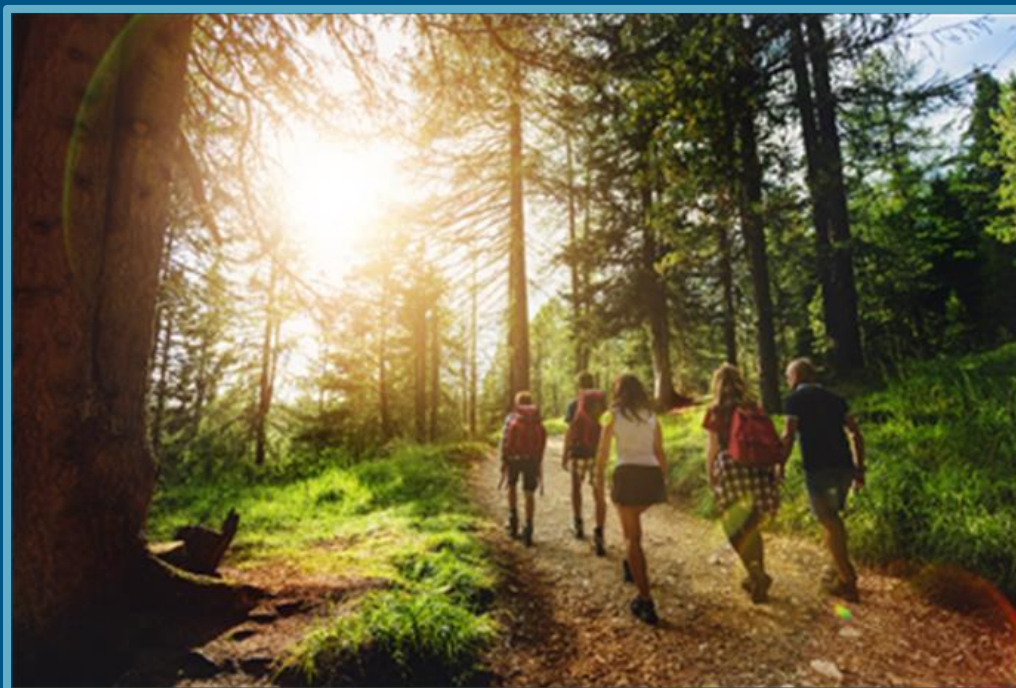


WEST VIRGINIA BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM REPORT

2023



WEST VIRGINIA
BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
REPORT

2023



Patrick Morrisey
Governor

Arvin Singh, EdD, MBA, MPH, MS, FACHDM, FACHE
Secretary of Health
West Virginia Department of Health

Justin Davis
Acting Commissioner
Bureau for Public Health

Mark E. McDaniel, DO, FAAFP
Acting State Health Officer
Bureau for Public Health

Amy D. Atkins, MPA
Deputy Commissioner, Health Improvement
Bureau for Public Health

Phillipa Lewin, MA, MA
Director
Health Statistics Center
Bureau for Public Health

Analysis By
Kaitlyn Cowen, MHS
Epidemiologist I
Health Statistics Center

Report Edited By
Ibrahim Samna, PhD, MPH
Epidemiologist II
Health Statistics Center

Contributing Statistical Services Staff:

Tonya A. Chaney, MA
Statistical Services Manager

Allysa B. Crews, MS
Manager, Epidemiology Division

Phillipa Lewin, MA, MA
Manager, Division of Behavioral Surveillance

2023 West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Interviewers

Norman Jackson
Fred King
Sarah Elliott
Deborah Pack
Arnold Brigode
Angela Jones
Antonio Hines
Mary Sakanashi
Christina Caldwell
Jeff Mitchell

Pamela Littleberry
Samantha Runion
Sandra Johnson
Cheralita Griggs
Pam Haynes
Sherry Dinicola
Candice Morgan
Alanna Foster
Charles Smith
Andrea Fisher

Barry Lisenbee
Sara Fisher
Sara Freeland
Aziyha Brown
Brian Flynn
Rachael Plus
Isabella Henline
Donna McDaniel
Adele Gibson
Jacob Crum

For more information about Health Statistics Center statistics and publications please visit:

<https://dhhr.wv.gov/HSC/Pages/default.aspx>

All material appearing in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

Recommended citation:

WV Health Statistics Center, (2026). *West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report, 2023*.

Disclaimer

The 2023 West Virginia BRFSS was/is supported in part by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention cooperative agreement FAIN NU58DP007857 (West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System) with the West Virginia Department of Health. Contents of this report are solely the responsibility of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the West Virginia Department of Health.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	v
Introduction	1
Key Findings	5
Health Indicators	7
General Health	8
Physical Health	9
Mental Health	10
Poor Health Limitations	11
Cognitive Difficulty	13
Difficulty Walking	14
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing.....	15
Difficulty Doing Errands Alone	16
Vision Impairment.....	17
Hearing Impairment.....	18
No Health Care Coverage (Ages 18-64).....	19
Primary Health Care Coverage	20
No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider	25
Unable to Afford Needed Medical Care.....	26
No Routine Medical Checkup in Past Year	27
Risk Behaviors	28
Overweight.....	29
Obesity	30
Overweight or Obese	31
No Leisure-time Physical Activity	32
Physical Activity Levels	33
Physical Activity Recommendations	37
Current Cigarette Smoking.....	41
Smoking Cessation	42
Smokeless Tobacco Use.....	43
E-Cigarette Use.....	44
Heavy Drinking	45
Binge Drinking.....	46
Seldom or Never Wear Seatbelt	47
Fall in Past Year (Ages 45 and older)	48
Fall Injury (Ages 45 and older)	49

Preventive Practices	50
Ever Had Cholesterol Checked	51
Cholesterol Checked in Past Five Years	52
Diabetes Test	53
HIV Test	54
Flu Vaccine	55
Flu Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)	56
Pneumonia Vaccine	57
Pneumonia Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)	58
Prostate Cancer Screening	59
Chronic Diseases	60
Hypertension	61
Hypertension Medication	62
High Cholesterol	63
Heart Attack	64
Coronary Heart Disease	65
Stroke	66
Cardiovascular Disease	67
Diabetes	68
Prediabetes	69
Skin Cancer	70
Other Cancer	71
Overall Cancer	72
Lifetime Asthma	73
Current Asthma	74
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	75
Arthritis	76
Kidney Disease	77
Depression	78
Social Determinants of Health	79
Food Stamps in Past Year	80
Comorbidities	81
Comorbid Health Conditions and Risk Factors	82
Appendices	84
Appendix A: Definition of Common Terms	85
Appendix B: Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by WV County	87
Appendix C: WV National Health Rankings	97

Introduction

Overview

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was established in 1984 by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to permit states to determine the prevalence of certain health risk factors and health conditions among their adult populations. West Virginia was one of the 15 original participants. The survey now collects data from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Kentucky and Pennsylvania were unable to collect enough data in 2023 to meet the minimum requirements to be included in this public data set.

The survey collects information on personal health practices which are important determinants of overall health including: health indicators, risk behaviors, preventive practices, and the prevalence of chronic diseases. It has been shown that risk behaviors like smoking or lack of exercise may lead to chronic health conditions, whereas preventive practices such as health screenings and vaccinations have a positive impact by improving health outcomes. There is a clear connection between these health practices and the development of chronic diseases, which are the leading cause of illness, disability, and death in the U.S.

The implementation of a random, telephone-based survey is a more timely and cost-effective method of obtaining information on state residents than in-person interviews. It allows states to track trends over time. Having a standardized survey allows states to compare their data with other states, as well as national estimates using the same methodologies. In addition, each state has the option to select optional modules, as well as state-added questions for key areas of focus. This data is essential in guiding public health interventions and policies, research, and program evaluation.

This is the twenty-fifth BRFSS Report published by the West Virginia Health Statistics Center. Additional HSC BRFSS data and information can be found on our website at <https://dhhr.wv.gov/HSC/SS/BRFSS>.

Methodology

The survey is conducted by the method known as Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and represents a collaborative effort between HSC and the CDC. HSC provides telephones, computer-assisted telephone interviewing software, office space, interviewers, and supervision of the data collection. Approximately 50% of the cost is supported through financial assistance from CDC. A standardized set of core questions and optional modules, survey protocols, data processing services, and analytic consultation are also provided by the CDC.

A prepared introductory statement and the core questions were developed and tested in the field by the CDC. The interviews take approximately 15-20 minutes. In addition to behavioral risk factors and certain health conditions, the survey covers 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.

Sample Selection

The sample was selected by random digit dialing (RDD) for both landlines and cell phones. The sampling method known as Disproportionate Stratified Sampling (DSS) was used for landlines. This method eliminates many unassigned and business phone numbers from the selection process. The sample for cell phones was randomly selected using dedicated cellular banks sorted by area code and exchange.

Limitations

The target population consists of civilian, non-institutionalized people 18 years of age and older who reside in households with telephones, including those with landlines and/or cell phones. 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 individuals interviewed. This may be affected by the ability to recall past behavior. For example, individuals may not accurately recall fruit and vegetable intake or exercise levels. In addition, respondents may have a tendency to understate behaviors known to be unhealthy, socially unacceptable, or illegal. For example, a person may not accurately report their weight. These biases may vary depending on the specific risk factor.

Other sources of bias may result from greater difficulty in contacting some individuals, from higher refusal rates, or from lower telephone coverage (including either landlines or cell phones). Given the possibility that people not interviewed for these reasons may behave differently from the general population, estimates for the population based on the survey sample may be biased. Weighting of the data is conducted in order to correct for overrepresentation or underrepresentation of these groups. Finally, breaking down the data into smaller categories decreases the sample size of the individual strata, thereby decreasing the power to determine statistically significant differences. Prevalence rates based on denominators of fewer than 50 responses are considered statistically unreliable.

Estimates, Confidence Intervals, Significance, and Reliability

The prevalence rates presented in this report are derived from surveying a sample of adults rather than all adults in the population; therefore, the rates are estimates of the true values. For this reason, estimates are presented together with their associated confidence intervals (CIs). 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 is the term used to describe two prevalence estimates that have been statistically tested and compared and found to be statistically different from one another. 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.

Reliability refers to the precision of an estimate. If an estimate is termed reliable, there is confidence that the same, or a very similar, estimate would be obtained if the survey were to be repeated within the same time period. Estimates that are determined to be unreliable may not reflect the true prevalence and should be reported and interpreted with caution. Throughout this report, unreliable estimates are noted with this message: “Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.”

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

- The estimate is based on responses from fewer than 50 respondents in the subsample or denominator of the prevalence estimate calculation.
- The 95% confidence interval of the estimate has a width or range greater than 20 (e.g., 95% CI = 10.0-30.5).
- 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.

Weighting of 2023 Data Results

BRFSS weights are calculated using a method known as iterative proportional fitting or raking. This weighting method utilizes demographic factors including age group by sex, detailed race/ethnicity, education, marital status, tenure (rent or own home), gender by race/ethnicity, age group by race/ethnicity, and telephone sample source (landline or cell phone). Due to changes in weighting methodology, 2011 and later results are not comparable to previous years of data.

Additional information on the BRFSS survey design, sampling, and methodology can be found on the CDC website at https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/2023/pdf/Overview_2023-508.pdf.

County prevalence rates were calculated by using five years of aggregated BRFSS data. The data were reweighted to be representative of West Virginia's Census 2020 age and sex population distribution by county. 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. County estimates, rankings, and statistical comparison to overall West Virginia estimates can be found in Appendix B.

Presentation of Results

In the sections that follow, the prevalence estimates are presented in a variety of ways, including by state rank (Appendix C), 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 demographic table in this report shows the weighted prevalence estimate (%), and the 95% CI. Prevalence estimates were calculated by excluding unknown and/or refused responses from the denominators. Consequently, estimates may be slightly higher than would have been the case had the unknown/refused responses been included.

Key Findings

General Health

More than one-fourth of West Virginia adults (26.5%) considered their health to be either fair or poor, which ranked the State highest in the nation. Fair or poor health was most common among adults aged 55-64, those with less than a high school education, and those who have an annual household income of less than \$15,000. West Virginia also ranked highest in the nation for the prevalence of poor physical health, poor mental health, and activity limitations due to poor physical or mental health.

Risk Behaviors

The prevalence of obesity in West Virginia was 41.2%, which was the highest in the nation. Nearly one-third of West Virginia adults (32.0%) did not participate in leisure-time physical activity or exercise, which ranked West Virginia third highest in the nation. More than one-fifth of adults (20.4%) currently smoke cigarettes every day or some days, which ranked West Virginia the highest nationally. The prevalence of current smoking was highest among those aged 35-44, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000. The West Virginia heavy drinking prevalence was 5.2%, which was the eighth lowest in the nation. The prevalence of binge drinking among West Virginia adults was 12.5%, which was the second lowest in the nation.

Preventive Practices

Among West Virginia adults who do not have diabetes, 84.8% have had a diabetes test in the past three years. More than one-third of West Virginia adults (36.8%) have been tested for HIV. About 39.1% of all adults and 59.7% of seniors had a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccination was 42.2% among all adults and 72.9% among those aged 65 and older. The prevalence of having had a prostate cancer screening in the past two years among men ages 40 and older was 44.6%.

Chronic Diseases

West Virginia ranked highest in the nation in the prevalence of heart attack (7.6%) and coronary heart disease (6.7%) and second highest in the nation in the prevalence of stroke (5.2%). The overall cardiovascular disease prevalence was highest in the nation at 14.2%. The prevalence of

cardiovascular disease was highest among men, those aged 65 and older, those with income less than \$15,000, and those with less than a high school education. More than one in six West Virginia adults had diabetes (18.2%), which ranked West Virginia the highest nationally. Approximately 12.6% of West Virginia adults had borderline or pre-diabetes. More than one in seven West Virginia adults had been diagnosed with cancer (14.9%), which ranked West Virginia the third highest for overall cancer prevalence. Approximately 19.2% of West Virginia adults have ever been diagnosed with asthma and 13.9% of West Virginia adults currently had asthma, which were both ranked the highest in the nation. The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in West Virginia was 12.6%, which was highest in the nation. More than one in three West Virginia adults had arthritis (39.7%) which ranked West Virginia the highest in the nation. The prevalence of kidney disease in West Virginia was 5.2% and was the second highest in the nation. About 31.1% of West Virginia adults had depression, which ranked the state the highest in the nation. The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among women than men and was highest among those aged 25-34, those with income less than \$15,000, and those with less than a high school education.

HEALTH INDICATORS

General Health

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

Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	General Health, Fair or Poor	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	26.5	24.9-28.0
Age		
18-24	14.9	9.6-20.2
25-34	16.9	12.2-21.6
35-44	17.9	13.9-21.8
45-54	29.4	24.9-33.8
55-64	37.5	33.7-41.2
65+	32.6	30.1-35.2
Sex		
Male	25.4	23.1-27.8
Female	27.4	25.3-29.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	26.8	25.1-28.5
Black, non-Hispanic	22.7	14.1-31.3
Other, non-Hispanic	24.8	16.2-33.4
Hispanic	19.0*	6.2-31.8
Disability Status		
Disability	48.3	45.4-51.2
No Disability	12.1	10.4-13.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	63.7	56.3-71.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	47.7	41.5-53.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	34.4	29.0-39.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	29.7	25.5-33.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	19.7	16.1-23.2
\$75,000+	11.1	9.0-13.2
Education		
Less than High School	45.4	38.6-52.1
High School Diploma	30.9	28.1-33.7
Some College	24.1	21.5-26.8
College Graduate	10.6	9.0-12.2

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 26.5% for fair or poor health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 19.4% (95% CI: 19.1-19.6).
- The prevalence of fair or poor health was significantly higher among adults aged 45 and older than adults aged 18-44.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of fair or poor health by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of fair or poor health by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health decreased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health decreased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Physical Health

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

Prevalence of Poor Physical Health by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Physical Health	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	18.4	17.0-19.7
Age		
18-24	4.7*	1.9-7.4
25-34	9.4	6.1-12.6
35-44	15.1	11.4-18.8
45-54	21.8	17.7-25.8
55-64	27.0	23.5-30.4
65+	24.3	21.9-26.7
Sex		
Male	16.0	14.1-17.9
Female	20.6	18.7-22.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	18.8	17.4-20.2
Black, non-Hispanic	11.8	5.7-17.9
Other, non-Hispanic	19.6	11.9-27.3
Hispanic	8.0*	0.0-16.3
Disability Status		
Disability	37.6	34.8-40.4
No Disability	6.5	5.4-7.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	42.5	34.8-50.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	36.4	30.4-42.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	25.4	20.6-30.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	19.4	15.9-23.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.8	11.7-17.9
\$75,000+	8.4	6.7-10.1
Education		
Less than High School	31.4	25.3-37.4
High School Diploma	19.6	17.3-21.9
Some College	18.5	16.1-20.9
College Graduate	8.9	7.4-10.4

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 18.4% for poor physical health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 12.9% (95% CI: 12.7-13.1).
- The prevalence of poor physical health increased as age increased.
- The prevalence of poor physical health was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of poor physical health by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of poor physical health was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of poor physical health decreased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of poor physical health decreased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Mental Health

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

Prevalence of Poor Mental Health by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Mental Health	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	22.0	20.5-23.6
Age		
18-24	26.7	20.2-33.1
25-34	30.5	25.1-35.9
35-44	23.6	19.3-27.8
45-54	27.9	23.5-32.2
55-64	20.9	17.7-24.0
65+	12.7	10.9-14.5
Sex		
Male	17.3	15.1-19.4
Female	26.7	24.4-29.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	21.7	20.1-23.3
Black, non-Hispanic	23.0*	12.8-33.3
Other, non-Hispanic	24.7	15.8-33.5
Hispanic	25.4*	9.3-41.4
Disability Status		
Disability	37.9	35.1-40.8
No Disability	12.1	10.4-13.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	32.6	25.5-39.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	32.0	26.0-38.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	30.3	24.7-35.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	23.6	19.3-27.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	20.6	16.6-24.5
\$75,000+	14.8	12.4-17.2
Education		
Less than High School	26.9	20.9-33.0
High School Diploma	23.6	20.9-26.3
Some College	24.2	21.2-27.2
College Graduate	13.6	11.6-15.6

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 22.0% for poor mental health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 15.5% (95% CI: 15.3-15.8).
- The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly lower among adults aged 65 and older compared to all other age groups.
- The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of poor mental health by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income less than \$35,000 compared to adults with an income of \$50,000 or more.
- The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education groups.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Poor Health Limitations (14+ Days)

Responding “14” or more to the question, “During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?”

Prevalence of Poor Health Limitations (14+ Days) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Health Limitations (14+ Days)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	22.9	21.0-24.8
Age		
18-24	12.1	6.5-17.7
25-34	16.1	11.1-21.1
35-44	18.8	14.0-23.5
45-54	26.1	20.8-31.4
55-64	29.6	25.2-34.0
65+	29.5	26.2-32.8
Sex		
Male	22.3	19.4-25.2
Female	23.4	20.8-25.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	23.2	21.2-25.2
Black, non-Hispanic	17.1	7.7-26.4
Other, non-Hispanic	24.0	13.7-34.3
Hispanic	20.6*	2.6-38.6
Disability Status		
Disability	38.3	35.2-41.4
No Disability	8.4	6.5-10.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	40.3	31.9-48.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	39.6	32.4-46.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	29.1	22.8-35.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	22.8	18.2-27.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	19.5	15.0-23.9
\$75,000+	10.9	8.3-13.4
Education		
Less than High School	37.9	30.3-45.4
High School Diploma	23.5	20.3-26.8
Some College	23.0	19.7-26.3
College Graduate	11.5	9.3-13.7

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 22.9% for poor health limitations (14 or more days) was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 17.0% (95% CI: 16.6-17.3).
- The prevalence of poor health limitations (14 or more days) was significantly higher among adults aged 55 and older compared to adults aged 18-44.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations (14 or more days) by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations (14 or more days) by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of poor health limitations (14 or more days) was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of poor health limitations (14 or more days) decreased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of poor health limitations (14 or more days) decreased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Poor Health Limitations (30 Days)

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

Prevalence of Poor Health Limitations (30 Days) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Health Limitations (30 Days)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	11.0	9.6-12.4
Age		
18-24	3.8*	0.7-6.9
25-34	5.1*	2.1-8.1
35-44	8.7	5.1-12.2
45-54	12.4	8.3-16.5
55-64	13.9	10.6-17.3
65+	17.4	14.6-20.2
Sex		
Male	12.6	10.3-14.9
Female	9.7	8.0-11.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	11.4	9.9-12.8
Black, non-Hispanic	8.2*	1.2-15.2
Other, non-Hispanic	12.9*	4.6-21.2
Hispanic	0.0*	0.0-0.0
Disability Status		
Disability	20.1	17.6-22.6
No Disability	2.4	1.4-3.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	26.3	19.0-33.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	24.0	17.7-30.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	12.0	7.8-16.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.1	6.1-12.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	7.3	4.5-10.1
\$75,000+	4.2	2.6-5.7
Education		
Less than High School	24.1	17.7-30.5
High School Diploma	9.9	7.9-12.0
Some College	10.5	8.2-12.8
College Graduate	5.1	3.6-6.6

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 11.0% for poor health limitations (30 days) was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 7.4% (95% CI: 7.2-7.6).
- The prevalence of poor health limitations (30 days) increased as age increased.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations (30 days) by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations (30 days) by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of poor health limitations (30 days) was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of poor health limitations (30 days) decreased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of poor health limitations (30 days) was highest among adults with less than high school education and lowest among college graduates.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Cognitive Difficulty

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?”

Prevalence of Cognitive Difficulty by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Cognitive Difficulty	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	19.7	18.2-21.3
Age		
18-24	20.5	14.7-26.3
25-34	25.5	20.5-30.5
35-44	20.5	16.1-24.8
45-54	22.8	18.6-27.0
55-64	20.7	17.5-23.9
65+	14.1	12.1-16.0
Sex		
Male	19.0	16.7-21.2
Female	20.5	18.4-22.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	19.6	18.0-21.1
Black, non-Hispanic	11.2	5.1-17.4
Other, non-Hispanic	27.2	17.5-36.8
Hispanic	25.3*	11.9-38.7
Disability Status		
Disability	50.2	47.3-53.0
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	42.7	34.8-50.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	35.5	29.3-41.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	28.1	22.8-33.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	18.9	15.1-22.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	15.0	11.6-18.3
\$75,000+	7.6	5.8-9.4
Education		
Less than High School	34.3	27.7-40.8
High School Diploma	22.1	19.5-24.7
Some College	19.5	16.8-22.2
College Graduate	7.5	5.9-9.0

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 19.7% for cognitive difficulty was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 13.7% (95% CI: 13.4-13.9).
- The prevalence of cognitive difficulty was significantly lower among adults aged 65 and older compared to adults aged 25-64.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of cognitive difficulty by sex.
- The prevalence of cognitive difficulty was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic and Other, non-Hispanic adults compared to Black, non-Hispanic adults.
- The prevalence of cognitive difficulty was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of cognitive difficulty decreased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of cognitive difficulty decreased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Difficulty Walking

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?”

Prevalence of Difficulty Walking by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Difficulty Walking	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	20.1	18.7-21.4
Age		
18-24	3.0*	0.0-6.1
25-34	3.3*	1.3-5.2
35-44	10.2	7.1-13.3
45-54	19.9	16.0-23.8
55-64	33.2	29.5-36.8
65+	32.9	30.4-35.5
Sex		
Male	17.5	15.5-19.4
Female	22.6	20.7-24.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	20.0	18.6-21.5
Black, non-Hispanic	20.9	12.8-29.0
Other, non-Hispanic	23.0	15.0-31.0
Hispanic	7.8*	0.0-17.1
Disability Status		
Disability	51.0	48.2-53.9
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	44.3	36.6-52.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	38.8	32.9-44.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	29.7	24.8-34.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	19.6	16.2-22.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	15.2	12.1-18.3
\$75,000+	7.4	5.8-8.9
Education		
Less than High School	35.6	29.3-41.9
High School Diploma	22.0	19.8-24.3
Some College	18.9	16.5-21.2
College Graduate	9.2	7.8-10.7

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 20.1% for difficulty walking was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 13.6% (95% CI: 13.4-13.8).
- The prevalence of difficulty walking increased as age increased.
- The prevalence of difficulty walking was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of difficulty walking by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of difficulty walking was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of difficulty walking decreased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of difficulty walking decreased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Difficulty Dressing or Bathing

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?”

Prevalence of Difficulty Dressing or Bathing by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Difficulty Dressing or Bathing	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.5	4.7-6.3
Age		
18-24	1.3*	0.0-3.2
25-34	2.5*	0.7-4.2
35-44	4.1	2.3-6.0
45-54	5.6	3.3-8.0
55-64	8.6	6.4-10.8
65+	7.6	6.2-9.1
Sex		
Male	5.0	3.9-6.1
Female	6.0	4.9-7.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	5.3	4.5-6.0
Black, non-Hispanic	9.1*	3.6-14.6
Other, non-Hispanic	8.4*	2.9-13.9
Hispanic	0.0	0.0-0.0
Disability Status		
Disability	13.9	12.0-15.8
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	21.7	15.4-28.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.4	8.0-14.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	6.6	3.6-9.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	4.8	3.0-6.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	3.9	2.2-5.5
\$75,000+	1.7	1.0-2.5
Education		
Less than High School	11.7	7.6-15.7
High School Diploma	4.7	3.6-5.8
Some College	6.1	4.7-7.5
College Graduate	2.6	1.8-3.4

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 5.5% for difficulty dressing or bathing was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 3.8% (95% CI: 3.7-3.9).
- The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing was significantly higher among adults ages 55 and older compared to adults aged 18-44.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing decreased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Difficulty Doing Errands Alone

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping?”

Prevalence of Difficulty Doing Errands Alone by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Difficulty Doing Errands Alone	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	13.3	12.1-14.6
Age		
18-24	9.7	5.2-14.1
25-34	13.5	9.5-17.4
35-44	11.0	7.9-14.1
45-54	12.7	9.2-16.2
55-64	14.1	11.4-16.8
65+	16.1	14.1-18.2
Sex		
Male	10.1	8.4-11.9
Female	16.4	14.6-18.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	13.3	12.0-14.6
Black, non-Hispanic	8.8*	3.5-14.0
Other, non-Hispanic	17.2	10.0-24.5
Hispanic	10.6*	1.5-19.7
Disability Status		
Disability	33.9	31.1-36.6
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	38.9	31.1-46.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	22.1	17.1-27.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	19.6	15.0-24.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.3	10.1-16.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.9	7.2-12.6
\$75,000+	4.4	3.0-5.7
Education		
Less than High School	26.9	21.2-32.6
High School Diploma	15.1	13.0-17.3
Some College	11.2	9.2-13.3
College Graduate	5.2	4.0-6.3

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 13.3% for difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 7.9% (95% CI: 7.7-8.1).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone by age.
- The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 compared to all other income levels.
- The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Vision Impairment

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?”

