-34	181	**19.9**	13.7-26.2	282	**32.1**	26.2-37.9	463	**26.0**	21.6-30.3
35-44	236	**23.1**	17.1-29.0	361	**29.9**	24.7-35.2	597	**26.5**	22.6-30.5
45-54	298	**17.4**	12.8-22.1	401	**18.6**	14.4-22.8	699	**18.0**	14.9-21.2
55-64	254	**11.9**	7.8-16.1	380	**17.9**	13.7-22.2	634	**15.0**	12.0-18.0
65+	271	**7.8**	4.1-11.5	575	**6.2**	4.2-8.3	846	**6.9**	4.9-8.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	225	**29.9**	22.9-36.9	401	**25.2**	20.1-30.4	626	**27.3**	23.1-31.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	526	**18.0**	14.1-22.0	796	**24.3**	20.8-27.9	1,322	**21.1**	18.4-23.8
Some Post-H.S.	259	**12.7**	7.9-17.6	471	**21.4**	17.2-25.7	730	**17.5**	14.3-20.7
College Graduate	305	**10.6**	6.3-14.8	447	**12.2**	8.6-15.8	752	**11.4**	8.6-14.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	168	**34.9**	26.1-43.8	465	**35.8**	30.7-41.0	633	**35.5**	30.9-40.1
$15,000- 24,999	260	**26.8**	20.5-33.2	403	**30.2**	25.1-35.4	663	**28.6**	24.5-32.6
$25,000- 34,999	164	**19.4**	11.9-26.9	253	**27.2**	20.4-34.0	417	**23.5**	18.5-28.6
$35,000- 49,999	215	**14.2**	8.5-19.8	305	**14.3**	9.6-18.9	520	**14.2**	10.6-17.9
$50,000- 74,999	214	***5.5**	2.0-9.1	230	**8.2**	4.1-12.4	444	**6.7**	4.0-9.4
$75,000+	187	***3.3**	0.4-6.1	189	***4.3**	0.9-7.8	376	***3.7**	1.5-5.9

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 2.4 Could not afford needed medical care in past 12 months by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,357	**16.5**	14.2-18.9	2,192	**20.4**	18.4-22.4	3,549	**18.5**	17.0-20.1
Age									
18-24	68	**20.3**	10.4-30.3	102	**29.2**	19.5-38.9	170	**24.7**	17.6-31.7
25-34	181	**24.9**	18.1-31.8	282	**26.9**	21.4-32.4	463	**25.9**	21.5-30.3
35-44	226	**20.9**	15.2-26.5	351	**28.1**	23.0-33.2	577	**24.5**	20.7-28.4
45-54	286	**16.1**	11.5-20.7	459	**22.7**	18.6-26.8	745	**19.5**	16.4-22.6
55-64	275	**12.6**	8.5-16.8	366	**14.6**	10.9-18.4	641	**13.6**	10.9-16.4
65+	319	**5.3**	2.7-7.9	623	**7.4**	5.2-9.5	942	**6.5**	4.9-8.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	249	**30.6**	23.8-37.5	382	**22.6**	17.5-27.6	631	**26.7**	22.4-31.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	555	**16.3**	12.6-20.0	869	**23.0**	19.7-26.3	1,424	**19.7**	17.2-22.2
Some Post-H.S.	248	**11.3**	6.5-16.0	503	**23.8**	19.3-28.3	751	**18.7**	15.3-22.0
College Graduate	304	**8.8**	5.3-12.3	435	**8.9**	5.9-11.8	739	**8.8**	6.6-11.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	166	**32.4**	23.7-41.1	435	**32.7**	27.5-37.9	601	**32.6**	28.0-37.2
$15,000- 24,999	268	**26.1**	19.8-32.3	462	**34.2**	29.1-39.3	730	**30.4**	26.4-34.4
$25,000- 34,999	214	**22.8**	16.2-29.3	254	**22.3**	16.6-27.9	468	**22.5**	18.1-27.0
$35,000- 49,999	207	**10.7**	6.0-15.4	265	**10.9**	5.8-16.1	472	**10.8**	7.4-14.3
$50,000- 74,999	209	***5.8**	2.0-9.5	262	**8.0**	4.4-11.6	471	**6.8**	4.2-9.4
$75,000+	175	***4.2**	0.8-7.6	211	***3.8**	0.8-6.9	386	**4.0**	1.7-6.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Responding "No" to the following question: "Do you have one (or more than one) person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?"

Prevalence

WV: 22.9% (95% CI: 21.2-24.6) in 2004; **22.4%** (95% CI: 20.6-24.2) in 2005.
US: 20.5% (95% CI: 20.1-20.8) in 2004; **20.5%** (95% CI: 20.2-20.8) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 18th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 17th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

Between 2004 and 2005, the risk for men increased marginally, while that for women declined slightly. From 2001 to 2005 the prevalence has remained fairly stable.

Gender

Men: 28.3% (95% CI: 25.5-31.2) in 2004; 29.2% (95% CI: 26.2-32.2) in 2005.
Women: 17.9% (95% CI: 15.9-19.8) in 2004; 16.1% (95% CI: 14.2-18.0) in 2005.
The risk of not having a personal doctor or health care provider was significantly higher for men than for women in both 2004 and 2005.

Age

The youngest age groups, those aged 18-35, had significantly higher rates of this risk than those in any older age bracket. The oldest age group (65 and older) had a relatively low risk, 7.1% and 6.4%, respectively, in 2004 and 2005.

Education

No significant differences were noted by educational achievement. This was true among both men and women in both 2004 and 2005.

Household Income

Household income was associated with few differences in this risk. In 2004, those having incomes of $50,000 and above had a significantly lower prevalence than those with incomes of less than $25,000. In 2005, only adults with $75,000 and above in household income had a significantly lower rate than those making less than $25,000.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 1.2

(Developmental) Increase the proportion of persons with a personal primary care provider. (Baseline: 78.0 in 2001; Current: 77.6% in 2005)

Table 2.5 No personal doctor or health care provider by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,321	**28.3**	25.5-31.2	2,120	**17.9**	15.9-19.8	3,441	**22.9**	21.2-24.6
Age									
18-24	75	***47.5**	35.3-59.8	115	**37.8**	28.2-47.4	190	**42.8**	35.0-50.6
25-34	181	**45.5**	37.8-53.3	282	**29.9**	24.0-35.8	463	**37.8**	32.8-42.7
35-44	237	**35.6**	29.1-42.2	362	**20.7**	16.0-25.3	599	**28.0**	24.0-32.0
45-54	298	**21.1**	16.3-25.8	401	**13.9**	10.4-17.5	699	**17.5**	14.5-20.4
55-64	256	**16.0**	11.3-20.7	380	**8.7**	5.5-11.9	636	**12.3**	9.4-15.1
65+	272	**8.0**	4.5-11.5	576	**6.5**	4.2-8.8	848	**7.1**	5.1-9.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	226	**28.1**	21.6-34.6	402	**20.3**	15.1-25.4	628	**23.7**	19.7-27.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	527	**33.1**	28.3-37.8	798	**20.2**	16.9-23.5	1,325	**26.8**	23.8-29.7
Some Post-H.S.	260	**26.5**	20.0-32.9	470	**14.9**	10.8-19.0	730	**20.2**	16.5-23.9
College Graduate	306	**21.1**	16.1-26.2	447	**14.9**	11.0-18.7	753	**17.9**	14.7-21.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	168	**45.5**	36.0-54.9	465	**19.9**	15.0-24.8	633	**29.7**	24.8-34.6
$15,000- 24,999	262	**37.4**	30.6-44.2	404	**26.5**	21.5-31.5	666	**31.7**	27.5-35.9
$25,000- 34,999	165	**23.6**	16.4-30.8	253	**17.7**	11.8-23.6	418	**20.5**	15.9-25.1
$35,000- 49,999	215	**23.6**	17.3-30.0	305	**15.1**	10.5-19.6	520	**19.3**	15.4-23.2
$50,000- 74,999	214	**19.9**	14.2-25.6	230	**10.9**	5.8-16.0	444	**16.0**	12.1-19.9
$75,000+	187	**14.6**	9.1-20.2	189	**12.3**	6.4-18.3	376	**13.6**	9.6-17.7

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 2.6 No personal doctor or health care provider by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,359	**29.2**	26.2-32.2	2,191	**16.1**	14.2-18.0	3,550	**22.4**	20.6-24.2
Age									
18-24	68	***53.6**	40.9-66.3	102	**30.5**	21.0-40.0	170	**42.3**	34.1-50.6
25-34	182	**54.4**	46.7-62.1	282	**27.2**	21.4-33.1	464	**40.9**	35.9-45.9
35-44	226	**33.8**	27.1-40.5	349	**19.7**	15.0-24.3	575	**26.6**	22.5-30.7
45-54	286	**18.6**	13.7-23.6	459	**13.5**	10.2-16.8	745	**16.0**	13.1-19.0
55-64	275	**13.9**	9.2-18.6	366	**9.6**	6.4-12.8	641	**11.7**	8.9-14.5
65+	320	**8.2**	5.2-11.2	624	**5.2**	3.4-7.0	944	**6.4**	4.8-8.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	250	**33.2**	25.7-40.8	382	**20.1**	14.7-25.4	632	**26.9**	22.1-31.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	555	**29.9**	25.2-34.5	869	**15.3**	12.5-18.1	1,424	**22.5**	19.7-25.2
Some Post-H.S.	249	**27.6**	20.7-34.5	503	**16.8**	12.8-20.9	752	**21.3**	17.5-25.0
College Graduate	304	**25.5**	19.6-31.4	435	**13.6**	9.8-17.3	739	**19.5**	16.0-23.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	166	**31.8**	22.9-40.7	433	**23.5**	18.1-28.8	599	**26.6**	21.9-31.4
$15,000- 24,999	270	**33.2**	26.4-40.1	462	**17.6**	13.5-21.7	732	**25.0**	21.0-29.0
$25,000- 34,999	214	**28.7**	21.5-35.8	254	**12.7**	7.6-17.9	468	**21.4**	16.8-26.1
$35,000- 49,999	207	**29.2**	21.7-36.6	265	**14.8**	9.8-19.9	472	**22.3**	17.6-27.0
$50,000- 74,999	209	**23.4**	16.5-30.3	262	**13.6**	8.5-18.7	471	**18.7**	14.3-23.1
$75,000+	175	**22.3**	15.3-29.4	211	**9.3**	5.4-13.3	386	**16.2**	12.0-20.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Type of Health Care Coverage in 2004 and 2005

Table 2.7 Type of health care coverage among adults who currently have coverage: WVBRFSS, 2004 and 2005

Definition **"**What type of health care coverage do you use to pay for most of your medical care? Is it coverage through: Your employer, someone else's employer, a plan that you or someone else buys on your own, Medicare, Medicaid or Medical Assistance, the military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, VA, or some other source?"

Characteristic	2004			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Your employer	980	**39.0**	36.9-41.2	1,098	**40.4**	38.4-42.5
Someone else's employer	509	**21.7**	19.8-23.6	525	**21.0**	19.2-22.8
Plan bought on own	109	**3.9**	3.1-4.7	109	**3.8**	3.0-4.6
Medicare	806	**24.7**	22.9-26.4	901	**24.1**	22.5-25.8
Medicaid or Medical Assistance	197	**7.0**	5.9-8.2	198	**6.6**	5.6-7.7
Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, VA, or some other source	92	**3.7**	2.8-4.5	106	**3.9**	3.1-4.8

Table 2.8 Health care coverage through the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA), among all those who currently have any coverage: WVBRFSS, 2004 and 2005

Definition Responding "Yes" to the question: "Is the coverage through PEIA?"

Characteristic	2004			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
PEIA Coverage	2,646	**12.7**	11.3-14.2	2,896	**12.3**	10.9-13.7

CHAPTER 3: PHYSICAL INACTIVITY

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity for Exercise in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Responding "No" to the following 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: 24.5% (95% CI: 22.9-26.1) in 2004; **28.5%** (95% CI: 26.8-30.3) in 2005.
US: 24.0% (95% CI: 23.7-24.3) in 2004; **25.5%** (95% CI: 25.2-25.7) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 18th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004, and 11th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

From 1984 until 1994, the physical inactivity risk increased from 27.3% to 45.3%. After 1998, however, the trend improved, with the prevalence dropping to a low of 24.5% in 2004. The prevalence rose again in 2005 to 28.5%, a significant one-year increase.

Gender

Men: 21.3% (95% CI: 18.8-23.7) in 2004; 25.5% (95% CI: 22.8-28.2) in 2005.
Women: 27.5% (95% CI: 25.4-29.7) in 2004; 31.3% (95% CI: 29.1-33.5) in 2005.
Women had a significantly higher overall risk than men in both years.

Age

In general, the prevalence of physical inactivity increased with age. In both years, the rate among persons aged 65 and older was significantly higher than that among those aged less than 45.

Education

The prevalence of physical inactivity decreased with increasing education in both 2004 and 2005. Significant differences were noted between each level of education in both years.

Household Income

The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher than the state average among adults with incomes of less than $15,000 in both 2004 and 2005. Persons with incomes in excess of $75,000 were significantly less likely to be inactive than those with incomes of less than $35,000 in both years.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 22.1 Reduce to 37% the proportion of people aged 18 and older who report no leisure-time physical activity. (Baseline: 43.7% in 1998; Current: 28.5% in 2005)

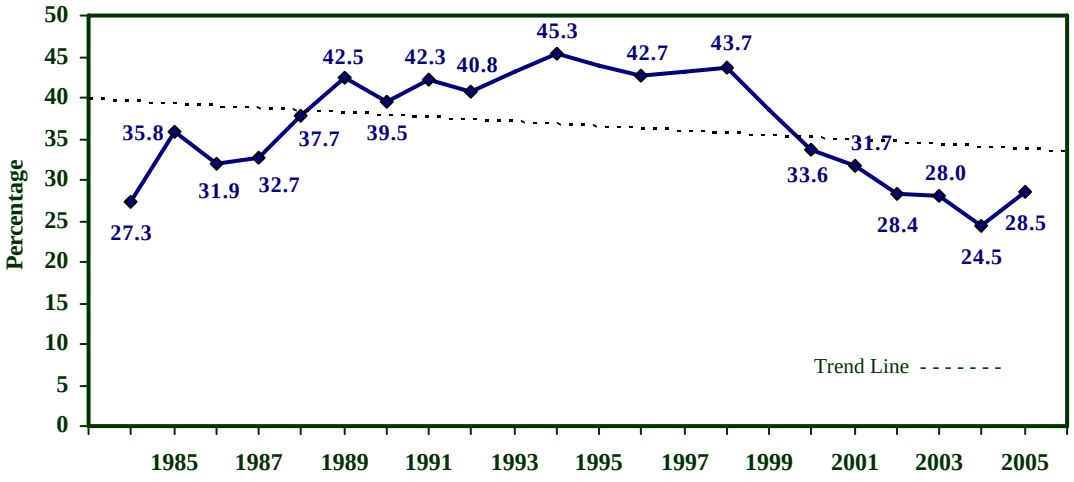
Table 3.1 No leisure-time physical activity for exercise by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,320	**21.3**	18.8-23.7	2,121	**27.5**	25.4-29.7	3,441	**24.5**	22.9-26.1
Age									
18-24	75	**14.4**	6.4-22.3	115	**17.8**	10.1-25.6	190	**16.1**	10.5-21.6
25-34	181	**15.4**	9.8-21.0	282	**19.0**	14.1-23.9	463	**17.2**	13.5-20.9
35-44	237	**21.9**	16.2-27.6	362	**24.6**	19.8-29.4	599	**23.3**	19.6-27.0
45-54	297	**24.2**	18.9-29.5	401	**28.4**	23.4-33.3	698	**26.3**	22.7-29.9
55-64	256	**24.6**	18.9-30.2	380	**32.5**	27.2-37.8	636	**28.6**	24.8-32.5
65+	272	**25.5**	19.8-31.1	577	**36.7**	32.4-41.1	849	**32.1**	28.6-35.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	226	**40.8**	33.7-48.0	402	**41.8**	36.3-47.3	628	**41.4**	37.0-45.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	526	**23.0**	19.0-26.9	798	**29.7**	26.1-33.2	1,324	**26.3**	23.6-29.0
Some Post-H.S.	260	**14.3**	9.7-18.8	471	**23.4**	19.1-27.6	731	**19.2**	16.1-22.4
College Graduate	306	**10.1**	6.5-13.6	447	**15.4**	11.5-19.3	753	**12.8**	10.1-15.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	168	**38.2**	29.6-46.7	465	**37.9**	32.8-42.9	633	**38.0**	33.5-42.5
$15,000- 24,999	262	**31.8**	25.5-38.1	404	**32.7**	27.5-37.9	666	**32.3**	28.2-36.3
$25,000- 34,999	165	**21.0**	14.0-28.1	253	**25.2**	19.2-31.3	418	**23.2**	18.7-27.8
$35,000- 49,999	215	**14.6**	9.2-20.0	305	**22.1**	16.8-27.3	520	**18.4**	14.6-22.2
$50,000- 74,999	214	**15.8**	10.3-21.2	230	**19.8**	13.7-25.8	444	**17.5**	13.4-21.6
$75,000+	186	**12.6**	7.3-17.9	189	**12.6**	7.5-17.7	375	**12.6**	8.9-16.3

Table 3.2 No leisure-time physical activity for exercise by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

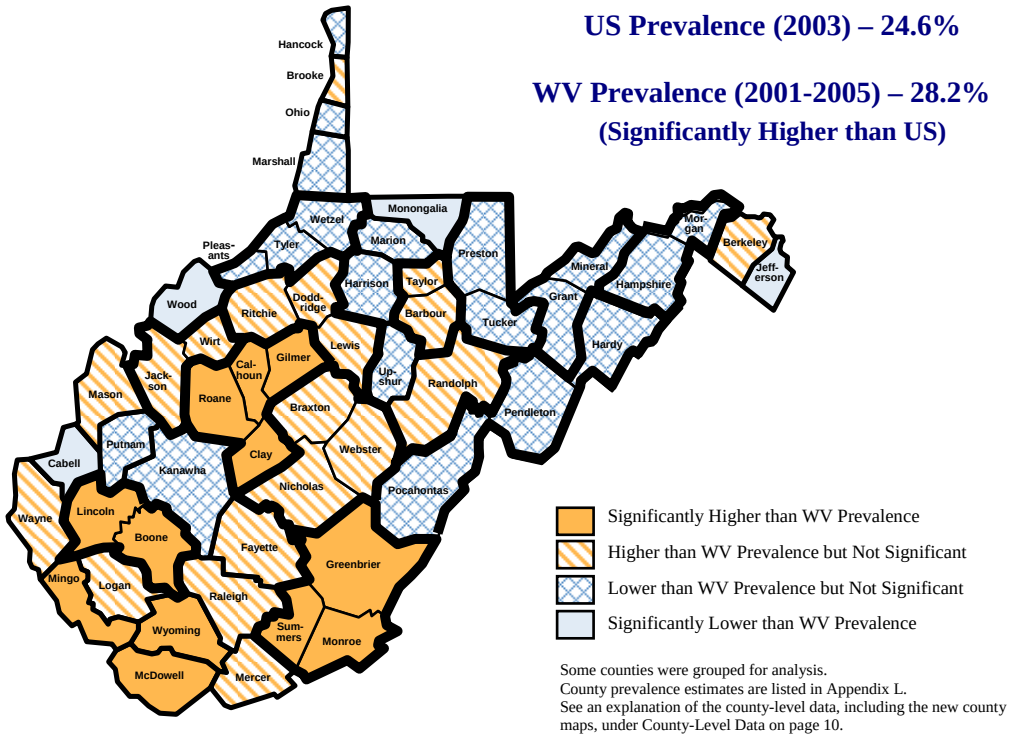
Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,360	**25.5**	22.8-28.2	2,192	**31.3**	29.1-33.5	3,552	**28.5**	26.8-30.3
Age									
18-24	68	**24.0**	12.6-35.5	102	**17.5**	9.6-25.4	170	**20.8**	13.8-27.9
25-34	182	**16.1**	10.3-21.9	282	**22.6**	17.3-27.9	464	**19.3**	15.4-23.2
35-44	226	**24.2**	18.1-30.2	351	**29.0**	23.7-34.3	577	**26.6**	22.6-30.6
45-54	286	**28.5**	22.8-34.2	458	**35.8**	30.9-40.6	744	**32.1**	28.4-35.9
55-64	276	**26.5**	21.0-32.1	366	**37.4**	31.9-42.8	642	**32.1**	28.1-36.0
65+	320	**33.1**	27.5-38.7	624	**38.3**	34.0-42.6	944	**36.1**	32.7-39.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	250	**42.3**	34.8-49.8	382	**44.7**	38.8-50.5	632	**43.4**	38.7-48.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	556	**26.4**	22.3-30.6	869	**37.6**	33.9-41.3	1,425	**32.1**	29.3-34.9
Some Post-H.S.	249	**20.6**	14.7-26.6	503	**23.7**	19.5-27.9	752	**22.4**	19.0-25.9
College Graduate	304	**12.8**	8.9-16.7	435	**17.0**	13.2-20.7	739	**14.9**	12.2-17.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	167	**34.5**	26.4-42.6	435	**43.3**	37.9-48.7	602	**39.9**	35.3-44.5
$15,000- 24,999	270	**28.9**	22.8-34.9	462	**35.4**	30.3-40.6	732	**32.4**	28.4-36.3
$25,000- 34,999	214	**27.1**	20.3-33.8	254	**36.9**	30.0-43.8	468	**31.5**	26.7-36.4
$35,000- 49,999	207	**24.4**	18.1-30.8	265	**26.5**	20.7-32.4	472	**25.4**	21.1-29.8
$50,000- 74,999	209	**18.6**	12.1-25.1	262	**20.7**	15.4-25.9	471	**19.6**	15.4-23.8
$75,000+	175	**12.1**	6.8-17.4	211	**17.5**	12.3-22.8	386	**14.6**	10.9-18.4

Figure 3.1 No leisure-time physical activity for exercise by year: WVBRFSS, 1984-2005



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

Figure 3.2 No leisure-time physical activity for exercise by county: WVBRFSS, 2001-2005



Moderate and Vigorous Physical Activity in 2005

Definitions

Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity

Adults who reported participating in either moderate physical activity, for 30 or more minutes per day for 5 or more days per week, or vigorous activity, for 20 or more minutes per day on 3 or more days.

Insufficient Physical Activity

Adults who reported some physical activity but not enough to meet the moderate or vigorous physical activity recommendations listed above.

No Physical Activity

Adults who report doing no physical activity that meets the moderate or vigorous physical activity recommendations listed above. (This CDC definition varies from that of No Leisure-Time Physical Activity.)

Prevalence

Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity

WV: 39.4% (95% CI: 37.4-41.4) in 2005.
US: 48.1% (95% CI: 47.8-48.5) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 49th highest among 53 participants in 2005.

Insufficient Physical Activity

WV: 36.8% (95% CI: 34.9-38.7) in 2005.
US: 37.7% (95% CI: 37.4-38.1) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 34th highest among 53 participants in 2005.

No Physical Activity

WV: 23.8% (95% CI: 22.2-25.5) in 2005.
US: 14.2% (95% CI: 13.9-14.4) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 3rd highest among 53 participants in 2005.

Table 3.3 Adults meeting recommendations for moderate or vigorous physical activity for exercise, by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,297	**41.9**	38.7-45.0	2,094	**37.2**	34.7-39.6	3,391	**39.4**	37.4-41.4
Age									
18-24	65	***59.2**	46.2-72.2	97	***55.0**	44.3-65.7	162	**57.1**	48.7-65.6
25-34	174	**50.5**	42.6-58.4	274	**41.5**	35.2-47.7	448	**46.0**	40.9-51.0
35-44	218	**44.1**	37.0-51.1	338	**44.1**	38.3-49.8	556	**44.1**	39.5-48.6
45-54	275	**33.7**	27.6-39.7	444	**36.7**	31.8-41.7	719	**35.2**	31.3-39.1
55-64	262	**38.1**	31.7-44.6	346	**31.8**	26.4-37.1	608	**34.9**	30.7-39.1
65+	301	**30.8**	25.3-36.4	589	**23.5**	19.9-27.1	890	**26.5**	23.4-29.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	229	**31.3**	23.7-38.9	354	**29.8**	23.8-35.7	583	**30.6**	25.7-35.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	526	**38.3**	33.5-43.1	829	**35.4**	31.6-39.2	1,355	**36.8**	33.8-39.9
Some Post-H.S.	241	**48.9**	41.5-56.3	485	**38.7**	33.4-43.9	726	**42.9**	38.5-47.2
College Graduate	300	**51.3**	44.9-57.6	423	**44.8**	39.6-50.1	723	**48.1**	44.0-52.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	157	**34.3**	25.4-43.1	413	**24.2**	19.2-29.2	570	**28.0**	23.4-32.6
$15,000- 24,999	255	**39.9**	32.6-47.2	438	**36.4**	31.1-41.7	693	**38.1**	33.6-42.5
$25,000- 34,999	204	**32.4**	25.4-39.4	250	**34.7**	28.0-41.3	454	**33.5**	28.6-38.3
$35,000- 49,999	196	**44.2**	36.4-52.0	257	**41.6**	34.6-48.6	453	**42.9**	37.7-48.2
$50,000- 74,999	203	**42.5**	34.9-50.0	257	**46.2**	39.5-53.0	460	**44.3**	39.2-49.4
$75,000+	173	**50.9**	42.7-59.1	206	**49.4**	41.9-56.9	379	**50.2**	44.6-55.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

CHAPTER 4: NUTRITION

Consumption of Fewer than Five Servings of Vegetables and Fruits Daily in 2005

Definition

Consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables on a regular daily basis.

Prevalence

WV: 80.0% (95% CI: 78.5-81.5) in 2005.
US: 75.8% (95% CI: 75.5-76.1) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 7th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

From 1990 through 2005, the prevalence of this risk factor fluctuated little, producing a basically flat trend line. Between 2003 and 2005 (no related data were collected in 2004), a slight decline occurred, from 81.3 % in 2003 to 80.0% in 2005.

Gender

Men: 83.0% (95% CI: 80.7-85.3) in 2005.
Women: 77.1% (95% CI: 75.2-79.1) in 2005.
Men had a significantly higher overall prevalence of this risk factor than women.

Age

The prevalence of this risk factor did not vary greatly by age, although there was a significant difference between the youngest (84.7%) and the oldest (74.0%) age groups.

Education

Overall, and among women, college graduates had a significantly lower rate of this risk factor than persons with less education.

Household Income

The poorest households (those with less than $15,000 in annual income) were at significantly higher risk than the wealthiest group ($75,000 or more annual household income). Little difference was noted among the other income groups.

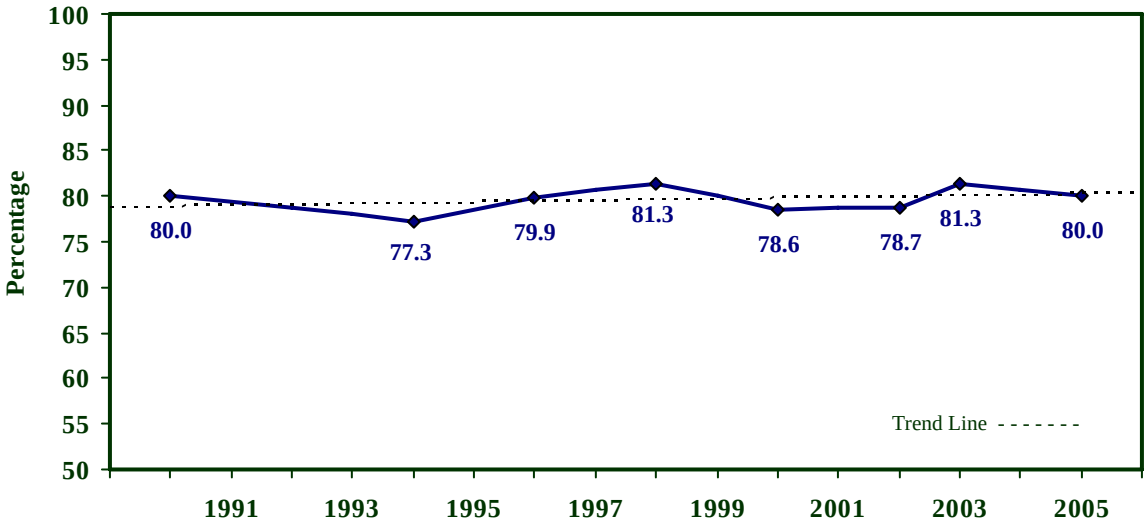
WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 19.2 Increase to 35% the proportion of people aged 18 and older who consume at least five servings of vegetables and fruits per day. (Baseline: 18.7% in 1998; Current: 20.0% in 2005)

Table 4.1 Consumption of fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,350	**83.0**	80.7-85.3	2,178	**77.1**	75.2-79.1	3,528	**80.0**	78.5-81.5
Age									
18-24	68	**86.4**	77.9-95.0	100	**82.8**	75.0-90.6	168	**84.7**	78.9-90.5
25-34	179	**77.9**	71.2-84.6	281	**77.7**	72.6-82.7	460	**77.8**	73.6-82.0
35-44	226	**87.1**	82.4-91.9	349	**81.9**	77.6-86.2	575	**84.5**	81.3-87.7
45-54	284	**86.2**	81.9-90.5	456	**80.5**	76.6-84.5	740	**83.4**	80.4-86.3
55-64	275	**79.9**	74.7-85.1	366	**73.8**	69.0-78.7	641	**76.8**	73.3-80.4
65+	316	**80.0**	75.3-84.8	617	**69.7**	65.6-73.7	933	**74.0**	70.9-77.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	247	**85.9**	81.0-90.8	377	**82.3**	77.7-86.9	624	**84.1**	80.8-87.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	550	**87.3**	84.2-90.3	864	**79.8**	76.8-82.8	1,414	**83.5**	81.4-85.6
Some Post-H.S.	249	**82.9**	77.6-88.3	502	**79.1**	75.3-82.9	751	**80.7**	77.5-83.8
College Graduate	303	**72.3**	66.4-78.3	432	**64.7**	59.7-69.7	735	**68.5**	64.7-72.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	166	**89.0**	83.3-94.7	433	**82.3**	78.3-86.3	599	**84.8**	81.5-88.1
$15,000- 24,999	267	**83.1**	77.2-89.0	458	**77.9**	73.5-82.3	725	**80.4**	76.8-84.0
$25,000- 34,999	211	**81.2**	75.4-86.9	254	**68.9**	62.4-75.3	465	**75.5**	71.2-79.9
$35,000- 49,999	206	**81.1**	75.1-87.1	262	**79.9**	74.6-85.2	468	**80.5**	76.5-84.5
$50,000- 74,999	209	**85.3**	80.1-90.5	261	**73.3**	67.7-79.0	470	**79.6**	75.7-83.5
$75,000+	174	**78.3**	71.7-84.9	210	**69.8**	63.3-76.4	384	**74.3**	69.6-79.0

Figure 4.1 Consumption of fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily by year: WVBRFSS, 1990-2005



NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1991-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001 and 2004.

CHAPTER 5: OBESITY AND OVERWEIGHT

Obesity and Overweight in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a calculation that standardizes the meaning of the terms obesity and overweight, thereby improving the accuracy of comparisons. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared ($BMI=kg/m^2$). Obesity is defined as a BMI of 30.0 or higher and overweight as a BMI of 25.0-29.9.

Prevalence

Obesity

WV: 27.6% (95% CI: 25.9-29.4) in 2004; **30.6%** (95% CI: 28.8-32.4) in 2005.
US: 23.5% (95% CI: 23.2-23.8) in 2004; **24.5%** (95% CI: 24.2-24.8) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 3rd highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Overweight

WV: 36.4% (95% CI: 34.5-38.3) in 2004; **34.8%** (95% CI: 33.0-36.7) in 2005.
US: 36.7% (95% CI: 36.4-37.1) in 2004; **36.8%** (95% CI: 36.5-37.1) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 32nd highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 50th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

Between 1987 and 2005, a substantial increase in obesity prevalence occurred among West Virginia adults. Men and women from a wide range of age, education, and income categories contributed to this unhealthy trend. The rate of overweight, in contrast, had only slight year-to-year variations around a flat long-term trend line. Between 2004 and 2005, obesity estimates increased, while the overweight prevalence declined marginally, but these one-year changes were not significant. During both 2004 and 2005, approximately two-thirds of West Virginia adults were either obese or overweight.

Gender

Obesity

Men: 28.5% (95% CI: 25.8-31.3) in 2004; 31.0% (95% CI: 28.2-33.8) in 2005.
Women: 26.7% (95% CI: 24.6-28.9) in 2004; 30.2% (95% CI: 28.0-32.5) in 2005.

Overweight

Men: 43.6% (95% CI: 40.5-46.6) in 2004; 40.7% (95% CI: 37.7-43.7) in 2005.
Women: 29.5% (95% CI: 27.3-31.8) in 2004; 29.1% (95% CI: 26.9-31.3) in 2005.

Obesity rate differences by gender alone were very small. However, men had a significantly higher risk than women from overweight in both years.

Age

The prevalence of being either obese or overweight steadily increased into the middle age groups (18-54) in both 2004 and 2005, although adjacent age groups were not significantly different. Among those aged 65 and older, the prevalence of being overweight (but not obese) continued its association with increased age. In contrast, the prevalence of obesity in both years was steeply and significantly lower among the oldest age group when compared with the next oldest age group.

Education and Household Income

Few differences were significant in the prevalence of either obesity or overweight by educational attainment in 2004 and 2005. Similarly, no significant differences were noted by household income.

Table 5.1 Obesity by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,313	**28.5**	25.8-31.3	2,019	**26.7**	24.6-28.9	3,332	**27.6**	25.9-29.4
Age									
18-24	74	**19.7**	10.0-29.3	111	**14.0**	7.3-20.7	185	**16.9**	11.0-22.9
25-34	179	**31.9**	24.7-39.2	269	**21.1**	15.6-26.5	448	**26.7**	22.1-31.2
35-44	236	**29.7**	23.2-36.1	346	**28.2**	23.0-33.3	582	**28.9**	24.8-33.0
45-54	296	**32.0**	26.2-37.7	383	**31.9**	26.8-36.9	679	**31.9**	28.1-35.8
55-64	255	**37.1**	30.7-43.4	365	**37.4**	31.8-43.0	620	**37.2**	33.0-41.5
65+	271	**19.6**	14.7-24.5	543	**24.7**	20.8-28.7	814	**22.6**	19.4-25.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	224	**31.0**	24.1-37.9	384	**32.1**	26.7-37.4	608	**31.6**	27.3-35.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	523	**27.8**	23.6-32.0	757	**30.2**	26.6-33.8	1,280	**29.0**	26.2-31.8
Some Post-H.S.	260	**30.2**	23.7-36.7	449	**25.5**	21.0-30.0	709	**27.7**	23.8-31.6
College Graduate	304	**26.2**	20.7-31.7	427	**17.0**	13.2-20.9	731	**21.6**	18.2-25.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	167	**31.1**	22.6-39.6	442	**30.4**	25.7-35.2	609	**30.7**	26.3-35.1
$15,000- 24,999	260	**30.1**	23.5-36.7	391	**33.7**	28.4-39.0	651	**31.9**	27.7-36.1
$25,000- 34,999	164	**29.8**	22.1-37.5	244	**26.0**	20.1-32.0	408	**27.8**	23.0-32.7
$35,000- 49,999	213	**32.7**	25.7-39.7	297	**22.8**	17.7-27.8	510	**27.7**	23.4-32.0
$50,000- 74,999	214	**23.8**	17.6-30.0	222	**24.5**	18.4-30.6	436	**24.1**	19.7-28.5
$75,000+	187	**26.8**	20.1-33.4	182	**19.3**	13.3-25.3	369	**23.6**	19.0-28.2

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

Table 5.2 Obesity by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,348	**31.0**	28.2-33.8	2,097	**30.2**	28.0-32.5	3,445	**30.6**	28.8-32.4
Age									
18-24	67	***22.3**	11.9-32.6	98	**20.0**	11.6-28.5	165	**21.2**	14.5-28.0
25-34	182	**32.3**	25.0-39.6	274	**29.9**	24.0-35.8	456	**31.1**	26.4-35.8
35-44	223	**38.3**	31.5-45.1	329	**31.0**	25.5-36.5	552	**34.7**	30.3-39.1
45-54	284	**37.5**	31.5-43.6	442	**34.6**	29.7-39.5	726	**36.1**	32.2-40.0
55-64	272	**29.2**	23.4-35.1	342	**40.5**	34.8-46.3	614	**34.8**	30.7-39.0
65+	318	**22.1**	17.2-27.0	603	**25.1**	21.2-29.0	921	**23.8**	20.8-26.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	248	**32.8**	26.0-39.7	364	**31.6**	26.0-37.2	612	**32.3**	27.8-36.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	548	**31.2**	26.8-35.7	833	**31.7**	28.1-35.4	1,381	**31.5**	28.6-34.3
Some Post-H.S.	247	**31.0**	24.4-37.7	482	**30.2**	25.5-35.0	729	**30.6**	26.6-34.5
College Graduate	304	**28.6**	22.9-34.3	416	**26.1**	21.4-30.7	720	**27.3**	23.6-31.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	164	**33.8**	25.0-42.7	417	**30.3**	25.2-35.4	581	**31.7**	27.0-36.3
$15,000- 24,999	268	**31.0**	24.6-37.4	447	**29.8**	24.8-34.8	715	**30.4**	26.3-34.4
$25,000- 34,999	211	**32.4**	25.3-39.5	244	**33.4**	26.6-40.1	455	**32.8**	27.9-37.8
$35,000- 49,999	207	**28.2**	21.5-34.9	253	**34.9**	28.1-41.7	460	**31.3**	26.5-36.1
$50,000- 74,999	209	**36.2**	29.0-43.4	252	**28.4**	22.4-34.3	461	**32.5**	27.8-37.3
$75,000+	174	**25.5**	18.7-32.3	204	**25.0**	18.5-31.4	378	**25.3**	20.6-30.0

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

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 5.3 Overweight but not obese by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,313	**43.6**	40.5-46.6	2,019	**29.5**	27.3-31.8	3,332	**36.4**	34.5-38.3
Age									
18-24	74	**30.1**	19.0-41.2	111	**18.7**	10.9-26.6	185	**24.6**	17.7-31.6
25-34	179	**41.6**	33.8-49.3	269	**25.4**	19.9-30.8	448	**33.7**	28.8-38.5
35-44	236	**42.8**	36.0-49.6	346	**28.6**	23.3-33.9	582	**35.8**	31.4-40.1
45-54	296	**47.6**	41.4-53.8	383	**33.3**	28.1-38.6	679	**40.5**	36.4-44.6
55-64	255	**43.5**	36.9-50.0	365	**31.1**	26.0-36.3	620	**37.3**	33.1-41.5
65+	271	**51.4**	44.9-57.8	543	**34.4**	30.1-38.7	814	**41.7**	37.9-45.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	224	**35.4**	28.4-42.4	384	**30.8**	25.7-36.0	608	**32.9**	28.6-37.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	523	**44.6**	39.8-49.5	757	**31.0**	27.3-34.8	1,280	**38.1**	35.0-41.2
Some Post-H.S.	260	**42.0**	34.9-49.0	449	**25.9**	21.5-30.3	709	**33.4**	29.3-37.5
College Graduate	304	**49.4**	43.2-55.5	427	**29.7**	24.9-34.6	731	**39.5**	35.5-43.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	167	**34.0**	25.3-42.8	442	**28.5**	23.8-33.2	609	**30.7**	26.2-35.2
$15,000- 24,999	260	**39.8**	33.1-46.4	391	**25.4**	20.8-30.1	651	**32.4**	28.3-36.5
$25,000- 34,999	164	**43.4**	35.0-51.9	244	**35.5**	28.5-42.5	408	**39.3**	33.9-44.8
$35,000- 49,999	213	**44.0**	36.4-51.5	297	**32.8**	27.0-38.7	510	**38.4**	33.6-43.2
$50,000- 74,999	214	**53.3**	45.7-61.0	222	**24.7**	18.7-30.6	436	**41.0**	35.8-46.2
$75,000+	187	**47.5**	39.7-55.2	182	**25.4**	18.6-32.2	369	**38.1**	32.7-43.5

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

Table 5.4 Overweight but not obese by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,348	**40.7**	37.7-43.7	2,097	**29.1**	26.9-31.3	3,445	**34.8**	33.0-36.7
Age									
18-24	67	**20.0**	10.2-29.8	98	**18.5**	10.3-26.6	165	**19.3**	12.9-25.7
25-34	182	**39.6**	32.0-47.1	274	**25.0**	19.5-30.5	456	**32.4**	27.7-37.2
35-44	223	**44.5**	37.4-51.5	329	**26.8**	21.6-32.1	552	**35.7**	31.3-40.2
45-54	284	**42.0**	35.8-48.3	442	**31.8**	27.2-36.5	726	**37.0**	33.0-40.9
55-64	272	**44.3**	37.7-50.8	342	**28.6**	23.4-33.8	614	**36.5**	32.2-40.7
65+	318	**49.2**	43.3-55.2	603	**37.4**	33.1-41.7	921	**42.4**	38.9-45.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	248	**37.9**	30.7-45.0	364	**32.3**	26.8-37.8	612	**35.2**	30.6-39.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	548	**40.8**	36.1-45.4	833	**29.2**	25.7-32.6	1,381	**35.0**	32.1-37.9
Some Post-H.S.	247	**37.4**	30.6-44.2	482	**28.3**	23.7-32.8	729	**32.1**	28.2-36.0
College Graduate	304	**46.2**	39.9-52.5	416	**27.6**	22.9-32.3	720	**37.1**	33.1-41.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	164	**40.4**	31.5-49.3	417	**31.2**	26.1-36.3	581	**34.8**	30.1-39.5
$15,000- 24,999	268	**37.0**	30.5-43.5	447	**29.5**	24.6-34.5	715	**33.1**	29.1-37.1
$25,000- 34,999	211	**44.1**	36.6-51.5	244	**32.6**	26.1-39.1	455	**38.9**	33.8-44.0
$35,000- 49,999	207	**48.4**	40.8-56.0	253	**25.5**	19.6-31.5	460	**37.8**	32.6-42.9
$50,000- 74,999	209	**35.1**	28.1-42.2	252	**30.6**	24.4-36.9	461	**33.0**	28.3-37.8
$75,000+	174	**49.6**	41.3-58.0	204	**25.7**	19.5-32.0	378	**38.6**	33.1-44.1

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

Figure 5.1 Obesity and overweight by year: WVBRFSS, 1987-2005

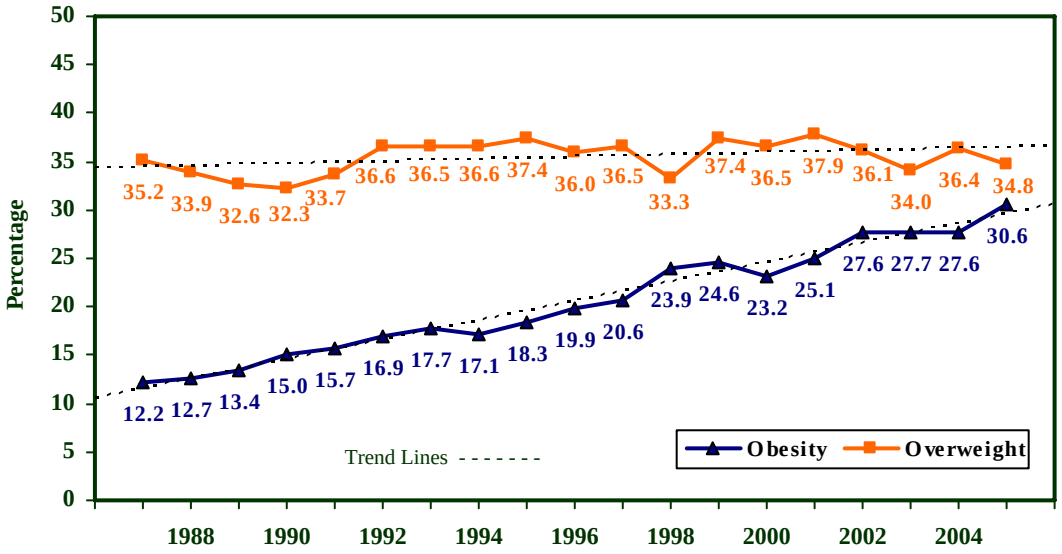
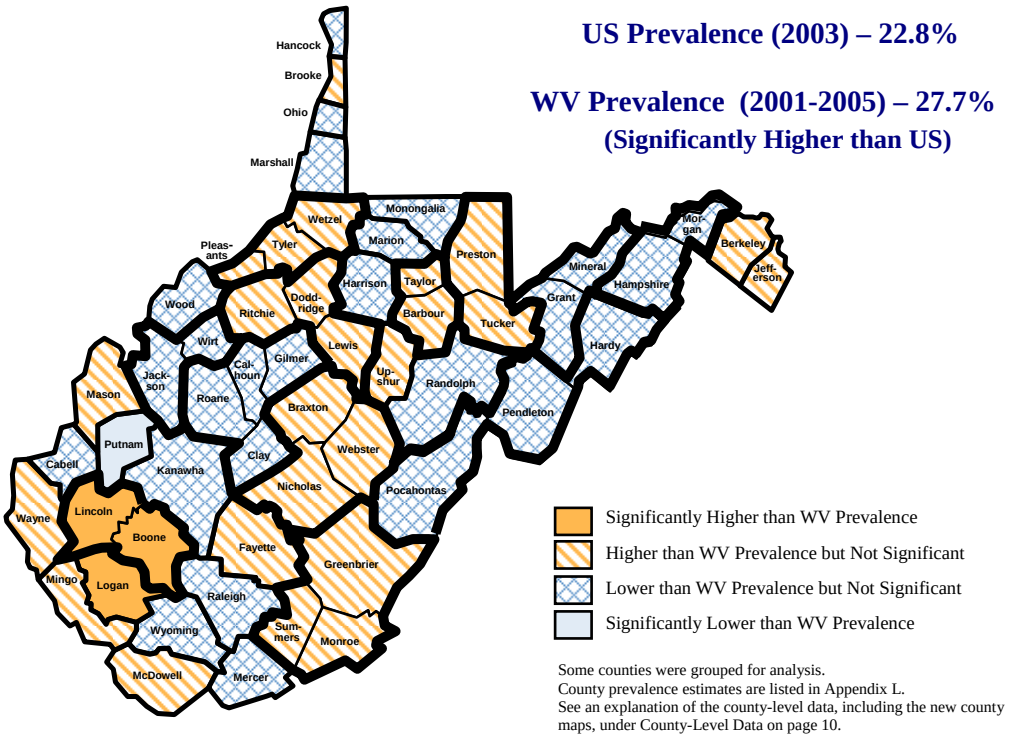


Figure 5.2 Obesity (body mass index of 30.0 or higher) by county: WVBRFSS, 2001-2005



Some counties were grouped for analysis.
County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix L.
See an explanation of the county-level data, including the new county maps, under County-Level Data on page 10.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 19.1b Reduce to 20% the proportion of people who are obese as defined by having a body mass index of 30 or greater. (Baseline: 23.9% in 1998; Current: 30.6% in 2005)

CHAPTER 6: CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

Current Cigarette Smoking in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Smoking at least 100 cigarettes in one's lifetime and currently smoking every day or some days.

Prevalence

WV: 26.9% (95% CI: 25.1-28.7) in 2004; **26.7%** (95% CI: 24.9-28.4) in 2005.
US: 20.7% (95% CI: 20.4-21.0) in 2004; **20.4%** (95% CI: 20.2-20.7) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 2nd highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 4th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

The 1986 through 2005 trend line shows a very slight decline in the prevalence of smoking among West Virginia adults. The proportion of current smokers fluctuated between approximately 25% and 30% during these years.

