

WEST VIRGINIA BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM REPORT

2024



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SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
REPORT

2024



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Recommended citation:

WV Health Statistics Center, (2026). *West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report, 2024*.

Disclaimer

The 2024 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.

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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. Tennessee was unable to collect enough data in 2024 to meet the minimum requirements to be included in the 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-sixth 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 2024 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/2024/pdf/Overview_2024-508.pdf.

County prevalence rates were calculated by using five years of aggregated BRFSS data (2020-2024 unless otherwise noted). 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 (26.3%) 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 second highest in the nation for the prevalence of poor physical health, third highest in the nation for poor mental health, and highest in the nation for activity limitations due to poor physical or mental health.

Risk Behaviors

The prevalence of obesity in West Virginia was 41.4%, which was the highest in the nation. More than one-fourth (28.7%) of West Virginia adults did not participate in leisure-time physical activity or exercise, which ranked West Virginia second highest in the nation. More than one-fifth of adults (20.8%) 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 4.9%, which was the eighth lowest in the nation. The prevalence of binge drinking among West Virginia adults was 13.3%, which was the seventh lowest in the nation.

Preventive Practices

Among West Virginia adults who do not have diabetes, 85.5% have had a diabetes test in the past three years. More than one-third of West Virginia adults (37.3%) have been tested for HIV. About 39.0% of all adults and 61.1% of seniors had a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccination was 39.9% among all adults and 70.1% among those aged 65 and older. The prevalence of having had a mammogram in the past two years among women ages 40 and older was 70.5%. Nearly three-fourths of West Virginia adults aged 50-75 (73.8%) have met colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

Chronic Diseases

West Virginia ranked highest in the nation in the prevalence of heart attack (7.0%) and coronary heart disease (7.2%) and fourth highest in the nation in the prevalence of stroke (4.9%). 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 (18.4%), which ranked West Virginia the highest nationally. Approximately 14.9% of West Virginia adults had borderline or pre-diabetes. More than one in seven West Virginia adults have been diagnosed with cancer (14.9%), which ranked West Virginia the third highest nationally for overall cancer prevalence. Approximately 19.3% of West Virginia adults have ever been diagnosed with asthma, which ranked fourth highest in the nation, and 14.1% of West Virginia adults currently have asthma, which ranked the second 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 (41.2%) which ranked West Virginia the highest in the nation. The prevalence of kidney disease in West Virginia was 5.8% and was the highest in the nation. About 30.2% 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	General Health, Fair or Poor	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	26.3	24.9-27.7
Age		
18-24	15.0	10.3-19.7
25-34	14.4	10.6-18.2
35-44	23.4	19.5-27.2
45-54	30.3	26.4-34.1
55-64	34.4	31.2-37.5
65+	32.1	29.9-34.2
Sex		
Male	25.2	23.2-27.3
Female	27.4	25.5-29.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	26.0	24.6-27.4
Black, non-Hispanic	33.7	23.8-43.5
Other, non-Hispanic	30.0	21.9-38.1
Hispanic	13.3	6.5-20.2
Disability Status		
Disability	47.1	44.6-49.6
No Disability	12.3	10.9-13.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	49.2	42.6-55.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	43.0	37.7-48.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	34.8	30.3-39.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	28.9	25.2-32.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	24.4	20.7-28.0
\$75,000+	12.4	10.6-14.2
Education		
Less than High School	47.1	41.3-52.8
High School Diploma	28.3	26.0-30.6
Some College	24.7	22.2-27.2
College Graduate	13.7	12.1-15.3

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 26.3% for fair or poor health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 19.6% (95% CI: 19.3-19.8).
- The prevalence of fair or poor health was significantly higher among adults aged 55 and older than adults aged 18-44.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of fair or poor health by sex.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health was significantly lower among Hispanic adults compared to all other race and ethnicity groups.
- 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.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Physical Health	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	17.4	16.2-18.6
Age		
18-24	9.8	5.8-13.8
25-34	6.9	4.3-9.4
35-44	15.2	11.8-18.6
45-54	22.4	18.8-26.0
55-64	24.6	21.7-27.5
65+	20.7	18.9-22.6
Sex		
Male	16.3	14.6-18.0
Female	18.5	16.9-20.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	17.4	16.2-18.7
Black, non-Hispanic	17.7	9.2-26.2
Other, non-Hispanic	19.8	12.7-26.9
Hispanic	8.8*	3.1-14.5
Disability Status		
Disability	35.3	32.8-37.7
No Disability	5.8	4.8-6.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	41.6	35.1-48.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	28.5	23.6-33.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.8	17.9-25.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	18.1	14.9-21.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	13.9	11.1-16.7
\$75,000+	9.3	7.7-11.0
Education		
Less than High School	30.1	24.8-35.5
High School Diploma	19.0	17.0-21.0
Some College	15.7	13.7-17.8
College Graduate	10.3	8.9-11.7

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 17.4% for poor physical health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 13.1% (95% CI: 12.9-13.3).
- The prevalence of poor physical health was significantly higher among adults aged 45 and older than adults aged 18-44.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of poor physical health by sex.
- The prevalence of poor physical health was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Hispanic adults.
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Mental Health	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	19.3	18.0-20.7
Age		
18-24	23.9	18.4-29.4
25-34	24.6	20.1-29.1
35-44	27.5	23.5-31.6
45-54	23.9	20.5-27.3
55-64	18.0	15.5-20.6
65+	8.9	7.6-10.2
Sex		
Male	17.2	15.3-19.2
Female	21.4	19.6-23.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	18.4	17.1-19.8
Black, non-Hispanic	23.3	14.2-32.3
Other, non-Hispanic	29.6	21.0-38.3
Hispanic	22.6	12.8-32.4
Disability Status		
Disability	31.5	29.0-33.9
No Disability	11.5	10.0-12.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	40.1	33.6-46.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	23.8	18.8-28.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	23.3	19.1-27.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	21.6	18.0-25.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	16.0	12.6-19.4
\$75,000+	14.4	12.3-16.5
Education		
Less than High School	26.9	21.4-32.3
High School Diploma	20.9	18.6-23.1
Some College	18.9	16.4-21.3
College Graduate	13.3	11.6-15.0

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 19.3% 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.
- The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher among Other, non-Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic adults.
- 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 \$15,000 compared to adults with an income of \$15,000 or more.
- The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly lower among college graduates compared to all other education groups.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Health Limitations (14+ Days)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	21.6	19.9-23.3
Age		
18-24	11.6	7.0-16.2
25-34	14.2	9.7-18.7
35-44	20.3	15.9-24.6
45-54	26.8	22.3-31.4
55-64	28.4	24.4-32.3
65+	25.6	22.9-28.4
Sex		
Male	21.3	18.7-23.9
Female	21.9	19.7-24.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	21.7	20.0-23.4
Black, non-Hispanic	21.5*	9.8-33.2
Other, non-Hispanic	21.7	12.8-30.6
Hispanic	16.5*	6.1-27.0
Disability Status		
Disability	36.9	34.0-39.7
No Disability	6.9	5.5-8.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	41.5	34.5-48.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	36.0	29.6-42.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	27.8	22.4-33.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	19.3	15.3-23.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	16.7	12.5-20.8
\$75,000+	13.3	10.7-15.8
Education		
Less than High School	37.4	30.2-44.5
High School Diploma	23.3	20.5-26.1
Some College	19.6	16.8-22.4
College Graduate	12.2	10.2-14.3

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 21.6% for poor health limitations (14 or more days) was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 16.6% (95% CI: 16.3-16.9).
- The prevalence of poor health limitations (14 or more days) was significantly higher among adults aged 45 and older compared to adults aged 18-34.
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Health Limitations (30 Days)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	10.7	9.4-12.0
Age		
18-24	4.0*	1.0-7.0
25-34	5.4*	2.0-8.8
35-44	8.9	5.6-12.2
45-54	13.8	9.9-17.8
55-64	15.0	11.8-18.2
65+	14.3	12.0-16.5
Sex		
Male	10.5	8.5-12.6
Female	10.8	9.1-12.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	10.8	9.4-12.1
Black, non-Hispanic	8.6*	0.5-16.7
Other, non-Hispanic	10.9*	3.8-18.0
Hispanic	8.7*	0.9-16.5
Disability Status		
Disability	19.4	17.1-21.8
No Disability	2.2	1.3-3.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	23.9	18.0-29.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	20.1	14.3-25.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	14.4	10.3-18.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.1	6.1-12.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.0	5.4-12.6
\$75,000+	4.8	3.2-6.5
Education		
Less than High School	24.5	17.9-31.0
High School Diploma	11.0	9.0-13.0
Some College	9.1	7.2-11.1
College Graduate	4.2	3.1-5.4

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 10.7% for poor health limitations (30 days) was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 7.2% (95% CI: 7.0-7.4).
- The prevalence of poor health limitations (30 days) was significantly higher among adults aged 45 and older compared to adults aged 18-34.
- 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) was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$35,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$25,000.
- The prevalence of poor health limitations (30 days) was highest among adults with less than high school education and lowest among college graduates.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Cognitive Difficulty	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	19.1	17.8-20.5
Age		
18-24	24.5	18.8-30.2
25-34	21.8	17.6-26.1
35-44	20.8	17.1-24.6
45-54	21.6	18.1-25.1
55-64	20.7	17.9-23.5
65+	12.4	10.9-14.0
Sex		
Male	17.4	15.5-19.4
Female	20.8	19.0-22.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	18.2	16.9-19.5
Black, non-Hispanic	23.3	13.9-32.7
Other, non-Hispanic	29.4	21.0-37.8
Hispanic	22.8*	11.1-34.6
Disability Status		
Disability	47.7	45.2-50.2
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	40.8	34.2-47.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	30.4	25.1-35.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.4	17.6-25.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	21.9	18.3-25.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.4	11.1-17.6
\$75,000+	10.8	8.9-12.6
Education		
Less than High School	33.7	27.9-39.4
High School Diploma	20.7	18.5-22.9
Some College	18.9	16.4-21.3
College Graduate	9.0	7.6-10.5

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 19.1% for cognitive difficulty was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 13.8% (95% CI: 13.6-14.0).
- 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 Other, non-Hispanic adults compared to White, 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 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.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Difficulty Walking	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	19.9	18.7-21.1
Age		
18-24	2.5*	0.4-4.5
25-34	6.6	3.7-9.4
35-44	10.3	7.5-13.0
45-54	19.1	15.9-22.3
55-64	32.3	29.2-35.5
65+	32.4	30.3-34.6
Sex		
Male	17.7	16.0-19.4
Female	22.0	20.4-23.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	20.1	18.8-21.3
Black, non-Hispanic	18.5	11.6-25.5
Other, non-Hispanic	19.8	13.5-26.1
Hispanic	14.9	6.4-23.4
Disability Status		
Disability	49.7	47.2-52.2
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	44.3	37.9-50.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	37.4	32.2-42.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	29.8	25.7-34.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	21.2	18.2-24.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	15.4	12.8-18.1
\$75,000+	8.0	6.6-9.3
Education		
Less than High School	36.5	31.1-41.8
High School Diploma	21.8	19.8-23.8
Some College	18.2	16.1-20.4
College Graduate	9.9	8.6-11.2

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 19.9% for difficulty walking was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 13.5% (95% CI: 13.3-13.8).
- The prevalence of difficulty walking was significantly higher among adults aged 55 and older compared to adults aged 18-54.
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Difficulty Dressing or Bathing	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.5	4.8-6.2
Age		
18-24	0.3*	0.0-0.8
25-34	2.6*	0.8-4.3
35-44	4.0	2.3-5.7
45-54	7.6	5.5-9.8
55-64	8.8	6.9-10.8
65+	7.0	5.8-8.2
Sex		
Male	4.6	3.8-5.5
Female	6.4	5.4-7.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	5.5	4.8-6.2
Black, non-Hispanic	4.8*	0.7-8.8
Other, non-Hispanic	8.1	3.6-12.6
Hispanic	2.3*	0.0-4.8
Disability Status		
Disability	13.8	12.2-15.4
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	18.3	13.4-23.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	12.1	8.9-15.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	7.4	5.1-9.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	4.4	2.9-5.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	3.0	1.8-4.1
\$75,000+	1.7	1.1-2.4
Education		
Less than High School	11.1	7.8-14.3
High School Diploma	6.2	5.1-7.4
Some College	4.5	3.4-5.6
College Graduate	2.7	2.0-3.5

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

- In 2024, 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.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Difficulty Doing Errands Alone	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	11.6	10.6-12.7
Age		
18-24	6.8	3.7-10.0
25-34	11.2	7.7-14.8
35-44	11.5	8.3-14.7
45-54	12.3	9.5-15.1
55-64	14.3	12.0-16.7
65+	12.1	10.6-13.7
Sex		
Male	9.2	7.7-10.7
Female	14.0	12.5-15.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	11.6	10.5-12.6
Black, non-Hispanic	8.5*	3.0-14.0
Other, non-Hispanic	18.1	10.5-25.7
Hispanic	6.4*	1.1-11.8
Disability Status		
Disability	29.0	26.7-31.4
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	30.9	25.0-36.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	20.8	16.1-25.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	14.4	11.2-17.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	12.7	9.8-15.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.2	6.3-12.0
\$75,000+	4.0	2.9-5.1
Education		
Less than High School	22.7	17.8-27.6
High School Diploma	12.9	11.1-14.7
Some College	10.1	8.4-11.9
College Graduate	5.6	4.5-6.6

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 11.6% for difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 7.9% (95% CI: 7.8-8.1).
- The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher among adults ages 55 and older compared to adults aged 18-24.
- 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 \$25,000 compared to adults with an income of \$35,000 or more.
- The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was highest among adults with less than high school education and lowest among college graduates.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Vision Impairment	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	6.8	6.0-7.6
Age		
18-24	5.0*	1.9-8.1
25-34	4.1*	1.7-6.6
35-44	5.8	3.1-8.5
45-54	7.6	5.5-9.6
55-64	8.0	6.2-9.8
65+	8.4	7.1-9.7
Sex		
Male	5.9	4.7-7.2
Female	7.6	6.5-8.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	6.8	5.9-7.6
Black, non-Hispanic	7.6*	1.2-14.0
Other, non-Hispanic	8.5	3.8-13.2
Hispanic	3.6*	0.4-6.7
Disability Status		
Disability	17.1	15.1-19.1
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	17.2	12.6-21.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	13.9	9.7-18.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	9.0	6.5-11.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.3	5.7-10.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.6	2.7-6.4
\$75,000+	2.1	1.3-3.0
Education		
Less than High School	14.8	10.4-19.1
High School Diploma	7.8	6.4-9.2
Some College	5.6	4.3-7.0
College Graduate	2.4	1.7-3.1

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 6.8% for vision impairment was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 5.7% (95% CI: 5.5-5.8).
- The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among adults ages 65 and older compared to adults aged 25-34.
- 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 decreased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of vision impairment decreased as education level increased.