Prevalence of Vision Impairment by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Vision Impairment	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	6.5	5.6-7.4
Age		
18-24	5.6*	2.2-9.0
25-34	3.3*	1.4-5.3
35-44	5.3	2.4-8.2
45-54	6.1	3.8-8.5
55-64	8.9	6.7-11.2
65+	7.6	6.2-9.0
Sex		
Male	6.0	4.6-7.4
Female	7.0	5.8-8.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	6.0	5.1-6.8
Black, non-Hispanic	11.6*	4.6-18.5
Other, non-Hispanic	13.2*	4.9-21.5
Hispanic	0.0	0.0-0.0
Disability Status		
Disability	16.6	14.4-18.8
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	14.5	9.5-19.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	16.0	10.9-21.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	10.9	7.1-14.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.9	4.7-9.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	3.5	1.8-5.2
\$75,000+	2.3	1.3-3.3
Education		
Less than High School	10.9	6.7-15.1
High School Diploma	8.1	6.5-9.7
Some College	5.4	4.0-6.8
College Graduate	2.5	1.8-3.2

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 6.5% for vision impairment was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 5.7% (95% CI: 5.5-5.9).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of vision impairment by age.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of vision impairment by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of vision impairment by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 compared to adults with an income of \$35,000 or more.
- The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Hearing Impairment

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?”

Prevalence of Hearing Impairment by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Hearing Impairment	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	9.0	8.1-9.9
Age		
18-24	1.7*	0.0-3.8
25-34	4.8	2.2-7.5
35-44	2.6	1.1-4.2
45-54	4.4	2.6-6.3
55-64	13.0	10.3-15.6
65+	17.2	15.2-19.2
Sex		
Male	11.3	9.8-12.9
Female	6.8	5.7-7.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	9.2	8.2-10.2
Black, non-Hispanic	5.2*	0.5-9.9
Other, non-Hispanic	11.2	4.9-17.4
Hispanic	3.8*	0.0-9.0
Disability Status		
Disability	22.9	20.7-25.2
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	12.8	8.0-17.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	12.0	8.6-15.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	14.1	10.2-17.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.0	6.7-11.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.5	6.2-10.8
\$75,000+	5.2	3.9-6.5
Education		
Less than High School	13.9	9.8-18.1
High School Diploma	9.3	7.8-10.8
Some College	8.7	7.0-10.3
College Graduate	5.9	4.8-7.1

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 9.0% for hearing impairment was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 6.7% (95% CI: 6.6-6.9).
- The prevalence of hearing loss was significantly higher among adults ages 55 and older compared to all other age groups.
- The prevalence of hearing impairment was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of hearing impairment by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of hearing impairment was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of hearing impairment was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$50,000 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of hearing impairment was significantly lower among college graduates compared to adults with a high school diploma or less than high school education.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

No Health Care Coverage (Ages 18-64)

Responding “No coverage of any type” to the question, “What is the current source of your primary health insurance?” The results reported for this indicator have been limited to adults ages 18-64.

Prevalence of No Health Care Coverage (Ages 18-64) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	No Health Care Coverage (Ages 18-64)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.3	5.9-8.7
Age		
18-24	6.1*	2.1-10.0
25-34	9.2	5.9-12.5
35-44	10.0	6.2-13.8
45-54	5.5	3.0-8.0
55-64	5.7	3.5-7.8
Sex		
Male	8.4	6.1-10.6
Female	6.2	4.6-7.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7.3	5.9-8.7
Black, non-Hispanic	2.0*	0.0-4.8
Other, non-Hispanic	9.3*	0.0-18.7
Hispanic	9.5*	0.0-21.8
Disability Status		
Disability	8.0	5.5-10.6
No Disability	7.0	5.3-8.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	8.9*	2.6-15.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.3*	2.4-16.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	10.6	5.3-15.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.1	4.7-11.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.9	3.2-8.7
\$75,000+	4.4	2.6-6.2
Education		
Less than High School	18.0	10.0-25.9
High School Diploma	7.8	5.6-9.9
Some College	5.5	3.6-7.3
College Graduate	3.6	2.3-4.8

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 7.3% for no health care coverage (ages 18-64) was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 11.1 % (95% CI: 10.8-11.4).
- There is no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) by age.
- There is no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) by sex.
- There is no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) by race or ethnicity.
- There is no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) by disability status.
- There is no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) by annual household income.
- The prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) is significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Primary Health Care Coverage (Private)

Responding “A plan purchased through an employer or union” or “A private nongovernmental plan that you or another family member buys on your own” to the question, “What is the current source of your primary health insurance?”

Prevalence of Primary Health Care Coverage (Private) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Primary Health Care Coverage (Private)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	42.8	41.0-44.6
Age		
18-24	53.8	46.0-61.6
25-34	51.4	45.5-57.3
35-44	54.9	49.7-60.0
45-54	61.3	56.6-66.0
55-64	52.8	48.9-56.7
65+	12.2	10.5-13.8
Sex		
Male	46.8	44.0-49.5
Female	39.1	36.7-41.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	43.7	41.9-45.6
Black, non-Hispanic	30.3*	20.1-40.6
Other, non-Hispanic	42.5*	32.0-52.9
Hispanic	37.9*	22.2-53.6
Disability Status		
Disability	23.6	21.1-26.1
No Disability	55.2	52.8-57.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	4.5*	1.3-7.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	7.0	4.0-9.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.8	16.8-26.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	28.6	24.3-32.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	52.6	48.1-57.1
\$75,000+	75.7	73.0-78.3
Education		
Less than High School	14.3	9.3-19.3
High School Diploma	36.3	33.2-39.3
Some College	46.7	43.4-50.1
College Graduate	64.7	62.1-67.4

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 42.8% for private health care coverage was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 49.7% (95% CI: 49.3-50.0).
- The prevalence of private health care coverage was significantly lower among adults aged 65 and older.
- The prevalence of private health care coverage was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of private health care coverage by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of private health care coverage was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- The prevalence of private health care coverage increased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of private health care coverage increased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicare)

Responding “Medicare” or “Medigap” to the question, “What is the current source of your primary health insurance?”

Prevalence of Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicare) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicare)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	27.5	26.1-28.9
Age		
18-24	1.5*	0.0-3.3
25-34	3.4*	1.2-5.5
35-44	3.2*	1.2-5.1
45-54	7.9	5.2-10.6
55-64	17.8	14.7-20.8
65+	78.1	75.8-80.3
Sex		
Male	24.1	22.0-26.1
Female	30.7	28.7-32.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	28.6	27.1-30.1
Black, non-Hispanic	20.5	12.8-28.2
Other, non-Hispanic	22.9	15.1-30.6
Hispanic	4.0*	0.0-8.2
Disability Status		
Disability	38.9	36.2-41.5
No Disability	20.1	18.5-21.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	34.9	27.7-42.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	47.7	41.5-53.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	35.7	30.6-40.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	31.8	27.8-35.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	28.1	24.4-31.7
\$75,000+	12.8	11.2-14.5
Education		
Less than High School	34.4	28.2-40.6
High School Diploma	30.3	27.8-32.9
Some College	25.3	22.8-27.8
College Graduate	21.5	19.5-23.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 27.5% for Medicare health care coverage was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 22.6% (95% CI: 22.3-22.8).
- The prevalence of Medicare health care coverage was significantly higher among adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of Medicare health care coverage was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of Medicare health care coverage by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of Medicare health care coverage was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of Medicare health care coverage was significantly lower among adults with an annual income of \$75,000 or more compared to all other income levels.
- The prevalence of Medicare health care coverage was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to adults with some college education and college graduates.

Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicaid)

Responding “Medicaid” to the question, “What is the current source of your primary health insurance?”

Prevalence of Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicaid) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicaid)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	16.9	15.3-18.4
Age		
18-24	30.7	23.3-38.2
25-34	27.0	21.4-32.5
35-44	26.2	21.7-30.8
45-54	17.8	14.0-21.5
55-64	14.9	12.1-17.8
65+	2.8	1.8-3.8
Sex		
Male	12.5	10.4-14.5
Female	21.1	18.7-23.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	15.3	13.7-16.9
Black, non-Hispanic	40.5*	29.0-52.0
Other, non-Hispanic	14.3	6.9-21.7
Hispanic	42.3*	24.9-59.8
Disability Status		
Disability	22.5	19.8-25.1
No Disability	13.2	11.2-15.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	46.9	38.8-55.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	31.6	25.4-37.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	27.1	21.4-32.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	22.5	17.9-27.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.5	5.4-11.6
\$75,000+	2.6	1.4-3.7
Education		
Less than High School	30.4	23.8-37.0
High School Diploma	20.1	17.3-22.8
Some College	15.8	13.1-18.5
College Graduate	5.4	3.9-6.8

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 16.9% for Medicaid health care coverage was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 8.7% (95% CI: 8.5-8.9).
- The prevalence of Medicaid health care coverage was significantly lower among adults ages 55 and older compared to adults 18-44.
- The prevalence of Medicaid health care coverage was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of Medicaid health care coverage by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of Medicaid health care coverage was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of Medicaid health care coverage was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 compared to all other income levels.
- The prevalence of Medicaid health care coverage decreased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Primary Health Care Coverage (Other)

Responding “Children’s Health Insurance Program”, “Military or TRICARE”, “Indian Health Service”, “State sponsored health plan”, or “Other government program” to the question, “What is the current source of your primary health insurance?”

Prevalence of Primary Health Care Coverage (Other) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Primary Health Care Coverage (Other)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.6	6.6-8.6
Age		
18-24	7.9	3.3-12.6
25-34	9.1	5.8-12.4
35-44	5.8	3.4-8.1
45-54	7.6	5.2-9.9
55-64	8.9	6.7-11.1
65+	6.8	5.4-8.2
Sex		
Male	10.6	9.0-12.2
Female	4.7	3.6-5.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7.3	6.3-8.3
Black, non-Hispanic	7.1*	1.8-12.5
Other, non-Hispanic	12.4	5.7-19.1
Hispanic	6.6*	0.0-14.2
Disability Status		
Disability	9.9	8.1-11.7
No Disability	6.1	4.8-7.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	6.8	3.0-10.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	8.1	4.8-11.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	8.3	5.0-11.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	11.8	8.5-15.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.7	4.3-9.1
\$75,000+	5.2	3.8-6.7
Education		
Less than High School	8.3	4.2-12.5
High School Diploma	7.9	6.3-9.6
Some College	8.2	6.4-10.0
College Graduate	5.6	4.3-7.0

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 7.6% for other health care coverage was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 10.5% (95% CI: 10.3-10.7).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of other health care coverage by age.
- The prevalence of other health care coverage was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of other health care coverage by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of other health care coverage was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of other health care coverage was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$35,000-\$49,999 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of other health care coverage by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Primary Health Care Coverage (none)

Responding “No coverage or any type” to the question, “What is the current source of your primary health insurance?”

Prevalence of Primary Health Care Coverage (none) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Primary Health Care Coverage (none)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.2	4.2-6.2
Age		
18-24	6.1*	2.1-10.0
25-34	9.2	5.9-12.5
35-44	10.0	6.2-13.8
45-54	5.5	3.0-8.0
55-64	5.7	3.5-7.8
65+	0.2*	0.0-0.4
Sex		
Male	6.1	4.5-7.8
Female	4.4	3.2-5.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	5.1	4.1-6.1
Black, non-Hispanic	1.5*	0.0-3.6
Other, non-Hispanic	7.9*	0.2-15.6
Hispanic	9.1*	0.0-20.8
Disability Status		
Disability	5.1	3.5-6.8
No Disability	5.4	4.1-6.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	6.9*	2.2-11.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	5.7*	1.5-9.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	7.2	3.5-10.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	5.4	3.1-7.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.1	2.2-6.0
\$75,000+	3.7	2.2-5.2
Education		
Less than High School	12.6	6.9-18.3
High School Diploma	5.4	3.9-6.9
Some College	4.0	2.6-5.3
College Graduate	2.8	1.8-3.8

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 5.2% for no health care coverage was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 8.6% (95% CI: 8.4-8.8).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage by age.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage by annual household income.
- The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to adults with some college education and college graduates.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider

Responding “No” to the question, “Do you have one person or a group of doctors you think of as your personal health care provider?”

Prevalence of No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	12.7	11.3-14.2
Age		
18-24	31.6	24.7-38.5
25-34	24.5	19.6-29.4
35-44	19.9	15.4-24.4
45-54	8.2	5.5-10.8
55-64	5.8	4.0-7.6
65+	2.2	1.4-3.0
Sex		
Male	16.4	14.1-18.7
Female	9.2	7.5-10.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	11.4	10.0-12.8
Black, non-Hispanic	14.6	6.4-22.9
Other, non-Hispanic	23.2	13.4-33.0
Hispanic	41.2*	24.6-57.9
Disability Status		
Disability	9.7	7.6-11.9
No Disability	14.5	12.6-16.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	15.3	9.0-21.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	12.3	6.9-17.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	13.4	8.8-17.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	10.3	7.3-13.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.2	8.0-14.4
\$75,000+	10.5	8.2-12.8
Education		
Less than High School	19.0	12.7-25.3
High School Diploma	14.7	12.2-17.1
Some College	9.3	7.1-11.4
College Graduate	10.2	8.2-12.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 12.7% for no personal doctor or health care provider was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 17.1% (95% CI: 16.8-17.4).
- The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider decreased as age increased.
- The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider was significantly higher among Other, non-Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic adults.
- The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider by annual household income.
- The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to adults with some college education and college graduates.

Unable to Afford Needed Medical Care

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because you could not afford it?”

Prevalence of Unable to Afford Needed Medical Care by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Unable to Afford Needed Medical Care	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	12.5	11.1-13.8
Age		
18-24	15.1	9.8-20.5
25-34	20.1	15.3-24.8
35-44	17.4	13.3-21.5
45-54	15.0	11.5-18.5
55-64	11.3	8.8-13.9
65+	4.3	3.0-5.6
Sex		
Male	12.1	10.2-14.1
Female	12.8	11.0-14.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	11.8	10.5-13.2
Black, non-Hispanic	12.5	5.3-19.7
Other, non-Hispanic	17.5	9.8-25.2
Hispanic	23.3*	7.8-38.9
Disability Status		
Disability	19.0	16.5-21.4
No Disability	8.5	6.9-10.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	18.7	11.9-25.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	16.2	11.6-20.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.6	16.2-27.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	15.3	11.8-18.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	10.4	7.3-13.4
\$75,000+	7.4	5.5-9.3
Education		
Less than High School	19.2	13.5-24.9
High School Diploma	13.2	10.9-15.5
Some College	11.9	9.7-14.1
College Graduate	7.8	6.2-9.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 12.5% for being unable to afford needed medical care was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 11.6% (95% CI: 11.3-11.8).
- The prevalence of unable to afford needed medical care was significantly lower among adults ages 65 and older compared to all other age groups.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being unable to afford needed medical care by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being unable to afford needed medical care by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of being unable to afford needed medical care was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of being unable to afford needed medical care was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- The prevalence of unable to afford needed medical care was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

No Routine Medical Checkup in Past Year

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

Prevalence of No Routine Medical Checkup in Past Year by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	No Routine Medical Checkup in Past Year	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	18.9	17.3-20.5
Age		
18-24	34.1	27.2-40.9
25-34	33.7	28.1-39.3
35-44	30.6	25.6-35.6
45-54	16.4	12.8-20.0
55-64	13.2	10.4-15.9
65+	3.9	2.9-4.9
Sex		
Male	22.6	20.2-25.1
Female	15.3	13.3-17.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	18.3	16.6-19.9
Black, non-Hispanic	18.2	9.2-27.3
Other, non-Hispanic	24.0*	14.0-34.0
Hispanic	32.7*	17.2-48.1
Disability Status		
Disability	15.6	13.1-18.0
No Disability	21.1	18.9-23.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	19.0	11.8-26.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	17.5	11.9-23.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	20.9	15.4-26.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	17.5	13.6-21.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	17.8	14.1-21.6
\$75,000+	20.1	17.2-23.0
Education		
Less than High School	20.0	13.8-26.2
High School Diploma	20.1	17.3-22.8
Some College	16.9	14.2-19.7
College Graduate	18.5	16.0-20.9

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 18.9% for no routine medical checkup in past year was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 22.3% (95% CI: 22.0-22.6).
- The prevalence of no routine medical checkup in past year was significantly lower among adults ages 45 and older compared to adults 18-44.
- The prevalence of no routine medical checkup in past year was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no routine medical checkup in past year by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of no routine medical checkup in past year was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no routine medical checkup in past year by annual household income.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no routine medical checkup in past year by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

RISK BEHAVIORS

Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)

Body Mass Index (BMI) is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (BMI=kg/m²). Overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0-29.9.

Prevalence of Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	32.0	30.3-33.7
Age		
18-24	28.4	21.6-35.1
25-34	27.8	22.6-33.1
35-44	28.7	24.2-33.2
45-54	32.3	27.7-36.8
55-64	32.7	29.0-36.4
65+	36.6	33.9-39.2
Sex		
Male	35.0	32.4-37.5
Female	29.0	26.8-31.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	32.0	30.2-33.8
Black, non-Hispanic	36.1*	25.0-47.2
Other, non-Hispanic	29.4	20.2-38.5
Hispanic	27.8*	14.1-41.4
Disability Status		
Disability	28.1	25.5-30.7
No Disability	34.6	32.3-36.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	33.9	26.0-41.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	30.0	24.5-35.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	27.8	22.6-33.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	31.0	26.6-35.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	32.5	28.3-36.7
\$75,000+	35.3	32.2-38.4
Education		
Less than High School	30.2	23.7-36.7
High School Diploma	30.4	27.5-33.2
Some College	31.5	28.3-34.7
College Graduate	36.8	34.0-39.6

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 32.0% for being overweight was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 34.7% (95% CI: 34.4-35.1).
- The prevalence of being overweight was significantly higher among adults ages 65 and older compared to adults ages 25-34.
- The prevalence of being overweight was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being overweight by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of being overweight was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being overweight by annual household income.
- The prevalence of being overweight was significantly higher among college graduates compared to adults with a high school diploma.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Obesity (BMI 30.0+)

Body Mass Index (BMI) is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (BMI=kg/m²). Obese is defined as a BMI of 30.0 or higher.

Prevalence of Obesity (BMI 30.0+) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Obesity (BMI 30.0+)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	41.2	39.3-43.0
Age		
18-24	26.7	20.1-33.2
25-34	47.7	41.7-53.6
35-44	45.3	40.1-50.4
45-54	50.0	45.2-54.8
55-64	45.8	41.9-49.7
65+	34.7	32.1-37.3
Sex		
Male	40.3	37.6-42.9
Female	42.1	39.5-44.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	41.5	39.6-43.4
Black, non-Hispanic	42.2*	30.7-53.8
Other, non-Hispanic	39.1*	29.0-49.1
Hispanic	28.1*	11.4-44.9
Disability Status		
Disability	45.9	43.0-48.8
No Disability	38.1	35.7-40.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	36.3	28.5-44.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	40.6	34.5-46.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	45.9	40.0-51.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	43.8	39.0-48.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	43.4	38.9-47.9
\$75,000+	40.6	37.4-43.8
Education		
Less than High School	38.0	31.3-44.6
High School Diploma	43.6	40.5-46.7
Some College	42.7	39.4-46.1
College Graduate	36.3	33.4-39.1

- In 2023, West Virginia's prevalence of 41.2% for obesity was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 32.8% (95% CI: 32.5-33.1).
- The prevalence of obesity was significantly higher among adults ages 25-64 compared to adults ages 18-24 and adults aged 65 and older.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of obesity by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of obesity by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of obesity was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of obesity by annual household income.
- The prevalence of obesity was significantly lower among college graduates compared to adults with a high school diploma and adults with some college education.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Overweight or Obese (BMI 25.0+)

Body Mass Index (BMI) is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (BMI=kg/m²). Overweight or obese is defined as a BMI of 25.0 or higher.

Prevalence of Overweight or Obese (BMI 25.0+) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Overweight or Obese (BMI 25.0+)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	73.2	71.5-74.9
Age		
18-24	55.0	47.7-62.4
25-34	75.5	70.2-80.8
35-44	74.0	69.2-78.7
45-54	82.3	78.7-86.0
55-64	78.5	75.3-81.6
65+	71.2	68.8-73.7
Sex		
Male	75.2	72.8-77.7
Female	71.1	68.8-73.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	73.5	71.8-75.2
Black, non-Hispanic	78.3*	68.2-88.4
Other, non-Hispanic	68.4*	58.1-78.8
Hispanic	55.9*	39.3-72.5
Disability Status		
Disability	74.0	71.3-76.6
No Disability	72.7	70.4-74.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	70.2	63.0-77.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	70.6	64.5-76.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	73.7	68.5-78.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	74.8	70.4-79.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	75.9	71.9-79.9
\$75,000+	76.0	73.2-78.8
Education		
Less than High School	68.1	61.3-74.9
High School Diploma	74.0	71.2-76.8
Some College	74.2	71.2-77.3
College Graduate	73.1	70.5-75.7

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 73.2% for being overweight or obese was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 67.5% (95% CI: 67.2-67.9).
- The prevalence of being overweight or obese was significantly lower among adults ages 18-24 compared to all other age groups.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being overweight or obese by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being overweight or obese by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being overweight or obese by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being overweight or obese by annual household income.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being overweight or obese by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

No Leisure-time Physical Activity

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

Prevalence of No Leisure-time Physical Activity by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	No Leisure-time Physical Activity	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	32.0	30.4-33.7
Age		
18-24	17.7	11.9-23.5
25-34	23.5	18.3-28.7
35-44	21.5	17.2-25.7
45-54	33.9	29.4-38.4
55-64	40.3	36.6-44.1
65+	41.7	39.0-44.3
Sex		
Male	26.8	24.5-29.2
Female	37.1	34.7-39.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	32.1	30.4-33.9
Black, non-Hispanic	37.1*	26.7-47.4
Other, non-Hispanic	29.2	20.4-37.9
Hispanic	20.5*	5.3-35.6
Disability Status		
Disability	44.6	41.8-47.5
No Disability	23.4	21.3-25.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	53.2	45.2-61.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	49.0	42.8-55.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	38.7	33.1-44.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	34.3	29.9-38.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	28.0	24.0-32.1
\$75,000+	19.0	16.5-21.4
Education		
Less than High School	49.4	42.6-56.2
High School Diploma	36.0	33.1-38.9
Some College	29.6	26.7-32.5
College Graduate	17.8	15.7-19.8

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 32.0% for no leisure-time physical activity was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 24.8% (95% CI: 24.5-25.1).
- The prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity was significantly higher among adults aged 45 and older compared to adults 18-44.
- The prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity decreased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity decreased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Physical Activity Levels (Highly Active)

Highly active is defined as doing enough physical activity to meet the 300 minute per week aerobic recommendation.

Prevalence of Physical Activity Levels (Highly Active) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Physical Activity Levels (Highly Active)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	38.4	36.5-40.4
Age		
18-24	39.2	31.2-47.2
25-34	37.7	31.1-44.2
35-44	45.7	40.1-51.3
45-54	32.5	27.6-37.3
55-64	36.4	32.5-40.3
65+	39.5	36.7-42.3
Sex		
Male	43.4	40.4-46.3
Female	33.6	31.0-36.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	39.1	37.0-41.1
Black, non-Hispanic	21.5	11.7-31.4
Other, non-Hispanic	38.3*	26.8-49.9
Hispanic	49.0*	30.3-67.7
Disability Status		
Disability	31.6	28.6-34.5
No Disability	43.2	40.5-45.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	23.2	15.7-30.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	31.0	24.4-37.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	32.7	26.7-38.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	41.9	36.8-47.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	39.8	34.9-44.6
\$75,000+	43.5	39.9-47.0
Education		
Less than High School	26.3	19.3-33.3
High School Diploma	40.8	37.5-44.2
Some College	38.4	34.8-41.9
College Graduate	41.1	38.0-44.2

- In 2023, West Virginia's prevalence of 38.4% for being highly active was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 41.6% (95% CI: 41.2-42.0).
- The prevalence of being highly active was significantly higher among adults ages 35-44 compared to adults ages 45-54.
- The prevalence of being highly active was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- The prevalence of being highly active was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Black, non-Hispanic adults.
- The prevalence of being highly active was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- The prevalence of being highly active was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of less than \$35,000 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of being highly active was significantly lower among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Physical Activity Levels (Active)

Active is defined as doing 150-300 minutes of aerobic physical activity per week.

Prevalence of Physical Activity Levels (Active) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Physical Activity Levels (Active)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	11.7	10.4-13.0
Age		
18-24	20.8	14.4-27.2
25-34	12.5	8.4-16.7
35-44	15.6	12.1-19.1
45-54	12.9	9.8-16.0
55-64	10.1	7.6-12.6
65+	6.3	5.0-7.7
Sex		
Male	12.4	10.4-14.3
Female	11.1	9.5-12.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	11.5	10.2-12.8
Black, non-Hispanic	15.8	6.6-25.0
Other, non-Hispanic	15.6	6.8-24.4
Hispanic	6.0*	0.0-12.3
Disability Status		
Disability	6.8	5.1-8.4
No Disability	15.2	13.4-17.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	7.4	3.3-11.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	5.9	2.8-8.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.9	7.4-16.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.3	5.6-11.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.2	7.9-14.6
\$75,000+	17.9	15.3-20.5
Education		
Less than High School	5.4*	1.9-8.8
High School Diploma	7.7	5.8-9.5
Some College	12.5	9.8-15.2
College Graduate	21.8	19.1-24.5

- In 2023, West Virginia's prevalence of 11.7% for being active was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 15.1% (95% CI: 14.8-15.3).
- The prevalence of being active was significantly higher among adults ages 18-24 compared to adults ages 55 and older.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being active by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being active by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of being active was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- The prevalence of being active was significantly lower among adults with an income less than \$25,000 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of being active increased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Physical Activity Levels (Insufficiently Active)

Insufficiently active is defined as doing insufficient physical activity (11-149 minutes per week).

Prevalence of Physical Activity Levels (Insufficiently Active) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Physical Activity Levels (Insufficiently Active)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	9.1	7.9-10.3
Age		
18-24	16.2	10.1-22.3
25-34	17.6	12.9-22.4
35-44	10.8	7.5-14.0
45-54	11.5	8.2-14.8
55-64	3.8	2.3-5.3
65+	3.6	2.6-4.7
Sex		
Male	9.7	7.9-11.4
Female	8.5	6.8-10.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	8.9	7.6-10.1
Black, non-Hispanic	14.0*	5.0-23.0
Other, non-Hispanic	7.3*	2.4-12.3
Hispanic	17.2*	4.9-29.5
Disability Status		
Disability	5.8	4.2-7.4
No Disability	11.3	9.6-13.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	1.7*	0.0-3.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	4.5	2.1-6.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.5*	2.0-9.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.6	3.1-10.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	13.1	9.6-16.6
\$75,000+	14.0	11.4-16.6
Education		
Less than High School	5.8*	1.2-10.5
High School Diploma	6.1	4.4-7.8
Some College	10.8	8.2-13.3
College Graduate	14.3	11.9-16.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2023, West Virginia's prevalence of 9.1% for being insufficiently active was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 11.6% (95% CI: 11.4-11.9).
- The prevalence of being insufficiently active was significantly lower among adults ages 55 and older compared to adults ages 18-54.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being insufficiently active by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being insufficiently active by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of being insufficiently active was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- The prevalence of being insufficiently active was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- The prevalence of being insufficiently active was significantly higher among adults with some college education and college graduates compared to adults with a high school diploma.

Physical Activity Levels (Inactive)

Inactive is defined as doing no physical activity.