Gender

Men: 27.5% (95% CI: 24.7-30.3) in 2004; 27.4% (95% CI: 24.6-30.2) in 2005.
Women: 26.4% (95% CI: 24.1-28.6) in 2004; 26.0% (95% CI: 23.8-28.2) in 2005.
Men had a marginally higher risk as a group than women in both years, but these differences were not significant.

Age

Adults under age 55 smoked cigarettes significantly more often than those aged 55 and older in 2004 and 65 and older in 2005. In both years, current smoking prevalence among the 65 and older group was about 10%, compared with an average rate of nearly 27% statewide.

Education

Adults with less than a high school degree were more likely to be current smokers than any group with post-high school educations, a significant difference in 2005. In contrast, the smoking risks among college graduates were lower than other groups in both years by a significant margin.

Household Income

The prevalence of current smoking decreased as household income increased in both years, ranging from about 17% to 38%.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 27.1a	Reduce the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults aged 18+ to 20% or lower. (Baseline: 28% in 1998; Current: 26.7% in 2005)
Objective 27.1b	Reduce the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults aged 18+ in the lower socioeconomic level (12 years or fewer of education and a household income of less than $25,000) to 25% or lower. (Baseline: 36% in 1998; Current: 33.0% in 2005)
Objective 27.1c	Reduce the prevalence of cigarette smoking among women aged 18-44 (i.e., childbearing ages) to 25% or lower. (Baseline: 36% in 1998; Current: 34.5% in 2005)

Table 6.1 Current cigarette smoking by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,319	**27.5**	24.7-30.3	2,117	**26.4**	24.1-28.6	3,436	**26.9**	25.1-28.7
Age									
18-24	75	***38.3**	26.7-50.0	113	**36.8**	26.9-46.7	188	**37.6**	29.9-45.3
25-34	181	**33.0**	25.6-40.4	282	**32.5**	26.6-38.3	463	**32.7**	28.0-37.5
35-44	237	**36.2**	29.5-42.9	362	**35.3**	29.9-40.7	599	**35.7**	31.5-40.0
45-54	298	**27.6**	22.1-33.1	399	**29.5**	24.6-34.5	697	**28.6**	24.9-32.3
55-64	255	**22.2**	16.7-27.7	380	**19.9**	15.6-24.1	635	**21.0**	17.5-24.5
65+	271	**8.1**	4.7-11.4	577	**11.4**	8.5-14.3	848	**10.0**	7.8-12.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	226	**38.4**	31.2-45.6	400	**36.0**	30.5-41.6	626	**37.1**	32.6-41.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	526	**33.6**	28.9-38.4	798	**29.9**	26.1-33.6	1,324	**31.8**	28.7-34.8
Some Post-H.S.	260	**23.5**	17.7-29.3	470	**24.2**	19.6-28.7	730	**23.9**	20.3-27.5
College Graduate	305	**11.1**	7.3-14.8	446	**13.7**	10.0-17.4	751	**12.4**	9.8-15.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	168	**41.8**	32.7-50.9	462	**34.9**	29.7-40.1	630	**37.6**	32.8-42.3
$15,000- 24,999	262	**29.4**	23.1-35.7	403	**32.2**	26.8-37.5	665	**30.9**	26.8-35.0
$25,000- 34,999	164	**33.1**	24.7-41.5	253	**29.3**	22.5-36.0	417	**31.1**	25.7-36.5
$35,000- 49,999	215	**26.2**	19.4-33.0	305	**28.5**	22.7-34.3	520	**27.4**	22.9-31.8
$50,000- 74,999	214	**22.1**	15.6-28.7	230	**16.2**	10.4-21.9	444	**19.5**	15.1-24.0
$75,000+	187	**20.2**	13.7-26.6	189	**13.2**	7.5-18.8	376	**17.1**	12.7-21.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 6.2 Current cigarette smoking by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,358	**27.4**	24.6-30.2	2,190	**26.0**	23.8-28.2	3,548	**26.7**	24.9-28.4
Age									
18-24	68	***36.0**	23.7-48.3	102	***40.5**	30.2-50.8	170	**38.2**	30.2-46.2
25-34	182	**37.6**	30.1-45.1	282	**31.2**	25.4-37.1	464	**34.4**	29.6-39.2
35-44	226	**24.9**	18.9-30.8	351	**33.3**	27.7-38.8	577	**29.1**	25.0-33.2
45-54	285	**28.1**	22.5-33.7	459	**28.7**	24.3-33.1	744	**28.4**	24.8-31.9
55-64	275	**28.4**	22.5-34.3	364	**22.2**	17.6-26.8	639	**25.3**	21.5-29.0
65+	320	**11.7**	7.9-15.4	623	**9.7**	7.3-12.1	943	**10.5**	8.4-12.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	250	**43.3**	35.7-50.8	382	**32.1**	26.5-37.7	632	**37.9**	33.1-42.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	554	**27.9**	23.5-32.2	868	**29.0**	25.5-32.6	1,422	**28.5**	25.7-31.3
Some Post-H.S.	249	**22.9**	16.9-28.9	503	**25.1**	20.4-29.9	752	**24.2**	20.5-27.9
College Graduate	304	**15.8**	11.2-20.4	434	**15.8**	12.0-19.6	738	**15.8**	12.8-18.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	166	**34.1**	25.6-42.5	435	**38.9**	33.5-44.4	601	**37.1**	32.4-41.8
$15,000- 24,999	270	**30.7**	24.3-37.1	462	**28.4**	23.6-33.2	732	**29.5**	25.5-33.4
$25,000- 34,999	214	**27.4**	20.7-34.1	252	**21.9**	16.0-27.8	466	**24.9**	20.4-29.4
$35,000- 49,999	207	**24.6**	18.1-31.0	265	**24.5**	18.0-31.0	472	**24.5**	20.0-29.1
$50,000- 74,999	208	**22.6**	15.8-29.5	262	**18.8**	13.8-23.8	470	**20.8**	16.5-25.1
$75,000+	175	**16.2**	10.2-22.3	211	**17.8**	11.5-24.1	386	**17.0**	12.6-21.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 6.1 Current cigarette smoking by year: WVBRFSS, 1986-2005

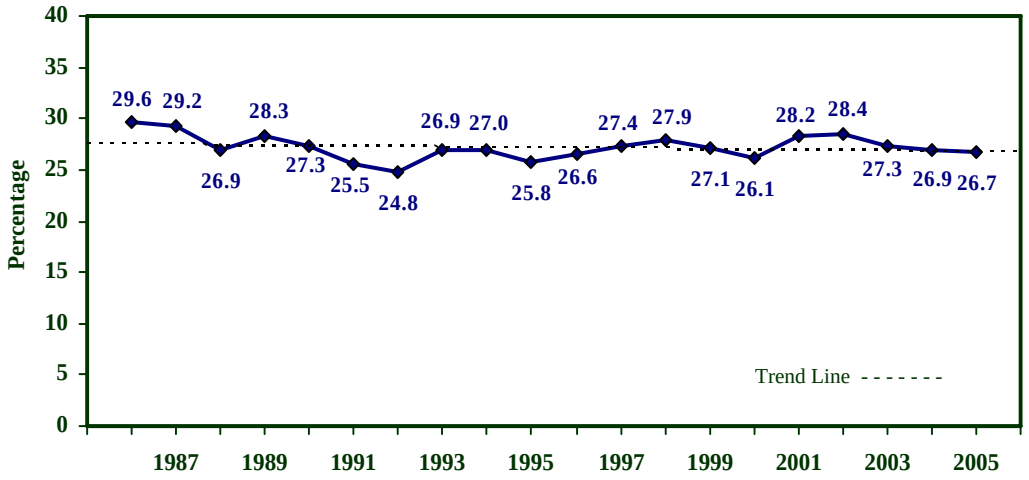
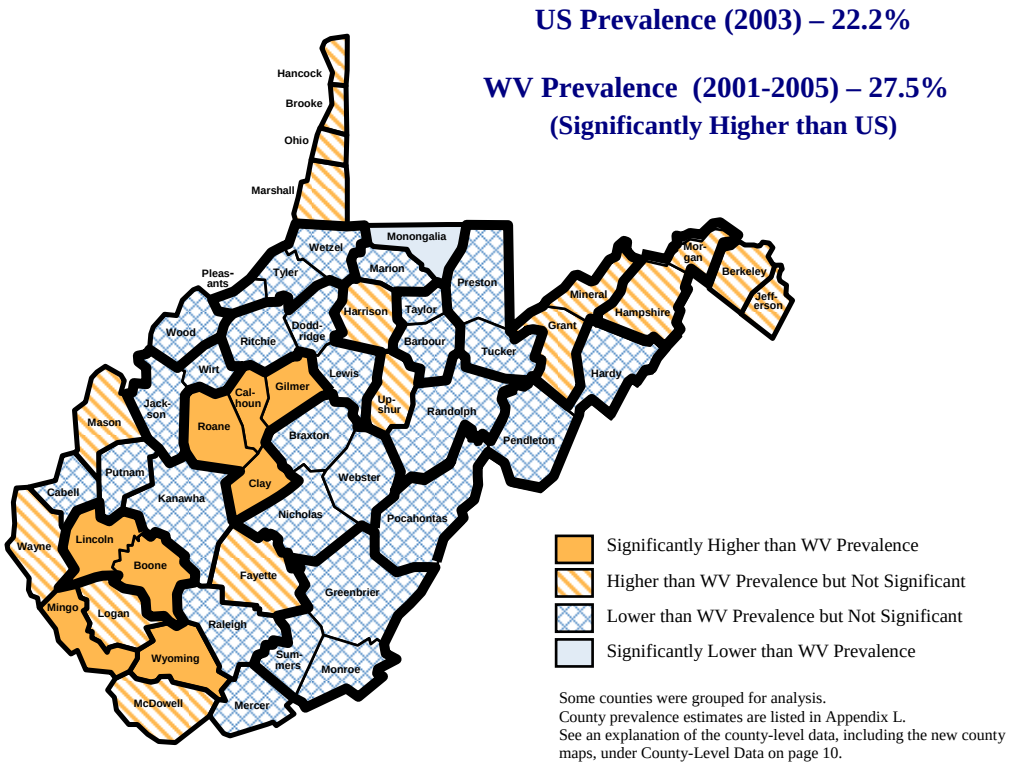


Figure 6.2 Current cigarette smoking by county: WVBRFSS, 2001-2005



Some counties were grouped for analysis.
County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix L.
See an explanation of the county-level data, including the new county maps, under County-Level Data on page 10.

CHAPTER 7: SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

Current Smokeless Tobacco Use in 2004

Definition

Used or tried any smokeless tobacco products and currently use chewing tobacco or snuff every day or on some days.

Prevalence

WV: 8.1% (95% CI: 6.9-9.4) in 2004.
West Virginia ranked 2nd highest among 14 BRFSS participants in 2004, the latest year for which data are available. (US prevalence is not available.)

Time Trends

From 1986 through 2004, the prevalence of this risk factor generally declined. Between 2003 and 2004, however, the trend reversed direction, moving up slightly from 7.7% in 2003 to 8.1% in 2004.

Gender

Men: 16.6% (95% CI: 14.1-19.0) in 2004
Women: 0.4% (95% CI: 0.0-0.7) in 2004
Smokeless tobacco use is overwhelmingly a male activity. Because changes in prevalence for the adult population almost exclusively reflect changes in men's behavior, this discussion will focus on men.

Age

As in many preceding years, the highest prevalence of smokeless tobacco use occurred among men aged 25-34 (24.7%). Males aged 65 and older were the least likely to use smokeless tobacco products (8.7%)

Education

The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among men decreased as educational attainment increased. The prevalence was highest among those with less than a high school diploma (22.0%); they were at significantly more risk than college graduates at 9.5%.

Household Income

No significant differences were found by household income.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 27.7 Reduce smokeless tobacco use among adult men aged 18+ to 13% or lower. (Baseline: 18% in 1998; Current: 16.6% in 2004)

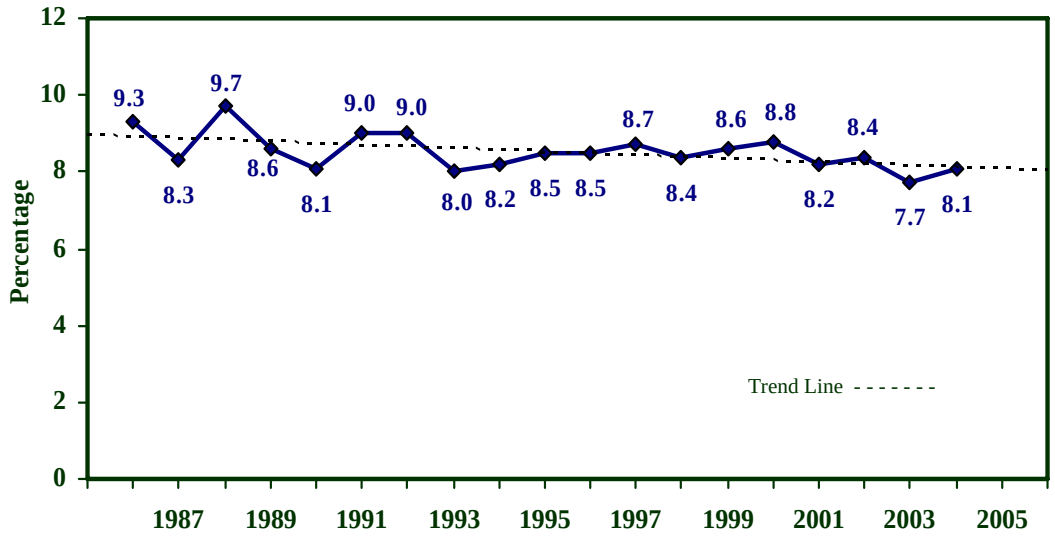
Table 7.1 Current smokeless tobacco use by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,305	**16.6**	14.1-19.0	2,091	*** 0.4**	0.0-0.7	3,396	**8.1**	6.9-9.4
Age									
18-24	72	***16.9**	6.9-26.9	112	(-)	(-)	184	*** 9.1**	3.7-14.6
25-34	178	**24.7**	17.6-31.8	280	(-)	(-)	458	**12.4**	8.6-16.2
35-44	236	**20.9**	15.3-26.5	355	(-)	(-)	591	**10.4**	7.5-13.4
45-54	294	**16.7**	11.8-21.6	397	(-)	(-)	691	**8.3**	5.8-10.9
55-64	253	**10.8**	6.7-15.0	375	(-)	(-)	628	**5.7**	3.5-7.8
65+	270	**8.7**	4.7-12.7	568	(-)	(-)	838	**3.7**	2.0-5.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	222	**22.0**	15.7-28.4	395	(-)	(-)	617	**10.4**	7.3-13.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	519	**20.7**	16.5-24.9	789	(-)	(-)	1,308	**10.5**	8.3-12.8
Some Post-H.S.	258	**11.5**	6.2-16.9	462	(-)	(-)	720	**5.5**	2.9-8.0
College Graduate	304	**9.5**	5.7-13.3	443	(-)	(-)	747	**4.6**	2.7-6.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	166	**19.3**	10.4-28.3	457	(-)	(-)	623	**7.5**	3.8-11.3
$15,000- 24,999	261	**19.7**	13.9-25.6	398	(-)	(-)	659	**10.1**	7.0-13.2
$25,000- 34,999	161	**13.9**	7.5-20.3	250	(-)	(-)	411	**6.6**	3.4-9.7
$35,000- 49,999	211	**20.6**	14.1-27.0	304	(-)	(-)	515	**10.1**	6.7-13.4
$50,000- 74,999	211	**14.9**	9.2-20.6	229	(-)	(-)	440	**8.4**	5.1-11.7
$75,000+	186	**12.7**	7.2-18.2	188	(-)	(-)	374	**7.2**	4.0-10.4

Note: The number of women reporting use of smokeless tobacco was too small for subgroup analysis.

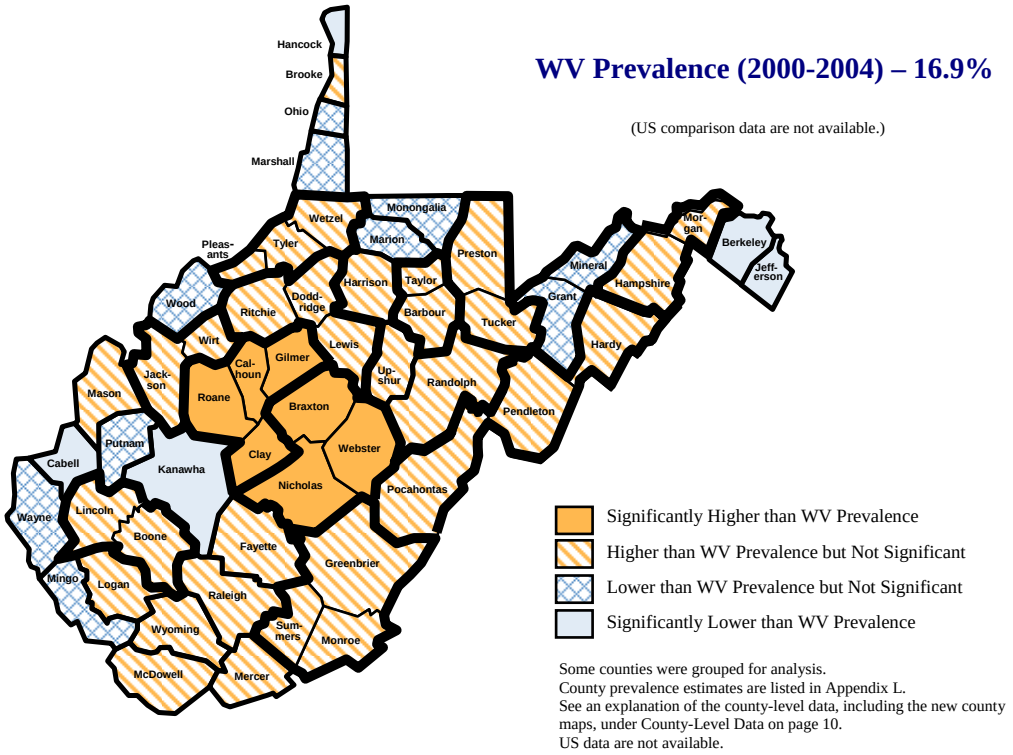
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 7.1 Current smokeless tobacco use by year: WVBRFSS, 1986-2004



NOTE: Data are not available for the year 2005.

Figure 7.2 Current male smokeless tobacco use by county: WVBRFSS, 2000-2004



Lifetime Smokeless Tobacco Use in 2004

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Have you ever used or tried any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?"

Table 7.2 Adults who have ever used smokeless tobacco by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,305	**48.4**	45.3-51.5	2,091	**4.8**	3.7-6.0	3,396	**25.7**	23.9-27.6
Age									
18-24	72	***47.6**	35.1-60.1	112	***10.8**	4.1-17.6	184	**29.6**	21.8-37.3
25-34	178	**61.3**	53.6-69.0	280	**6.3**	3.4-9.2	458	**33.9**	28.9-38.8
35-44	236	**55.5**	48.6-62.4	355	**3.9**	1.8-6.0	591	**29.4**	25.2-33.7
45-54	294	**46.6**	40.4-52.8	397	**4.2**	2.1-6.4	691	**25.0**	21.3-28.7
55-64	253	**42.8**	36.3-49.3	375	***2.4**	0.7-4.1	628	**22.1**	18.4-25.8
65+	270	**36.7**	30.4-43.0	568	**3.4**	1.8-5.1	838	**17.1**	14.1-20.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	222	**54.0**	46.7-61.3	395	**7.6**	4.0-11.2	617	**27.9**	23.6-32.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	519	**51.7**	46.8-56.6	789	**3.7**	2.2-5.2	1,308	**28.0**	24.9-31.1
Some Post-H.S.	258	**47.9**	40.6-55.2	462	**5.9**	3.4-8.4	720	**25.2**	21.2-29.3
College Graduate	304	**38.4**	32.4-44.3	443	***3.0**	0.9-5.1	747	**20.2**	16.9-23.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	166	**49.8**	40.4-59.2	457	**5.5**	2.5-8.5	623	**22.6**	17.8-27.4
$15,000- 24,999	261	**49.8**	42.9-56.8	398	**4.6**	2.2-7.0	659	**26.4**	22.3-30.5
$25,000- 34,999	161	**53.1**	44.6-61.7	250	***5.8**	2.0-9.5	411	**28.1**	22.9-33.3
$35,000- 49,999	211	**56.8**	49.3-64.3	304	**3.3**	1.4-5.3	515	**29.5**	24.8-34.2
$50,000- 74,999	211	**46.1**	38.5-53.8	229	***5.5**	1.8-9.2	440	**28.2**	23.2-33.1
$75,000+	186	**35.7**	28.3-43.2	188	***4.1**	0.4-7.7	374	**22.0**	17.2-26.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

CHAPTER 8: OTHER TOBACCO INDICATORS

"Quit smoking for a day" in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?" (Restricted to every day smokers.)

Prevalence

WV: 46.1% (95% CI: 41.8-50.4) in 2004; **46.3%** (95% CI: 42.0-50.7) in 2005.
US: 48.2% (95% CI: 47.2-49.1) in 2004; **49.5%** (95% CI: 48.6-50.4) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 37th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 46th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

The percentage of smokers who attempted to quit decreased in the early 1990s and then increased to a high of 52.8% in 1999. Between 1999 and 2002, the rate significantly decreased to 43.4%. Since 2002 the prevalence has increased slightly.

Gender

Men: 46.5% (95% CI: 39.8-53.1) in 2004; 43.9% (95% CI: 37.2-50.7) in 2005.
Women: 45.8% (95% CI: 40.3-51.3) in 2004; 48.6% (95% CI: 43.0-54.2) in 2005.
There was no significant difference in the prevalence between men and women.

Age, Education, and Household Income

Reports of attempts to quit smoking were similar among age, education, and household income groups in both 2004 and 2005.

Figure 8.1 "Quit smoking for a day" among every day current smokers by year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2005

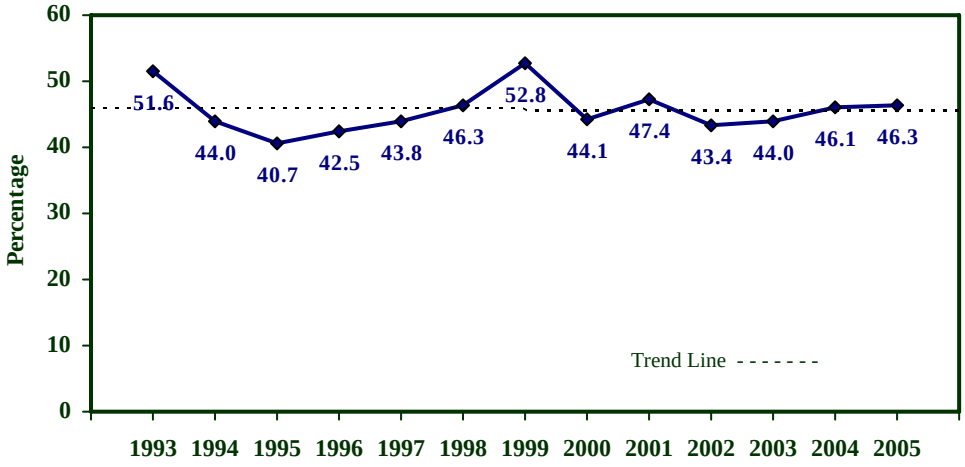


Table 8.1 "Quit smoking for a day" among every day current smokers by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	282	**46.5**	39.8-53.1	440	**45.8**	40.3-51.3	722	**46.1**	41.8-50.4
Age									
18-24	23	***52.1**	30.3-74.0	31	***75.5**	58.4-92.6	54	***63.5**	49.2-77.9
25-34	47	***60.5**	46.0-75.0	72	***44.0**	31.2-56.8	119	**52.4**	42.6-62.2
35-44	79	***44.0**	31.7-56.2	116	***43.8**	33.6-54.0	195	**43.9**	35.9-51.8
45-54	62	**36.3**	23.3-49.2	98	***37.0**	26.4-47.6	160	**36.7**	28.4-44.9
55-64	49	***40.3**	25.2-55.4	75	***45.4**	32.7-58.2	124	**42.8**	32.9-52.8
65+	21	***47.9**	24.6-71.1	48	***27.5**	14.0-41.1	69	***34.7**	22.5-47.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	75	***46.7**	33.8-59.5	117	***44.2**	33.4-54.9	192	**45.3**	37.0-53.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	131	**45.1**	35.3-54.9	184	**43.5**	35.2-51.8	315	**44.3**	37.9-50.8
Some Post-H.S.	51	***51.3**	35.8-66.7	101	***48.9**	37.2-60.6	152	**49.9**	40.5-59.4
College Graduate	25	***43.3**	22.5-64.1	37	***56.0**	38.1-73.9	62	***49.7**	35.6-63.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	61	***50.8**	35.8-65.9	133	***49.4**	39.1-59.8	194	**50.0**	41.3-58.7
$15,000- 24,999	66	***39.5**	25.8-53.2	100	***48.9**	37.8-60.0	166	**44.3**	35.5-53.1
$25,000- 34,999	40	***47.4**	29.7-65.2	57	***49.4**	34.1-64.7	97	***48.4**	36.6-60.2
$35,000- 49,999	42	***56.1**	39.5-72.7	63	***41.8**	27.7-55.9	105	***48.6**	37.8-59.5
$50,000- 74,999	31	***40.2**	19.9-60.4	25	***51.4**	29.2-73.7	56	***44.2**	28.9-59.6
$75,000+	25	***53.5**	32.9-74.1	16	***43.5**	16.5-70.5	41	***50.0**	33.6-66.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 8.2 "Quit smoking for a day" among every day current smokers by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	281	**43.9**	37.2-50.7	427	**48.6**	43.0-54.2	708	**46.3**	42.0-50.7
Age									
18-24	21	***52.9**	29.8-75.9	35	***62.8**	45.9-79.7	56	***58.0**	43.6-72.4
25-34	51	***54.5**	39.9-69.1	72	***61.5**	49.2-73.7	123	**57.8**	48.1-67.4
35-44	48	***42.8**	27.7-57.9	98	***43.1**	31.9-54.2	146	**43.0**	34.0-52.0
45-54	68	***36.9**	24.4-49.4	111	***43.6**	33.6-53.7	179	**40.3**	32.2-48.3
55-64	61	***39.1**	25.5-52.8	63	***37.5**	24.5-50.5	124	**38.4**	28.9-48.0
65+	31	***26.5**	8.0-45.1	47	***31.3**	17.6-45.0	78	***29.1**	17.8-40.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	83	***47.1**	34.9-59.4	89	***29.1**	18.2-40.1	172	**40.0**	31.2-48.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	119	***44.0**	33.5-54.5	192	**49.9**	41.8-57.9	311	**47.1**	40.5-53.7
Some Post-H.S.	44	***37.9**	20.4-55.4	101	***54.4**	42.7-66.1	145	**48.5**	38.6-58.4
College Graduate	34	***40.4**	22.3-58.6	44	***67.3**	52.3-82.4	78	***53.6**	41.4-65.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	48	***49.7**	33.2-66.2	122	***46.0**	35.6-56.4	170	**47.3**	38.3-56.2
$15,000- 24,999	64	***38.5**	25.2-51.8	97	***48.5**	37.1-59.8	161	**43.5**	34.6-52.4
$25,000- 34,999	44	***40.8**	24.5-57.0	44	***33.0**	18.6-47.3	88	***37.5**	26.2-48.8
$35,000- 49,999	40	***50.8**	33.5-68.1	49	***64.0**	48.6-79.4	89	***57.7**	45.8-69.5
$50,000- 74,999	32	***37.4**	18.0-56.9	41	***57.9**	41.8-73.9	73	***46.5**	33.3-59.7
$75,000+	21	***38.7**	13.5-64.0	23	***52.2**	26.7-77.6	44	***45.4**	27.2-63.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Health Professional Advice on Smoking Cessation in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Responding "None" to the following question: "In the last 12 months, on how many visits were you advised to quit smoking by a doctor or other health provider?" The respondent group was limited to current smokers who had seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional to get any kind of care for themselves in the past 12 months.

Prevalence

WV: **29.3**% (95% CI: 25.4-33.3) in 2004; **29.8**% (95% CI: 25.5-34.2) in 2005.

Gender

Men: 28.6% (95% CI: 22.2-35.1) in 2004; 36.5% (95% CI: 29.2-43.7) in 2005.
Women: 29.9% (95% CI: 24.9-34.9) in 2004; 23.8% (95% CI: 19.2-28.5) in 2005.
Men received significantly less health advice about smoking cessation than women in 2005. There was no significant difference in this risk factor between men and women in 2004, however.

Age, Education, and Income

No consistent patterns emerged within age, education, or income groups.

Table 8.3 No health professional advice on smoking cessation by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004 and 2005 (among smokers who sought any medical care in the past 12 months)

Characteristic	2004			2005.		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	688	**29.3**	25.4-33.3	707	**29.8**	25.5-34.2
Males	251	**28.6**	22.2-35.1	269	**36.5**	29.2-43.7
Females	437	**29.9**	24.9-34.9	438	**23.8**	19.2-28.5
Age						
18-24	* 55	**32.9**	19.2-46.5	* 55	**42.7**	27.4-58.1
25-34	123	**37.9**	28.3-47.4	114	**35.4**	25.8-45.1
35-44	153	**23.2**	15.7-30.7	128	**24.8**	16.3-33.3
45-54	162	**24.8**	17.5-32.1	182	**25.0**	17.7-32.4
55-64	118	**27.7**	19.0-36.4	141	**20.9**	13.5-28.3
65+	* 77	**35.0**	23.3-46.7	* 84	**29.9**	19.0-40.7
Education						
Less than H.S.	164	**23.4**	15.6-31.2	* 162	**36.1**	25.9-46.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	293	**30.6**	24.4-36.8	305	**28.5**	22.4-34.6
Some Post-H.S.	152	**32.3**	23.7-40.9	143	**26.8**	17.6-36.0
College Graduate	* 78	**30.1**	19.2-41.0	* 97	**27.7**	16.5-38.8
Income						
Less than $15,000	182	**30.6**	22.2-38.9	161	**24.1**	16.1-32.0
$15,000- 24,999	146	**29.1**	21.0-37.2	157	**28.4**	19.7-37.0
$25,000- 34,999	* 87	**27.0**	16.2-37.9	85	**21.8**	12.0-31.5
$35,000-49,999	* 106	**34.2**	24.0-44.5	* 95	**29.1**	18.6-39.7
$50,000-74,000	* 67	**19.3**	8.2-30.3	* 79	**34.2**	21.0-47.3
$75,000+	* 48	**35.7**	21.0-50.4	* 54	**28.4**	14.1-42.7

Note: This group includes only those current and every day smokers who visited a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Smoking Policies at Work in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Indoor public and common areas

Answered "Not allowed in any public areas" to the question "Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for indoor public or common areas, such as lobbies, rest rooms, and lunchrooms?"

Indoor work areas

Answered "Not allowed in any work areas" to the question "Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for work areas?"

Prevalence

Indoor public and common areas

WV: **82.3**% (95% CI: 79.8-84.9) in 2004; **88.2**% (95% CI: 86.2-90.1) in 2005. West Virginia ranked 2nd highest among 21 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 1st highest among 15 BRFSS participants in 2005. (US prevalence is not available.)

Indoor work areas

WV: **86.4%** (95% CI: 84.1-88.7) in 2004; **92.3%** (95% CI: 90.5-94.0) in 2005. West Virginia ranked 8th highest among 21 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 1st highest among 15 BRFSS participants in 2005. (US prevalence is not available.)

Trends

Overall, there were significant improvements in the frequency of worksite no-smoking policies between 2004 and 2005. A higher prevalence of no-smoking policies was found in work areas than in public/common areas, but this difference was only significant in 2005. More than 80% of employed adults reported that smoking was prohibited in either work areas, public areas, or both within their workplace.

Gender

Men reported a significantly lower frequency of no-smoking policies in work areas than women in both 2004 and 2005. In public/common areas, men had a significantly lower prevalence than women in 2004 but not in 2005.

Age, Education, and Income

The highest rates of no-smoking policies were found in the workplaces of persons with four or more years of college education and/or a household income of $75,000 or more annually.

Table 8.4 Workplace smoking policies by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004**

Characteristic	Smoking is not allowed in any indoor public or common areas at place of work (such as lobbies, restrooms, and lunchrooms)			Smoking not allowed in any work areas at place of work.		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,289	**82.3**	79.8-84.9	1,287	**86.4**	84.1-88.7
Males	449	**77.5**	72.9-82.1	449	**80.4**	76.0-84.7
Females	840	**86.1**	83.4-88.9	838	**91.1**	89.0-93.2
Age						
18-24	82	*** 66.8**	55.4-78.2	82	*** 75.0**	64.5-85.4
25-34	256	**83.5**	78.3-88.8	255	**87.9**	83.5-92.4
35-44	343	**83.4**	79.1-87.8	342	**85.5**	81.3-89.7
45-54	347	**86.5**	82.5-90.6	347	**92.0**	88.8-95.2
55-64	212	**86.1**	81.0-91.2	212	**86.8**	81.7-91.9
65+	47	*** 82.7**	71.1-94.3	47	*** 84.8**	73.5-96.1
Education						
Less than H.S.	74	*** 73.1**	61.2-85.0	74	*** 72.3**	60.3-84.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	461	**73.3**	68.3-78.3	461	**79.3**	74.8-83.8
Some Post-H.S.	311	**84.8**	80.1-89.5	310	**87.9**	83.5-92.3
College Graduate	441	**92.4**	89.4-95.3	440	**95.7**	93.5-97.9
Income						
Less than $15,000	91	*** 73.3**	62.1-84.6	90	**80.5**	70.9-90.2
$15,000- 24,999	197	**76.5**	69.4-83.6	197	**84.1**	78.3-90.0
$25,000- 34,999	164	**75.9**	68.2-83.6	164	**85.2**	79.0-91.4
$35,000-49,999	260	**80.3**	74.1-86.4	260	**85.7**	80.5-91.0
$50,000-74,000	258	**86.0**	81.1-91.0	257	**87.5**	82.7-92.3
$75,000+	243	**91.4**	86.9-95.8	243	**91.9**	87.6-96.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.
** Among respondents who are either employed or self-employed AND who work indoors at their job most of the time.

Table 8.5 Workplace smoking policies by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005**

Characteristic	Smoking is not allowed in any indoor public or common areas at place of work (such as lobbies, restrooms, and lunchrooms)			Smoking not allowed in any work areas at place of work.		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,352	**88.2**	86.2-90.1	1,352	**92.3**	90.5-94.0
Males	455	**86.6**	83.1-90.2	456	**89.5**	86.2-92.8
Females	897	**89.3**	87.1-91.6	896	**94.5**	92.8-96.2
Age						
18-24	67	**87.9**	79.7-96.2	67	**90.2**	82.1-98.3
25-34	254	**84.0**	78.9-89.0	255	**89.0**	84.8-93.3
35-44	344	**89.2**	85.8-92.7	344	**92.1**	88.9-95.3
45-54	414	**91.2**	88.2-94.1	414	**95.4**	93.4-97.5
55-64	214	**88.5**	83.9-93.0	214	**94.5**	91.3-97.7
65+	55	*** 79.8**	67.2-92.3	54	*** 86.8**	75.5-98.1
Education						
Less than H.S.	88	**85.5**	78.1-92.9	88	**85.1**	76.3-93.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	481	**82.4**	78.3-86.6	480	**90.5**	87.2-93.9
Some Post-H.S.	328	**90.4**	87.0-93.8	329	**91.8**	88.3-95.4
College Graduate	455	**93.7**	91.3-96.0	455	**96.2**	94.4-98.1
Income						
Less than $15,000	79	**81.4**	71.8-91.0	79	**91.7**	85.2-98.3
$15,000- 24,999	236	**86.4**	81.3-91.5	235	**89.4**	84.2-94.6
$25,000- 34,999	185	**86.0**	80.2-91.8	185	**88.4**	83.0-93.7
$35,000-49,999	227	**86.2**	81.4-91.0	228	**92.6**	88.5-96.7
$50,000-74,000	270	**89.4**	85.4-93.3	270	**93.6**	90.7-96.5
$75,000+	274	**93.8**	89.7-97.9	274	**95.6**	91.8-99.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.
** Among respondents who are either employed or self-employed AND who work indoors at their job most of the time.

No Smoking Allowed in the Home in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Stated that smoking was not allowed anywhere inside the home.

Prevalence

WV: **62.5%** (95% CI: 60.6-64.4) in 2004; **65.4%** (95% CI: 63.5-67.3) in 2005. West Virginia ranked lowest among 21 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 2nd lowest among 15 BRFSS participants in 2005. (US prevalence is not available.)

Gender

Men: 62.3% (95% CI: 59.3-65.3) in 2004; 64.1% (95% CI: 61.1-67.1) in 2005.
Women: 62.7% (95% CI: 60.3-65.0) in 2004; 66.6% (95% CI: 64.2-68.9) in 2005.
There were no significant differences in this risk factor between men and women.

Age, Education, and Income

No consistent pattern was evident by age group. The prevalence of smoke-free homes increased markedly with increasing education and income levels in both 2004 and 2005. Only minor differences existed among most age groups.

Table 8.6 No smoking allowed in the home by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004 and 2005

Characteristic	2004			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	3,394	**62.5**	60.6-64.4	3,483	**65.4**	63.5-67.3
Males	1,304	**62.3**	59.3-65.3	1,331	**64.1**	61.1-67.1
Females	2,090	**62.7**	60.3-65.0	2,152	**66.6**	64.2-68.9
Age						
18-24	184	**62.2**	54.3-70.2	167	**57.7**	49.4-66.0
25-34	457	**67.7**	63.0-72.4	452	**73.2**	68.7-77.7
35-44	591	**56.6**	52.2-61.1	568	**63.7**	59.3-68.1
45-54	691	**59.9**	55.8-63.9	731	**62.3**	58.4-66.2
55-64	627	**61.0**	56.9-65.2	633	**63.5**	59.4-67.7
65+	838	**67.7**	64.3-71.1	922	**69.9**	66.6-73.3
Education						
Less than H.S.	616	**44.4**	40.0-48.9	607	**50.5**	45.6-55.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,308	**60.5**	57.5-63.6	1,401	**61.8**	58.8-64.8
Some Post-H.S.	719	**66.0**	61.8-70.2	742	**68.8**	64.8-72.8
College Graduate	747	**77.7**	74.4-80.9	729	**81.1**	78.0-84.3
Income						
Less than $15,000	622	**47.8**	43.0-52.6	585	**48.3**	43.5-53.2
$15,000- 24,999	658	**56.2**	51.8-60.5	716	**60.6**	56.3-64.9
$25,000- 34,999	411	**57.9**	52.4-63.4	459	**65.1**	60.1-70.1
$35,000-49,999	515	**63.3**	58.6-68.0	466	**70.5**	65.8-75.1
$50,000-74,000	440	**76.0**	71.6-80.5	467	**77.4**	73.2-81.5
$75,000+	374	**76.9**	72.1-81.7	382	**81.9**	77.3-86.5

CHAPTER 9: ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Binge Drinking in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Consumption of five or more alcoholic drinks on one or more occasions during the past one month.

Prevalence

WV: 9.7% (95% CI: 8.4-11.1) in 2004; **9.1%** (95% CI: 7.9-10.3) in 2005.
US: 14.8% (95% CI: 14.5-15.0) in 2004; **14.2%** (95% CI: 14.0-14.5) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 48th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 51st highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

Overall from 1984 through 2005, there was a downward trend in binge drinking prevalence. A marked increase between 1995 and 2002 has been followed by a slight decline since.

Gender

Men: 15.5% (95% CI: 13.1-17.8) in 2004; 14.0% (95% CI: 11.7-16.2) in 2005.
Women: 4.5% (95% CI: 3.3-5.6) in 2004; 4.6% (95% CI: 3.5-5.7) in 2005.
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than women in both 2004 and 2005.

Age

Younger adults had higher rates of binge drinking than those aged 45 and older. The prevalence ranged from highs of 15%-20% among the 18-24 age group to lows of only 1%-3% among those aged 65 and older.

Education

There was no significant relationship between binge drinking and educational attainment. The lowest overall prevalence (8%) occurred among those with the least education in both 2004 and 2005.

Household Income

There was no consistent relationship between binge drinking and household income; however, the highest income group ($75,000 and above annually) had the highest prevalence in both 2004 (16.0%) and 2005 (11.7%).

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 26.10

Reduce the rate of binge drinking reported among adults 18 and older (binge drinking defined as five or more drinks on any one occasion in the past month) by 20%. (Baseline: 8.4% in 1997; Current: 9.1% in 2005)

Table 9.1 Binge drinking by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,309	**15.5**	13.1-17.8	2,113	**4.5**	3.3-5.6	3,422	**9.7**	8.4-11.1
Age									
18-24	74	**26.3**	15.7-36.9	114	**13.9**	6.8-21.1	188	**20.3**	13.8-26.8
25-34	180	**20.4**	14.3-26.4	282	**7.8**	4.4-11.2	462	**14.1**	10.6-17.6
35-44	232	**23.1**	17.0-29.2	360	**3.9**	1.8-5.9	592	**13.2**	9.9-16.5
45-54	295	**14.9**	10.5-19.4	398	* **3.1**	1.3-5.0	693	**9.0**	6.5-11.4
55-64	255	**6.8**	3.6-9.9	379	* **3.0**	1.1-4.9	634	**4.8**	3.0-6.7
65+	271	* **2.6**	0.5-4.7	576	**(-)**	(-)	847	* **1.1**	0.2-1.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	224	**12.2**	6.7-17.6	398	**4.5**	2.0-7.1	622	**7.9**	5.0-10.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	520	**15.1**	11.4-18.8	797	**3.0**	1.5-4.5	1,317	**9.1**	7.1-11.2
Some Post-H.S.	259	**19.5**	13.5-25.5	469	**7.1**	3.8-10.4	728	**12.8**	9.4-16.1
College Graduate	304	**14.7**	10.5-18.9	446	**4.1**	1.9-6.3	750	**9.2**	6.9-11.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	168	**10.9**	5.0-16.8	464	**4.6**	2.1-7.2	632	**7.0**	4.3-9.8
$15,000- 24,999	262	**11.2**	6.9-15.5	402	* **2.8**	0.9-4.7	664	**6.8**	4.5-9.1
$25,000- 34,999	164	**17.8**	10.5-25.1	253	**7.2**	3.2-11.2	417	**12.2**	8.1-16.4
$35,000- 49,999	214	**22.4**	15.8-29.0	304	* **3.0**	0.9-5.0	518	**12.6**	9.0-16.2
$50,000- 74,999	211	**10.5**	6.0-15.0	229	* **4.2**	1.4-7.1	440	**7.7**	4.9-10.6
$75,000+	185	**22.6**	15.7-29.4	189	* **7.5**	2.1-12.8	374	**16.0**	11.4-20.5

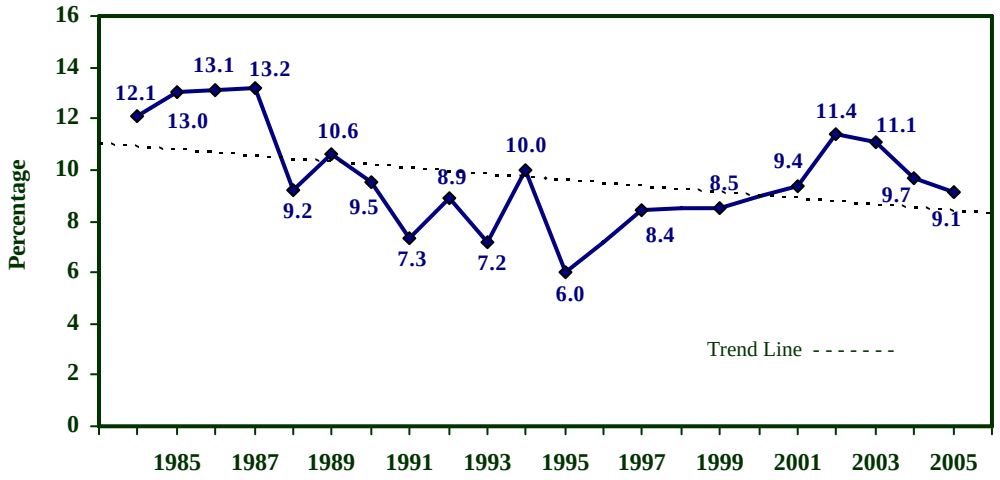
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 9.2 Binge drinking by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,345	**14.0**	11.7-16.2	2,184	**4.6**	3.5-5.7	3,529	**9.1**	7.9-10.3
Age									
18-24	66	**21.6**	11.6-31.6	102	* **8.7**	2.9-14.4	168	**15.1**	9.3-21.0
25-34	180	**25.8**	18.9-32.6	281	**6.4**	3.1-9.7	461	**16.1**	12.2-20.1
35-44	225	**17.8**	12.3-23.3	350	**5.6**	3.0-8.3	575	**11.6**	8.6-14.7
45-54	282	**7.3**	4.2-10.5	455	**5.9**	3.5-8.2	737	**6.6**	4.6-8.5
55-64	272	**9.5**	5.8-13.3	365	* **1.6**	0.3-2.9	637	**5.5**	3.5-7.4
65+	318	**4.9**	2.4-7.4	622	**1.5**	0.6-2.5	940	**2.9**	1.8-4.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	247	**14.8**	9.1-20.5	382	* **0.6**	0.0-1.4	629	**7.9**	4.8-11.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	549	**14.5**	11.0-17.9	864	**5.1**	3.3-6.9	1,413	**9.7**	7.7-11.6
Some Post-H.S.	248	**13.8**	8.7-18.9	500	**6.2**	3.5-8.9	748	**9.3**	6.7-12.0
College Graduate	300	**12.2**	7.9-16.5	435	**4.9**	2.6-7.2	735	**8.6**	6.1-11.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	166	**17.4**	10.5-24.4	435	* **4.0**	1.1-6.9	601	**9.1**	5.8-12.4
$15,000- 24,999	267	**14.7**	9.5-20.0	461	**5.7**	2.9-8.5	728	**9.9**	7.0-12.8
$25,000- 34,999	211	**11.6**	6.5-16.7	252	* **4.1**	1.7-6.6	463	**8.2**	5.1-11.2
$35,000- 49,999	204	**12.4**	7.4-17.5	264	* **3.4**	1.4-5.5	468	**8.1**	5.3-10.9
$50,000- 74,999	208	**14.8**	9.4-20.1	259	* **3.8**	1.3-6.3	467	**9.5**	6.4-12.6
$75,000+	172	**16.1**	9.3-22.8	211	* **7.0**	2.9-11.1	383	**11.7**	7.6-15.8

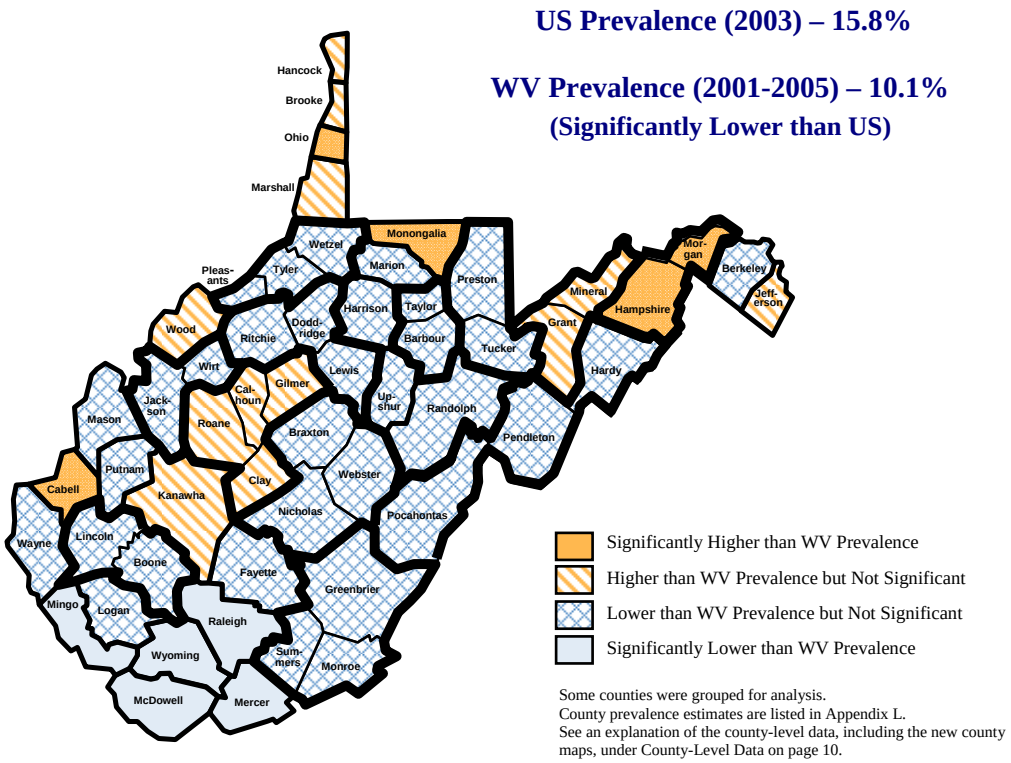
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 9.1 Binge drinking by year: WVBRFSS, 1984-2005



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

Figure 9.2 Binge drinking by county: WVBRFSS, 2001-2005



Some counties were grouped for analysis.
County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix L.
See an explanation of the county-level data, including the new county maps, under County-Level Data on page 10.