* 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Hearing Impairment	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	10.5	9.6-11.5
Age		
18-24	3.4*	0.7-6.0
25-34	3.8*	1.6-6.0
35-44	6.2	3.7-8.7
45-54	7.2	5.1-9.4
55-64	12.7	10.3-15.2
65+	19.8	18.0-21.7
Sex		
Male	12.5	11.0-14.1
Female	8.5	7.4-9.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	10.5	9.5-11.5
Black, non-Hispanic	5.3*	1.3-9.3
Other, non-Hispanic	15.4	8.4-22.4
Hispanic	5.9*	0.9-10.9
Disability Status		
Disability	26.4	24.2-28.5
No Disability	0.0	0.0-0.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	13.7	9.3-18.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	13.7	10.0-17.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	13.4	10.3-16.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	10.7	8.3-13.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	10.0	7.5-12.6
\$75,000+	7.6	6.1-9.1
Education		
Less than High School	19.2	14.5-23.8
High School Diploma	10.0	8.6-11.5
Some College	10.0	8.3-11.7
College Graduate	7.5	6.3-8.6

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 10.5% for hearing impairment was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 7.0% (95% CI: 6.8-7.1).
- 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.
- The prevalence of hearing impairment was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Black, non-Hispanic adults.
- 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 \$35,000 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of hearing impairment was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education groups.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	No Health Care Coverage (Ages 18-64)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	9.7	8.4-11.1
Age		
18-24	11.8	7.2-16.4
25-34	11.1	7.8-14.4
35-44	8.4	5.8-11.1
45-54	10.3	7.3-13.3
55-64	7.9	5.8-9.9
Sex		
Male	11.6	9.5-13.8
Female	7.8	6.2-9.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	8.6	7.3-9.9
Black, non-Hispanic	13.2*	4.3-22.0
Other, non-Hispanic	15.3	6.9-23.7
Hispanic	22.3*	11.1-33.4
Disability Status		
Disability	11.4	8.8-13.9
No Disability	8.3	6.8-9.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	6.7*	1.8-11.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.4	5.8-15.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	18.5	13.0-24.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	15.7	11.5-19.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.9	6.1-13.6
\$75,000+	5.3	3.5-7.0
Education		
Less than High School	21.9	15.1-28.7
High School Diploma	11.4	9.1-13.8
Some College	7.2	5.2-9.2
College Graduate	4.2	2.8-5.5

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 9.7% for no health care coverage (ages 18-64) was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 11.0% (95% CI: 10.8-11.3).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) by age.
- The prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- The prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) was significantly higher among Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic adults.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) by disability status.
- The prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$25,000-\$49,999 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of no health care coverage (ages 18-64) was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Primary Health Care Coverage (Private)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	42.3	40.7-43.9
Age		
18-24	52.4	45.3-59.5
25-34	56.5	51.4-61.6
35-44	59.9	55.5-64.3
45-54	57.0	52.9-61.0
55-64	46.8	43.5-50.0
65+	11.0	9.7-12.4
Sex		
Male	43.5	41.1-45.9
Female	41.1	39.0-43.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	42.9	41.3-44.6
Black, non-Hispanic	38.2	28.6-47.9
Other, non-Hispanic	33.5	25.0-42.0
Hispanic	48.3*	35.5-61.2
Disability Status		
Disability	26.4	24.1-28.7
No Disability	53.5	51.4-55.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	5.7*	2.0-9.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	7.2	4.2-10.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	15.2	11.8-18.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	31.6	27.7-35.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	52.5	48.2-56.7
\$75,000+	71.2	68.8-73.6
Education		
Less than High School	13.0	8.8-17.2
High School Diploma	36.8	34.0-39.5
Some College	45.8	42.7-48.8
College Graduate	62.8	60.5-65.1

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 42.3% for private health care coverage was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 49.8% (95% CI: 49.4-50.1).
- The prevalence of private health care coverage was significantly lower among adults aged 65 and older.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of private health care coverage by sex.
- 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.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicare)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	30.0	28.6-31.3
Age		
18-24	8.3	4.6-12.1
25-34	5.7	3.4-8.0
35-44	5.2	3.2-7.2
45-54	8.8	6.6-11.1
55-64	22.8	20.0-25.7
65+	79.2	77.4-81.1
Sex		
Male	27.8	25.8-29.7
Female	32.1	30.3-33.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	31.1	29.7-32.5
Black, non-Hispanic	26.0	17.8-34.2
Other, non-Hispanic	20.8	14.7-27.0
Hispanic	10.6	4.5-16.8
Disability Status		
Disability	39.5	37.2-41.9
No Disability	23.8	22.3-25.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	36.8	30.5-43.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	51.0	45.5-56.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	40.9	36.3-45.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	34.3	30.7-37.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	27.3	24.1-30.6
\$75,000+	16.0	14.3-17.6
Education		
Less than High School	37.8	32.4-43.2
High School Diploma	32.4	30.1-34.7
Some College	28.5	26.2-30.9
College Graduate	23.2	21.4-25.0

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 30.0% for Medicare health care coverage was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 22.5% (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.
- The prevalence of Medicare health care coverage was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Other, non-Hispanic and Hispanic adults.
- 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 lower among college graduates compared to all other education groups.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicaid)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	13.3	12.1-14.6
Age		
18-24	22.9	16.8-29.0
25-34	20.5	16.2-24.9
35-44	18.1	14.6-21.6
45-54	15.6	12.6-18.5
55-64	13.2	10.9-15.5
65+	2.6	1.8-3.3
Sex		
Male	9.4	7.8-11.1
Female	17.1	15.3-18.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12.8	11.5-14.0
Black, non-Hispanic	14.4	6.3-22.5
Other, non-Hispanic	21.4	14.0-28.8
Hispanic	15.5	6.9-24.1
Disability Status		
Disability	17.8	15.7-19.9
No Disability	10.2	8.6-11.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	46.7	40.1-53.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	30.4	24.9-35.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	24.1	19.3-28.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	14.7	11.0-18.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.7	3.6-7.8
\$75,000+	1.9	1.1-2.8
Education		
Less than High School	27.2	21.6-32.7
High School Diploma	15.1	13.1-17.2
Some College	12.8	10.5-15.0
College Graduate	3.8	2.8-4.8

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 13.3% for Medicaid health care coverage was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 8.3% (95% CI: 8.1-8.4).
- The prevalence of Medicaid health care coverage was significantly lower among adults aged 65 and older.
- 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 decreased as income increased.
- The prevalence of Medicaid health care coverage was highest among adults with less than high school education and lowest among college graduates.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Primary Health Care Coverage (Other)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.3	6.5-8.1
Age		
18-24	4.5*	1.8-7.3
25-34	6.2	3.8-8.5
35-44	8.4	5.7-11.1
45-54	8.3	6.1-10.5
55-64	9.3	7.3-11.3
65+	6.6	5.5-7.8
Sex		
Male	10.4	9.0-11.8
Female	4.3	3.4-5.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7.0	6.2-7.8
Black, non-Hispanic	11.1*	4.4-17.8
Other, non-Hispanic	11.4	5.5-17.3
Hispanic	4.9*	0.5-9.2
Disability Status		
Disability	8.7	7.2-10.1
No Disability	6.1	5.1-7.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	5.2	2.2-8.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	4.2	2.2-6.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	7.9	5.0-10.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.7	6.5-10.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	7.6	5.3-9.9
\$75,000+	6.5	5.2-7.8
Education		
Less than High School	6.6	3.5-9.7
High School Diploma	7.4	6.0-8.8
Some College	7.6	6.0-9.1
College Graduate	7.1	5.9-8.4

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 7.3% for other health care coverage was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 10.9% (95% CI: 10.6-11.1).
- 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.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of other health care coverage by annual household income.
- 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 of 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Primary Health Care Coverage (None)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.1	6.2-8.1
Age		
18-24	11.8	7.2-16.4
25-34	11.1	7.8-14.4
35-44	8.4	5.8-11.1
45-54	10.3	7.3-13.3
55-64	7.9	5.8-9.9
65+	0.5*	0.1-1.0
Sex		
Male	8.9	7.3-10.5
Female	5.4	4.3-6.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	6.2	5.3-7.2
Black, non-Hispanic	10.3*	3.3-17.3
Other, non-Hispanic	12.9	5.7-20.1
Hispanic	20.7*	10.3-31.0
Disability Status		
Disability	7.6	5.9-9.3
No Disability	6.5	5.3-7.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	5.6*	1.6-9.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	7.2	4.2-10.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.9	8.2-15.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	10.7	7.9-13.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.9	4.2-9.6
\$75,000+	4.3	2.9-5.8
Education		
Less than High School	15.4	10.6-20.2
High School Diploma	8.3	6.6-10.0
Some College	5.4	3.9-6.8
College Graduate	3.1	2.1-4.1

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 7.1% for no health care coverage was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 8.6% (95% CI: 8.4-8.8).
- The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly lower among adults ages 65 and older compared to adults aged 18-64.
- The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly higher among Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic adults.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage by disability status.
- The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of \$25,000-\$49,999.
- The prevalence of no health care coverage decreased as education level increased.

* 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 that you think of as your personal health care provider?”

Prevalence of No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	13.3	12.0-14.5
Age		
18-24	25.4	19.5-31.3
25-34	24.8	20.4-29.1
35-44	19.3	15.6-22.9
45-54	12.3	9.4-15.2
55-64	7.0	5.3-8.7
65+	3.5	2.6-4.3
Sex		
Male	18.4	16.3-20.4
Female	8.3	6.9-9.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12.1	10.8-13.3
Black, non-Hispanic	23.1	13.7-32.6
Other, non-Hispanic	20.6	12.9-28.3
Hispanic	28.5*	16.8-40.3
Disability Status		
Disability	10.8	9.0-12.7
No Disability	14.4	12.8-16.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	13.0	7.9-18.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.4	7.8-15.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	16.2	12.1-20.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.1	10.2-16.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.1	10.7-17.6
\$75,000+	12.1	9.9-14.2
Education		
Less than High School	19.4	14.3-24.5
High School Diploma	14.7	12.5-16.9
Some College	11.5	9.4-13.6
College Graduate	9.6	7.9-11.3

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 13.3% for no personal doctor or health care provider was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 16.8% (95% CI: 16.6-17.1).
- The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider was significantly lower among adults ages 45 and older compared to adults aged 18-44.
- 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 lower among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Black, non-Hispanic and 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Unable to Afford Needed Medical Care	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	13.1	11.9-14.3
Age		
18-24	19.4	14.1-24.7
25-34	19.5	15.5-23.6
35-44	16.3	13.2-19.5
45-54	16.4	13.2-19.6
55-64	12.7	10.4-15.0
65+	4.0	3.0-5.1
Sex		
Male	12.3	10.6-14.1
Female	13.8	12.2-15.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12.1	10.9-13.3
Black, non-Hispanic	18.0	9.6-26.5
Other, non-Hispanic	21.6	13.8-29.4
Hispanic	23.6*	12.4-34.7
Disability Status		
Disability	18.4	16.3-20.4
No Disability	9.4	8.0-10.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	19.1	13.9-24.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	14.6	10.7-18.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.9	17.4-26.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	19.4	15.8-22.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.8	8.7-14.8
\$75,000+	7.2	5.5-8.9
Education		
Less than High School	19.5	14.8-24.2
High School Diploma	13.8	11.8-15.8
Some College	14.0	11.7-16.4
College Graduate	7.1	5.7-8.5

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 13.1% for being unable to afford needed medical care was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 12.3% (95% CI: 12.1-12.6).
- 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.
- The prevalence of being unable to afford needed medical care was significantly higher among Other, non-Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic adults.
- 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?”

Prevalence of No Routine Medical Checkup in Past Year by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	No Routine Medical Checkup in Past Year	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	19.4	18.0-20.9
Age		
18-24	35.1	28.4-41.8
25-34	36.4	31.5-41.3
35-44	27.7	23.7-31.6
45-54	20.3	16.7-23.9
55-64	10.8	8.8-12.9
65+	4.8	3.8-5.8
Sex		
Male	24.3	22.0-26.5
Female	14.7	12.9-16.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	17.6	16.2-19.1
Black, non-Hispanic	23.6	14.3-32.8
Other, non-Hispanic	35.3	26.5-44.1
Hispanic	47.9*	35.2-60.7
Disability Status		
Disability	15.7	13.5-17.9
No Disability	22.1	20.1-24.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	14.9	9.7-20.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	15.8	11.0-20.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	22.2	17.5-26.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	21.1	17.5-24.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	20.0	15.9-24.2
\$75,000+	19.9	17.4-22.5
Education		
Less than High School	24.5	18.9-30.1
High School Diploma	19.5	17.0-22.0
Some College	19.6	16.9-22.3
College Graduate	16.5	14.4-18.6

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 19.4% for no routine medical checkup in past year was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 22.0% (95% CI: 21.7-22.3).
- The prevalence of no routine medical checkup in past year was significantly lower among adults ages 55 and older compared to adults 18-54.
- The prevalence of no routine medical checkup in past year was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- The prevalence of no routine medical checkup in past year was significantly higher among Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic and Black, non-Hispanic adults.
- 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.
- The prevalence of no routine medical checkup in past year was significantly lower among college graduates compared to adults with less than high school education.