Prevalence of Physical Activity Levels (Inactive) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Physical Activity Levels (Inactive)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	40.8	38.8-42.7
Age		
18-24	23.9	16.5-31.2
25-34	32.1	25.6-38.6
35-44	27.9	22.8-33.0
45-54	43.1	38.0-48.2
55-64	49.7	45.6-53.9
65+	50.6	47.6-53.5
Sex		
Male	34.6	31.8-37.4
Female	46.7	44.0-49.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	40.6	38.6-42.6
Black, non-Hispanic	48.6*	36.5-60.8
Other, non-Hispanic	38.7*	27.9-49.6
Hispanic	27.8*	9.5-46.0
Disability Status		
Disability	55.8	52.7-59.0
No Disability	30.3	27.8-32.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	67.6	59.4-75.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	58.6	51.8-65.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	49.9	43.4-56.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	43.2	38.0-48.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	35.9	31.0-40.7
\$75,000+	24.7	21.6-27.7
Education		
Less than High School	62.5	54.8-70.2
High School Diploma	45.4	42.0-48.7
Some College	38.4	34.9-41.9
College Graduate	22.8	20.3-25.4

- In 2023, West Virginia's prevalence of 40.8% for being inactive was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 31.7% (95% CI: 31.3-32.1).
- The prevalence of being inactive was significantly higher among adults ages 55 and older compared to adults ages 18-44.
- The prevalence of being inactive was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being inactive by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of being inactive was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of being inactive was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$35,000 compared to adults with an income of \$50,000 or more.
- The prevalence of being inactive decreased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Both)

Met both aerobic and muscle strengthening recommendations is defined as doing 150 minutes or more of aerobic activity and doing muscle strengthening activities two or more days per week.

Prevalence of Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Both) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Both)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	20.6	19.0-22.2
Age		
18-24	33.1	25.7-40.5
25-34	21.6	16.3-26.8
35-44	27.4	22.6-32.3
45-54	17.0	13.4-20.7
55-64	15.0	12.2-17.7
65+	17.1	15.1-19.1
Sex		
Male	23.2	20.7-25.7
Female	18.1	16.1-20.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	20.1	18.5-21.7
Black, non-Hispanic	24.4*	13.3-35.5
Other, non-Hispanic	27.4*	16.2-38.5
Hispanic	22.0*	7.4-36.6
Disability Status		
Disability	14.0	11.8-16.3
No Disability	25.0	22.7-27.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	10.3	5.6-15.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	13.6	8.2-19.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	17.6	12.6-22.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	19.7	15.6-23.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	23.6	19.5-27.8
\$75,000+	26.5	23.5-29.6
Education		
Less than High School	9.0	4.2-13.8
High School Diploma	18.8	16.0-21.5
Some College	21.9	18.8-25.0
College Graduate	28.4	25.6-31.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2023, West Virginia's prevalence of 20.6% for meeting both recommendations was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 29.8% (95% CI: 29.4-30.1).
- The prevalence of meeting both recommendations was significantly lower among adults ages 45 and older compared to adults ages 18-24 and 35-44.
- The prevalence of meeting both recommendations was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of meeting both recommendations by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of meeting both recommendations was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- The prevalence of meeting both recommendations was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 compared to adults with an income of \$50,000 or more.
- The prevalence of meeting both recommendations was significantly higher among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Aerobic)

Met only aerobic activity recommendation is defined as doing 150 minutes or more of aerobic activity per week but doing less than two days of muscle strengthening activities.

Prevalence of Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Aerobic) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Aerobic)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	32.6	30.8-34.5
Age		
18-24	29.9	22.8-36.9
25-34	32.6	26.5-38.8
35-44	36.3	31.0-41.6
45-54	31.5	26.9-36.1
55-64	34.3	30.4-38.1
65+	31.9	29.3-34.6
Sex		
Male	35.2	32.4-37.9
Female	30.2	27.7-32.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	33.6	31.7-35.5
Black, non-Hispanic	14.5	7.5-21.6
Other, non-Hispanic	28.5	18.8-38.3
Hispanic	36.1*	19.4-52.9
Disability Status		
Disability	27.5	24.7-30.3
No Disability	36.1	33.7-38.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	24.7	17.1-32.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	26.0	20.2-31.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	30.0	24.3-35.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	33.7	29.0-38.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	30.9	26.4-35.4
\$75,000+	37.3	34.0-40.6
Education		
Less than High School	25.4	18.9-32.0
High School Diploma	32.8	29.6-35.9
Some College	32.7	29.4-36.1
College Graduate	36.5	33.5-39.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2023, West Virginia's prevalence of 32.6% for meeting aerobic recommendations was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 29.9% (95% CI: 29.6-30.3).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of meeting aerobic recommendations by age.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of meeting aerobic recommendations by sex.
- The prevalence of meeting aerobic recommendations was significantly lower among Black, non-Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic adults.
- The prevalence of meeting aerobic recommendations was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- The prevalence of meeting aerobic recommendations was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of meeting aerobic recommendations was significantly higher among college graduates compared to adults with less than high school education.

Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Strength)

Met only muscle strengthening recommendation is defined as doing physical activity or exercises to strengthen the muscles two or more days per week but less than 150 minutes of aerobic activity per week.

Prevalence of Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Strength) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Strength)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	11.2	9.9-12.4
Age		
18-24	13.3	8.2-18.4
25-34	13.7	9.4-17.9
35-44	9.6	6.3-12.9
45-54	10.2	7.2-13.3
55-64	10.4	7.9-12.9
65+	10.7	8.8-12.6
Sex		
Male	11.0	9.1-12.8
Female	11.4	9.6-13.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	10.3	9.1-11.6
Black, non-Hispanic	26.3*	15.6-36.9
Other, non-Hispanic	12.5	5.6-19.4
Hispanic	10.9*	0.9-20.8
Disability Status		
Disability	13.2	11.1-15.4
No Disability	9.8	8.2-11.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	12.6	7.3-17.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.5	6.5-14.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.4	7.1-15.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	11.3	8.2-14.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	12.4	9.0-15.7
\$75,000+	10.2	7.9-12.4
Education		
Less than High School	11.5	6.9-16.0
High School Diploma	11.6	9.5-13.7
Some College	10.6	8.3-12.9
College Graduate	10.9	8.8-13.0

- In 2023, West Virginia's prevalence of 11.2% for meeting strength recommendations was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 12.4% (95% CI: 12.2-12.7).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of meeting strength recommendations by age.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of meeting strength recommendations by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of meeting strength recommendations by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of meeting strength recommendations by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of meeting strength recommendations by annual household income.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of meeting strength recommendations by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Neither)

Did not meet aerobic or muscle strengthening activity recommendation is defined as doing less than 150 minutes of aerobic activity and doing muscle strengthening activities less than two days per week.

Prevalence of Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Neither) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Neither)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	35.6	33.7-37.5
Age		
18-24	23.8	16.5-31.1
25-34	32.1	26.0-38.3
35-44	26.7	21.9-31.6
45-54	41.2	36.2-46.2
55-64	40.4	36.3-44.4
65+	40.3	37.4-43.1
Sex		
Male	30.7	28.0-33.4
Female	40.4	37.7-43.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	35.9	34.0-37.9
Black, non-Hispanic	34.8*	23.3-46.4
Other, non-Hispanic	31.6	21.8-41.4
Hispanic	30.9*	13.6-48.3
Disability Status		
Disability	45.2	42.1-48.3
No Disability	29.1	26.7-31.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	52.4	43.8-61.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	49.9	43.2-56.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	41.0	34.8-47.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	35.2	30.3-40.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	33.1	28.5-37.7
\$75,000+	26.0	23.0-29.1
Education		
Less than High School	54.1	46.6-61.6
High School Diploma	36.8	33.7-40.0
Some College	34.7	31.4-38.1
College Graduate	24.2	21.6-26.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2023, West Virginia's prevalence of 35.6% for meeting neither recommendation was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 27.9% (95% CI: 27.5-28.2).
- The prevalence of meeting neither recommendation was significantly higher among adults ages 45 and older compared to adults ages 18-24 and 35-44.
- The prevalence of meeting neither recommendation was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of meeting neither recommendation by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of meeting neither recommendation was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of meeting neither recommendation was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 compared to adults with an income of \$35,000 or more.
- The prevalence of meeting neither recommendation was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

Current Cigarette Smoking

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

Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Current Cigarette Smoking	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	20.4	18.8-22.0
Age		
18-24	8.0	3.6-12.4
25-34	21.0	16.0-26.0
35-44	32.2	27.2-37.3
45-54	27.9	23.5-32.2
55-64	25.0	21.6-28.4
65+	12.5	10.6-14.4
Sex		
Male	19.4	17.1-21.7
Female	21.4	19.3-23.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	19.9	18.3-21.5
Black, non-Hispanic	19.9	11.7-28.0
Other, non-Hispanic	25.8	16.4-35.2
Hispanic	26.0*	10.6-41.4
Disability Status		
Disability	26.9	24.2-29.6
No Disability	16.0	14.1-17.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	45.4	37.4-53.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	33.4	27.2-39.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	26.9	21.7-32.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	23.5	19.3-27.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	18.7	14.9-22.6
\$75,000+	10.9	8.8-12.9
Education		
Less than High School	42.4	35.5-49.4
High School Diploma	21.2	18.7-23.7
Some College	18.8	16.2-21.4
College Graduate	8.7	7.1-10.3

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 20.4% for current cigarette smoking was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 11.4% (95% CI: 11.2-11.6).
- The prevalence of current cigarette smoking was significantly lower among adults ages 18-24 and older than 65 compared to adults ages 25-64.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of current cigarette smoking by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of current cigarette smoking by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of current cigarette smoking was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of current cigarette smoking was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 compared to adults with an income of \$25,000 or more.
- The prevalence of current cigarette smoking was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Smoking Cessation

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

Prevalence of Smoking Cessation by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking Cessation	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	45.6	41.1-50.1
Age		
18-24	100.0*	100.0-100.0
25-34	40.9*	27.2-54.6
35-44	40.8	30.9-50.6
45-54	41.2	31.7-50.6
55-64	48.5	40.2-56.8
65+	42.9	34.5-51.3
Sex		
Male	48.0	41.0-55.0
Female	43.5	37.7-49.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	44.9	40.2-49.6
Black, non-Hispanic	51.4*	28.0-74.7
Other, non-Hispanic	40.5*	19.2-61.8
Hispanic	68.9*	40.0-97.7
Disability Status		
Disability	47.0	40.9-53.1
No Disability	43.9	37.2-50.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	44.9*	32.0-57.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	42.4*	30.7-54.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	57.9*	45.9-69.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	52.0*	41.3-62.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	41.0*	29.3-52.6
\$75,000+	38.0	28.1-47.9
Education		
Less than High School	42.3*	31.1-53.5
High School Diploma	47.8	40.9-54.7
Some College	46.6	38.7-54.6
College Graduate	41.1	31.5-50.7

- In 2023, smoking cessation was part of a state-selected optional module. National data is not available, and a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation by age.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation by annual household income.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Smokeless Tobacco Use

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

Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Smokeless Tobacco Use	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.6	6.5-8.7
Age		
18-24	6.0	2.7-9.3
25-34	10.1	6.3-13.9
35-44	9.9	6.6-13.1
45-54	10.8	7.5-14.1
55-64	8.0	5.8-10.1
65+	4.2	3.0-5.3
Sex		
Male	14.4	12.4-16.5
Female	1.0	0.5-1.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7.7	6.6-8.8
Black, non-Hispanic	5.8*	0.0-12.6
Other, non-Hispanic	5.1*	0.9-9.3
Hispanic	3.1*	0.0-7.6
Disability Status		
Disability	7.4	5.8-9.0
No Disability	7.7	6.3-9.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	5.7*	2.2-9.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	8.9	4.9-12.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	8.4	4.9-11.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	7.5	4.9-10.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.7	6.6-12.8
\$75,000+	7.7	5.8-9.7
Education		
Less than High School	9.3	5.5-13.1
High School Diploma	9.1	7.2-11.0
Some College	7.4	5.4-9.3
College Graduate	4.1	2.9-5.3

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 7.6% for smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 3.0% (95% CI: 2.8-3.1).
- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly lower among adults ages 65 and older compared to adults ages 25-64.
- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use by annual household income.
- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

E-Cigarette Use

Responding “every day” or “some days” to the question “Would you say you have never used e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products in your entire life or now use them every day, use them some days, or used them in the past but do not currently use them at all?”

Prevalence of E-Cigarette Use by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	E-Cigarette Use	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	10.1	8.8-11.3
Age		
18-24	21.6	15.8-27.4
25-34	21.5	16.5-26.5
35-44	16.2	12.4-20.0
45-54	9.1	6.4-11.9
55-64	3.0	1.9-4.2
65+	1.0	0.4-1.6
Sex		
Male	9.9	8.1-11.8
Female	10.2	8.5-11.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	9.6	8.3-10.9
Black, non-Hispanic	13.9*	5.2-22.6
Other, non-Hispanic	11.9	5.1-18.8
Hispanic	16.6*	4.4-28.8
Disability Status		
Disability	11.4	9.3-13.4
No Disability	9.2	7.6-10.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	10.9	5.4-16.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.2	5.6-14.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	12.7	8.5-16.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.7	9.9-17.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.3	6.1-12.5
\$75,000+	8.5	6.4-10.6
Education		
Less than High School	10.4	5.8-15.0
High School Diploma	10.1	8.0-12.2
Some College	13.7	11.0-16.3
College Graduate	5.1	3.7-6.6

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 10.1% for e-cigarette use was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 7.4% (95% CI: 7.2-7.6).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use was significantly higher among adults ages 18-44 compared to adults ages 45 and older.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of e-cigarette by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of e-cigarette use by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of e-cigarette use by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of e-cigarette use by annual household income.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Heavy Drinking

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

Prevalence of Heavy Drinking by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Heavy Drinking	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.2	4.3-6.0
Age		
18-24	3.8*	1.1-6.5
25-34	5.3	2.9-7.7
35-44	7.6	5.1-10.1
45-54	7.9	5.3-10.6
55-64	5.7	3.8-7.7
65+	2.6	1.8-3.4
Sex		
Male	7.1	5.7-8.5
Female	3.3	2.5-4.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	5.1	4.2-5.9
Black, non-Hispanic	6.7*	1.1-12.3
Other, non-Hispanic	4.7*	0.7-8.7
Hispanic	3.6*	0.0-8.6
Disability Status		
Disability	4.4	3.2-5.6
No Disability	5.7	4.6-6.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	5.8	2.4-9.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	4.1	1.7-6.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.6	2.6-8.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	3.2	1.8-4.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.8	3.6-8.0
\$75,000+	6.7	5.0-8.3
Education		
Less than High School	4.5*	1.6-7.3
High School Diploma	4.9	3.5-6.3
Some College	5.1	3.7-6.6
College Graduate	6.0	4.6-7.5

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 5.2% for heavy drinking was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 5.7% (95% CI: 5.6-5.9).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking by age.
- The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking by disability status.
- The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of \$35,000-\$49,999.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Binge Drinking

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

Prevalence of Binge Drinking by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Binge Drinking	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	12.5	11.2-13.7
Age		
18-24	17.5	12.4-22.6
25-34	17.5	13.3-21.7
35-44	21.0	16.9-25.1
45-54	16.5	13.0-20.0
55-64	8.9	6.7-11.2
65+	3.8	2.8-4.8
Sex		
Male	17.7	15.6-19.8
Female	7.5	6.2-8.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12.6	11.3-13.9
Black, non-Hispanic	10.9*	3.7-18.1
Other, non-Hispanic	13.0	5.8-20.2
Hispanic	7.8*	0.5-15.1
Disability Status		
Disability	8.4	6.7-10.2
No Disability	15.2	13.5-16.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	8.8	4.7-12.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.5	5.7-13.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.2	7.2-15.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.4	6.5-12.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	12.1	8.9-15.3
\$75,000+	18.9	16.3-21.5
Education		
Less than High School	6.2	2.9-9.6
High School Diploma	11.9	9.8-14.0
Some College	13.0	10.5-15.4
College Graduate	16.1	13.9-18.4

- In 2023, West Virginia's prevalence of 12.5% for binge drinking was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 15.2% (95% CI: 14.9-15.4).
- The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly lower among adults ages 55 and older compared to all other age groups.
- The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of binge drinking by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to all other income levels.
- The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly lower among adults with less than a high school education compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Seldom or Never Wear Seatbelt

Responding “Seldom” or “Never” to the question, “How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?”

Prevalence of Seldom or Never Wear Seatbelt by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Seldom or Never Wear Seatbelt	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.1	3.3-4.9
Age		
18-24	1.2*	0.0-3.0
25-34	3.0*	1.0-5.0
35-44	6.2	3.3-9.1
45-54	6.4	4.0-8.7
55-64	4.7	2.9-6.5
65+	3.3	2.3-4.4
Sex		
Male	5.8	4.4-7.1
Female	2.5	1.7-3.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	4.0	3.2-4.8
Black, non-Hispanic	2.7*	0.0-5.8
Other, non-Hispanic	5.5*	1.1-9.8
Hispanic	6.9*	0.0-15.2
Disability Status		
Disability	5.9	4.5-7.3
No Disability	3.0	2.1-3.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	7.4	3.6-11.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	7.0	3.6-10.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	4.4	2.2-6.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	3.8	1.8-5.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	2.7*	1.1-4.3
\$75,000+	3.3	2.1-4.5
Education		
Less than High School	6.8	3.3-10.3
High School Diploma	4.8	3.5-6.1
Some College	3.8	2.6-5.1
College Graduate	1.7	1.0-2.5

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 4.1% for seldom or never wearing a seatbelt was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 3.0% (95% CI: 2.9-3.2).
- The prevalence of seldom or never wearing a seatbelt was significantly higher among adults ages 35-54 compared to adults ages 18-24.
- The prevalence of seldom or never wearing a seatbelt was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of seldom or never wearing a seatbelt by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of seldom or never wearing a seatbelt was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of seldom or never wearing a seatbelt by annual household income.
- The prevalence of seldom or never wearing a seatbelt was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Fall in Past Year (Ages 45 and older)

Adults ages 45 and older responding “1” or more to the question, “In the past 12 months, how many times have you fallen?”

Prevalence of Fall in Past Year (Ages 45 and older) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Fall in Past Year (Ages 45 and older)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	32.5	30.6-34.4
Age		
45-54	27.5	23.2-31.8
55-64	34.5	30.8-38.1
65+	34.1	31.5-36.7
Sex		
Male	30.2	27.4-33.1
Female	34.5	31.9-37.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	32.4	30.5-34.4
Black, non-Hispanic	25.8*	15.0-36.6
Other, non-Hispanic	35.7*	24.4-46.9
Hispanic	30.9*	5.6-56.3
Disability Status		
Disability	48.5	45.4-51.6
No Disability	19.1	17.0-21.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	53.4	45.2-61.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	42.4	36.0-48.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	37.3	31.2-43.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	37.1	32.0-42.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	30.7	26.0-35.4
\$75,000+	21.3	18.4-24.2
Education		
Less than High School	40.6	33.4-47.7
High School Diploma	32.6	29.4-35.7
Some College	33.4	30.0-36.9
College Graduate	25.8	23.0-28.6

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 32.5% for a fall in the past year was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 24.3% (95% CI: 24.0-24.7).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of a fall in the past year by age.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of a fall in the past year by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of a fall in the past year by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of a fall in the past year was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of a fall in the past year was lowest among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of a fall in the past year was lowest among college graduates.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Fall Injury (Ages 45 and older)

Adults ages 45 and older who had fallen in the past year responding “1” or more to the question, “How many of these falls caused an injury that limited your regular activities for at least a day or caused you to go to see a doctor?”

Prevalence of Fall Injury (Ages 45 and older) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Fall Injury (Ages 45 and older)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	45.5	41.9-49.2
Age		
45-54	52.9	43.5-62.2
55-64	46.4	39.8-52.9
65+	42.8	38.1-47.5
Sex		
Male	40.8	35.2-46.5
Female	49.3	44.6-54.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	44.1	40.4-47.8
Black, non-Hispanic	71.9*	51.5-92.2
Other, non-Hispanic	63.4*	44.2-82.6
Hispanic	24.0*	0.0-65.5
Disability Status		
Disability	54.2	49.7-58.7
No Disability	27.8	22.2-33.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	54.9*	43.1-66.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	54.2*	44.0-64.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	54.4*	44.0-64.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	45.9	37.0-54.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	38.9	29.9-47.9
\$75,000+	36.4	28.9-43.8
Education		
Less than High School	56.5*	45.4-67.6
High School Diploma	44.6	38.8-50.5
Some College	48.9	42.5-55.4
College Graduate	30.0	24.4-35.7

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 45.5% for fall injury was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 41.4% (95% CI: 40.6-42.2).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of fall injury by age.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of fall injury by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of fall injury by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of fall injury was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of fall injury was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of \$15,000-\$34,999.
- The prevalence of fall injury was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

PREVENTIVE PRACTICES

Ever Had Cholesterol Checked

Not responding “Never” to the question, “About how long has it been since you last had your cholesterol checked?”

Prevalence of Ever Had Cholesterol Checked by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Had Cholesterol Checked	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	92.0	90.8-93.3
Age		
18-24	72.3	64.5-80.1
25-34	80.5	75.1-85.8
35-44	88.8	84.9-92.7
45-54	96.6	94.9-98.3
55-64	97.2	95.5-99.0
65+	98.9	98.3-99.5
Sex		
Male	90.4	88.4-92.5
Female	93.6	92.0-95.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	92.7	91.4-93.9
Black, non-Hispanic	89.3	80.1-98.6
Other, non-Hispanic	83.2*	73.2-93.2
Hispanic	89.4*	77.6-100.0
Disability Status		
Disability	93.9	92.0-95.8
No Disability	91.3	89.7-93.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	88.8	81.8-95.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	94.0	89.5-98.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	88.5	84.1-92.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	92.7	89.8-95.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	92.2	89.3-95.2
\$75,000+	94.2	92.3-96.1
Education		
Less than High School	84.9	78.8-91.0
High School Diploma	92.4	90.3-94.5
Some College	92.7	90.6-94.9
College Graduate	94.5	93.0-96.0

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 92.0% for ever had cholesterol checked was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 91.2% (95% CI: 91.0-91.4).
- The prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked was significantly lower among adults ages 18-34 compared to adults ages 45 and older.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked by annual household income.
- The prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked was significantly higher among college graduates compared to adults with less than high school education.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Cholesterol Checked in Past Five Years

Reported having blood cholesterol checked and responding “Within the past 5 years” to the question, “About how long has it been since you last had your cholesterol checked?”

Prevalence of Cholesterol Checked in Past 5 Years by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Cholesterol Checked in Past 5 Years	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	96.5	95.7-97.3
Age		
18-24	93.9	88.8-98.9
25-34	93.6	90.6-96.7
35-44	92.3	89.2-95.4
45-54	96.7	94.8-98.6
55-64	98.5	97.6-99.3
65+	98.9	98.3-99.5
Sex		
Male	95.6	94.3-97.0
Female	97.4	96.5-98.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	96.7	95.9-97.5
Black, non-Hispanic	96.0	90.6-100.0
Other, non-Hispanic	96.7	92.4-100.0
Hispanic	91.9*	83.8-100.0
Disability Status		
Disability	97.5	96.5-98.5
No Disability	95.9	94.8-97.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	93.8	90.4-97.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	96.0	93.4-98.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	96.1	93.4-98.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	95.9	93.6-98.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	96.6	94.7-98.4
\$75,000+	97.5	96.4-98.6
Education		
Less than High School	95.4	91.8-99.0
High School Diploma	96.6	95.4-97.8
Some College	96.6	95.1-98.1
College Graduate	96.8	95.6-97.9

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 96.5% for cholesterol checked in the past five years was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 96.1% (95% CI: 96.0-96.2).
- The prevalence of cholesterol checked in the past five years was significantly higher among adults ages 55 and older compared to adults ages 25-44.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of cholesterol checked in the past five years by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of cholesterol checked in the past five years by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of cholesterol checked in the past five years by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of cholesterol checked in the past five years by annual household income.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of cholesterol checked in the past five years by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Diabetes Test

Reported not having diabetes and responding “Within the past 3 years” to the question, “When was the last time you had a blood test for high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional?”

Prevalence of Diabetes Test by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Diabetes Test	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	84.8	83.0-86.6
Age		
18-24	69.4	61.5-77.4
25-34	72.3	66.3-78.4
35-44	75.1	69.9-80.3
45-54	91.2	88.0-94.3
55-64	92.1	89.2-95.0
65+	96.8	95.6-98.0
Sex		
Male	81.8	78.9-84.7
Female	87.5	85.4-89.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	85.4	83.6-87.2
Black, non-Hispanic	84.0*	72.2-95.9
Other, non-Hispanic	84.1*	71.8-96.3
Hispanic	68.6*	51.2-86.0
Disability Status		
Disability	87.3	84.4-90.2
No Disability	83.0	80.7-85.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	77.0*	66.9-87.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	79.6	71.5-87.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	87.9	82.3-93.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	84.6	80.1-89.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	82.9	78.4-87.3
\$75,000+	86.3	83.5-89.1
Education		
Less than High School	79.4	71.1-87.8
High School Diploma	83.9	80.8-87.0
Some College	86.7	83.8-89.6
College Graduate	86.6	84.1-89.1

- In 2023, diabetes testing was part of a state-selected optional module. National data is not available, and a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
- The prevalence of diabetes testing was significantly higher among adults ages 45 and older compared to adults 18-44.
- The prevalence of diabetes testing was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of diabetes testing by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of diabetes testing by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of diabetes testing by annual household income.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of diabetes testing by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

HIV Test

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Including fluid testing from your mouth, but not including tests you may have had for blood donation, have you ever been tested for HIV?”

Prevalence of HIV Test by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	HIV Test	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	36.8	34.9-38.7
Age		
18-24	35.4	27.8-43.0
25-34	43.4	37.3-49.4
35-44	53.3	48.0-58.6
45-54	46.0	41.1-50.9
55-64	35.3	31.5-39.1
65+	21.6	19.3-24.0
Sex		
Male	36.9	34.1-39.7
Female	36.7	34.1-39.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	34.9	33.0-36.9
Black, non-Hispanic	49.5*	37.9-61.0
Other, non-Hispanic	55.8*	45.0-66.6
Hispanic	43.9*	26.4-61.5
Disability Status		
Disability	43.2	40.2-46.2
No Disability	32.4	30.0-34.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	50.7	42.4-58.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	42.1	35.6-48.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	39.4	33.3-45.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	38.8	33.8-43.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	33.7	29.1-38.2
\$75,000+	35.4	32.2-38.7
Education		
Less than High School	45.4	38.0-52.7
High School Diploma	33.0	29.9-36.2
Some College	40.5	37.0-44.0
College Graduate	33.7	30.8-36.6

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 36.8% for HIV testing was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 38.9% (95% CI: 38.5-39.2).
- The prevalence of HIV testing was lowest among adults aged 65 and older.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of HIV testing by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of HIV testing by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 compared to adults with an income of \$50,000 or more.
- The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to adults with a high school diploma or college graduates.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Flu Vaccine

Responding “Yes” to the question, “During the past 12 months, have you had either flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose or flu shot injected into your arm?”