Heavy Drinking in 2004 and 2005 [1]

Definition	Consumption of more than two drinks per day for men and more than one drink per day for women during the past one month.
Prevalence	**WV: 2.9%** (95% CI: 2.2-3.6) in 2004; **3.1%** (95% CI: 2.4-3.9) in 2005. **US: 5.0%** (95% CI: 4.9-5.2) in 2004; **5.1%** (95% CI: 5.0-5.3) in 2005. West Virginia ranked 50th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 49th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.
Time Trends	From 1989 through 2005, the prevalence of heavy drinking among West Virginia adults has changed little, ranging from a low of 1.8% in 1995 to a high of 4.5% in 2002.
Gender	**Men:** 3.8% (95% CI: 2.5-5.0) in 2004; 4.7% (95% CI: 3.3-6.1) in 2005. **Women:** 2.1% (95% CI: 1.3-2.8) in 2004; 1.7% (95% 1.0-2.4) in 2005. Men had higher risks than women in both years. This difference was significant in 2005.
Age	Heavy drinking was most prevalent among the youngest adults (around 5%-6%), and least prevalent among the oldest (around 1%).
Education	While adults with the most education had the lowest rates of heavy drinking both years, the difference was not significant.
Household Income	No association was found between heavy drinking and household income.

QUICK STATS

- 68.0% of West Virginia adults consumed no alcoholic beverages in the past 30 days.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 26.9	Reduce the rate of heavy drinking reported among adults 18 and older by 20%. (Baseline: 2.2% in 1997 using a new definition; Current: 3.1% in 2005)

[1] Note: Prior to 2001, heavy drinking was defined as consuming 60 or more drinks during the past month regardless of gender. This report redefines the data prior to 2001 to match the current definition of heavy drinking. Therefore, numbers presented in this chapter may not agree with publications prior to 2003.

Table 9.3 Heavy drinking by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,305	**3.8**	2.5-5.0	2,111	**2.1**	1.3-2.8	3,416	**2.9**	2.2-3.6
Age									
18-24	74	* **8.1**	1.9-14.2	115	* **3.5**	0.1-7.0	189	* **5.8**	2.3-9.4
25-34	179	* **2.8**	0.1-5.5	282	* **1.4**	0.1-2.8	461	* **2.1**	0.6-3.6
35-44	231	* **4.9**	2.0-7.8	359	* **2.4**	0.5-4.2	590	**3.6**	1.9-5.3
45-54	296	**5.4**	2.5-8.2	397	* **2.6**	0.8-4.4	693	**4.0**	2.3-5.6
55-64	253	* **1.2**	0.0-2.5	378	* **1.3**	0.2-2.3	631	* **1.3**	0.4-2.1
65+	270	* **0.4**	0.0-1.2	576	* **1.5**	0.1-2.9	846	* **1.0**	0.1-1.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	223	* **3.4**	0.3-6.5	398	* **2.3**	0.2-4.4	621	* **2.8**	1.0-4.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	518	**4.3**	2.1-6.5	797	* **0.9**	0.2-1.5	1,315	**2.6**	1.4-3.8
Some Post-H.S.	260	* **4.4**	1.6-7.1	469	* **3.3**	1.1-5.4	729	**3.8**	2.1-5.5
College Graduate	302	* **2.3**	0.7-3.9	444	**2.6**	1.1-4.0	746	**2.5**	1.4-3.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	165	* **0.6**	0.0-1.7	464	* **1.5**	0.1-2.8	629	* **1.1**	0.2-2.1
$15,000- 24,999	261	* **4.7**	1.7-7.7	402	* **2.1**	0.4-3.7	663	**3.3**	1.7-5.0
$25,000- 34,999	162	* **4.0**	0.0-8.1	253	* **1.7**	0.1-3.3	415	* **2.8**	0.7-4.9
$35,000- 49,999	214	* **6.0**	2.0-10.0	304	* **1.5**	0.0-3.0	518	**3.7**	1.6-5.9
$50,000- 74,999	213	* **1.0**	0.0-2.0	228	* **1.6**	0.1-3.0	441	* **1.3**	0.4-2.1
$75,000+	186	* **5.1**	1.5-8.8	188	* **4.1**	0.5-7.8	374	**4.7**	2.1-7.3

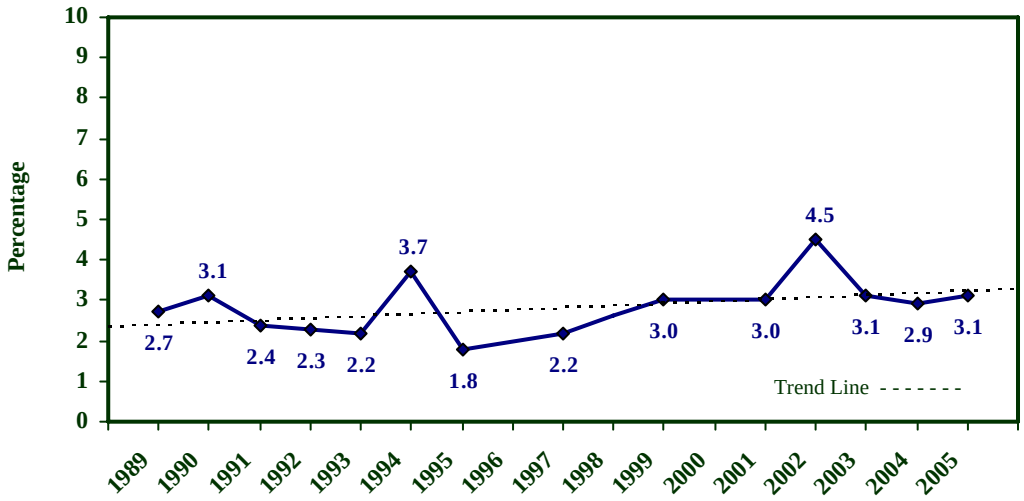
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 9.4 Heavy drinking by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,338	**4.7**	3.3-6.1	2,182	**1.7**	1.0-2.4	3,520	**3.1**	2.4-3.9
Age									
18-24	65	* **5.6**	0.0-11.6	100	* **3.6**	0.0-7.6	165	* **4.6**	0.9-8.2
25-34	180	**6.2**	2.6-9.8	282	* **2.4**	0.4-4.4	462	**4.3**	2.2-6.4
35-44	222	* **6.3**	2.4-10.1	349	* **1.8**	0.2-3.3	571	**4.0**	1.9-6.1
45-54	282	* **3.2**	1.2-5.3	456	**2.1**	0.9-3.2	738	**2.6**	1.5-3.8
55-64	271	**4.8**	2.1-7.5	366	* **1.0**	0.0-2.1	637	**2.9**	1.4-4.3
65+	316	* **2.6**	0.7-4.6	620	* **0.3**	0.0-0.7	936	* **1.3**	0.4-2.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	247	**9.8**	4.7-14.9	381	* **0.4**	0.0-1.0	628	**5.2**	2.5-7.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	546	**4.6**	2.6-6.5	865	* **1.9**	0.8-3.0	1,411	**3.2**	2.1-4.3
Some Post-H.S.	246	* **2.4**	0.6-4.2	499	* **2.2**	0.5-3.9	745	**2.3**	1.0-3.5
College Graduate	298	* **2.4**	0.7-4.1	434	* **1.7**	0.3-3.1	732	**2.0**	0.9-3.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	165	* **5.4**	1.8-8.9	433	* **2.2**	0.1-4.2	598	**3.4**	1.5-5.2
$15,000- 24,999	266	**6.4**	2.9-10.0	461	* **1.5**	0.2-2.8	727	**3.8**	2.0-5.6
$25,000- 34,999	210	* **3.0**	0.1-5.9	253	* **1.9**	0.2-3.6	463	* **2.5**	0.7-4.2
$35,000- 49,999	202	* **4.2**	1.4-7.0	264	* **1.5**	0.0-3.3	466	* **2.9**	1.2-4.6
$50,000- 74,999	208	* **4.4**	1.6-7.2	260	* **1.9**	0.0-3.8	468	**3.2**	1.5-4.9
$75,000+	173	* **5.5**	1.2-9.8	210	* **3.4**	0.2-6.5	383	* **4.5**	1.8-7.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 9.3 Heavy drinking by year: WVBRFSS, 1989-2005



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

No Alcoholic Beverages in 2005

Definition Consumption of no alcoholic beverages in the past 30 days.

Table 9.5 No alcoholic beverages in past 30 days by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,358	**59.6**	56.5-62.6	2,191	**75.8**	73.7-78.0	3,549	**68.0**	66.1-69.9
Age									
18-24	68	***52.0**	39.2-64.7	102	***63.4**	53.2-73.6	170	**57.6**	49.3-65.8
25-34	182	**44.8**	37.0-52.6	282	**71.5**	65.9-77.2	464	**58.1**	53.1-63.0
35-44	226	**55.5**	48.5-62.4	351	**72.1**	67.1-77.2	577	**63.9**	59.6-68.3
45-54	286	**65.2**	59.3-71.1	458	**69.7**	65.2-74.3	744	**67.5**	63.8-71.2
55-64	276	**64.4**	58.2-70.6	366	**80.4**	76.0-84.8	642	**72.6**	68.8-76.4
65+	318	**73.1**	67.8-78.3	623	**90.2**	87.7-92.6	941	**83.1**	80.4-85.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	250	**66.8**	59.1-74.5	382	**92.7**	90.1-95.4	632	**79.4**	74.8-83.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	554	**63.0**	58.3-67.7	869	**78.8**	75.5-82.0	1,423	**71.0**	68.1-73.9
Some Post-H.S.	249	**60.5**	53.5-67.4	502	**69.1**	64.2-74.1	751	**65.6**	61.5-69.6
College Graduate	304	**45.8**	39.5-52.1	435	**64.1**	59.1-69.0	739	**54.9**	50.8-59.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	167	**68.1**	59.5-76.7	435	**88.2**	84.1-92.3	602	**80.5**	76.3-84.8
$15,000- 24,999	269	**66.2**	59.3-73.0	462	**80.3**	75.8-84.8	731	**73.7**	69.6-77.8
$25,000- 34,999	214	**67.1**	60.1-74.1	253	**77.3**	71.5-83.1	467	**71.7**	67.1-76.4
$35,000- 49,999	207	**56.7**	49.2-64.3	265	**76.8**	71.3-82.4	472	**66.3**	61.5-71.2
$50,000- 74,999	209	**52.7**	45.2-60.2	262	**65.8**	59.6-71.9	471	**58.9**	54.0-63.9
$75,000+	175	**37.7**	29.9-45.6	211	**50.5**	43.1-58.0	386	**43.8**	38.3-49.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

CHAPTER 10: DIABETES

Diabetes Awareness in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?" Women told they had diabetes only during pregnancy are treated as an answer of "No." Those with pre-diabetes and borderline diabetes also are treated as an answer of "No."

Prevalence

WV: 10.9% (95% CI: 9.8-12.1) in 2004; **10.4%** (95% CI: 9.4-11.5) in 2005.
US: 7.2% (95% CI: 7.1-7.4) in 2004; **7.8%** (95% CI: 7.6-7.9) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 1st highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

The rate of diabetes among West Virginia adults increased during 8 of the past 10 years. Awareness of having diabetes increased steeply and significantly between 2000 (7.6%) and 2004 (10.9%). The statewide prevalence declined to 10.4% in 2005.

Gender

Men: 11.6% (95% CI: 9.7-13.5) in 2004; 9.7% (95% CI: 8.1-11.3) in 2005.
Women: 10.3% (95% CI: 8.9-11.6) in 2004; 11.1% (95% CI: 9.7-12.5) in 2005.
There were no significant differences in how frequently men and women reported a diagnosis of diabetes in either 2004 or 2005.

Age

The oldest adults (65 and older) had the highest diabetes prevalence among all age groups in West Virginia, 22.1% in 2004 and 21.1% in 2005. Adults aged 18-54 were significantly less likely to be diabetic in both years. The prevalence was lower at the younger ages.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education carried the greatest risk of diabetes, with a prevalence of 18.0% in 2004 and 15.1% in 2005. The risk for college graduates was significantly lower at 7.5% in 2004 and 6.6% in 2005. Each increase in education was associated with a lower risk of diabetes, although the differences were not significant between every group.

Household Income

At the lowest income levels, less than $15,000 annually, more than 15 people in every 100 were diabetic. In contrast, adults living in households with annual incomes of $50,000 and above experienced significantly lower risks, around 5 in every 100. The prevalence generally decreased with increasing income.

Table 10.1 Diabetes awareness by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,319	**11.6**	9.7-13.5	2,119	**10.3**	8.9-11.6	3,438	**10.9**	9.8-12.1
Age									
18-24	75	* **1.4**	0.0-4.2	115	* **1.4**	0.0-3.4	190	* **1.4**	0.0-3.1
25-34	181	* **1.9**	0.0-4.5	282	* **2.0**	0.4-3.6	463	* **1.9**	0.4-3.5
35-44	237	**8.4**	4.1-12.8	362	**4.8**	2.1-7.6	599	**6.6**	4.1-9.2
45-54	298	**11.6**	7.4-15.7	401	**9.6**	6.5-12.7	699	**10.6**	8.0-13.2
55-64	255	**21.1**	15.5-26.6	379	**17.8**	13.7-21.9	634	**19.4**	16.0-22.8
65+	271	**24.5**	18.7-30.3	576	**20.5**	16.8-24.1	847	**22.1**	18.9-25.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	225	**17.1**	11.6-22.6	401	**18.8**	14.7-22.8	626	**18.0**	14.7-21.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	526	**11.9**	8.9-14.9	797	**11.2**	8.8-13.5	1,323	**11.6**	9.7-13.5
Some Post-H.S.	260	**8.5**	4.9-12.2	471	**6.3**	4.2-8.4	731	**7.3**	5.3-9.3
College Graduate	306	**9.8**	5.9-13.7	447	**5.4**	3.1-7.7	753	**7.5**	5.3-9.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	167	**16.0**	9.8-22.2	464	**18.5**	14.8-22.3	631	**17.5**	14.2-20.9
$15,000- 24,999	261	**13.8**	9.0-18.7	403	**10.8**	7.3-14.3	664	**12.3**	9.3-15.2
$25,000- 34,999	165	**14.8**	8.6-20.9	253	**12.3**	8.0-16.7	418	**13.5**	9.8-17.2
$35,000- 49,999	215	**10.9**	6.6-15.2	305	**7.8**	4.6-10.9	520	**9.3**	6.6-12.0
$50,000- 74,999	214	**9.4**	5.1-13.8	230	* **2.9**	0.7-5.1	444	**6.6**	3.9-9.2
$75,000+	187	**7.7**	3.4-12.0	189	* **2.6**	0.4-4.8	376	**5.5**	2.8-8.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 10.2 Diabetes awareness by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,359	**9.7**	8.1-11.3	2,192	**11.1**	9.7-12.5	3,551	**10.4**	9.4-11.5
Age									
18-24	68	**na**	Na	102	* **1.7**	0.0-5.1	170	* **0.8**	0.0-2.5
25-34	182	* **2.9**	0.3-5.4	282	* **2.2**	0.7-3.8	464	**2.6**	1.1-4.1
35-44	226	**8.0**	4.2-11.8	351	**7.9**	4.7-11.1	577	**8.0**	5.5-10.4
45-54	286	**8.9**	5.5-12.2	458	**10.2**	7.0-13.4	744	**9.5**	7.2-11.8
55-64	276	**15.1**	10.5-19.7	366	**17.7**	13.5-21.9	642	**16.4**	13.3-19.5
65+	319	**21.7**	16.6-26.7	624	**20.8**	17.2-24.3	943	**21.1**	18.2-24.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	250	**14.1**	9.5-18.7	382	**16.2**	12.2-20.2	632	**15.1**	12.1-18.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	556	**9.5**	7.0-12.0	869	**12.6**	10.2-15.0	1,425	**11.0**	9.3-12.8
Some Post-H.S.	249	**8.9**	5.6-12.3	503	**9.1**	6.4-11.9	752	**9.1**	7.0-11.2
College Graduate	303	**7.0**	4.1-9.9	435	**6.3**	4.0-8.6	738	**6.6**	4.8-8.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	167	**14.9**	8.9-21.0	434	**15.6**	12.0-19.1	601	**15.3**	12.1-18.5
$15,000- 24,999	270	**13.6**	9.2-17.9	462	**12.5**	8.9-16.1	732	**13.0**	10.2-15.8
$25,000- 34,999	214	**11.9**	7.2-16.5	254	**12.1**	7.8-16.4	468	**12.0**	8.8-15.2
$35,000- 49,999	207	**8.3**	4.7-11.9	265	**9.8**	5.9-13.7	472	**9.0**	6.3-11.7
$50,000- 74,999	209	**7.6**	4.0-11.1	262	**7.9**	4.4-11.4	471	**7.7**	5.2-10.2
$75,000+	175	* **4.0**	1.4-6.5	211	* **2.4**	0.3-4.6	386	**3.2**	1.6-4.9

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 10.1 Diabetes awareness by year: WVBRFSS, 1990-2005

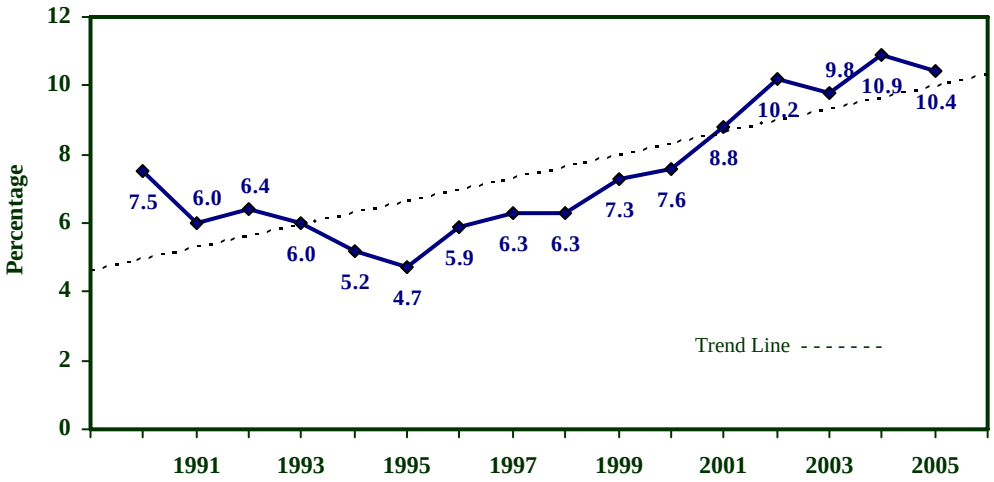
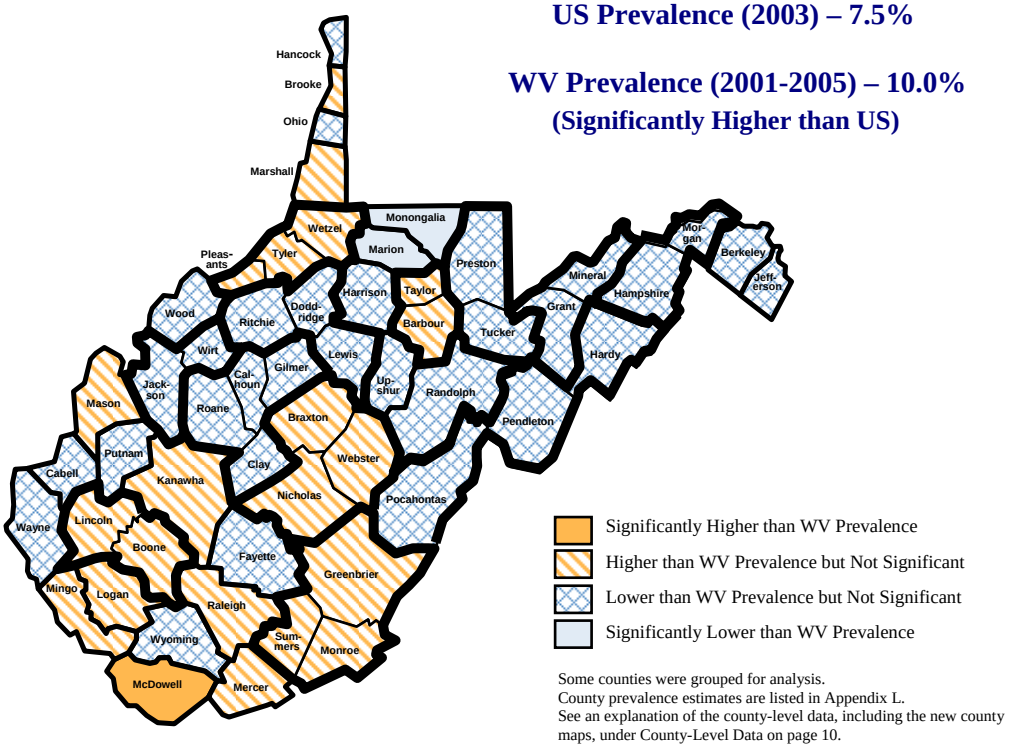


Figure 10.2 Diabetes awareness by county: WVBRFSS, 2001-2005



Key Control Issues among Adults with Diabetes in 2004 and 2005

Definitions

No A1c test - Responding "None" or "Never heard of 'A one C' test" to the following question: "A test for 'A one C' measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for hemoglobin 'A one C'?"

No Eye exam - Responding with "More than 12 months ago" to the following question: "When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light."

No Foot exam - Responding "None" to the following question: "About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?"

Prevalence

No A1c test
WV: **12.3%** (95% CI: 8.1-16.5) in 2004; **12.1%** (95% CI: 8.6-15.7) in 2005.

No eye exam
WV: **33.0%** (95% CI: 27.5-38.5) in 2004; **29.6%** (95% CI: 24.6-34.7) in 2005.

No foot exam
WV: **35.3%** (95% CI: 29.8-40.9) in 2004; **30.2%** (95% CI: 25.3-35.1) in 2005.

Time Trends

Between 2004 and 2005, there were slight declines in the prevalence of all these risk factors.

WV Healthy People 2010 Objectives

Objective 5.6 Increase to 85% the proportion of persons with diabetes who have a glycosylated hemoglobin measurement at least once a year. (Baseline: 80.1% in 2000; Current: 87.9% in 2005)

Objective 5.7 Increase to 73% the proportion of persons with diabetes who have an annual dilated eye exam. (Baseline: 65.5% in 1998; Current: 70.4% in 2005)

Table 10.3 No A1c test among adults with diabetes by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004 and 2005

Characteristic	2004			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	374	**12.3**	8.1-16.5	358	**12.1**	8.6-15.7
Males	146	**12.8**	6.1-19.4	136	**12.4**	6.7-18.1
Females	228	**11.8**	6.6-17.1	222	**11.9**	7.5-16.3
Age						
18-44	39	* **33.8**	15.7-51.8	55	* **11.7**	3.6-19.7
45-54	68	* **1.4**	0.0-3.5	61	* **15.2**	6.1-24.3
55-64	120	* **7.3**	1.4-13.2	95	* **9.7**	3.4-16.1
65+	147	**12.9**	7.1-18.7	147	**12.5**	6.6-18.4
Education						
Less than H.S.	109	**17.1**	8.9-25.4	83	* **23.9**	13.8-34.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	159	**14.5**	7.0-21.9	155	**7.2**	3.2-11.1
Some Post-H.S.	54	* **5.4**	0.0-11.5	67	* **9.8**	2.3-17.4
College Graduate	51	* **3.9**	0.0-11.5	53	* **12.6**	2.8-22.5
Income						
Less than $15,000	116	**16.6**	7.7-25.6	84	**19.4**	10.3-28.5
$15,000- 24,999	66	* **13.3**	4.2-22.4	80	* **10.2**	3.5-16.9
$25,000- 34,999	53	* **18.9**	3.8-33.9	55	* **14.0**	3.9-24.2
$35,000-49,999	48	* **13.9**	1.7-26.1	44	* **5.2**	0.0-12.8
$50,000+	47	* **0.0**	na	50	* **7.6**	0.0-15.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 10.4 No eye exam prevalence among adults with diabetes by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004 and 2005

Characteristic	2004			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	409	**33.0**	27.5-38.5	412	**29.6**	24.6-34.7
Males	160	**34.3**	25.5-43.0	155	**33.2**	24.8-41.7
Females	249	**31.8**	25.2-38.3	257	**26.7**	20.7-32.7
Age						
18-44	43	* **59.5**	42.8-76.3	55	* **46.2**	31.2-61.1
45-54	73	* **33.8**	21.0-46.5	69	* **26.7**	14.7-38.7
55-64	121	**30.7**	21.5-40.0	105	**28.8**	19.4-38.2
65+	172	**24.3**	16.8-31.8	183	**24.0**	17.1-31.0
Education						
Less than H.S.	122	**35.7**	25.8-45.5	107	* **42.1**	31.2-53.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	168	**37.5**	28.7-46.4	173	**30.5**	22.5-38.5
Some Post-H.S.	62	* **26.3**	12.5-40.2	77	**22.2**	12.6-31.9
College Graduate	56	* **22.0**	7.9-36.0	55	* **13.4**	3.8-23.0
Income						
Less than $15,000	128	**31.3**	21.5-41.0	99	* **30.9**	20.0-41.8
$15,000- 24,999	74	* **42.9**	29.6-56.1	97	**33.1**	22.3-43.9
$25,000- 34,999	58	* **37.9**	23.1-52.8	58	* **34.6**	20.7-48.6
$35,000-49,999	50	* **25.9**	12.4-39.4	47	* **21.8**	8.6-34.9
$50,000+	49	* **31.1**	15.0-47.3	53	* **28.8**	15.5-42.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 10.5 No foot exam prevalence among adults with diabetes by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004 and 2005

Characteristic	2004			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	405	**35.3**	29.8-40.9	413	**30.2**	25.3-35.1
Males	160	**30.7**	22.3-39.0	156	**28.1**	20.4-35.7
Females	245	**40.2**	33.1-47.3	257	**31.9**	25.7-38.2
Age						
18-44	43	* **61.7**	45.3-78.2	56	* **29.7**	16.9-42.5
45-54	73	* **30.5**	18.6-42.4	71	* **19.9**	9.7-30.1
55-64	120	**25.2**	16.6-33.7	103	**27.2**	18.0-36.4
65+	169	**34.2**	26.2-42.2	183	**36.9**	29.1-44.7
Education						
Less than H.S.	120	**30.8**	21.3-40.4	107	* **34.4**	24.3-44.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	167	**36.3**	27.7-44.9	172	**26.7**	19.4-34.0
Some Post-H.S.	62	* **41.8**	27.2-56.4	78	* **32.9**	21.7-44.2
College Graduate	55	* **35.2**	19.9-50.5	56	**29.5**	16.3-42.7
Income						
Less than $15,000	124	* **39.1**	28.4-49.8	101	**25.2**	16.0-34.4
$15,000- 24,999	75	* **33.5**	21.0-46.1	98	* **30.3**	20.2-40.5
$25,000- 34,999	57	* **45.4**	30.3-60.5	57	* **40.6**	26.5-54.7
$35,000-49,999	50	* **33.3**	19.1-47.5	46	* **18.9**	5.8-31.9
$50,000+	48	* **23.8**	9.8-37.7	53	* **28.4**	15.9-40.9

Note. Excludes amputees.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Additional Diabetes Issues in 2004 and 2005

Table 10.6 Other health care issues among adults with diabetes: WVBRFSS, 2004

Diabetic respondents who…	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Now take insulin	164	**15.6**	10.0-21.2	253	**24.6**	18.4-30.7	417	**20.0**	15.7-24.2
Now take diabetes pills	163	**76.1**	68.4-83.7	253	**70.2**	63.7-76.8	416	**73.2**	68.1-78.3
Never check blood glucose at home or check it less than once daily	160	**47.1**	38.3-55.9	251	**32.1**	25.6-38.6	411	**39.7**	34.1-45.3
Never self-check feet for sores or check them less than once daily	159	**18.1**	11.5-24.7	246	**19.4**	13.9-24.9	405	**18.7**	14.4-23.1
Have ever had a foot sore that took more than four weeks to heal	164	**9.7**	4.8-14.6	253	**11.4**	6.7-16.1	417	**10.5**	7.1-13.9
Did NOT visit a doctor, nurse, or other health professional even once in the past 12 months for their diabetes	162	* **6.6**	1.6-11.6	250	* **5.8**	1.8-9.8	412	**6.2**	3.0-9.4
Were told by a doctor that they have diabetic retinopathy	160	**30.6**	22.7-38.4	247	**24.3**	18.0-30.6	407	**27.5**	22.4-32.5
Have NEVER taken a class in self-management of diabetes	163	**57.1**	48.5-65.6	253	**58.2**	51.4-65.1	416	**57.7**	52.2-63.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 10.7 Other health care issues among adults with diabetes: WVBRFSS, 2005

Diabetic respondents who…	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Now take insulin	161	**25.1**	17.5-32.7	264	**28.3**	22.0-34.7	425	**26.9**	22.0-31.8
Now take diabetes pills	161	**71.8**	64.0-79.7	264	**69.9**	63.4-76.3	425	**70.8**	65.8-75.7
Never check blood glucose at home or check it less than once daily	154	**42.3**	33.9-50.8	260	**29.2**	23.1-35.3	414	**34.9**	29.9-40.0
Never self-check feet for sores or check them less than once daily	151	**24.9**	17.4-32.4	260	**15.0**	10.2-19.7	411	**19.3**	15.0-23.6
Have ever had a foot sore that took more than four weeks to heal	159	**18.9**	12.0-25.8	263	**13.9**	9.1-18.7	422	**16.1**	12.1-20.2
Did NOT visit a doctor, nurse, or other health professional even once in the past 12 months for their diabetes	158	* **5.7**	2.1-9.3	257	* **3.5**	1.3-5.8	415	**4.5**	2.5-6.6
Were told by a doctor that they have diabetic retinopathy	157	**19.2**	12.6-25.9	262	**16.2**	11.4-20.9	419	**17.5**	13.6-21.5
Have NEVER taken a class in self-management of diabetes	160	**61.5**	53.0-70.0	263	**48.8**	42.0-55.5	423	**54.5**	49.1-59.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 5.8 Increase to 55% the proportion of persons with diabetes who perform self blood-glucose monitoring (SBGM) at least daily. (Baseline: 50.3% in 1998; Current: 65.1% in 2005)

CHAPTER 11: HYPERTENSION

Hypertension Awareness in 2005

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?"

Prevalence

WV: 31.4% (95% CI: 29.7-33.1) in 2005.
US: 26.2% (95% CI: 25.9-26.4) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

From 1995 through 2003, hypertension awareness grew steadily. The prevalence declined slightly between 2003 and 2005, however.

Gender

Men: 30.9% (95% CI: 28.2-33.6) in 2005.
Women: 31.9% (95% CI: 29.8-34.1) in 2005.
There was little difference in how frequently men and women reported having been diagnosed with high blood pressure.

Age

Hypertension awareness increased steeply and significantly with increasing age, a well-known phenomenon. The prevalence ranged from a low of 10.9% among young adults (25-34) to a high of 57.5% among older adults (age 65 and older).

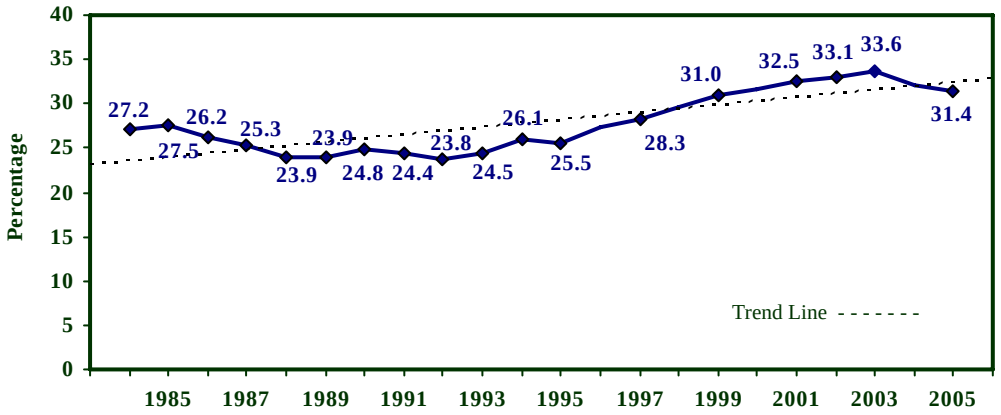
Education and Household Income

Adults without a high school diploma reported hypertension significantly more often than those with more education. Those with incomes of less than $15,000 were more likely than those with incomes of $25,000 or more to have hypertension.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 12.3 Decrease the proportion of adults who have high blood pressure to no more than 22%. (Baseline: 28.3% in 1997; Current: 31.4% in 2005)

Figure 11.1 Prevalence of hypertension awareness by year: WVBRFSS, 1984-2005



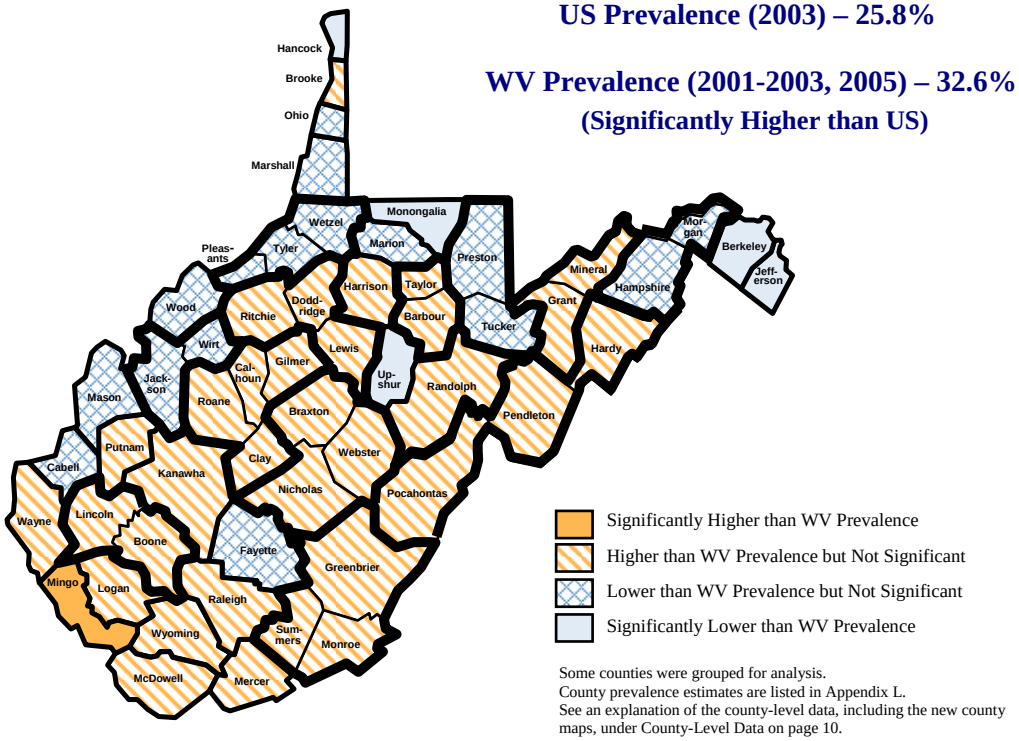
NOTE: Data not available for the years 1998, 2000, 2004.

Table 11.1 Hypertension awareness by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,356	**30.9**	28.2-33.6	2,191	**31.9**	29.8-34.1	3,547	**31.4**	29.7-33.1
Age									
18-24	68	* **7.7**	1.2-14.1	102	* **3.0**	0.0-6.5	170	* **5.4**	1.7-9.1
25-34	181	**14.0**	8.7-19.2	282	**7.8**	4.4-11.1	463	**10.9**	7.7-14.0
35-44	226	**19.7**	14.2-25.2	350	**19.0**	14.5-23.6	576	**19.3**	15.8-22.9
45-54	286	**38.1**	32.0-44.2	459	**32.4**	27.7-37.0	745	**35.2**	31.3-39.1
55-64	276	**48.7**	42.3-55.2	366	**46.7**	41.2-52.3	642	**47.7**	43.5-52.0
65+	317	**51.3**	45.4-57.2	623	**61.9**	57.7-66.0	940	**57.5**	54.0-61.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	249	**40.1**	33.1-47.2	382	**46.7**	41.0-52.5	631	**43.3**	38.7-47.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	554	**30.5**	26.3-34.8	868	**33.6**	30.1-37.0	1,422	**32.1**	29.4-34.8
Some Post-H.S.	249	**27.4**	21.6-33.1	503	**27.0**	22.7-31.3	752	**27.1**	23.7-30.6
College Graduate	303	**26.2**	20.8-31.6	435	**22.3**	18.3-26.3	738	**24.3**	20.9-27.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	167	**41.3**	32.7-49.9	435	**42.1**	36.9-47.3	602	**41.8**	37.2-46.4
$15,000- 24,999	268	**39.3**	32.7-45.9	461	**38.3**	33.2-43.4	729	**38.8**	34.6-42.9
$25,000- 34,999	214	**34.6**	27.6-41.6	254	**27.7**	21.7-33.7	468	**31.5**	26.7-36.2
$35,000- 49,999	207	**29.5**	22.9-36.0	265	**25.1**	19.6-30.6	472	**27.4**	23.1-31.7
$50,000- 74,999	209	**21.7**	15.5-27.9	262	**23.0**	17.8-28.3	471	**22.3**	18.2-26.4
$75,000+	175	**24.7**	17.9-31.4	211	**21.4**	15.6-27.1	386	**23.1**	18.6-27.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 11.2 Hypertension awareness by county: WVBRFSS, 2001- 2003, 2005



Actions and Medical Advice among Adults with Hypertension in 2005

Table 11.2 Exercise activity in order to help lower or control high blood pressure among adults with hypertension: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Adults who are exercising to help lower or control high blood pressure			Adults ever advised by a health professional to exercise to help lower or control high blood pressure		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,260	**58.1**	55.0-61.2	1,253	**66.5**	63.5-69.5
Males	474	**58.0**	53.0-62.9	469	**67.1**	62.3-71.9
Females	786	**58.2**	54.4-62.0	784	**65.9**	62.3-69.5
Age						
18-24	9	**na**	na	9	**na**	na
25-34	45	* **71.3**	57.1-85.4	45	* **75.7**	62.5-88.8
35-44	110	* **60.6**	50.4-70.9	110	**76.4**	67.6-85.3
45-54	250	**58.2**	51.5-64.9	248	**71.3**	65.0-77.5
55-64	301	**60.1**	54.0-66.2	301	**71.6**	66.2-77.1
65+	538	**54.8**	50.1-59.5	533	**58.7**	54.1-63.4
Education						
Less than H.S.	321	**49.9**	43.6-56.2	318	**59.1**	52.9-65.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	509	**57.9**	53.0-62.8	506	**66.9**	62.2-71.7
Some Post-H.S.	234	**59.6**	52.5-66.6	233	**70.5**	64.2-76.8
College Graduate	193	**70.1**	63.1-77.1	193	**72.7**	65.7-79.7
Income						
Less than $15,000	287	**49.0**	42.3-55.6	285	**64.9**	58.6-71.2
$15,000- 24,999	300	**54.0**	47.5-60.5	298	**61.8**	55.5-68.1
$25,000- 34,999	149	**61.3**	52.4-70.2	147	**69.3**	61.0-77.7
$35,000-49,999	140	**59.8**	51.0-68.6	141	**71.6**	63.9-79.3
$50,000-74,000	117	**64.4**	54.0-74.8	117	* **68.9**	58.3-79.5
$75,000+	95	**73.9**	64.6-83.2	94	**87.0**	80.4-93.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 11.3 Other activity and related medical advice to help lower or control high blood pressure among adults with hypertension: WVBRFSS, 2005

	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Adults Who Are…									
Taking medicine	479	**77.3**	72.8-81.9	800	**88.2**	85.6-90.9	1,279	**83.1**	80.5-85.7
Changing eating habits	472	**67.2**	62.4-72.0	786	**72.6**	69.1-76.1	1,258	**70.1**	67.1-73.0
Cutting down on salt [a]	438	**71.5**	66.7-76.3	699	**80.5**	77.1-83.9	1,137	**76.1**	73.2-79.1
Reducing alcohol [b]	160	**44.2**	35.5-52.8	143	**57.1**	48.2-66.1	303	**49.0**	42.5-55.4
Adults Whose Health Professional Advised...									
Taking medicine	475	**85.1**	81.0-89.2	788	**93.6**	91.6-95.6	1,263	**89.6**	87.3-91.8
Changing eating habits	475	**68.4**	63.6-73.1	786	**60.9**	57.1-64.7	1,261	**64.4**	61.4-67.4
Cutting down on salt [a]	459	**67.8**	63.0-72.6	749	**69.7**	66.1-73.4	1,208	**68.8**	65.8-71.8
Reducing alcohol [b]	209	**43.1**	35.6-50.6	195	**38.6**	30.9-46.2	404	**41.4**	35.9-46.9

a. This response group excludes those who reported never using salt.
b. This response group excludes those who reported never drinking alcohol.

CHAPTER 12: CHOLESTEROL

No Cholesterol Screening

Definition

Responding "No" to the following question: "Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?"

Prevalence

WV: 20.5% (95% CI: 18.7-22.3) in 2005.
US: 22.8% (95% CI: 22.5-23.1) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 37th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Gender

Men: 24.7% (95% CI: 21.6-27.7) in 2005.
Women: 16.6% (95% CI: 14.6-18.6) in 2005.
Lack of cholesterol screening was significantly more prevalent among men than women.

Age, Education, & Household Income

Generally, lack of cholesterol screening was more common among groups who were younger, had less education, or had lower income.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 12.4 Increase to at least 75% the proportion of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked within the preceding five years. (Baseline: 67.2% in 1997; Current: 76.6% in 2005)

Table 12.1 Prevalence of never having had a blood cholesterol screening by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,337	**24.7**	21.6-27.7	2,139	**16.6**	14.6-18.6	3,476	**20.5**	18.7-22.3
Age									
18-24	65	**62.7**	50.4-75.0	89	**40.7**	29.7-51.8	154	**52.4**	43.7-61.1
25-34	179	**42.9**	35.2-50.6	266	**38.0**	31.6-44.4	445	**40.5**	35.5-45.5
35-44	222	**29.7**	22.9-36.4	349	**17.6**	13.3-21.9	571	**23.5**	19.5-27.5
45-54	281	**11.6**	7.4-15.8	456	**11.0**	7.9-14.1	737	**11.3**	8.7-13.9
55-64	270	**7.3**	3.7-10.8	363	**3.9**	1.8-6.1	633	**5.5**	3.5-7.6
65+	318	**5.7**	3.1-8.3	607	**4.1**	2.5-5.6	925	**4.8**	3.3-6.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	242	**30.0**	22.2-37.8	367	**18.6**	13.2-24.0	609	**24.5**	19.6-29.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	546	**28.9**	24.0-33.7	843	**17.0**	13.8-20.2	1,389	**22.9**	19.9-25.8
Some Post-H.S.	245	**23.8**	16.7-31.0	493	**15.9**	11.7-20.1	738	**19.2**	15.3-23.1
College Graduate	303	**12.6**	7.9-17.3	434	**15.0**	10.9-19.0	737	**13.8**	10.7-16.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	164	**33.8**	24.6-43.0	422	**19.4**	14.3-24.5	586	**24.9**	20.1-29.7
$15,000- 24,999	266	**26.1**	19.6-32.6	447	**20.1**	15.3-24.8	713	**22.9**	18.9-26.9
$25,000- 34,999	209	**18.7**	12.3-25.1	253	**16.8**	11.1-22.5	462	**17.8**	13.5-22.1
$35,000- 49,999	204	**23.7**	16.4-30.9	262	**14.2**	9.0-19.5	466	**19.2**	14.6-23.8
$50,000- 74,999	207	**15.4**	9.4-21.3	258	**16.6**	10.9-22.4	465	**16.0**	11.8-20.1
$75,000+	174	**18.6**	10.7-26.5	209	**9.3**	4.6-13.9	383	**14.3**	9.4-19.2

High Cholesterol Awareness among Those Who Have Ever Had It Checked

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?"

Prevalence

WV: 39.9% (95% CI: 37.9-41.9) in 2005.
US: 35.9% (95% CI: 35.6-36.3) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 1st highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

Between 1995 and 2005, the prevalence of high cholesterol among West Virginia adults generally increased.

Gender

Men: 39.8% (95% CI: 36.6-43.1) in 2005.
Women: 40.0% (95% CI: 37.5-42.5) in 2005.

Age

Generally, the prevalence of high blood cholesterol increased with increasing age.

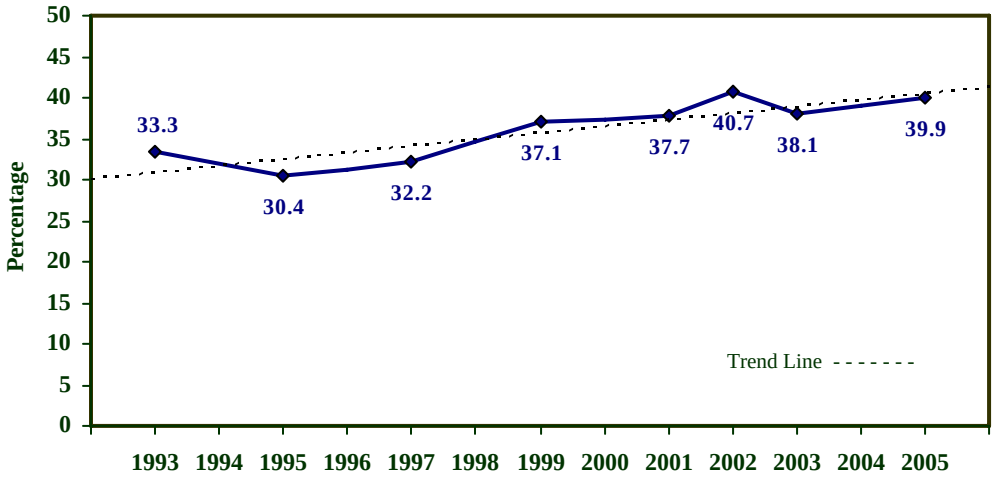
Education

Prevalence declined with increasing education. Adults with less than a high school education were significantly more likely than college graduates to have high cholesterol.

Household Income

About half of those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 had high cholesterol. Only about one-third of those in the upper income brackets reported having high cholesterol levels.