RISK BEHAVIORS

Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)

Body Mass Index (BMI) is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared ($BMI = \text{kg}/\text{m}^2$). 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	32.6	31.0-34.1
Age		
18-24	25.3	19.3-31.4
25-34	33.6	28.7-38.5
35-44	30.3	26.2-34.4
45-54	30.1	26.4-33.9
55-64	32.5	29.4-35.7
65+	37.4	35.2-39.6
Sex		
Male	36.4	34.1-38.7
Female	28.6	26.6-30.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	32.6	31.0-34.1
Black, non-Hispanic	25.4	16.8-34.0
Other, non-Hispanic	37.7	28.7-46.8
Hispanic	31.1*	19.6-42.6
Disability Status		
Disability	30.0	27.7-32.4
No Disability	33.9	31.8-35.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	28.5	22.3-34.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	30.7	25.4-35.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	30.2	25.8-34.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	28.1	24.6-31.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	35.7	31.4-40.0
\$75,000+	36.1	33.5-38.7
Education		
Less than High School	30.5	24.9-36.1
High School Diploma	31.6	29.0-34.2
Some College	31.3	28.5-34.1
College Graduate	37.1	34.6-39.5

- In 2024, West Virginia's prevalence of 32.6% for being overweight was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 34.7% (95% CI: 34.3-35.0).
- The prevalence of being overweight was significantly higher among adults ages 65 and older compared to adults ages 18-24.
- 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.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being overweight by disability status.
- 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 or some college.

* 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Obesity (BMI 30.0+)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	41.4	39.8-43.0
Age		
18-24	34.5	28.0-40.9
25-34	40.2	35.1-45.2
35-44	48.2	43.7-52.7
45-54	51.6	47.5-55.7
55-64	45.3	42.0-48.7
65+	33.8	31.7-36.0
Sex		
Male	40.3	38.0-42.7
Female	42.5	40.3-44.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	42.0	40.3-43.6
Black, non-Hispanic	48.0*	37.6-58.4
Other, non-Hispanic	29.2	21.1-37.3
Hispanic	38.2*	25.5-51.0
Disability Status		
Disability	45.3	42.8-47.9
No Disability	39.0	36.9-41.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	40.8	34.4-47.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.7	36.3-47.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	41.9	36.9-46.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	45.4	41.2-49.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	41.7	37.4-45.9
\$75,000+	40.4	37.7-43.1
Education		
Less than High School	39.9	34.1-45.7
High School Diploma	42.4	39.7-45.2
Some College	45.1	42.0-48.2
College Graduate	35.7	33.2-38.1

- In 2024, West Virginia's prevalence of 41.4% for obesity was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 33.1% (95% CI: 32.8-33.4).
- The prevalence of obesity was significantly higher among adults ages 35-64 compared to adults ages 18-24 and adults aged 65 and older.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of obesity by sex.
- The prevalence of obesity was significantly lower among Other, non-Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic and Black, non-Hispanic adults.
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Overweight or Obese (BMI 25.0+)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	74.0	72.5-75.4
Age		
18-24	59.8	53.2-66.4
25-34	73.8	69.1-78.4
35-44	78.5	74.9-82.0
45-54	81.7	78.5-85.0
55-64	77.9	75.2-80.6
65+	71.2	69.1-73.3
Sex		
Male	76.7	74.6-78.8
Female	71.2	69.1-73.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	74.5	73.1-76.0
Black, non-Hispanic	73.4	64.0-82.8
Other, non-Hispanic	66.9	58.2-75.7
Hispanic	69.3*	57.4-81.3
Disability Status		
Disability	75.4	73.1-77.6
No Disability	72.8	70.9-74.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	69.3	62.9-75.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	72.4	67.4-77.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	72.1	67.8-76.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	73.6	69.8-77.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	77.4	73.8-80.9
\$75,000+	76.5	74.1-79.0
Education		
Less than High School	70.4	64.8-76.1
High School Diploma	74.0	71.6-76.5
Some College	76.4	73.8-79.0
College Graduate	72.7	70.4-75.0

- In 2024, West Virginia's prevalence of 74.0% for being overweight or obese was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 67.8% (95% CI: 67.5-68.1).
- The prevalence of being overweight or obese was significantly lower among adults ages 18-24 compared to all other age groups.
- The prevalence of being overweight or obese was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	No Leisure-time Physical Activity	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	28.7	27.3-30.1
Age		
18-24	13.1	9.0-17.2
25-34	20.2	16.1-24.3
35-44	21.1	17.5-24.6
45-54	31.1	27.3-34.9
55-64	36.2	33.1-39.4
65+	37.9	35.7-40.1
Sex		
Male	24.6	22.7-26.6
Female	32.7	30.7-34.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	28.9	27.5-30.4
Black, non-Hispanic	27.9	18.9-36.9
Other, non-Hispanic	22.2	15.2-29.3
Hispanic	29.6*	18.5-40.8
Disability Status		
Disability	40.8	38.4-43.2
No Disability	20.5	18.8-22.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	44.6	38.2-51.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.7	36.5-47.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	38.7	34.1-43.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	31.3	27.6-35.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	23.8	20.5-27.1
\$75,000+	17.8	15.8-19.8
Education		
Less than High School	47.9	42.1-53.6
High School Diploma	31.9	29.5-34.3
Some College	25.5	23.1-28.0
College Graduate	16.6	14.9-18.4

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 28.7% for no leisure-time physical activity was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 22.7% (95% CI: 22.5-23.0).
- 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 was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- The prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity decreased as education level increased.

Sugar-Sweetened Beverages

Daily consumption of soda, pop, or any sugar-added beverage. Responding “1” or more times per day to the question, “During the past 30 days, how often did you drink regular soda or pop that contains sugar? Do not include diet soda or diet pop.” or responding “1” or more times per day to the question, “During the past 30 days, how often did you drink sugar-sweetened fruit drinks, sweet tea, and sports or energy drinks? Do not include 100% fruit juice, diet drinks, or artificially sweetened drinks.”

Prevalence of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Sugar-Sweetened Beverages	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	37.1	35.5-38.8
Age		
18-24	40.7	33.5-47.9
25-34	45.6	40.1-51.0
35-44	44.4	39.8-49.1
45-54	40.3	36.2-44.4
55-64	34.7	31.4-38.0
65+	27.7	25.6-29.9
Sex		
Male	39.7	37.2-42.2
Female	34.6	32.5-36.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	36.6	34.9-38.3
Black, non-Hispanic	47.0*	36.0-58.1
Other, non-Hispanic	41.9	32.3-51.5
Hispanic	30.0*	18.1-42.0
Disability Status		
Disability	40.9	38.2-43.5
No Disability	34.6	32.5-36.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	50.0	43.0-56.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	45.3	39.5-51.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	44.6	39.5-49.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	42.9	38.5-47.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	36.9	32.6-41.2
\$75,000+	27.4	24.8-30.1
Education		
Less than High School	51.7	45.3-58.1
High School Diploma	43.3	40.4-46.1
Some College	36.1	33.0-39.1
College Graduate	21.2	19.1-23.3

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

- In 2024, sugar-sweetened beverages was part of a state-selected optional module. National data is not available, and a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
- The prevalence of sugar-sweetened beverages was significantly lower among adults aged 65 and older compared to all other age groups.
- The prevalence of sugar-sweetened beverages was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of sugar-sweetened beverages by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of sugar-sweetened beverages was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of sugar-sweetened beverages significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to all other income levels.
- The prevalence sugar-sweetened beverages decreased as education increased.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Current Cigarette Smoking	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	20.8	19.4-22.2
Age		
18-24	8.0	4.1-11.9
25-34	22.6	18.0-27.1
35-44	32.0	27.7-36.2
45-54	30.6	26.6-34.6
55-64	23.4	20.6-26.3
65+	12.6	11.1-14.1
Sex		
Male	20.3	18.2-22.3
Female	21.3	19.5-23.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	20.8	19.4-22.2
Black, non-Hispanic	14.5	6.9-22.1
Other, non-Hispanic	25.7	17.9-33.5
Hispanic	14.1*	5.8-22.4
Disability Status		
Disability	27.6	25.3-29.9
No Disability	16.2	14.5-17.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	41.6	35.0-48.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	35.4	30.0-40.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	30.0	25.2-34.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	25.7	21.9-29.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	17.0	13.6-20.3
\$75,000+	11.2	9.4-13.0
Education		
Less than High School	42.3	36.4-48.2
High School Diploma	22.3	20.2-24.5
Some College	20.0	17.4-22.5
College Graduate	7.9	6.6-9.2

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

- In 2024, West Virginia's prevalence of 20.8% for current cigarette smoking was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 10.8% (95% CI: 10.6-11.0).
- The prevalence of current cigarette smoking was significantly lower among adults ages 18-24 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 decreased as annual household income increased.
- The prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased as education level increased.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Smokeless Tobacco Use	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.6	6.7-8.6
Age		
18-24	6.0*	2.1-9.9
25-34	10.2	7.0-13.5
35-44	7.3	4.9-9.7
45-54	9.2	6.8-11.7
55-64	9.0	7.0-11.1
65+	5.6	4.4-6.7
Sex		
Male	13.8	12.2-15.5
Female	1.5	0.7-2.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7.9	6.9-8.9
Black, non-Hispanic	4.7*	0.0-9.6
Other, non-Hispanic	7.7*	2.8-12.5
Hispanic	1.7*	0.0-4.4
Disability Status		
Disability	8.7	7.2-10.2
No Disability	6.9	5.7-8.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	9.0	5.2-12.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.7	6.1-13.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	7.8	5.2-10.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.4	4.3-8.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.3	5.2-11.4
\$75,000+	7.5	5.9-9.1
Education		
Less than High School	13.0	9.2-16.9
High School Diploma	8.9	7.2-10.7
Some College	6.5	5.0-8.0
College Graduate	3.9	2.9-5.0

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 7.6% for smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 3.1% (95% CI: 3.0-3.2).
- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly lower among adults ages 65 and older compared to adults ages 45-64.
- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Hispanic adults.
- 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 decreased as education level increased.

* 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	E-Cigarette Use	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	10.5	9.3-11.6
Age		
18-24	26.4	20.5-32.3
25-34	22.6	18.2-27.0
35-44	13.2	10.3-16.1
45-54	8.4	6.2-10.6
55-64	3.2	2.1-4.3
65+	1.6	1.0-2.3
Sex		
Male	10.9	9.2-12.7
Female	10.0	8.5-11.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	10.0	8.8-11.2
Black, non-Hispanic	6.0*	0.2-11.8
Other, non-Hispanic	16.3	9.0-23.7
Hispanic	21.6*	10.7-32.6
Disability Status		
Disability	11.7	9.8-13.6
No Disability	9.5	8.0-11.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	10.0	5.6-14.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	12.8	8.2-17.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.1	7.7-14.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	12.6	9.6-15.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.6	5.7-11.4
\$75,000+	8.7	6.8-10.6
Education		
Less than High School	12.4	7.9-17.0
High School Diploma	13.4	11.3-15.5
Some College	10.0	8.0-11.9
College Graduate	4.9	3.6-6.1

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 10.5% for e-cigarette use was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 7.6% (95% CI: 7.4-7.7).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use was significantly higher among adults ages 18-34 compared to adults ages 35 and older.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of e-cigarette use 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.

Marijuana Use

Responding “1” or more days to the question, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or hashish?”

Prevalence of Marijuana Use by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Marijuana Use	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	12.2	11.0-13.3
Age		
18-24	20.0	14.5-25.6
25-34	19.5	15.3-23.7
35-44	16.7	13.3-20.1
45-54	12.8	9.9-15.6
55-64	10.3	8.2-12.5
65+	4.1	3.2-5.1
Sex		
Male	14.4	12.5-16.3
Female	10.0	8.6-11.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	11.4	10.3-12.6
Black, non-Hispanic	17.3	9.0-25.5
Other, non-Hispanic	20.3	12.0-28.5
Hispanic	16.4*	6.5-26.3
Disability Status		
Disability	14.2	12.3-16.1
No Disability	10.7	9.2-12.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	22.3	16.6-27.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	13.4	9.4-17.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	13.6	10.1-17.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	14.6	11.4-17.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.6	8.6-14.6
\$75,000+	9.3	7.5-11.2
Education		
Less than High School	15.4	10.8-20.1
High School Diploma	13.4	11.3-15.4
Some College	10.3	8.3-12.3
College Graduate	11.0	9.2-12.8

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

- In 2024, marijuana use was part of a state-selected optional module. National data is not available, and a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
- The prevalence of marijuana use was significantly higher among adults ages 18-44 compared to adults aged 55 and older.
- The prevalence of marijuana use was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of marijuana use by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of marijuana use was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of marijuana use was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$15,000.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of marijuana use by education level.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Heavy Drinking	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.9	4.1-5.6
Age		
18-24	3.5*	1.1-5.9
25-34	6.3	3.6-9.0
35-44	5.0	3.0-7.0
45-54	7.8	5.1-10.5
55-64	4.9	3.4-6.4
65+	3.0	2.3-3.8
Sex		
Male	6.8	5.4-8.1
Female	3.0	2.3-3.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	4.4	3.7-5.2
Black, non-Hispanic	7.5*	0.7-14.3
Other, non-Hispanic	7.9*	2.2-13.6
Hispanic	8.6*	1.9-15.2
Disability Status		
Disability	4.3	3.2-5.4
No Disability	5.3	4.2-6.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	4.1*	0.6-7.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	5.1*	2.0-8.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	2.6	1.2-4.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	4.5	2.7-6.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.2	3.3-7.0
\$75,000+	6.9	5.3-8.5
Education		
Less than High School	6.4	3.1-9.8
High School Diploma	5.0	3.7-6.2
Some College	4.6	3.2-5.9
College Graduate	4.2	3.2-5.2

- In 2024, West Virginia's prevalence of 4.9% for heavy drinking was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 5.7% (95% CI: 5.5-5.8).
- The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among adults ages 45-54 compared to adults aged 65 and older.
- 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 \$25,000-\$34,999.
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Binge Drinking	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	13.3	12.0-14.6
Age		
18-24	23.3	17.2-29.4
25-34	19.5	15.3-23.7
35-44	19.0	15.4-22.6
45-54	15.8	12.5-19.2
55-64	9.8	7.7-11.8
65+	4.0	3.1-4.9
Sex		
Male	18.4	16.3-20.5
Female	8.3	6.9-9.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12.7	11.4-14.0
Black, non-Hispanic	13.4*	5.3-21.6
Other, non-Hispanic	15.7	8.3-23.1
Hispanic	29.2*	16.1-42.4
Disability Status		
Disability	10.8	8.9-12.7
No Disability	15.2	13.5-16.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	13.1	7.7-18.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.7	6.1-15.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	9.5	6.7-12.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	11.1	8.3-13.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	16.1	12.1-20.0
\$75,000+	17.6	15.2-20.0
Education		
Less than High School	15.8	10.8-20.7
High School Diploma	12.7	10.5-15.0
Some College	12.7	10.4-15.0
College Graduate	13.9	12.0-15.7

- In 2024, West Virginia's prevalence of 13.3% for binge drinking was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 15.4% (95% CI: 15.2-15.7).
- 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 adults with an income of \$25,000-\$49,999.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of binge drinking by education level.