Prevalence of Flu Vaccine by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Flu Vaccine	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	39.1	37.3-40.8
Age		
18-24	26.5	20.1-32.8
25-34	28.6	23.5-33.7
35-44	25.3	21.2-29.4
45-54	30.7	26.4-35.0
55-64	41.1	37.3-44.8
65+	59.7	57.0-62.4
Sex		
Male	36.9	34.4-39.4
Female	41.2	38.8-43.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	39.4	37.6-41.2
Black, non-Hispanic	34.0*	23.6-44.4
Other, non-Hispanic	39.7*	29.7-49.8
Hispanic	30.0*	14.5-45.4
Disability Status		
Disability	43.2	40.3-46.0
No Disability	36.3	34.0-38.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	35.0	27.7-42.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	37.0	31.3-42.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	35.6	30.4-40.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	39.6	35.0-44.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	41.5	37.1-46.0
\$75,000+	41.2	38.1-44.4
Education		
Less than High School	29.9	24.1-35.8
High School Diploma	34.2	31.4-37.0
Some College	41.0	37.6-44.3
College Graduate	50.8	47.9-53.8

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 39.1% for flu vaccination was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 42.2% (95% CI: 41.8-42.5).
- The prevalence of flu vaccination was significantly higher among adults ages 55-64 and 65+ compared to all other age groups.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of flu vaccination by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of flu vaccination by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of flu vaccination was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of flu vaccination by annual household income.
- The prevalence of flu vaccination increased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Flu Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)

Adults ages 65 and older responding “Yes” to the question, “During the past 12 months, have you had either flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose or flu shot injected into your arm?”

Prevalence of Flu Vaccine (Ages 65 and older) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Flu Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	59.7	57.0-62.4
Sex		
Male	59.2	55.1-63.3
Female	60.2	56.6-63.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	60.4	57.6-63.1
Black, non-Hispanic	51.9*	32.7-71.2
Other, non-Hispanic	52.9*	33.9-71.9
Hispanic	0.0*	0.0-0.0
Disability Status		
Disability	60.8	56.9-64.6
No Disability	58.6	54.8-62.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	54.4*	41.9-66.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	52.0	44.0-60.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	59.9	52.2-67.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	59.2	52.9-65.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	67.6	61.3-74.0
\$75,000+	65.8	60.1-71.5
Education		
Less than High School	45.9	36.0-55.8
High School Diploma	58.6	54.3-63.0
Some College	59.1	54.3-63.8
College Graduate	72.6	68.6-76.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 59.7% for flu vaccination (ages 65 and older) was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 63.2% (95% CI: 62.7-63.8).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of flu vaccination (ages 65 and older) by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of flu vaccination (ages 65 and older) by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of flu vaccination (ages 65 and older) by disability status.
- The prevalence of flu vaccination (ages 65 and older) was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 compared to adults with an income of \$15,000-\$24,999.
- The prevalence of flu vaccination (ages 65 and older) was significantly higher among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

Pneumonia Vaccine

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Have you ever had a pneumonia shot also known as a pneumococcal vaccine?”

Prevalence of Pneumonia Vaccine by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Pneumonia Vaccine	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	42.2	40.4-44.0
Age		
18-24	37.8	29.5-46.2
25-34	24.0	18.6-29.5
35-44	19.3	15.3-23.2
45-54	27.7	23.3-32.1
55-64	37.3	33.5-41.0
65+	72.9	70.4-75.4
Sex		
Male	38.9	36.2-41.6
Female	45.4	42.9-47.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	42.1	40.2-44.0
Black, non-Hispanic	43.1*	31.9-54.2
Other, non-Hispanic	49.5*	38.5-60.6
Hispanic	22.2*	7.9-36.6
Disability Status		
Disability	52.1	49.1-55.0
No Disability	35.5	33.2-37.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	43.4	35.5-51.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	51.8	45.5-58.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	47.3	41.4-53.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	48.2	43.4-53.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	44.1	39.5-48.6
\$75,000+	30.9	28.0-33.8
Education		
Less than High School	39.8	33.2-46.3
High School Diploma	43.1	40.0-46.2
Some College	46.0	42.5-49.4
College Graduate	37.4	34.6-40.2

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 42.2% for pneumonia vaccination was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 34.9% (95% CI: 34.5-35.2).
- The prevalence of pneumonia vaccination was significantly higher among adults ages 65 and older compared to all other age groups.
- The prevalence of pneumonia vaccination was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of pneumonia vaccination by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of pneumonia vaccination was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of pneumonia vaccination was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to all other income levels.
- The prevalence of pneumonia vaccination was significantly lower among college graduates compared to adults with some college education.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Pneumonia Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)

Adults ages 65 and older responding “Yes” to the question, “Have you ever had a pneumonia shot also known as a pneumococcal vaccine?”

Prevalence of Pneumonia Vaccine (Ages 65 and older) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Pneumonia Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	72.9	70.4-75.4
Sex		
Male	70.2	66.3-74.1
Female	75.2	72.1-78.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	73.6	71.1-76.1
Black, non-Hispanic	59.1*	39.5-78.6
Other, non-Hispanic	70.9*	52.3-89.4
Hispanic	43.1*	0.0-95.5
Disability Status		
Disability	76.1	72.7-79.4
No Disability	69.9	66.3-73.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	72.7*	61.2-84.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	71.3	64.2-78.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	72.7	65.6-79.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	73.1	67.2-78.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	76.0	70.0-82.0
\$75,000+	71.4	65.7-77.0
Education		
Less than High School	68.5	58.8-78.1
High School Diploma	71.4	67.4-75.4
Some College	72.8	68.4-77.1
College Graduate	79.6	76.0-83.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 72.9% for pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older) was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 69.9% (95% CI: 69.3-70.4).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older) by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older) by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older) by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older) by annual household income.
- The prevalence of pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older) was significantly higher among college graduations compared to adults with a high school diploma.

Prostate Cancer Screening

Men ages 40 and older responding “Yes” to the question, “Have you ever had a PSA test?” and responding, “Within the past 2 years” to the question, “About how long has it been since your most recent PSA test?”

Prevalence of Prostate Cancer Screening (Within 2 years, Men aged 40+) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Prostate Cancer Screening (Within 2 years, Men aged 40+)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	44.6	41.4-47.7
Age		
35-44	10.9	4.9-16.8
45-54	28.9	22.3-35.5
55-64	49.5	43.2-55.8
65+	61.7	57.3-66.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	44.9	41.6-48.2
Black, non-Hispanic	36.9*	18.8-55.0
Other, non-Hispanic	36.2*	21.0-51.3
Hispanic	57.8*	29.6-86.1
Disability Status		
Disability	43.4	38.4-48.3
No Disability	44.6	40.5-48.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	21.9*	11.6-32.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.8*	30.9-52.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	48.9*	38.3-59.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	49.0	40.8-57.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	46.7	38.9-54.6
\$75,000+	47.1	41.8-52.3
Education		
Less than High School	28.5	19.3-37.6
High School Diploma	40.4	35.3-45.5
Some College	55.3	49.3-61.2
College Graduate	51.5	46.3-56.7

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2023, prostate cancer screening was part of a state-selected optional module. National data is not available, and a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
- The prevalence of prostate cancer screening increased as age increased.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of prostate cancer screening by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of prostate cancer screening by disability status.
- The prevalence of prostate cancer screening was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 compared to adults with an income of \$25,000 or more.
- The prevalence of prostate cancer screening was significantly lower among adults with less than high school education compared to adults with some college and college graduates.

CHRONIC DISEASES

Hypertension

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

Prevalence of Hypertension by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Hypertension	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	45.1	43.3-46.8
Age		
18-24	10.2	6.0-14.4
25-34	21.6	17.0-26.3
35-44	29.8	25.1-34.4
45-54	48.9	44.3-53.6
55-64	56.8	53.0-60.6
65+	70.5	68.1-72.9
Sex		
Male	48.2	45.5-50.9
Female	42.1	39.7-44.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	45.5	43.7-47.3
Black, non-Hispanic	53.7*	42.7-64.7
Other, non-Hispanic	39.1	29.6-48.6
Hispanic	28.0*	14.2-41.9
Disability Status		
Disability	55.8	52.9-58.7
No Disability	37.8	35.6-40.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	56.0	47.9-64.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	53.5	47.2-59.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	52.5	46.7-58.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	46.8	42.1-51.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	47.0	42.5-51.5
\$75,000+	36.6	33.6-39.6
Education		
Less than High School	50.7	43.8-57.5
High School Diploma	47.5	44.5-50.5
Some College	43.7	40.4-46.9
College Graduate	39.0	36.2-41.7

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 45.1% for hypertension was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 34.5% (95% CI: 34.2-34.8).
- The prevalence of hypertension increased as age increased.
- The prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of hypertension by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of hypertension was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to all other income levels.
- The prevalence of hypertension was significantly lower among college graduates compared to adults with less than high school education and adults with a high school diploma.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Hypertension Medication

Reported having been told they have high blood pressure and responding “Yes” to the question, “Are you currently taking prescription medicine for your high blood pressure?”

Prevalence of Hypertension Medication by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Hypertension Medication	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	81.4	79.3-83.6
Age		
18-24	21.3*	3.6-39.0
25-34	51.2*	39.3-63.2
35-44	62.4	53.0-71.7
45-54	75.1	69.0-81.2
55-64	87.9	84.5-91.2
65+	93.3	91.8-94.9
Sex		
Male	78.0	74.7-81.3
Female	85.2	82.6-87.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	81.3	79.1-83.5
Black, non-Hispanic	85.0*	73.8-96.2
Other, non-Hispanic	86.6	77.4-95.7
Hispanic	48.8*	21.1-76.5
Disability Status		
Disability	82.1	78.9-85.2
No Disability	81.2	78.2-84.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	80.6	72.5-88.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	79.2	72.0-86.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	85.9	80.7-91.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	86.0	81.1-90.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	83.1	78.1-88.1
\$75,000+	76.9	72.4-81.5
Education		
Less than High School	80.9	73.3-88.6
High School Diploma	82.8	79.4-86.3
Some College	80.8	77.0-84.7
College Graduate	79.6	75.8-83.4

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 81.4% for hypertension medication was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 77.2% (95% CI: 76.7-77.6).
- The prevalence of hypertension medication increased as age increased.
- The prevalence of hypertension medication was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of hypertension medication by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of hypertension medication by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of hypertension medication by annual household income.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of hypertension medication by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

High Cholesterol

Reported having had their blood cholesterol checked and responding “Yes” to the question, “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?”

Prevalence of High Cholesterol by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	High Cholesterol	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	45.0	43.1-46.8
Age		
18-24	14.3	6.8-21.8
25-34	16.8	11.9-21.6
35-44	28.1	23.4-32.9
45-54	49.5	44.7-54.3
55-64	55.1	51.3-59.0
65+	61.1	58.4-63.7
Sex		
Male	44.7	41.9-47.5
Female	45.3	42.8-47.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	45.4	43.5-47.3
Black, non-Hispanic	41.3*	30.1-52.6
Other, non-Hispanic	47.7*	36.7-58.6
Hispanic	24.7*	9.9-39.5
Disability Status		
Disability	54.3	51.3-57.3
No Disability	38.8	36.4-41.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	57.4	49.0-65.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	51.1	44.9-57.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	53.1	46.9-59.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	48.6	43.6-53.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	43.6	39.0-48.2
\$75,000+	39.9	36.7-43.1
Education		
Less than High School	51.2	44.0-58.4
High School Diploma	46.2	43.0-49.4
Some College	46.3	42.9-49.8
College Graduate	38.2	35.4-41.0

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 45.0% for high cholesterol was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 37.5% (95% CI: 37.2-37.9).
- The prevalence of high cholesterol was significantly higher among adults ages 45 and older compared to adults ages 18-44.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of high cholesterol by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of high cholesterol by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Heart Attack

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

Prevalence of Heart Attack by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Heart Attack	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.6	6.8-8.5
Age		
18-24	0.0	0.0-0.0
25-34	0.8*	0.0-1.9
35-44	3.2*	1.1-5.4
45-54	5.5	3.3-7.7
55-64	11.0	8.5-13.5
65+	15.7	13.7-17.8
Sex		
Male	10.0	8.5-11.5
Female	5.3	4.4-6.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7.6	6.7-8.5
Black, non-Hispanic	7.3*	1.5-13.1
Other, non-Hispanic	8.1	3.5-12.7
Hispanic	5.9*	0.0-13.4
Disability Status		
Disability	14.3	12.4-16.2
No Disability	3.3	2.6-4.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	13.8	9.0-18.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	12.1	8.3-15.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	10.7	7.5-13.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.2	6.7-11.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	7.1	4.9-9.4
\$75,000+	3.8	2.8-4.9
Education		
Less than High School	14.4	9.9-18.8
High School Diploma	7.9	6.6-9.3
Some College	7.6	6.1-9.1
College Graduate	3.3	2.4-4.1

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 7.6% for heart attack was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 4.2% (95% CI: 4.1-4.3).
- The prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher among adults ages 65 and older compared to adults ages 18-64.
- The prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of heart attack by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Coronary Heart Disease

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

Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Coronary Heart Disease	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	6.7	5.9-7.5
Age		
18-24	0.6*	0.0-1.8
25-34	1.3*	0.0-2.7
35-44	1.2*	0.2-2.3
45-54	4.9	3.0-6.8
55-64	5.9	4.1-7.6
65+	16.5	14.4-18.5
Sex		
Male	7.6	6.4-8.9
Female	5.8	4.8-6.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	6.6	5.8-7.4
Black, non-Hispanic	7.1*	1.7-12.6
Other, non-Hispanic	8.5	3.9-13.2
Hispanic	4.5*	0.0-11.3
Disability Status		
Disability	11.7	10.1-13.3
No Disability	3.5	2.8-4.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	10.0	5.9-14.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.8	6.8-12.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	9.8	6.9-12.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.1	4.3-7.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	7.1	4.8-9.4
\$75,000+	4.2	3.1-5.3
Education		
Less than High School	8.0	4.9-11.0
High School Diploma	7.2	5.9-8.6
Some College	7.5	6.0-8.9
College Graduate	3.9	3.0-4.7

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 6.7% for coronary heart disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 4.1% (95% CI: 3.9-4.2).
- The prevalence of coronary heart disease was significantly higher among adults ages 65 and older compared to adults ages 18-64.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of coronary heart disease by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of coronary heart disease by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of coronary heart disease was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of coronary heart disease was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$35,000 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of coronary heart disease was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Stroke

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

Prevalence of Stroke by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Stroke	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.2	4.4-5.9
Age		
18-24	0.0	0.0-0.0
25-34	0.4*	0.0-1.0
35-44	2.9*	1.1-4.8
45-54	4.7	2.5-6.8
55-64	6.0	4.2-7.9
65+	10.5	8.8-12.2
Sex		
Male	5.5	4.4-6.6
Female	4.8	3.9-5.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	5.0	4.3-5.8
Black, non-Hispanic	4.7*	0.9-8.5
Other, non-Hispanic	7.6	3.2-12.0
Hispanic	0.6*	0.0-1.7
Disability Status		
Disability	10.5	8.9-12.1
No Disability	1.8	1.3-2.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	13.0	8.0-18.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.1	5.9-12.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	9.0	6.1-12.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	4.4	2.7-6.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.5	2.8-6.3
\$75,000+	2.2	1.3-3.1
Education		
Less than High School	12.2	8.4-16.0
High School Diploma	4.8	3.7-5.9
Some College	5.0	3.8-6.2
College Graduate	2.3	1.6-3.0

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 5.2% for stroke was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 3.4% (95% CI: 3.3-3.5).
- The prevalence of stroke was significantly higher among adults ages 65 and older compared to adults ages 18-64.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of stroke by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of stroke by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of stroke was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of stroke was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$35,000 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of stroke was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Cardiovascular Disease

Adults who reported they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had a heart attack (myocardial infarction), angina or coronary heart disease, or a stroke.

Prevalence of Cardiovascular Disease by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Cardiovascular Disease	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	14.2	13.0-15.4
Age		
18-24	0.6*	0.0-1.8
25-34	2.6*	0.8-4.4
35-44	6.4	3.6-9.1
45-54	12.4	9.2-15.6
55-64	16.7	13.8-19.6
65+	29.3	26.9-31.8
Sex		
Male	16.6	14.7-18.4
Female	11.9	10.5-13.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	14.1	12.9-15.3
Black, non-Hispanic	13.2	6.1-20.2
Other, non-Hispanic	15.7	9.3-22.0
Hispanic	10.5*	0.6-20.5
Disability Status		
Disability	25.8	23.4-28.2
No Disability	6.7	5.7-7.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	26.8	20.1-33.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	22.6	17.8-27.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.1	16.9-25.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	15.1	12.1-18.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	12.1	9.3-14.9
\$75,000+	7.7	6.2-9.3
Education		
Less than High School	25.5	20.0-31.1
High School Diploma	14.6	12.7-16.5
Some College	13.9	11.9-15.8
College Graduate	7.4	6.1-8.7

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 14.2% for cardiovascular disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 8.8% (95% CI: 8.6-9.0).
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among adults ages 45 and older compared to adults ages 18-44.
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of cardiovascular disease by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$35,000 compared to adults with an income of \$50,000 or more.
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Diabetes

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

Prevalence of Diabetes by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Diabetes	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	18.2	16.9-19.5
Age		
18-24	3.8*	0.8-6.7
25-34	5.6	2.8-8.3
35-44	5.9	3.7-8.1
45-54	21.9	17.8-25.9
55-64	25.4	22.0-28.8
65+	30.8	28.2-33.3
Sex		
Male	18.6	16.6-20.5
Female	17.8	16.0-19.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	18.0	16.7-19.3
Black, non-Hispanic	20.7	12.5-28.9
Other, non-Hispanic	24.2	15.8-32.6
Hispanic	4.4*	0.0-10.6
Disability Status		
Disability	26.4	24.0-28.9
No Disability	12.9	11.4-14.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	23.7	17.6-29.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	32.7	26.9-38.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	24.9	20.1-29.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	22.0	18.3-25.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	18.1	14.8-21.4
\$75,000+	10.7	8.9-12.5
Education		
Less than High School	25.9	20.3-31.5
High School Diploma	20.4	18.2-22.7
Some College	16.5	14.2-18.7
College Graduate	11.8	10.2-13.4

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 18.2% for diabetes was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 12.1% (95% CI: 11.9-12.3).
- The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher among adults ages 45 and older compared to adults ages 18-44.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of diabetes by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of diabetes by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of diabetes was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to all other income levels.
- The prevalence of diabetes was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Prediabetes

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that you had prediabetes or borderline diabetes?”

Prevalence of Prediabetes by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Prediabetes	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	12.6	11.3-13.8
Age		
18-24	5.3*	1.4-9.2
25-34	7.9	4.7-11.1
35-44	8.3	5.6-11.0
45-54	15.7	12.0-19.4
55-64	17.7	14.4-21.0
65+	17.6	15.3-20.0
Sex		
Male	12.2	10.3-14.0
Female	12.9	11.2-14.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12.7	11.4-14.0
Black, non-Hispanic	13.9*	5.7-22.2
Other, non-Hispanic	8.8*	3.3-14.4
Hispanic	12.5*	0.0-28.1
Disability Status		
Disability	18.9	16.3-21.5
No Disability	9.0	7.6-10.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	13.4	7.5-19.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	14.6	9.5-19.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	17.1	11.8-22.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.0	9.8-16.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	13.9	10.5-17.3
\$75,000+	11.8	9.7-13.9
Education		
Less than High School	10.6	6.1-15.1
High School Diploma	13.1	10.8-15.4
Some College	14.1	11.7-16.5
College Graduate	10.8	9.0-12.6

- In 2023, prediabetes was part of a state-selected optional module. National data is not available, and a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
- The prevalence of prediabetes was significantly higher among adults aged 45 and older compared to adults aged 18-44.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of prediabetes by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of prediabetes by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of prediabetes was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of prediabetes by annual household income
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of prediabetes by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Skin Cancer

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer that is not melanoma?”

Prevalence of Skin Cancer by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Skin Cancer	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	6.8	6.1-7.5
Age		
18-24	0.0	0.0-0.0
25-34	0.6*	0.0-1.2
35-44	1.1*	0.3-2.0
45-54	3.6	2.0-5.3
55-64	9.0	6.8-11.2
65+	16.2	14.3-18.1
Sex		
Male	6.7	5.7-7.8
Female	6.9	5.9-7.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7.5	6.7-8.3
Black, non-Hispanic	0.0	0.0-0.0
Other, non-Hispanic	2.2*	0.0-4.4
Hispanic	0.6*	0.0-1.7
Disability Status		
Disability	9.6	8.1-11.0
No Disability	5.0	4.2-5.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	4.7	2.0-7.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	7.7	5.1-10.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	8.8	6.2-11.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.2	6.9-11.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.1	6.0-10.1
\$75,000+	5.2	4.0-6.3
Education		
Less than High School	5.1	2.7-7.5
High School Diploma	7.2	5.9-8.4
Some College	6.6	5.3-8.0
College Graduate	7.4	6.1-8.6

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 6.8% for skin cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 5.4% (95% CI: 5.2-5.5).
- The prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher among adults aged 55 and older compared to adults ages 18-54.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of skin cancer by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of skin cancer by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of skin cancer was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of \$35,000-\$49,999.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of skin cancer by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Other Cancer

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

Prevalence of Other Cancer by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Other Cancer	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	10.2	9.3-11.2
Age		
18-24	1.0*	0.0-2.5
25-34	2.8*	0.9-4.7
35-44	5.8	3.3-8.3
45-54	5.9	3.9-7.9
55-64	14.1	11.5-16.8
65+	20.2	18.1-22.3
Sex		
Male	9.3	8.0-10.7
Female	11.1	9.8-12.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	10.8	9.8-11.9
Black, non-Hispanic	2.0*	0.2-3.8
Other, non-Hispanic	9.9	4.7-15.1
Hispanic	2.6*	0.0-5.8
Disability Status		
Disability	15.3	13.4-17.2
No Disability	7.0	6.0-8.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	11.2	6.7-15.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	16.4	11.8-20.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.3	8.2-14.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	11.1	8.6-13.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	10.3	8.0-12.6
\$75,000+	7.9	6.4-9.4
Education		
Less than High School	13.1	9.1-17.1
High School Diploma	10.8	9.1-12.4
Some College	9.6	8.0-11.2
College Graduate	8.4	7.1-9.7

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 10.2% for other cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 7.9% (95% CI: 7.8-8.1).
- The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among adults aged 55 and older compared to adults ages 18-54.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of other cancer by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of other cancer by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of other cancer by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Overall Cancer

Responding “Yes” to either, “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer that is not melanoma?” or “...told you that you had melanoma or any other types of cancer?”

Prevalence of Overall Cancer by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Overall Cancer	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	14.9	13.8-16.0
Age		
18-24	1.0*	0.0-2.5
25-34	3.4	1.4-5.3
35-44	6.6	4.0-9.2
45-54	9.3	6.8-11.8
55-64	19.9	16.9-23.0
65+	31.0	28.6-33.5
Sex		
Male	13.7	12.1-15.3
Female	16.0	14.4-17.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	15.9	14.7-17.1
Black, non-Hispanic	2.0*	0.2-3.8
Other, non-Hispanic	11.8	6.2-17.5
Hispanic	2.6*	0.0-5.8
Disability Status		
Disability	21.5	19.4-23.7
No Disability	10.6	9.4-11.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	15.3	10.2-20.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	20.4	15.6-25.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	18.8	14.9-22.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	16.9	13.9-20.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.8	12.1-17.5
\$75,000+	11.8	10.0-13.5
Education		
Less than High School	15.9	11.6-20.3
High School Diploma	15.4	13.4-17.3
Some College	14.4	12.4-16.3
College Graduate	14.0	12.3-15.7

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 14.9% for overall cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 11.3% (95% CI: 11.1-11.5).
- The prevalence of overall cancer was significantly higher among adults aged 55 and older compared to adults ages 18-54.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of overall cancer by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of overall cancer by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of overall cancer was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of overall cancer was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of overall cancer by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Lifetime Asthma

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

Prevalence of Lifetime Asthma by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Lifetime Asthma	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	19.2	17.8-20.7
Age		
18-24	23.3	17.3-29.4
25-34	22.2	17.2-27.2
35-44	18.7	14.9-22.5
45-54	22.1	18.1-26.1
55-64	18.3	15.3-21.2
65+	15.4	13.5-17.3
Sex		
Male	15.5	13.5-17.4
Female	22.9	20.7-25.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	18.8	17.3-20.3
Black, non-Hispanic	20.8	11.8-29.7
Other, non-Hispanic	17.1	9.3-24.8
Hispanic	31.6*	15.0-48.3
Disability Status		
Disability	26.1	23.6-28.6
No Disability	14.4	12.6-16.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	29.0	21.6-36.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	27.8	22.2-33.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.6	16.9-26.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	21.3	17.4-25.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	17.4	13.8-20.9
\$75,000+	13.0	10.8-15.2
Education		
Less than High School	24.8	19.0-30.6
High School Diploma	18.9	16.5-21.4
Some College	20.6	17.8-23.3
College Graduate	14.9	12.9-17.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 19.2% for lifetime asthma was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 15.1% (95% CI: 14.9-15.4).
- The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among adults ages 45-54 compared to adults aged 65 and older.
- The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of lifetime asthma by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly lower among college graduates compared to adults with a high school diploma and adults with some college education.

Current Asthma

Responding “Yes” to the lifetime asthma question, and “Yes” to the question, “Do you still have asthma?”

Prevalence of Current Asthma by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Current Asthma	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	13.9	12.6-15.2
Age		
18-24	16.3	10.8-21.8
25-34	13.4	9.0-17.7
35-44	10.7	7.8-13.6
45-54	18.9	15.0-22.7
55-64	14.8	12.0-17.5
65+	11.8	10.1-13.5
Sex		
Male	9.7	8.1-11.3
Female	18.0	16.0-20.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	13.6	12.3-14.9
Black, non-Hispanic	12.6	6.0-19.2
Other, non-Hispanic	11.1	4.8-17.4
Hispanic	28.4*	11.8-45.0
Disability Status		
Disability	20.0	17.7-22.3
No Disability	9.7	8.2-11.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	24.5	17.2-31.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	21.1	16.1-26.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	15.4	11.3-19.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	16.5	12.8-20.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.2	8.5-13.9
\$75,000+	9.4	7.4-11.3
Education		
Less than High School	21.0	15.5-26.5
High School Diploma	13.3	11.1-15.5
Some College	14.9	12.5-17.2
College Graduate	9.9	8.2-11.6

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 13.9% for current asthma was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 9.8% (95% CI: 9.6-10.0).
- The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among adults ages 45-54 compared to adults aged 65 and older.
- The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of current asthma by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 compared to adults with an income of \$50,000 or more.
- The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education and some college education compared to college graduates.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

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

Prevalence of COPD by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	COPD	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	12.6	11.5-13.8
Age		
18-24	2.5*	0.2-4.9
25-34	5.0	2.5-7.5
35-44	5.8	3.3-8.3
45-54	12.4	9.2-15.6
55-64	19.7	16.6-22.9
65+	20.3	18.1-22.5
Sex		
Male	11.8	10.1-13.4
Female	13.4	11.9-15.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12.5	11.4-13.7
Black, non-Hispanic	12.8	6.0-19.6
Other, non-Hispanic	15.1	7.9-22.3
Hispanic	4.3*	0.0-8.8
Disability Status		
Disability	22.5	20.2-24.8
No Disability	6.1	5.0-7.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	28.5	21.9-35.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	24.5	19.4-29.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	19.1	14.7-23.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.8	10.9-16.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.3	6.9-11.7
\$75,000+	4.8	3.5-6.2
Education		
Less than High School	26.5	20.9-32.1
High School Diploma	13.2	11.4-15.0
Some College	12.2	10.3-14.2
College Graduate	4.5	3.4-5.5

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 12.6% for COPD was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 6.2% (95% CI: 6.0-6.3).
- The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher among adults aged 45 and older compared to adults ages 18-44.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of COPD by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of COPD by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$35,000 compared to adults with an income of \$50,000 or more.
- The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Arthritis

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

Prevalence of Arthritis by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Arthritis	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	39.7	38.0-41.4
Age		
18-24	4.7*	1.7-7.6
25-34	11.8	7.8-15.7
35-44	23.2	18.8-27.7
45-54	42.8	38.1-47.5
55-64	56.4	52.6-60.1
65+	65.6	63.0-68.1
Sex		
Male	36.8	34.3-39.3
Female	42.5	40.1-44.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	40.8	39.1-42.6
Black, non-Hispanic	29.6	20.7-38.6
Other, non-Hispanic	33.5	24.4-42.7
Hispanic	19.0*	6.7-31.2
Disability Status		
Disability	58.4	55.5-61.3
No Disability	27.1	25.1-29.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	57.0	48.9-65.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	59.4	53.2-65.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	48.6	42.8-54.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	42.1	37.6-46.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	39.7	35.4-44.0
\$75,000+	28.6	25.8-31.3
Education		
Less than High School	51.6	44.7-58.5
High School Diploma	41.5	38.6-44.3
Some College	38.8	35.7-41.9
College Graduate	30.9	28.4-33.3

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 39.7% for arthritis was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 25.4% (95% CI: 25.1-25.6).
- The prevalence of arthritis increased as age increased.
- The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Black, non-Hispanic adults.
- The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 compared to adults with an income of \$35,000 or more.
- The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Kidney Disease

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Not including kidney stones, bladder infection or incontinence, were you ever told you had kidney disease?”