Figure 12.1 Prevalence of high blood cholesterol by year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2005*



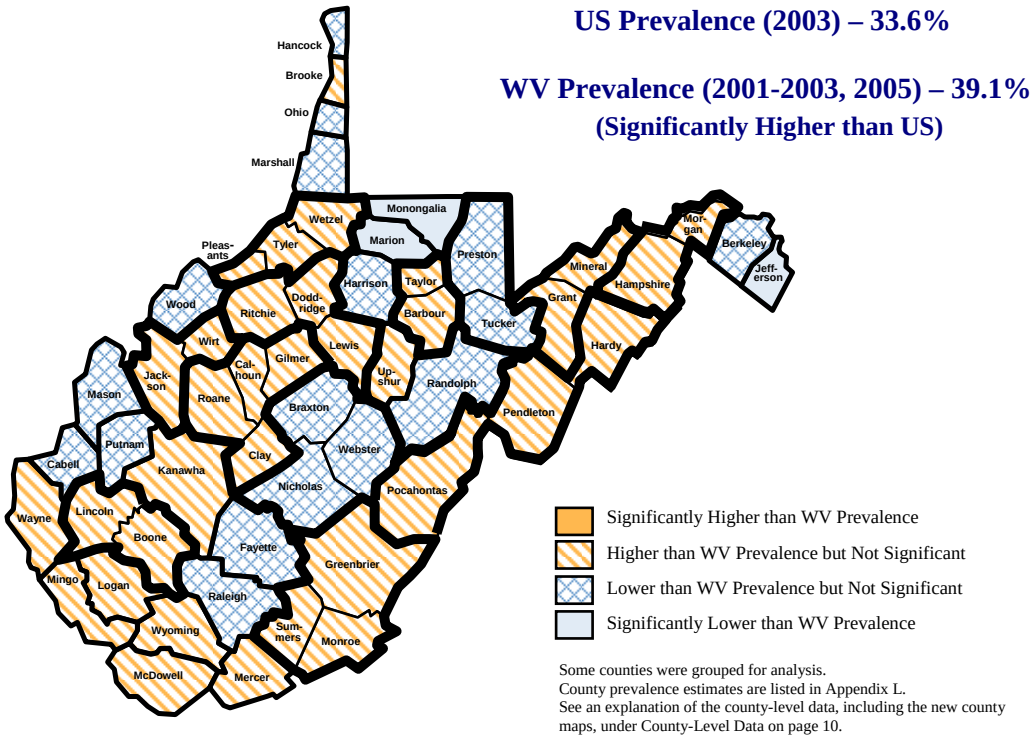
NOTES: Data not available for the years 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2004.

* Among those who have ever had blood cholesterol checked.

Table 12.2 Prevalence of high cholesterol among those who have ever had their blood cholesterol checked by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,078	**39.8**	36.6-43.1	1,832	**40.0**	37.5-42.5	2,910	**39.9**	37.9-41.9
Age									
18-24	28	**9.0**	0.0-19.6	52	**9.2**	1.3-17.2	80	**9.1**	2.7-15.5
25-34	102	**14.1**	7.4-20.8	173	**19.6**	13.5-25.6	275	**16.9**	12.4-21.4
35-44	161	**35.4**	27.5-43.2	284	**34.6**	28.5-40.8	445	**35.0**	30.1-39.9
45-54	246	**47.0**	40.2-53.7	402	**39.8**	34.6-45.0	648	**43.3**	39.1-47.6
55-64	245	**56.3**	49.5-63.1	347	**49.8**	44.1-55.5	592	**52.9**	48.5-57.3
65+	294	**44.8**	38.7-51.0	566	**54.7**	50.2-59.2	860	**50.6**	46.9-54.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	186	**45.4**	37.2-53.5	314	**52.4**	46.1-58.8	500	**49.0**	43.9-54.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	415	**39.8**	34.7-44.9	712	**41.7**	37.6-45.7	1,127	**40.8**	37.6-44.0
Some Post-H.S.	206	**38.6**	31.4-45.8	428	**38.3**	33.1-43.5	634	**38.4**	34.2-42.7
College Graduate	271	**37.1**	30.7-43.4	376	**29.4**	24.6-34.3	647	**33.3**	29.3-37.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	116	**49.7**	39.1-60.2	359	**51.7**	45.8-57.6	475	**51.0**	45.7-56.3
$15,000- 24,999	207	**45.5**	37.6-53.3	368	**46.8**	40.9-52.7	575	**46.2**	41.4-51.0
$25,000- 34,999	175	**42.4**	34.4-50.5	217	**38.7**	31.4-46.0	392	**40.7**	35.2-46.2
$35,000- 49,999	165	**35.4**	27.7-43.0	231	**34.7**	28.1-41.4	396	**35.0**	30.0-40.1
$50,000- 74,999	183	**35.7**	28.3-43.1	225	**32.2**	25.7-38.7	408	**34.0**	29.1-39.0
$75,000+	151	**38.1**	29.8-46.3	190	**26.3**	19.8-32.8	341	**32.3**	27.0-37.6

Figure 12.2 High cholesterol awareness by county: WVBRFSS, 2001-2003, 2005



Some counties were grouped for analysis.
County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix L.
See an explanation of the county-level data, including the new county maps, under County-Level Data on page 10.

CHAPTER 13: CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Heart Attack, Angina, and Stroke in 2004 and 2005

Definition

In 2005, responding "Yes" to the following: "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? For each, tell me 'yes,' 'no,' or you're 'not sure'." The follow-up questions were ". . . ever told you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infraction?" ". . . ever told you had angina or coronary heart disease?" ". . . ever told you had a stroke?" (In 2004 and earlier years, the questions were similar but not identical.)

Prevalence

Heart Attack

WV: **6.8%** (95% CI: 5.9-7.7) in 2004, **7.0%** (95% CI: 6.1-7.9) in 2005.
US: US prevalence is not available in 2004, **4.1%** (95% CI: 4.0-4.2) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 1st highest among 8 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 1st highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Angina

WV: **7.6%** (95% CI: 6.6-8.5) in 2004, **8.2%** (95% CI: 7.3-9.2) in 2005.
US: US prevalence is not available in 2004, **4.5%** (95% CI: 4.4-4.6) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 1st highest among 8 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Stroke

WV: **3.1%** (95% CI: 2.5-3.7) in 2004, **3.4%** (95% CI: 2.7-4.0) in 2005.
US: US prevalence is not available in 2004, **2.6%** (95% CI: 2.5-2.7) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 1st highest among 8 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 5th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005

Gender

Heart attack differences by gender

Men: 8.6% (95% CI: 7.0-10.2) in 2004, 8.5% (95% CI: 7.0-10.0) in 2005.
Women: 5.1% (95% CI: 4.1-6.1) in 2004, 5.5% (95% CI: 4.5-6.6) in 2005.
Men had a significantly higher incidence of heart attack than women.

Angina differences by gender

Men: 7.7% (95% CI: 6.3-9.2) in 2004, 7.9% (95% CI: 6.4-9.3) in 2005.
Women: 7.4% (95% CI: 6.2-8.5) in 2004, 8.6% (95% CI: 7.3-9.8) in 2005.
There were no significant differences in angina rates between men and women.

Stroke differences by gender

Men: 2.8% (95% CI: 1.9-3.6) in 2004, 2.6% (95% CI: 1.7-3.5) in 2005.
Women: 3.4% (95% CI: 2.6-4.2) in 2004, 4.1% (95% CI: 3.2-4.9) in 2005.
Women experienced stroke slightly more often than men.

Age, Education, & Household Income

Those aged 65 and older experienced heart attack, angina, and stroke significantly more often than most younger age groups. Adults with less than a high school education carried a significantly higher risk of heart attack, angina, and stroke than those with more education. Heart attack, angina, and stroke were significantly more common among the lowest income groups than among those with the highest household incomes.

Table 13.1 Heart attack, angina, or stroke by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Heart Attack or Myocardial Infarction			Angina or Coronary Heart Disease			Stroke		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	3,391	**6.8**	5.9-7.7	3,381	**7.6**	6.6-8.5	3,387	**3.1**	2.5-3.7
Sex									
Males	1,302	**8.6**	7.0-10.2	1,298	**7.7**	6.3-9.2	1,300	**2.8**	1.9-3.6
Females	2,089	**5.1**	4.1-6.1	2,083	**7.4**	6.2-8.5	2,087	**3.4**	2.6-4.2
Age									
18-44	1,233	**1.9**	1.0-2.9	1,231	**1.6**	0.9-2.3	1,231	* **0.5**	0.1-0.9
45-54	687	**5.0**	3.2-6.7	688	**6.7**	4.6-8.7	689	**2.3**	1.2-3.5
55-64	627	**10.9**	8.2-13.6	623	**11.9**	9.1-14.7	624	**4.9**	3.2-6.7
65+	838	**17.0**	14.1-19.8	833	**19.2**	16.2-22.1	837	**8.5**	6.5-10.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	615	**14.4**	11.5-17.4	606	**14.1**	11.2-17.0	616	**7.0**	4.9-9.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,307	**6.4**	4.9-8.0	1,306	**7.1**	5.6-8.5	1,302	**2.6**	1.8-3.5
Some Post-H.S.	719	**4.2**	2.8-5.7	719	**4.9**	3.4-6.5	720	**2.2**	1.3-3.1
College Graduate	746	**3.8**	2.4-5.2	746	**5.8**	4.1-7.5	745	**1.5**	0.7-2.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	621	**11.8**	8.7-14.8	614	**12.6**	9.9-15.4	617	**5.5**	3.8-7.2
$15,000- 24,999	660	**8.9**	6.5-11.3	659	**10.1**	7.6-12.6	660	**4.4**	2.8-6.1
$25,000- 34,999	409	**7.1**	4.4-9.8	410	**6.1**	3.7-8.6	410	**3.5**	1.5-5.5
$35,000- 49,999	515	**4.5**	2.6-6.3	513	**6.1**	3.9-8.3	514	* **1.9**	0.8-3.0
$50,000- 74,999	440	**2.8**	1.4-4.2	439	**5.8**	3.6-8.0	440	* **1.3**	0.4-2.3
$75,000+	374	* **2.5**	1.0-4.1	373	**3.3**	1.4-5.2	373	* **1.0**	0.2-1.8

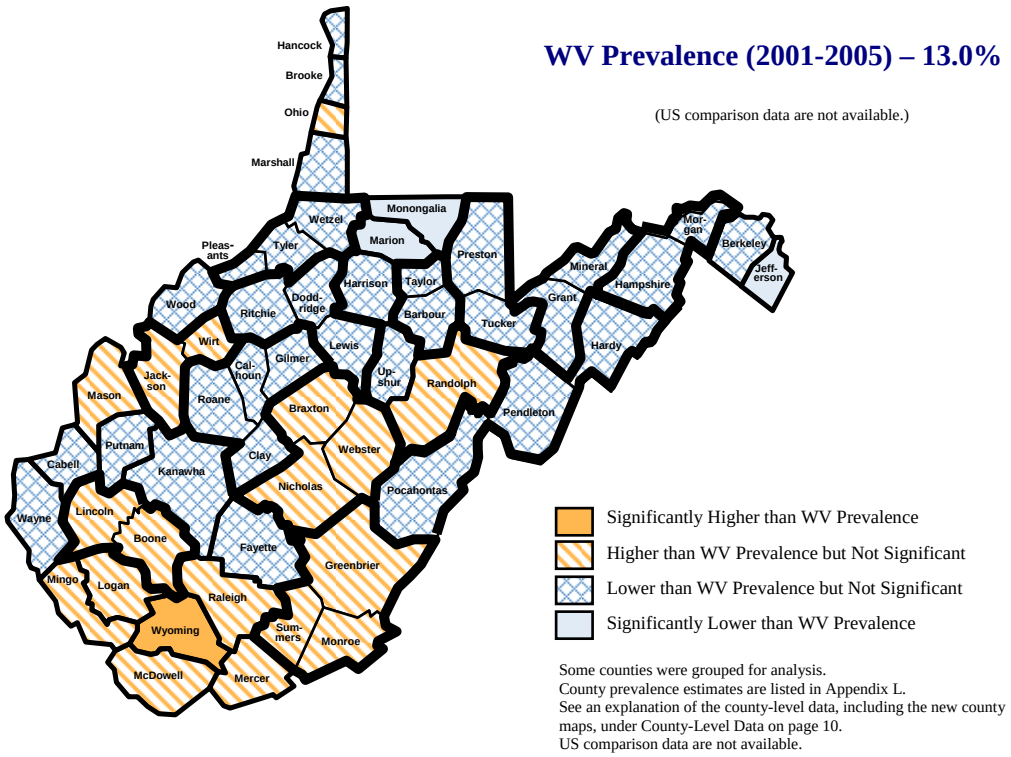
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 13.2 Heart attack, angina, or stroke by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Heart Attack or Myocardial Infarction			Angina or Coronary Heart Disease			Stroke		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	3,544	**7.0**	6.1-7.9	3,528	**8.2**	7.3-9.2	3,544	**3.4**	2.7-4.0
Sex									
Males	1,356	**8.5**	7.0-10.0	1,349	**7.9**	6.4-9.3	1,358	**2.6**	1.7-3.5
Females	2,188	**5.5**	4.5-6.6	2,179	**8.6**	7.3-9.8	2,186	**4.1**	3.2-4.9
Age									
18-44	1,210	**1.3**	0.6-2.0	1,208	**2.3**	1.4-3.2	1,210	* **0.6**	0.2-1.0
45-54	745	**6.1**	4.2-8.0	745	**6.0**	4.2-7.9	741	**3.0**	1.7-4.4
55-64	640	**7.5**	5.3-9.8	636	**13.3**	10.4-16.3	641	**4.7**	2.9-6.5
65+	938	**20.2**	17.1-23.2	928	**20.2**	17.3-23.1	941	**9.0**	6.8-11.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	631	**12.0**	9.2-14.8	621	**11.7**	9.0-14.4	631	**7.1**	4.8-9.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,422	**7.1**	5.7-8.5	1,416	**8.8**	7.2-10.3	1,424	**2.7**	1.9-3.5
Some Post-H.S.	750	**6.4**	4.5-8.4	749	**8.7**	6.6-10.8	747	**3.5**	2.0-4.9
College Graduate	738	**2.9**	1.7-4.1	738	**3.7**	2.4-5.1	738	* **1.3**	0.5-2.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	597	**11.2**	8.4-13.9	592	**14.8**	11.8-17.9	601	**7.6**	5.1-10.0
$15,000- 24,999	730	**10.2**	7.7-12.7	729	**11.6**	9.0-14.1	730	**5.8**	3.8-7.8
$25,000- 34,999	467	**9.1**	6.3-11.9	467	**8.4**	5.6-11.1	468	**3.6**	1.9-5.3
$35,000- 49,999	472	**4.2**	2.3-6.1	470	**5.5**	3.3-7.6	471	* **1.3**	0.3-2.2
$50,000- 74,999	471	**2.5**	1.0-3.9	471	**3.1**	1.7-4.5	469	* **0.4**	0.0-0.8
$75,000+	385	* **2.4**	0.9-3.9	386	**2.8**	1.2-4.5	385	* **0.4**	0.0-1.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 13.1 Adults diagnosed with heart attack, angina, or stroke by county: WVBRFSS, 2001-2005



Other Cardiovascular Disease Issues

Table 13.3 Heart attack and stroke before age 55: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristics	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Respondents who had their first heart attack before the age of 55[a]	128	**53.2**	43.6-62.9	112	***50.1**	39.7-60.5	240	**52.1**	44.8-59.3
Respondents who had their first stroke before the age of 55[b]	44	***51.7**	35.8-67.6	80	***35.5**	23.7-47.3	124	**42.7**	32.9-52.5

a. Among respondents who have ever been told by a doctor that they had a heart attack.
b. Among respondents who have ever been told by a doctor that they had a stroke.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 13.4 No rehabilitation following a heart attack or stroke: WVBRFSS, 2004 and 2005

Characteristics	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
In 2004 No rehabilitation after leaving hospital following a heart attack or stroke	159	**71.9**	64.1-79.8	188	**78.4**	72.0-84.9	347	**74.8**	69.5-80.0
In 2005 ** No rehabilitation after leaving hospital following a heart attack or stroke	169	**75.7**	68.9-82.5	210	**79.7**	74.0-85.5	379	**77.6**	73.1-82.1

** The 2005 results are not directly comparable to the earlier year data due to a change in the survey questions.

Aspirin Therapy in 2004 and 2005

Table 13.5 Daily or alternate-day aspirin therapy among adults aged 35 and older by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,052	**41.5**	38.2-44.7	1,694	**32.1**	29.7-34.6	2,746	**36.5**	34.5-38.5
Age									
35-44	236	**20.0**	14.4-25.5	355	**10.0**	6.5-13.4	591	**14.9**	11.6-18.2
45-54	294	**34.6**	28.7-40.5	396	**26.9**	22.0-31.7	690	**30.6**	26.8-34.5
55-64	252	**52.7**	46.0-59.3	375	**39.7**	34.3-45.1	627	**46.0**	41.7-50.3
65+	270	**63.6**	57.4-69.8	568	**49.4**	44.9-53.9	838	**55.2**	51.5-58.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	197	**38.9**	31.6-46.3	356	**38.7**	33.2-44.2	553	**38.8**	34.4-43.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	419	**41.9**	36.7-47.1	662	**32.4**	28.5-36.3	1,081	**37.0**	33.8-40.2
Some Post-H.S.	184	**42.0**	34.4-49.6	334	**29.5**	24.2-34.8	518	**35.0**	30.5-39.4
College Graduate	250	**42.3**	35.7-48.9	340	**27.0**	22.0-32.1	590	**34.8**	30.6-39.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	135	**37.8**	28.5-47.0	377	**39.8**	34.3-45.2	512	**39.0**	34.3-43.8
$15,000- 24,999	213	**47.0**	39.6-54.4	316	**37.1**	31.3-42.9	529	**41.9**	37.2-46.6
$25,000- 34,999	131	**37.5**	28.5-46.5	206	**34.2**	26.9-41.4	337	**35.7**	30.0-41.4
$35,000- 49,999	159	**37.0**	29.0-45.0	235	**21.1**	15.8-26.3	394	**28.6**	23.8-33.3
$50,000- 74,999	167	**40.7**	32.7-48.6	178	**28.3**	21.0-35.6	345	**35.1**	29.6-40.6
$75,000+	161	**42.2**	34.2-50.3	154	**24.6**	17.4-31.7	315	**35.0**	29.3-40.6

Table 13.6 Daily or alternate-day aspirin therapy among adults aged 35 and older by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,095	**41.0**	37.9-44.2	1,779	**35.4**	33.0-37.8	2,874	**38.1**	36.1-40.0
Age									
35-44	224	**20.3**	14.7-25.9	347	**12.9**	8.9-16.9	571	**16.6**	13.1-20.0
45-54	282	**38.0**	31.9-44.2	454	**26.7**	22.2-31.2	736	**32.3**	28.5-36.1
55-64	274	**48.6**	42.1-55.1	362	**43.4**	37.9-48.9	636	**46.0**	41.7-50.2
65+	315	**59.1**	53.3-65.0	616	**54.3**	50.0-58.6	931	**56.3**	52.8-59.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	209	**44.4**	36.9-52.0	335	**41.2**	35.3-47.1	544	**42.8**	38.1-47.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	456	**39.7**	34.9-44.6	738	**34.0**	30.3-37.7	1,194	**36.7**	33.7-39.8
Some Post-H.S.	193	**41.2**	33.9-48.6	384	**35.5**	30.2-40.8	577	**37.8**	33.5-42.1
College Graduate	236	**40.6**	33.9-47.2	319	**32.6**	27.1-38.1	555	**36.7**	32.4-41.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	148	**40.2**	31.2-49.2	378	**41.0**	35.6-46.5	526	**40.7**	35.9-45.5
$15,000- 24,999	222	**48.5**	41.3-55.7	377	**39.9**	34.3-45.5	599	**43.9**	39.4-48.4
$25,000- 34,999	166	**49.8**	41.5-58.1	203	**30.9**	23.8-38.0	369	**41.1**	35.5-46.7
$35,000- 49,999	164	**40.2**	32.1-48.3	209	**35.1**	28.2-42.0	373	**37.8**	32.4-43.1
$50,000- 74,999	165	**30.7**	23.5-38.0	198	**23.4**	17.4-29.4	363	**27.3**	22.5-32.0
$75,000+	150	**32.7**	24.7-40.6	163	**31.4**	24.0-38.9	313	**32.1**	26.6-37.6

Cardiovascular Disease Prevention Activities in 2004

Table 13.7 Adults who are being more physically active (in order to lower their risk of heart disease or stroke) and health professional advice on the same: WVBRFSS, 2004

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Characteristic	Adults who are being more physically active			Adults advised by a health professional in the past 12 months to be more physically active		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	3,388	**71.4**	69.7-73.2	3,392	**36.6**	34.8-38.5
Sex						
Males	1,298	**71.6**	68.9-74.4	1,302	**32.0**	29.2-34.8
Females	2,090	**71.2**	69.1-73.4	2,090	**40.9**	38.5-43.3
Age						
18-24	183	**79.0**	72.5-85.5	184	**17.8**	11.8-23.7
25-34	458	**77.3**	73.2-81.4	458	**27.1**	22.5-31.7
35-44	589	**71.5**	67.5-75.5	591	**34.8**	30.5-39.1
45-54	688	**70.5**	66.8-74.2	691	**45.6**	41.5-49.7
55-64	627	**66.9**	62.8-70.9	626	**47.1**	42.8-51.4
65+	837	**66.1**	62.6-69.7	836	**40.8**	37.2-44.5
Education						
Less than H.S.	613	**57.3**	52.8-61.8	613	**37.2**	32.9-41.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,306	**73.1**	70.4-75.9	1,310	**37.6**	34.6-40.6
Some Post-H.S.	720	**74.6**	71.1-78.2	720	**35.6**	31.5-39.6
College Graduate	745	**76.4**	73.0-79.8	745	**35.5**	31.7-39.4
Income						
Less than $15,000	623	**63.2**	58.6-67.9	622	**37.4**	32.9-42.0
$15,000- 24,999	654	**70.9**	66.9-74.8	660	**37.8**	33.6-42.1
$25,000- 34,999	410	**68.6**	63.5-73.7	411	**39.7**	34.4-45.0
$35,000-49,999	515	**76.8**	72.9-80.7	513	**37.5**	32.8-42.2
$50,000-74,000	439	**73.8**	69.1-78.4	439	**35.4**	30.4-40.3
$75,000+	373	**78.1**	73.6-82.7	374	**37.6**	32.3-43.0

Table 13.8 Other activity and related medical advice to help lower the risk of heart disease or stroke among adults: WVBRFSS, 2004

	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Adults Who Are……									
Eating fewer high-fat or high-cholesterol foods	1,281	**59.9**	56.8-63.0	2,067	**69.6**	67.3-71.9	3,348	**64.9**	63.0-66.9
Eating more fruits and vegetables	1,299	**72.6**	69.9-75.3	2,093	**82.3**	80.5-84.2	3,392	**77.7**	76.0-79.3
Adults Whose Health Professional Advised (in past 12 months)…									
Eating fewer high-fat or high-cholesterol foods	1,304	**29.6**	26.8-32.3	2,089	**35.6**	33.3-37.9	3,393	**32.7**	30.9-34.5
Eating more fruits and vegetables	1,301	**30.8**	28.0-33.6	2,086	**39.1**	36.8-41.5	3,387	**35.1**	33.3-37.0

CHAPTER 14: COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

Home Stool Blood Testing and Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in 2004

Definition

No home stool blood testing
No home stool blood testing (or fecal occult blood testing, FOBT) in the past two years among adults aged 50 and older.

No sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy
Adults aged 50 and older who have never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

Prevalence

No home stool blood testing
WV: 72.8% (95% CI: 70.5-75.1) in 2004; **US: 73.0%** (95% CI: 72.5-73.4).
West Virginia ranked 29th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

No sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy
WV: 53.7% (95% CI: 51.2-56.2) in 2004; **US: 46.2%** (95% CI: 45.7-46.7)
West Virginia ranked 5th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

Gender

No home stool blood testing
Men: 67.9% (95% CI: 64.1-71.8) in 2004.
Women: 76.9% (95% CI: 74.2-79.7) in 2004.
This risk was significantly higher among women than men.

No sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy
Men: 53.3% (95% CI: 49.2-57.4) in 2004.
Women: 54.1% (95% CI: 50.9-57.2) in 2004.
Not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy did not differ by gender.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 3.7 Attain a level of at least 50% of people aged 50 and older who have received a colorectal screening examination (fecal occult blood testing) within the preceding 1-2 years and increase to at least 40% those who have ever received proctosigmoidoscopy. (Baseline for proctosigmoidoscopy: 34.4% in 1997; Current: 46.3% in 2004)

Table 14.1 No colorectal cancer screening among adults aged 50 and over by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Adults who did not have a home stool blood test in the past two years			Adults who have never had a signoidoscopy or colonscopy		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1815	**72.8**	70.5-75.1	1834	**53.7**	51.2-56.2
Sex						
Males	672	**67.9**	64.1-71.8	677	**53.3**	49.2-57.4
Females	1143	**76.9**	74.2-79.7	1157	**54.1**	50.9-57.2
Age						
50-54	355	**76.1**	71.1-81.1	359	**68.8**	63.7-74.0
55-64	625	**72.7**	68.8-76.6	635	**51.2**	46.9-55.5
65+	835	**71.3**	67.9-74.7	840	**47.8**	44.0-51.5
Education						
Less than H.S.	436	**80.5**	76.3-84.6	441	**59.9**	54.8-64.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	703	**72.0**	68.2-75.8	710	**54.4**	50.3-58.5
Some Post-H.S.	324	**69.3**	63.8-74.8	328	**51.3**	45.4-57.3
College Graduate	349	**68.3**	62.9-73.7	352	**47.2**	41.3-53.0
Income						
Less than $15,000	379	**78.4**	73.9-83.0	387	**58.2**	52.8-63.7
$15,000- 24,999	392	**74.4**	69.5-79.3	394	**57.0**	51.6-62.4
$25,000- 34,999	227	**64.7**	57.7-71.6	233	**51.5**	44.4-58.6
$35,000-49,999	218	**72.1**	65.7-78.5	220	**54.3**	47.1-61.4
$50,000-74,000	187	**71.2**	64.2-78.1	187	**55.0**	47.3-62.7
$75,000+	160	**66.4**	58.3-74.5	159	**43.7**	35.1-52.3

CHAPTER 15: PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING

Digital Rectal Exam and PSA Test in 2004

Definition

No digital rectal exam
Men aged 40 years and older who have never had a digital rectal exam

No Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test
Men aged 40 years and older who have never had a PSA test (prostate specific antigen).

Prevalence

No digital rectal exam
WV: 29.7% (95% CI: 26.5-33.0) in 2004.
US: 25.2% (95% CI: 24.6-25.8) in 2004.
West Virginia ranked 6th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

No Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test
WV: 40.3% (95% CI: 36.8-43.8) in 2004.
US: 39.4% (95% CI: 38.7-40.0) in 2004.
West Virginia ranked 26th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

QUICK STATS

- 4.2% of the West Virginia adult males ages 40 and older had ever been diagnosed with prostate cancer in 2004.

Table 15.1 No prostate cancer screening among males aged 40 and older by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Adult males aged 40 and older who have never had a digital rectal exam			Adult males aged 40 and older who have never had a PSA test		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Males	949	**29.7**	26.5-33.0	908	**40.3**	36.8-43.8
Age						
40-44	127	**59.8**	50.6-69.1	119	**82.2**	74.4-90.0
45-54	296	**35.7**	29.8-41.7	282	**49.7**	43.4-56.1
55-64	255	**21.6**	16.3-26.9	249	**29.4**	23.4-35.4
65+	271	**12.1**	8.0-16.2	258	**14.8**	10.1-19.5
Education						
Less than H.S.	185	**35.5**	27.9-43.2	173	**46.0**	37.9-54.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	373	**33.5**	28.0-38.9	358	**41.8**	36.1-47.5
Some Post-H.S.	170	**29.7**	22.3-37.1	166	**36.6**	28.7-44.5
College Graduate	219	**17.6**	12.3-22.9	209	**35.7**	28.5-42.8
Income						
Less than $15,000	125	**38.5**	28.6-48.4	113	*** 55.2**	45.1-65.4
$15,000- 24,999	195	**27.4**	20.5-34.3	187	**37.6**	29.9-45.3
$25,000- 34,999	121	**32.2**	22.7-41.7	119	**34.1**	24.6-43.7
$35,000-49,999	143	**32.0**	23.5-40.6	136	**40.4**	31.4-49.5
$50,000-74,000	151	**30.2**	22.2-38.2	145	*** 42.2**	33.4-50.9
$75,000+	137	**20.4**	13.2-27.6	136	**38.5**	29.8-47.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

CHAPTER 16: BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

Clinical Breast Exam, Mammogram, or Pap Smear in 2004

Definitions

No Clinical Breast Exam
Women aged 40 years and older who did not have a clinical breast exam (CBE) in the past one year.

No Mammogram
Women aged 40 years and older who did not have a mammogram in the past two years.

No Pap Test in the Past Three Years
No Pap test in the past three years among women aged 18 and older.

Never Had a Pap Test
Women aged 18 and older who have never had a Pap test.

Prevalence

No Clinical Breast Exam
WV: 35.8% (95% CI: 33.1-38.5) in 2004.
US: 35.6% (95% CI: 35.1-36.2) in 2004.
West Virginia ranked 25th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

No Mammogram
WV: 27.5% (95% CI: 25.0-30.0) in 2004.
US: 25.4% (95% CI: 25.0-25.9) in 2004.
West Virginia ranked 20th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

No Pap Test in the Past Three Years
WV: 17.4% (95% CI: 15.2-19.7) in 2004.
US: 14.6% (95% CI: 14.3-15.0) in 2004.
West Virginia ranked 8th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

Never Had a Pap Test
WV: 5.4% (95% CI: 4.1-6.6) in 2004.
US: 5.8% (95% CI: 5.5-6.1) in 2004.
West Virginia ranked 23rd highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

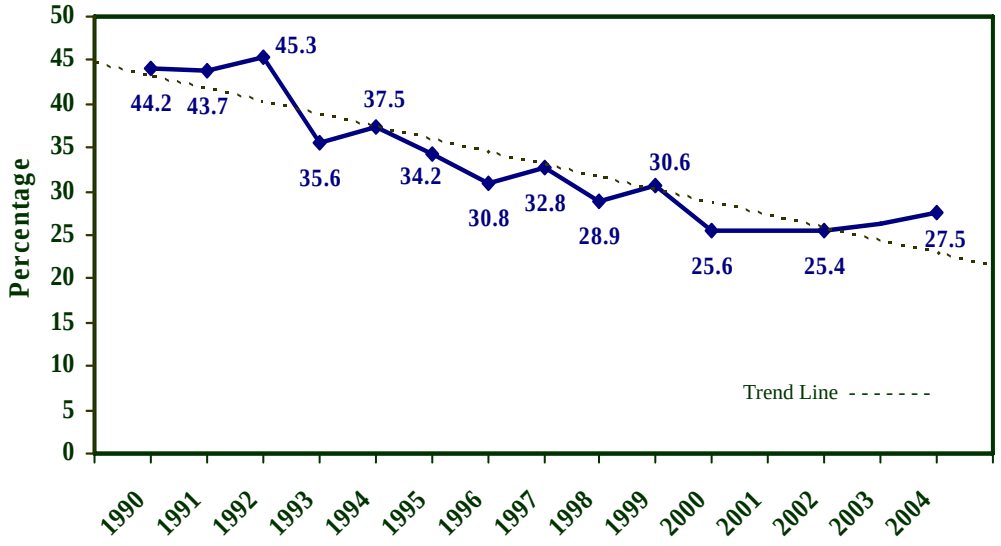
Objective 3.6 Increase to at least 95% the proportion of women aged 18 and older who have ever received a Pap test and to at least 85% those who received a Pap test within the preceding three years. (Baseline: 93.4% and 78.9%, respectively, in 1997; Current: 94.6% and 82.6%, respectively, in 2004)

Table 16.1 No breast cancer screening among women aged 40 and older by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Adult females aged 40 and older who have not had a clinical breast exam (CBE) in the past one year			Adult females aged 40 and older who have not had a mammogram in the past two years		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Females	1,504	**35.8**	33.1-38.5	1,527	**27.5**	25.0-30.0
Age						
40-44	182	**32.9**	25.4-40.4	183	**41.6**	33.7-49.4
45-54	394	**34.3**	29.2-39.4	398	**25.8**	21.1-30.6
55-64	377	**31.6**	26.5-36.8	378	**19.1**	14.8-23.4
65+	551	**41.2**	36.7-45.7	568	**28.5**	24.3-32.6
Education						
Less than H.S.	324	**49.2**	43.2-55.3	334	**39.5**	33.6-45.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	604	**32.5**	28.5-36.5	610	**26.2**	22.4-30.1
Some Post-H.S.	283	**37.6**	31.4-43.8	288	**24.0**	18.6-29.5
College Graduate	291	**25.7**	20.0-31.4	293	**19.9**	14.7-25.1
Income						
Less than $15,000	344	**52.2**	46.3-58.0	355	**41.4**	35.7-47.2
$15,000- 24,999	282	**36.0**	29.8-42.3	286	**32.0**	25.9-38.2
$25,000- 34,999	182	**38.1**	30.3-45.9	183	**23.0**	16.6-29.4
$35,000-49,999	203	**26.8**	20.1-33.4	203	**26.7**	19.9-33.5
$50,000-74,000	150	**26.9**	19.1-34.8	152	**21.9**	14.6-29.2
$75,000+	129	**22.6**	14.7-30.5	129	**9.4**	4.1-14.7

Note: Both of these groups have totals that are restricted to adult females aged 40 years and older. (The next table contains different ages.)

Figure 16.1 No mammography in past two years among women aged 40 and older: WVBRFSS, 1990-2004



NOTE: Data are not available for the years 2001, 2003, and 2005.

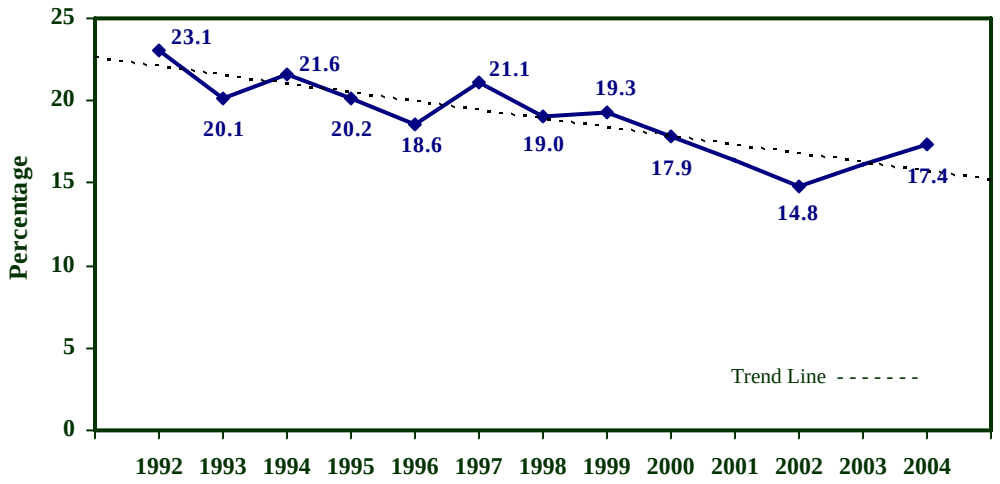
Table 16.2 No cervical cancer screening by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Adult females aged 18 and older who have not had a Pap test in the past three years			Adult females aged 18 and older who have never had a Pap test		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Females	1,469	**17.4**	15.2-19.7	2,110	**5.4**	4.1-6.6
Age						
18-24	115	**16.6**	8.8-24.5	115	**13.4**	6.1-20.8
25-34	268	**8.8**	5.1-12.5	280	* **1.5**	0.0-2.9
35-44	319	**13.8**	9.6-18.0	361	* **2.6**	1.0-4.3
45-54	256	**13.1**	8.5-17.6	399	* **0.6**	0.0-1.2
55-64	209	**21.2**	15.1-27.4	377	**3.5**	1.6-5.5
65+	302	**35.4**	29.5-41.4	574	**11.2**	8.3-14.2
Education						
Less than H.S.	235	**34.9**	27.9-41.9	400	**10.2**	6.7-13.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	546	**17.9**	14.2-21.6	796	**5.2**	3.3-7.2
Some Post-H.S.	346	**14.1**	9.8-18.5	467	* **4.4**	1.6-7.2
College Graduate	342	**7.8**	4.7-10.9	445	* **2.3**	0.8-3.8
Income						
Less than $15,000	288	**29.6**	23.7-35.5	464	**8.3**	5.7-11.0
$15,000- 24,999	278	**22.1**	16.0-28.1	401	**7.1**	3.4-10.7
$25,000- 34,999	172	**16.1**	10.0-22.2	251	* **2.2**	0.1-4.3
$35,000-49,999	240	**10.4**	5.9-14.9	305	* **2.0**	0.0-4.3
$50,000-74,000	182	**10.1**	5.2-14.9	230	* **3.6**	0.7-6.5
$75,000+	136	* **5.9**	0.4-11.4	189	* **2.8**	0.0-6.5

Note: Both of these groups have totals that include adult females aged 18 years and older. (The previous table contains different ages.)

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 16.2 No Pap test in past three years: WVBRFSS, 1992-2004



NOTE: Data are not available for the years 2001, 2003 and 2005.

CHAPTER 17: ASTHMA

Lifetime and Current Asthma among Adults in 2004 and 2005

Definitions

Lifetime Asthma: Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?"

Current Asthma: Responding "Yes" to the lifetime asthma question and "Yes" to the following question: "Do you still have asthma?"

Prevalence

Lifetime Asthma

WV: 15.5% (95% CI: 14.1-16.9) in 2004; **13.4%** (95% CI: 12.0-14.8) in 2005.
US: 13.4% (95% CI: 13.1-13.6) in 2004; **12.6%** (95% CI: 12.3-12.8) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 3rd among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 16th among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Current Asthma

WV: 10.1% (95% CI: 9.0-11.2) in 2004; **9.2%** (95% CI: 8.1-10.4) in 2005.
US: 8.1% (95% CI: 7.9-8.3) in 2004; **7.9%** (95% CI: 7.7-8.0) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 2nd among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 8th among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

Between 2000 and 2004 the prevalence of lifetime asthma significantly increased (from 11.7% to 15.5%). There was a slight reduction to 13.4% in 2005. The prevalence of current asthma increased only slightly between 2000 and 2005.

Gender

Lifetime Asthma

Men: 13.5% (95% CI: 11.4-15.7) in 2004; 10.4% (95% CI: 8.4-12.4) in 2005.
Women: 17.2% (95% CI: 15.4-19.1) in 2004; 16.2% (95% CI: 14.3-18.1) in 2005.
Women had a significantly higher prevalence of lifetime asthma than men in 2005.

Current Asthma

Men: 7.5% (95% CI: 5.9-9.1) in 2004; 5.6% (95% CI: 4.1-7.1) in 2005.
Women: 12.5% (95% CI: 10.9-14.2) in 2004; 12.6% (95% CI: 10.9-14.3) in 2005.
In both years, women were significantly more likely than men to have asthma.

Current Asthma **Age**

Generally the current asthma prevalence did not differ significantly by age. In 2004, the prevalence of current asthma was highest among adults aged 55 to 64 (12.5%), whereas in 2005 the prevalence was highest among those aged 18 to 24 (15.0%).

Current Asthma **Education and Household Income**

In 2004 and 2005, the prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among adults without a high school diploma and among those with a household income of less than $15,000. In fact, the poorest adults were about three times more likely to have asthma than the wealthiest adults.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 24.5 Reduce the prevalence of current asthma among adults aged 18 years and older to 7.7% or lower. (Revised 2003) (Baseline: 8.5% in 2000; Current: 9.2% in 2005)

Table 17.1 Lifetime asthma by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,315	**13.5**	11.4-15.7	2,118	**17.2**	15.4-19.1	3,433	**15.5**	14.1-16.9
Age									
18-24	75	***14.6**	5.9-23.3	115	**16.1**	8.7-23.5	190	**15.3**	9.6-21.0
25-34	180	**15.6**	9.8-21.3	282	**18.4**	13.5-23.4	462	**17.0**	13.2-20.8
35-44	236	**13.8**	9.1-18.5	362	**18.1**	13.7-22.5	598	**16.0**	12.8-19.2
45-54	297	**13.4**	9.3-17.6	400	**14.6**	10.8-18.3	697	**14.0**	11.2-16.8
55-64	255	**11.5**	7.3-15.7	379	**20.3**	15.6-25.0	634	**16.0**	12.8-19.2
65+	270	**12.6**	8.4-16.8	576	**16.8**	13.3-20.3	846	**15.1**	12.4-17.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	225	**17.3**	11.3-23.3	402	**24.0**	19.2-28.7	627	**21.0**	17.3-24.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	524	**13.3**	10.1-16.6	797	**16.7**	13.6-19.8	1,321	**15.0**	12.7-17.3
Some Post-H.S.	259	**13.6**	8.7-18.5	470	**15.0**	11.2-18.7	729	**14.3**	11.3-17.4
College Graduate	305	**11.1**	7.2-15.1	446	**14.5**	10.9-18.2	751	**12.9**	10.2-15.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	165	**16.1**	9.2-22.9	464	**30.3**	25.4-35.1	629	**24.8**	20.8-28.9
$15,000- 24,999	261	**17.1**	11.9-22.3	404	**15.7**	11.8-19.6	665	**16.3**	13.1-19.6
$25,000- 34,999	165	**16.2**	10.0-22.4	252	**16.4**	11.2-21.5	417	**16.3**	12.3-20.3
$35,000- 49,999	215	**11.5**	6.3-16.7	304	**11.7**	7.5-15.8	519	**11.6**	8.3-14.9
$50,000- 74,999	214	**10.0**	5.0-15.0	230	**15.5**	10.1-20.9	444	**12.4**	8.7-16.1
$75,000+	187	**11.9**	7.2-16.7	189	**10.7**	6.1-15.2	376	**11.4**	8.0-14.7

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 17.2 Lifetime asthma by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,357	**10.4**	8.4-12.4	2,188	**16.2**	14.3-18.1	3,545	**13.4**	12.0-14.8
Age									
18-24	68	**18.2**	8.2-28.2	102	**29.7**	19.8-39.5	170	**23.8**	16.7-30.9
25-34	182	**8.4**	4.0-12.8	282	**12.0**	8.0-16.1	464	**10.2**	7.2-13.2
35-44	226	**8.9**	4.9-13.0	351	**14.7**	10.6-18.8	577	**11.9**	9.0-14.8
45-54	285	**6.1**	3.4-8.9	458	**16.5**	12.8-20.1	743	**11.3**	9.0-13.7
55-64	276	**10.8**	6.8-14.8	365	**15.7**	11.5-19.8	641	**13.3**	10.4-16.1
65+	318	**11.5**	7.6-15.4	621	**13.4**	10.5-16.3	939	**12.6**	10.3-14.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	249	**15.8**	10.5-21.2	380	**18.9**	14.3-23.6	629	**17.3**	13.8-20.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	555	**7.8**	4.9-10.6	867	**15.6**	12.8-18.5	1,422	**11.8**	9.7-13.8
Some Post-H.S.	248	**10.7**	6.1-15.4	503	**17.8**	13.3-22.3	751	**14.9**	11.6-18.2
College Graduate	304	**10.2**	5.8-14.6	435	**13.0**	9.5-16.4	739	**11.6**	8.8-14.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	166	**17.7**	9.8-25.6	435	**20.7**	16.0-25.3	601	**19.5**	15.4-23.7
$15,000- 24,999	269	**12.6**	7.4-17.7	461	**19.8**	15.4-24.1	730	**16.4**	13.0-19.7
$25,000- 34,999	213	**9.6**	5.3-13.8	253	**14.5**	9.1-19.8	466	**11.8**	8.4-15.2
$35,000- 49,999	207	**7.7**	3.9-11.4	265	**13.3**	8.0-18.6	472	**10.4**	7.1-13.6
$50,000- 74,999	209	**8.8**	4.4-13.2	262	**14.0**	9.1-18.9	471	**11.3**	8.0-14.6
$75,000+	175	***6.9**	1.5-12.3	211	**14.1**	7.9-20.3	386	**10.3**	6.2-14.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 17.3 Current asthma by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,312	**7.5**	5.9-9.1	2,114	**12.5**	10.9-14.2	3,426	**10.1**	9.0-11.2
Age									
18-24	74	*** 4.3**	0.0-9.1	115	**9.7**	4.0-15.4	189	**6.9**	3.2-10.7
25-34	180	*** 6.4**	2.3-10.6	282	**13.0**	8.6-17.4	462	**9.7**	6.7-12.8
35-44	235	**8.4**	4.7-12.1	361	**12.9**	9.1-16.7	596	**10.7**	8.0-13.4
45-54	297	**8.5**	4.9-12.0	398	**11.5**	8.1-14.8	695	**10.0**	7.6-12.5
55-64	255	**8.2**	4.5-11.9	379	**16.6**	12.3-21.0	634	**12.5**	9.6-15.4
65+	269	**8.2**	4.8-11.5	575	**11.8**	8.7-14.8	844	**10.3**	8.0-12.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	225	**10.7**	6.3-15.2	401	**20.8**	16.3-25.3	626	**16.4**	13.1-19.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	523	**8.1**	5.4-10.7	795	**12.4**	9.6-15.2	1,318	**10.2**	8.3-12.1
Some Post-H.S.	258	**7.0**	3.9-10.2	469	**9.0**	6.3-11.7	727	**8.1**	6.0-10.2
College Graduate	304	*** 4.3**	1.6-6.9	446	**9.2**	6.2-12.2	750	**6.8**	4.8-8.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	165	**13.9**	7.3-20.5	463	**25.6**	21.0-30.3	628	**21.2**	17.3-25.0
$15,000- 24,999	260	**14.0**	9.0-19.0	404	**12.1**	8.6-15.5	664	**13.0**	10.0-16.0
$25,000- 34,999	165	**6.2**	2.8-9.7	252	**11.5**	7.1-15.9	417	**9.0**	6.1-11.8
$35,000- 49,999	215	*** 5.1**	2.1-8.1	303	**6.9**	3.5-10.3	518	**6.0**	3.7-8.3
$50,000- 74,999	213	*** 2.6**	0.6-4.6	229	**7.3**	3.7-10.9	442	**4.7**	2.7-6.6
$75,000+	186	*** 3.3**	0.7-5.9	189	**7.6**	3.7-11.5	375	**5.2**	2.9-7.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 17.4 Current asthma by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,353	**5.6**	4.1-7.1	2,180	**12.6**	10.9-14.3	3,533	**9.2**	8.1-10.4
Age									
18-24	68	*** 8.7**	1.2-16.2	101	**21.6**	12.6-30.6	169	**15.0**	9.0-20.9
25-34	181	*** 2.6**	0.2-5.0	282	**9.2**	5.6-12.8	463	**5.9**	3.7-8.1
35-44	226	*** 5.6**	2.2-9.1	347	**12.0**	8.2-15.8	573	**8.9**	6.3-11.4
45-54	282	*** 3.1**	1.3-5.0	456	**13.0**	9.7-16.3	738	**8.1**	6.2-10.0
55-64	276	**7.4**	4.2-10.7	364	**12.2**	8.5-15.9	640	**9.9**	7.4-12.3
65+	318	**6.5**	3.6-9.5	621	**10.9**	8.2-13.6	939	**9.1**	7.1-11.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	247	**10.2**	5.9-14.5	379	**15.6**	11.2-19.9	626	**12.8**	9.7-15.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	553	**2.9**	1.3-4.5	862	**12.1**	9.5-14.7	1,415	**7.5**	6.0-9.1
Some Post-H.S.	248	*** 6.0**	2.3-9.7	502	**13.7**	9.8-17.7	750	**10.5**	7.7-13.4
College Graduate	304	**6.3**	2.6-10.0	434	**9.8**	6.8-12.9	738	**8.0**	5.6-10.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	165	**14.4**	6.8-22.0	434	**18.3**	13.8-22.7	599	**16.8**	12.8-20.8
$15,000- 24,999	268	**7.8**	3.4-12.1	459	**15.7**	11.6-19.7	727	**11.9**	8.9-14.9
$25,000- 34,999	212	*** 4.2**	1.6-6.7	252	**11.3**	6.6-16.0	464	**7.4**	4.8-10.0
$35,000- 49,999	207	**5.7**	2.4-9.0	264	**9.3**	4.6-14.1	471	**7.4**	4.5-10.3
$50,000- 74,999	209	*** 3.5**	0.9-6.1	260	**10.0**	5.5-14.4	469	**6.6**	4.0-9.1
$75,000+	175	*** 2.9**	0.1-5.6	210	**8.8**	4.4-13.2	385	**5.6**	3.1-8.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 17.1 Lifetime and current asthma by year: WVBRFSS, 2000-2005

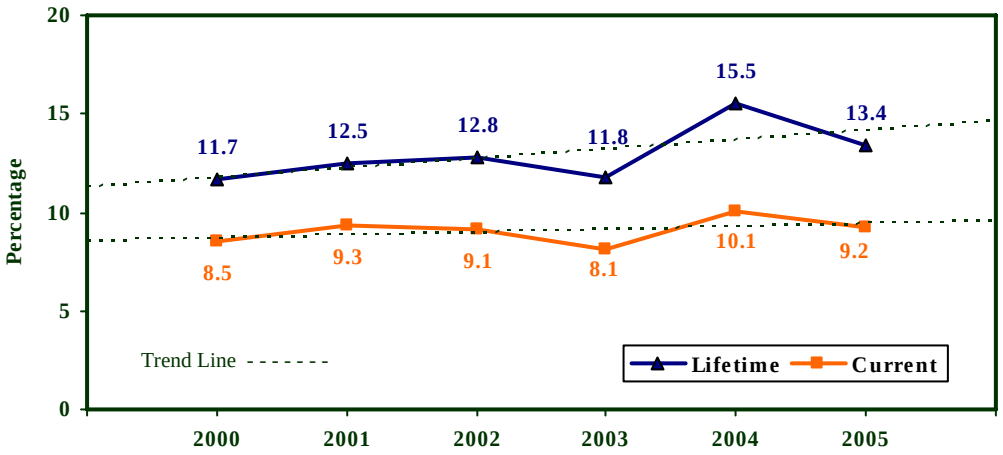
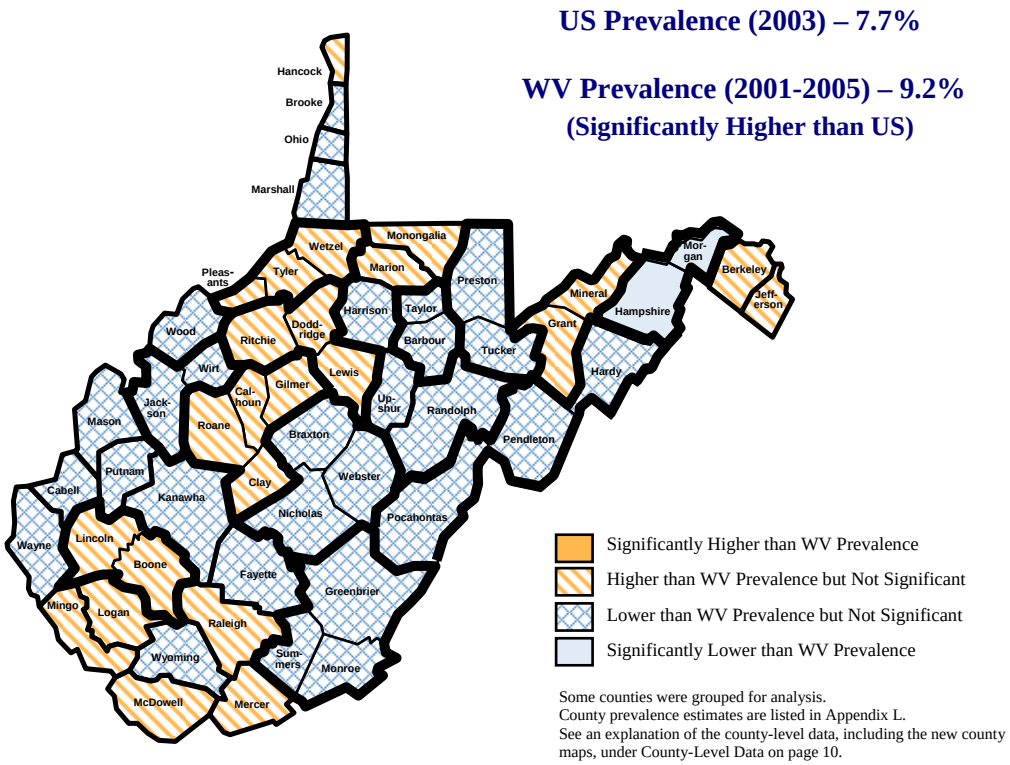


Figure 17.2 Current asthma by county: WVBRFSS, 2001-2005



Lifetime and Current Asthma among Children in 2005

For the first time in 2005, the West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Survey collected data on children age 17 and younger. BRFSS adult respondents were asked demographic, asthma, and immunization questions about a randomly selected child in the household. The data have been weighted to be representative of children in West Virginia.