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

One or More Missing Teeth

Responding “1 to 5”, “6 or more but not all”, or “All” to the question, “Not including teeth lost for injury or orthodontics, how many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease?”

Prevalence of One or More Missing Teeth by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	One or More Missing Teeth	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	53.1	51.5-54.7
Age		
18-24	11.5	7.0-16.0
25-34	30.9	26.1-35.7
35-44	45.2	40.8-49.5
45-54	55.7	51.8-59.7
55-64	69.5	66.5-72.4
65+	76.2	74.4-78.1
Sex		
Male	52.0	49.6-54.4
Female	54.2	52.0-56.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	54.7	53.1-56.4
Black, non-Hispanic	43.8*	33.7-54.0
Other, non-Hispanic	40.0	31.6-48.5
Hispanic	33.9*	22.4-45.5
Disability Status		
Disability	67.1	64.6-69.7
No Disability	43.6	41.5-45.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	72.1	65.7-78.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	76.6	71.7-81.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	64.6	59.5-69.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	62.8	58.6-67.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	51.9	47.5-56.2
\$75,000+	36.3	33.8-38.9
Education		
Less than High School	77.4	71.8-83.0
High School Diploma	58.1	55.3-60.9
Some College	50.5	47.5-53.5
College Graduate	34.6	32.3-36.8

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 53.1% for one or more missing teeth was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 41.3% (95% CI: 40.9-41.6).
- The prevalence of one or more missing teeth increased as age increased.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of one or more missing teeth by sex.
- The prevalence of one or more missing teeth was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Other, non-Hispanic and Hispanic adults.
- The prevalence of one or more missing teeth was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of one or more missing teeth was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- The prevalence of one or more teeth missing decreased as education increased.

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

Six or More Missing Teeth

Responding “6 or more but not all” or “All” to the question, “Not including teeth lost for injury or orthodontics, how many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease?”

Prevalence of Six or More Missing Teeth by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Six or More Missing Teeth	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	24.5	23.2-25.8
Age		
18-24	2.0*	0.0-4.3
25-34	5.4	3.1-7.6
35-44	17.8	14.3-21.2
45-54	25.7	22.0-29.3
55-64	33.3	30.1-36.4
65+	42.6	40.3-44.9
Sex		
Male	24.1	22.2-26.0
Female	24.9	23.2-26.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	25.1	23.8-26.5
Black, non-Hispanic	16.7	10.1-23.4
Other, non-Hispanic	21.7	15.1-28.3
Hispanic	14.2*	5.8-22.6
Disability Status		
Disability	37.4	35.0-39.8
No Disability	15.7	14.3-17.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	48.1	41.5-54.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	46.1	40.7-51.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	38.7	34.0-43.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	30.6	26.9-34.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	20.4	17.4-23.4
\$75,000+	9.4	7.9-11.0
Education		
Less than High School	52.8	46.8-58.8
High School Diploma	27.4	25.3-29.6
Some College	20.7	18.5-22.9
College Graduate	9.2	8.0-10.5

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 24.5% for six or more missing teeth was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 12.9% (95% CI: 12.7-13.1).
- The prevalence of six or more missing teeth increased as age increased.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of six or more missing teeth by sex.
- The prevalence of six or more missing teeth was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic adults.
- The prevalence of six or more missing teeth was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of six or more missing teeth was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- The prevalence of six or more teeth missing decreased as education increased.

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

All Teeth Missing (Ages 65 and older)

Responding “All” to the question, “Not including teeth lost for injury or orthodontics, how many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease?” The results reported for this indicator have been limited to adults aged 65 and older.

Prevalence of All Teeth Missing (Ages 65 and older) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	All Teeth Missing (Ages 65 and older)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	19.8	17.8-21.8
Sex		
Male	22.4	19.4-25.5
Female	17.6	15.1-20.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	19.5	17.5-21.6
Black, non-Hispanic	27.9*	12.9-42.8
Other, non-Hispanic	21.9*	10.2-33.7
Hispanic	0.0*	0.0-0.0
Disability Status		
Disability	25.3	22.3-28.4
No Disability	14.2	11.7-16.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	44.6*	32.7-56.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	36.7	29.6-43.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	27.1	21.1-33.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	21.7	17.0-26.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.4	7.7-15.1
\$75,000+	5.0	2.4-7.6
Education		
Less than High School	51.1	43.2-59.0
High School Diploma	21.7	18.6-24.8
Some College	12.3	9.4-15.1
College Graduate	4.9	3.2-6.6

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 19.8% for all teeth missing (ages 65 and older) was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 11.4% (95% CI: 11.0-11.7).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of all teeth missing (ages 65 and older) by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of all teeth missing (ages 65 and older) by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of all teeth missing (ages 65 and older) was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of all teeth missing (ages 65 and older) was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- The prevalence of all teeth missing (ages 65 and older) decreased as education increased.

High Risk for HIV

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You do not need to tell me which one. You have injected any drug other than those prescribed for you in the past year. You have been treated for a sexually transmitted disease or STD in the past year. You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year.”

Prevalence of High Risk for HIV by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	High Risk for HIV	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.9	4.1-5.8
Age		
18-24	11.9	7.4-16.5
25-34	10.5	7.2-13.8
35-44	6.6	4.3-8.9
45-54	4.9	2.9-6.9
55-64	1.2*	0.4-1.9
65+	0.6	0.3-0.9
Sex		
Male	7.0	5.5-8.5
Female	2.9	2.1-3.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	4.2	3.4-5.1
Black, non-Hispanic	7.0*	1.0-13.0
Other, non-Hispanic	12.6	5.8-19.4
Hispanic	12.4*	3.1-21.7
Disability Status		
Disability	6.1	4.6-7.6
No Disability	4.2	3.1-5.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	8.7	4.3-13.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	5.9	2.7-9.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	3.8	1.9-5.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	5.8	3.5-8.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	3.7	1.8-5.7
\$75,000+	5.3	3.6-7.0
Education		
Less than High School	6.0	2.7-9.3
High School Diploma	5.8	4.2-7.4
Some College	4.7	3.2-6.2
College Graduate	3.3	2.3-4.3

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 4.9% for high risk for HIV was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 5.8% (95% CI: 5.6-6.0).
- The prevalence of high risk for HIV was significantly lower among adults ages 45 and older compared to adults 18-34.
- The prevalence of high risk for HIV was significantly higher among males compared to females.
- The prevalence of high risk for HIV was significantly higher among Other, non-Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic adults.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of high risk for HIV by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of high risk for HIV by annual household income.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of high risk for HIV by education level.

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

PREVENTIVE PRACTICES

Diabetes Test

Reported not having diabetes and responding “Within the past year”, “Within the past 2 years”, or “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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Diabetes Test	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	85.5	84.1-87.0
Age		
18-24	75.5	69.2-81.7
25-34	74.6	69.9-79.4
35-44	80.4	76.4-84.3
45-54	87.2	83.7-90.7
55-64	91.5	89.3-93.7
65+	95.8	94.7-97.0
Sex		
Male	83.5	81.2-85.8
Female	87.5	85.7-89.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	86.4	85.0-87.8
Black, non-Hispanic	88.3	80.2-96.5
Other, non-Hispanic	71.1*	61.0-81.2
Hispanic	83.2*	72.9-93.5
Disability Status		
Disability	88.1	86.0-90.3
No Disability	84.4	82.4-86.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	83.0	75.9-90.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	87.4	83.1-91.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	82.0	77.1-86.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	83.7	80.0-87.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	86.8	83.0-90.6
\$75,000+	87.4	85.1-89.7
Education		
Less than High School	83.2	77.2-89.2
High School Diploma	83.4	80.9-85.9
Some College	87.2	84.6-89.8
College Graduate	88.3	86.3-90.3

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

- In 2024, 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 65 and older compared to adults 18-64.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of diabetes testing by sex.
- The prevalence of diabetes testing was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Other, non-Hispanic adults.
- 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.
- The prevalence of diabetes testing was significantly lower among adults with high school education compared to college graduates.

Dental Visit

Responding “Within the past year” to the question, “Including all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists, how long has it been since you last visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason?”

Prevalence of Dental Visit by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Dental Visit	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	58.4	56.8-60.0
Age		
18-24	60.2	53.6-66.8
25-34	54.6	49.5-59.6
35-44	57.3	53.0-61.7
45-54	56.4	52.3-60.4
55-64	57.3	54.0-60.6
65+	61.8	59.6-64.1
Sex		
Male	53.6	51.2-56.0
Female	63.0	60.9-65.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	58.7	57.1-60.4
Black, non-Hispanic	63.2	53.4-72.9
Other, non-Hispanic	52.2	43.2-61.2
Hispanic	53.9*	41.4-66.5
Disability Status		
Disability	48.9	46.4-51.4
No Disability	65.0	62.9-67.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	33.1	26.9-39.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	38.1	32.9-43.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	46.8	41.8-51.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	50.6	46.5-54.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	63.3	59.0-67.7
\$75,000+	73.1	70.5-75.7
Education		
Less than High School	34.7	29.0-40.5
High School Diploma	51.5	48.8-54.2
Some College	63.8	60.9-66.7
College Graduate	76.2	74.0-78.4

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 58.4% for a dental visit in the past year was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 66.2% (95% CI: 65.9-66.6).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of a dental visit in the past year by age.
- The prevalence of a dental visit in the past year was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of a dental visit in the past year by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of a dental visit in the past year was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- The prevalence of a dental visit in the past year was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- The prevalence of a dental visit in the past year increased as education level increased.

* 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	HIV Test	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	37.3	35.6-38.9
Age		
18-24	24.2	18.4-30.1
25-34	42.1	36.9-47.4
35-44	55.9	51.3-60.5
45-54	50.4	46.1-54.6
55-64	40.5	37.1-43.9
65+	21.3	19.4-23.3
Sex		
Male	38.2	35.8-40.7
Female	36.3	34.1-38.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	35.2	33.5-36.8
Black, non-Hispanic	59.1*	48.9-69.4
Other, non-Hispanic	50.5	41.1-59.9
Hispanic	48.2*	35.3-61.2
Disability Status		
Disability	41.7	39.0-44.3
No Disability	34.3	32.3-36.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	52.0	45.1-58.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	40.7	35.0-46.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	40.9	35.7-46.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	38.5	34.1-42.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	34.0	29.7-38.3
\$75,000+	36.9	34.1-39.7
Education		
Less than High School	43.8	37.5-50.1
High School Diploma	31.7	29.0-34.5
Some College	41.2	38.0-44.3
College Graduate	38.8	36.2-41.3

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 37.3% for HIV testing was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 40.2% (95% CI: 39.9-40.5).
- The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly lower among adults ages 65 and older compared to adults aged 25-64.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of HIV testing by sex.
- The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly lower among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Black, non-Hispanic and Other, non-Hispanic adults.
- 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 \$35,000 or more.
- The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly lower among adults with a high school diploma compared to all other education levels.

* 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 a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose or a flu shot injected into your arm?”

Prevalence of Flu Vaccine by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Flu Vaccine	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	39.0	37.5-40.6
Age		
18-24	23.2	17.4-29.0
25-34	25.2	20.9-29.5
35-44	29.3	25.3-33.3
45-54	30.7	27.1-34.3
55-64	40.4	37.2-43.6
65+	61.1	58.8-63.4
Sex		
Male	34.6	32.4-36.8
Female	43.4	41.3-45.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	40.1	38.5-41.7
Black, non-Hispanic	37.5	27.9-47.1
Other, non-Hispanic	28.2	20.7-35.8
Hispanic	28.0*	17.8-38.2
Disability Status		
Disability	40.7	38.3-43.1
No Disability	37.9	35.9-39.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	31.0	25.1-36.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	40.3	35.0-45.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	37.6	32.8-42.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	35.0	31.3-38.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	40.3	36.2-44.3
\$75,000+	41.7	39.0-44.3
Education		
Less than High School	28.8	23.6-33.9
High School Diploma	33.8	31.4-36.3
Some College	39.9	36.9-42.9
College Graduate	52.4	49.9-55.0

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 39.0% for flu vaccination was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 40.4% (95% CI: 40.1-40.7).
- The prevalence of flu vaccination was significantly higher among adults aged 55 and older compared to all other age groups.
- The prevalence of flu vaccination was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- The prevalence of flu vaccination was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Other, non-Hispanic and Hispanic adults.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of flu vaccination by disability status.
- The prevalence of flu vaccination was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$15,000.
- The prevalence of flu vaccination increased as education level increased.

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 a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose or a flu shot injected into your arm?”

Prevalence of Flu Vaccine (Ages 65 and older) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Flu Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	61.1	58.8-63.4
Sex		
Male	58.7	55.2-62.1
Female	63.1	60.2-66.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	61.4	59.1-63.7
Black, non-Hispanic	62.3*	46.1-78.5
Other, non-Hispanic	53.7*	38.7-68.7
Hispanic	72.8*	47.6-98.1
Disability Status		
Disability	61.2	57.9-64.4
No Disability	61.1	58.0-64.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	46.4*	34.8-57.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	54.2	47.1-61.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	58.4	52.1-64.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	59.3	54.0-64.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	64.0	58.5-69.4
\$75,000+	66.6	62.2-71.0
Education		
Less than High School	52.7	44.7-60.7
High School Diploma	57.6	53.9-61.3
Some College	63.8	59.6-68.0
College Graduate	70.2	66.7-73.6

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 61.1% for flu vaccination (ages 65 and older) was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 62.5% (95% CI: 61.9-63.1).
- 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 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$15,000.
- The prevalence of flu vaccination (ages 65 and older) was significantly higher among college graduates compared to adults with less than high school education or high school education.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Pneumonia Vaccine	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	39.9	38.3-41.4
Age		
18-24	34.5	26.9-42.0
25-34	19.8	15.3-24.3
35-44	17.6	13.6-21.6
45-54	25.9	22.2-29.6
55-64	37.8	34.6-41.0
65+	70.1	68.0-72.3
Sex		
Male	37.2	34.9-39.6
Female	42.4	40.2-44.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	40.9	39.3-42.6
Black, non-Hispanic	29.8	20.4-39.3
Other, non-Hispanic	34.5	25.7-43.3
Hispanic	26.0*	13.0-38.9
Disability Status		
Disability	50.3	47.7-52.9
No Disability	32.8	30.8-34.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	44.2	37.5-50.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	44.9	39.5-50.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	46.0	40.9-51.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	44.5	40.3-48.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	38.8	34.7-43.0
\$75,000+	31.6	29.1-34.1
Education		
Less than High School	43.7	37.7-49.7
High School Diploma	38.9	36.2-41.5
Some College	41.6	38.5-44.7
College Graduate	37.4	35.0-39.8

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 39.9% for pneumonia vaccination was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 35.2% (95% CI: 34.9-35.5).
- 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.
- The prevalence of pneumonia vaccination was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Hispanic adults.
- 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.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of pneumonia vaccination by education level.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Pneumonia Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	70.1	68.0-72.2
Sex		
Male	65.9	62.6-69.3
Female	73.6	70.9-76.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	70.9	68.7-73.0
Black, non-Hispanic	48.6*	31.6-65.5
Other, non-Hispanic	69.4*	55.0-83.8
Hispanic	82.8*	63.3-100.0
Disability Status		
Disability	73.9	71.0-76.8
No Disability	66.2	63.1-69.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	64.8*	53.7-75.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	63.7	56.7-70.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	68.3	62.3-74.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	70.2	65.2-75.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	73.6	68.6-78.6
\$75,000+	73.8	69.8-77.8
Education		
Less than High School	64.8	57.1-72.5
High School Diploma	67.3	63.8-70.8
Some College	74.1	70.3-77.9
College Graduate	74.4	71.0-77.7

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 70.1% for pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older) was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 69.8% (95% CI: 69.3-70.4).
- The prevalence of pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older) was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- The prevalence of pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older) was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Black, non-Hispanic adults.
- The prevalence of pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older) was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- 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.