Prevalence of Kidney Disease by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Kidney Disease	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.2	4.5-5.9
Age		
18-24	0.4*	0.0-1.1
25-34	1.1*	0.1-2.1
35-44	2.5*	1.0-4.0
45-54	4.4	2.3-6.4
55-64	6.9	5.0-8.8
65+	10.3	8.7-12.0
Sex		
Male	4.1	3.2-5.1
Female	6.3	5.3-7.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	5.2	4.5-6.0
Black, non-Hispanic	4.7*	0.4-9.1
Other, non-Hispanic	7.1*	2.8-11.4
Hispanic	2.3*	0.0-5.7
Disability Status		
Disability	8.4	7.0-9.7
No Disability	3.3	2.5-4.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	7.9	4.7-11.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	6.9	4.1-9.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	8.1	5.5-10.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.1	4.2-8.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.2	2.5-6.0
\$75,000+	2.9	1.9-3.9
Education		
Less than High School	6.8	3.8-9.8
High School Diploma	5.7	4.5-6.8
Some College	5.2	3.9-6.4
College Graduate	3.7	2.8-4.6

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 5.2% for kidney disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 3.8% (95% CI: 3.7-3.9).
- The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among adults aged 65 and older compared to adults ages 18-54.
- The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of kidney disease by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of kidney disease by education level.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Depression

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

Prevalence of Depression by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Depression	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	31.1	29.4-32.9
Age		
18-24	32.4	25.6-39.1
25-34	41.4	35.6-47.2
35-44	35.2	30.3-40.0
45-54	36.2	31.6-40.7
55-64	30.1	26.6-33.6
65+	21.5	19.3-23.7
Sex		
Male	22.9	20.5-25.2
Female	39.1	36.6-41.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	31.5	29.7-33.3
Black, non-Hispanic	22.4	13.3-31.6
Other, non-Hispanic	31.7	22.0-41.4
Hispanic	26.4*	11.9-40.9
Disability Status		
Disability	48.3	45.4-51.2
No Disability	20.2	18.2-22.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	44.2	36.5-52.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.6	35.5-47.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	36.9	31.3-42.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	34.8	30.1-39.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	28.1	24.0-32.3
\$75,000+	21.7	19.0-24.4
Education		
Less than High School	41.0	34.2-47.9
High School Diploma	30.9	28.1-33.8
Some College	33.8	30.6-37.0
College Graduate	22.7	20.3-25.1

- In 2023, West Virginia’s prevalence of 31.1% for depression was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 20.2% (95% CI: 19.9-20.4).
- The prevalence of depression was significantly lower among adults aged 65 and older compared to all other age groups.
- The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of depression by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$50,000 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of depression was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Food Stamps in Past Year

Answering “Yes” to the question “During the past 12 months, have you received food stamps, also called SNAP, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program on an EBT card?”

Prevalence of Food Stamps in Past Year by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Food Stamps in Past Year	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	18.4	16.8-20.1
Age		
18-24	20.5	13.6-27.4
25-34	27.7	21.8-33.6
35-44	22.5	17.9-27.1
45-54	20.7	16.6-24.8
55-64	19.1	15.9-22.4
65+	9.7	7.9-11.5
Sex		
Male	14.3	12.1-16.6
Female	22.3	19.9-24.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	16.7	15.1-18.3
Black, non-Hispanic	41.4*	29.7-53.2
Other, non-Hispanic	26.5*	15.7-37.2
Hispanic	36.5*	18.0-55.0
Disability Status		
Disability	27.8	25.0-30.6
No Disability	12.2	10.2-14.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	70.2	62.7-77.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	44.9	38.4-51.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	30.9	25.0-36.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	18.1	13.6-22.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.5	3.5-9.4
\$75,000+	1.5	0.6-2.4
Education		
Less than High School	42.8	35.5-50.1
High School Diploma	21.7	18.9-24.5
Some College	15.1	12.5-17.7
College Graduate	4.2	3.0-5.4

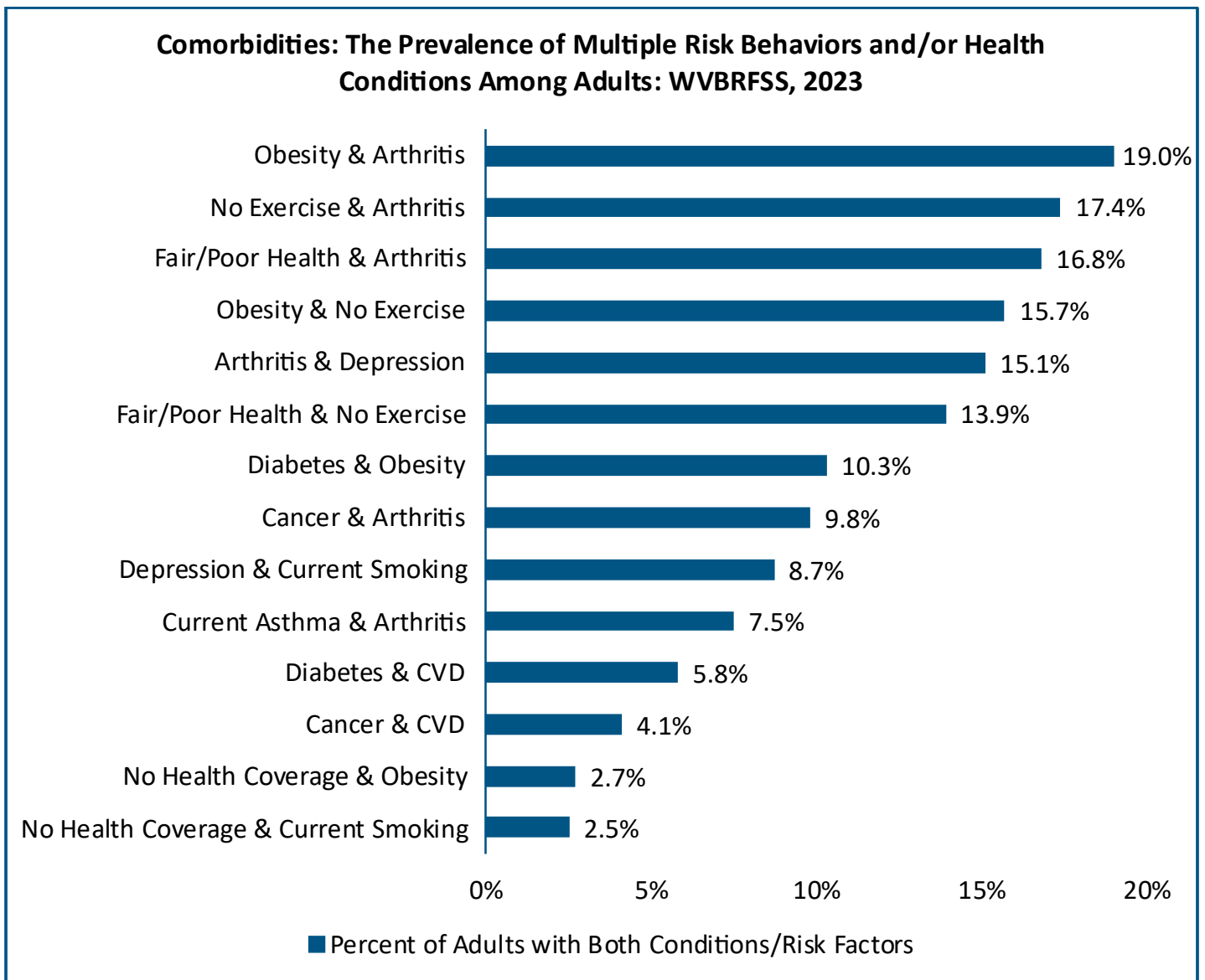
- In 2023, receiving food stamps in the past year was part of a state-selected optional module. National data is not available, and a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
- The prevalence of receiving food stamps in the past year was significantly lower among adults aged 65 and older compared to all other age groups.
- The prevalence of receiving food stamps in the past year was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of receiving food stamps in the past year by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of receiving food stamps in the past year was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of receiving food stamps in the past year decreased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of receiving food stamps in the past year decreased as education level increased.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

COMORBIDITIES

Comorbid Health Conditions and Risk Factors

Many behavioral risk factors and health conditions are interrelated. For example, physical activity and nutrition are related to obesity, which is related to cardiovascular disease. Comorbidity is the presence of more than one health condition or risk factor in an individual at the same time. Identifying common comorbid factors is important to understanding how to prevent and reduce serious health conditions and chronic diseases. The purpose of this chapter is to introduce some of the common comorbidities among West Virginia adults in 2023. For definitions of risk factors and health conditions, please refer to the appropriate chapter in this report.



Comorbidities: The Prevalence of Multiple Risk Behaviors and/or Health Conditions Among Adults: WVBRFSS, 2023

% of Total Population	No Health Coverage	Obesity	Cancer	CVD	Diabetes	Current Asthma	Arthritis	Smoking	Depression	Fair/Poor Health	No Exercise
No Health Coverage	7.3 (5.9-8.7)	2.7 (1.9-3.6)	0.4* (0.1-0.7)	0.5* (0.1-0.9)	0.8* (0.2-1.3)	0.6* (0.2-1.0)	1.6 (1.0-2.3)	2.5 (1.5-3.4)	2.4 (1.6-3.2)	1.1 (0.6-1.6)	1.5 (1.0-2.1)
Obesity	2.7 (1.9-3.6)	41.2 (39.3-43.0)	5.8 (5.1-6.6)	5.9 (5.1-6.7)	10.3 (9.3-11.4)	7.6 (6.5-8.6)	19.0 (17.7-20.4)	7.5 (6.4-8.5)	14.7 (13.4-16.1)	13.5 (12.2-14.8)	15.7 (14.4-17.1)
Cancer	0.4* (0.1-0.7)	5.8 (5.1-6.6)	14.9 (13.8-16.0)	4.1 (3.5-4.7)	4.0 (3.4-4.6)	2.1 (1.7-2.5)	9.8 (8.9-10.8)	2.8 (2.2-3.3)	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	6.0 (5.3-6.8)	6.0 (5.2-6.7)
CVD	0.5* (0.1-0.9)	5.9 (5.1-6.7)	4.1 (3.5-4.7)	14.2 (13.0-15.4)	5.8 (5.0-6.5)	2.7 (2.2-3.3)	10.2 (9.2-11.1)	3.6 (3.0-4.3)	5.6 (4.8-6.3)	8.2 (7.3-9.1)	7.1 (6.2-7.9)
Diabetes	0.8* (0.2-1.3)	10.3 (9.3-11.4)	4.0 (3.4-4.6)	5.8 (5.0-6.5)	18.2 (16.9-19.5)	3.4 (2.8-4.0)	11.3 (10.3-12.4)	3.2 (2.6-3.9)	6.8 (5.9-7.7)	8.7 (7.8-9.6)	8.9 (8.0-9.9)
Current Asthma	0.6* (0.2-1.0)	7.6 (6.5-8.6)	2.1 (1.7-2.5)	2.7 (2.2-3.3)	3.4 (2.8-4.0)	13.9 (12.6-15.2)	7.5 (6.6-8.5)	3.3 (2.6-3.9)	7.0 (6.0-7.9)	6.2 (5.3-7.1)	5.3 (4.5-6.2)
Arthritis	1.6 (1.0-2.3)	19.0 (17.7-20.4)	9.8 (8.9-10.8)	10.2 (9.2-11.1)	11.3 (10.3-12.4)	7.5 (6.6-8.5)	39.7 (38.0-41.4)	9.0 (8.0-10.0)	15.1 (13.8-16.3)	16.8 (15.5-18.0)	17.4 (16.2-18.7)
Smoking	2.5 (1.5-3.4)	7.5 (6.4-8.5)	2.8 (2.2-3.3)	3.6 (3.0-4.3)	3.2 (2.6-3.9)	3.3 (2.6-3.9)	9.0 (8.0-10.0)	20.4 (18.8-22.0)	8.7 (7.6-9.8)	8.0 (7.0-9.1)	9.0 (7.8-10.1)
Depression	2.4 (1.6-3.2)	14.7 (13.4-16.1)	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	5.6 (4.8-6.3)	6.8 (5.9-7.7)	7.0 (6.0-7.9)	15.1 (13.8-16.3)	8.7 (7.6-9.8)	31.1 (29.4-32.9)	12.7 (11.5-13.9)	12.0 (10.8-13.2)
Fair/Poor Health	1.1 (0.6-1.6)	13.5 (12.2-14.8)	6.0 (5.3-6.8)	8.2 (7.3-9.1)	8.7 (7.8-9.6)	6.2 (5.3-7.1)	16.8 (15.5-18.0)	8.0 (7.0-9.1)	12.7 (11.5-13.9)	26.5 (24.9-28.0)	13.9 (12.7-15.2)
No Exercise	1.5 (1.0-2.1)	15.7 (14.4-17.1)	6.0 (5.2-6.7)	7.1 (6.2-7.9)	8.9 (8.0-9.9)	5.3 (4.5-6.2)	17.4 (16.2-18.7)	9.0 (7.8-10.1)	12.0 (10.8-13.2)	13.9 (12.7-15.2)	32.0 (30.4-33.7)

Table interpretation: Each cell represents the percentage of West Virginia adults with both of the conditions/risk factors.

*Indicates unreliable estimate.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Definition of Common Terms

Risk Factor

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

Prevalence

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

Confidence Intervals

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

Significant

Significant is the term used to describe two prevalence estimates that have been statistically tested and compared and found to be statistically different from one another. 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.

Reliability

Reliability refers to the precision of an estimate. If an estimate is termed reliable, there is confidence that the same, or a very similar, estimate would be obtained if the survey were to be repeated within the same time period. Estimates that are determined to be unreliable may not reflect the true prevalence and should be reported and interpreted with caution. Throughout this report, unreliable estimates are noted with this message: "Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3."

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

- The estimate is based on responses from fewer than 50 respondents in the subsample or denominator of the prevalence estimate calculation.
- The 95% confidence interval of the estimate has a width or range greater than 20 (e.g., 95% CI = 10.0-30.5).
- 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.

Appendix B

Table B1. Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by WV County

County	General Health is Fair or Poor			Poor Physical Health			Poor Mental Health			Poor Health Limitations (14+ days)			Poor Health Limitations (30 days)			Cognitive Difficulty		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	30.8	10	n/s	21.6	10	n/s	19.9	22	n/s	26.8	10	n/s	12.4	19	n/s	18.2	28	n/s
Berkeley	19.0	51	L	14.1	46	L	20.8	21	n/s	19.6	40	n/s	9.3	47	n/s	15.4	40	n/s
Boone	33.4	8	H	20.5	18	n/s	28.4	1	H	30.4	6	n/s	14.2	9	n/s	23.7	6	n/s
Braxton	22.2	45	n/s	21.0	14	n/s	15.1	49	n/s	23.2	25	n/s	9.9	42	n/s	16.6	34	n/s
Brooke	22.1	46	n/s	13.2	49	n/s	17.3	34	n/s	20.9	35	n/s	12.6	17	n/s	14.4	43	n/s
Cabell	23.2	36	n/s	15.9	42	n/s	21.9	10	n/s	20.3	37	n/s	10.2	38	n/s	19.9	22	n/s
Calhoun	38.1*	4	n/s	21.0*	15	n/s	13.8*	51	n/s	26.3*	14	n/s	9.5*	44	n/s	22.6*	8	n/s
Clay	22.8	39	n/s	19.4	22	n/s	16.4	41	n/s	16.9	48	n/s	6.3*	54	n/s	20.3	20	n/s
Doddridge	24.1*	31	n/s	18.5	25	n/s	22.5*	8	n/s	19.6*	41	n/s	10.9*	28	n/s	21.0*	13	n/s
Fayette	30.4	11	H	21.5	12	n/s	26.5	2	H	26.7	11	n/s	13.4	12	n/s	20.8	14	n/s
Gilmer	24.0*	33	n/s	20.1	20	n/s	21.8*	12	n/s	14.2*	54	n/s	12.5*	18	n/s	22.1*	9	n/s
Grant	22.6	42	n/s	22.5	7	n/s	15.3	47	n/s	17.8	47	n/s	10.1*	39	n/s	20.7	16	n/s
Greenbrier	23.2	37	n/s	18.2	26	n/s	17.3	35	n/s	22.7	29	n/s	10.4	35	n/s	12.8	51	L
Hampshire	25.3	26	n/s	16.2	40	n/s	16.0	45	n/s	21.0	34	n/s	10.5	34	n/s	15.6	37	n/s
Hancock	25.0	28	n/s	18.6	24	n/s	18.5	26	n/s	19.4	43	n/s	7.9	52	n/s	13.7	49	n/s
Hardy	28.5	15	n/s	19.8	21	n/s	17.8	31	n/s	25.1	18	n/s	11.0	27	n/s	17.8	30	n/s
Harrison	24.0	32	n/s	16.4	38	n/s	17.6	32	n/s	23.5	22	n/s	11.6	20	n/s	17.3	32	n/s
Jackson	20.1	49	n/s	18.8	23	n/s	16.9	38	n/s	15.6	51	L	10.8	30	n/s	16.5	35	n/s
Jefferson	17.3	53	L	13.3	48	L	15.3	48	L	18.9	44	n/s	10.2	37	n/s	11.2	52	L
Kanawha	22.6	41	n/s	16.0	41	n/s	21.2	18	n/s	21.6	33	n/s	11.1	26	n/s	17.8	31	n/s
Lewis	28.3	17	n/s	17.1	36	n/s	21.5	16	n/s	23.1	26	n/s	15.1	7	n/s	14.0	46	n/s
Lincoln	35.7	5	H	24.9	5	H	21.7	14	n/s	31.4	5	H	16.1	4	n/s	19.7	23	n/s
Logan	35.1	7	H	27.0	3	H	25.7	4	H	34.2	1	H	16.6	3	n/s	27.6	3	H
McDowell	40.5	2	H	21.5	11	n/s	20.9	19	n/s	23.0	28	n/s	10.5	31	n/s	24.2	5	n/s
Marion	24.5	30	n/s	14.9	45	n/s	21.5	15	n/s	23.3	23	n/s	10.0	41	n/s	15.5	38	n/s
Marshall	22.2	44	n/s	23.6	6	n/s	20.8	20	n/s	23.3	24	n/s	11.3	22	n/s	19.1	24	n/s
Mason	28.0	20	n/s	17.4	35	n/s	23.2	7	n/s	26.4	13	n/s	13.2	14	n/s	20.4	18	n/s
Mercer	27.8	21	n/s	18.0	28	n/s	21.9	11	n/s	21.9	31	n/s	11.3	23	n/s	21.1	12	n/s
Mineral	21.0	48	n/s	20.2	19	n/s	19.4	23	n/s	22.4	30	n/s	13.5	11	n/s	18.1	29	n/s
Mingo	38.6	3	H	27.4	2	H	25.2	5	n/s	32.2	4	H	13.3	13	n/s	29.7	1	H
Monongalia	14.8	54	L	10.7	55	L	18.5	27	n/s	15.2	52	L	5.8	55	L	14.0	47	L
Monroe	28.1	19	n/s	20.8	17	n/s	16.2	43	n/s	23.9	21	n/s	11.3*	24	n/s	14.8	42	n/s
Morgan	19.7	50	n/s	17.6	32	n/s	16.7	39	n/s	21.7	32	n/s	13.8	10	n/s	16.1	36	n/s
Nicholas	27.5	22	n/s	17.6	33	n/s	17.2	36	n/s	27.9	7	n/s	15.2	6	n/s	15.5	39	n/s
Ohio	24.8	29	n/s	16.8	37	n/s	19.4	24	n/s	20.3	38	n/s	8.5	49	n/s	15.4	41	n/s
Pendleton	21.7	47	n/s	15.0	44	n/s	16.6	40	n/s	26.0*	15	n/s	10.0*	40	n/s	20.7	15	n/s
Pleasants	27.5*	23	n/s	17.9	29	n/s	18.3	29	n/s	24.1*	19	n/s	7.6*	53	n/s	18.4	27	n/s
Pocahontas	25.1	27	n/s	22.5	8	n/s	17.5	33	n/s	23.1*	27	n/s	11.1*	25	n/s	14.2	44	n/s
Preston	22.2	43	n/s	15.8	43	n/s	22.2	9	n/s	25.1	17	n/s	9.3	46	n/s	18.5	26	n/s
Putnam	18.8	52	L	13.0	50	L	17.9	30	n/s	16.6	50	L	8.9	48	n/s	14.1	45	L
Raleigh	28.6	14	H	21.8	9	H	21.2	17	n/s	25.8	16	n/s	12.9	15	n/s	20.6	17	n/s
Randolph	22.6	40	n/s	16.3	39	n/s	18.4	28	n/s	18.6	46	n/s	10.9	29	n/s	18.6	25	n/s
Ritchie	28.4	16	n/s	11.6	54	L	16.2	42	n/s	13.2	55	L	8.1*	50	n/s	10.1	53	L
Roane	24.0	34	n/s	11.9	53	L	15.1	50	n/s	19.5	42	n/s	9.6	43	n/s	13.9	48	n/s
Summers	30.2	12	n/s	26.0	4	n/s	17.2	37	n/s	27.8*	8	n/s	15.3*	5	n/s	21.7	11	n/s
Taylor	25.5	25	n/s	18.1	27	n/s	11.1	54	L	16.7	49	n/s	8.0	51	n/s	16.7	33	n/s
Tucker	31.8*	9	n/s	17.6	31	n/s	12.7*	53	n/s	14.5*	53	n/s	10.3*	36	n/s	7.6*	55	L
Tyler	13.9	55	L	12.8	51	n/s	10.5	55	L	24.1*	20	n/s	14.3*	8	n/s	8.3*	54	L
Upshur	22.9	38	n/s	13.9	47	n/s	13.0	52	L	18.8	45	n/s	10.5	33	n/s	13.0	50	L
Wayne	29.6	13	n/s	21.0	16	n/s	23.9	6	n/s	27.5	9	n/s	12.7	16	n/s	20.2	21	n/s
Webster	40.9*	1	H	28.9*	1	H	15.9	46	n/s	26.7*	12	n/s	10.5*	32	n/s	23.0	7	n/s
Wetzel	25.9	24	n/s	12.0	52	L	21.7	13	n/s	19.7	39	n/s	9.3*	45	n/s	22.1	10	n/s
Wirt	28.1*	18	n/s	17.5*	34	n/s	16.1	44	n/s	33.3*	2	n/s	20.0*	1	n/s	28.8*	2	n/s
Wood	23.2	35	n/s	17.8	30	n/s	18.9	25	n/s	20.7	36	n/s	11.6	21	n/s	20.3	19	n/s
Wyoming	35.3	6	H	21.1	13	n/s	26.2	3	n/s	32.6	3	H	19.0	2	H	27.1	4	H
West Virginia	24.7			17.5			20.1			22.5			11.2			18.2		

Sig. – Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different from WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, n/s = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Table B1. Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by WV County (continued)