Table 17.5 Lifetime and current asthma among children: WVBRFSS, 2005

	Lifetime Asthma			Current Asthma		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,002	**12.6**	10.3-15.0	999	**8.5**	6.6-10.5
MALES	493	**14.8**	11.2-18.3	492	**9.3**	6.5-12.2
FEMALES	505	**10.5**	7.5-13.5	503	**7.7**	5.1-10.4

Additional Information on Asthma among Adults in 2005

Table 17.6 Asthma symptoms, medication use, and health care visits among adults with current asthma: WVBRFSS, 2005

ADULTS WITH CURRENT ASTHMA WHO…	# Resp.	%	95% CI
SYMPTOMS			
Had an asthma attack in the past 12 months	322	**49.4**	42.7-56.0
Experienced asthma symptoms every day in the past 30 days	305	**26.0**	19.4-32.6
Had difficulty sleeping due to asthma on 1 or more days in past 30 days	225	**56.9**	48.9-65.0
Were limited in activities because of asthma on 1 or more days in the past 12 months	305	**27.6**	21.4-33.8
MEDICATION USE			
Took medication to prevent an asthma attack on 25 to 30 days in the past 30 days	320	**36.9**	30.8-43.1
Took medication during an asthma attack 30 or more times in the past 30 days	315	**13.3**	8.9-17.6
HEALTH CARE VISITS			
Visited a doctor for a routine asthma checkup in the past 12 months	322	**56.6**	49.9-63.3
Visited a doctor for worsening asthma symptoms in the past 12 months	315	**26.5**	21.0-32.1
Visited an emergency room or urgent care center for asthma in the past 12 months	320	**18.9**	13.9-23.9

QUICK STATS

- 36.2% of adults with lifetime asthma were first diagnosed with asthma at the age of 10 or younger.

Illness Caused by Environmental Air in 2004

Definitions

Indoor Air Illness: Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Things like dust, mold, and chemicals inside the home or office can cause poor indoor air quality. In the past 12 months have you had an illness or symptom that you think was caused by something in the air inside a home, office, or other building?"

Outdoor Air Illness: Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Things like smog, automobile exhaust, and chemicals can cause outdoor air pollution. In the past 12 months have you had an illness or symptom that you think was caused by pollution in the air outdoors? This question does not refer to natural agents like pollen or dust in outdoor air."

Illnesses or symptoms experienced in the past 12 months that were caused by something encountered in the air over 12 months ago are counted as "yes" responses.

Prevalence

Indoor Air Illness

WV: 19.3% (95% CI: 17.7-20.9). **US: 21.8%** (95% CI: 21.5-22.1
West Virginia ranked 43rd among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

Outdoor Air Illness

WV: 12.9% (95% CI: 11.6-14.2). **US: 13.1%** (95% CI: 12.9-13.4
West Virginia ranked 19th among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

Gender

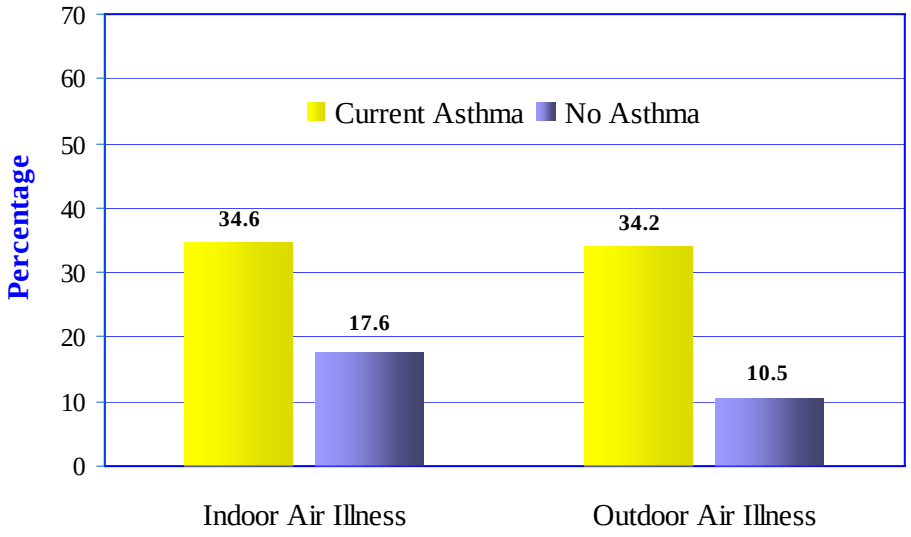
Indoor Air Illness

Men: 15.9% (95% CI: 13.6-18.2). **Women**: 22.4% (95% CI: 20.4-24.5).
Women were significantly more likely than men to report having an illness in the past 12 months that was caused by poor indoor air.

Outdoor Air Illness

Men: 11.5% (95% CI: 9.7-13.4). **Women**: 14.1% (95% CI: 12.4-15.9).
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of outdoor air illnesses.

Figure 17.3 Indoor and outdoor air illnesses by asthma status: WVBRFSS, 2004



Adults with asthma were significantly more likely to report illnesses caused by poor indoor and outdoor air than adults without asthma.

CHAPTER 18: ARTHRITIS

Diagnosed with Some Form of Arthritis in 2005

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?"

Prevalence

WV: 34.9% (95% CI: 33.1-36.6) in 2005.
US: 26.6% (95% CI: 26.4-26.9) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 1st highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Gender

Men: 31.2% (95% CI: 28.5-33.9) in 2005.
Women: 38.2% (95% CI: 36.0-40.5) in 2005.
Women had a significantly higher risk of arthritis than men.

Age

The prevalence of arthritis significantly increased among adults at each higher age grouping through age 64. Fewer than 10% of adults aged 18 to 24 had ever been diagnosed with some form of arthritis, compared with nearly 60% of those aged 65 and older.

Education

The prevalence of arthritis decreased as educational attainment increased. Adults without a high school diploma/GED had a significantly higher rate of arthritis than those at all higher levels of education.

Household Income

The risk of arthritis also decreased as household income increased. Adults in the poorest households were nearly twice as likely as those in the wealthiest households to have been diagnosed with arthritis (49.9% versus 25.2%).

Figure 18.1 Arthritis by gender and year: WVBRFSS, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005

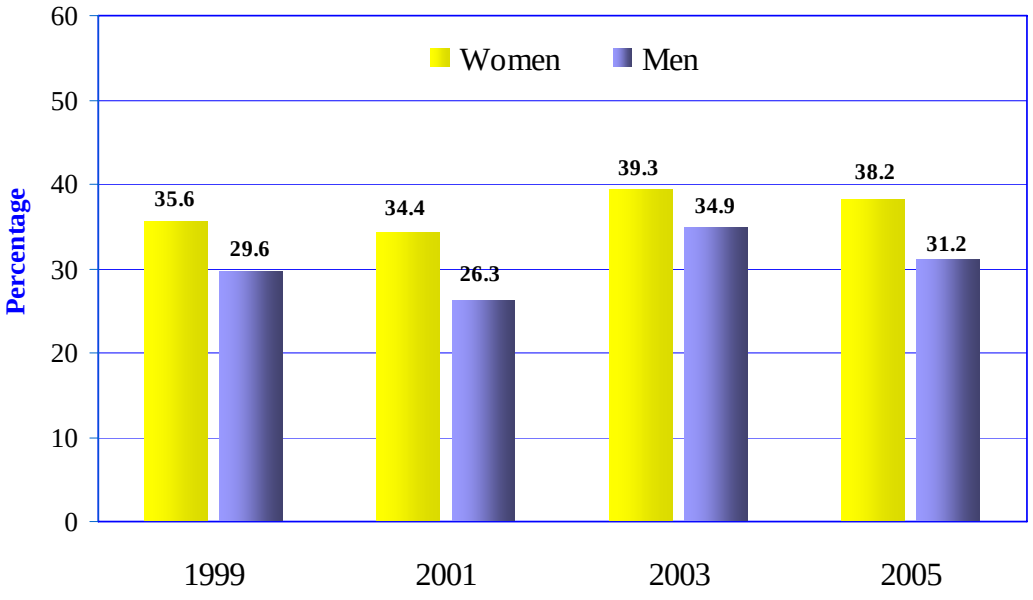
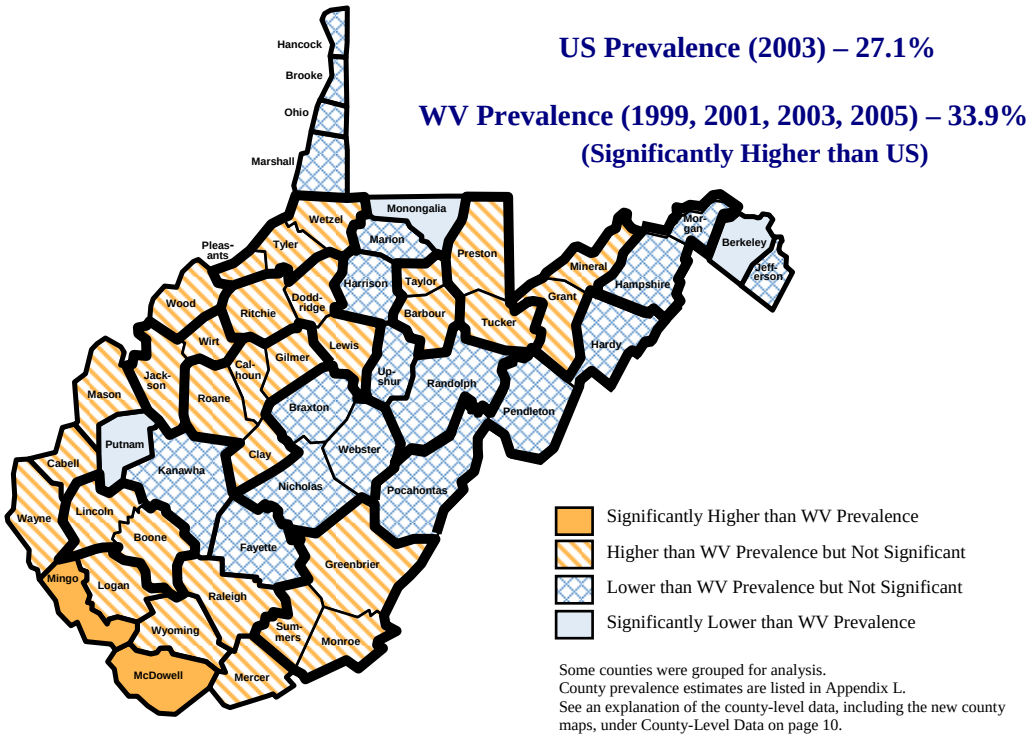


Table 18.1 Arthritis by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,347	**31.2**	28.5-33.9	2,177	**38.2**	36.0-40.5	3,524	**34.9**	33.1-36.6
Age									
18-24	67	* **3.8**	0.0-8.0	100	* **7.1**	2.0-12.1	167	* **5.4**	2.1-8.7
25-34	180	**11.6**	6.8-16.5	281	**12.5**	8.4-16.6	461	**12.1**	8.9-15.2
35-44	226	**24.6**	18.6-30.7	347	**26.7**	21.6-31.8	573	**25.7**	21.7-29.6
45-54	282	**38.8**	32.6-44.9	456	**41.3**	36.4-46.2	738	**40.0**	36.1-44.0
55-64	274	**45.2**	38.8-51.7	364	**60.7**	55.3-66.1	638	**53.1**	48.8-57.4
65+	316	**55.8**	49.9-61.8	620	**62.2**	58.0-66.4	936	**59.6**	56.1-63.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	248	**42.5**	35.4-49.7	378	**47.1**	41.3-52.9	626	**44.7**	40.1-49.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	550	**30.5**	26.4-34.6	865	**42.1**	38.4-45.7	1,415	**36.4**	33.6-39.2
Some Post-H.S.	249	**28.6**	22.6-34.5	500	**35.7**	31.0-40.4	749	**32.8**	29.0-36.5
College Graduate	299	**24.8**	19.6-30.0	432	**26.3**	22.0-30.6	731	**25.6**	22.2-29.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	164	**47.9**	38.9-56.9	432	**51.1**	45.6-56.6	596	**49.9**	45.0-54.7
$15,000- 24,999	269	**38.2**	31.8-44.7	457	**39.7**	34.6-44.8	726	**39.0**	34.9-43.1
$25,000- 34,999	211	**35.4**	28.4-42.4	254	**38.6**	32.0-45.2	465	**36.9**	32.0-41.7
$35,000- 49,999	207	**28.3**	21.9-34.7	264	**32.7**	26.6-38.8	471	**30.4**	26.0-34.9
$50,000- 74,999	208	**24.7**	18.6-30.8	258	**29.3**	23.5-35.1	466	**26.9**	22.6-31.1
$75,000+	173	**24.9**	17.8-32.0	211	**25.6**	19.5-31.7	384	**25.2**	20.5-30.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 18.2 Arthritis by county: WVBRFSS, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005



Joint Pain and Activity Limitations in 2005

Definition

Joint Pain

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "The next questions refer to your joints. Please do NOT include the back or neck. During the past 30 days, have you had any symptoms of pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint?"

Activity Limitations

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?" (This question was asked only of those who had reported three months of joint symptoms or a diagnosis of arthritis.)

Prevalence

Joint Pain

WV: **48.4**% (95% CI: 46.5-50.4) in 2005.
US: **39.1**% (95% CI: 38.8-39.5) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 1st highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Activity Limitations

WV: **43.5**% (95% CI: 41.0-46.0) in 2005.
US: **31.0**% (95% CI: 30.6-31.5) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Table 18.2 Joint pain during the past 30 days and limitations in usual activities due to arthritis or joint symptoms by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint (not including neck or back) in the past 30 days			Limitations in usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms (among adults who reported 3 months of joint symptoms or a diagnosis of arthritis)		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	3,542	**48.4**	46.5-50.4	1,955	**43.5**	41.0-46.0
Sex						
Males	1,357	**47.7**	44.7-50.8	722	**44.5**	40.5-48.5
Females	2,185	**49.1**	46.6-51.5	1,233	**42.7**	39.6-45.7
Age						
18-24	170	**23.4**	16.7-30.2	34	* **42.4**	23.9-60.9
25-34	462	**34.2**	29.5-39.0	139	**30.6**	22.0-39.1
35-44	575	**46.6**	42.1-51.1	259	**45.3**	38.6-52.0
45-54	742	**56.6**	52.6-60.5	436	**42.7**	37.6-47.8
55-64	642	**62.0**	57.9-66.2	433	**49.1**	44.0-54.3
65+	940	**57.9**	54.5-61.4	645	**43.6**	39.4-47.8
Education						
Less than H.S.	630	**57.0**	52.1-61.9	437	**54.7**	49.3-60.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,421	**50.5**	47.4-53.5	813	**45.0**	41.1-48.9
Some Post-H.S.	750	**46.6**	42.4-50.8	394	**36.7**	31.5-41.9
College Graduate	737	**38.8**	34.9-42.7	309	**32.2**	26.5-38.0
Income						
Less than $15,000	600	**62.3**	57.5-67.2	427	**61.9**	56.6-67.3
$15,000- 24,999	729	**51.6**	47.2-55.9	424	**51.0**	45.5-56.4
$25,000- 34,999	468	**52.5**	47.3-57.6	267	**44.5**	37.7-51.3
$35,000-49,999	472	**44.7**	39.7-49.8	235	**34.6**	28.0-41.2
$50,000-74,000	470	**41.8**	36.9-46.7	212	**27.7**	21.1-34.2
$75,000+	385	**36.9**	31.6-42.2	152	**25.0**	17.5-32.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

CHAPTER 19: DISABILITY

Disability in 2004 and 2005

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 25.7% (95% CI: 24.1-27.4) in 2004; **27.4%** (95% CI: 25.7-29.1) in 2005.
US: 17.3% (95% CI: 17.1-17.6) in 2004; **18.2%** (95% CI: 18.0-18.4) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 1st highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 1st highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Time Trends

The prevalence of disability in West Virginia increased significantly from 1995 (18.1%) to 2003 (26.4%). It has remained relatively stable since then. A slight decline in 2004 (to 25.7%) was offset by a minor increase in 2005 (to 27.4%).

Gender

Men: 26.4% (95% CI: 23.8-29.1) in 2004, 27.2% (95% CI: 24.5-29.8) in 2005.
Women: 25.1% (95% CI: 23.1-27.1) in 2004, 27.6% (95% CI: 25.6-29.7) in 2005.
There were no significant differences in this risk factor between men and women in either 2004 or 2005.

Age

Disability generally increased with age. Adults aged 55 and older had significantly higher rates than any group below age 45 in both 2004 and 2005.

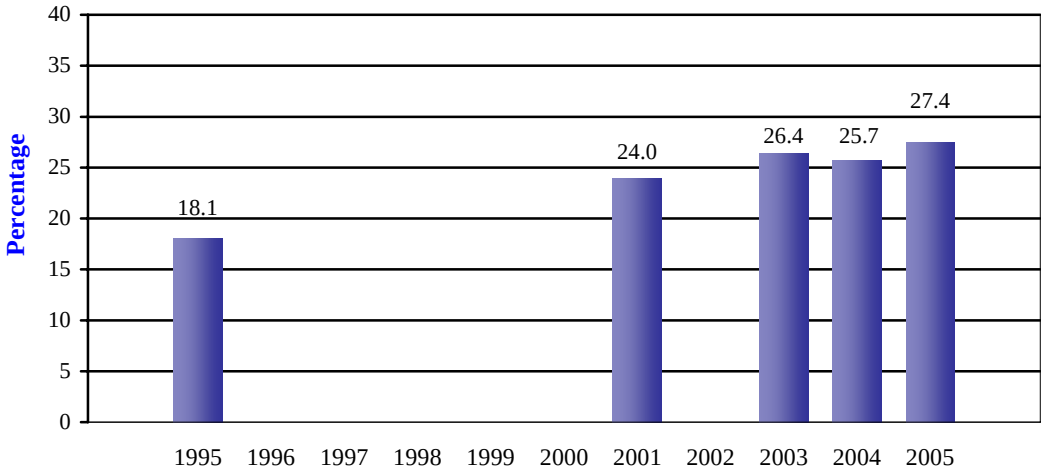
Education

There was a significant inverse relationship between disability and educational attainment. In both years, adults without a high school diploma were more than twice as likely as college graduates to report limitations.

Household Income

Disability was most prevalent among those with the lowest incomes. About half of all adults in the poorest households were limited, compared with approximately 11% of those in the wealthiest homes.

Figure 19.1 Disability by year: WVBRFSS, 1995, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005



NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2002.

Table 19.1 Disability by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,309	**26.4**	23.8-29.1	2,107	**25.1**	23.1-27.1	3,416	**25.7**	24.1-27.4
Age									
18-24	72	* **9.0**	1.7-16.3	115	* **8.8**	3.4-14.3	187	**8.9**	4.4-13.5
25-34	178	**11.5**	6.5-16.4	280	**12.8**	8.8-16.8	458	**12.1**	8.9-15.3
35-44	234	**23.2**	17.2-29.3	359	**20.9**	16.2-25.5	593	**22.0**	18.2-25.8
45-54	296	**33.2**	27.4-39.0	399	**24.9**	20.4-29.4	695	**29.0**	25.3-32.7
55-64	256	**39.0**	32.6-45.4	378	**38.3**	32.9-43.8	634	**38.7**	34.5-42.9
65+	271	**38.5**	32.2-44.8	573	**36.7**	32.4-41.0	844	**37.4**	33.8-41.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	224	**40.9**	33.9-48.0	399	**37.8**	32.5-43.1	623	**39.2**	34.9-43.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	522	**28.7**	24.4-33.0	795	**25.4**	22.0-28.8	1,317	**27.1**	24.4-29.8
Some Post-H.S.	256	**20.6**	15.2-25.9	468	**23.1**	19.0-27.1	724	**21.9**	18.6-25.2
College Graduate	305	**16.7**	12.1-21.3	443	**15.0**	11.6-18.4	748	**15.8**	13.0-18.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	166	**53.9**	44.4-63.5	465	**44.5**	39.4-49.7	631	**48.1**	43.3-52.9
$15,000- 24,999	261	**35.9**	29.3-42.6	403	**27.7**	22.9-32.5	664	**31.6**	27.5-35.7
$25,000- 34,999	163	**28.4**	21.0-35.7	251	**22.3**	16.7-28.0	414	**25.2**	20.6-29.8
$35,000- 49,999	213	**20.4**	14.4-26.4	304	**19.1**	14.5-23.8	517	**19.7**	15.9-23.5
$50,000- 74,999	212	**15.5**	10.5-20.6	230	**11.5**	7.5-15.6	442	**13.7**	10.4-17.1
$75,000+	186	**12.0**	7.2-16.8	189	**10.0**	5.5-14.5	375	**11.1**	7.8-14.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 19.2 Disability by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,357	**27.2**	24.5-29.8	2,189	**27.6**	25.6-29.7	3,546	**27.4**	25.7-29.1
Age									
18-24	68	***14.5**	5.5-23.5	102	**14.7**	7.9-21.5	170	**14.6**	8.9-20.3
25-34	182	**14.9**	9.3-20.6	281	**11.5**	7.6-15.4	463	**13.2**	9.8-16.7
35-44	226	**24.8**	18.8-30.8	349	**24.5**	19.5-29.5	575	**24.6**	20.7-28.5
45-54	283	**30.9**	25.1-36.8	458	**29.0**	24.5-33.4	741	**29.9**	26.3-33.6
55-64	276	**39.9**	33.5-46.3	366	**35.3**	30.0-40.6	642	**37.5**	33.4-41.7
65+	320	**34.7**	29.1-40.3	624	**40.8**	36.6-45.1	944	**38.3**	34.9-41.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	250	**44.1**	36.8-51.5	381	**38.4**	32.8-44.0	631	**41.4**	36.7-46.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	553	**27.3**	23.2-31.4	869	**29.3**	25.9-32.6	1,422	**28.3**	25.7-30.9
Some Post-H.S.	249	**22.6**	17.0-28.3	502	**26.8**	22.4-31.1	751	**25.1**	21.6-28.5
College Graduate	304	**15.4**	10.9-19.9	435	**16.1**	12.5-19.7	739	**15.7**	12.9-18.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	167	**60.6**	51.7-69.5	434	**47.6**	42.2-53.1	601	**52.6**	47.8-57.4
$15,000- 24,999	270	**36.3**	29.8-42.7	462	**35.1**	30.1-40.2	732	**35.7**	31.6-39.7
$25,000- 34,999	214	**33.3**	26.1-40.4	254	**22.5**	17.0-28.0	468	**28.4**	23.7-33.0
$35,000- 49,999	206	**15.7**	10.5-20.9	265	**20.5**	15.0-26.0	471	**18.0**	14.2-21.8
$50,000- 74,999	209	**15.7**	9.7-21.7	261	**13.5**	9.1-17.9	470	**14.7**	10.9-18.4
$75,000+	174	**10.4**	5.7-15.1	211	**12.2**	7.6-16.9	385	**11.2**	7.9-14.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Use of Special Equipment in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the following 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?"

Table 19.3 Use of special equipment by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Special Equipment Use in 2004 Among All Adults			Special Equipment Use in 2004 Among Disabled Adults *(See disabled defined on p.82.)*		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	3,422	**8.7**	7.7-9.7	965	**28.5**	25.3-31.6
Males	1,313	**8.6**	7.0-10.1	382	**28.9**	23.9-33.8
Females	2,109	**8.8**	7.5-10.0	583	**28.0**	24.0-32.0
Age						
18-24	188	*** 1.5**	0.0-3.6	17	*** 16.4**	0.0-38.0
25-34	458	*** 0.9**	0.1-1.7	60	*** 5.3**	0.0-10.9
35-44	595	**3.4**	1.8-5.0	126	**13.7**	7.1-20.3
45-54	697	**9.6**	7.3-12.0	207	**31.4**	24.4-38.3
55-64	635	**14.0**	11.0-17.0	242	**33.0**	26.3-39.6
65+	843	**19.3**	16.4-22.1	312	**38.4**	32.5-44.3
Education						
Less than H.S.	626	**17.4**	14.3-20.5	265	**37.4**	30.9-43.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,317	**8.8**	7.2-10.5	374	**28.3**	23.2-33.5
Some Post-H.S.	725	**5.6**	4.0-7.3	190	**21.0**	14.8-27.1
College Graduate	750	**4.2**	2.9-5.6	134	**21.0**	13.8-28.3
Income						
Less than $15,000	631	**19.4**	15.9-23.0	316	**34.9**	28.8-41.1
$15,000- 24,999	663	**9.8**	7.5-12.1	212	**24.7**	18.4-30.9
$25,000- 34,999	415	**10.6**	7.4-13.7	105	*** 37.4**	27.4-47.5
$35,000-49,999	517	**4.0**	2.3-5.6	108	**16.2**	8.8-23.5
$50,000-74,000	443	**3.5**	1.7-5.3	68	*** 21.3**	10.6-32.0
$75,000+	376	*** 2.2**	0.7-3.7	45	*** 15.6**	4.1-27.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 19.4 Use of special equipment by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Special Equipment Use in 2005 Among All Adults			Special Equipment Use in 2005 Among Disabled Adults *(See disabled defined on p.82.)*		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	3,548	**9.6**	8.6-10.6	1,073	**30.7**	27.6-33.8
Males	1,359	**9.9**	8.2-11.5	404	**32.3**	27.2-37.4
Females	2,189	**9.4**	8.2-10.6	669	**29.3**	25.5-33.0
Age						
18-24	170	*** 0.8**	0.0-2.4	28	*** 5.5**	0.0-16.1
25-34	463	*** 2.3**	0.9-3.8	61	*** 13.7**	4.4-23.0
35-44	576	**5.7**	3.6-7.8	141	**22.2**	14.5-29.8
45-54	743	**9.7**	7.3-12.1	222	**28.8**	22.1-35.6
55-64	642	**13.7**	10.8-16.6	243	**33.4**	26.9-39.9
65+	943	**21.1**	18.2-24.0	373	**45.8**	40.1-51.5
Education						
Less than H.S.	631	**14.7**	11.7-17.7	279	**31.8**	25.6-38.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,423	**10.1**	8.4-11.8	447	**31.5**	26.6-36.4
Some Post-H.S.	751	**8.0**	6.0-10.0	214	**28.6**	21.9-35.3
College Graduate	739	**5.8**	4.1-7.5	130	**28.5**	20.1-36.9
Income						
Less than $15,000	602	**23.8**	19.9-27.7	328	**42.6**	36.3-48.9
$15,000- 24,999	731	**11.7**	9.2-14.2	271	**28.5**	22.6-34.4
$25,000- 34,999	468	**9.4**	6.2-12.6	128	**30.1**	20.8-39.4
$35,000-49,999	472	**5.4**	3.4-7.4	94	**24.2**	15.0-33.5
$50,000-74,000	470	**3.1**	1.5-4.6	69	**17.8**	8.6-27.0
$75,000+	385	**2.7**	1.2-4.2	46	*** 15.3**	5.5-25.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

CHAPTER 20: EMOTIONAL SUPPORT AND LIFE SATISFACTION

Emotional and Social Support in 2005

Definition

Responding "Always" or "Usually" to the following question: "How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?" (The response options offered were "Always," "Usually," "Sometimes," "Rarely," and "Never.")

Prevalence

WV: **78.9%** (95% CI: 77.3-80.5) in 2005.
US: **77.9%** (95% CI: 77.6-78.2) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 28th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Gender

Men: 80.0% (95% CI: 77.5-82.5) in 2005.
Women: 77.9% (95% CI: 75.9-79.9) in 2005.
There was no significant difference in emotional and social support between men and women.

Age, Education, Household Income

Adults with increasing levels of education and income were more likely to report receiving emotional and social support. This support was highest among the 25-34 age group (82.5%), and among those aged 65 and older (81.4%), but the differences by age were slight.

Table 20.1 Emotional support by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,313	**80.0**	77.5-82.5	2,146	**77.9**	75.9-79.9	3,459	**78.9**	77.3-80.5
Age									
18-24	67	**82.2**	72.4-92.0	99	**77.6**	68.9-86.2	166	**79.9**	73.4-86.5
25-34	176	**81.8**	75.8-87.7	276	**83.3**	78.8-87.8	452	**82.5**	78.8-86.3
35-44	222	**78.3**	72.3-84.3	346	**74.3**	69.2-79.3	568	**76.2**	72.3-80.1
45-54	277	**76.9**	71.6-82.1	450	**76.1**	72.0-80.3	727	**76.5**	73.2-79.8
55-64	267	**79.8**	74.8-84.8	364	**75.5**	70.7-80.3	631	**77.6**	74.1-81.1
65+	302	**82.7**	78.2-87.2	603	**80.5**	77.1-83.8	905	**81.4**	78.7-84.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	234	**69.4**	62.8-76.1	368	**67.9**	62.3-73.4	602	**68.7**	64.3-73.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	534	**79.8**	75.9-83.7	852	**77.1**	73.9-80.3	1,386	**78.4**	75.9-80.9
Some Post-H.S.	243	**84.1**	78.8-89.3	496	**78.2**	74.1-82.4	739	**80.6**	77.3-83.9
College Graduate	301	**86.2**	81.4-90.9	427	**87.6**	84.3-90.9	728	**86.9**	84.0-89.7
Income									
Less than $15,000	157	**57.7**	48.6-66.9	424	**63.9**	58.7-69.0	581	**61.6**	56.9-66.3
$15,000- 24,999	261	**75.3**	69.5-81.1	447	**70.2**	65.2-75.2	708	**72.6**	68.8-76.4
$25,000- 34,999	205	**80.3**	74.2-86.3	251	**81.6**	76.5-86.6	456	**80.9**	76.8-84.9
$35,000- 49,999	205	**79.5**	72.9-86.1	262	**80.7**	74.6-86.8	467	**80.1**	75.6-84.6
$50,000- 74,999	208	**90.6**	86.7-94.5	260	**87.2**	83.1-91.3	468	**89.0**	86.1-91.8
$75,000+	173	**91.7**	87.4-96.1	209	**90.2**	85.8-94.5	382	**91.0**	87.9-94.1

General Life Satisfaction in 2005

Definition

Responding "Very satisfied" or "Satisfied" to the following question: "In general, how satisfied are you with your life?" (The response options offered were "Very satisfied," "Satisfied," "Dissatisfied," or "Very dissatisfied.")

Prevalence

WV: **91.8%** (95% CI: 90.7-92.9) in 2005.
US: **94.4%** (95% CI: 94.2-94.5) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked lowest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Gender

Men: 92.2% (95% CI: 90.5-93.9) in 2005.
Women: 91.4% (95% CI: 90.1-92.8) in 2005.
There was no significant difference in this satisfaction factor between men and women.

Age, Education, Household Income

Reports of general life satisfaction did not vary significantly among most age groups. Adults with four or more years of college education, however, were significantly more satisfied with life than any less-educated group. The greatest differences occurred by household income, particularly for men. The prevalence of being satisfied with life was 97.0% in the group with the highest household income, declined significantly to 89.4% among the $15,000 - $24,999 income group, and was the lowest (79.2%) among the lowest income group (less than $15,000 annually).

Table 20.2 Very satisfied or satisfied with life by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,328	**92.2**	90.5-93.9	2,151	**91.4**	90.1-92.8	3,479	**91.8**	90.7-92.9
Age									
18-24	68	**88.7**	80.4-96.9	99	**91.8**	85.2-98.4	167	**90.2**	84.8-95.5
25-34	175	**93.5**	89.6-97.3	276	**95.4**	92.9-97.9	451	**94.4**	92.2-96.7
35-44	223	**93.8**	90.5-97.1	345	**91.6**	88.4-94.8	568	**92.7**	90.4-95.0
45-54	280	**90.1**	86.4-93.8	449	**88.2**	85.3-91.2	729	**89.2**	86.8-91.5
55-64	266	**93.2**	90.1-96.2	362	**88.9**	85.6-92.2	628	**91.0**	88.7-93.2
65+	314	**94.2**	91.6-96.8	612	**92.6**	90.2-95.0	926	**93.3**	91.5-95.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	241	**87.3**	82.4-92.2	372	**89.2**	85.6-92.7	613	**88.2**	85.2-91.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	542	**93.3**	90.7-95.9	853	**90.7**	88.5-92.8	1,395	**92.0**	90.3-93.6
Some Post-H.S.	243	**90.3**	85.7-94.9	497	**90.2**	86.9-93.6	740	**90.3**	87.5-93.0
College Graduate	301	**96.4**	94.2-98.7	426	**96.3**	94.6-98.1	727	**96.4**	95.0-97.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	158	**75.2**	66.9-83.4	425	**81.6**	77.6-85.6	583	**79.2**	75.2-83.2
$15,000- 24,999	261	**88.6**	84.4-92.9	451	**90.1**	87.3-92.9	712	**89.4**	86.9-91.9
$25,000- 34,999	209	**94.9**	92.0-97.9	249	**93.4**	90.3-96.5	458	**94.2**	92.1-96.4
$35,000- 49,999	206	**97.4**	95.4-99.4	262	**93.6**	89.0-98.3	468	**95.6**	93.1-98.1
$50,000- 74,999	209	**95.8**	91.7-99.9	259	**96.3**	93.9-98.7	468	**96.0**	93.6-98.5
$75,000+	172	**98.0**	96.0-100	207	**95.8**	91.0-100	379	**97.0**	94.5-99.5

CHAPTER 21: IMMUNIZATION

Adults Aged 65 or Older Lacking a Flu or Pneumonia Immunization

Definition

No Flu Immunization: Responding "No" to both of the following questions in 2005: "A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected in your arm. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot? During the past 12 months, have you had a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose? The flu vaccine that is sprayed in the nose is also called FluMist™."

No Pneumonia Immunization: Responding "No" to the following question in 2005: "Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? 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."

The 2004 questions for this section were similar but not identical.

The responses reported for this section were limited to those aged 65 or older.

Prevalence

No Flu Immunization

WV: 31.5% (95% CI: 28.0-35.0) in 2004, **36.2%** (95% CI: 32.8-39.6) in 2005.
US: 32.2% (95% CI: 31.6-32.9) in 2004, **36.4%** (95% CI: 35.8-37.0) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 28th highest among 52 BRFSS participants 2004, and ranked 21st highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

No Pneumonia Immunization

WV: 35.3% (95% CI: 31.7-38.9) in 2004, **31.8%** (95% CI: 28.5-35.0) in 2005.
US: 36.6% (95% CI: 35.9-37.3) in 2004, **36.3%** (95% CI: 35.6-36.9) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 28th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004, and ranked 40th highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Trends

The long-term trend has seen notable improvement in these risk factors. The proportion of the 65-and-over age group that was not immunized against the flu increased slightly between 2004 and 2005, however. In contrast, the proportion of seniors who had never been immunized against pneumonia improved slightly between the same two years.

Gender

Flu immunization

Men: 28.8% (95% CI: 23.0-34.6) in 2004, 32.3% (95% CI: 26.8-37.8) in 2005.
Women: 33.4% (95% CI: 29.2-37.7) in 2004, 39.0% (95% CI: 34.8-43.1) in 2005.
There were no gender differences in flu immunization.

Pneumonia immunization

Men: 31.7% (95% CI: 25.6-37.7) in 2004, 29.9% (95% CI: 24.5-35.3) in 2005.
Women: 37.7% (95% CI: 33.4-42.1) in 2004, 33.1% (95% CI: 29.1-37.2) in 2005.
There were no gender differences in pneumonia immunization.

WV HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 OBJECTIVES

Objective 14.13a Increase the proportion of noninstitutionalized adults 65+ years who are vaccinated for:
14.13a.1 Influenza to 90%. (Baseline: 58% in 1997; Current: 63.8% in 2005)
14.13a.2 Pneumococcal disease to 90%. (Baseline: 41% in 1997; Current: 68.2% in 2005)

Table 21.1 No immunizations among adults aged 65 and older by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	No Flu Immunization in Past 12 Months			Never Had Pneumonia Immunization		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	847	**31.5**	28.0-35.0	831	**35.3**	31.7-38.9
Males	271	**28.8**	23.0-34.6	265	**31.7**	25.6-37.7
Females	576	**33.4**	29.2-37.7	566	**37.7**	33.4-42.1
Age						
65+	847	**31.5**	28.0-35.0	831	**35.3**	31.7-38.9
Education						
Less than H.S.	274	**40.3**	33.9-46.7	270	**39.3**	32.9-45.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	319	**26.5**	21.0-31.9	312	**33.3**	27.4-39.1
Some Post-H.S.	125	**30.8**	22.1-39.5	122	**32.6**	23.5-41.6
College Graduate	127	**26.0**	17.6-34.4	125	**34.6**	25.6-43.7
Income						
Less than $15,000	234	**41.3**	34.4-48.3	228	**38.9**	32.0-45.9
$15,000- 24,999	227	**28.2**	21.8-34.6	224	**35.9**	28.9-42.8
$25,000- 34,999	96	***27.1**	17.0-37.1	94	***30.4**	20.0-40.8
$35,000-49,999	61	***26.2**	14.5-37.9	60	***43.5**	30.0-57.1
$50,000-74,000	43	***23.6**	10.2-37.0	42	***20.3**	8.5-32.1
$75,000+	25	***23.7**	6.3-41.1	25	***32.4**	13.4-51.4

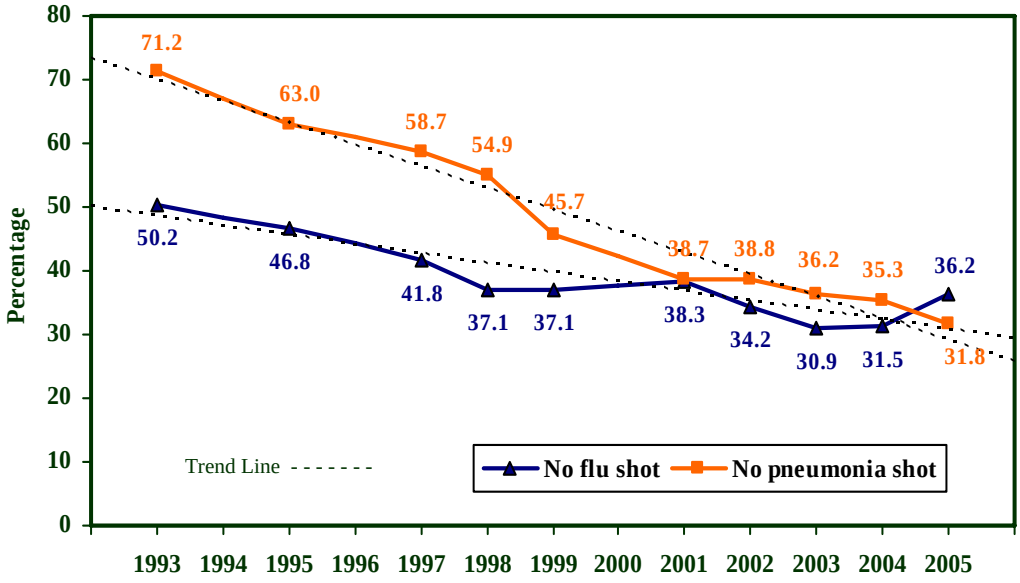
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 21.2 No immunizations among adults aged 65 and older by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2005

Characteristic	No Flu Immunization in Past 12 Months			Never Had Pneumonia Immunization		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	941	**36.2**	32.8-39.6	919	**31.8**	28.5-35.0
Males	319	**32.3**	26.8-37.8	309	**29.9**	24.5-35.3
Females	622	**39.0**	34.8-43.1	610	**33.1**	29.1-37.2
Age						
65+	941	**36.2**	32.8-39.6	919	**31.8**	28.5-35.0
Education						
Less than H.S.	273	**45.1**	38.5-51.7	264	**28.3**	22.4-34.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	392	**36.3**	31.1-41.5	381	**38.5**	33.2-43.8
Some Post-H.S.	158	**27.1**	19.9-34.3	156	**26.5**	19.2-33.8
College Graduate	116	**30.2**	21.3-39.1	116	**26.2**	17.6-34.7
Income						
Less than $15,000	232	**44.8**	37.6-52.0	226	**36.0**	29.0-43.0
$15,000- 24,999	248	**33.4**	27.0-39.8	241	**28.0**	21.9-34.2
$25,000- 34,999	123	**31.9**	22.9-40.9	120	**32.5**	23.3-41.7
$35,000-49,999	84	***31.3**	21.0-41.5	84	**28.0**	18.3-37.7
$50,000-74,000	41	***38.6**	23.1-54.1	41	***28.7**	14.4-43.1
$75,000+	28	***14.0**	1.9-26.2	27	***40.8**	21.3-60.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 21.1 No flu immunization (in past 12 months) and no pneumonia immunization (in lifetime) among adults aged 65 and older by year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2005



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

Flu Immunizations among Children in 2005

In 2005, the West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Survey collected data for the first time on children aged 17 and younger. BRFSS adult respondents were asked demographic, asthma, and immunization questions about a randomly selected child in the household. The data have been weighted to be representative of children in West Virginia.

Definition

Responding "No" to both of the following questions: "During the past 12 months, has the child had a flu shot? A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected in [his/her] arm or thigh? During the past 12 months, has the child had an influenza vaccine sprayed in [his/her] nose?"

Table 21.3 No current influenza immunizations among children: WVBRFSS, 2005

	No influenza immunizations among children during the past 12 months		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	954	**79.3**	76.3-82.2
MALES	479	**78.5**	74.3-82.6
FEMALES	472	**80.0**	75.8-84.2

CHAPTER 22: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

HIV Testing Prevalence in 2004 and 2005

Definition

In 2004, responding "Yes" to the following question: "Have you EVER been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation."
In 2005, responding "Yes" to the following question: "Have you EVER been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. Include tests using fluid from your mouth."

Prevalence

WV: 33.6% (95% CI: 31.5-35.8) in 2004; **32.5%** (95% CI: 30.4-34.6) in 2005.
US: 43.8% (95% CI: 43.4-44.2) in 2004; **39.6%** (95% CI: 39.2-40.0) in 2005.
West Virginia ranked 46th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004 and 42nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants in 2005.

Age

In both 2004 and 2005, HIV testing was significantly higher among those aged 25-34 than among adults in any other age group.