Mammogram (Within two years, Women aged 40+)

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Have you ever had a mammogram?” and responding “Within the past two years” to the question, “How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?” The results reported for this indicator have been limited to women aged 40 and older.

Prevalence of Mammogram (Within two years, Women aged 40+) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Mammogram (Within two years, Women aged 40+)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	70.5	68.4-72.5
Age		
40-44	58.0	50.3-65.7
45-54	67.9	62.8-73.0
55-64	77.5	73.9-81.1
65+	70.7	67.9-73.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	70.8	68.7-72.9
Black, non-Hispanic	75.1*	58.0-92.3
Other, non-Hispanic	51.3*	36.4-66.2
Hispanic	84.9*	70.1-99.8
Disability Status		
Disability	64.4	61.2-67.7
No Disability	75.9	73.3-78.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	61.5	52.6-70.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	63.5	57.2-69.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	60.5	54.1-66.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	65.4	59.6-71.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	75.5	70.3-80.6
\$75,000+	80.7	77.5-84.0
Education		
Less than High School	57.2	48.8-65.6
High School Diploma	66.6	63.2-70.1
Some College	74.4	70.8-78.0
College Graduate	79.7	76.8-82.5

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 70.5% for had a mammogram (women aged 40+) was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 72.7% (95% CI: 72.2-73.2).
- The prevalence of had a mammogram (women aged 40+) was significantly higher among adults ages 55-64 compared to all other age groups.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of had a mammogram (women aged 40+) by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of had a mammogram (women aged 40+) was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- The prevalence of had a mammogram (women aged 40+) 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 had a mammogram (women aged 40+) was significantly lower among adults with less than high school education compared to adults with some college and college graduates.

Mammogram (Within two years, Women aged 50-74)

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Have you ever had a mammogram?” and responding “Within the past two years” to the question, “How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?” The results reported for this indicator have been limited to women ages 50-74.

Prevalence of Mammogram (Within two years, Women aged 50-74) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Mammogram (Within two years, Women aged 50-74)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	78.0	75.7-80.3
Age		
50-54	72.0	65.3-78.8
55-64	77.5	73.9-81.1
65-74	81.2	78.1-84.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	78.3	76.0-80.6
Black, non-Hispanic	85.8*	72.0-99.6
Other, non-Hispanic	61.9*	43.0-80.8
Hispanic	85.6*	64.5-100.0
Disability Status		
Disability	74.0	70.4-77.6
No Disability	81.6	78.6-84.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	65.3	55.7-74.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	73.1	65.6-80.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	69.9	62.4-77.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	72.1	65.4-78.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	80.7	74.9-86.4
\$75,000+	86.2	82.6-89.8
Education		
Less than High School	65.7	55.8-75.6
High School Diploma	77.0	73.2-80.7
Some College	80.4	76.1-84.7
College Graduate	83.1	79.8-86.4

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 78.0% for had a mammogram (women aged 50-74) was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 79.5% (95% CI: 78.9-80.1).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of had a mammogram (women aged 50-74) by age.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of had a mammogram (women aged 50-74) by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of had a mammogram (women aged 50-74) was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- The prevalence of had a mammogram (women aged 50-74) 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 had a mammogram (women aged 50-74) was significantly lower among adults with less than high school education compared to adults with some college and college graduates.

Cervical Cancer Screening

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Have you ever had a cervical cancer screening test?” The results reported for this indicator have been limited to women aged 18 and older.

Prevalence of Cervical Cancer Screening by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Cervical Cancer Screening	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	79.8	77.9-81.8
Age		
18-24	42.9	32.9-52.8
25-34	88.4	83.9-92.8
35-44	91.0	87.6-94.3
45-54	89.6	86.2-93.1
55-64	84.2	81.0-87.3
65+	77.0	74.3-79.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	80.7	78.8-82.6
Black, non-Hispanic	81.3*	69.1-93.5
Other, non-Hispanic	69.8*	56.8-82.8
Hispanic	59.3*	37.2-81.3
Disability Status		
Disability	75.1	72.1-78.2
No Disability	83.2	80.7-85.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	69.1	60.8-77.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	74.2	68.1-80.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	73.4	67.6-79.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	82.9	78.6-87.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	84.6	80.3-89.0
\$75,000+	89.6	86.8-92.4
Education		
Less than High School	69.4	61.6-77.1
High School Diploma	72.1	68.5-75.8
Some College	84.8	81.8-87.8
College Graduate	91.3	89.4-93.3

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 79.8% for cervical cancer screening was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 77.8% (95% CI: 77.3-78.2).
- The prevalence of cervical cancer screening was significantly lower among adults ages 18-24 compared to all other age groups.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of cervical cancer screening by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of cervical cancer screening was significantly higher among adults without a disability compared to adults with a disability.
- The prevalence of cervical cancer screening was significantly higher among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of less than \$35,000.
- The prevalence of cervical cancer screening was significantly higher among college graduates compared to all other education levels.

Colorectal Cancer Screening (FOBT in Past Year, Ages 50-75)

Responding “Yes” to the question, “One stool test uses a special kit to obtain a small amount of stool at home and returns the kit to the doctor or the lab. Have you ever had this test?” and responding “Within the past year” to the question, “How long has it been since you had this test?” Restricted to adults aged 50-75, per screening recommendations.

Prevalence of Colorectal Cancer Screening (FOBT in Past Year, Ages 50-75) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Colorectal Cancer Screening (FOBT in Past Year, Ages 50-75)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.5	6.4-8.5
Age		
50-54	8.3	5.5-11.1
55-64	6.0	4.5-7.5
65-75	8.5	6.9-10.2
Sex		
Male	6.8	5.3-8.3
Female	8.2	6.7-9.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7.4	6.3-8.4
Black, non-Hispanic	10.1*	2.8-17.5
Other, non-Hispanic	6.1*	0.9-11.3
Hispanic	16.1*	0.0-33.8
Disability Status		
Disability	8.4	6.7-10.1
No Disability	6.7	5.4-8.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	8.5	3.9-13.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.8	5.9-13.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	8.2	4.7-11.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.0	5.3-10.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.2	3.7-8.6
\$75,000+	7.1	5.4-8.8
Education		
Less than High School	6.4	3.1-9.6
High School Diploma	6.3	4.7-7.9
Some College	9.4	7.0-11.8
College Graduate	7.6	6.0-9.3

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 7.5% for FOBT was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence of 8.9% (95% CI: 8.5-9.2).
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of FOBT by age.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of FOBT by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of FOBT by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of FOBT by disability status.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of FOBT by annual household income.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of FOBT by education level.

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Ages 50-75)

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Colonoscopy and sigmoidoscopy are exams to check for colon cancer. Have you ever had either of these exams?” and responding “Colonoscopy” or “Both” to the question, “Have you had a colonoscopy, a sigmoidoscopy, or both?” and responding “Within the past 10 years” to the question, “How long has it been since your most recent colonoscopy?” Restricted to adults aged 50-75, per screening recommendations.

Prevalence of Colorectal Cancer Screening (Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Ages 50-75) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Colorectal Cancer Screening (Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Ages 50-75)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	67.7	65.8-69.7
Age		
50-54	50.7	45.2-56.2
55-64	67.0	63.9-70.2
65-75	76.1	73.6-78.5
Sex		
Male	67.2	64.2-70.2
Female	68.2	65.7-70.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	68.3	66.3-70.3
Black, non-Hispanic	69.1*	55.5-82.8
Other, non-Hispanic	58.5*	45.6-71.5
Hispanic	55.2*	33.1-77.4
Disability Status		
Disability	67.3	64.3-70.3
No Disability	68.5	65.8-71.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	55.3	47.5-63.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	59.4	52.7-66.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	63.2	57.0-69.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	64.1	58.7-69.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	72.2	67.4-76.9
\$75,000+	74.6	71.3-77.9
Education		
Less than High School	55.2	47.7-62.6
High School Diploma	66.4	63.1-69.6
Some College	69.9	66.2-73.6
College Graduate	74.7	71.8-77.7

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 67.7% for colonoscopy was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 68.9% (95% CI: 68.4-69.4).
- The prevalence of colonoscopy increased as age increased.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of colonoscopy by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of colonoscopy by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of colonoscopy by disability status.
- The prevalence of colonoscopy 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 colonoscopy was significantly lower among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education groups.

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Met Recommendations, Ages 50-75)

Respondents who received one or more of the following recommended colorectal cancer screening tests:

FOBT within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years, colonoscopy within the past 10 years, virtual colonoscopy within the past 5 years, sigmoidoscopy within the past 10 years and a blood stool test within the past year, or stool DNA test within the past 3 years.

Restricted to adults aged 50-75, per screening recommendations.

Prevalence of Colorectal Cancer Screening (Met Recommendations, Ages 50-75) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Colorectal Cancer Screening (Met Recommendations, Ages 50-75)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	73.8	71.9-75.7
Age		
50-54	59.0	53.5-64.5
55-64	72.2	69.1-75.3
65-75	81.9	79.6-84.1
Sex		
Male	72.6	69.7-75.5
Female	74.9	72.5-77.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	74.3	72.4-76.3
Black, non-Hispanic	72.2*	58.6-85.9
Other, non-Hispanic	68.0*	56.1-80.0
Hispanic	60.3*	37.7-82.9
Disability Status		
Disability	73.1	70.2-75.9
No Disability	74.7	72.1-77.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	59.3	51.6-67.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	65.6	59.1-72.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	69.2	63.3-75.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	70.9	65.6-76.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	77.7	73.2-82.2
\$75,000+	80.7	77.6-83.8
Education		
Less than High School	61.1	53.7-68.5
High School Diploma	71.4	68.3-74.5
Some College	76.5	73.0-79.9
College Graduate	81.8	79.2-84.4

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

- In 2024, West Virginia's prevalence of 73.8% for met screening recommendations was not significantly different from the U.S. prevalence of 75.6% (95% CI: 75.1-76.0).
- The prevalence of met screening recommendations increased as age increased.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of met screening recommendations by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of met screening recommendations by race or ethnicity.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of met screening recommendations by disability status.
- The prevalence of met screening recommendations 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 met screening recommendations was significantly lower among adults with less than high school education compared to adults with some college and college graduates.

Lung Cancer Screening (Chest CT in Past Year)

Responding “Yes” to the question, “Have you ever had a CT or CAT scan of your chest area?” and responding “Yes” to the question, “Were any of the CT or CAT scans of your chest area done mainly to check or screen for lung cancer?” and responding “Within the past year” to the question, “When did you have your most recent CT or CAT scan of your chest area mainly to check or screen for lung cancer?”

Prevalence of Lung Cancer Screening (Chest CT in Past Year) by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Lung Cancer Screening (Chest CT in Past Year)	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.6	4.9-6.2
Age		
18-24	0.9*	0.0-2.2
25-34	0.6*	0.0-1.4
35-44	1.5*	0.4-2.6
45-54	4.9	2.9-6.9
55-64	10.2	8.1-12.2
65+	10.1	8.6-11.6
Sex		
Male	5.8	4.8-6.8
Female	5.3	4.4-6.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	5.7	5.0-6.5
Black, non-Hispanic	5.7*	2.0-9.4
Other, non-Hispanic	3.2*	0.6-5.8
Hispanic	3.7*	0.0-8.0
Disability Status		
Disability	8.6	7.2-9.9
No Disability	3.6	2.9-4.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	8.7	5.4-12.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.3	7.8-14.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	8.6	6.2-10.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	7.3	5.1-9.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.5	3.0-5.9
\$75,000+	2.7	2.0-3.4
Education		
Less than High School	11.6	8.1-15.1
High School Diploma	5.6	4.6-6.7
Some College	5.1	3.9-6.3
College Graduate	3.0	2.3-3.8

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 5.6% for lung cancer screening was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 3.7% (95% CI: 3.6-3.9).
- The prevalence of lung cancer screening was significantly higher among adults aged 55 and older compared to adults ages 18-54.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of lung cancer screening by sex.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of lung cancer screening by race or ethnicity.
- The prevalence lung cancer screening was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of lung cancer screening 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 lung cancer screening 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.