County	Difficulty Walking			Difficulty Dressing or Bathing			Difficulty Doing Errands Alone			Vision Impairment			Hearing Impairment			No Health Care Coverage (Ages 18-64)		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	21.8	28	n/s	6.6*	21	n/s	17.4	6	n/s	8.2*	18	n/s	11.4	25	n/s	9.3*	29	n/s
Berkeley	16.3	49	L	4.9	40	n/s	9.8	43	L	6.4	35	n/s	7.2	52	L	7.7	38	n/s
Boone	28.3	7	H	8.1	12	n/s	13.6	20	n/s	10.1	8	n/s	13.5	12	n/s	10.3*	20	n/s
Braxton	22.8	21	n/s	3.8*	47	n/s	12.1	26	n/s	5.2	47	n/s	11.2	27	n/s	5.5*	48	n/s
Brooke	20.0	38	n/s	4.8*	41	n/s	8.6	51	n/s	5.6*	42	n/s	10.0	39	n/s	12.5*	5	n/s
Cabell	19.6	40	n/s	5.3	32	n/s	13.0	24	n/s	7.1	28	n/s	7.4	51	L	10.6	19	n/s
Calhoun	31.0*	5	n/s	14.0*	2	n/s	19.4*	4	n/s	9.1*	13	n/s	18.7	2	n/s	16.6*	2	n/s
Clay	27.3	8	n/s	5.2*	33	n/s	11.0	34	n/s	10.2	7	n/s	17.4	3	n/s	14.7*	4	n/s
Doddridge	22.0	25	n/s	2.4*	53	L	10.7*	38	n/s	2.5*	55	L	5.1*	55	L	7.6*	40	n/s
Fayette	26.2	10	H	10.0	6	H	14.5	12	n/s	9.1	14	n/s	13.2	14	n/s	9.8	26	n/s
Gilmer	22.3*	22	n/s	1.2*	55	L	13.1*	23	n/s	11.6*	4	n/s	9.9*	41	n/s	10.1*	23	n/s
Grant	20.2	35	n/s	6.7*	20	n/s	14.8	11	n/s	5.2*	45	n/s	11.1	28	n/s	5.2*	50	n/s
Greenbrier	20.7	33	n/s	6.4	24	n/s	11.0	36	n/s	5.4	43	n/s	10.0	40	n/s	8.2	34	n/s
Hampshire	21.7	29	n/s	5.8	28	n/s	10.7	37	n/s	7.7	23	n/s	10.1	38	n/s	7.9*	36	n/s
Hancock	18.7	46	n/s	2.7	52	L	12.1	25	n/s	6.7	32	n/s	8.7	48	n/s	5.8*	46	n/s
Hardy	21.9	27	n/s	9.1	8	n/s	11.7	30	n/s	4.6*	50	n/s	12.2	20	n/s	8.0*	35	n/s
Harrison	19.3	43	n/s	4.5	44	n/s	11.9	28	n/s	5.2	46	n/s	11.3	26	n/s	10.1	21	n/s
Jackson	21.5	30	n/s	6.0	26	n/s	13.9	19	n/s	4.3*	52	n/s	8.1	49	n/s	11.2	13	n/s
Jefferson	16.1	51	L	5.1	35	n/s	8.1	53	L	6.8	30	n/s	7.1	53	L	11.1	14	n/s
Kanawha	19.3	42	n/s	5.0	37	n/s	11.4	31	n/s	6.0	39	n/s	9.7	42	n/s	7.5	41	n/s
Lewis	20.0	36	n/s	5.0*	38	n/s	10.6	39	n/s	9.2	12	n/s	16.6	5	n/s	12.0*	7	n/s
Lincoln	25.3	13	n/s	8.8	9	n/s	15.6	8	n/s	8.8	15	n/s	14.4	9	n/s	9.4*	28	n/s
Logan	34.6	1	H	11.3	4	H	23.2	2	H	9.5	10	n/s	10.3	34	n/s	6.3	45	n/s
McDowell	31.4	4	H	7.0	18	n/s	19.3	5	n/s	11.1	5	n/s	11.0	29	n/s	11.8*	8	n/s
Marion	18.5	47	n/s	5.1	36	n/s	9.1	48	L	7.1	27	n/s	10.3	35	n/s	8.9	30	n/s
Marshall	23.3	19	n/s	6.2	25	n/s	11.1	33	n/s	8.1	19	n/s	10.9	31	n/s	10.7	18	n/s
Mason	25.0	15	n/s	8.1	11	n/s	13.3	21	n/s	7.3	25	n/s	12.1	21	n/s	11.6	10	n/s
Mercer	25.5	11	H	7.7	14	n/s	14.4	13	n/s	8.2	17	n/s	12.4	17	n/s	8.6	31	n/s
Mineral	22.0	24	n/s	6.9	19	n/s	14.4	14	n/s	5.8	41	n/s	10.2	36	n/s	3.8*	52	L
Mingo	32.3	2	H	13.2	3	H	23.8	1	H	9.3	11	n/s	16.8	4	H	10.8	17	n/s
Monongalia	11.0	55	L	3.7	50	L	7.2	55	L	4.1	53	L	6.9	54	L	10.8	16	n/s
Monroe	24.0	17	n/s	5.3	30	n/s	9.0	49	n/s	13.1*	3	n/s	10.2	37	n/s	10.1*	22	n/s
Morgan	20.6	34	n/s	5.8*	29	n/s	12.1	27	n/s	6.2*	38	n/s	13.2	13	n/s	11.7*	9	n/s
Nicholas	22.9	20	n/s	5.9	27	n/s	14.2	16	n/s	10.2	6	n/s	11.5	23	n/s	9.9	25	n/s
Ohio	18.0	48	n/s	4.5	43	n/s	8.4	52	L	7.0	29	n/s	7.6	50	n/s	9.9	24	n/s
Pendleton	25.5	12	n/s	6.6	22	n/s	11.8	29	n/s	3.0*	54	L	12.4	18	n/s	7.8*	37	n/s
Pleasants	14.7	53	n/s	5.2*	34	n/s	9.7*	45	n/s	7.8*	22	n/s	10.8*	32	n/s	1.1*	55	L
Pocahontas	20.8	32	n/s	1.4*	54	L	9.1	47	n/s	5.1*	48	n/s	16.3	7	n/s	21.6*	1	n/s
Preston	21.9	26	n/s	4.0	46	n/s	10.4	40	n/s	8.0	20	n/s	9.3	44	n/s	11.6	11	n/s
Putnam	16.2	50	L	3.7	49	L	9.6	46	n/s	4.8	49	L	9.1	46	n/s	4.2	51	L
Raleigh	24.5	16	H	7.5	15	n/s	13.9	17	n/s	7.9	21	n/s	10.6	33	n/s	6.8	43	n/s
Randolph	20.0	37	n/s	8.7*	10	n/s	14.2	15	n/s	5.3	44	n/s	11.8	22	n/s	16.1	3	n/s
Ritchie	18.7	45	n/s	3.7*	48	n/s	10.0	42	n/s	6.7*	31	n/s	9.3	45	n/s	12.2	6	n/s
Roane	19.4	41	n/s	7.3	16	n/s	11.1	32	n/s	6.0	40	n/s	12.3	19	n/s	11.0	15	n/s
Summers	23.6	18	n/s	9.3*	7	n/s	13.9	18	n/s	9.6	9	n/s	12.8	16	n/s	6.7*	44	n/s
Taylor	18.9	44	n/s	5.0	39	n/s	7.3	54	L	6.3*	36	n/s	13.1	15	n/s	8.5*	32	n/s
Tucker	15.2	52	n/s	4.0*	45	n/s	11.0*	35	n/s	4.3*	51	n/s	24.4*	1	H	7.6*	39	n/s
Tyler	19.6	39	n/s	7.2*	17	n/s	10.2*	41	n/s	7.7*	24	n/s	11.5	24	n/s	5.3*	49	n/s
Upshur	22.0	23	n/s	6.5	23	n/s	9.7	44	n/s	6.5	33	n/s	14.4	8	n/s	7.3*	42	n/s
Wayne	25.0	14	n/s	8.0	13	n/s	15.3	9	n/s	7.2	26	n/s	10.9	30	n/s	11.4	12	n/s
Webster	30.2*	6	n/s	10.5*	5	n/s	16.3	7	n/s	14.2	2	n/s	14.1	10	n/s	3.0*	53	n/s
Wetzel	14.4	54	L	4.5*	42	n/s	15.0	10	n/s	6.5*	34	n/s	9.4	43	n/s	9.6*	27	n/s
Wirt	27.2*	9	n/s	3.4*	51	n/s	8.7*	50	n/s	8.5*	16	n/s	16.5	6	n/s	2.6*	54	L
Wood	21.3	31	n/s	5.3	31	n/s	13.2	22	n/s	6.3	37	n/s	8.8	47	n/s	8.2	33	n/s
Wyoming	32.0	3	H	14.3	1	H	20.0	3	H	16.3	1	H	13.8	11	n/s	5.6*	47	n/s
West Virginia	21.0			5.9			12.3			6.9			10.4			9.0		

Sig. – Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different from WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, n/s = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Table B1. Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by WV County (continued)

County	Primary Health Care Coverage (Private)			Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicare)			Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicaid)			Primary Health Care Coverage (Other)			Primary Health Care Coverage (none)			No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	41.8	28	n/s	25.0	47	n/s	18.6	10	n/s	7.3	24	n/s	7.3*	29	n/s	11.2	48	n/s
Berkeley	53.1	4	H	20.2	54	L	11.3	43	L	8.4	14	n/s	7.0	32	n/s	15.0	22	n/s
Boone	39.8	36	n/s	30.8	18	n/s	17.3	12	n/s	4.1*	47	n/s	8.0*	20	n/s	16.0	18	n/s
Braxton	44.4	19	n/s	32.4	6	n/s	13.2	36	n/s	5.6	42	n/s	4.4*	47	n/s	11.9	44	n/s
Brooke	43.8	22	n/s	30.1	23	n/s	11.8	41	n/s	4.8*	45	n/s	9.4*	8	n/s	12.0	43	n/s
Cabell	44.3	20	n/s	25.5	45	n/s	14.8	26	n/s	6.5	29	n/s	8.8	15	n/s	16.5	13	n/s
Calhoun	31.1*	53	n/s	34.9*	2	n/s	15.9*	21	n/s	6.1*	32	n/s	12.0*	2	n/s	19.1*	6	n/s
Clay	33.3*	52	n/s	31.3	12	n/s	13.1	37	n/s	11.6*	3	n/s	10.7*	4	n/s	18.6*	7	n/s
Doddridge	51.2*	6	n/s	25.0	48	n/s	12.3*	40	n/s	5.8*	41	n/s	5.7*	40	n/s	14.6*	25	n/s
Fayette	33.4	51	L	29.7	26	n/s	20.5	6	H	8.9	12	n/s	7.4	28	n/s	18.2	8	n/s
Gilmer	38.4*	38	n/s	21.3	52	n/s	19.1*	9	n/s	13.4*	1	n/s	7.9*	22	n/s	15.6*	20	n/s
Grant	41.3*	31	n/s	30.9	16	n/s	12.6	39	n/s	11.5*	4	n/s	3.7*	52	n/s	11.7	45	n/s
Greenbrier	43.3	24	n/s	28.5	32	n/s	13.8	29	n/s	7.6	20	n/s	6.8	34	n/s	10.8	51	n/s
Hampshire	40.2	34	n/s	28.8	30	n/s	15.3	22	n/s	9.2	11	n/s	6.5	37	n/s	19.2	5	n/s
Hancock	46.4	15	n/s	31.3	11	n/s	12.9	38	n/s	5.0*	44	n/s	4.4*	48	n/s	12.1	41	n/s
Hardy	39.1	37	n/s	25.1	46	n/s	16.9	16	n/s	12.1	2	n/s	6.8*	33	n/s	11.7	46	n/s
Harrison	44.2	21	n/s	24.9	49	n/s	15.1	25	n/s	7.8	19	n/s	8.1	19	n/s	14.7	24	n/s
Jackson	41.2	32	n/s	29.7	25	n/s	13.6	33	n/s	6.9	27	n/s	8.6	17	n/s	16.2	16	n/s
Jefferson	52.8	5	H	21.1	53	L	8.7	51	L	7.8	18	n/s	9.6	6	n/s	16.3	15	n/s
Kanawha	46.6	14	n/s	28.2	37	n/s	14.0	28	n/s	5.4	43	L	5.9	39	n/s	14.5	26	n/s
Lewis	41.6*	29	n/s	28.4	34	n/s	15.1	24	n/s	5.8	40	n/s	9.1*	11	n/s	21.0*	3	n/s
Lincoln	35.6	48	L	30.3	21	n/s	16.6	17	n/s	9.6	9	n/s	7.9	23	n/s	16.6	12	n/s
Logan	37.6	42	n/s	31.1	14	n/s	20.5	5	H	5.9	38	n/s	4.9	45	n/s	13.8	29	n/s
McDowell	28.7	55	L	36.6	1	n/s	21.8	3	n/s	3.8*	48	n/s	9.1*	10	n/s	17.8	9	n/s
Marion	45.2	17	n/s	24.0	50	n/s	17.1	15	n/s	6.0	35	n/s	7.7	25	n/s	14.9	23	n/s
Marshall	47.4	11	n/s	31.0	15	n/s	11.1	44	n/s	2.8*	53	L	7.7	26	n/s	11.1	49	n/s
Mason	37.5	43	n/s	30.4	20	n/s	17.2	13	n/s	6.1	33	n/s	8.7	16	n/s	13.4	33	n/s
Mercer	34.5	50	L	31.3	13	n/s	19.4	8	H	8.1	17	n/s	6.6	35	n/s	12.9	37	n/s
Mineral	50.7	9	n/s	27.5	40	n/s	9.7	46	n/s	8.3	15	n/s	3.8*	51	L	15.7	19	n/s
Mingo	37.9	40	n/s	28.6	31	n/s	20.3	7	n/s	3.1*	51	L	10.0	5	n/s	20.2	4	n/s
Monongalia	60.0	1	H	17.4	55	L	8.7	50	L	4.5	46	L	9.4	9	n/s	21.9	1	H
Monroe	39.9	35	n/s	34.9	3	n/s	11.4	42	n/s	6.0*	37	n/s	7.8*	24	n/s	12.1	40	n/s
Morgan	38.1	39	n/s	29.2	29	n/s	13.7	32	n/s	10.3	6	n/s	8.8*	14	n/s	12.3	39	n/s
Nicholas	37.0	45	L	34.8	4	H	14.4	27	n/s	6.1	34	n/s	7.7	27	n/s	13.4	35	n/s
Ohio	48.2	10	n/s	27.0	42	n/s	13.3	35	n/s	3.8*	49	L	7.9	21	n/s	13.2	36	n/s
Pendleton	46.6	13	n/s	33.6	5	n/s	8.4	52	L	5.8*	39	n/s	5.6*	41	n/s	11.4	47	n/s
Pleasants	51.1*	8	n/s	30.7*	19	n/s	7.5*	54	L	9.9*	7	n/s	0.8*	55	L	10.9*	50	n/s
Pocahontas	37.4*	44	n/s	32.0	8	n/s	8.0*	53	L	8.2*	16	n/s	14.4*	1	n/s	21.1*	2	n/s
Preston	40.7	33	n/s	28.3	36	n/s	13.7	31	n/s	8.4	13	n/s	8.9	13	n/s	17.1	11	n/s
Putnam	57.3	2	H	23.3	51	L	9.4	49	L	6.4	31	n/s	3.5	53	L	10.2	52	L
Raleigh	43.1	25	n/s	27.7	39	n/s	16.4	19	n/s	7.5	22	n/s	5.4	43	n/s	16.4	14	n/s
Randolph	41.6	30	n/s	27.2	41	n/s	13.3	34	n/s	6.0	36	n/s	11.9	3	n/s	13.4	34	n/s
Ritchie	37.7	41	n/s	32.0	9	n/s	9.6*	47	n/s	11.2*	5	n/s	9.5	7	n/s	17.6	10	n/s
Roane	43.7	23	n/s	30.9	17	n/s	10.4	45	n/s	6.5	30	n/s	8.6	18	n/s	14.4	27	n/s
Summers	35.7	47	n/s	29.5	27	n/s	20.7	4	n/s	9.5	10	n/s	4.6*	46	n/s	13.5	32	n/s
Taylor	45.7	16	n/s	26.0	44	n/s	13.7	30	n/s	7.5*	21	n/s	7.1*	30	n/s	14.4	28	n/s
Tucker	55.6*	3	n/s	26.5*	43	n/s	9.5*	48	n/s	3.1*	50	L	5.2*	44	n/s	9.7*	53	n/s
Tyler	51.2*	7	n/s	32.0*	10	n/s	5.7*	55	L	7.4*	23	n/s	3.8*	50	n/s	6.0*	55	L
Upshur	42.0	27	n/s	27.9	38	n/s	17.6	11	n/s	7.0	26	n/s	5.5*	42	n/s	12.0	42	n/s
Wayne	35.8	46	L	28.3	35	n/s	17.1	14	n/s	9.8	8	n/s	8.9	12	n/s	12.6	38	n/s
Webster	29.0*	54	L	32.2*	7	n/s	34.1*	1	H	2.5*	54	L	2.2*	54	L	15.1*	21	n/s
Wetzel	44.9	18	n/s	29.7	24	n/s	15.9	20	n/s	2.5*	55	L	7.0*	31	n/s	13.8	30	n/s
Wirt	47.1*	12	n/s	29.3*	28	n/s	16.5*	18	n/s	2.8*	52	n/s	4.3*	49	n/s	16.2*	17	n/s
Wood	43.0	26	n/s	28.5	33	n/s	15.1	23	n/s	7.0	25	n/s	6.5	36	n/s	13.6	31	n/s
Wyoming	34.6	49	L	30.2	22	n/s	22.2	2	H	6.6	28	n/s	6.2*	38	n/s	7.4	54	L
West Virginia	43.8			27.6			14.6			6.8			7.2			15.0		

Sig. – Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different from WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, n/s = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Table B1. Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by WV County (continued)

County	Unable to Afford Needed Medical Care			No Routine Medical Checkup in Past Year			Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)			Obesity (BMI 30.0+)			Overweight or Obese (BMI 25.0+)			No Leisure-time Physical Activity		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	10.4	32	n/s	15.8	47	n/s	35.1	11	n/s	40.1	34	n/s	75.1	25	n/s	31.8	23	n/s
Berkeley	10.6	31	n/s	23.0	5	H	33.0	26	n/s	39.3	41	n/s	72.4	40	n/s	28.1	42	n/s
Boone	14.2	6	n/s	16.5	42	n/s	26.5	52	n/s	50.0	3	H	76.5	19	n/s	43.3	4	H
Braxton	7.3	49	L	15.2	51	n/s	33.8	21	n/s	34.3	52	n/s	68.1	52	n/s	33.9	18	n/s
Brooke	9.7	41	n/s	16.8	38	n/s	33.9	20	n/s	37.1	50	n/s	71.0	43	n/s	25.0	52	n/s
Cabell	13.8	7	n/s	22.0	12	n/s	31.7	35	n/s	41.3	28	n/s	73.0	37	n/s	26.8	49	L
Calhoun	21.1*	2	n/s	16.6*	41	n/s	36.0*	8	n/s	38.0*	46	n/s	74.0*	32	n/s	44.3*	1	n/s
Clay	13.1	13	n/s	20.3*	19	n/s	34.9*	12	n/s	41.8*	25	n/s	76.8	15	n/s	26.5	50	n/s
Doddridge	14.6*	5	n/s	17.2*	32	n/s	30.7*	40	n/s	46.3*	12	n/s	76.9*	14	n/s	31.7*	24	n/s
Fayette	13.4	10	n/s	22.6	8	n/s	34.0	17	n/s	38.6	44	n/s	72.6	39	n/s	36.0	11	H
Gilmer	3.9*	55	L	10.1*	55	L	33.3*	25	n/s	42.3*	23	n/s	75.6*	23	n/s	27.0*	48	n/s
Grant	5.1*	52	L	22.6	7	n/s	34.1*	15	n/s	48.6*	6	n/s	82.8	3	H	35.5	13	n/s
Greenbrier	10.8	29	n/s	16.7	39	n/s	33.5	24	n/s	40.2	33	n/s	73.6	35	n/s	30.2	31	n/s
Hampshire	11.3	25	n/s	25.4	2	n/s	31.4	36	n/s	37.9	47	n/s	69.3	50	n/s	28.7	38	n/s
Hancock	12.4	19	n/s	17.0	36	n/s	27.4	50	n/s	43.1	20	n/s	70.5	46	n/s	26.2	51	n/s
Hardy	12.6	17	n/s	18.7	29	n/s	34.4	13	n/s	34.8	51	n/s	69.2	51	n/s	27.5	45	n/s
Harrison	12.1	20	n/s	17.3	31	n/s	35.6	9	n/s	39.0	42	n/s	74.6	27	n/s	30.2	32	n/s
Jackson	11.1	27	n/s	19.1	25	n/s	38.2	3	n/s	38.5	45	n/s	76.7	17	n/s	29.0	36	n/s
Jefferson	10.4	33	n/s	24.1	4	n/s	37.2	4	n/s	33.0	54	L	70.2	49	n/s	23.0	54	L
Kanawha	11.4	23	n/s	16.1	44	L	32.3	30	n/s	38.7	43	n/s	71.0	42	n/s	30.2	30	n/s
Lewis	10.8	28	n/s	22.6*	9	n/s	29.1*	46	n/s	41.3	29	n/s	70.4	47	n/s	31.2	26	n/s
Lincoln	4.5	54	L	16.4	43	n/s	27.7	49	n/s	49.7	5	H	77.3	13	n/s	33.2	20	n/s
Logan	16.6	4	H	16.9	37	n/s	31.9	33	n/s	47.4	9	H	79.4	7	H	40.3	9	H
McDowell	21.6	1	H	20.8	17	n/s	35.4	10	n/s	45.0	16	n/s	80.4	6	n/s	41.5	6	H
Marion	12.9	15	n/s	21.7	13	n/s	30.6	41	n/s	39.5	40	n/s	70.2	48	n/s	30.3	29	n/s
Marshall	10.2	35	n/s	19.7	23	n/s	36.8	5	n/s	41.0	31	n/s	77.8	10	n/s	31.3	25	n/s
Mason	12.5	18	n/s	14.0	54	L	29.8	44	n/s	48.0	8	n/s	77.8	9	n/s	35.7	12	n/s
Mercer	11.7	21	n/s	19.3	24	n/s	34.1	16	n/s	39.9	36	n/s	74.0	31	n/s	33.7	19	n/s
Mineral	9.0	45	n/s	18.9	28	n/s	33.6	23	n/s	39.6	39	n/s	73.1	36	n/s	28.2	41	n/s
Mingo	18.6	3	H	22.2	10	n/s	33.6	22	n/s	43.1	19	n/s	76.7	16	n/s	42.2	5	H
Monongalia	11.4	24	n/s	25.3	3	H	31.8	34	n/s	31.2	55	L	63.0	55	L	19.0	55	L
Monroe	10.0	38	n/s	17.1	35	n/s	36.5	7	n/s	41.1	30	n/s	77.5	12	n/s	28.0	44	n/s
Morgan	10.1	37	n/s	17.9	30	n/s	28.6	47	n/s	37.7	48	n/s	66.3	53	n/s	28.3	40	n/s
Nicholas	10.7	30	n/s	15.4	50	n/s	32.2	31	n/s	42.1	24	n/s	74.3	28	n/s	35.4	14	n/s
Ohio	8.4	47	n/s	20.7	18	n/s	34.0	18	n/s	37.3	49	n/s	71.2	41	n/s	27.4	46	n/s
Pendleton	13.7	9	n/s	15.9	45	n/s	42.8	1	H	33.2	53	n/s	76.0	22	n/s	28.0	43	n/s
Pleasants	9.1*	43	n/s	15.7*	48	n/s	30.0*	43	n/s	52.8*	2	n/s	82.7	4	n/s	44.1*	2	H
Pocahontas	12.9	14	n/s	27.7*	1	n/s	32.7	28	n/s	41.6*	27	n/s	74.3	29	n/s	29.4	35	n/s
Preston	13.3	11	n/s	21.3	15	n/s	32.6	29	n/s	42.4	22	n/s	75.0	26	n/s	29.5	34	n/s
Putnam	9.0	44	n/s	15.6	49	L	33.0	27	n/s	43.2	18	n/s	76.2	20	n/s	27.2	47	n/s
Raleigh	9.8	39	n/s	17.1	34	n/s	30.8	39	n/s	43.0	21	n/s	73.7	34	n/s	34.3	16	n/s
Randolph	12.7	16	n/s	20.8	16	n/s	25.7	54	L	39.6	38	n/s	65.3	54	n/s	32.6	22	n/s
Ritchie	6.4*	50	L	15.8	46	n/s	27.0	51	n/s	46.0	14	n/s	73.0	38	n/s	43.8	3	H
Roane	8.5	46	n/s	17.2	33	n/s	30.8	38	n/s	39.7	37	n/s	70.6	45	n/s	28.5	39	n/s
Summers	11.7	22	n/s	21.4	14	n/s	29.3	45	n/s	46.1	13	n/s	75.5	24	n/s	38.5	10	n/s
Taylor	9.7	40	n/s	19.0	27	n/s	27.9	48	n/s	48.1	7	n/s	76.0	21	n/s	34.2	17	n/s
Tucker	4.7*	53	L	14.7*	53	n/s	30.1*	42	n/s	40.9*	32	n/s	71.0*	44	n/s	24.7	53	n/s
Tyler	5.8*	51	n/s	14.8	52	n/s	26.3	53	n/s	57.1*	1	H	83.3	2	H	31.0*	27	n/s
Upshur	11.3	26	n/s	22.8	6	n/s	36.6	6	n/s	40.0	35	n/s	76.6	18	n/s	30.0	33	n/s
Wayne	13.2	12	n/s	16.6	40	n/s	34.0	19	n/s	43.7	17	n/s	77.7	11	n/s	33.1	21	n/s
Webster	7.8*	48	n/s	22.2*	11	n/s	42.2*	2	n/s	45.9*	15	n/s	88.1	1	H	40.9*	8	n/s
Wetzel	10.2	36	n/s	20.1	21	n/s	34.3	14	n/s	46.5	11	n/s	80.8	5	H	34.5	15	n/s
Wirt	9.4*	42	n/s	20.0*	22	n/s	30.9*	37	n/s	47.1*	10	n/s	77.9*	8	n/s	28.7*	37	n/s
Wood	10.2	34	n/s	19.0	26	n/s	32.2	32	n/s	41.7	26	n/s	73.9	33	n/s	30.7	28	n/s
Wyoming	13.7	8	n/s	20.1	20	n/s	24.4	55	L	49.9	4	H	74.3	30	n/s	40.9	7	H
West Virginia	11.5			19.5			32.5			40.3			72.8			30.7		

Sig. – Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different from WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, n/s = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Table B1. Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by WV County (continued)