Table 22.1 HIV testing among adults aged 18-64 by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004 and 2005

Characteristic	2004			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,436	**33.6**	31.5-35.8	2,491	**32.5**	30.4-34.6
Sex						
Males	991	**32.3**	29.0-35.6	995	**28.1**	25.0-31.3
Females	1,445	**34.9**	32.1-37.7	1,496	**36.9**	34.0-39.7
Age						
18-24	180	**32.4**	25.1-39.7	163	**34.9**	27.2-42.6
25-34	444	**53.1**	48.0-58.3	442	**53.1**	48.0-58.3
35-44	560	**42.1**	37.6-46.6	559	**36.3**	31.9-40.6
45-54	658	**25.0**	21.4-28.6	718	**24.1**	20.7-27.5
55-64	594	**14.5**	11.4-17.6	609	**15.6**	12.4-18.7
Education						
Less than H.S.	323	**32.4**	26.5-38.3	337	**29.5**	23.7-35.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	943	**30.4**	27.0-33.8	984	**28.5**	25.3-31.8
Some Post-H.S.	571	**36.6**	31.9-41.2	571	**37.8**	33.1-42.5
College Graduate	597	**36.8**	32.5-41.1	598	**36.0**	31.7-40.3
Income						
Less than $15,000	369	**42.1**	35.8-48.4	344	**34.1**	28.1-40.0
$15,000- 24,999	412	**36.8**	31.4-42.3	457	**31.3**	26.4-36.2
$25,000- 34,999	301	**32.1**	26.0-38.2	336	**31.9**	26.2-37.6
$35,000-49,999	438	**33.3**	28.2-38.3	377	**32.6**	27.2-38.1
$50,000-74,000	385	**29.5**	24.5-34.4	420	**32.9**	27.9-38.0
$75,000+	337	**32.1**	26.6-37.6	346	**34.9**	29.4-40.5

QUICK STATS

- 38.2% of adults aged 18-64 who were tested for HIV in 2005 received their last test at a private doctor's office, 27.9% at a hospital, and 20.6% at a clinic.

No Condom Counseling (among Adults 18-64) in 2004

Definition

Responding "No" to the following question: "In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?"

Table 22.2 No condom counseling among adults aged 18-64 by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,027	**93.3**	91.1-95.5	1,514	**87.1**	85.0-89.3	2,541	**90.2**	88.7-91.7
Age									
18-24	72	***76.3**	65.2-87.5	112	**61.6**	51.8-71.3	184	**69.1**	61.6-76.5
25-34	177	**92.2**	87.9-96.5	279	**82.2**	77.6-86.8	456	**87.2**	84.0-90.4
35-44	233	**98.7**	97.4-100	352	**88.5**	84.9-92.1	585	**93.6**	91.5-95.6
45-54	292	**96.9**	94.8-98.9	398	**96.6**	94.6-98.5	690	**96.7**	95.3-98.1
55-64	253	**97.7**	96.0-99.5	373	**98.6**	97.2-99.9	626	**98.2**	97.1-99.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	143	**94.5**	89.1-100	201	**84.1**	77.9-90.3	344	**89.1**	85.0-93.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	423	**92.9**	89.5-96.2	566	**89.4**	86.5-92.4	989	**91.3**	89.0-93.5
Some Post-H.S.	213	**87.9**	81.5-94.4	382	**85.1**	80.4-89.9	595	**86.4**	82.5-90.4
College Graduate	247	**99.0**	97.7-100	364	**87.6**	83.4-91.8	611	**93.1**	90.8-95.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	126	**93.9**	88.4-99.4	267	**79.6**	73.7-85.4	393	**86.1**	81.9-90.2
$15,000- 24,999	166	**94.3**	89.4-99.3	266	**81.9**	76.3-87.4	432	**87.7**	83.9-91.5
$25,000- 34,999	123	**92.9**	87.2-98.6	193	**85.6**	79.6-91.6	316	**89.0**	84.8-93.2
$35,000- 49,999	183	**90.6**	84.5-96.8	270	**93.5**	89.8-97.2	453	**92.1**	88.6-95.7
$50,000- 74,999	188	**95.3**	91.1-99.5	208	**91.6**	86.4-96.9	396	**93.7**	90.3-97.0
$75,000+	169	**96.8**	93.6-100	177	**91.7**	86.7-96.7	346	**94.6**	91.7-97.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

High-Risk Behavior in 2004 and 2005

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "I'm going to read you a list. When I'm done, please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You don't need to tell me which one.
You have used intravenous drugs in the past year.
You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year.
You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year.
You had anal sex without a condom in the past year.
Do any of these situations apply to you?"

Table 22.3 High-risk behavior among adults aged 18-64 by gender: WVBRFSS, 2004 and 2005

Characteristic	2004			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,538	**2.3**	1.6-3.1	2,556	**3.0**	2.1-3.8
Males	1,027	**1.9**	0.9-3.0	1,025	**3.4**	2.0-4.8
Females	1,511	**2.7**	1.7-3.8	1,531	**2.5**	1.5-3.6

CHAPTER 23: FAMILY PLANNING

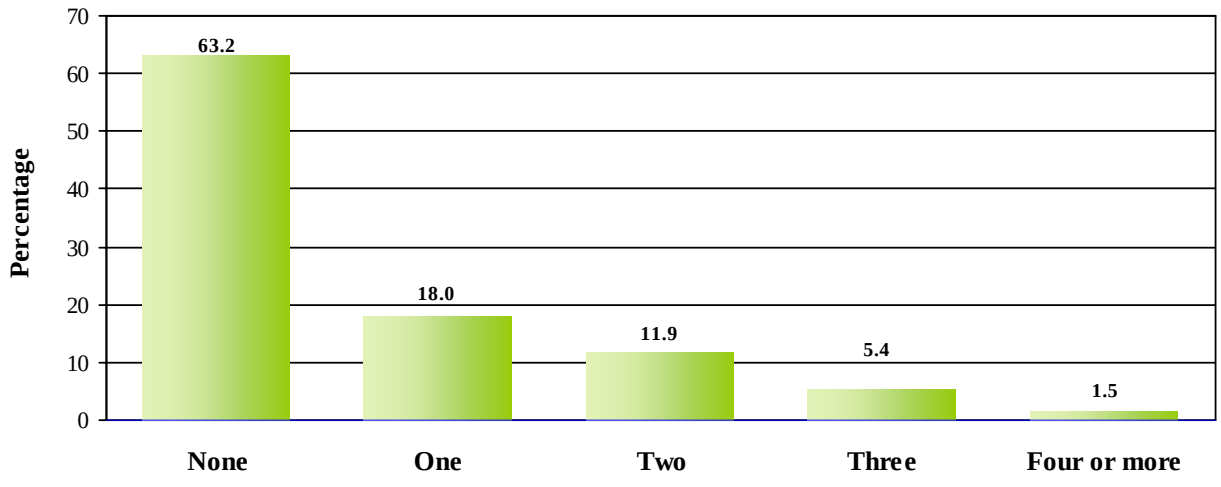
Children Currently in Household in 2004

Definition Answered one or more children to the following question: "How many children less than 18 years of age live in your household?"

Table 23.1 Adults in households with at least one child by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,321	**36.8**	33.7-39.9	2,120	**36.9**	34.5-39.3	3,441	**36.8**	34.9-38.8
Age									
18-24	75	**41.9**	29.6-54.2	115	**49.8**	39.8-59.8	190	**45.8**	37.8-53.7
25-34	181	**59.5**	51.8-67.2	282	**78.7**	73.4-84.0	463	**69.0**	64.3-73.8
35-44	237	**66.3**	60.0-72.6	361	**70.2**	65.1-75.4	598	**68.3**	64.2-72.3
45-54	298	**36.4**	30.5-42.4	401	**26.8**	22.0-31.6	699	**31.6**	27.7-35.4
55-64	256	**6.5**	3.0-9.9	380	**9.0**	5.3-12.7	636	**7.8**	5.2-10.3
65+	272	**5.4**	2.2-8.7	577	**2.8**	1.0-4.6	849	**3.9**	2.2-5.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	226	**32.0**	24.7-39.3	402	**26.9**	21.5-32.3	628	**29.2**	24.7-33.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	527	**38.5**	33.7-43.4	797	**36.9**	33.0-40.8	1,324	**37.7**	34.6-40.9
Some Post-H.S.	260	**35.0**	27.8-42.3	471	**41.7**	36.5-46.9	731	**38.6**	34.3-43.0
College Graduate	306	**39.0**	33.0-45.0	447	**40.6**	35.4-45.7	753	**39.8**	35.9-43.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	168	**31.3**	21.6-41.1	465	**26.8**	22.1-31.5	633	**28.5**	23.7-33.3
$15,000- 24,999	262	**34.4**	27.7-41.2	403	**39.7**	34.1-45.3	665	**37.2**	32.8-41.5
$25,000- 34,999	165	**34.9**	26.2-43.6	253	**39.9**	32.8-47.0	418	**37.5**	31.9-43.1
$35,000- 49,999	215	**43.4**	35.8-50.9	305	**44.9**	38.8-51.0	520	**44.2**	39.3-49.0
$50,000- 74,999	214	**47.6**	40.0-55.3	230	**40.9**	33.8-48.1	444	**44.7**	39.4-50.0
$75,000+	187	**31.7**	24.7-38.8	189	**47.3**	39.4-55.2	376	**38.5**	33.2-43.9

Figure 23.1 Adults by number of children in household: WVBRFSS, 2004



Children Being Planned in 2004

Definition Responded that a child is wanted, in answer to the question: "How do you feel about having a child sometime in the future?"

Prevalence
WV: 46.2% (95% CI: 41.8-50.6) in 2004.
US: 41.5% (95% CI: 40.8-42.2) in 2004.
West Virginia ranked 3rd highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

Gender
Men: 41.1% (95% CI: 34.9-47.3) in 2004
Women: 52.9% (95% CI: 46.8-58.9) in 2004
The difference in child planning between men and women was not significant.

Age Wanting children in the future varied steeply and significantly by age, with the highest prevalence among the youngest adults. Among the younger ages, the groups differed little by gender, but the variations by overall age in wanting children were all significant and reliable. More than three-fourths (78.7%) of all adults aged 18-24 reported wanting children. This dropped significantly to only half among those aged 25-34 (50.4%), and the prevalence among the adults aged 35-44 dropped significantly again, to only about one in four (22.6%).

Education There were no significant differences in wanting children by education level.

Household Income No significant differences in plans to have children were noted by household income.

Table 23.2 Adults who want a child in the future by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men aged 18-59			Women not pregnant and aged 18-44			Total **		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	328	**41.1**	34.9-47.3	325	**52.9**	46.8-58.9	653	**46.2**	41.8-50.6
Age									
18-24	33	***84.2**	71.8-96.6	78	***75.1**	64.6-85.5	111	**78.7**	70.6-86.8
25-34	95	***49.4**	38.6-60.2	140	***51.5**	42.8-60.3	235	**50.4**	43.4-57.4
35-44	83	**22.5**	13.3-31.8	107	**22.7**	14.3-31.2	190	**22.6**	16.3-28.9
45-54	82	**17.5**	9.2-25.8				82	**17.5**	9.2-25.8
55-59	35	***18.5**	4.6-32.3				35	***18.5**	4.6-32.3
60+									

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

** The total prevalence shown above includes only non-pregnant women aged 18-44 and men aged 18-59.

QUICK STATS

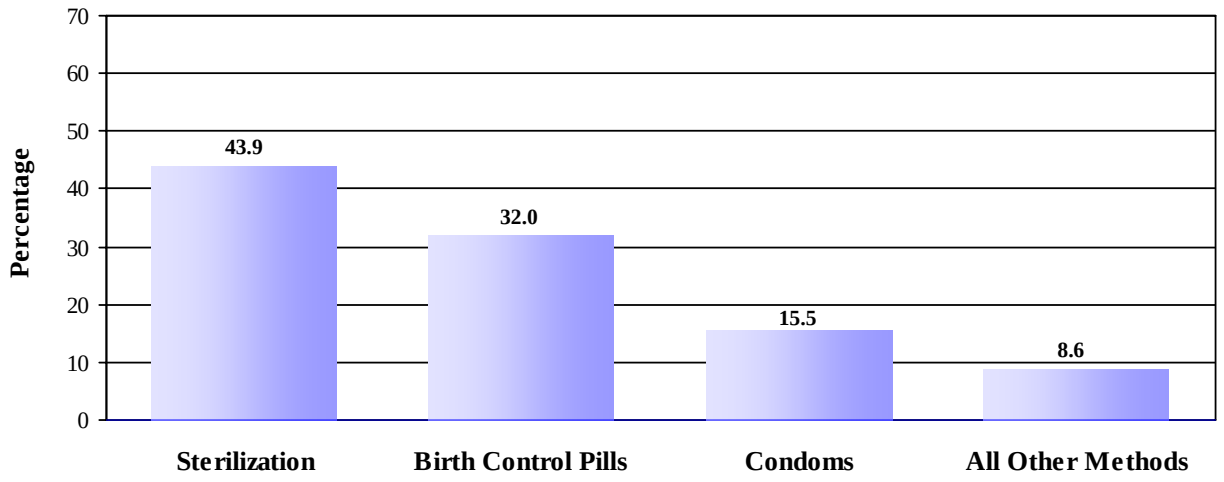
- 3.9% of the adult female population between the ages of 18 and 44 typically were pregnant at the same time during 2004.

Table 23.3 Adults currently taking steps to avoid pregnancy by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Women aged 18-44, sexually active, not pregnant			Men aged 18-59, sexually active		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Sex						
Males				747	**58.0**	54.1-61.9
Females	563	**75.4**	71.4-79.4			
Age						
18-24	83	**79.2**	69.7-88.8	41	* **69.3**	53.9-84.8
25-34	219	**75.1**	69.0-81.3	157	**71.4**	63.6-79.2
35-44	261	**73.4**	67.4-79.4	198	**62.7**	55.4-69.9
45-54				238	**48.8**	42.0-55.6
55-59				113	**32.4**	23.5-41.4
60+						
Education						
Less than H.S.	62	* **56.4**	42.2-70.5	86	* **49.9**	38.2-61.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	191	**75.0**	68.2-81.9	304	**58.1**	51.9-64.2
Some Post-H.S.	166	**81.4**	75.0-87.8	164	**57.4**	48.7-66.0
College Graduate	144	**77.9**	70.7-85.2	193	**62.6**	55.4-69.9
Income						
Less than $15,000	80	* **73.3**	60.9-85.7	57	* **57.0**	41.5-72.5
$15,000- 24,999	109	**70.8**	61.2-80.5	112	* **54.5**	44.3-64.6
$25,000- 34,999	71	* **79.5**	67.8-91.3	84	* **55.8**	44.0-67.5
$35,000-49,999	103	**77.0**	68.6-85.4	148	**62.5**	54.2-70.9
$50,000-74,000	88	* **70.4**	60.1-80.7	165	**60.3**	52.1-68.5
$75,000+	69	**82.2**	73.0-91.4	145	**53.9**	45.2-62.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Figure 23.2 Types of contraception among adults taking steps to prevent pregnancy: WVBRFSS, 2004



CHAPTER 24: ORAL HEALTH

No Teeth Cleaning in the Past Year, 2004

Definition

Responding with "Longer than a year ago" to the following question: "How long has it been since you had your teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist?" (The responses reported for this section were limited to those who had not had all their teeth extracted. The totals include those who reported never seeing a dentist.)

Prevalence

WV: 36.0% (95% CI: 34.0-38.1) in 2004.
US: 31.6% (95% CI: 31.3-32.0) in 2004.
West Virginia ranked 9th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

Gender

Men: 40.0% (95% CI: 36.6-43.3) in 2004.
Women: 32.3% (95% CI: 29.7-34.8) in 2004.
Men reported no teeth cleaning by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year significantly more often than women.

Age, Education, and Household Income

The prevalence of no teeth cleaning improved significantly with almost every increase in education or income level. There were only minor variations by age. The highest rates of no teeth cleaning in the past year were among those with less than a high school education, in households with an annual income of less than $15,000, and in the 35-44 age group.

Table 24.1 No Teeth Cleaning by a Dentist or Dental Hygienist in the Past Year: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,104	**40.0**	36.6-43.3	1,702	**32.3**	29.7-34.8	2,806	**36.0**	34.0-38.1
Age									
18-24	73	***34.7**	22.7-46.7	112	**31.8**	22.4-41.1	185	**33.3**	25.6-40.9
25-34	177	**45.6**	37.7-53.5	271	**34.0**	27.8-40.2	448	**39.9**	34.8-45.0
35-44	228	**48.2**	41.2-55.3	344	**41.6**	35.9-47.4	572	**44.9**	40.4-49.5
45-54	261	**36.6**	30.2-43.0	357	**25.4**	20.6-30.1	618	**30.9**	26.9-34.9
55-64	201	**35.2**	28.3-42.2	296	**26.6**	21.3-32.0	497	**30.9**	26.5-35.3
65+	162	**35.3**	27.5-43.2	318	**32.5**	27.0-38.0	480	**33.7**	29.1-38.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	124	**69.7**	60.8-78.6	207	**54.0**	46.1-61.8	331	**61.2**	55.2-67.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	448	**47.1**	41.8-52.4	636	**37.2**	33.0-41.5	1,084	**42.4**	39.0-45.8
Some Post-H.S.	236	**31.0**	24.0-37.9	433	**27.7**	23.0-32.4	669	**29.2**	25.1-33.3
College Graduate	295	**22.1**	16.9-27.2	426	**17.9**	13.8-22.0	721	**19.9**	16.7-23.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	112	***66.5**	55.8-77.2	297	**57.1**	50.4-63.7	409	**60.9**	55.0-66.8
$15,000- 24,999	197	**52.2**	44.2-60.2	300	**49.4**	42.9-55.9	497	**50.8**	45.6-55.9
$25,000- 34,999	128	**46.8**	37.1-56.6	220	**25.0**	18.4-31.5	348	**34.9**	29.0-40.8
$35,000- 49,999	196	**41.3**	33.5-49.1	288	**26.8**	21.2-32.5	484	**33.9**	29.1-38.8
$50,000- 74,999	202	**23.8**	17.3-30.3	217	**15.3**	9.8-20.8	419	**20.1**	15.7-24.4
$75,000+	180	**18.7**	12.9-24.5	184	**10.3**	5.5-15.1	364	**15.0**	11.2-18.9

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Other Dental Issues in 2004

Table 24.2 No visit to a dentist or dental clinic in the past year for any reason by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,315	**39.0**	36.1-42.0	2,113	**36.1**	33.8-38.4	3,428	**37.5**	35.6-39.4
Age									
18-24	75	***27.8**	17.0-38.5	114	**28.4**	19.6-37.1	189	**28.1**	21.1-35.0
25-34	179	**37.4**	29.8-45.0	282	**27.6**	21.9-33.3	461	**32.5**	27.8-37.3
35-44	237	**39.7**	32.9-46.5	362	**37.0**	31.5-42.5	599	**38.3**	34.0-42.7
45-54	297	**32.2**	26.5-38.0	399	**26.8**	22.1-31.6	696	**29.5**	25.8-33.2
55-64	255	**43.2**	36.7-49.7	379	**37.9**	32.5-43.3	634	**40.5**	36.3-44.7
65+	270	**54.0**	47.5-60.4	573	**52.0**	47.6-56.5	843	**52.8**	49.1-56.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	224	**70.7**	64.1-77.4	400	**61.8**	56.3-67.3	624	**65.7**	61.4-70.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	524	**43.0**	38.2-47.9	793	**39.8**	36.0-43.6	1,317	**41.4**	38.3-44.5
Some Post-H.S.	260	**26.5**	20.7-32.3	471	**25.7**	21.4-30.1	731	**26.1**	22.5-29.6
College Graduate	305	**19.9**	15.0-24.7	446	**17.6**	13.6-21.6	751	**18.7**	15.6-21.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	166	**53.4**	43.8-62.9	462	**55.8**	50.5-61.1	628	**54.9**	50.0-59.8
$15,000- 24,999	260	**52.0**	45.1-58.9	403	**51.0**	45.4-56.5	663	**51.5**	47.1-55.9
$25,000- 34,999	164	**46.2**	37.8-54.7	253	**30.3**	23.9-36.7	417	**37.9**	32.6-43.2
$35,000- 49,999	215	**40.2**	32.7-47.6	304	**24.9**	19.4-30.4	519	**32.5**	27.8-37.1
$50,000- 74,999	214	**23.7**	17.4-30.0	230	**15.5**	10.2-20.9	444	**20.1**	15.9-24.4
$75,000+	187	**17.3**	11.9-22.8	189	**10.5**	5.7-15.2	376	**14.4**	10.7-18.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Table 24.3 Permanent natural teeth risks by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	No Teeth Missing (all ages)			6 or More Teeth Missing (all ages)			All Teeth Missing (aged 65 and over only)		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	3,415	**38.9**	36.9-40.9	3,415	**31.9**	30.2-33.6	840	**42.9**	39.2-46.6
Males	1,310	**40.7**	37.6-43.9	1,310	**29.9**	27.3-32.6	271	**41.1**	34.7-47.5
Females	2,105	**37.3**	34.8-39.7	2,105	**33.7**	31.5-35.9	569	**44.1**	39.7-48.6
Age									
18-24	189	**81.4**	74.9-87.9	189	***0.7**	0.0-2.0			
25-34	462	**65.1**	60.3-69.9	462	**7.2**	4.7-9.8			
35-44	597	**47.1**	42.7-51.6	597	**18.2**	14.7-21.6			
45-54	693	**29.3**	25.6-33.1	693	**32.5**	28.7-36.3			
55-64	629	**16.2**	13.1-19.2	629	**51.0**	46.7-55.3			
65+	840	**10.2**	7.9-12.5	840	**69.6**	66.1-73.0	840	**42.9**	39.2-46.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	625	**16.5**	12.6-20.4	625	**64.5**	60.0-69.1	273	**67.9**	61.8-74.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	1,313	**32.3**	29.1-35.5	1,313	**34.8**	32.0-37.7	314	**39.3**	33.1-45.5
Some Post-H.S.	727	**50.8**	46.4-55.2	727	**19.0**	16.1-21.9	125	**28.9**	20.2-37.6
College Graduate	745	**57.7**	53.7-61.6	745	**12.5**	10.1-15.0	126	**12.1**	6.3-17.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	631	**24.2**	19.6-28.9	631	**52.7**	47.7-57.6	233	**63.0**	56.3-69.7
$15,000- 24,999	663	**29.7**	25.3-34.0	663	**44.6**	40.3-48.9	225	**46.7**	39.4-54.1
$25,000- 34,999	413	**34.8**	29.4-40.3	413	**35.7**	30.5-40.9	94	***34.8**	24.1-45.6
$35,000- 49,999	519	**42.7**	37.9-47.6	519	**21.5**	17.6-25.3	60	***22.3**	10.8-33.9
$50,000- 74,999	440	**51.8**	46.4-57.1	440	**15.6**	12.0-19.1	43	***15.1**	2.1-28.2
$75,000+	373	**57.3**	51.8-62.8	373	**10.3**	7.2-13.4	24	***5.2**	0.0-12.9

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

CHAPTER 25: SUNBURN

Sunburn Risk in 2004

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "The next question is about sunburns, including any time that even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours. Have you had a sunburn within the past 12 months?"

Prevalence

WV: 35.1% (95% CI: 33.2-37.0) in 2004.
US: 33.5% (95% CI: 33.2-33.8) in 2004.
West Virginia ranked 28th highest among 52 BRFSS participants in 2004.

Gender

Men: 40.8% (95% CI: 37.7-43.9) in 2004.
Women: 29.8% (95% CI: 27.4-32.1) in 2004.
Men had a significantly higher overall prevalence of this risk than women.

Age, Education, Household Income

The prevalence of sunburn was significantly higher among women and men aged 18-44 than among older adults. Higher levels of education and income also were associated with higher rates of sunburn.

Table 25.1 Sunburned in last 12 months by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,320	**40.8**	37.7-43.9	2,118	**29.8**	27.4-32.1	3,438	**35.1**	33.2-37.0
Age									
18-24	75	***54.4**	42.2-66.6	115	**60.8**	51.0-70.5	190	**57.5**	49.6-65.3
25-34	181	**55.0**	47.1-62.8	282	**49.5**	43.2-55.8	463	**52.2**	47.2-57.3
35-44	237	**55.0**	48.2-61.8	362	**40.9**	35.4-46.4	599	**47.8**	43.4-52.3
45-54	297	**38.4**	32.3-44.5	400	**23.3**	18.9-27.8	697	**30.8**	26.9-34.6
55-64	256	**29.0**	23.0-35.0	380	**15.6**	11.5-19.7	636	**22.2**	18.5-25.8
65+	272	**14.8**	10.3-19.3	575	**6.3**	3.9-8.7	847	**9.8**	7.4-12.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	226	**28.0**	21.0-35.0	401	**21.0**	15.8-26.3	627	**24.1**	19.8-28.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	527	**40.5**	35.6-45.4	797	**25.8**	22.1-29.5	1,324	**33.3**	30.2-36.4
Some Post-H.S.	260	**46.8**	39.5-54.2	470	**36.4**	31.2-41.6	730	**41.2**	36.7-45.6
College Graduate	305	**45.4**	39.2-51.5	447	**37.5**	32.4-42.6	752	**41.3**	37.4-45.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	168	**36.2**	26.5-45.9	464	**22.7**	17.9-27.4	632	**27.9**	23.0-32.8
$15,000- 24,999	262	**30.3**	23.6-37.0	403	**28.9**	23.5-34.3	665	**29.6**	25.3-33.8
$25,000- 34,999	165	**39.6**	31.3-48.0	252	**32.6**	25.6-39.5	417	**36.0**	30.6-41.4
$35,000- 49,999	215	**48.8**	41.2-56.3	305	**33.2**	27.3-39.1	520	**40.9**	36.0-45.8
$50,000- 74,999	214	**44.8**	37.2-52.4	230	**36.2**	29.1-43.2	444	**41.0**	35.8-46.3
$75,000+	186	**54.4**	46.7-62.1	189	**41.6**	33.7-49.5	375	**48.8**	43.2-54.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

CHAPTER 26: FIREARMS

Loaded and Unlocked Firearms in or around the Home in 2004

Definition

Responding "Yes" to all of the following questions: "Are any firearms kept in or around your home? Are any of these firearms now loaded? Are any of these **loaded** firearms also **unlocked**? (By "unlocked" we mean you do not need a key or a combination to get the gun or to fire it. We don't count a safety as a lock.)"

Prevalence

WV: **6.2%** (95% CI: 5.3-7.1) in 2004.
US: **4.3%** (95% CI: 4.2-4.4) in 2004.
West Virginia ranked 20th highest among 52 BRFSS participants 2004.

Time Trends

For the years between 2001 and 2004 in which these data were collected, the percentage of West Virginians at risk due to loaded and unlocked firearms kept in and around the home has fluctuated between approximately 6% and 8%.

Gender

Men: 8.8% (95% CI: 7.1-10.4) in 2004
Women: 3.8% (95% CI: 2.9-4.7) in 2004
Men reported a significantly higher risk than women, overall and in almost every demographic category.

Age

Adults aged 55-64 were at the highest risk (10.7%) of having a loaded and unlocked firearm around the home in 2004. In this 55-64 age range, the risk prevalence was notably different by gender as well. The rate for men in this age group was 16.0%, while the same age women had a distinctly lower rate of 5.5%. For the remaining age groups, the risk varied between 3.8% and 8.2%.

Education

There were no significant differences in this risk factor by education level.

Household Income

The prevalence varied significantly by income for men. Males with incomes of $75,000 or more had a sharply higher rate than women in the same income group, 15.0% (95% CI: 9.1-21.0) versus 2.5% (95% CI: 0.3-4.7). Otherwise, few differences in prevalence existed among adults from various income categories.

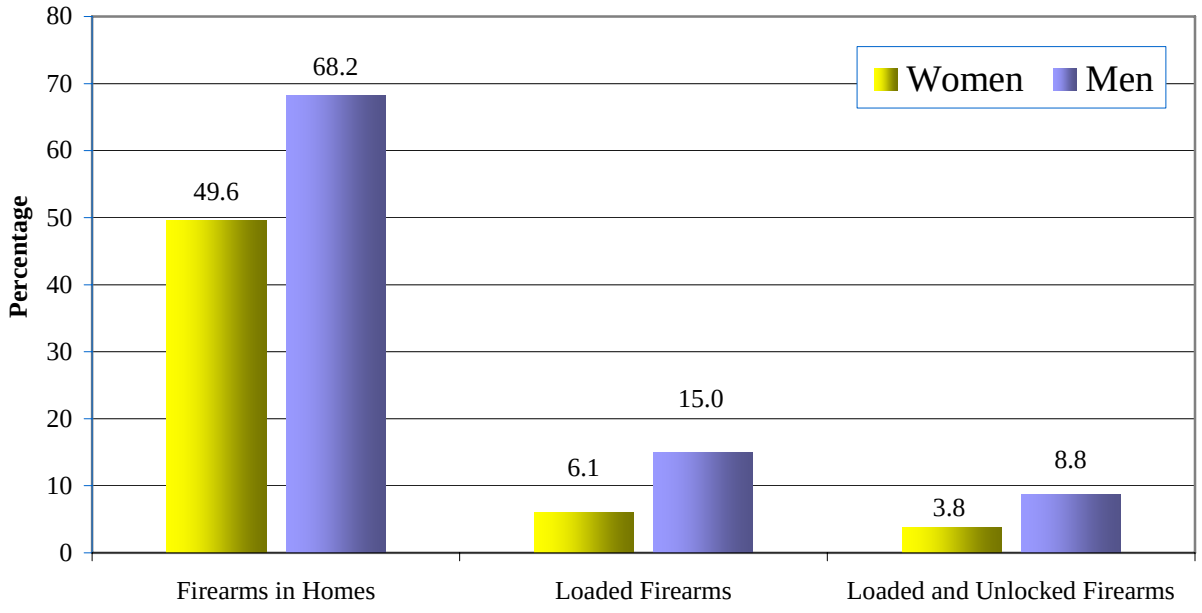
QUICK STATS

- Over half of the adults had a firearm that was kept in or around the home.
- Men were significantly more likely to have a firearm in or around the home than women (68.2% vs. 49.6%).
- Approximately 19% of adults who had a loaded and unlocked gun in or around the home also had a child living in the home.

Table 26.1 LOADED and UNLOCKED firearms in or around the home by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2004

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,249	**8.8**	7.1-10.4	2,028	**3.8**	2.9-4.7	3,277	**6.2**	5.3-7.1
Age									
18-24	71	**4.9**	0.0-9.8	109	**2.6**	0.0-5.8	180	**3.8**	0.8-6.8
25-34	176	**6.6**	2.6-10.6	275	**2.5**	0.7-4.3	451	**4.6**	2.4-6.8
35-44	225	**5.3**	2.6-8.0	349	**3.4**	1.4-5.4	574	**4.3**	2.7-6.0
45-54	281	**10.6**	6.9-14.3	387	**5.9**	3.5-8.4	668	**8.2**	6.0-10.4
55-64	243	**16.0**	11.3-20.7	359	**5.5**	2.7-8.3	602	**10.7**	7.9-13.4
65+	252	**9.2**	5.2-13.2	545	**2.9**	1.5-4.2	797	**5.5**	3.6-7.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	214	**7.7**	3.9-11.6	381	**4.0**	1.8-6.1	595	**5.6**	3.6-7.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	491	**6.9**	4.5-9.3	768	**3.9**	2.3-5.5	1,259	**5.4**	4.0-6.9
Some Post-H.S.	248	**10.6**	6.8-14.4	448	**4.4**	2.6-6.3	696	**7.3**	5.3-9.3
College Graduate	295	**11.3**	7.6-15.0	430	**2.9**	1.4-4.4	725	**7.0**	5.0-9.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	163	**7.1**	3.7-10.5	448	**3.2**	1.7-4.7	611	**4.7**	3.1-6.3
$15,000- 24,999	248	**6.5**	3.1-10.0	391	**2.8**	1.2-4.4	639	**4.6**	2.7-6.4
$25,000- 34,999	157	**8.6**	3.7-13.6	240	**5.5**	2.1-9.0	397	**7.0**	4.0-10.0
$35,000- 49,999	205	**9.8**	5.9-13.7	297	**3.3**	1.3-5.4	502	**6.5**	4.3-8.6
$50,000- 74,999	204	**7.5**	4.1-10.9	222	**4.9**	1.8-8.0	426	**6.3**	4.0-8.7
$75,000+	179	**15.0**	9.1-21.0	184	**2.5**	0.3-4.7	363	**9.6**	6.0-13.1

Figure 26.1 Firearms in or around the home by gender in West Virginia: WVBRFSS, 2004

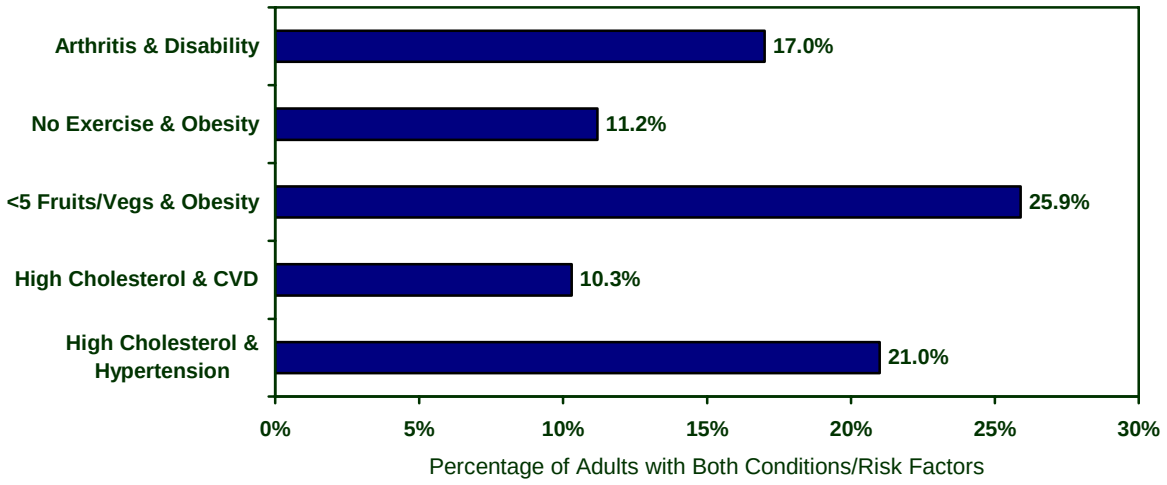


CHAPTER 27: COMORBIDITIES

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 diseases. 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 previous 26 chapters of this report provide detailed data on individual health conditions and risk factors. The purpose of this chapter is to introduce some of the common comorbidities among West Virginia adults in 2005 (see Figure 27.1 and Table 27.1).

Figure 27.1 Common comorbid conditions: WVBRFSS, 2005



DEFINITIONS OF HEALTH CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS

Fair or Poor Health: Reported health as fair or poor from choices of "excellent," "very good," "good," "fair," or "poor."

No Health Coverage: Adults aged 18 and older without current health care coverage.

<5 Fruits & Vegs per Day: Reported consuming fewer than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables daily.

No Exercise: Other than their regular job, did not participate in any physical activities or exercise in the past month.

Obese: Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or higher. BMI equals body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared.

Heavy Drinker: Consumption of more than two alcoholic drinks per day for men and more than one drink per day for women.

Binge Drinker: Consumption of five or more alcoholic drinks on one or more occasion during the past month.

Current Smoker: Have smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now smoke every day or some days.

Hypertension: Ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure.

High Cholesterol: Ever had cholesterol checked and ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that it is high.

CVD: Ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had a heart attack, angina or coronary heart disease, or stroke.

Diabetes: Ever been told by a doctor that they have diabetes.

Current Asthma: Ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma and still have asthma.

Arthritis: Ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

Disabled: Limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems.

Table 27.1 Comorbidities: The prevalence of multiple risk behaviors and/or health conditions among adults: WVBRFSS, 2005

*Table interpretation: Each cell represents the percentage of WV adults with **both** of the conditions/risk factors. For example, 8.0% of WV adults have **both** diabetes and high cholesterol.*

% of Total Population	Fair or Poor Health	No Health Coverage	<5 Fruits & Vegs per Day	No Exercise	Obese	Heavy Drinker	Binge Drinker	Current Smoker	Hyper-tension	High Choles-terol	CVD	Diabetes	Current Asthma	Arthritis	Disabled
Fair or Poor Health	**24.7** (23.1-26.3)	**4.8** (3.9-5.8)	**20.4** (18.9-22.0)	**11.7** (10.6-12.9)	**9.9** (8.8-11.0)	**0.6** (0.3-0.9)	**1.7** (1.2-2.2)	**8.5** (7.5-9.6)	**13.8** (12.6-15.0)	**14.9** (13.5-16.3)	**8.4** (7.5-9.4)	**6.1** (5.2-6.9)	**4.1** (3.4-4.8)	**14.7** (13.5-15.9)	**16.2** (14.8-17.5)
No Health Coverage	**4.8** (3.9-5.8)	**18.1** (16.4 -19.7)	**15.2** (13.6-16.8)	**5.9** (4.8-6.9)	**5.1** (4.1-6.0)	**1.2** (0.7-1.7)	**2.9** (2.1-3.7)	**8.4** (7.2-9.7)	**3.7** (3.0-4.5)	**3.6** (2.9-4.4)	**1.6** (1.2-2.1)	**1.0** (0.7-1.4)	**1.7** (1.1-2.3)	**4.2** (3.5-4.9)	**5.0** (4.1-5.9)
<5 Fruits & Vegs per Day	**20.4** (18.9-22.0)	**15.2** (13.6-16.8)	**80.0** (78.5-81.5)	**24.7** (23.0-26.4)	**25.9** (24.2-27.7)	**2.6** (1.9-3.3)	**7.8** (6.7-9.0)	**22.8** (21.1-24.5)	**24.7** (23.1-26.3)	**31.6** (29.8-33.5)	**10.8** (9.7-11.9)	**8.1** (7.2-9.1)	**7.4** (6.4-8.4)	**27.4** (25.8-29.1)	**22.4** (20.8-23.9)
No Exercise	**11.7** (10.6-12.9)	**5.9** (4.8-6.9)	**24.7** (23.0-26.4)	**28.5** (26.8-30.3)	**11.2** (10.0-12.4)	**1.0** (0.5-1.5)	**2.0** (1.5-2.6)	**8.9** (7.7-10.1)	**11.7** (10.6-12.9)	**13.7** (12.4-15.1)	**6.3** (5.5-7.2)	**4.6** (3.9-5.4)	**3.4** (2.7-4.0)	**12.8** (11.6-13.9)	**12.3** (11.1-13.5)
Obese	**9.9** (8.8-11.0)	**5.1** (4.1-6.0)	**25.9** (24.2-27.7)	**11.2** (10.0-12.4)	**30.6** (28.8-32.4)	**0.4*** (0.1-0.6)	**2.3** (1.7-2.9)	**6.8** (5.7-7.8)	**13.8** (12.6-15.1)	**15.1** (13.6-16.6)	**4.9** (4.2-5.7)	**5.8** (5.0-6.6)	**3.6** (2.9-4.4)	**13.0** (11.8-14.2)	**11.1** (9.9-12.3)
Heavy Drinker	**0.6** (0.3-0.9)	**1.2** (0.7-1.7)	**2.6** (1.9-3.3)	**1.0** (0.5-1.5)	**0.4*** (0.1-0.6)	**3.1** (2.4-3.9)	**2.6** (1.9-3.3)	**2.0** (1.4-2.6)	**0.7** (0.4-1.0)	**0.9** (0.5-1.3)	**0.2*** (0.0-0.4)	**0.1*** (0.0-0.2)	**0.2*** (0.0-0.3)	**1.0** (0.6-1.4)	**0.8** (0.4-1.1)
Binge Drinker	**1.7** (1.2-2.2)	**2.9** (2.1-3.7)	**7.8** (6.7-9.0)	**2.0** (1.5-2.6)	**2.3** (1.7-2.9)	**2.6** (1.9-3.3)	**9.1** (7.9-10.3)	**4.8** (3.9-5.7)	**2.0** (1.4-2.5)	**2.2** (1.6-2.8)	**0.6** (0.3-0.9)	**0.3*** (0.1-0.5)	**0.5*** (0.2-0.8)	**2.2** (1.7-2.8)	**1.8** (1.2-2.3)
Current Smoker	**8.5** (7.5-9.6)	**8.4** (7.2-9.7)	**22.8** (21.1-24.5)	**8.9** (7.7-10.1)	**6.8** (5.7-7.8)	**2.0** (1.4-2.6)	**4.8** (3.9-5.7)	**26.7** (24.9-28.4)	**6.9** (5.9-7.8)	**8.9** (7.8-10.0)	**3.3** (2.7-3.9)	**1.8** (1.4-2.3)	**2.7** (2.0-3.3)	**8.4** (7.4-9.4)	**8.8** (7.7-9.9)
Hypertension	**13.8** (12.6-15.0)	**3.7** (3.0-4.5)	**24.7** (23.1-26.3)	**11.7** (10.6-12.9)	**13.8** (12.6-15.1)	**0.7** (0.4-1.0)	**2.0** (1.4-2.5)	**6.9** (5.9-7.8)	**31.4** (29.7-33.1)	**21.0** (19.4-22.6)	**8.7** (7.7-9.7)	**6.8** (6.0-7.7)	**3.4** (2.7-4.0)	**17.4** (16.1-18.8)	**13.5** (12.2-14.7)
High Cholesterol	**14.9** (13.5-16.3)	**3.6** (2.9-4.4)	**31.6** (29.8-33.5)	**13.7** (12.4-15.1)	**15.1** (13.6-16.6)	**0.9** (0.5-1.3)	**2.2** (1.6-2.8)	**8.9** (7.8-10.0)	**21.0** (19.4-22.6)	**39.9** (37.9-41.9)	**10.3** (9.1-11.5)	**8.0** (6.9-9.1)	**4.7** (3.9-5.5)	**20.9** (19.3-22.5)	**16.1** (14.6-17.6)
CVD	**8.4** (7.5-9.4)	**1.6** (1.2-2.1)	**10.8** (9.7-11.9)	**6.3** (5.5-7.2)	**4.9** (4.2-5.7)	**0.2*** (0.0-0.4)	**0.6** (0.3-0.9)	**3.3** (2.7-3.9)	**8.7** (7.7-9.7)	**10.3** (9.1-11.5)	**13.7** (12.5-14.9)	**3.8** (3.1-4.4)	**2.1** (1.6-2.6)	**8.4** (7.4-9.3)	**8.2** (7.2-9.2)
Diabetes	**6.1** (5.2-6.9)	**1.0** (0.7-1.4)	**8.1** (7.2-9.1)	**4.6** (3.9-5.4)	**5.8** (5.0-6.6)	**0.1*** (0.0-0.2)	**0.3*** (0.1-0.5)	**1.8** (1.4-2.3)	**6.8** (6.0-7.7)	**8.0** (6.9-9.1)	**3.8** (3.1-4.4)	**10.4** (9.4-11.5)	**1.1** (0.8-1.4)	**5.8** (5.0-6.6)	**5.2** (4.5-6.0)
Current Asthma	**4.1** (3.4-4.8)	**1.7** (1.1-2.3)	**7.4** (6.4-8.4)	**3.4** (2.7-4.0)	**3.6** (2.9-4.4)	**0.2*** (0.0-0.3)	**0.5*** (0.2-0.8)	**2.7** (2.0-3.3)	**3.4** (2.7-4.0)	**4.7** (3.9-5.5)	**2.1** (1.6-2.6)	**1.1** (0.8-1.4)	**9.2** (8.1-10.4)	**4.7** (4.0-5.4)	**4.5** (3.7-5.2)
Arthritis	**14.7** (13.5-15.9)	**4.2** (3.5-4.9)	**27.4** (25.8-29.1)	**12.8** (11.6-13.9)	**13.0** (11.8-14.2)	**1.0** (0.6-1.4)	**2.2** (1.7-2.8)	**8.4** (7.4-9.4)	**17.4** (16.1-18.8)	**20.9** (19.3-22.5)	**8.4** (7.4-9.3)	**5.8** (5.0-6.6)	**4.7** (4.0-5.4)	**34.9** (33.1-36.6)	**17.0** (15.7-18.3)
Disabled	**16.2** (14.8-17.5)	**5.0** (4.1-5.9)	**22.4** (20.8-23.9)	**12.3** (11.1-13.5)	**11.1** (9.9-12.3)	**0.8** (0.4-1.1)	**1.8** (1.2-2.3)	**8.8** (7.7-9.9)	**13.5** (12.2-14.7)	**16.1** (14.6-17.6)	**8.2** (7.2-9.2)	**5.2** (4.5-6.0)	**4.5** (3.7-5.2)	**17.0** (15.7-18.3)	**27.4** (25.7-29.1)

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 9.

Appendix A

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences by Year
West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys
1997-2005

Behavioral Risk Factor	1997 (52 Partic.)		1998 (52 Partic.)		1999 (52 Partic.)		2000 (52 Partic.)		2001 (54 Partic.)		2002 (54 Partic.)		2003 (54 Partic.)		2004 (52 Partic.)		2005 (53 Partic.)	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Hypertension[a]	28.3	3	--	--	31.0	3	--	--	32.5	1	33.1	1	33.6	1	--	--	31.4	2
Obesity[b]	20.6	4	23.9	1	24.6	1	23.2	5	25.1	2	27.6	1	27.7	3	27.6	3	30.6	3
Physical Inactivty	--	--	43.7	3	--	--	33.6	6	31.7	7	28.4	10	28.0	11	24.5	18	28.5	11
Current Smoking	27.4	5	27.9	3	27.1	6	26.1	6	28.2	4	28.4	4	27.3	3	26.9	2	26.7	4
Smokeless Tobacco[c]	8.7	1	8.4	1	8.6	1	8.8	1	8.2	1	8.4	2	7.7	1	8.1	2	--	--
Heavy Drinking[d]	2.2	48	--	--	3.0	46	--	--	3.0	52	4.5	45	3.1	49	2.9	50	3.1	49
Binge Drinking	8.4	49	--	--	8.5	50	--	--	9.4	52	11.4	49	11.1	49	9.7	48	9.1	51
Seatbelt Nonuse[e]	29.3	30	29.8	4	29.7	--	--	--	--	--	25.6	18	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 1997-2005 Beahvioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2006.

-- Prevalence / rank not available

[a] Hypertension: Asked in 13 states/territories in 2002.

[b] Obesity: Defined as a Body Mass Index of 30.0 or more (BMI=weight in kg/height in meters squared). For the year 1997, publications before 2003 defined obesity as at least 20% more than the ideal weight for height (as calculated from the 1959 Metropolitan Life Insurance height and weight tables).

[c] Smokeless Tobacco Use: Asked in 17 states/territories in 1997; 13-1998; 19-1999; 18-2000; 15-2001; 15-2002; 12-2003; 14-2004.

[d] Heavy Drinking: 51 states in 1997 and 1999. Defined as consumption of more than two drinks per day for men and more than one drink per day for women. For the years 1997 and 1999, publications before 2003 defined heavy drinking as consumption of 60 or more drinks during the past month regardless of gender.

[e] Seatbelt Nonuse: Defined as using a seatbelt almost always, sometimes, seldom, or never; 8 states/territories in 1998.

NOTE: Figures in Appendix A may not agree with 2002 and earlier year BRFSS reports of 1997 and 1998 data. Rates have been re-calculated to exclude unknown responses.