CHRONIC DISEASES

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Heart Attack	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.0	6.3-7.7
Age		
18-24	0.8*	0.0-2.4
25-34	1.5*	0.2-2.8
35-44	2.0	0.8-3.1
45-54	6.5	4.6-8.5
55-64	9.6	7.6-11.6
65+	13.9	12.4-15.5
Sex		
Male	8.8	7.6-9.9
Female	5.3	4.5-6.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7.1	6.4-7.9
Black, non-Hispanic	5.9*	2.3-9.5
Other, non-Hispanic	6.3	2.7-10.0
Hispanic	7.1*	2.0-12.3
Disability Status		
Disability	11.8	10.3-13.2
No Disability	3.8	3.1-4.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	12.0	8.4-15.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	12.8	9.5-16.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	12.3	9.5-15.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.5	4.9-8.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.1	3.7-6.5
\$75,000+	4.2	3.1-5.3
Education		
Less than High School	11.2	8.0-14.4
High School Diploma	7.6	6.5-8.8
Some College	7.2	5.8-8.5
College Graduate	3.6	2.9-4.4

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 7.0% for heart attack was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 4.4% (95% CI: 4.3-4.5).
- 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 \$35,000 compared to adults with an income of \$35,000 or more.
- The prevalence of heart attack 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.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Coronary Heart Disease	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.2	6.5-7.9
Age		
18-24	1.5*	0.0-3.3
25-34	1.5*	0.0-3.0
35-44	2.7	1.2-4.2
45-54	6.2	4.3-8.1
55-64	9.4	7.5-11.3
65+	14.4	12.9-16.0
Sex		
Male	8.1	7.0-9.2
Female	6.3	5.4-7.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7.4	6.6-8.1
Black, non-Hispanic	4.3*	1.5-7.1
Other, non-Hispanic	7.1*	2.7-11.6
Hispanic	5.7*	1.6-9.8
Disability Status		
Disability	12.0	10.6-13.5
No Disability	4.0	3.3-4.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	11.9	7.8-16.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	8.5	5.8-11.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	9.9	7.3-12.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	7.6	5.9-9.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.2	4.6-7.8
\$75,000+	5.9	4.6-7.1
Education		
Less than High School	9.3	6.4-12.3
High School Diploma	7.2	6.0-8.4
Some College	7.5	6.2-8.9
College Graduate	5.8	4.8-6.8

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 7.2% for coronary heart disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 4.3% (95% CI: 4.2-4.4).
- 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 \$15,000 compared to adults with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of coronary heart disease by education level.

* 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Stroke	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.9	4.3-5.6
Age		
18-24	1.0*	0.0-2.2
25-34	0.7*	0.0-1.5
35-44	2.6*	0.8-4.4
45-54	5.0	3.0-7.0
55-64	6.3	4.6-8.0
65+	9.3	8.0-10.7
Sex		
Male	4.8	3.9-5.8
Female	5.0	4.2-5.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	5.1	4.4-5.8
Black, non-Hispanic	2.5*	0.3-4.7
Other, non-Hispanic	3.5*	1.2-5.8
Hispanic	4.7*	0.2-9.3
Disability Status		
Disability	8.6	7.2-10.0
No Disability	2.4	1.9-3.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	10.3	6.5-14.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	8.3	5.5-11.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	7.4	5.2-9.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.3	4.0-8.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.1	2.8-5.5
\$75,000+	2.3	1.6-3.0
Education		
Less than High School	10.1	6.8-13.3
High School Diploma	5.1	4.1-6.2
Some College	4.0	3.1-5.0
College Graduate	3.0	2.2-3.7

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 4.9% for stroke was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 3.5% (95% CI: 3.4-3.6).
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Cardiovascular Disease	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	14.2	13.2-15.3
Age		
18-24	2.8*	0.4-5.3
25-34	2.7*	0.8-4.6
35-44	6.5	4.0-8.9
45-54	12.6	9.8-15.4
55-64	18.9	16.3-21.5
65+	27.6	25.6-29.7
Sex		
Male	16.0	14.4-17.5
Female	12.6	11.3-13.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	14.5	13.4-15.5
Black, non-Hispanic	8.9	4.5-13.2
Other, non-Hispanic	14.1	8.4-19.8
Hispanic	13.9	6.9-21.0
Disability Status		
Disability	23.7	21.7-25.7
No Disability	7.8	6.9-8.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	24.4	19.2-29.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	21.9	17.7-26.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	20.9	17.3-24.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	15.5	12.7-18.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.3	9.2-13.4
\$75,000+	9.4	7.8-11.0
Education		
Less than High School	22.1	17.5-26.6
High School Diploma	15.0	13.3-16.7
Some College	13.6	11.9-15.4
College Graduate	9.5	8.3-10.8

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

- In 2024, West Virginia's prevalence of 14.2% for cardiovascular disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 9.2% (95% CI: 9.0-9.3).
- 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.
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Black, non-Hispanic adults.
- 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.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Diabetes	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	18.4	17.2-19.5
Age		
18-24	2.8*	0.7-4.8
25-34	5.1	2.5-7.7
35-44	10.4	7.8-13.0
45-54	21.4	18.0-24.8
55-64	27.9	25.0-30.8
65+	29.1	27.0-31.2
Sex		
Male	17.7	16.1-19.3
Female	19.0	17.5-20.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	18.7	17.5-19.8
Black, non-Hispanic	19.7	12.8-26.6
Other, non-Hispanic	16.5	11.1-21.9
Hispanic	7.3*	2.1-12.5
Disability Status		
Disability	26.2	24.1-28.2
No Disability	13.2	11.8-14.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	28.8	23.2-34.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	23.4	19.1-27.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	23.9	20.1-27.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	21.6	18.2-24.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	16.7	14.0-19.3
\$75,000+	12.7	11.1-14.4
Education		
Less than High School	27.9	22.8-32.9
High School Diploma	18.7	16.8-20.5
Some College	18.5	16.5-20.6
College Graduate	12.6	11.1-14.0

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 18.4% for diabetes was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 12.5% (95% CI: 12.3-12.7).
- 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.
- The prevalence of diabetes was significantly lower among Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic and Black, non-Hispanic adults.
- 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 adults with an income of less than \$50,000.
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Prediabetes	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	14.9	13.7-16.2
Age		
18-24	6.1	2.8-9.4
25-34	8.5	5.3-11.7
35-44	12.4	9.2-15.6
45-54	17.7	14.3-21.1
55-64	23.2	19.9-26.6
65+	19.0	16.9-21.1
Sex		
Male	14.9	13.0-16.8
Female	15.0	13.4-16.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	14.9	13.7-16.2
Black, non-Hispanic	19.1	9.7-28.5
Other, non-Hispanic	15.4	8.3-22.5
Hispanic	6.9*	1.3-12.5
Disability Status		
Disability	22.5	20.0-25.1
No Disability	10.8	9.5-12.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	15.0	10.1-19.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	23.5	17.6-29.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	15.9	11.6-20.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	16.5	13.1-19.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	15.1	12.1-18.2
\$75,000+	12.4	10.5-14.3
Education		
Less than High School	18.4	13.0-23.7
High School Diploma	15.3	13.2-17.4
Some College	14.5	12.2-16.8
College Graduate	13.3	11.6-15.1

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

- In 2024, 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 55 and older compared to adults aged 18-44.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of prediabetes by sex.
- The prevalence of prediabetes was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Hispanic adults.
- The prevalence of prediabetes was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- The prevalence of prediabetes was significantly lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more compared to adults with an income of \$15,000-\$24,999
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of prediabetes by education level.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Skin Cancer	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.5	6.9-8.2
Age		
18-24	0.0	0.0-0.0
25-34	0.7*	0.0-1.5
35-44	1.6	0.7-2.5
45-54	4.7	3.1-6.2
55-64	9.9	8.0-11.8
65+	17.6	15.9-19.3
Sex		
Male	7.3	6.3-8.3
Female	7.8	6.8-8.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	8.2	7.5-8.9
Black, non-Hispanic	0.3*	0.0-0.9
Other, non-Hispanic	3.0*	1.0-5.0
Hispanic	3.5*	0.3-6.7
Disability Status		
Disability	9.9	8.7-11.2
No Disability	6.0	5.3-6.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	5.1	2.9-7.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	6.8	4.4-9.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	8.6	6.3-10.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.2	6.4-10.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.2	6.4-10.0
\$75,000+	7.2	6.1-8.3
Education		
Less than High School	6.3	4.0-8.6
High School Diploma	6.9	5.9-8.0
Some College	7.8	6.5-9.1
College Graduate	9.0	7.7-10.2

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 7.5% for skin cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 5.6% (95% CI: 5.5-5.7).
- 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.
- The prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to all other race and ethnicity groups.
- The prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of skin cancer by annual household income.
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Other Cancer	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	9.5	8.8-10.3
Age		
18-24	1.2*	0.0-2.7
25-34	2.2*	0.8-3.6
35-44	4.0	2.4-5.6
45-54	6.6	4.7-8.5
55-64	11.7	9.6-13.7
65+	20.3	18.5-22.0
Sex		
Male	8.1	7.1-9.2
Female	10.9	9.8-12.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	10.0	9.2-10.8
Black, non-Hispanic	5.7*	1.5-9.9
Other, non-Hispanic	6.8	3.1-10.6
Hispanic	4.4*	1.0-7.8
Disability Status		
Disability	13.0	11.6-14.4
No Disability	7.4	6.5-8.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	10.2	6.8-13.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.7	8.7-14.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	10.7	8.2-13.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	11.4	9.2-13.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.9	7.9-12.0
\$75,000+	7.3	6.1-8.6
Education		
Less than High School	8.9	6.2-11.6
High School Diploma	9.9	8.6-11.2
Some College	9.0	7.6-10.4
College Graduate	9.9	8.6-11.3

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 9.5% for other cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 8.4% (95% CI: 8.2-8.6).
- The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among adults aged 55 and older compared to adults ages 18-54.
- The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Hispanic adults.
- 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 \$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 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Overall Cancer	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	14.9	14.0-15.8
Age		
18-24	1.2*	0.0-2.7
25-34	2.5*	1.0-3.9
35-44	5.4	3.6-7.2
45-54	10.0	7.7-12.3
55-64	19.8	17.3-22.4
65+	32.1	30.0-34.1
Sex		
Male	13.4	12.1-14.7
Female	16.3	15.0-17.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	15.8	14.8-16.8
Black, non-Hispanic	6.1*	1.8-10.3
Other, non-Hispanic	8.9	4.8-13.0
Hispanic	7.3*	2.8-11.8
Disability Status		
Disability	19.5	17.8-21.2
No Disability	12.1	11.0-13.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	13.6	9.7-17.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	15.9	12.5-19.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	16.9	13.8-20.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	16.5	13.9-19.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	16.6	14.1-19.2
\$75,000+	12.9	11.4-14.5
Education		
Less than High School	13.1	9.8-16.4
High School Diploma	14.9	13.4-16.5
Some College	14.8	13.0-16.6
College Graduate	16.0	14.4-17.6

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 14.9% for overall cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 11.9% (95% CI: 11.7-12.1).
- The prevalence of overall cancer was significantly higher among adults aged 55 and older compared to adults ages 18-54.
- The prevalence of overall cancer was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- The prevalence of overall cancer was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to all other race and ethnicity groups.
- The prevalence of overall cancer was significantly higher among adults with a disability compared to adults without a disability.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of overall cancer by annual household income.
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Lifetime Asthma	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	19.3	18.1-20.6
Age		
18-24	21.4	16.2-26.6
25-34	22.2	17.9-26.5
35-44	20.5	16.9-24.0
45-54	20.9	17.4-24.3
55-64	19.8	17.2-22.4
65+	15.4	13.7-17.0
Sex		
Male	17.2	15.3-19.1
Female	21.4	19.7-23.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	19.0	17.6-20.3
Black, non-Hispanic	18.9	10.9-26.8
Other, non-Hispanic	23.6	15.9-31.3
Hispanic	18.9	10.0-27.7
Disability Status		
Disability	27.8	25.5-30.1
No Disability	13.8	12.3-15.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	33.7	27.5-39.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	25.4	20.2-30.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.7	17.6-25.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	22.3	18.8-25.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	16.7	13.5-19.9
\$75,000+	13.8	11.9-15.6
Education		
Less than High School	29.1	23.8-34.4
High School Diploma	17.9	15.9-19.9
Some College	20.7	18.2-23.3
College Graduate	14.9	13.1-16.7

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 19.3% for lifetime asthma was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 15.7% (95% CI: 15.5-16.0).
- The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among adults ages 45-64 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 higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

Current Asthma

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

Prevalence of Current Asthma by Demographic Characteristic, West Virginia BRFSS, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Current Asthma	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	14.1	13.0-15.3
Age		
18-24	12.7	8.6-16.9
25-34	15.0	11.2-18.8
35-44	14.6	11.4-17.7
45-54	16.1	13.0-19.3
55-64	16.1	13.6-18.5
65+	11.9	10.4-13.4
Sex		
Male	10.5	9.0-12.1
Female	17.7	16.0-19.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	13.8	12.6-15.0
Black, non-Hispanic	15.0	7.5-22.4
Other, non-Hispanic	16.4	9.9-23.0
Hispanic	16.6	8.1-25.0
Disability Status		
Disability	22.0	19.8-24.1
No Disability	8.9	7.7-10.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	30.6	24.6-36.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	19.7	14.8-24.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	17.0	13.2-20.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	14.9	11.8-18.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.3	8.7-14.0
\$75,000+	9.0	7.5-10.5
Education		
Less than High School	24.4	19.5-29.3
High School Diploma	12.8	11.0-14.6
Some College	15.1	12.9-17.3
College Graduate	9.9	8.5-11.4

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 14.1% for current asthma was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 10.3% (95% CI: 10.1-10.4).
- The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among adults ages 55-64 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 compared to all other education levels.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	COPD	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	12.6	11.6-13.5
Age		
18-24	1.0*	0.0-2.3
25-34	3.0	1.3-4.8
35-44	9.1	6.5-11.8
45-54	13.8	10.9-16.8
55-64	19.9	17.2-22.5
65+	19.4	17.6-21.2
Sex		
Male	10.5	9.2-11.8
Female	14.6	13.2-16.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12.6	11.6-13.6
Black, non-Hispanic	12.2	5.9-18.6
Other, non-Hispanic	12.5	7.3-17.6
Hispanic	6.4*	1.8-11.0
Disability Status		
Disability	22.6	20.6-24.5
No Disability	6.1	5.2-6.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	32.7	26.7-38.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	23.9	19.6-28.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	17.7	14.3-21.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	14.9	12.2-17.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	10.3	8.1-12.4
\$75,000+	4.2	3.2-5.2
Education		
Less than High School	27.9	23.1-32.8
High School Diploma	13.2	11.7-14.8
Some College	10.9	9.2-12.5
College Graduate	5.4	4.5-6.4

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

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 12.6% for COPD was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 6.3% (95% CI: 6.2-6.4).
- The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher among adults aged 55 and older compared to adults ages 18-54.
- The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher among White, non-Hispanic adults compared to Hispanic adults.
- 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.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Arthritis	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	41.2	39.7-42.7
Age		
18-24	8.1	4.6-11.7
25-34	16.1	12.1-20.1
35-44	25.1	21.3-28.9
45-54	47.0	43.1-51.0
55-64	57.8	54.6-61.0
65+	63.9	61.8-66.1
Sex		
Male	36.2	34.1-38.4
Female	46.1	44.0-48.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	42.1	40.6-43.7
Black, non-Hispanic	40.2	30.5-49.9
Other, non-Hispanic	34.0	26.0-42.1
Hispanic	23.5	14.5-32.6
Disability Status		
Disability	61.0	58.5-63.6
No Disability	28.4	26.6-30.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	58.5	52.0-65.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	58.1	52.8-63.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	47.2	42.4-52.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	48.0	43.9-52.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	39.9	36.0-43.9
\$75,000+	30.5	28.2-32.9
Education		
Less than High School	56.8	50.9-62.7
High School Diploma	40.6	38.1-43.2
Some College	42.8	39.9-45.7
College Graduate	31.9	29.7-34.1

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 41.2% for arthritis was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 26.6% (95% CI: 26.3-26.8).
- 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 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 \$50,000 compared to adults with an income of \$50,000 or more.
- The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among adults with less than high school education compared to all other education levels.