County	Current Cigarette Smoking			Smoking Cessation ¹			Smokeless Tobacco Use			E-Cigarette Use ²			Heavy Drinking			Binge Drinking		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	20.2	38	n/s	43.1*	45	n/s	10.5	18	n/s	9.1*	10	n/s	3.7*	41	n/s	8.1*	45	n/s
Berkeley	21.8	30	n/s	50.0	28	n/s	5.0	51	L	8.2	17	n/s	5.0	22	n/s	13.0	19	n/s
Boone	26.5	10	n/s	42.8*	46	n/s	12.1	11	n/s	8.2	18	n/s	2.2*	51	L	10.2	34	n/s
Braxton	26.4	11	n/s	48.7*	32	n/s	8.8	34	n/s	9.2*	8	n/s	2.6*	48	n/s	7.3*	46	n/s
Brooke	25.5	13	n/s	55.6*	11	n/s	9.3*	25	n/s	4.7*	44	n/s	7.8*	7	n/s	16.0	8	n/s
Cabell	19.1	43	n/s	46.3	39	n/s	5.6	48	L	9.7	5	n/s	6.2	14	n/s	13.8	14	n/s
Calhoun	39.0*	1	H	51.8*	20	n/s	20.6*	2	H	1.7*	54	L	5.6*	16	n/s	5.9*	50	n/s
Clay	23.7	22	n/s	56.4*	9	n/s	8.6*	35	n/s	4.6*	46	n/s	3.3*	43	n/s	3.7*	54	L
Doddridge	24.5*	15	n/s	43.6*	42	n/s	5.9*	47	n/s	9.4*	6	n/s	2.7*	47	n/s	10.4*	33	n/s
Fayette	27.7	7	H	46.9	37	n/s	9.6	22	n/s	8.5	15	n/s	4.5	29	n/s	13.1	18	n/s
Gilmer	16.2	51	n/s	39.1*	49	n/s	8.9*	32	n/s	8.8*	11	n/s	8.0*	6	n/s	16.1*	7	n/s
Grant	17.5	48	n/s	34.9*	54	n/s	9.5*	23	n/s	5.8*	38	n/s	4.7*	25	n/s	14.8*	9	n/s
Greenbrier	20.3	37	n/s	51.9*	19	n/s	9.2	28	n/s	6.1	35	n/s	5.1	21	n/s	9.3	38	n/s
Hampshire	27.0	8	n/s	53.5*	15	n/s	9.2	27	n/s	4.6*	47	n/s	5.4	19	n/s	9.9	35	n/s
Hancock	20.8	35	n/s	50.8*	26	n/s	9.1	29	n/s	6.7	31	n/s	3.9*	37	n/s	12.1	24	n/s
Hardy	20.8	36	n/s	60.5*	6	n/s	10.2	19	n/s	4.7*	45	n/s	5.6*	17	n/s	14.3	12	n/s
Harrison	22.5	28	n/s	51.8	21	n/s	6.7	42	n/s	7.7	22	n/s	4.0	34	n/s	9.6	37	n/s
Jackson	21.4	32	n/s	46.9*	36	n/s	12.0	13	n/s	7.2	27	n/s	4.6	28	n/s	13.5	17	n/s
Jefferson	18.6	46	n/s	60.9*	5	n/s	4.3	54	L	8.0	19	n/s	6.4	13	n/s	14.6	10	n/s
Kanawha	21.0	34	n/s	52.2	17	n/s	6.2	46	L	7.9	20	n/s	5.6	18	n/s	13.7	16	n/s
Lewis	23.9	20	n/s	52.1*	18	n/s	17.4*	3	n/s	1.3*	55	L	11.3*	3	n/s	16.1*	6	n/s
Lincoln	23.5	25	n/s	47.0*	35	n/s	12.3	10	n/s	7.3*	26	n/s	3.0*	44	n/s	8.5	42	n/s
Logan	29.1	4	H	51.0*	25	n/s	9.8	20	n/s	8.5	14	n/s	4.9*	23	n/s	9.3	39	n/s
McDowell	23.8	21	n/s	34.9*	53	n/s	9.4	24	n/s	6.3*	33	n/s	0.6*	55	L	3.1*	55	L
Marion	23.9	19	n/s	43.4	43	n/s	7.6	38	n/s	7.8	21	n/s	5.2	20	n/s	13.8	15	n/s
Marshall	24.3	17	n/s	59.4*	7	n/s	6.6*	43	n/s	6.8	29	n/s	8.3	5	n/s	16.4	5	n/s
Mason	28.7	5	n/s	53.7*	14	n/s	8.9	31	n/s	3.0*	50	L	4.2*	32	n/s	9.8	36	n/s
Mercer	22.7	26	n/s	50.6	27	n/s	7.8	36	n/s	9.2	9	n/s	3.9	38	n/s	10.8	30	n/s
Mineral	19.2	42	n/s	38.7*	50	n/s	9.0	30	n/s	8.6	13	n/s	4.2	30	n/s	12.1	25	n/s
Mingo	24.0	18	n/s	57.3*	8	n/s	10.6	16	n/s	6.0	36	n/s	2.6*	49	n/s	6.4	49	L
Monongalia	15.8	52	L	49.5	31	n/s	5.3	49	L	10.0	3	n/s	7.3	9	n/s	21.1	1	H
Monroe	16.4	50	n/s	54.6*	12	n/s	9.2*	26	n/s	6.8*	30	n/s	1.9*	53	L	6.6*	47	L
Morgan	21.4	31	n/s	65.1*	1	n/s	3.7*	55	L	5.3*	42	n/s	5.7*	15	n/s	8.6	41	n/s
Nicholas	24.7	14	n/s	47.3*	33	n/s	10.7	15	n/s	4.3*	48	n/s	2.2*	50	L	6.4	48	L
Ohio	24.3	16	n/s	63.4*	2	H	4.8	52	L	5.9	37	n/s	7.0	10	n/s	20.1	2	H
Pendleton	13.9	55	L	62.2*	4	n/s	5.3*	50	n/s	2.8*	52	L	4.2*	31	n/s	12.4	23	n/s
Pleasants	18.2	47	n/s	53.3*	16	n/s	24.6*	1	H	5.8*	39	n/s	6.8*	11	n/s	10.4*	32	n/s
Pocahontas	19.7	40	n/s	55.9*	10	n/s	6.9*	41	n/s	3.0*	51	n/s	9.6*	4	n/s	12.9*	21	n/s
Preston	26.1	12	n/s	49.8*	29	n/s	12.7	8	H	11.0	1	n/s	6.5	12	n/s	13.9	13	n/s
Putnam	15.2	53	L	51.6*	23	n/s	6.5	44	n/s	5.8	40	n/s	4.7	27	n/s	10.7	31	n/s
Raleigh	22.5	27	n/s	47.3	34	n/s	11.1	14	n/s	6.5	32	n/s	4.7	26	n/s	11.3	28	n/s
Randolph	23.6	23	n/s	43.2*	44	n/s	13.0	7	n/s	5.1*	43	n/s	4.1	33	n/s	8.4	44	L
Ritchie	19.0	44	n/s	35.0*	52	n/s	16.4	5	H	7.6*	23	n/s	1.6*	54	L	11.5	27	n/s
Roane	17.0	49	n/s	62.5*	3	n/s	7.6	39	n/s	6.2	34	n/s	3.8*	39	n/s	9.1	40	n/s
Summers	26.5	9	n/s	25.7*	55	L	10.5*	17	n/s	10.6*	2	n/s	3.9*	35	n/s	4.9*	51	L
Taylor	18.9	45	n/s	49.7*	30	n/s	16.8	4	H	7.4*	25	n/s	3.0*	45	n/s	8.5	43	n/s
Tucker	20.0*	39	n/s	51.3*	24	n/s	4.6*	53	n/s	2.2*	53	L	3.5*	42	n/s	13.0*	20	n/s
Tyler	27.8*	6	n/s	37.3*	51	n/s	9.8*	21	n/s	5.6*	41	n/s	12.9*	1	n/s	12.8*	22	n/s
Upshur	21.0	33	n/s	51.8*	22	n/s	13.1	6	n/s	9.7	4	n/s	4.8*	24	n/s	11.5	26	n/s
Wayne	31.9	2	H	46.0*	40	n/s	8.8	33	n/s	7.4	24	n/s	3.9	36	n/s	11.1	29	n/s
Webster	14.9	54	n/s	54.3*	13	n/s	12.5*	9	n/s	8.8*	12	n/s	2.7*	46	n/s	4.6*	53	L
Wetzel	23.6	24	n/s	39.7*	48	n/s	7.2	40	n/s	8.2*	16	n/s	3.8*	40	n/s	17.3	3	n/s
Wirt	19.6	41	n/s	44.7*	41	n/s	7.7*	37	n/s	4.1*	49	n/s	11.4*	2	n/s	17.0*	4	n/s
Wood	22.0	29	n/s	42.1	47	n/s	6.4	45	n/s	9.2	7	n/s	7.5	8	n/s	14.5	11	n/s
Wyoming	31.1	3	H	46.8*	38	n/s	12.0	12	n/s	6.9	28	n/s	2.0*	52	L	4.7*	52	L
West Virginia	22.0			49.3			8.2			7.7			5.1			12.3		

Sig. – Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different from WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, n/s = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

¹ This question was asked in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, & 2023.

² This question was asked in 2017, 2020, 2021, 2022, & 2023.

Table B1. Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by WV County (continued)

County	Seldom or Never Wear Seatbelt ¹			Fall in Past Year (Ages 45 and older) ²			Fall Injury (Ages 45 and older) ²			Ever Had Cholesterol Checked ³			Cholesterol Checked in Past Five Years ³			Diabetes Test in Past Three Years		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	12.1	1	H	33.0	21	n/s	47.5*	8	n/s	94.5	6	n/s	95.3	37	n/s	62.0*	53	n/s
Berkeley	2.9	44	n/s	27.3	41	n/s	43.2	21	n/s	89.3	42	n/s	96.0	27	n/s	66.8	41	n/s
Boone	4.8*	22	n/s	33.3	18	n/s	36.3*	37	n/s	86.7	51	n/s	97.4	10	n/s	69.8	26	n/s
Braxton	2.0*	51	n/s	30.7	32	n/s	39.7*	32	n/s	91.6	26	n/s	97.2	11	n/s	75.7*	7	n/s
Brooke	6.8*	8	n/s	32.6	25	n/s	45.9*	14	n/s	91.6	30	n/s	94.5	49	n/s	63.3*	50	n/s
Cabell	3.2	42	n/s	27.6	39	n/s	46.0	13	n/s	85.2	55	L	95.9	28	n/s	67.7	37	n/s
Calhoun	9.8*	3	n/s	25.4*	49	n/s	34.5*	43	n/s	96.8	1	H	93.4	53	n/s	72.5*	14	n/s
Clay	2.6*	47	n/s	28.1*	36	n/s	28.7*	51	n/s	90.6	36	n/s	94.7	46	n/s	68.5*	33	n/s
Doddridge	9.6*	4	n/s	26.3*	45	n/s	25.5*	54	n/s	95.1	4	n/s	95.5	35	n/s	68.4*	34	n/s
Fayette	3.9	30	n/s	30.9	31	n/s	47.4	10	n/s	91.6	27	n/s	94.6	47	n/s	65.4	47	n/s
Gilmer	9.6*	5	n/s	60.4*	1	H	35.2*	41	n/s	88.3	45	n/s	98.5	4	n/s	62.1*	52	n/s
Grant	5.9*	12	n/s	31.0	30	n/s	30.4*	49	n/s	87.5	49	n/s	95.8	30	n/s	71.3*	19	n/s
Greenbrier	3.0*	43	n/s	33.1	20	n/s	40.7	28	n/s	92.4	16	n/s	94.7	44	n/s	66.6	42	n/s
Hampshire	6.4*	9	n/s	32.6	24	n/s	27.0*	52	L	89.0	44	n/s	95.8	29	n/s	68.0	36	n/s
Hancock	5.9	13	n/s	23.6	53	L	48.1*	7	n/s	90.5	37	n/s	97.5	7	n/s	72.3	17	n/s
Hardy	4.7*	24	n/s	39.4	6	n/s	36.6*	36	n/s	89.6	41	n/s	96.6	23	n/s	72.4	16	n/s
Harrison	4.5	26	n/s	31.2	29	n/s	42.0	24	n/s	91.6	28	n/s	94.5	48	n/s	65.9	46	n/s
Jackson	3.3	41	n/s	26.6	43	n/s	37.7*	35	n/s	92.4	18	n/s	97.2	12	n/s	67.2	38	n/s
Jefferson	3.4	39	n/s	21.5	55	L	31.1*	48	n/s	91.8	24	n/s	94.2	51	n/s	73.6	11	n/s
Kanawha	3.3	40	n/s	29.0	35	n/s	43.1	22	n/s	92.9	13	H	97.5	9	H	73.9	10	H
Lewis	1.4*	54	L	26.4	44	n/s	33.2*	47	n/s	93.8	8	n/s	97.1	13	n/s	58.1*	55	n/s
Lincoln	5.0*	19	n/s	34.3	17	n/s	47.3*	11	n/s	94.7	5	H	97.1	14	n/s	68.8	32	n/s
Logan	4.9	20	n/s	41.4	4	H	48.4*	5	n/s	92.4	20	n/s	96.9	18	n/s	68.1	35	n/s
McDowell	6.1*	11	n/s	34.9	13	n/s	40.4*	29	n/s	89.6	40	n/s	93.2	55	n/s	69.0*	31	n/s
Marion	3.7	36	n/s	25.9	46	L	33.7	45	n/s	90.8	35	n/s	95.7	32	n/s	66.1	44	n/s
Marshall	2.5*	49	n/s	23.8	52	L	49.5*	2	n/s	87.8	48	n/s	94.9	41	n/s	64.1	49	n/s
Mason	2.5*	48	n/s	34.3	16	n/s	44.6*	17	n/s	94.1	7	n/s	97.1	15	n/s	70.5	24	n/s
Mercer	4.3	29	n/s	32.2	26	n/s	39.1	34	n/s	89.9	38	n/s	96.2	26	n/s	69.6	27	n/s
Mineral	4.4	27	n/s	33.1	19	n/s	41.0*	27	n/s	92.7	14	n/s	95.0	39	n/s	73.0	12	n/s
Mingo	4.8*	21	n/s	40.8	5	H	41.7*	26	n/s	87.9	46	n/s	95.0	40	n/s	70.6	23	n/s
Monongalia	2.9	45	n/s	32.9	23	n/s	46.9	12	n/s	85.6	53	L	94.7	45	n/s	61.8	54	L
Monroe	5.2*	18	n/s	34.7	14	n/s	34.6*	42	n/s	85.4	54	n/s	97.5	8	n/s	74.1	9	n/s
Morgan	2.4*	50	n/s	27.7	38	n/s	40.1*	31	n/s	91.7	25	n/s	97.0	17	n/s	72.9	13	n/s
Nicholas	5.6*	16	n/s	37.6	9	n/s	47.5*	9	n/s	93.0	11	n/s	94.0	52	n/s	74.7	8	n/s
Ohio	3.4	38	n/s	27.4	40	n/s	44.4*	19	n/s	89.8	39	n/s	97.0	16	n/s	67.2	39	n/s
Pendleton	3.5*	37	n/s	25.7	48	n/s	48.1*	6	n/s	91.4	32	n/s	95.5	34	n/s	69.3	28	n/s
Pleasants	1.9*	52	n/s	37.1*	11	n/s	51.2*	1	n/s	93.0	12	n/s	96.4	24	n/s	72.4*	15	n/s
Pocahontas	10.2*	2	n/s	25.8	47	n/s	22.2*	55	L	91.0	34	n/s	96.9	19	n/s	62.5*	51	n/s
Preston	4.7	25	n/s	29.2	34	n/s	36.0*	39	n/s	87.4	50	n/s	94.4	50	n/s	66.5	43	n/s
Putnam	1.4*	55	L	24.4	50	L	36.1	38	n/s	92.6	15	n/s	96.7	21	n/s	71.1	21	n/s
Raleigh	2.8	46	n/s	33.0	22	n/s	42.9	23	n/s	92.4	17	n/s	96.3	25	n/s	71.2	20	n/s
Randolph	5.9*	14	n/s	37.2	10	n/s	40.2*	30	n/s	87.9	47	n/s	94.9	42	n/s	65.0	48	n/s
Ritchie	3.7*	35	n/s	21.8	54	L	28.8*	50	n/s	92.4	19	n/s	98.1	5	n/s	69.1*	29	n/s
Roane	5.8*	15	n/s	37.8	7	n/s	43.4*	20	n/s	91.6	29	n/s	98.7	2	H	82.5	2	H
Summers	3.9*	31	n/s	37.7	8	n/s	45.6*	15	n/s	93.3	10	n/s	94.7	43	n/s	66.9*	40	n/s
Taylor	4.7*	23	n/s	27.0	42	n/s	35.7*	40	n/s	92.2	22	n/s	95.7	31	n/s	70.3	25	n/s
Tucker	6.1*	10	n/s	35.9*	12	n/s	48.4*	4	n/s	92.0	23	n/s	95.1	38	n/s	84.3	1	H
Tyler	5.5*	17	n/s	32.1*	27	n/s	33.8*	44	n/s	96.3	3	H	99.5	1	H	82.5	3	H
Upshur	4.4*	28	n/s	27.8	37	n/s	33.3*	46	n/s	93.7	9	n/s	95.3	36	n/s	66.0	45	n/s
Wayne	7.3	6	n/s	34.4	15	n/s	48.8	3	n/s	89.2	43	n/s	95.6	33	n/s	71.0	22	n/s
Webster	3.9*	32	n/s	32.0*	28	n/s	39.5*	33	n/s	96.5	2	H	93.4	54	n/s	77.7	5	n/s
Wetzel	7.0*	7	n/s	24.2	51	n/s	44.9*	16	n/s	91.4	31	n/s	96.8	20	n/s	76.3	6	n/s
Wirt	1.7*	53	L	41.5*	3	n/s	26.7*	53	n/s	92.3	21	n/s	98.5	3	H	79.2*	4	n/s
Wood	3.8	33	n/s	30.3	33	n/s	41.8	25	n/s	91.2	33	n/s	96.6	22	n/s	72.1	18	n/s
Wyoming	3.8*	34	n/s	44.4	2	H	44.4*	18	n/s	86.2	52	n/s	97.6	6	n/s	69.0	30	n/s
West Virginia	4.0			30.8			41.6			90.4			96.0			69.1		

Sig. – Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different from WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, n/s = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

¹ This question was asked in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, & 2023.

² This question was asked in 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, & 2023.

³ This question was asked 2015-2023 (odd years).

Table B1. Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by WV County (continued)

County	HIV Test			Flu Vaccine			Flu Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)			Pneumonia Vaccine			Pneumonia Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)			Prostate Cancer Screening (2 years, Men aged 40+) ¹		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	29.7	42	n/s	46.7	9	n/s	65.7*	22	n/s	36.4	42	n/s	69.9*	38	n/s	33.9*	47	n/s
Berkeley	42.6	2	H	42.4	26	n/s	67.1	16	n/s	34.9	49	L	76.6	10	n/s	36.5	42	n/s
Boone	42.1	3	n/s	45.9	14	n/s	62.3	30	n/s	47.0	4	n/s	67.4	49	n/s	37.4*	38	n/s
Braxton	26.7	50	n/s	38.5	43	n/s	58.3*	40	n/s	39.8	30	n/s	68.9*	43	n/s	41.8*	27	n/s
Brooke	23.0	54	L	43.9	20	n/s	74.4	2	n/s	40.0	29	n/s	75.7	12	n/s	40.9*	32	n/s
Cabell	33.7	27	n/s	47.4	7	n/s	68.9	12	n/s	40.5	23	n/s	72.3	29	n/s	41.0	31	n/s
Calhoun	40.9*	4	n/s	29.2*	55	L	49.0*	54	n/s	35.9*	43	n/s	72.6*	26	n/s	25.6*	55	L
Clay	39.5*	7	n/s	46.1*	12	n/s	52.2*	51	n/s	44.1*	10	n/s	71.3*	34	n/s	27.3*	54	L
Doddridge	31.8*	34	n/s	36.0*	47	n/s	52.8*	49	n/s	40.5*	25	n/s	73.4*	21	n/s	39.6*	35	n/s
Fayette	35.3	21	n/s	39.4	39	n/s	65.1	24	n/s	41.7	20	n/s	77.7	7	n/s	36.9	39	n/s
Gilmer	30.0*	41	n/s	39.1*	42	n/s	67.9*	13	n/s	31.1*	55	n/s	66.6*	51	n/s	41.8*	26	n/s
Grant	31.9*	32	n/s	34.9	49	n/s	59.1*	38	n/s	50.1*	1	n/s	85.3*	2	H	48.1*	7	n/s
Greenbrier	27.4	46	L	45.2	16	n/s	63.5	28	n/s	43.2	14	n/s	74.2	16	n/s	43.9	15	n/s
Hampshire	37.5	14	n/s	34.4	50	L	50.1*	52	L	35.1	48	n/s	64.1*	53	n/s	33.4	49	n/s
Hancock	32.2	30	n/s	41.8	28	n/s	58.2	42	n/s	38.9	32	n/s	68.6	46	n/s	57.6*	1	H
Hardy	36.4	18	n/s	32.7	51	L	66.3*	19	n/s	35.6	45	n/s	85.0	3	H	41.2*	30	n/s
Harrison	36.7	15	n/s	41.5	29	n/s	65.1	25	n/s	39.7	31	n/s	72.4	28	n/s	43.1	17	n/s
Jackson	36.0	19	n/s	41.9	27	n/s	60.8	35	n/s	40.8	22	n/s	72.6	25	n/s	47.0	9	n/s
Jefferson	38.1	10	n/s	48.2	2	n/s	73.4	3	H	37.1	38	n/s	74.4	15	n/s	29.9	53	L
Kanawha	40.4	6	H	51.8	1	H	69.1	10	H	45.8	5	H	77.3	9	H	45.6	12	n/s
Lewis	30.2	40	n/s	43.1	24	n/s	75.0*	1	n/s	36.8	40	n/s	77.5	8	n/s	46.6*	10	n/s
Lincoln	30.3	39	n/s	46.0	13	n/s	71.4	7	n/s	48.5	2	H	85.3	1	H	43.3*	16	n/s
Logan	36.4	17	n/s	37.2	45	L	58.2	41	n/s	44.5	9	n/s	78.5	6	n/s	33.0	50	n/s
McDowell	28.3	43	n/s	30.8	54	L	47.9*	55	L	35.8	44	n/s	57.1*	55	L	30.7*	52	n/s
Marion	34.8	24	n/s	42.5	25	n/s	61.8	31	n/s	36.9	39	n/s	69.8	39	n/s	36.3	43	n/s
Marshall	25.3	53	L	39.4	38	n/s	70.5	8	n/s	40.9	21	n/s	70.7	36	n/s	42.5	25	n/s
Mason	36.6	16	n/s	45.8	15	n/s	65.2	23	n/s	45.3	7	n/s	79.9	4	n/s	43.0	19	n/s
Mercer	37.7	11	n/s	41.3	31	n/s	59.2	37	n/s	34.9	50	L	66.6	52	n/s	43.9	14	n/s
Mineral	27.0	47	L	41.3	30	n/s	61.5	33	n/s	36.4	41	n/s	72.0	32	n/s	36.8	40	n/s
Mingo	34.8	23	n/s	31.4	52	L	63.2*	29	n/s	33.6	54	n/s	67.1*	50	n/s	38.0*	37	n/s
Monongalia	37.6	13	n/s	46.1	11	n/s	66.2	20	n/s	35.1	47	L	74.8	14	n/s	42.7	23	n/s
Monroe	26.7	49	n/s	44.8	17	n/s	63.9*	26	n/s	38.3	34	n/s	68.4*	47	n/s	38.9*	36	n/s
Morgan	37.6	12	n/s	40.5	33	n/s	71.4*	6	n/s	41.7	19	n/s	68.8*	44	n/s	33.4*	48	n/s
Nicholas	26.3	52	L	39.2	41	n/s	58.7	39	n/s	33.7	52	L	57.5	54	L	44.3	13	n/s
Ohio	31.2	35	n/s	47.3	8	n/s	69.3	9	n/s	40.2	28	n/s	72.1	31	n/s	36.6	41	n/s
Pendleton	26.6	51	n/s	43.9	21	n/s	71.8*	5	n/s	44.0	11	n/s	73.8*	20	n/s	47.3*	8	n/s
Pleasants	28.2*	44	n/s	39.7*	36	n/s	54.4*	47	n/s	42.9*	16	n/s	69.6*	40	n/s	54.6*	2	n/s
Pocahontas	27.0	48	n/s	39.3*	40	n/s	56.8*	44	n/s	43.0*	15	n/s	68.7*	45	n/s	52.9*	3	n/s
Preston	31.8	33	n/s	40.6	32	n/s	54.2	48	L	40.5	24	n/s	73.4	22	n/s	41.6	28	n/s
Putnam	38.1	9	n/s	48.2	3	n/s	67.8	14	n/s	40.3	27	n/s	74.1	17	n/s	49.3	5	H
Raleigh	34.4	26	n/s	40.3	34	n/s	61.2	34	n/s	38.3	33	n/s	71.1	35	n/s	42.9	20	n/s
Randolph	30.6	38	n/s	39.6	37	n/s	55.9	46	n/s	37.9	36	n/s	69.3	41	n/s	35.7	45	n/s
Ritchie	35.6*	20	n/s	31.0	53	L	56.4*	45	n/s	37.5	37	n/s	72.3*	30	n/s	40.3*	34	n/s
Roane	31.0	36	n/s	48.0	6	n/s	61.8*	32	n/s	47.3	3	n/s	71.5*	33	n/s	43.0*	18	n/s
Summers	38.6	8	n/s	44.0	19	n/s	66.8*	18	n/s	35.6	46	n/s	72.5*	27	n/s	40.5*	33	n/s
Taylor	28.2	45	n/s	48.1	4	n/s	67.1*	17	n/s	44.7	8	n/s	73.3*	23	n/s	45.7*	11	n/s
Tucker	30.7*	37	n/s	48.0*	5	n/s	68.9*	11	n/s	37.9*	35	n/s	67.5*	48	n/s	32.5*	51	n/s
Tyler	34.6*	25	n/s	46.7*	10	n/s	63.7*	27	n/s	41.8*	17	n/s	69.3*	42	n/s	41.4*	29	n/s
Upshur	35.1	22	n/s	36.7	46	n/s	59.6	36	n/s	34.8	51	n/s	74.0	18	n/s	42.9	21	n/s
Wayne	33.4	28	n/s	43.4	23	n/s	67.2	15	n/s	43.6	13	n/s	72.9	24	n/s	42.6	24	n/s
Webster	43.7*	1	n/s	43.6*	22	n/s	58.1*	43	n/s	45.5*	6	n/s	78.9*	5	n/s	52.3*	4	n/s
Wetzel	21.2	55	L	40.2	35	n/s	72.2*	4	n/s	33.6	53	n/s	73.9*	19	n/s	35.9*	44	n/s
Wirt	33.2*	29	n/s	37.2*	44	n/s	50.0*	53	n/s	43.8*	12	n/s	75.3*	13	n/s	42.8*	22	n/s
Wood	32.1	31	n/s	44.3	18	n/s	65.7	21	n/s	40.4	26	n/s	76.3	11	n/s	48.8	6	H
Wyoming	40.7	5	n/s	35.8	48	L	52.6*	50	n/s	41.8	18	n/s	70.3*	37	n/s	35.3*	46	n/s
West Virginia	34.8			43.5			64.1			40.1			73.0			41.0		

Sig. – Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different from WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, n/s = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

¹ This question was asked in 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, & 2023.