Appendix B

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories[a]
United States, 1997

State	No Health Insurance, Ages 18-64		Diabetes Awareness		Hypertension Awareness		Obesity[b]		Current Smoking		Smokeless Tobacco Use		Binge Drinking		Heavy Drinking[c]		Drinking & Driving		Searbelt Nonuse	
	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk
Alabama	17.3	16	7.0	2	28.9	2	18.2	15	24.6	14	5.4	5	11.4	37	4.0	19	1.5	36	33.7	21
Alaska	22.8	4	3.3	48	22.6	31	19.7	5	26.5	8	5.6	4	16.5	10	3.2	37	2.2	23	34.1	20
Arizona	17.9	13	3.1	49	16.3	52	12.4	51	21.1	42	1.4	17	8.8	46	3.7	26	1.4	39	19.5	45
Arkansas	21.6	9	5.1	17	26.3	8	18.1	16	28.4	3			9.2	43	2.8	43	1.6	33	34.3	19
California	22.7	5	5.6	12	21.2	42	16.0	32	18.4	50			15.2	19			2.5	18	12.7	52
Colorado	14.0	28	3.9	43	20.4	49	11.8	52	22.5	33			15.3	18	3.3	33	2.5	18	28.5	31
Connecticut	10.8	49	5.1	17	20.6	47	14.7	42	21.6	40			15.5	16	3.8	21	2.1	24	30.7	26
Delaware	13.0	35	6.4	4	25.5	10	18.8	12	26.6	7			11.9	36	3.6	29	2.0	25	30.1	28
D.C.	13.2	33	4.6	33	19.4	51	14.5	45	18.8	48			12.1	35	4.7	11	2.5	18	21.9	44
Florida	22.6	6	5.7	11	26.0	9	16.1	31	23.6	23			13.1	32	5.7	5	1.9	26	23.8	42
Georgia	13.7	31	4.1	38	21.4	40	14.4	46	22.4	35	4.0	8	9.4	41	2.8	43	1.0	43	24.6	39
Hawaii	7.4	52	5.0	20	23.9	18	13.6	50	18.7	49			17.1	9	5.8	4	2.4	21	12.8	51
Idaho	20.1	11	4.0	41	24.1	16	16.3	29	19.9	47			14.9	22	3.8	21	1.3	40	40.4	10
Illinois	13.5	32	7.0	2	24.3	15	17.1	21	23.2	26			16.3	11	4.4	15	2.8	14	31.8	25
Indiana	14.6	25	5.2	15	25.2	12	21.2	3	26.4	9	3.3	12	12.6	34	3.6	29	1.9	26	38.1	13
Iowa	12.0	41	4.6	33	23.4	21	19.4	7	23.1	28			17.9	6	4.4	15	3.8	3	32.8	23
Kansas	11.5	45	3.0	51	20.9	44	14.7	42	22.6	32	5.0	7	13.3	31	3.4	32	2.7	15	46.1	4
Kentucky	16.8	19	5.3	14	27.1	6	21.8	2	30.7	1	6.2	3	9.4	41	2.4	47	0.6	52	34.5	18
Louisiana	24.4	3	5.5	13	25.1	13	19.6	6	24.5	16	3.7	11	15.2	19	5.1	9	3.2	9	25.6	37
Maine	14.3	27	4.9	22	22.8	28	16.2	30	22.7	31			13.8	30	3.7	26	0.9	46	30.4	27
Maryland	11.7	44	5.9	7	23.8	19	17.5	19	20.4	46			6.3	52	2.2	48	0.9	46	23.8	42
Massachusetts	11.0	48	4.7	28	19.8	50	14.8	41	20.5	44			17.9	6	6.0	3	1.8	29	37.0	15
Michigan	11.8	42	5.8	10	23.3	22	19.3	9	26.0	10			18.9	4	5.1	9	3.5	8	27.7	33
Minnesota	9.6	50	3.9	43	21.2	42	16.5	27	21.8	39			15.6	15	3.8	21	3.8	3	40.2	11
Mississippi	18.3	12	6.1	6	34.4	1	22.0	1	23.1	28			9.5	40	3.0	40	1.2	41	43.4	5
Missouri	15.0	24	4.8	26	27.3	5	19.1	10	28.6	2			15.0	21	3.1	39	3.0	12	38.1	13
Montana	17.9	13	3.1	49	22.9	27	14.6	44	20.5	44	5.3	6	14.0	29	2.6	45	2.6	16	42.4	7
Nebraska	9.5	51	4.2	36	22.4	35	17.0	22	22.1	37			16.3	11	3.3	33	3.8	3	42.2	8
Nevada	16.7	20	4.0	41	24.1	16	14.1	48	28.0	4			19.2	3	6.1	2	3.1	11	26.2	35
New Hampshire	12.3	40	3.9	43	22.6	31	14.2	47	24.7	13			16.1	13	3.8	21	1.9	26	41.6	9
New Jersey	14.0	28	5.2	15	23.6	20	16.0	32	21.4	41			13.1	32	2.9	41	1.5	36	27.6	34
New Mexico	25.7	2	4.9	22	21.3	41	14.9	40	22.1	37			14.6	24	4.7	11	1.7	30	16.5	48
New York	16.9	18	4.8	26	22.7	30	16.0	32	23.1	28			9.2	43	3.5	31	0.8	46	25.5	38
North Carolina	17.2	17	5.0	20	23.3	22	18.3	14	25.8	11			9.0	45	3.3	33	1.1	42	15.2	50
North Dakota	14.4	26	3.5	47	25.5	10	17.0	22	22.3	36			18.4	5	3.2	37	3.7	3	59.6	1
Ohio	12.7	39	4.7	28	22.0	37	17.7	17	25.1	12	2.4	16	8.7	48	2.6	45	1.0	43	30.0	29
Oklahoma	20.9	10	5.9	7	21.7	38	15.1	38	24.6	14	3.8	9	8.8	46	2.9	41	1.5	36	36.9	16
Oregon	15.2	23	4.7	28	22.8	28	19.4	7	20.7	43			14.3	28	4.6	13	1.6	33	16.0	49
Pennsylvania	11.5	45	5.1	17	21.7	38	17.5	19	24.2	20	3.8	9	14.6	24	3.7	26	1.7	30	32.5	24
Puerto Rico	11.8	42	10.5	1	20.9	44	19.0	11	14.4	51			10.9	38	4.0	19	3.2	9	24.5	40
Rhode Island	13.1	34	4.9	22	22.5	33	13.8	49	24.3	18			14.9	22	5.4	8	1.6	33	43.1	6
South Carolina	17.6	15	4.9	22	26.8	7	16.9	25	23.4	24	2.8	14	9.7	39	3.8	21	0.9	46	19.5	45
South Dakota	16.4	21	3.8	46	20.6	47	17.0	22	24.3	18			20.9	2	4.3	18	3.7	6	57.9	2
Tennessee	13.9	30	4.4	35	27.8	4	17.7	17	26.9	6			7.2	51	2.0	50	1.0	43	33.5	22
Texas	28.2	1	5.9	7	23.1	25	18.7	13	22.5	33			17.4	8	5.5	6	4.0	2	18.6	47
Utah	12.8	37	4.1	38	22.5	33	15.2	36	13.8	52			7.7	50	1.9	51	0.8	50	35.0	17
Vermont	16.5	21	4.7	28	20.9	44	15.9	35	23.3	25			16.1	13	5.5	6	3.0	12	26.2	35
Virginia	12.8	37	4.2	36	24.5	14	16.4	28	24.4	17	3.0	13	14.5	26	4.4	15	2.4	21	28.3	32
Washington	13.0	35	4.1	38	23.2	24	15.2	36	23.8	22	2.8	14	14.5	26	4.5	14	1.7	30	24.1	41
West Virginia	22.4	7	6.3	5	28.3	3	20.6	4	27.4	5	8.7	1	8.4	49	2.2	48	0.8	50	29.3	30
Wisconsin	11.2	46	4.7	27	23.1	25	16.6	26	23.2	26			23.3	1	6.2	1	5.2	1	38.7	12
Wyoming	22.4	7	3.0	51	22.1	36	15.0	39	24.0	21	7.6	2	15.4	17	3.3	33	2.6	16	49.8	3
US Total	**16.9**		**5.2**		**23.2**		**16.9**		**22.9**		**N/A**		**13.4**		**4.0**		**2.1**		**26.7**	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 1997 Behavioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2005.

NOTE: Figures in Appendix B may not agree with 1997 data in 2002 and earlier year BRFSS reports. Rates have been re-calculated to exclude unknown responses.

a. 52 states/territories conducted the survey. States/territories with the same prevalence share the same rank.

b. Obesity has been redefined to match the current definition: a BMI of 30 or higher.

c. Heavy drinking has been redefined to match the 2001 definition: more than two drinks per day for men and more than one drink per day for women.

Appendix C

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories[a]
United States, 1998

State	Fair or Poor Health		No Health Insurance, Ages 18-64		Diabetes Awareness		Obesity[b]		No Leisure Exercise		Less Than 5 Per Day Fruits/Veg		Current Smoking		Smokeless Tobacco Use		No Flu Shot Past 12 Mo., Ages 65+		Never had Pneumovax, Ages 65+	
	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk
Alabama	21.3	4	19.5	12	7.0	5	21.3	5	29.7	22	76.1	28	24.6	14						
Alaska	11.0	46	21.8	7	3.0	51	21.4	4	23.5	41	76.8	23	26.1	7	5.4	4				
Arizona	10.3	50	15.8	22	2.8	52	13.1	52	51.3	2	90.9	2	21.8	36						
Arkansas	20.4	6	19.1	14	6.7	7	19.8	15	35.9	8	72.1	45	25.9	11						
California	14.6	18	21.2	9	5.5	24	17.3	33	25.5	34	72.5	43	19.2	48						
Colorado	11.6	43	17.3	17	4.6	34	14.4	49	21.3	45	74.0	36	22.8	27						
Connecticut	11.7	41	10.6	45	4.5	35	15.5	42	27.2	28	72.0	47	20.9	43						
Delaware	12.8	26	9.7	51	4.4	37	17.2	34	35.4	10	73.3	40	24.5	16	1.1	13				
D.C.	12.4	30	13.0	33	7.1	4	20.2	11	38.5	6	82.3	7	21.6	38						
Florida	15.5	13	22.4	5	6.3	10	18.0	30	31.1	18	75.1	30	22.0	34						
Georgia	15.9	12	16.9	19	5.9	16	19.2	21	29.6	23	79.3	14	23.6	21			36.9	4	49.6	8
Hawaii	12.3	32	7.0	52	5.6	21	15.5	42	18.0	50	72.5	43	19.5	47						
Idaho	12.2	35	18.3	16	4.3	42	16.4	36	20.4	47	76.2	26	20.3	45	3.6	7				
Illinois	12.5	28	13.0	33	6.2	12	18.5	25	27.1	29	77.3	21	23.1	25			35.3	6	45.3	11
Indiana	13.3	25	15.9	21	6.0	13	19.9	14	27.1	29	76.5	24	26.0	9	2.6	12	33.7	8	53.2	4
Iowa	11.2	44	10.7	44	5.2	29	19.8	15	26.7	31	81.4	9	23.4	22						
Kansas	12.0	38	13.0	33	4.0	44	17.7	31	38.3	7	76.5	24	21.1	42						
Kentucky	21.9	3	17.3	17	5.6	21	20.4	10	42.6	5	84.3	4	30.8	1						
Louisiana	16.1	10	25.9	2	6.4	8	21.8	3	32.2	17	82.7	6	25.5	12			40.3	1	60.4	1
Maine	12.5	28	15.7	25	3.6	48	17.4	32	27.7	26	73.6	39	22.4	31						
Maryland	13.9	20	15.7	25	5.4	26	20.5	8	20.3	48	69.9	50	22.4	31						
Massachusetts	10.9	47	10.5	46	3.9	45	14.3	50	25.4	36	69.0	51	20.9	43						
Michigan	14.5	19	11.9	41	7.0	5	21.2	6	21.4	44	72.6	42	27.4	4						
Minnesota	10.4	49	9.9	49	4.7	33	16.2	38	25.5	34	68.1	52	18.0	50			36.4	5	53.9	3
Mississippi	21.0	5	22.5	4	7.6	3	22.8	2	33.8	11	84.4	3	24.1	17						
Missouri	15.2	14	15.8	22	5.7	19	20.5	8	27.9	24	80.0	11	26.4	6						
Montana	12.0	38	21.3	8	3.6	48	15.0	47	25.2	37	76.2	26	21.4	39	6.8	3	27.1	13	44.1	12
Nebraska	12.3	32	9.8	50	5.2	29	18.3	26	26.1	32	82.3	7	22.0	34						
Nevada	12.4	30	19.2	13	4.4	37	14.0	51	24.1	40	77.9	19	30.3	2						
New Hampshire	9.9	52	13.7	32	3.9	45	15.6	41	24.8	38	72.1	45	23.3	24						
New Jersey	11.8	40	11.8	42	5.4	26	15.5	42	32.6	16	73.9	37	19.1	49			33.3	9	52.8	5
New Mexico	15.0	17	25.7	3	5.0	31	15.2	45	23.0	43	79.3	14	22.5	30						
New York	13.8	21	16.6	20	6.0	13	16.3	37	31.0	19	74.5	33	24.1	17						
North Carolina	16.6	9	15.2	27	6.4	8	19.4	18	27.7	26	78.6	17	24.6	14						
North Dakota	13.7	22	12.7	38	4.2	43	19.2	21	33.1	14	77.2	22	20.0	46	4.0	5				
Ohio	16.1	10	10.4	47	5.8	18	20.0	13	29.8	21	84.0	5	26.0	7	3.5	8	31.0	10	51.4	6
Oklahoma	12.6	27	22.3	6	7.8	2	19.5	17	42.9	4	79.7	13	23.9	19	3.8	6				
Oregon	13.4	24	15.8	22	5.3	28	18.3	26	18.9	49	75.1	30	21.1	41						
Pennsylvania	15.1	16	12.9	36	5.6	21	19.4	18	32.7	15	75.1	30	23.8	20						
Puerto Rico	32.4	1	12.6	39	9.6	1	19.3	20	57.4	1	91.9	1	15.3	51						
Rhode Island	13.5	23	11.7	43	6.0	13	16.8	35	29.9	20	75.4	29	22.6	29						
South Carolina	15.2	14	18.7	15	5.7	19	20.6	7	33.7	12	78.2	18	24.7	13	3.1	9	37.5	2	49.3	9
South Dakota	11.7	41	15.2	27	3.1	50	15.8	40	33.3	13	80.0	11	27.2	5						
Tennessee	18.2	8	14.8	29	5.9	16	19.2	21	35.8	9	70.3	49	26.1	9			30.4	11	48.9	10
Texas	18.6	7	27.5	1	5.5	24	20.2	11	27.9	24	77.5	20	21.9	36			35.3	6	50.1	7
Utah	10.8	48	13.8	30	4.4	37	15.9	39	17.1	52	73.8	38	14.2	52						
Vermont	10.0	51	12.4	40	4.4	37	14.8	48	26.0	33	70.8	48	22.3	33						
Virginia	12.3	32	13.8	30	4.5	35	18.7	24	24.8	38	73.0	41	22.9	26	3.0	10				
Washington	11.1	45	12.8	37	4.9	32	18.1	29	17.6	51	74.2	35	21.4	39	3.0	10				
West Virginia	23.9	2	20.6	10	6.3	10	23.9	1	43.7	3	81.3	10	27.9	3	8.4	1	37.1	3	54.9	2
Wisconsin	12.1	36	10.0	48	4.4	37	18.3	26	23.4	42	74.3	34	23.4	22						
Wyoming	12.1	36	20.2	11	3.7	47	15.1	46	21.0	46	78.8	16	22.8	27	6.9	2	28.6	12	44.1	12
US Total	**14.8**		**16.8**		**5.6**		**18.4**		**29.1**		**76.1**		**22.8**		**N/A**		**N/A**		**N/A**	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 1998 Behavioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2005.

NOTE: Figures in Appendix C may not agree with 1998 data in 2002 and earlier year BRFSS reports. Rates have been re-calculated to exclude unknown responses.

a. 52 states/territories conducted the survey. States/territories with the same prevalence share the same rank.

b. Obesity has been redefined to match the current definition: a BMI of 30 or higher.

Appendix D

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories[a]
United States, 1999

State	Fair or Poor Health		No Health Insurance, Ages 18-64		Diabetes Awareness		Hypertension Awareness		Obesity (BMI 30+)		Current Smoking		Smokeless Tobacco Use		Binge Drinking		Heavy Drinking[b]		Drinking & Driving	
	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk
Alabama	18.4	8	18.0	17	7.4	3	31.2	2	22.4	5	23.5	19			11.7	43	4.0	35	1.9	36
Alaska	10.7	47	24.8	4	3.5	52	21.3	46	20.4	20	27.3	4	5.4	5	18.9	8	5.1	18	2.1	32
Arizona	8.4	52	16.7	20	4.3	45	14.2	52	12.3	52	20.1	46	0.8	18	8.8	49	7.7	2	1.8	38
Arkansas	19.7	6	19.8	14	6.6	7	28.4	6	22.7	4	27.2	5			10.3	46	3.3	44	1.5	44
California	15.8	13	22.2	6	6.1	15	23.0	33	18.7	31	18.7	49			15.5	24			2.3	29
Colorado	11.5	43	16.3	21	3.8	51	22.2	39	14.9	49	22.5	27	3.8	10	17.2	17	5.7	11	3.6	10
Connecticut	11.6	41	12.3	41	4.3	45	20.4	51	15.1	48	22.8	26			14.0	31	4.5	27	2.9	17
Delaware	12.4	34	11.3	45	6.0	21	25.5	17	17.5	38	25.5	9			18.9	8	5.5	14	3.2	13
D.C.	13.0	27	15.2	24	6.5	9	24.7	21	18.5	33	20.6	41			13.0	34	4.1	34	1.4	47
Florida	15.3	15	20.4	9	6.9	5	27.8	7	18.6	32	20.6	41			12.9	35	5.1	18	2.0	34
Georgia	15.0	16	15.6	23	5.6	27	26.3	12	21.1	14	23.8	16			12.5	37	3.9	36	1.5	44
Hawaii	14.3	18	10.3	49	5.2	35	22.7	37	15.7	46	18.5	50			14.0	31	5.6	13	2.3	29
Idaho	12.9	28	20.0	12	4.8	41	23.0	33	20.0	23	21.5	37			14.7	29	4.3	31	1.8	38
Illinois	14.7	17	13.6	32	6.4	10	26.7	10	20.9	17	24.2	14			19.7	4	6.1	8	4.4	3
Indiana	12.8	31	15.1	25	6.6	7	25.7	16	19.9	24	27.0	8			19.1	6	7.1	3	3.2	13
Iowa	12.1	37	10.9	48	5.2	35	24.2	24	21.5	11	23.5	19			18.3	10	5.9	9	3.9	7
Kansas	12.9	28	12.5	39	5.4	29	21.4	45	18.9	30	21.0	40			11.7	43	3.7	39	2.8	18
Kentucky	21.6	3	17.3	19	6.4	10	27.5	8	21.7	8	29.7	2			9.8	48	2.8	48	1.6	42
Louisiana	16.9	11	25.8	2	6.1	15	26.0	15	22.3	6	23.5	19	4.1	8	15.0	25	4.8	24	3.6	10
Maine	12.9	28	16.1	22	5.4	29	26.6	11	19.4	28	23.3	22			14.8	28	4.7	25	1.1	51
Maryland	14.2	19	11.1	47	6.8	6	24.5	23	18.2	34	20.3	44			15.9	21	5.1	18	2.4	24
Massachusetts	11.6	41	8.3	51	5.0	38	21.8	44	14.7	50	19.3	48			17.4	12	5.8	10	2.8	18
Michigan	11.5	43	11.4	44	5.4	29	25.2	18	22.8	3	25.1	11			19.0	7	7.0	4	3.1	15
Minnesota	10.0	49	6.8	52	4.8	41	22.0	41	15.5	47	19.5	47			16.3	20	5.4	15	4.1	5
Mississippi	20.9	4	20.3	11	7.9	2	33.5	1	23.2	2	22.9	25	6.1	4	12.1	40	4.3	31	2.7	21
Missouri	15.7	14	13.1	36	6.1	15	24.6	22	21.7	8	27.1	6	3.9	9	16.4	19	5.0	21	3.0	16
Montana	10.9	46	20.9	8	5.9	23	23.2	32	15.8	44	20.2	45	6.2	3	17.6	11	4.9	23	3.4	12
Nebraska	12.4	34	9.8	50	4.3	45	22.0	41	21.0	16	23.2	23	4.5	7	16.6	18	3.9	36	3.7	9
Nevada	13.8	21	21.2	7	5.8	24	29.1	4	15.8	44	31.5	1	3.2	13	21.0	2	9.3	1	5.5	1
New Hampshire	10.6	48	13.2	34	4.3	45	23.4	31	14.6	51	22.3	32			20.0	3	6.8	5	3.8	8
New Jersey	12.7	32	14.1	29	5.4	29	23.5	29	17.0	40	20.6	41			12.3	38	3.4	43	1.3	48
New Mexico	16.9	11	25.8	2	5.5	28	20.9	49	17.7	37	22.5	27			14.9	26	4.4	30	2.3	29
New York	13.7	22	17.4	18	5.7	26	22.9	35	17.4	39	21.8	35	0.8	18	13.9	33	4.5	27	1.6	42
North Carolina	17.9	9	13.6	32	6.1	15	24.0	26	21.5	11	25.1	11			12.0	42	2.9	47	1.7	40
North Dakota	12.2	36	13.8	31	5.0	38	26.1	14	21.9	7	22.1	34			19.7	4	4.2	33	4.4	3
Ohio	13.7	22	12.2	42	6.1	15	27.4	9	20.3	21	27.6	3	3.0	15	12.1	40	2.3	51	1.2	49
Oklahoma	17.4	10	20.4	9	5.8	24	20.9	49	21.1	14	25.2	10	5.0	6	8.1	51	2.5	49	2.5	23
Oregon	13.7	22	18.6	15	4.6	43	22.3	38	19.9	24	21.4	38			14.9	26	4.5	27	1.9	36
Pennsylvania	13.7	22	12.5	39	6.4	10	23.9	27	20.3	21	23.1	24	3.4	11	15.9	21	4.7	25	2.4	24
Puerto Rico	33.0	1	13.2	34	9.6	1	26.2	13	21.3	13	13.7	52			10.6	45	3.6	40	2.0	34
Rhode Island	12.6	33	12.6	38	5.3	33	22.9	35	16.8	42	22.3	32			15.6	23	5.2	16	2.6	22
South Carolina	13.9	20	18.2	16	6.4	10	25.2	18	20.6	18	23.6	18			12.3	38	5.0	21	2.1	32
South Dakota	13.1	26	13.0	37	4.9	40	23.8	28	19.6	27	22.5	27			17.4	12	3.6	40	4.1	5
Tennessee	19.9	5	14.2	27	6.0	21	28.6	5	20.5	19	24.8	13			7.7	52	2.5	49	1.5	44
Texas	19.2	7	26.3	1	6.2	14	24.2	24	21.6	10	22.4	30	3.2	13	17.3	15	5.7	11	2.8	18
Utah	10.0	49	14.2	27	4.2	50	21.3	46	16.7	43	14.0	51	1.8	17	10.2	47	3.1	45	1.2	49
Vermont	9.9	51	14.8	26	4.3	45	21.0	48	18.0	36	21.7	36			17.4	12	6.5	6	2.4	24
Virginia	11.7	40	11.2	46	6.1	15	23.5	29	19.3	29	21.4	38	3.3	12	12.7	36	3.9	36	2.4	24
Washington	12.0	38	14.1	29	5.2	35	22.1	40	18.2	34	22.4	30	2.7	16	14.4	30	5.2	16	1.7	40
West Virginia	23.9	2	22.3	5	7.3	4	31.0	3	24.6	1	27.1	6	8.6	1	8.5	50	3.0	46	1.1	51
Wisconsin	11.9	39	12.1	43	5.3	33	25.0	20	19.9	24	23.7	17			27.0	1	6.4	7	4.9	2
Wyoming	11.3	45	19.9	13	4.6	43	22.0	41	16.9	41	23.9	15	8.1	2	17.3	15	3.6	40	2.4	24
US Total	**14.9**		**18.6**		**5.9**		**24.4**		**19.4**		**22.5**		**N/A**		**14.7**		**4.8**		**2.4**	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2005.

a. 52 states/territories conducted the survey. States/territories with the same prevalence share the same rank.

b. Heavy drinking has been redefined to match the 2001 definition: more than two drinks per day for men and more than one drink per day for women.

Appendix E

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories[a] United States, 2000

State	Fair or Poor Health		No Health Insurance, Ages 18-64		Diabetes Awareness		Obesity (BMI 30+)		No Leisure Exercise		Less Than 5 Per Day Fruits/Veg		Current Smoking		Smokeless Tobacco Use		Have had Heart Attack		Have had Stroke	
	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk
Alabama	19.3	6	19.4	13	7.4	4	23.9	2	31.6	9	77.3	23	25.2	10						
Alaska	10.2	50	19.1	14	3.8	52	21.0	23	20.0	48	76.3	34	25.0	12	5.7	5				
Arizona	14.8	21	20.7	9	5.9	33	19.2	33	34.2	5	63.1	52	18.6	49						
Arkansas	19.0	7	20.9	8	6.2	23	23.3	4	28.1	21	77.5	21	25.1	11						
California	16.7	11	21.3	7	6.8	11	19.9	29	26.5	29	73.3	41	17.2	50						
Colorado	12.7	37	15.8	22	5.1	44	14.2	52	19.8	49	76.6	30	20.0	43	4.1	8				
Connecticut	13.9	27	10.6	44	5.5	38	17.4	45	25.2	31	70.7	48	19.9	44						
Delaware	12.4	38	9.7	49	6.4	18	16.6	49	28.0	23	77.5	21	22.9	28			4.2	8	2.3	8
D.C.	12.2	41	12.8	32	7.2	5	21.5	16	20.8	46	68.1	50	20.9	39			3.0	14	2.7	3
Florida	15.3	17	21.6	6	6.9	10	18.7	37	28.8	17	76.7	27	23.2	25						
Georgia	15.2	19	16.5	19	6.8	11	21.5	16	29.0	16	77.7	19	23.5	21			3.7	12	2.2	10
Hawaii	12.4	38	8.3	51	5.2	42	15.7	51	23.2	40	77.6	20	19.7	47						
Idaho	13.1	31	20.4	10	4.9	46	18.9	35	19.8	49	78.9	13	22.3	29	3.3	13				
Illinois	13.0	34	12.8	32	6.2	23	21.7	14	30.9	11	76.8	29	22.3	29						
Indiana	14.1	26	12.3	36	6.0	29	21.8	12	25.4	30	80.0	7	26.9	4			5.2	5	2.5	5
Iowa	10.9	49	10.9	43	6.1	27	21.5	16	27.3	25	81.9	3	23.2	25	3.0	16	4.1	10	1.9	12
Kansas	12.4	38	12.9	30	5.9	33	20.8	24	30.4	12	76.6	30	21.0	37						
Kentucky	21.6	3	16.6	18	6.5	16	23.0	7	41.1	2	77.3	23	30.5	1			5.4	2	2.8	2
Louisiana	16.3	13	25.6	3	6.6	15	23.6	3	36.2	3	84.2	2	24.1	15	3.5	11				
Maine	14.7	23	16.3	20	6.0	29	20.0	27	27.2	26	75.5	36	23.8	18						
Maryland	12.8	35	11.1	40	6.4	18	20.2	26	24.2	38	72.6	43	20.5	42	1.4	18				
Massachusetts	13.5	29	9.9	48	5.8	35	16.8	48	24.6	35	70.0	49	19.9	44						
Michigan	13.7	28	10.1	46	7.0	9	22.4	9	22.9	43	76.9	26	24.1	15						
Minnesota	9.7	52	8.3	51	4.9	46	17.4	45	24.8	34	75.7	35	19.8	46						
Mississippi	20.2	4	22.7	5	7.6	2	25.0	1	33.3	7	81.4	5	23.5	21	7.3	3	5.3	4	2.6	4
Missouri	15.3	16	13.4	28	6.7	14	22.1	10	28.8	17	79.3	12	27.2	3						
Montana	11.3	46	18.0	16	4.9	46	15.9	50	23.3	39	77.2	25	18.8	48	6.3	4	3.4	13	2.3	8
Nebraska	11.3	46	11.1	40	4.9	46	21.1	22	29.6	14	79.4	10	21.2	36	3.9	10				
Nevada	15.8	14	16.0	21	6.8	11	17.9	43	24.9	32	78.7	14	29.0	2	2.6	17				
New Hampshire	10.1	51	10.3	45	4.4	50	18.1	41	26.7	27	73.8	40	25.3	9						
New Jersey	15.7	15	15.4	23	5.8	35	18.5	38	28.6	19	72.6	43	21.0	37						
New Mexico	17.1	9	27.7	1	6.5	16	19.3	32	24.4	36	79.5	9	23.6	20						
New York	14.7	23	15.3	24	6.3	22	17.7	44	29.4	15	72.5	45	21.6	33						
North Carolina	16.6	12	15.1	25	6.4	18	21.8	12	30.4	12	77.9	18	26.1	6	5.2	6				
North Dakota	11.5	44	14.2	26	5.2	42	20.4	25	24.3	37	76.8	27	23.2	25						
Ohio	13.3	30	12.3	36	6.4	18	21.5	16	31.3	10	78.6	15	26.2	5	3.4	12	5.4	2	2.5	5
Oklahoma	15.3	16	20.1	12	5.5	38	19.7	31	34.4	4	81.8	4	23.3	24	4.5	7	4.0	11	1.7	13
Oregon	16.9	10	18.1	15	6.0	29	21.5	16	20.1	47	73.2	42	20.7	40						
Pennsylvania	14.4	25	11.1	40	7.1	7	21.2	21	23.0	42	76.7	29	24.3	14			4.6	6	2.4	7
Puerto Rico	32.8	1	10.1	46	8.5	1	21.7	14	54.1	1	92.8	1	13.1	51						
Rhode Island	14.8	21	13.6	27	6.0	29	17.1	47	27.5	24	70.8	47	23.4	23						
South Carolina	15.0	20	16.9	17	7.1	7	22.0	11	28.1	21	75.4	37	24.9	13			4.5	7	1.7	13
South Dakota	12.1	42	12.7	35	5.7	37	19.8	30	26.7	27	80.1	6	21.9	31						
Tennessee	18.3	8	13.2	29	7.2	5	22.9	8	32.7	8	65.9	51	25.7	8						
Texas	20.2	4	26.9	2	6.2	23	23.1	6	28.5	20	76.6	30	21.9	31	4.1	8				
Utah	11.5	44	12.8	34	5.4	41	19.1	34	15.5	52	79.4	10	12.9	52						
Vermont	11.2	48	11.7	38	4.4	50	18.2	39	23.2	40	71.3	46	21.5	34						
Virginia	13.1	31	12.9	30	6.2	23	18.2	39	25.0	32	74.4	39	21.4	35	3.1	14	4.2	8	2.1	11
Washington	11.9	43	11.5	39	5.5	38	18.8	36	16.9	51	75.3	38	20.7	40	3.1	14				
West Virginia	25.4	2	23.5	4	7.6	2	23.2	5	33.6	6	78.6	15	26.1	6	8.8	1	7.6	1	3.1	1
Wisconsin	12.8	35	8.9	50	6.1	27	20.0	27	22.1	45	78.3	17	24.1	15						
Wyoming	13.1	31	20.2	11	5.0	45	18.0	42	22.6	44	79.6	8	23.8	18	7.5	2				
US Total	**15.5**		**16.3**		**6.4**		**20.4**		**27.8**		**75.8**		**22.2**		**N/A**		**N/A**		**N/A**	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 2000 Behavioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2005.

a. 52 states/territories conducted the survey. States/territories with the same prevalence share the same rank.

Appendix F

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories[a]
United States, 2001

State	Fair or Poor Health		No Health Insurance, Ages 18-64		Diabetes Awareness		Hypertension Awareness		Obesity (BMI 30+)		No Leisure Exercise		Current Smoking		Smokeless Tobacco Use		Binge Drinking		Heavy Drinking	
	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk
Alabama	21.2	5	17.8	21	9.6	2	31.6	2	24.5	7	31.2	10	23.8	22			11.6	44	4.2	42
Alaska	11.3	49	20.3	11	4.0	54	21.8	51	22.1	21	21.1	44	26.2	8			18.2	5	5.8	13
Arizona	16.1	15	20.5	9	6.1	34	23.6	43	18.5	48	21.9	41	21.5	41	2.6	13	16.8	10	6.1	9
Arkansas	19.5	8	19.9	14	7.8	9	29.7	5	22.4	17	31.5	8	25.5	13	6.5	3	11.3	45	4.6	37
California	16.0	16	17.3	22	6.5	28	23.3	45	21.9	23	26.6	19	17.2	51			15.5	22	6.2	8
Colorado	13.2	34	17.9	19	4.6	50	21.6	52	14.9	54	19.2	50	22.3	33	4.0	9	16.7	11	5.5	16
Connecticut	11.5	47	11.3	46	6.3	31	24.0	41	17.9	49	24.0	34	20.6	45	0.7	15	13.8	34	5.2	24
Delaware	13.1	37	10.1	49	7.1	16	27.2	13	20.8	30	25.7	28	25.0	15			15.7	19	7.1	4
D.C.	13.2	34	14.2	30	8.3	6	29.0	7	20.0	36	24.2	32	20.8	44			14.8	27	6.1	9
Florida	16.0	16	21.5	8	8.2	7	26.9	15	18.8	46	27.7	13	22.4	30			12.0	40	5.5	16
Georgia	15.9	18	15.9	27	6.9	19	26.9	15	22.7	13	27.3	16	23.7	24			11.9	41	3.9	47
Guam	18.1	10	20.0	13	9.5	3	24.5	35	21.2	25	27.4	15	31.2	1			18.1	6	5.3	23
Hawaii	12.4	44	8.8	53	6.2	32	24.1	37	17.9	49	18.9	51	20.5	46			10.4	49	5.1	28
Idaho	13.0	38	17.9	19	5.4	45	24.6	34	20.5	32	21.0	45	19.6	49			12.8	38	4.2	42
Illinois	13.6	31	11.7	42	6.6	25	24.8	33	21.0	28	26.5	21	23.7	24			17.3	9	5.5	16
Indiana	14.0	28	16.2	26	6.5	28	25.8	25	24.5	7	26.2	24	27.4	6			13.8	34	4.4	39
Iowa	11.9	46	10.1	49	5.7	38	25.5	29	22.5	15	25.9	26	22.1	38			16.2	14	4.7	36
Kansas	12.6	41	12.1	40	5.8	37	23.9	42	21.6	24	26.7	18	22.2	35			14.7	28	4.8	33
Kentucky	21.7	4	18.0	18	6.7	21	30.1	4	24.6	5	33.4	4	30.9	2	4.9	7	8.7	53	2.7	53
Louisiana	15.5	20	25.3	4	7.6	12	27.6	11	24.0	9	35.6	2	24.6	16			13.8	34	4.1	44
Maine	13.2	34	15.3	28	6.7	21	25.2	31	19.5	41	23.2	36	23.9	20			15.4	23	5.5	16
Maryland	13.8	30	11.8	41	6.9	19	26.3	22	20.5	32	24.2	32	21.1	42			11.9	41	5.2	24
Massachusetts	12.1	45	9.4	51	5.6	42	23.6	43	16.6	53	22.8	39	19.5	50			18.1	6	7.0	5
Michigan	14.6	25	11.6	44	7.2	13	27.3	12	25.0	3	23.4	35	25.6	12			18.0	8	5.9	11
Minnesota	11.0	51	6.4	54	4.4	52	22.3	49	19.9	37	17.1	52	22.2	35			19.6	3	5.8	13
Mississippi	22.9	3	22.0	7	9.3	4	31.3	3	26.5	1	33.4	4	25.3	14			11.8	43	4.5	38
Missouri	15.5	20	12.9	36	6.6	25	26.5	19	23.2	11	27.5	14	25.9	10			14.1	33	4.8	33
Montana	4.4	26	20.4	10	5.6	42	26.8	17	18.8	46	21.9	41	21.9	40	6.0	4	16.7	11	4.4	39
Nebraska	13.0	38	16.5	25	5.2	47	22.6	47	20.7	31	31.4	9	20.2	48	3.5	11	14.6	30	4.3	41
Nevada	13.6	31	20.2	12	5.7	38	25.6	27	19.5	41	22.6	40	26.9	7			16.7	11	7.8	2
New Hampshire	9.4	54	13.4	33	5.4	45	22.8	46	19.4	43	19.5	49	24.1	19			15.8	17	6.3	7
New Jersey	15.5	20	13.5	32	7.1	16	26.1	23	19.6	40	26.6	19	21.1	42	0.8	14	13.5	37	4.0	46
New Mexico	16.9	11	26.5	3	6.2	32	20.0	54	19.7	38	25.8	27	23.8	22			15.8	17	5.0	30
New York	16.3	14	19.5	15	6.6	25	26.0	24	20.3	35	28.7	12	23.2	27			14.4	31	5.0	30
North Carolina	16.4	13	16.7	23	6.7	21	27.2	13	22.9	12	26.4	22	25.7	11			9.8	50	4.1	44
North Dakota	12.6	41	14.2	30	5.1	48	24.1	37	20.4	34	23.2	36	22.1	38	5.6	6	22.3	2	4.8	33
Ohio	14.2	27	13.0	35	7.2	13	26.6	18	22.4	17	26.2	24	27.6	5			16.2	14	5.4	21
Oklahoma	19.6	7	25.1	5	7.7	10	28.5	9	22.6	14	32.8	6	28.7	3	4.9	7	11.0	48	3.5	50
Oregon	14.8	24	16.6	24	5.7	38	24.9	32	21.1	27	20.8	46	20.5	46			14.7	28	5.9	11
Pennsylvania	14.0	28	11.3	46	6.7	21	28.1	10	22.1	21	24.7	31	24.5	17			15.6	21	5.2	24
Puerto Rico	34.5	1	9.3	52	9.8	1	26.4	21	22.2	20	49.2	1	12.5	53			11.3	45	3.8	49
Rhode Island	15.3	23	10.5	48	6.4	30	25.4	30	17.7	51	24.9	30	23.9	20			15.1	24	7.5	3
South Carolina	15.6	19	19.2	17	8.1	8	28.8	8	22.5	15	26.4	22	26.0	9			12.3	39	5.5	16
South Dakota	12.6	41	12.4	38	6.1	34	24.1	37	21.2	25	25.4	29	22.3	33	5.7	5	18.5	4	3.9	47
Tennessee	19.9	6	12.4	38	7.7	10	29.3	6	23.4	10	35.1	3	24.4	18			6.8	54	2.5	54
Texas	19.3	9	26.6	2	7.1	16	25.6	27	24.6	5	27.1	17	22.4	30	3.9	10	15.1	24	5.4	21
Utah	10.0	53	14.6	29	4.3	53	22.3	49	19.1	45	16.5	54	13.2	52			9.7	51	3.1	51
Vermont	11.5	47	13.4	33	5.1	48	21.4	53	17.6	52	20.3	48	22.4	30			15.7	19	6.8	6
Virgin Islands	16.6	12	31.8	1	7.2	13	26.5	19	24.7	4	29.2	11	9.6	54			11.1	47	5.7	15
Virginia	13.3	33	12.7	37	6.0	36	25.8	25	20.9	29	23.2	36	22.5	28	3.0	12	14.3	32	5.1	28
Washington	12.8	40	11.6	44	5.7	38	24.4	36	19.3	44	17.1	52	22.5	28			14.9	26	5.0	30
West Virginia	24.2	2	23.8	6	8.8	5	32.5	1	25.1	2	31.7	7	28.2	4	8.2	1	9.4	52	3.0	52
Wisconsin	11.2	50	11.7	42	5.6	42	24.1	37	22.4	17	20.7	47	23.6	26			25.7	1	8.7	1
Wyoming	10.9	52	19.5	15	4.5	51	22.4	48	19.7	38	21.2	43	22.2	35	8.1	2	16.0	16	5.2	24
US Total	**15.7**		**16.4**		**6.8**		**25.8**		**21.6**		**26.4**		**22.7**		**N/A**		**14.5**		**5.2**	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2005.

a. 54 states/territories conducted the survey. States/territories with the same prevalence share the same rank.

b. For 2001, heavy drinking was redefined as > two drinks per day for men and > one drink per day for women. It was defined as > = two drinks per day for all adults previously.

Appendix G

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories[a]
United States, 2002

State	Fair or Poor Health		No Health Insurance, Ages 18-64		Diabetes Awareness		Obesity (BMI 30+)		No Leisure Exercise		Less Than 5 Per Day Fruits/Veg		Current Smoking		Binge Drinking		No Flu Shot Past 12 Mo., Ages 65+		Seatbelt Nonuse	
	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk
Alabama	19.7	8	18.2	22	8.5	5	25.7	4	27.3	14	78.9	18	24.4	18	14.5	36	35.2	13	16.6	41
Alaska	13.0	38	20.1	15	3.5	54	23.4	18	22.4	36	77.2	30	29.3	3	18.2	11	30.5	33	29.4	13
Arizona	15.1	25	19.2	18	6.4	30	19.6	40	22.6	34	77.4	25	23.4	23	16.9	21	30.3	34	19.5	35
Arkansas	19.0	9	22.7	9	7.9	10	23.7	15	27.4	13	79.3	15	26.3	12	12.7	44	31.0	30	35.4	5
California	15.6	22	18.0	23	7.4	15	19.2	44	22.7	33	72.6	40	16.4	51	14.9	35	28.5	39	7.7	53
Colorado	12.5	42	18.6	20	4.4	52	16.5	54	19.3	46	76.1	34	20.4	46	18.6	7	26.7	45	21.1	32
Connecticut	12.2	44	12.7	44	5.9	41	18.0	50	22.0	37	69.7	52	19.4	48	16.3	26	28.6	38	17.7	38
Delaware	14.8	27	10.4	51	7.1	21	22.4	26	27.1	15	80.5	8	24.7	15	18.3	9	28.5	39	19.7	34
D.C.	10.8	53	12.2	46	7.6	13	20.7	34	20.9	41	66.2	53	20.4	46	17.0	20	41.3	6	12.1	50
Florida	15.3	23	22.3	10	7.6	13	19.4	42	27.9	11	72.6	40	22.0	36	13.7	40	43.0	4	16.6	41
Georgia	15.3	23	17.8	24	7.1	21	23.5	16	25.7	20	77.4	25	23.2	25	12.8	43	40.7	7	16.9	40
Guam	18.6	10	23.3	8	8.4	7	23.8	13	24.6	24	73.1	39	31.9	2	17.7	16	55.9	3	14.3	44
Hawaii	11.4	50	10.3	52	5.8	43	17.1	53	16.1	53	79.6	11	21.0	44	11.9	47	26.1	50	10.4	52
Idaho	13.6	34	19.8	17	6.1	38	20.2	38	19.3	46	78.4	20	20.6	45	15.8	30	34.9	15	34.8	6
Illinois	14.9	26	16.4	28	6.8	27	21.9	29	28.6	9	79.1	17	22.8	29	17.8	14	38.9	10	25.3	20
Indiana	16.4	17	17.2	26	7.4	15	24.1	11	27.5	12	78.3	21	27.6	6	15.9	28	33.7	20	23.1	27
Iowa	11.5	49	10.8	49	6.5	29	22.9	23	21.8	39	80.2	9	23.2	25	20.1	4	26.5	46	24.1	24
Kansas	12.4	43	13.1	42	6.4	30	22.8	25	22.5	35	81.8	5	22.1	35	15.8	30	31.4	28	33.3	8
Kentucky	23.8	2	21.1	12	7.0	24	24.4	10	26.6	16	79.8	10	32.6	1	7.9	54	34.3	17	25.5	19
Louisiana	17.9	11	27.1	3	7.1	21	25.5	5	33.5	3	82.8	3	23.9	20	13.6	41	42.7	5	20.7	33
Maine	14.7	28	16.9	27	7.3	17	20.7	34	25.8	19	70.6	49	23.6	22	15.4	33	26.2	49	27.4	16
Maryland	11.7	47	11.3	48	6.9	26	19.4	42	23.0	31	70.3	50	21.9	37	14.4	37	34.1	19	12.5	49
Massachusetts	13.3	37	10.8	49	5.8	43	18.3	49	20.8	42	70.3	50	18.9	50	18.3	9	27.4	43	27.8	15
Michigan	13.4	36	13.8	36	7.9	10	25.4	7	24.1	29	77.4	25	24.2	19	16.9	21	32.3	23	16.2	43
Minnesota	10.9	51	7.9	53	4.9	51	22.4	26	16.2	52	77.3	28	21.7	38	21.1	3	23.4	54	24.5	22
Mississippi	23.0	4	26.7	4	8.6	4	26.8	2	32.5	4	80.8	6	27.3	7	12.4	45	37.0	11	27.2	17
Missouri	17.1	15	15.8	29	7.3	17	23.2	20	26.5	17	80.8	6	26.5	11	17.2	19	31.4	28	33.2	9
Montana	12.8	40	21.1	12	5.5	49	18.7	47	19.2	48	77.3	28	21.2	41	19.8	5	32.3	23	31.5	10
Nebraska	13.7	30	13.8	36	5.8	43	23.2	20	22.0	37	82.0	4	22.7	30	17.6	18	31.7	27	31.3	12
Nevada	17.2	13	25.8	5	6.2	33	21.6	30	24.8	23	77.7	24	26.0	14	19.8	5	39.7	8	21.2	31
New Hampshire	11.6	48	13.6	39	6.2	33	17.9	51	19.9	45	71.5	46	23.2	25	16.6	24	27.7	42	36.2	4
New Jersey	14.7	28	15.7	30	6.1	38	19.0	45	26.0	18	71.8	44	19.0	49	13.9	39	30.9	31	17.4	39
New Mexico	17.0	16	25.0	6	6.2	33	19.7	39	23.0	31	78.1	22	21.2	41	14.4	37	33.4	21	13.2	47
New York	16.1	19	17.6	25	7.2	19	20.6	36	25.1	22	72.3	42	22.3	34	17.9	13	35.4	12	19.2	36
North Carolina	21.0	5	19.2	18	7.2	19	23.5	16	29.5	7	76.4	32	26.3	12	10.9	50	31.8	26	12.7	48
North Dakota	13.6	34	11.4	47	6.1	38	23.4	18	21.7	40	79.6	11	21.5	39	22.0	2	26.1	50	47.6	1
Ohio	13.7	30	13.4	41	7.7	12	23.0	22	25.4	21	79.5	13	26.6	8	15.9	28	33.4	21	23.5	25
Oklahoma	17.7	12	23.7	7	6.7	28	22.9	23	30.6	6	85.6	1	26.6	8	13.3	42	27.3	43	22.4	29
Oregon	16.1	19	20.5	14	6.2	33	20.3	37	17.9	51	73.7	38	22.4	32	16.3	26	32.0	25	12.1	50
Pennsylvania	15.9	21	12.6	45	8.1	9	23.9	12	24.4	27	74.6	37	24.5	17	16.9	21	29.5	35	31.4	11
Puerto Rico	33.0	1	7.8	54	10.5	1	22.0	28	46.8	1	85.5	2	13.2	52	10.6	51	64.6	2	7.4	54
Rhode Island	13.7	30	13.7	38	5.6	47	18.5	48	24.6	24	71.4	47	22.4	32	17.7	16	26.4	47	24.4	23
South Carolina	17.2	13	18.4	21	8.4	7	25.8	3	24.6	24	76.1	34	26.6	8	12.4	45	30.6	32	25.2	21
South Dakota	12.9	39	14.3	34	6.3	32	21.2	33	23.8	30	79.3	15	22.6	31	18.5	8	25.8	53	45.1	2
Tennessee	20.7	6	15.1	32	8.5	5	24.5	9	33.6	2	71.6	45	27.7	5	8.2	53	28.4	41	18.8	37
Texas	20.1	7	31.3	2	7.0	24	25.5	5	29.3	8	76.1	34	22.9	28	17.8	14	39.0	9	13.8	46
Utah	10.4	54	15.4	31	4.4	52	17.5	52	18.9	49	79.4	14	12.8	53	10.1	52	28.9	37	28.0	14
Vermont	10.9	51	13.6	39	5.9	41	18.9	46	18.3	50	70.9	48	21.1	43	16.5	25	26.4	47	23.5	25
Virgin Islands	16.2	18	34.5	1	9.1	3	24.9	8	30.7	5	64.3	54	9.4	54	11.7	48	67.8	1	22.6	28
Virginia	13.7	30	14.4	33	6.2	33	23.8	13	24.4	27	72.1	43	24.6	16	15.6	32	34.7	16	22.1	30
Washington	12.6	41	14.0	35	5.8	43	21.3	32	15.0	54	76.2	33	21.5	39	15.1	34	35.0	14	14.3	44
West Virginia	23.5	3	21.8	11	10.2	2	27.6	1	28.4	10	78.7	19	28.4	4	11.4	49	34.2	18	25.6	18
Wisconsin	12.0	46	13.0	43	5.1	50	21.6	30	20.0	44	76.5	31	23.3	24	24.9	1	26.0	52	33.7	7
Wyoming	12.2	44	20.1	15	5.6	47	19.5	41	20.4	43	77.9	23	23.7	21	18.1	12	29.4	36	41.8	3
US Total	**16.0**		**17.8**		**7.1**		**21.9**		**25.3**		**75.6**		**22.6**		**15.7**		**33.6**		**19.4**	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2005.

a. 54 states/territories conducted the survey. States/territories with the same prevalence share the same rank.