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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Kidney Disease	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.8	5.1-6.4
Age		
18-24	1.2*	0.0-3.5
25-34	0.9*	0.1-1.7
35-44	2.0	1.0-3.0
45-54	4.4	2.9-5.9
55-64	7.5	5.8-9.2
65+	11.9	10.5-13.4
Sex		
Male	5.3	4.4-6.1
Female	6.2	5.3-7.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	6.0	5.3-6.7
Black, non-Hispanic	5.5*	2.1-9.0
Other, non-Hispanic	3.6*	1.2-6.0
Hispanic	3.0*	0.0-6.0
Disability Status		
Disability	9.9	8.6-11.1
No Disability	3.1	2.4-3.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	10.0	6.5-13.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	7.3	4.9-9.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	9.5	6.3-12.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.1	4.6-7.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.3	3.9-6.7
\$75,000+	3.4	2.7-4.2
Education		
Less than High School	6.7	4.4-9.0
High School Diploma	5.4	4.5-6.3
Some College	6.4	4.9-7.9
College Graduate	5.0	4.1-6.0

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 5.8% for kidney disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 4.1% (95% CI: 4.0-4.3).
- The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among adults aged 65 and older compared to adults ages 18-64.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of kidney disease by sex.
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Depression	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	30.2	28.7-31.7
Age		
18-24	39.5	32.9-46.0
25-34	40.6	35.7-45.5
35-44	36.1	32.0-40.3
45-54	33.4	29.7-37.2
55-64	29.0	26.0-32.0
65+	17.1	15.4-18.8
Sex		
Male	22.8	20.7-25.0
Female	37.5	35.3-39.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	29.6	28.1-31.2
Black, non-Hispanic	23.1	14.2-32.0
Other, non-Hispanic	40.9	32.0-49.8
Hispanic	39.8*	27.3-52.3
Disability Status		
Disability	45.3	42.7-47.8
No Disability	20.4	18.6-22.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	50.9	44.4-57.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	39.3	33.9-44.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	31.8	27.1-36.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	34.8	30.8-38.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	28.0	23.8-32.1
\$75,000+	22.9	20.5-25.2
Education		
Less than High School	34.3	28.7-39.8
High School Diploma	30.6	28.0-33.2
Some College	32.8	29.9-35.7
College Graduate	24.3	22.1-26.5

- In 2024, West Virginia’s prevalence of 30.2% for depression was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 21.0% (95% CI: 20.8-21.3).
- 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.
- The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among Other, non-Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic adults.
- 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, 2024

Demographic Characteristics	Food Stamps in Past Year	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	15.7	14.4-17.0
Age		
18-24	15.2	9.9-20.5
25-34	23.3	18.5-28.0
35-44	19.1	15.3-22.9
45-54	16.9	13.7-20.1
55-64	17.8	15.0-20.5
65+	8.6	7.3-10.0
Sex		
Male	11.9	10.1-13.7
Female	19.4	17.5-21.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	14.9	13.6-16.2
Black, non-Hispanic	28.1*	17.7-38.5
Other, non-Hispanic	19.4	12.3-26.5
Hispanic	20.0*	9.9-30.0
Disability Status		
Disability	25.1	22.7-27.4
No Disability	9.4	7.9-10.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	66.8	60.2-73.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	44.2	38.4-49.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	27.2	22.2-32.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.1	9.5-16.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.7	2.7-6.6
\$75,000+	2.3	1.3-3.3
Education		
Less than High School	35.6	29.7-41.5
High School Diploma	17.5	15.3-19.7
Some College	14.4	12.0-16.7
College Graduate	4.4	3.3-5.5

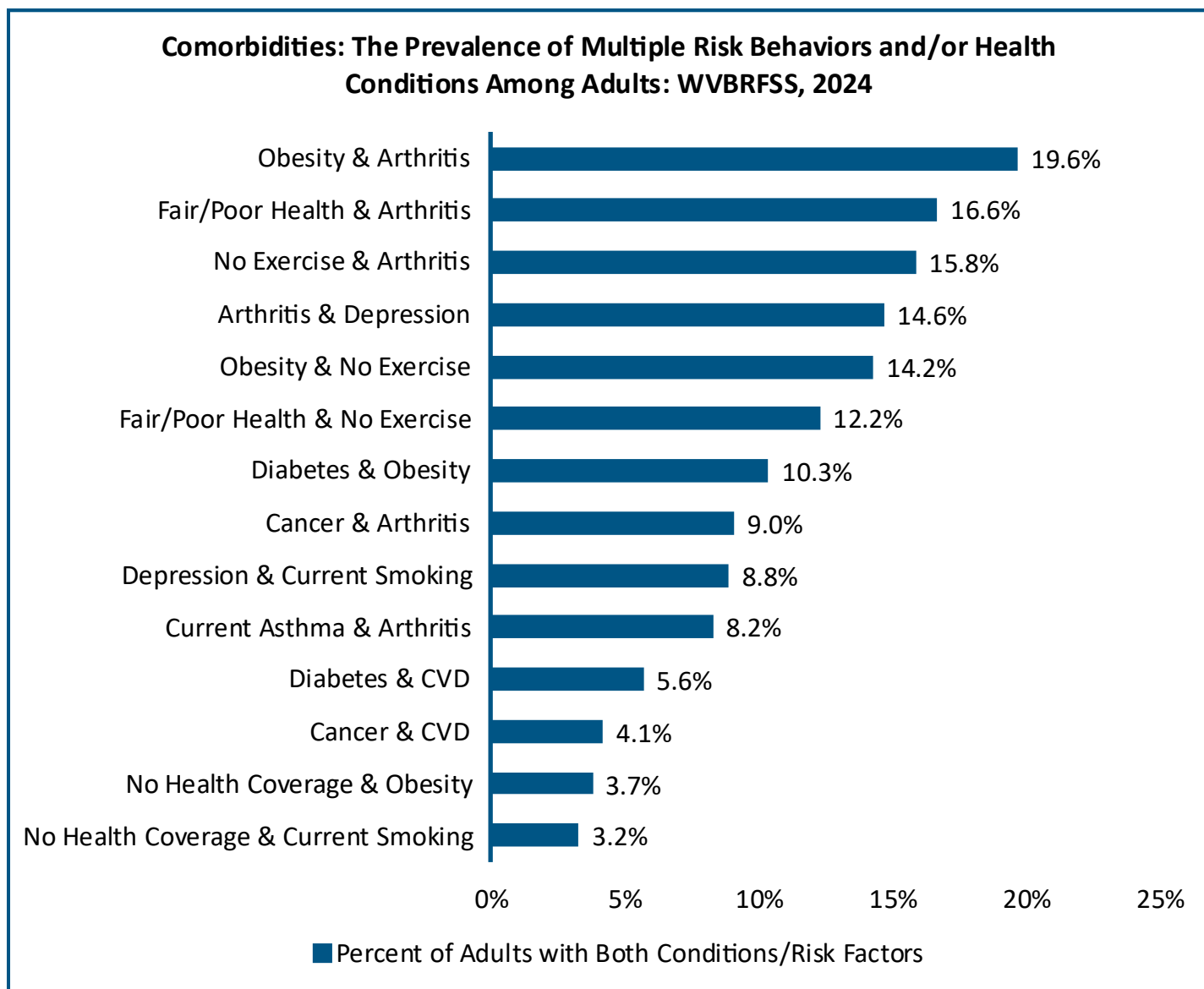
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unreliable estimates on page 3.

- In 2024, 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 adults aged 25-64.
- The prevalence of receiving food stamps in the past year was significantly higher among females compared to males.
- The prevalence of receiving food stamps in the past year was significantly higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults compared to White, non-Hispanic adults.
- 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.

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 2024. 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, 2024

% of Total Population	No Health Coverage	Obesity	Cancer	CVD	Diabetes	Current Asthma	Arthritis	Smoking	Depression	Fair/Poor Health	No Exercise
No Health Coverage	9.7 (8.4-11.1)	3.7 (2.8-4.5)	0.4* (0.2-0.7)	0.8* (0.3-1.3)	0.9 (0.4-1.3)	1.4 (0.8-2.0)	2.7 (2.0-3.4)	3.2 (2.3-4.0)	3.4 (2.5-4.2)	2.4 (1.6-3.1)	3.1 (2.3-3.9)
Obesity	3.7 (2.8-4.5)	41.4 (39.8-43.0)	5.4 (4.8-6.1)	6.2 (5.4-6.9)	10.3 (9.4-11.2)	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	19.6 (18.4-20.8)	7.1 (6.2-8.0)	14.2 (13.0-15.4)	13.1 (12.0-14.2)	14.2 (13.1-15.3)
Cancer	0.4* (0.2-0.7)	5.4 (4.8-6.1)	14.9 (14.0-15.8)	4.1 (3.6-4.6)	4.2 (3.6-4.7)	2.5 (2.1-2.9)	9.0 (8.2-9.7)	2.4 (2.0-2.9)	3.9 (3.4-4.5)	5.4 (4.8-5.9)	4.9 (4.3-5.4)
CVD	0.8* (0.3-1.3)	6.2 (5.4-6.9)	4.1 (3.6-4.6)	14.2 (13.2-15.3)	5.6 (5.0-6.3)	3.1 (2.6-3.7)	9.5 (8.7-10.3)	3.4 (2.9-4.0)	4.9 (4.2-5.5)	7.4 (6.7-8.2)	5.7 (5.0-6.4)
Diabetes	0.9 (0.4-1.3)	10.3 (9.4-11.2)	4.2 (3.6-4.7)	5.6 (5.0-6.3)	18.4 (17.2-19.5)	4.0 (3.4-4.6)	12.0 (11.0-12.9)	3.9 (3.3-4.6)	6.2 (5.5-6.9)	8.3 (7.5-9.1)	8.2 (7.4-9.0)
Current Asthma	1.4 (0.8-2.0)	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	2.5 (2.1-2.9)	3.1 (2.6-3.7)	4.0 (3.4-4.6)	14.1 (13.0-15.3)	8.2 (7.3-9.1)	3.9 (3.1-4.6)	7.0 (6.2-7.9)	6.5 (5.7-7.3)	5.3 (4.6-6.0)
Arthritis	2.7 (2.0-3.4)	19.6 (18.4-20.8)	9.0 (8.2-9.7)	9.5 (8.7-10.3)	12.0 (11.0-12.9)	8.2 (7.3-9.1)	41.2 (39.7-42.7)	9.7 (8.7-10.7)	14.6 (13.5-15.7)	16.6 (15.5-17.7)	15.8 (14.7-16.8)
Smoking	3.2 (2.3-4.0)	7.1 (6.2-8.0)	2.4 (2.0-2.9)	3.4 (2.9-4.0)	3.9 (3.3-4.6)	3.9 (3.1-4.6)	9.7 (8.7-10.7)	20.8 (19.4-22.2)	8.8 (7.9-9.8)	7.9 (7.0-8.8)	8.3 (7.3-9.2)
Depression	3.4 (2.5-4.2)	14.2 (13.0-15.4)	3.9 (3.4-4.5)	4.9 (4.2-5.5)	6.2 (5.5-6.9)	7.0 (6.2-7.9)	14.6 (13.5-15.7)	8.8 (7.9-9.8)	30.2 (28.7-31.7)	11.7 (10.6-12.7)	10.5 (9.6-11.5)
Fair/Poor Health	2.4 (1.6-3.1)	13.1 (12.0-14.2)	5.4 (4.8-5.9)	7.4 (6.7-8.2)	8.3 (7.5-9.1)	6.5 (5.7-7.3)	16.6 (15.5-17.7)	7.9 (7.0-8.8)	11.7 (10.6-12.7)	26.3 (24.9-27.7)	12.2 (11.2-13.2)
No Exercise	3.1 (2.3-3.9)	14.2 (13.1-15.3)	4.9 (4.3-5.4)	5.7 (5.0-6.4)	8.2 (7.4-9.0)	5.3 (4.6-6.0)	15.8 (14.7-16.8)	8.3 (7.3-9.2)	10.5 (9.6-11.5)	12.2 (11.2-13.2)	28.7 (27.3-30.1)

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.

Disability

Disability status is a demographic classification used to identify individuals with functional limitations in daily life. For this report, a respondent is classified as having a disability if they report any one or more of the following: being deaf or having serious difficulty hearing; being blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses; having difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a health condition; having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; having difficulty dressing or bathing; or having difficulty doing errands alone because of a health condition.