Table B1. Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by WV County (continued)

County	Hypertension ¹			Hypertension Medication ¹			High Cholesterol ¹			Heart Attack			Coronary Heart Disease			Stroke		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	48.9	15	n/s	84.6	18	n/s	44.4	16	n/s	8.1	28	n/s	11.2	5	n/s	3.8*	46	n/s
Berkeley	39.5	49	L	75.3	50	L	36.5	51	L	6.3	49	n/s	4.8	48	L	4.5	34	n/s
Boone	53.5	4	H	81.0	34	n/s	43.4	19	n/s	8.9	20	n/s	9.3	11	n/s	4.2	39	n/s
Braxton	43.2	38	n/s	87.6	5	n/s	41.5	31	n/s	5.7	50	n/s	3.5*	54	L	9.4*	2	n/s
Brooke	54.5	2	H	81.6	32	n/s	37.9	45	n/s	8.5	25	n/s	6.7	37	n/s	4.1*	40	n/s
Cabell	39.5	50	L	78.2	46	n/s	37.4	49	n/s	5.5	51	L	5.1	47	L	5.8	15	n/s
Calhoun	44.2*	36	n/s	85.5*	16	n/s	41.0*	34	n/s	12.8	4	n/s	9.7*	9	n/s	12.3*	1	n/s
Clay	51.5*	7	n/s	82.8*	27	n/s	55.0*	1	H	8.7*	23	n/s	12.2	3	n/s	4.8*	28	n/s
Doddridge	47.6*	22	n/s	88.1*	3	n/s	44.5*	15	n/s	10.0*	14	n/s	7.6*	23	n/s	7.1*	11	n/s
Fayette	46.1	26	n/s	80.9	35	n/s	42.0	27	n/s	7.3	35	n/s	7.9	19	n/s	4.6	33	n/s
Gilmer	49.4*	11	n/s	66.3*	55	n/s	46.3*	9	n/s	11.4*	8	n/s	8.4*	15	n/s	1.3*	55	L
Grant	44.3	35	n/s	83.7*	20	n/s	45.0	14	n/s	6.4*	47	n/s	6.1*	41	n/s	1.7*	54	L
Greenbrier	45.2	29	n/s	73.6	52	n/s	40.8	35	n/s	8.8	22	n/s	8.7	14	n/s	3.9	42	n/s
Hampshire	39.1	51	n/s	82.2	28	n/s	41.1	32	n/s	7.5	34	n/s	6.3	40	n/s	3.2	51	n/s
Hancock	40.9	47	n/s	84.7	17	n/s	38.9	40	n/s	6.3	48	n/s	7.2	30	n/s	5.5	20	n/s
Hardy	40.4	48	n/s	86.4	11	n/s	37.9	47	n/s	7.0	41	n/s	6.0	43	n/s	5.9*	13	n/s
Harrison	41.5	46	n/s	79.2	42	n/s	39.6	38	n/s	10.2	13	n/s	8.8	12	n/s	4.4	36	n/s
Jackson	49.5	10	n/s	87.1	7	n/s	45.4	13	n/s	7.2	37	n/s	7.0	34	n/s	4.4	37	n/s
Jefferson	35.4	54	L	75.4	49	n/s	36.3	52	n/s	6.7	42	n/s	5.8	44	n/s	5.4	21	n/s
Kanawha	45.3	28	n/s	83.5	21	n/s	43.1	20	n/s	7.0	39	n/s	7.4	28	n/s	5.3	22	n/s
Lewis	41.7	45	n/s	86.1	15	n/s	41.7	28	n/s	7.7	30	n/s	3.8	53	L	3.5*	50	n/s
Lincoln	44.9	32	n/s	86.8	9	n/s	37.4	48	n/s	8.2	26	n/s	6.5	38	n/s	4.3	38	n/s
Logan	52.1	6	H	87.9	4	H	44.1	18	n/s	11.9	7	H	12.7	1	H	5.6	18	n/s
McDowell	49.2	13	n/s	81.9*	30	n/s	47.8	7	n/s	12.4	5	n/s	12.2	2	n/s	9.2	3	n/s
Marion	42.0	43	n/s	78.1	47	n/s	37.9	46	n/s	7.6	32	n/s	7.6	24	n/s	4.8	29	n/s
Marshall	48.0	19	n/s	87.3	6	n/s	42.9	22	n/s	10.6	10	n/s	8.7	13	n/s	4.8	27	n/s
Mason	50.1	9	n/s	83.3	24	n/s	46.6	8	n/s	11.3	9	n/s	7.6	25	n/s	7.2	10	n/s
Mercer	45.2	30	n/s	83.4	22	n/s	44.4	17	n/s	7.5	33	n/s	8.2	17	n/s	5.9	14	n/s
Mineral	43.0	40	n/s	77.9	48	n/s	34.9	54	n/s	4.9	54	L	4.0	52	L	3.9	44	n/s
Mingo	52.6	5	H	82.9	26	n/s	48.2	6	n/s	12.1	6	n/s	9.8	8	n/s	8.2	6	n/s
Monongalia	28.9	55	L	74.4	51	L	29.1	55	L	3.4	55	L	4.0	51	L	2.6	52	L
Monroe	47.2	24	n/s	86.2	14	n/s	54.0	2	H	6.7*	43	n/s	6.1	42	n/s	8.0	7	n/s
Morgan	42.7	41	n/s	80.6*	36	n/s	39.4	39	n/s	6.4*	46	n/s	7.4	26	n/s	3.8*	49	n/s
Nicholas	54.2	3	H	81.1	33	n/s	40.3	37	n/s	9.7	16	n/s	6.7	36	n/s	7.2	9	n/s
Ohio	36.6	53	L	83.4	23	n/s	36.9	50	n/s	8.2	27	n/s	4.7	49	L	3.8	48	n/s
Pendleton	42.5	42	n/s	88.4	2	n/s	49.7	5	n/s	7.0	38	n/s	8.2	18	n/s	8.5*	5	n/s
Pleasants	48.2*	18	n/s	86.3*	12	n/s	45.8*	10	n/s	7.0*	40	n/s	4.6*	50	n/s	5.5*	19	n/s
Pocahontas	48.6*	16	n/s	83.8*	19	n/s	42.8*	24	n/s	7.3	36	n/s	7.6*	22	n/s	6.2*	12	n/s
Preston	41.8	44	n/s	83.0	25	n/s	38.4	43	n/s	6.5	45	n/s	6.8	35	n/s	5.6	17	n/s
Putnam	44.7	33	n/s	79.1	43	n/s	41.6	29	n/s	5.1	53	L	5.3	46	L	4.7	31	n/s
Raleigh	49.1	14	H	82.1	29	n/s	45.5	12	H	7.6	31	n/s	7.7	20	n/s	5.3	23	n/s
Randolph	45.0	31	n/s	80.5	37	n/s	38.2	44	n/s	6.6	44	n/s	6.4	39	n/s	5.2	25	n/s
Ritchie	51.4	8	n/s	79.8*	40	n/s	43.0	21	n/s	5.4	52	n/s	5.6*	45	n/s	4.6	32	n/s
Roane	47.5	23	n/s	78.8*	44	n/s	42.3	25	n/s	9.2	19	n/s	7.3	29	n/s	3.9*	43	n/s
Summers	49.4	12	n/s	87.0	8	n/s	41.6	30	n/s	10.3	12	n/s	3.5*	55	L	2.4*	53	L
Taylor	47.6	21	n/s	81.8	31	n/s	49.8	4	H	9.3	18	n/s	7.1	32	n/s	4.4	35	n/s
Tucker	38.5*	52	n/s	72.6*	53	n/s	35.5*	53	n/s	8.9*	21	n/s	7.2*	31	n/s	4.0*	41	n/s
Tyler	47.8*	20	n/s	94.5	1	H	45.6*	11	n/s	9.8*	15	n/s	9.4*	10	n/s	5.6*	16	n/s
Upshur	43.1	39	n/s	78.6*	45	n/s	38.4	42	n/s	8.5	24	n/s	7.4	27	n/s	5.1	26	n/s
Wayne	45.8	27	n/s	86.6	10	H	40.7	36	n/s	9.6	17	n/s	8.3	16	n/s	9.0	4	H
Webster	48.2*	17	n/s	86.3*	13	n/s	38.7*	41	n/s	15.9	1	n/s	11.6*	4	n/s	5.2*	24	n/s
Wetzel	43.3	37	n/s	80.3	38	n/s	42.0	26	n/s	10.6	11	n/s	10.7	7	n/s	3.8*	47	n/s
Wirt	46.9*	25	n/s	71.5*	54	n/s	42.8*	23	n/s	14.1*	2	n/s	7.0*	33	n/s	7.3*	8	n/s
Wood	44.6	34	n/s	80.0	39	n/s	41.0	33	n/s	8.1	29	n/s	7.7	21	n/s	4.8	30	n/s
Wyoming	59.3	1	H	79.5	41	n/s	51.1	3	H	13.2	3	H	11.0	6	n/s	3.9*	45	n/s
West Virginia	43.7			80.8			40.8			7.7			7.1			5.0		

Sig. – Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different from WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, n/s = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

¹ This question was asked 2015-2023 (odd years).

Table B1. Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by WV County (continued)

County	Cardiovascular Disease			Diabetes			Prediabetes			Skin Cancer			Other Cancer			Overall Cancer		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	15.6	24	n/s	20.6	8	n/s	11.3	35	n/s	7.1	34	n/s	6.8	50	n/s	11.5	50	n/s
Berkeley	11.2	50	L	13.6	49	L	11.9	28	n/s	4.8	50	L	7.0	49	L	10.7	51	L
Boone	15.8	22	n/s	24.0	3	H	19.3	3	H	9.8	7	n/s	8.4	41	n/s	16.8	14	n/s
Braxton	15.1	25	n/s	16.5	32	n/s	7.7	52	n/s	6.5	42	n/s	8.5	38	n/s	14.0	39	n/s
Brooke	13.7	36	n/s	21.1	6	n/s	11.3	33	n/s	6.8	38	n/s	8.4	40	n/s	13.7	42	n/s
Cabell	11.7	47	L	13.2	51	L	10.5	41	n/s	7.0	37	n/s	8.6	37	n/s	14.4	33	n/s
Calhoun	24.2*	1	n/s	10.7	53	n/s	9.7*	43	n/s	2.9*	53	L	3.6*	55	L	6.6*	55	L
Clay	19.9	7	n/s	16.4	33	n/s	16.2	7	n/s	9.7	8	n/s	8.5	39	n/s	16.2	22	n/s
Doddridge	17.6	11	n/s	16.4	34	n/s	13.7*	17	n/s	9.2	15	n/s	9.8*	18	n/s	17.4	12	n/s
Fayette	14.8	30	n/s	19.9	11	n/s	11.3	34	n/s	8.1	26	n/s	10.1	15	n/s	16.1	23	n/s
Gilmer	16.9*	14	n/s	20.9	7	n/s	8.8*	49	n/s	5.0*	49	n/s	10.5*	11	n/s	13.3	45	n/s
Grant	9.5	54	n/s	14.0	47	n/s	13.6*	18	n/s	2.9*	54	L	5.5*	54	n/s	6.7	54	L
Greenbrier	14.9	27	n/s	16.2	37	n/s	10.0	42	n/s	9.5	13	n/s	11.7	7	n/s	18.0	8	n/s
Hampshire	13.0	44	n/s	16.8	27	n/s	12.8	25	n/s	7.4	30	n/s	11.2	9	n/s	16.7	15	n/s
Hancock	14.6	31	n/s	20.0	10	n/s	11.7	29	n/s	7.0	36	n/s	8.0	44	n/s	14.5	32	n/s
Hardy	15.6	23	n/s	22.9	5	n/s	10.7	39	n/s	6.1	45	n/s	8.2	43	n/s	13.4	44	n/s
Harrison	16.8	17	n/s	18.6	18	n/s	9.2	45	L	6.5	41	n/s	10.4	13	n/s	15.4	29	n/s
Jackson	12.5	46	n/s	18.1	20	n/s	13.5	19	n/s	9.5	12	n/s	9.5	23	n/s	16.6	16	n/s
Jefferson	13.4	40	n/s	14.2	46	n/s	15.1	12	n/s	6.2	44	n/s	9.4	27	n/s	13.9	41	n/s
Kanawha	14.8	29	n/s	15.4	42	n/s	14.2	15	H	9.5	14	H	9.3	28	n/s	16.3	21	n/s
Lewis	11.4	49	n/s	16.5	31	n/s	4.1*	55	L	8.3	22	n/s	7.0	48	n/s	14.3	34	n/s
Lincoln	14.4	32	n/s	23.0	4	H	15.8	9	n/s	8.9	17	n/s	11.8	6	n/s	18.1	6	n/s
Logan	20.1	6	H	18.6	17	n/s	11.5	31	n/s	8.2	24	n/s	11.2	10	n/s	18.0	7	n/s
McDowell	23.8	2	H	27.4	2	H	9.2	47	n/s	5.1*	48	n/s	7.3	46	n/s	11.9	48	n/s
Marion	13.7	35	n/s	15.7	39	n/s	10.6	40	n/s	7.8	29	n/s	9.6	21	n/s	14.9	31	n/s
Marshall	17.7	10	n/s	14.4	45	n/s	11.0	37	n/s	8.1	25	n/s	11.4	8	n/s	17.8	10	n/s
Mason	18.7	9	n/s	16.2	36	n/s	9.6	44	n/s	7.4	31	n/s	9.6	22	n/s	14.1	37	n/s
Mercer	16.3	20	n/s	16.8	29	n/s	11.4	32	n/s	10.8	2	H	8.4	42	n/s	16.6	17	n/s
Mineral	10.6	53	L	16.1	38	n/s	14.6	14	n/s	8.0	28	n/s	7.5	45	n/s	14.2	35	n/s
Mingo	21.5	4	H	19.7	13	n/s	16.2	8	n/s	14.0	1	H	10.1	16	n/s	20.3	3	n/s
Monongalia	7.5	55	L	9.6	55	L	7.5	53	L	4.6	51	L	5.9	53	L	9.5	53	L
Monroe	16.2	21	n/s	17.2	23	n/s	13.3*	21	n/s	10.5	3	n/s	10.2	14	n/s	18.8	5	n/s
Morgan	11.1	51	n/s	16.9	26	n/s	15.4	11	n/s	6.2	43	n/s	10.5	12	n/s	16.5	18	n/s
Nicholas	16.8	16	n/s	19.3	14	n/s	12.9	24	n/s	8.3	21	n/s	9.6	20	n/s	15.7	25	n/s
Ohio	12.7	45	n/s	14.6	44	n/s	8.8	50	n/s	6.7	39	n/s	8.9	32	n/s	13.4	43	n/s
Pendleton	17.1	13	n/s	18.1	21	n/s	11.0	36	n/s	10.1	5	n/s	8.6	35	n/s	16.3	20	n/s
Pleasants	13.2	41	n/s	12.8	52	n/s	13.4*	20	n/s	4.0*	52	L	6.4*	52	n/s	10.3	52	n/s
Pocahontas	16.3	19	n/s	16.8	28	n/s	11.6	30	n/s	5.5*	47	n/s	8.8	33	n/s	14.2	36	n/s
Preston	13.0	43	n/s	17.1	24	n/s	7.4	54	L	7.2	33	n/s	13.4	4	H	17.5	11	n/s
Putnam	10.9	52	L	15.5	41	n/s	12.2	26	n/s	9.6	11	n/s	9.2	29	n/s	16.4	19	n/s
Raleigh	14.9	28	n/s	18.4	19	n/s	12.2	27	n/s	8.5	20	n/s	9.5	25	n/s	16.0	24	n/s
Randolph	13.6	38	n/s	14.8	43	n/s	15.5	10	n/s	7.1	35	n/s	9.1	31	n/s	14.0	38	n/s
Ritchie	11.7	48	n/s	13.7	48	n/s	18.0	5	n/s	5.9	46	n/s	8.7	34	n/s	13.2	46	n/s
Roane	13.1	42	n/s	18.8	16	n/s	10.7	38	n/s	8.0	27	n/s	8.6	36	n/s	13.9	40	n/s
Summers	13.5	39	n/s	15.6	40	n/s	14.9	13	n/s	9.1	16	n/s	9.8	19	n/s	17.9	9	n/s
Taylor	16.4	18	n/s	20.6	9	n/s	9.2	48	n/s	6.6	40	n/s	6.7	51	n/s	11.7	49	n/s
Tucker	13.7*	37	n/s	10.3	54	n/s	20.5*	2	n/s	9.7*	9	n/s	10.0*	17	n/s	17.1	13	n/s
Tyler	14.3	33	n/s	31.1*	1	H	21.6*	1	n/s	10.0	6	n/s	12.7	5	n/s	19.9	4	n/s
Upshur	15.0	26	n/s	13.3	50	n/s	7.9	51	n/s	8.5	19	n/s	7.3	47	n/s	13.2	47	n/s
Wayne	19.4	8	H	18.9	15	n/s	14.1	16	n/s	8.9	18	n/s	9.4	26	n/s	15.5	28	n/s
Webster	23.6	3	n/s	17.9	22	n/s	18.7*	4	n/s	9.7	10	n/s	14.3	2	n/s	21.0	1	n/s
Wetzel	17.2	12	n/s	16.2	35	n/s	13.1	22	n/s	7.2	32	n/s	9.2	30	n/s	15.1	30	n/s
Wirt	16.9*	15	n/s	17.0*	25	n/s	9.2*	46	n/s	2.2*	55	L	14.5*	1	n/s	15.6	27	n/s
Wood	14.0	34	n/s	16.7	30	n/s	13.0	23	n/s	8.2	23	n/s	9.5	24	n/s	15.6	26	n/s
Wyoming	20.6	5	H	19.8	12	n/s	17.8	6	n/s	10.4	4	n/s	13.5	3	n/s	20.8	2	n/s
West Virginia	14.3			16.6			12.0			7.9			9.2			15.2		

Sig. – Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different from WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, n/s = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Table B1. Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by WV County (continued)

County	Lifetime Asthma			Current Asthma			Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease			Arthritis			Kidney Disease			Depression		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	21.9	8	n/s	17.2	5	n/s	11.5	34	n/s	40.2	36	n/s	7.0	10	n/s	27.1	30	n/s
Berkeley	17.0	32	n/s	12.0	31	n/s	10.2	48	L	31.6	54	L	4.3	32	n/s	26.7	32	n/s
Boone	19.5	14	n/s	13.3	23	n/s	18.0	9	n/s	47.7	9	H	7.5	5	n/s	30.2	13	n/s
Braxton	18.1	25	n/s	12.0	32	n/s	12.6	30	n/s	36.5	44	n/s	3.3*	43	n/s	21.5	52	n/s
Brooke	10.0	55	L	6.3	55	L	9.1	49	n/s	35.9	47	n/s	6.1	13	n/s	24.4	43	n/s
Cabell	18.7	18	n/s	13.7	20	n/s	13.0	28	n/s	36.2	46	n/s	4.8	27	n/s	30.9	11	n/s
Calhoun	25.8*	2	n/s	18.2*	4	n/s	19.1	7	n/s	60.5*	1	H	6.8*	11	n/s	33.6*	5	n/s
Clay	15.7	42	n/s	9.9	46	n/s	10.5	44	n/s	49.3*	7	n/s	9.6*	2	n/s	27.7*	29	n/s
Doddridge	16.0	41	n/s	11.6*	38	n/s	11.0	39	n/s	48.1*	8	n/s	7.1*	9	n/s	16.3	55	L
Fayette	18.1	26	n/s	13.7	19	n/s	17.4	14	H	45.4	14	H	5.4	20	n/s	29.5	17	n/s
Gilmer	21.1*	9	n/s	15.1*	9	n/s	10.4*	46	n/s	35.3*	49	n/s	5.3*	22	n/s	25.6*	39	n/s
Grant	18.3	23	n/s	13.8	18	n/s	15.1	21	n/s	42.5	25	n/s	2.6*	49	n/s	23.4	45	n/s
Greenbrier	18.3	22	n/s	13.9	17	n/s	17.3	15	H	41.3	32	n/s	4.8	26	n/s	22.9	46	L
Hampshire	20.0	11	n/s	13.4	22	n/s	15.3	17	n/s	41.6	30	n/s	5.0	25	n/s	27.0	31	n/s
Hancock	22.0	6	n/s	14.8	12	n/s	15.1	20	n/s	42.1	27	n/s	5.6	18	n/s	26.3	34	n/s
Hardy	19.2	16	n/s	16.1	6	n/s	10.4	45	n/s	38.0	41	n/s	2.9*	47	n/s	20.9	53	n/s
Harrison	18.4	21	n/s	15.0	11	n/s	13.0	27	n/s	39.7	39	n/s	4.1	33	n/s	28.4	23	n/s
Jackson	19.2	15	n/s	12.5	27	n/s	14.4	25	n/s	40.4	35	n/s	5.1	23	n/s	24.6	41	n/s
Jefferson	20.4	10	n/s	14.4	14	n/s	7.9	52	L	34.6	51	n/s	4.7	28	n/s	22.7	48	L
Kanawha	16.7	34	n/s	11.8	34	n/s	10.5	43	L	37.2	42	n/s	5.6	17	n/s	28.4	24	n/s
Lewis	19.7	12	n/s	12.2	30	n/s	12.3	31	n/s	39.3	40	n/s	5.7	16	n/s	27.7	28	n/s
Lincoln	18.5	20	n/s	14.7	13	n/s	17.6	12	n/s	44.9	17	n/s	9.6	1	H	32.7	6	n/s
Logan	13.9	48	n/s	8.8	50	L	19.5	6	H	49.5	6	H	7.1	8	n/s	38.3	2	H
McDowell	25.6	3	n/s	23.9	1	H	26.5	1	H	52.6	3	H	3.7*	40	n/s	31.4	10	n/s
Marion	16.6	36	n/s	12.7	26	n/s	10.8	40	n/s	36.7	43	n/s	4.5	31	n/s	26.5	33	n/s
Marshall	18.5	19	n/s	13.5	21	n/s	14.9	22	n/s	47.2	10	H	3.4	42	n/s	22.9	47	n/s
Mason	15.2	44	n/s	11.3	41	n/s	20.7	5	H	42.8	22	n/s	4.0	35	n/s	28.0	26	n/s
Mercer	19.6	13	n/s	14.1	16	n/s	17.7	11	H	45.4	15	H	3.8	37	n/s	30.1	14	n/s
Mineral	12.6	53	L	8.0	52	L	10.4	47	n/s	35.2	50	n/s	3.1	44	n/s	27.9	27	n/s
Mingo	18.2	24	n/s	12.4	29	n/s	21.0	4	H	44.9	16	n/s	6.7	12	n/s	40.6	1	H
Monongalia	16.7	35	n/s	11.3	39	n/s	6.6	54	L	23.6	55	L	1.6	53	L	26.0	37	n/s
Monroe	24.2	4	n/s	19.2	3	n/s	15.1	19	n/s	52.9	2	H	6.0*	15	n/s	23.6	44	n/s
Morgan	13.8	49	n/s	11.3	40	n/s	8.9	50	n/s	40.0	38	n/s	2.4*	50	n/s	25.1	40	n/s
Nicholas	13.0	50	L	9.4	49	n/s	13.7	26	n/s	46.3	12	H	5.3	21	n/s	28.5	22	n/s
Ohio	15.2	43	n/s	11.0	42	n/s	7.2	53	L	34.2	53	n/s	3.7	39	n/s	29.9	15	n/s
Pendleton	12.9	52	n/s	9.4	48	n/s	5.1*	55	L	43.4	21	n/s	3.8*	38	n/s	20.7	54	L
Pleasants	17.5*	31	n/s	14.3*	15	n/s	12.8*	29	n/s	44.2*	18	n/s	1.1*	55	L	35.1*	3	n/s
Pocahontas	14.9	46	n/s	7.2*	54	L	10.7	42	n/s	41.9	29	n/s	3.0*	45	n/s	29.0	20	n/s
Preston	18.1	27	n/s	11.8	35	n/s	11.9	32	n/s	41.9	28	n/s	6.0	14	n/s	28.2	25	n/s
Putnam	16.9	33	n/s	11.7	37	n/s	10.7	41	n/s	35.5	48	n/s	4.6	29	n/s	26.1	36	n/s
Raleigh	18.8	17	n/s	12.4	28	n/s	15.2	18	n/s	40.1	37	n/s	4.5	30	n/s	28.6	21	n/s
Randolph	17.6	30	n/s	13.0	25	n/s	8.7	51	L	42.6	23	n/s	2.9	46	n/s	29.1	18	n/s
Ritchie	17.9	28	n/s	15.1	10	n/s	11.3	37	n/s	42.6	24	n/s	4.1*	34	n/s	22.2	50	n/s
Roane	12.9	51	n/s	8.2	51	L	11.1	38	n/s	41.3	31	n/s	8.3	3	n/s	26.2	35	n/s
Summers	16.1	40	n/s	10.7	43	n/s	17.5	13	n/s	43.6	20	n/s	2.8*	48	n/s	22.7	49	n/s
Taylor	16.4	38	n/s	10.2	45	n/s	11.4	36	n/s	42.2	26	n/s	3.9*	36	n/s	24.5	42	n/s
Tucker	22.4*	5	n/s	16.0	7	n/s	11.5*	35	n/s	34.5*	52	n/s	1.8*	51	n/s	29.7*	16	n/s
Tyler	16.4	37	n/s	8.0*	53	n/s	17.9	10	n/s	50.3*	5	n/s	7.4*	6	n/s	29.1*	19	n/s
Upshur	14.4	47	n/s	9.8	47	n/s	11.6	33	n/s	36.4	45	n/s	3.6	41	n/s	22.1	51	n/s
Wayne	17.7	29	n/s	13.1	24	n/s	16.9	16	n/s	43.7	19	n/s	5.6	19	n/s	32.6	7	n/s
Webster	15.1	45	n/s	11.9*	33	n/s	19.1	8	n/s	50.3*	4	n/s	7.2*	7	n/s	25.7	38	n/s
Wetzel	11.9	54	n/s	10.4	44	n/s	14.5	24	n/s	41.0	33	n/s	1.6*	52	L	30.5	12	n/s
Wirt	30.8*	1	n/s	23.0*	2	n/s	24.2*	2	n/s	46.8*	11	n/s	1.3*	54	L	31.6*	9	n/s
Wood	16.2	39	n/s	11.8	36	n/s	14.8	23	n/s	40.6	34	n/s	5.0	24	n/s	31.9	8	n/s
Wyoming	22.0	7	n/s	15.9	8	n/s	22.9	3	H	46.2	13	n/s	7.8	4	n/s	34.2	4	n/s
West Virginia	17.6			12.6			13.1			39.3			4.7			28.1		

Sig. – Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different from WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, n/s = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

Appendix C

Table C1. WV National Health Rankings

Health Indicators	WV Prevalence (%)	U.S. Prevalence (%)	Rank Among U.S.
General Health is Fair or Poor	26.5	19.4	1
Poor Physical Health	18.4	12.9	1
Poor Mental Health	22.0	15.5	1
Poor Health Limitations (14+ days)	22.9	17.0	1
Poor Health Limitations (30 days)	11.0	7.4	1
Cognitive Difficulty	19.7	13.7	1
Difficulty Walking	20.1	13.6	2
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing	5.5	3.8	3
Difficulty Doing Errands Alone	13.3	7.9	1
Vision Impairment	6.5	5.7	11
Hearing Impairment	9.0	6.7	13
No Health Care Coverage (Ages 18-64)	7.3	11.1	38
Primary Health Care Coverage (Private)	42.8	49.7	47
Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicare)	27.5	22.6	2
Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicaid)	16.9	8.7	3
Primary Health Care Coverage (Other)	7.6	10.5	38
Primary Health Care Coverage (none)	5.2	8.6	41
No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider	12.7	17.1	40
Unable to Afford Needed Medical Care	12.5	11.6	11
No Routine Medical Checkup in Past Year	18.9	22.3	40
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	32.0	34.7	46
Obesity (BMI 30.0+)	41.2	32.8	1
Overweight or Obese (BMI 25.0+)	73.2	67.5	1
No Leisure-time Physical Activity	32.0	24.8	3
Physical Activity Levels (Highly Active)	38.4	41.6	45
Physical Activity Levels (Active)	11.7	15.1	47
Physical Activity Levels (Insufficiently Active)	9.1	11.6	45
Physical Activity Levels (Inactive)	40.8	31.7	3
Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Both)	20.6	29.8	49
Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Aerobic)	32.6	29.9	10
Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Strength)	11.2	12.4	42
Physical Activity Recommendations (Met Neither)	35.6	27.9	3
Current Cigarette Smoking	20.4	11.4	1
Smokeless Tobacco Use	7.6	3.0	1
Heavy Drinking	5.2	5.7	42
Binge Drinking	12.5	15.2	48
Seldom or Never Wear Seatbelt	4.1	3.0	10
Fall in Past Year (Ages 45 and older)	32.5	24.3	2
Fall Injury (Ages 45 and older)	45.5	41.4	4
Ever Had Cholesterol Checked	92.0	91.2	14
Cholesterol Checked in Past 5 Years	96.5	96.1	14
HIV Test	36.8	38.9	26
Flu Vaccine	39.1	42.2	34
Flu Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)	59.7	63.2	37
Pneumonia Vaccine	42.2	34.9	2
Pneumonia Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)	72.9	69.9	16
Hypertension	45.1	34.5	2
Hypertension Medication	81.4	77.2	3
High Cholesterol	45.0	37.5	1
Heart Attack	7.6	4.2	1
Coronary Heart Disease	6.7	4.1	1
Stroke	5.2	3.4	2
Cardiovascular Disease	14.2	8.8	1
Diabetes	18.2	12.1	1
Skin Cancer	6.8	5.4	7
Other Cancer	10.2	7.9	4
Overall Cancer	14.9	11.3	3
Lifetime Asthma	19.2	15.1	1
Current Asthma	13.9	9.8	1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	12.6	6.2	1
Arthritis	39.7	25.4	1
Kidney Disease	5.2	3.8	2
Depression	31.1	20.2	1

Rank is among 48 states and the District of Columbia (Kentucky and Pennsylvania were not included as they did not meet the minimum requirements to be included in the public data set). A rank of 1 is the highest prevalence, a rank of 49 is the lowest prevalence.