Appendix H

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories[a]
United States, 2003

State	Fair or Poor Health		High Cholesterol		Diabetes Awareness		Hypertension Awareness		Obesity (BMI 30+)		No Leisure Exercise		Less Than 5 Per Day Fruits/Veg		Current Smoking		Binge Drinking		No Flu Shot Past 12 Mo., Ages 65+	
	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk
Alabama	20.3	5	36.0	4	8.7	9	33.1	3	28.4	1	29.9	7	77.4	27	25.3	13	12.1	47	29.8	29
Alaska	11.8	49	27.6	52	5.0	53	20.8	52	23.5	23	19.2	45	77.4	27	26.2	6	18.4	11	33.5	9
Arizona	15.6	23	34.6	13	6.3	37	22.7	46	20.1	43	21.2	38	77.1	30	20.8	38	16.6	26	31.1	19
Arkansas	19.7	7	34.8	11	7.4	22	30.5	4	25.2	6	29.1	9	79.2	16	24.8	17	12.5	46	29.0	33
California	15.1	26	32.7	31	7.2	26	23.4	40	23.2	24	22.3	32	73.1	43	16.8	51	15.9	31	27.5	36
Colorado	12.0	47	31.9	35	4.7	54	19.8	53	16.0	54	16.8	53	75.8	37	18.6	48	18.3	12	25.8	44
Connecticut	12.6	40	30.8	41	5.9	45	24.2	32	19.1	49	21.0	40	70.2	52	18.6	48	16.5	27	25.7	45
Delaware	14.2	30	34.7	12	7.7	20	27.7	14	24.0	15	26.5	16	78.0	20	21.9	31	18.6	9	30.0	28
D.C.	12.4	41	29.2	49	8.2	13	25.2	24	20.3	40	22.5	31	70.4	51	22.0	27	18.6	9	37.0	6
Florida	18.1	10	35.1	7	8.5	10	29.3	7	19.9	46	27.9	12	76.4	35	23.9	20	15.5	32	34.1	7
Georgia	16.3	21	33.2	26	7.8	18	28.0	12	25.2	6	24.5	23	77.0	31	22.8	23	13.0	45	33.0	10
Guam	18.2	9	28.1	50	10.3	3	22.1	49	21.9	30	30.2	6	70.5	50	34.0	1	18.7	8	40.3	3
Hawaii	12.2	45	27.0	54	7.6	21	23.2	42	16.4	53	18.3	50	72.4	46	17.2	50	13.3	43	23.6	51
Idaho	13.6	34	31.1	39	6.3	37	23.1	43	21.8	32	18.6	49	79.6	14	19.0	47	15.5	32	29.7	30
Illinois	15.0	27	33.6	20	7.3	25	24.1	33	23.7	20	25.7	20	76.9	32	23.4	22	17.3	20	37.8	5
Indiana	16.7	19	35.1	7	7.8	18	27.0	17	26.0	4	26.2	18	78.0	20	26.1	7	15.1	37	33.9	8
Iowa	11.7	50	31.7	36	6.7	34	25.1	25	23.9	17	22.7	29	82.9	4	21.7	32	19.4	4	22.5	52
Kansas	13.3	35	29.4	48	6.0	43	23.3	41	22.6	28	25.9	19	81.2	9	20.4	40	13.9	42	29.2	32
Kentucky	22.8	4	35.5	5	8.5	10	29.8	6	25.6	5	30.6	2	81.8	7	30.8	2	9.3	52	30.9	21
Louisiana	17.3	15	30.8	41	8.5	10	29.0	8	24.8	11	30.5	3	83.6	3	26.5	5	16.4	28	31.7	16
Maine	14.7	29	33.6	20	7.4	22	26.0	21	19.9	46	20.6	42	73.0	44	23.7	21	16.8	24	25.2	46
Maryland	12.2	45	33.9	17	7.0	31	25.0	26	21.9	30	21.3	37	71.1	48	20.1	41	15.0	39	31.6	17
Massachusetts	12.4	41	32.4	33	6.2	41	23.1	43	16.8	52	21.6	36	71.0	49	19.1	46	18.3	12	25.1	48
Michigan	15.2	24	38.2	1	7.9	17	26.8	18	25.2	6	21.8	34	79.9	12	26.1	7	19.1	5	32.5	12
Minnesota	11.2	52	30.8	41	5.5	50	22.2	48	23.0	25	15.0	54	75.8	37	21.1	36	19.7	3	19.7	54
Mississippi	23.1	3	33.1	27	11.0	1	33.4	2	28.1	2	30.3	5	82.1	6	25.6	9	11.4	48	31.0	20
Missouri	17.4	14	33.6	20	6.9	32	27.5	15	23.6	22	24.0	24	79.8	13	27.2	4	17.2	22	30.1	27
Montana	12.3	43	29.8	47	5.5	50	21.3	50	18.8	50	20.2	43	78.1	19	20.0	42	19.1	5	27.2	38
Nebraska	12.8	39	30.5	44	6.4	36	23.5	39	23.9	17	20.7	41	82.2	5	21.2	34	18.0	16	26.4	41
Nevada	17.5	13	36.8	3	6.3	37	23.6	38	21.2	36	24.7	22	79.6	14	25.2	14	17.9	18	40.0	4
New Hampshire	10.8	53	33.4	23	5.6	49	22.5	47	20.2	41	19.9	44	71.5	47	21.2	34	17.7	19	26.1	42
New Jersey	15.2	24	33.8	19	7.1	29	25.6	22	20.1	43	26.9	15	73.4	42	19.4	45	16.0	30	32.8	11
New Mexico	16.9	18	27.2	53	5.7	48	21.1	51	20.2	41	22.9	28	77.6	25	22.0	27	15.3	35	27.6	35
New York	17.2	17	34.9	9	7.4	22	25.3	23	20.9	37	27.1	14	74.2	40	21.6	33	16.9	23	32.0	14
North Carolina	18.9	8	34.0	16	8.1	14	28.6	11	24.0	15	25.0	21	76.9	32	24.8	17	8.6	53	31.2	18
North Dakota	13.2	36	32.6	32	6.2	41	24.0	34	23.7	20	23.7	25	78.5	17	20.5	39	21.4	2	27.0	39
Ohio	14.2	30	33.9	17	8.9	8	26.3	20	24.9	10	26.4	17	77.3	29	25.2	14	16.7	25	32.0	14
Oklahoma	17.8	12	32.0	34	7.2	26	28.0	12	24.4	14	30.4	4	84.6	2	25.1	16	13.3	43	24.2	49
Oregon	16.2	22	34.1	15	6.3	37	24.0	34	21.5	35	18.8	46	75.9	36	20.9	37	15.5	32	29.5	31
Pennsylvania	15.0	27	35.2	6	8.0	16	26.5	19	23.8	19	22.6	30	75.3	39	25.4	12	18.0	16	30.9	21
Puerto Rico	35.0	1	30.3	45	11.0	1	27.3	16	22.9	26	45.2	1	84.7	1	13.6	52	9.8	51	59.8	2
Rhode Island	14.2	30	33.1	27	6.8	33	28.9	9	18.4	51	23.3	26	72.9	45	22.4	25	18.2	15	23.8	50
South Carolina	16.7	19	33.4	23	9.3	7	28.8	10	24.5	13	23.3	26	77.7	24	25.5	11	14.4	40	30.7	25
South Dakota	13.0	37	31.2	38	7.1	29	24.8	27	22.9	26	21.7	35	81.0	10	22.7	24	19.0	7	22.1	53
Tennessee	18.1	10	30.1	46	9.4	6	30.3	5	25.0	9	29.8	8	77.8	23	25.6	9	6.6	54	30.9	21
Texas	20.2	6	34.3	14	8.1	14	24.6	29	24.6	12	27.6	13	77.5	26	22.1	26	16.3	29	32.3	13
Utah	11.3	51	27.8	51	5.5	50	18.8	54	20.8	39	17.3	52	80.5	11	11.9	53	10.2	50	25.2	46
Vermont	10.7	54	30.9	40	5.8	46	23.1	43	19.6	48	18.7	48	67.5	53	19.5	43	17.3	20	25.9	43
Virgin Islands	17.3	15	31.5	37	9.8	4	24.8	27	22.0	29	28.6	10	66.1	54	10.0	54	14.2	41	65.1	1
Virginia	12.9	38	32.9	29	7.2	26	24.4	30	21.7	33	22.1	33	74.2	40	22.0	27	15.1	37	30.4	26
Washington	13.8	33	33.3	25	6.6	35	23.8	36	21.7	33	17.7	51	76.7	34	19.5	43	15.2	36	26.6	40
West Virginia	25.3	2	38.1	2	9.8	4	33.6	1	27.7	3	28.0	11	81.3	8	27.3	3	11.1	49	30.9	21
Wisconsin	12.0	47	32.8	30	6.0	43	24.3	31	20.9	37	18.8	46	78.5	17	22.0	27	24.2	1	27.9	34
Wyoming	12.3	43	34.9	9	5.8	46	23.8	36	20.1	43	21.1	39	77.9	22	24.6	19	18.3	12	27.4	37
US Total	**16.2**		**33.6**		**7.5**		**25.8**		**22.8**		**24.6**		**76.5**		**22.2**		**15.8**		**30.8**	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 2003 Behavioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2005.

a. 54 states/territories conducted the survey. States/territories with the same prevalence share the same rank.

Appendix I

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 49 States, District of Columbia, and Territories[a]
United States, 2004

State	Fair or Poor Health		No Health Insurance, Ages 18-64		No Leisure Exercise		Obesity (BMI 30+)		Current Smoking		Smokeless Tobacco Use		Binge Drinking		Diabetes		Current Asthma		No Flu Immun. Past 12 Mo., Ages 65+	
	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk
Alabama	20.2	6	19.7	17	29.6	6	28.8	2	24.9	8			12.7	41	8.1	10	8.6	18	33.7	15
Alaska	12.3	40	17.7	22	20.6	38	23.7	22	24.8	9			16.4	17	4.2	52	9.0	13	35.9	6
Arizona	14.9	27	21.6	13	24.2	21	21.2	41	18.5	45			15.5	24	6.6	30	7.2	43	33.6	16
Arkansas	19.9	7	22.4	11	26.5	10	26.1	6	25.6	6	6.5	3	11.2	46	7.1	25	7.4	38	30.8	32
California	17.5	15	20.1	16	22.7	27	22.2	34	14.8	49			14.7	28	7.1	25	7.7	32	29.0	35
Colorado	11.7	48	17.9	21	18.7	45	16.8	52	20.0	36			17.3	11	4.3	51	8.7	17	21.1	52
Connecticut	11.4	49	11.3	48	18.9	43	19.7	48	18.1	47			14.9	27	6.0	41	9.7	4	26.7	41
Delaware	13.7	31	10.5	50	21.8	32	21.1	42	24.4	11			17.4	10	7.0	27	10.0	3	30.5	33
D.C.	11.1	50	12.1	46	22.3	28	22.5	33	20.9	25			16.7	16	8.3	7	9.2	10	44.7	3
Florida	16.5	19	24.7	7	23.6	24	22.9	31	20.2	34			12.5	43	7.8	12	7.3	41	34.5	11
Georgia	15.4	26	19.3	19	25.8	12	24.7	15	20.0	38			12.1	45	7.3	21	7.4	38	35.5	8
Idaho	12.5	38	18.5	20	19.1	41	20.8	45	17.4	48			12.7	42	6.1	40	8.0	29	33.6	17
Illinois	15.5	25	16.6	29	24.9	15	23.0	30	22.2	19			17.5	9	6.0	41	8.4	24	34.5	12
Indiana	17.4	17	17.4	25	25.3	14	25.5	9	24.9	7			14.5	29	7.7	15	8.4	24	35.6	7
Iowa	12.4	39	12.9	45	21.3	36	23.5	23	20.8	27	3.5	9	19.0	4	6.4	36	6.6	49	25.8	44
Kansas	13.0	32	15.3	34	23.2	25	23.2	26	19.8	41			12.9	40	6.5	33	7.4	38	31.7	27
Kentucky	21.9	4	17.3	26	29.8	3	25.8	7	27.5	1	5.0	4	9.6	49	7.5	18	8.3	26	35.1	10
Louisiana	18.8	10	25.7	5	29.8	4	26.9	5	23.5	14	4.1	6	14.2	32	8.3	7	6.2	50	31.2	30
Maine	15.9	21	15.2	35	21.5	34	23.4	24	21.0	24			14.9	26	7.5	18	9.6	7	27.4	39
Maryland	11.8	47	13.3	44	21.8	31	23.9	20	19.5	42			12.9	39	7.2	23	7.8	31	35.4	9
Massachusetts	12.0	45	11.0	49	20.0	40	18.4	51	18.5	46			17.0	14	5.6	47	9.7	4	29.3	34
Michigan	14.2	30	14.3	40	22.1	29	25.4	10	23.3	15			16.1	20	7.7	15	8.3	26	32.8	22
Minnesota	10.0	52	9.2	51	15.9	52	22.6	32	20.7	28			19.8	3	5.0	50	7.5	36	21.6	51
Mississippi	23.0	3	23.8	8	31.3	2	29.5	1	24.5	10			10.4	47	9.6	3	7.1	44	33.0	20
Missouri	15.8	22	15.7	32	24.8	16	24.9	13	24.1	13			16.2	18	7.3	21	9.1	12	30.9	31
Montana	12.8	34	23.1	9	18.9	44	19.7	47	20.4	30			17.1	12	6.0	41	8.6	18	27.6	38
Nebraska	12.2	41	15.2	36	21.6	33	23.2	27	20.3	33	4.5	5	17.6	7	6.3	39	6.9	47	23.8	49
Nevada	18.1	12	25.4	6	24.2	20	21.1	43	23.2	16			18.0	6	6.4	36	7.1	44	40.8	4
New Hampshire	11.1	51	14.1	41	18.5	46	21.6	38	21.7	22	2.0	12	16.1	22	6.5	33	10.3	1	29.0	36
New Jersey	15.7	23	17.1	28	25.7	13	21.9	37	18.8	44	0.8	13	14.5	30	6.8	29	8.6	18	32.0	25
New Mexico	18.6	11	25.9	4	21.2	37	21.5	39	20.3	32			13.0	37	6.5	33	9.3	9	27.3	40
New York	17.5	16	17.2	27	26.5	9	22.1	36	19.9	39			15.3	25	7.5	18	8.9	15	34.0	13
North Carolina	18.0	13	21.8	12	24.7	17	24.2	19	23.1	17	4.1	7	9.6	50	8.4	5	7.5	36	32.8	23
North Dakota	12.2	43	16.0	30	21.3	35	24.6	16	19.9	40			20.5	2	5.9	45	7.7	32	25.7	46
Ohio	14.6	29	15.4	33	23.0	26	25.3	11	25.9	5	2.7	11	16.9	15	7.8	12	8.5	22	32.3	24
Oklahoma	19.7	8	26.0	3	27.8	8	24.9	14	26.1	4			13.0	38	8.0	11	8.3	26	24.8	47
Oregon	15.6	24	21.0	14	17.2	50	21.2	40	20.0	35			13.2	36	6.6	30	9.7	4	29.0	37
Pennsylvania	15.9	20	14.5	38	24.4	19	24.3	18	22.7	18			17.6	8	7.8	12	8.8	16	36.0	5
Puerto Rico	34.8	1	9.2	52	46.6	1	24.3	17	12.6	50			12.3	44	10.7	2	6.2	50	64.4	1
Rhode Island	14.8	28	14.4	39	24.2	22	19.0	49	21.3	23			18.3	5	7.2	23	9.6	7	26.5	42
South Carolina	17.7	14	19.7	18	23.8	23	25.1	12	24.3	12			13.5	35	8.3	7	7.6	35	33.8	14
South Dakota	12.6	36	13.5	43	19.0	42	23.8	21	20.3	31			17.0	13	6.6	30	6.7	48	23.0	50
Tennessee	19.4	9	13.7	42	29.7	5	27.2	4	26.2	3			8.3	52	8.4	5	9.0	13	33.5	18
Texas	20.4	5	30.7	2	26.1	11	25.8	8	20.5	29	4.0	8	15.7	23	7.7	15	7.1	44	32.8	21
Utah	12.6	37	17.7	23	16.9	51	20.4	46	10.5	51			9.3	51	5.1	49	8.0	29	24.5	48
Vermont	12.0	44	14.6	37	18.1	48	18.7	50	20.0	37			16.1	21	5.3	48	8.5	22	33.2	19
Virgin Islands	16.7	18	32.2	1	28.8	7	23.2	28	9.4	52	0.4	14	13.6	34	8.8	4	4.6	52	60.6	2
Virginia	12.7	35	15.9	31	21.9	30	23.1	29	20.8	26	3.3	10	13.8	33	7.0	27	7.3	41	31.3	29
Washington	13.0	33	17.5	24	17.3	49	22.2	35	19.2	43			14.2	31	6.4	36	9.2	10	31.8	26
West Virginia	23.5	2	22.7	10	24.5	18	27.6	3	26.9	2	8.1	2	9.7	48	10.9	1	10.1	2	31.5	28
Wisconsin	11.9	46	11.9	47	18.5	47	23.2	25	21.9	20			21.8	1	5.7	46	8.6	18	25.7	45
Wyoming	12.2	42	20.3	15	20.1	39	20.8	44	21.7	21	9.3	1	16.2	19	6.0	41	7.7	32	26.0	43
US Total	**16.4**		**18.7**		**24.0**		**23.5**		**20.7**		**N/A**		**14.8**		**7.2**		**8.1**		**32.2**	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2006.

a. 52 states/territories conducted the survey. No data available for Hawaii. States/territories with the same prevalence share the same rank.

b. Influenza immunization was measured by questions about either a flu shot or a flu vaccine sprayed in the nose. Before 2004, this measure included only the flu shot question.

Appendix J

Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories[a]
United States, 2005

State	Fair or Poor Health		No Health Insurance, Ages 18-64		No Leisure Exercise		Obesity (BMI 30+)		Current Smoking		History of Heart Attack, Angina,Stroke		Binge Drinking		Diabetes		Current Asthma		No Flu Immun. Past 12 Mo., Ages 65+	
	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk	%	Rnk
Alabama	21.0	7	20.0	19	29.7	9	28.9	5	24.8	7	10.1	6	10.4	47	9.8	4	7.1	43	38.9	9
Alaska	12.8	42	18.5	8	21.4	43	27.4	8	24.9	6	5.4	51	17.5	7	4.4	53	7.8	29	38.9	9
Arizona	15.5	25	25.2	8	22.6	34	21.1	47	20.2	30	8.5	19	14.5	26	7.5	25	7.4	35	37.4	18
Arkansas	21.6	4	23.1	10	30.6	6	28.0	7	23.5	10	9.4	11	10.4	47	8.1	16	7.5	32	34.5	26
California	17.6	14	19.9	20	23.9	27	22.7	38	15.2	50	7.1	39	14.0	31	7.1	31	7.2	40	33.7	30
Colorado	12.7	44	18.4	9	17.3	52	17.8	53	19.8	36	5.2	52	16.2	14	4.8	52	8.2	22	25.3	51
Connecticut	12.2	46	10.6	49	21.2	45	20.1	51	16.5	49	6.9	42	14.8	22	6.5	41	8.0	25	28.7	44
Delaware	13.0	39	9.2	51	23.3	29	23.5	34	20.6	25	9.1	12	15.6	18	8.6	11	8.5	18	34.1	28
D.C.	12.5	45	11.2	48	22.5	35	21.7	42	20.0	32	6.5	48	16.8	9	7.1	31	9.2	8	45.3	4
Florida	17.7	13	25.4	5	26.9	15	22.8	37	21.6	19	10.4	5	14.1	30	8.8	10	6.8	47	44.2	5
Georgia	16.7	19	18.7	7	27.2	13	26.5	14	22.1	17	7.5	33	12.1	42	8.3	14	7.3	36	38.9	9
Hawaii	13.6	32	9.3	50	19.5	46	19.7	52	17.0	48	6.9	42	16.5	13	7.3	27	7.5	32	27.3	47
Idaho	14.9	27	22.3	12	21.6	41	24.5	25	17.9	45	8.4	22	13.3	36	6.8	36	7.3	36	35.8	24
Illinois	15.7	24	16.9	28	25.6	21	25.1	23	19.9	35	8.1	25	16.8	9	7.9	20	7.0	45	43.8	6
Indiana	16.7	19	18.2	10	26.9	15	27.2	10	27.3	2	8.7	16	14.3	28	8.3	14	8.2	22	36.0	23
Iowa	12.2	46	13.0	41	24.7	25	25.4	20	20.4	27	8.4	22	18.6	4	6.8	36	7.2	40	28.2	45
Kansas	13.1	38	15.6	32	24.4	26	23.9	30	17.8	46	7.9	29	12.4	40	6.9	34	6.9	46	33.8	29
Kentucky	23.7	2	20.5	18	31.5	5	28.6	6	28.7	1	11.0	3	10.4	47	8.9	8	8.8	15	37.5	17
Louisiana	21.2	6	25.4	5	33.4	2	30.8	2	22.6	13	9.8	9	14.0	31	9.2	6	5.9	52	37.4	18
Maine	14.7	29	14.9	35	22.3	39	22.7	38	20.8	23	8.7	16	14.0	31	7.5	25	10.2	3	32.3	35
Maryland	11.9	50	12.7	44	22.9	33	24.4	26	18.9	41	7.0	41	11.9	43	7.2	30	8.3	21	40.3	8
Massachusetts	13.2	36	11.8	47	23.3	29	20.7	49	18.1	43	7.2	37	15.7	17	6.4	44	9.6	6	30.0	41
Michigan	15.1	26	14.7	36	22.5	35	26.2	15	22.0	18	9.0	13	16.6	12	8.1	16	9.1	12	32.7	33
Minnesota	11.3	52	8.1	52	16.2	53	23.7	32	20.0	32	6.1	49	18.7	3	5.8	49	8.4	20	21.9	53
Mississippi	23.6	4	21.8	15	32.4	4	30.9	1	23.6	8	10.7	4	9.8	50	9.8	4	7.2	40	38.2	13
Missouri	17.6	14	15.5	33	25.4	24	26.9	12	23.4	11	9.7	10	14.7	23	7.7	22	9.0	13	38.1	15
Montana	14.4	31	25.6	4	22.4	38	21.3	44	19.2	40	7.1	39	16.8	9	5.7	50	7.9	28	30.2	40
Nebraska	13.3	34	16.5	29	23.8	28	26.0	16	21.3	21	7.2	37	17.3	8	7.3	27	6.7	49	27.1	48
Nevada	17.2	16	25.3	7	26.8	17	21.2	45	23.1	12	8.3	24	17.6	6	7.1	31	7.1	43	47.0	3
New Hampshire	11.1	53	12.4	45	21.6	41	23.1	36	20.4	27	8.1	25	14.7	23	6.5	41	10.3	2	29.6	43
New Jersey	16.6	21	17.2	11	29.2	10	22.1	41	18.0	44	7.8	30	13.2	37	7.7	22	7.5	32	36.1	22
New Mexico	17.9	12	25.8	3	23.3	29	21.7	42	21.5	20	6.9	42	10.6	45	7.3	27	8.9	14	32.0	37
New York	16.9	18	16.0	31	27.1	14	22.2	40	20.4	27	7.7	32	14.7	23	8.1	16	9.3	7	37.1	20
North Carolina	18.6	11	22.5	11	25.6	21	25.9	17	22.6	13	8.7	16	10.5	46	8.5	12	6.5	51	34.4	27
North Dakota	12.0	49	13.6	39	23.1	32	25.4	20	20.1	31	7.8	30	18.9	2	6.7	38	7.3	36	29.7	42
Ohio	14.8	28	15.1	34	25.6	21	24.3	28	22.3	16	8.1	25	15.2	19	7.7	22	8.0	25	35.2	25
Oklahoma	18.7	10	24.8	9	30.6	6	26.8	13	25.1	5	9.9	7	12.6	39	8.9	8	8.5	18	26.8	50
Oregon	16.1	22	20.9	17	18.6	49	23.8	31	18.5	42	7.4	34	13.9	34	6.7	38	10.1	4	31.0	38
Pennsylvania	14.6	30	12.8	42	25.8	20	25.3	22	23.6	8	8.8	14	16.0	15	8.1	16	8.1	24	40.5	7
Puerto Rico	34.1	1	8.0	53	49.0	1	23.7	32	13.1	51	11.5	2	15.2	19	12.5	1	8.8	15	67.8	1
Rhode Island	13.2	36	13.4	40	25.9	19	21.0	48	19.8	36	7.4	34	15.1	21	6.4	44	10.7	1	32.6	34
South Carolina	17.2	16	22.3	12	26.3	18	29.1	4	22.5	15	8.8	14	12.8	38	10.3	3	6.6	50	38.7	12
South Dakota	12.8	42	14.0	38	22.5	35	25.5	19	19.8	36	8.5	19	18.0	5	6.4	44	7.3	36	23.7	52
Tennessee	19.5	9	16.1	30	33.1	3	27.4	8	26.7	3	9.9	7	8.6	52	9.1	7	7.7	31	38.2	13
Texas	19.8	8	32.7	2	27.4	12	27.0	11	20.0	32	8.5	19	14.3	28	7.9	20	6.8	47	38.1	15
Utah	13.0	39	17.1	26	18.5	50	21.2	45	11.5	52	5.6	50	8.3	53	5.5	51	8.0	25	30.3	39
Vermont	11.5	51	14.2	37	19.2	47	20.2	50	19.3	39	7.4	34	15.8	16	6.0	48	9.8	5	33.6	31
Virgin Islands	16.1	22	33.1	1	30.0	8	25.6	18	8.1	53	4.2	53	11.3	44	8.4	13	4.4	53	62.5	2
Virginia	13.3	34	12.8	42	21.3	44	25.1	23	20.6	25	8.1	25	12.2	41	6.9	34	8.7	17	32.9	32
Washington	13.4	33	17.1	26	17.4	51	23.3	35	17.6	47	6.9	42	13.8	35	6.3	47	9.2	8	32.1	36
West Virginia	24.7	2	22.2	14	28.5	11	30.6	3	26.7	3	13.7	1	9.1	51	10.4	2	9.2	8	36.2	21
Wisconsin	12.1	48	12.2	46	18.7	48	24.4	26	20.7	24	6.9	42	22.1	1	6.6	40	9.2	8	28.1	46
Wyoming	13.0	39	21.0	16	22.0	40	24.2	29	21.3	21	6.8	47	14.4	27	6.5	41	7.8	29	26.9	49
US Total	**16.7**		**18.8**		**25.5**		**24.5**		**20.4**		**8.3**		**14.2**		**7.8**		**7.9**		**36.6**	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2006.

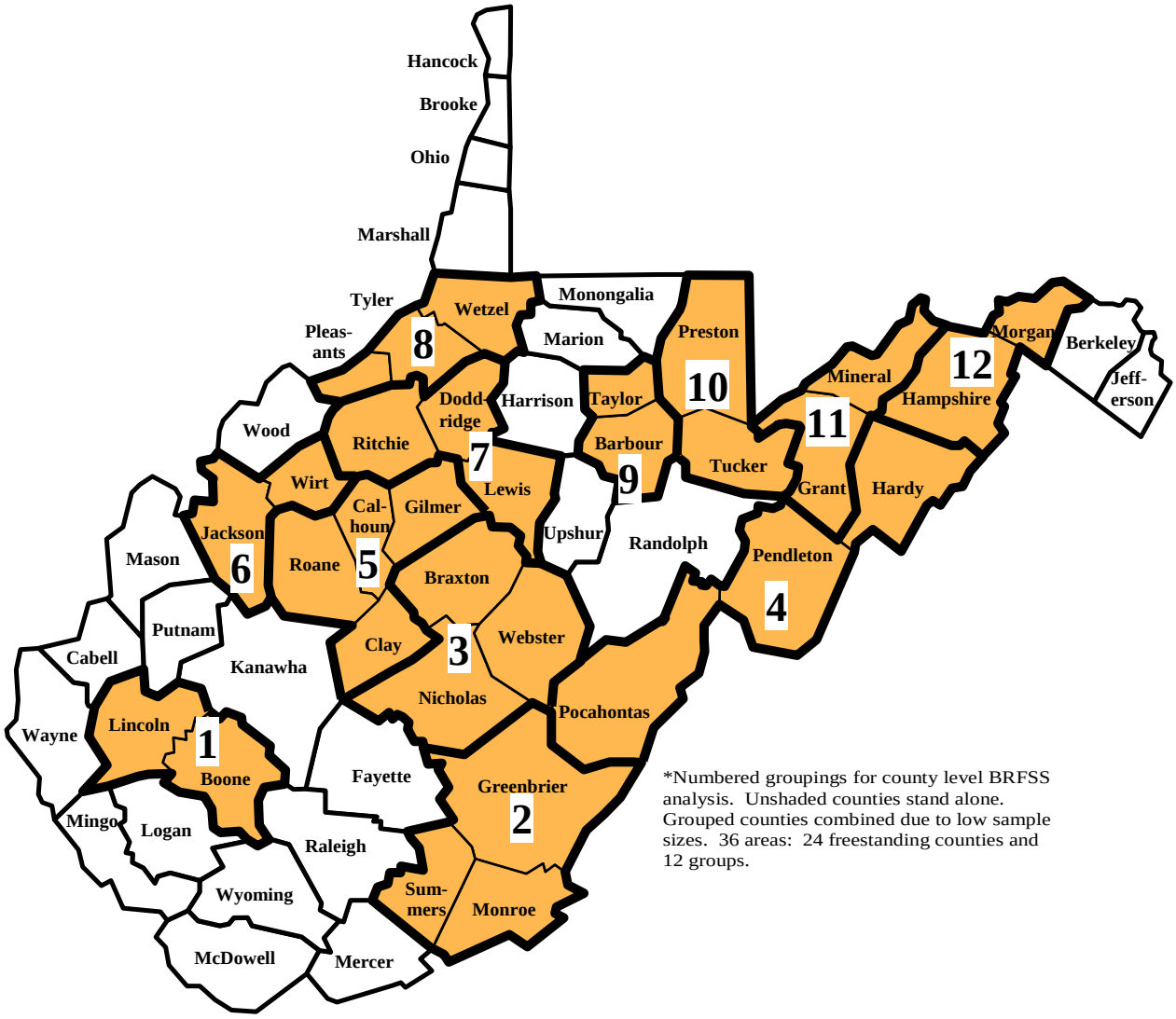
a. 53 states/territories conducted the survey. States/territories with the same prevalence share the same rank.

b. Influenza immunization was measured by questions about either a flu shot or a flu vaccine sprayed in the nose. Before 2004, this measure included only the flu shot question.

Appendix K

Groupings for County Level Analysis for Years 2001-2005

West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



*Numbered groupings for county level BRFSS analysis. Unshaded counties stand alone. Grouped counties combined due to low sample sizes. 36 areas: 24 freestanding counties and 12 groups.

Group	Counties
1	Boone and Lincoln
2	Greenbrier, Summers, and Monroe
3	Braxton, Nicholas, and Webster
4	Hardy, Pendleton, and Pocahontas
5	Calhoun, Clay, Gilmer, and Roane
6	Jackson and Wirt
7	Doddridge, Lewis, and Ritchie
8	Pleasants, Tyler, and Wetzel
9	Barbour and Taylor
10	Preston and Tucker
11	Grant and Mineral
12	Hampshire and Morgan

Appendix L
2001-2005 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Fair or Poor Health			No Health Insurance Ages 18-64			No Leisure Exercise			Obesity			Cigarette Smoking			Smokeless Tobacco Use[a]			Binge Drinking		
	%	Rank	Sig.*	%	Rank	Sig.*	%	Rank	Sig.*	%	Rank	Sig.*	%	Rank	Sig.*	%	Rank	Sig.*	%	Rank	Sig.*
Individual Counties																					
Berkeley	19.0	31	L / h	19.2	29	l / h	32.0	9	h / H	28.9	14	h / H	30.2	13	h / H	9.9	33	L / na	8.5	23	I / L
Brooke	21.0	27	l / h	20.8	22	l / h	29.9	14	h / h	28.2	15	h / h	31.8	8	h / h	17.7[b]	18	h / na	17.3	3	h / h
Cabell	21.7	24	l / H	22.4	19	l / h	21.1	35	L / l	24.6	31	l / h	24.5	32	l / h	9.7	34	L / na	14.2	5	H / l
Fayette	28.6	9	h / H	26.9	11	h / H	31.8	11	h / H	31.3	6	h / H	30.5	12	h / H	19.4	14	h / na	9.6	16	I / L
Hancock	19.8	29	l / h	15.3	36	L / l	24.2	31	l / l	25.8	26	l / h	27.6	19	h / h	7.1[b]	35	L / na	12.9	6	h / l
Harrison	18.4	33	L / h	24.9	13	h / H	26.4	23	l / h	25.5	28	l / h	27.8	17	h / H	17.5	20	h / na	10.1	13	I / L
Jefferson	16.4	35	L / h	16.5	35	L / l	21.7	34	L / l	30.4	8	h / H	28.5	15	h / H	6.7[b]	36	L / na	10.4	11	h / L
Kanawha	19.7	30	L / h	18.0	32	L / l	26.6	21	l / h	27.3	20	l / H	25.8	24	l / H	12.5	31	L / na	12.3	8	h / L
Logan	34.0	4	H / H	30.3	5	h / H	32.4	8	h / H	40.4	1	H / H	30.6	11	h / h	17.9	17	h / na	8.3	25	I / L
McDowell	45.0	1	H / H	35.2	1	H / H	36.0	3	H / H	30.4	8	h / H	32.5	6	h / H	19.3	15	h / na	3.7[b]	36	L / L
Marion	23.0	19	l / H	23.7	16	h / h	27.8	20	l / h	27.0	21	l / h	25.5	27	l / h	15.1	26	l / na	9.9	14	I / L
Marshall	21.3	25	l / h	20.0	25	l / h	26.3	24	l / h	22.8	34	l / l	31.5	9	h / H	13.6	28	l / na	12.8	7	h / l
Mason	24.5	18	h / H	19.9	26	l / h	30.6	13	h / h	31.9	5	h / H	35.5	3	h / H	23.5[b]	7	h / na	9.5[b]	17	l / l
Mercer	27.6	13	h / H	25.9	12	h / H	28.9	18	h / h	22.9	33	l / h	25.6	26	l / h	17.2	21	h / na	6.5	32	L / L
Mingo	37.5	2	H / H	32.4	2	H / H	46.9	1	H / H	34.0	3	h / H	35.8	2	H / H	16.2	23	l / na	4.9[b]	34	L / L
Monongalia	15.3	36	L / l	19.4	28	l / h	17.0	36	L / L	23.2	32	l / h	22.6	35	L / h	13.6	28	l / na	16.5	4	H / h
Ohio	18.5	32	L / h	17.4	34	l / l	25.8	26	l / h	22.8	34	l / h	31.9	7	h / H	10.9[b]	32	l / na	17.7	1	H / h
Putnam	21.2	26	l / H	17.9	33	l / l	26.3	24	l / h	22.4	36	L / l	24.8	31	l / h	15.3	24	l / na	9.2	19	I / L
Raleigh	29.1	8	H / H	23.9	15	h / H	28.6	19	h / h	25.5	28	l / h	27.5	20	l / H	22.6	9	h / na	6.1	33	L / L
Randolph	26.7	14	h / H	24.0	14	h / h	29.3	15	h / h	25.4	30	l / h	25.0	30	l / h	26.3[b]	4	h / na	6.8	31	I / L
Upshur	21.9	23	l / h	23.1	17	h / h	25.0	29	l / h	28.0	16	h / h	29.1	14	h / h	20.3	13	h / na	6.9	30	I / L
Wayne	28.6	9	h / H	22.2	21	l / h	32.0	9	h / H	29.1	13	h / H	31.5	9	h / H	14.4	27	l / na	8.3	25	I / L
Wood	18.3	34	L / h	22.4	19	l / h	23.8	33	L / l	26.8	23	l / H	25.3	29	l / h	12.6	30	l / na	10.8	10	h / L
Wyoming	37.4	3	H / H	29.8	7	h / H	37.6	2	H / H	27.5	18	l / h	39.7	1	H / H	22.6	9	h / na	4.9[b]	34	L / L
Grouped Counties[c]																					
Boone, Lincoln	32.3	5	H / H	27.5	10	h / H	34.1	5	H / H	34.1	2	H / H	34.2	5	H / H	17.1	22	h / na	9.0	20	I / L
Greenbrier, Summers, Monroe	29.8	7	H / H	27.9	9	h / H	33.8	7	H / H	29.3	12	h / H	27.1	21	l / H	23.5	7	h / na	7.6	28	I / L
Braxton, Nicholas, Webster	30.5	6	H / H	30.0	6	H / H	33.9	6	h / H	30.0	10	h / H	26.1	23	l / h	28.3	2	H / na	7.0	29	I / L
Hardy, Pendleton, Pocahontas	22.7	20	l / H	19.7	27	l / h	24.2	31	l / l	25.8	26	l / h	23.9	34	l / h	27.1	3	h / na	9.7	15	I / L
Calhoun, Clay, Gilmer, Roane	28.6	9	h / H	31.5	3	H / H	35.1	4	H / H	27.4	19	l / h	34.5	4	H / H	37.0	1	H / na	10.3	12	h / L
Jackson, Wirt	28.6	9	h / H	20.3	23	l / h	29.0	17	h / h	26.9	22	l / h	26.9	22	l / h	21.0	12	h / na	8.8	21	I / L
Doddridge, Lewis, Ritchie	25.0	15	h / H	19.1	30	l / h	31.5	12	h / H	28.0	16	h / h	25.4	28	l / h	19.1	16	h / na	8.6	22	I / L
Pleasants, Tyler, Wetzel	20.5	28	l / h	20.1	24	l / h	25.6	27	l / h	29.6	11	h / H	24.4	33	l / h	24.2	6	h / na	8.1	27	I / L
Barbour, Taylor	25.0	15	h / H	31.5	3	h / H	29.3	15	h / h	30.9	7	h / H	21.6	36	l / l	21.6	11	h / na	9.5	17	I / L
Preston, Tucker	24.9	17	h / H	29.1	8	h / H	25.4	28	l / h	32.4	4	h / H	25.7	25	l / h	24.6	5	h / na	8.5	23	I / L
Grant, Mineral	22.6	21	l / H	18.5	31	l / h	26.6	21	l / h	26.7	24	l / h	27.7	18	h / h	15.3	24	l / na	12.2	9	h / l
Hampshire, Morgan	22.2	22	l / H	22.5	18	l / h	24.9	30	l / h	26.1	25	l / h	28.0	16	h / H	17.6	19	h / na	17.4	2	H / h
WV / US 2003 / WV vs US	**24.3**	**16.2**	**H**	**22.8**	**18.2**	**H**	**28.2**	**24.6**	**H**	**27.7**	**22.8**	**H**	**27.5**	**22.2**	**H**	**16.9**	**NA**	**NA**	**10.1**	**15.8**	**L**

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 1999-2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2006.

a. Data only available for limited years: Smokeless Tobacco Use (2000-2004); Hypertension, High Cholesterol (2001-2003, 2005); Arthritis (1999, 2001, 2003, 2005).

b. Unreliable prevalence estimate - use caution when reporting and interpreting.

c. Some counties were grouped to obtain an adequate sample size for analysis. For these counties, the prevalence, rank, and significance are representive of the combined counties. Individual county estimates are not available for these grouped counties.

Note: Counties with the same prevalence share the same rank.

*** Sig. = County estimate vs WV / vs US 2003.**
H - Significantly higher.
h - Higher but not significant.
l - Lower but not significant.
L - Significantly lower.

Appendix L, continued
2001-2005 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Diabetes			Hypertension[a]			High Cholesterol[a]			Heart Attack, Angina or Stroke			Current Asthma			Arthritis[a]		
	%	Rank	Sig.*	%	Rank	Sig.*	%	Rank	Sig.*	%	Rank	Sig.*	%	Rank	Sig.*	%	Rank	Sig.*
Individual Counties																		
Berkeley	8.0	33	l / h	26.2	33	L / h	36.6	26	l / h	11.2	28	l / na	9.9	14	h / h	26.9	34	L / l
Brooke	13.2	2	h / H	34.4	15	h / H	42.9	9	h / h	12.3	20	l / na	7.5	29	l / l	30.9	28	l / h
Cabell	8.8	27	l / h	28.8	30	l / h	36.2	29	l / h	12.9	15	l / na	8.9	18	l / h	35.9	13	h / H
Fayette	9.8	18	l / h	29.6	26	l / h	35.7	30	l / h	12.5	18	l / na	8.3	24	l / h	33.8	20	l / H
Hancock	8.3	32	l / h	23.1	35	L / l	34.2	32	l / h	11.7	25	l / na	10.1	12	h / h	29.0	32	l / h
Harrison	8.8	27	l / h	33.0	19	h / H	35.1	31	l / h	10.4	31	l / na	8.6	20	l / h	32.0	24	l / H
Jefferson	9.8	18	l / h	26.4	32	L / h	25.4	36	L / L	8.2	36	L / na	10.6	9	h / h	28.6	33	l / h
Kanawha	10.3	13	h / H	33.1	18	h / H	40.5	16	h / H	12.2	21	l / na	8.1	25	l / h	30.5	29	l / H
Logan	11.0	10	h / h	38.4	3	h / H	44.7	3	h / H	17.6	2	h / na	11.7	4	h / h	41.6	3	h / H
McDowell	16.0	1	H / H	41.1	2	h / H	48.2	1	h / H	17.6	2	h / na	12.7	1	h / H	47.8	1	H / H
Marion	6.5	36	L / l	30.7	24	l / h	31.3	34	L / l	9.5	34	L / na	10.8	8	h / h	31.7	25	l / h
Marshall	10.4	12	h / h	29.1	28	l / h	39.0	20	l / h	10.9	29	l / na	7.4	30	l / l	32.7	21	l / h
Mason	11.1	8	h / h	29.5	27	l / h	37.9	21	l / h	13.7	11	h / na	7.3	31	l / l	36.8	11	h / H
Mercer	12.2	3	h / H	36.1	7	h / H	40.1	17	h / H	15.4	7	h / na	10.1	12	h / h	35.9	13	h / H
Mingo	11.9	4	h / H	42.9	1	H / H	39.9	19	h / h	17.6	2	h / na	12.7	1	h / H	44.4	2	H / H
Monongalia	6.8	35	L / l	21.8	36	L / l	29.9	35	L / l	8.6	35	L / na	9.2	15	h / h	18.3	36	L / L
Ohio	9.8	18	l / h	28.5	31	l / h	37.9	21	l / h	14.5	8	h / na	8.6	20	l / h	31.5	26	l / h
Putnam	10.0	15	l / h	33.7	16	h / H	37.6	24	l / h	11.3	27	l / na	7.9	27	l / h	26.2	35	L / l
Raleigh	10.9	11	h / H	35.2	14	h / H	37.1	25	l / h	14.5	8	h / na	11.0	6	h / H	38.3	6	h / H
Randolph	9.4	25	l / h	35.5	10	h / H	34.0	33	l / h	14.3	10	h / na	7.0	34	l / l	32.4	22	l / h
Upshur	9.7	21	l / h	23.6	34	L / l	40.8	15	h / h	9.6	33	l / na	6.5	35	l / l	31.5	26	l / h
Wayne	9.7	21	l / h	35.4	12	h / H	43.2	8	h / H	12.7	17	l / na	8.6	20	l / h	34.4	18	h / H
Wood	9.9	16	l / h	31.8	21	l / H	36.3	27	l / h	12.2	21	l / na	7.3	31	l / l	34.0	19	h / H
Wyoming	9.6	23	l / h	36.2	6	h / H	43.3	7	h / h	23.5	1	H / na	8.6	20	l / h	37.6	9	h / H
Grouped Counties[c]																		
Boone, Lincoln	11.6	5	h / H	38.1	4	h / H	44.0	4	h / H	15.8	6	h / na	11.2	5	h / H	38.6	5	h / H
Greenbrier, Summers, Monroe	10.3	13	h / h	36.3	5	h / H	42.2	12	h / H	16.2	5	h / na	9.0	17	l / h	38.2	7	h / H
Braxton, Nicholas, Webster	11.3	6	h / H	33.4	17	h / H	37.8	23	l / h	13.6	12	h / na	9.1	16	l / h	32.3	23	l / h
Hardy, Pendleton, Pocahontas	7.0	34	l / l	32.8	20	h / h	43.4	6	h / H	10.0	32	l / na	7.6	28	l / l	30.0	30	l / h
Calhoun, Clay, Gilmer, Roane	9.9	16	l / h	35.6	9	h / H	42.0	13	h / H	11.9	24	l / na	12.7	1	h / H	36.3	12	h / H
Jackson, Wirt	8.8	27	l / h	31.3	23	l / h	42.8	10	h / H	13.2	13	h / na	7.2	33	l / l	35.4	16	h / H
Doddridge, Lewis, Ritchie	8.7	30	l / h	35.4	12	h / H	43.9	5	h / H	13.0	14	l / na	11.0	6	h / h	40.6	4	h / H
Pleasants, Tyler, Wetzel	11.1	8	h / h	31.6	22	l / h	41.2	14	h / h	11.5	26	l / na	10.5	10	h / h	35.5	15	h / H
Barbour, Taylor	11.3	6	h / h	35.7	8	h / H	42.7	11	h / H	12.2	21	l / na	8.1	25	l / h	37.1	10	h / H
Preston, Tucker	8.5	31	l / h	29.0	29	l / h	36.3	27	l / h	10.7	30	l / na	8.9	18	l / h	37.8	8	h / H
Grant, Mineral	9.2	26	l / h	35.5	10	h / H	46.7	2	h / H	12.9	15	l / na	10.5	10	h / h	35.2	17	h / H
Hampshire, Morgan	9.5	24	l / h	30.7	24	l / h	40.0	18	h / h	12.4	19	l / na	5.8 L	36	L / l	29.7	31	l / h
WV / US 2003 / WV vs US	**10.0**	**7.5**	**H**	**32.6**	**25.8**	**H**	**39.1**	**33.6**	**H**	**13.0**	**NA**	**NA**	**9.2**	**7.7**	**H**	**33.9**	**27.1**	**H**

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - 1999-2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2006.

a. Data only available for limited years: Smokeless Tobacco Use (2000-2004); Hypertension, High Cholesterol (2001-2003, 2005); Arthritis (1999, 2001, 2003, 2005).

b. Unreliable prevalence estimate - use caution when reporting and interpreting.

c. Some counties were grouped to obtain an adequate sample size for analysis. For these counties, the prevalence, rank, and significance are representive of the combined counties. Individual county estimates are not available for these grouped counties.

Note: Counties with the same prevalence share the same rank.

*** Sig. = County estimate vs WV / vs US 2003.**
H - Significantly higher.
h - Higher but not significant.
l - Lower but not significant.
L - Significantly lower.