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	28.3	21	n/s	20.7	14	n/s	17.1	34	n/s	26.9	8	n/s	11.3	23	n/s	17.1	33	n/s
Berkeley	18.5	52	L	14.2	47	L	20.8	21	n/s	19.5	40	n/s	9.3	39	n/s	16.1	39	n/s
Boone	35.4	6	H	19.4	19	n/s	30.4	1	H	32.0	2	H	16.2	2	n/s	25.7	4	n/s
Braxton	23.7	37	n/s	18.5	26	n/s	13.6	51	L	25.7	13	n/s	7.0*	53	n/s	17.6	29	n/s
Brooke	22.4	42	n/s	12.3	51	n/s	16.5	38	n/s	18.1	46	n/s	10.9*	26	n/s	11.9	52	L
Cabell	24.0	36	n/s	16.2	37	n/s	21.9	12	n/s	20.6	36	n/s	10.0	32	n/s	19.1	24	n/s
Calhoun	36.0*	5	n/s	17.1*	33	n/s	12.2*	55	n/s	25.4*	14	n/s	9.8*	33	n/s	19.4*	22	n/s
Clay	25.1	28	n/s	24.1	6	n/s	16.3	42	n/s	21.3*	34	n/s	8.3*	44	n/s	21.8	10	n/s
Doddridge	25.1*	29	n/s	19.1*	20	n/s	21.4*	19	n/s	13.3*	53	n/s	8.3*	43	n/s	20.8*	16	n/s
Fayette	28.9	17	n/s	19.1	22	n/s	23.1	8	n/s	23.9	18	n/s	11.2	24	n/s	19.0	25	n/s
Gilmer	22.7	41	n/s	20.3	15	n/s	21.4*	18	n/s	18.2*	45	n/s	12.6*	13	n/s	18.6*	27	n/s
Grant	24.1	35	n/s	23.7	7	n/s	13.1*	53	n/s	13.1*	54	n/s	8.7*	42	n/s	16.6	36	n/s
Greenbrier	25.9	25	n/s	20.9	12	n/s	19.6	24	n/s	23.8	19	n/s	10.7	28	n/s	14.6	43	n/s
Hampshire	26.0	24	n/s	14.7	43	n/s	16.6	36	n/s	19.3	41	n/s	7.2	51	n/s	17.6	30	n/s
Hancock	25.4	26	n/s	17.5	32	n/s	18.2	31	n/s	17.0	48	n/s	7.2	52	n/s	14.3	45	n/s
Hardy	29.1	15	n/s	22.1	10	n/s	19.4	25	n/s	27.1	7	n/s	11.7	19	n/s	18.9	26	n/s
Harrison	24.6	33	n/s	16.8	35	n/s	19.2	26	n/s	23.6	21	n/s	11.9	16	n/s	18.5	28	n/s
Jackson	20.9	48	n/s	18.0	29	n/s	16.2	43	n/s	14.6	52	L	9.5	36	n/s	16.4	38	n/s
Jefferson	17.6	53	L	13.8	48	n/s	15.3	47	L	20.1	38	n/s	10.4	29	n/s	12.5	49	L
Kanawha	22.8	40	n/s	15.9	39	n/s	21.5	15	n/s	22.7	29	n/s	11.7	21	n/s	19.4	23	n/s
Lewis	29.2	14	n/s	14.4	46	n/s	22.0	11	n/s	24.7	16	n/s	13.0	10	n/s	12.6	48	n/s
Lincoln	36.4	4	H	25.6	5	H	19.8	23	n/s	27.1	6	n/s	14.0	6	n/s	21.6	12	n/s
Logan	34.0	7	H	25.7	4	H	25.3	2	H	33.5	1	H	15.2	4	n/s	26.5	1	H
McDowell	37.1	2	H	19.9	16	n/s	23.0	10	n/s	22.9	27	n/s	10.8*	27	n/s	25.9	2	n/s
Marion	23.3	39	n/s	15.0	42	n/s	21.4	16	n/s	21.5	33	n/s	7.8	49	n/s	15.1	42	n/s
Marshall	23.3	38	n/s	22.3	9	n/s	21.3	20	n/s	23.7	20	n/s	12.6	11	n/s	19.6	21	n/s
Mason	28.7	18	n/s	18.3	27	n/s	21.5	14	n/s	26.4	12	n/s	12.6	12	n/s	21.1	15	n/s
Mercer	29.2	13	H	18.9	25	n/s	23.2	7	n/s	22.7	28	n/s	12.0	15	n/s	22.3	9	H
Mineral	22.2	44	n/s	19.0	24	n/s	18.2	32	n/s	23.5	22	n/s	11.8	17	n/s	17.0	35	n/s
Mingo	36.9	3	H	26.3	3	H	23.5	6	n/s	30.0	3	n/s	13.8	7	n/s	25.9	3	H
Monongalia	14.1	55	L	10.0	55	L	16.4	39	L	15.4	51	L	6.1	55	L	13.8	46	L
Monroe	26.5	22	n/s	19.0	23	n/s	16.6	37	n/s	23.3	24	n/s	9.0*	40	n/s	15.7	41	n/s
Morgan	25.0	30	n/s	21.2	11	n/s	16.7	35	n/s	26.9	9	n/s	16.7	1	n/s	17.2	31	n/s
Nicholas	28.3	20	n/s	17.6	31	n/s	18.4	30	n/s	24.3	17	n/s	13.1	9	n/s	16.5	37	n/s
Ohio	25.2	27	n/s	15.9	38	n/s	20.2	22	n/s	19.6	39	n/s	8.1	48	n/s	17.0	34	n/s
Pendleton	21.9	46	n/s	13.1	50	n/s	15.9	46	n/s	21.7*	31	n/s	8.2*	47	n/s	21.6	13	n/s
Pleasants	26.2*	23	n/s	17.7	30	n/s	24.0*	4	n/s	21.7*	32	n/s	9.4*	38	n/s	21.1*	14	n/s
Pocahontas	19.5	50	n/s	16.9	34	n/s	12.8	54	n/s	17.8	47	n/s	10.2*	31	n/s	9.7*	54	L
Preston	20.7	49	n/s	15.2	41	n/s	18.6	29	n/s	23.1	26	n/s	9.6	35	n/s	17.1	32	n/s
Putnam	18.8	51	L	11.7	54	L	17.3	33	n/s	16.2	49	L	8.8	41	n/s	12.9	47	L
Raleigh	29.0	16	H	22.4	8	H	21.8	13	n/s	24.8	15	n/s	13.2	8	n/s	20.3	17	n/s
Randolph	22.3	43	n/s	15.3	40	n/s	18.8	28	n/s	18.9	42	n/s	10.3	30	n/s	16.0	40	n/s
Ritchie	24.9	31	n/s	12.0	52	n/s	14.7	49	n/s	22.4*	30	n/s	8.3*	45	n/s	12.5	50	n/s
Roane	24.2	34	n/s	11.7	53	L	16.1	45	n/s	23.4	23	n/s	11.5	22	n/s	14.5	44	n/s
Summers	28.3	19	n/s	26.3	2	H	16.1	44	n/s	26.9	10	n/s	15.4	3	n/s	23.0	7	n/s
Taylor	24.7	32	n/s	19.5	17	n/s	15.1	48	n/s	15.7	50	n/s	6.6	54	L	20.0	19	n/s
Tucker	30.2*	10	n/s	18.2	28	n/s	16.3	41	n/s	11.5*	55	L	8.2*	46	n/s	6.2*	55	L
Tyler	15.1	54	L	13.2	49	n/s	14.1	50	n/s	23.1*	25	n/s	9.6*	34	n/s	10.8	53	L
Upshur	21.8	47	n/s	14.5	45	n/s	13.4	52	L	18.3	44	n/s	11.7	18	n/s	12.4	51	L
Wayne	29.5	12	n/s	20.9	13	n/s	23.9	5	n/s	27.1	5	n/s	11.7	20	n/s	19.7	20	n/s
Webster	37.9*	1	H	26.8	1	n/s	16.3	40	n/s	26.4*	11	n/s	7.3*	50	n/s	25.3	5	n/s
Wetzel	30.5	9	n/s	14.6	44	n/s	21.4	17	n/s	20.3	37	n/s	12.1	14	n/s	22.7	8	n/s
Wirt	29.8*	11	n/s	19.1*	21	n/s	24.5*	3	n/s	18.7*	43	n/s	9.4*	37	n/s	21.8*	11	n/s
Wood	22.2	45	n/s	16.8	36	n/s	18.9	27	n/s	20.9	35	n/s	11.2	25	n/s	20.2	18	n/s
Wyoming	32.2	8	H	19.5	18	n/s	23.1	9	n/s	28.8	4	n/s	14.6	5	n/s	23.1	6	n/s
West Virginia	24.7			17.2			19.9			22.0			10.8			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	21.2	25	n/s	5.0	36	n/s	14.6	10	n/s	8.8*	15	n/s	10.9	27	n/s	12.1*	6	n/s
Berkeley	15.1	52	L	4.0	45	L	8.8	48	L	6.4	31	n/s	7.1	51	L	7.6	34	n/s
Boone	26.4	5	H	7.5	13	n/s	13.0	22	n/s	10.5	8	n/s	14.9	4	H	9.9*	20	n/s
Braxton	20.6	32	n/s	5.6	26	n/s	11.7	33	n/s	4.6*	47	n/s	11.7	20	n/s	5.9*	47	n/s
Brooke	16.9	48	n/s	4.9*	37	n/s	9.4	45	n/s	5.0*	45	n/s	10.2	36	n/s	11.1*	9	n/s
Cabell	18.9	40	n/s	5.2	33	n/s	13.2	20	n/s	6.7	29	n/s	6.7	53	L	10.5	16	n/s
Calhoun	25.8*	6	n/s	11.5*	3	n/s	15.4*	7	n/s	6.7*	28	n/s	17.9	1	n/s	21.8*	1	n/s
Clay	23.3	17	n/s	3.8*	47	n/s	6.7*	54	L	10.5*	9	n/s	17.7	2	n/s	19.8*	2	n/s
Doddridge	21.8	22	n/s	1.1*	55	L	10.7*	39	n/s	2.6*	54	L	4.9*	55	L	7.0*	40	n/s
Fayette	24.0	12	n/s	8.5	10	H	12.6	24	n/s	8.9	14	n/s	11.2	24	n/s	7.6	35	n/s
Gilmer	23.4*	16	n/s	1.9*	53	L	13.4	16	n/s	14.1*	2	n/s	9.5*	41	n/s	11.6*	7	n/s
Grant	19.5	37	n/s	2.1*	52	L	13.4	18	n/s	6.1*	32	n/s	10.6	31	n/s	5.5*	49	n/s
Greenbrier	21.5	24	n/s	6.6	20	n/s	12.1	30	n/s	5.8	36	n/s	10.1	37	n/s	7.4	39	n/s
Hampshire	21.0	26	n/s	5.1	34	n/s	10.1	40	n/s	8.1	19	n/s	8.0	48	n/s	7.5	37	n/s
Hancock	17.6	45	n/s	2.2	51	L	12.7	23	n/s	6.6	30	n/s	7.5	50	n/s	8.8*	24	n/s
Hardy	21.8	21	n/s	8.5	9	n/s	11.5	35	n/s	3.8*	51	n/s	12.2	14	n/s	8.4*	29	n/s
Harrison	19.7	35	n/s	4.8	39	n/s	13.3	19	n/s	5.9	35	n/s	10.7	28	n/s	7.9	33	n/s
Jackson	21.0	27	n/s	4.5	41	n/s	13.5	15	n/s	4.3	49	n/s	9.3	42	n/s	11.0	10	n/s
Jefferson	15.2	51	L	5.3	32	n/s	7.2	52	L	7.2	23	n/s	7.0	52	L	9.5	22	n/s
Kanawha	18.8	41	n/s	4.9	38	n/s	12.3	27	n/s	5.2	42	L	9.5	40	n/s	7.5	38	n/s
Lewis	20.7	30	n/s	5.5*	29	n/s	10.1	41	n/s	8.4	17	n/s	13.6	9	n/s	10.0*	19	n/s
Lincoln	22.9	19	n/s	8.6	8	n/s	14.4	11	n/s	9.7	11	n/s	12.6	12	n/s	10.1*	18	n/s
Logan	34.5	1	H	10.2	4	H	21.6	2	H	11.1	5	H	11.1	25	n/s	6.7	45	n/s
McDowell	30.0	3	H	7.8	12	n/s	18.7	3	n/s	10.5	7	n/s	11.3	23	n/s	11.1*	8	n/s
Marion	17.0	47	n/s	4.4	43	n/s	8.6	49	L	7.1	25	n/s	8.6	45	n/s	10.7	12	n/s
Marshall	22.3	20	n/s	4.5*	40	n/s	10.8	38	n/s	8.3	18	n/s	10.5	32	n/s	8.9	23	n/s
Mason	23.6	14	n/s	7.8	11	n/s	14.0	13	n/s	7.1	24	n/s	10.5	34	n/s	8.5*	26	n/s
Mercer	25.7	7	H	6.7	19	n/s	15.1	9	n/s	8.6	16	n/s	12.4	13	n/s	7.0	41	n/s
Mineral	20.0	34	n/s	7.0	18	n/s	14.2	12	n/s	6.0	33	n/s	9.6	39	n/s	3.1*	54	L
Mingo	28.7	4	H	9.8	7	H	22.3	1	H	9.0	12	n/s	14.4	6	n/s	9.6	21	n/s
Monongalia	10.1	55	L	3.8	48	L	6.9	53	L	3.8	52	L	5.9	54	L	8.4	27	n/s
Monroe	22.9	18	n/s	7.1	16	n/s	12.3	28	n/s	10.6*	6	n/s	9.7	38	n/s	6.9*	42	n/s
Morgan	24.7	10	n/s	10.0*	5	n/s	13.4	17	n/s	3.9*	50	n/s	14.9	5	n/s	6.1*	46	n/s
Nicholas	21.6	23	n/s	5.8	24	n/s	12.5	25	n/s	10.0	10	n/s	11.8	19	n/s	8.4	28	n/s
Ohio	14.3	53	L	4.0	46	n/s	8.9	47	n/s	7.3	22	n/s	8.1	47	n/s	10.6	13	n/s
Pendleton	23.4	15	n/s	5.9*	22	n/s	12.2	29	n/s	2.1*	55	L	12.2	15	n/s	8.3*	31	n/s
Pleasants	13.2	54	n/s	5.6*	27	n/s	9.7*	42	n/s	12.0*	3	n/s	11.7*	21	n/s	0.7*	55	L
Pocahontas	18.3	44	n/s	1.3*	54	L	8.1	51	n/s	5.0*	44	n/s	12.1	16	n/s	18.9*	3	n/s
Preston	20.0	33	n/s	4.1	44	n/s	8.1	50	L	6.9	27	n/s	9.2	43	n/s	10.6	14	n/s
Putnam	15.9	50	L	3.0	50	L	9.1	46	L	3.7	53	L	8.2	46	n/s	3.6	52	L
Raleigh	24.1	11	H	7.2	15	n/s	13.9	14	n/s	7.5	20	n/s	10.6	30	n/s	6.8	44	n/s
Randolph	18.6	43	n/s	5.1	35	n/s	11.9	32	n/s	4.7	46	n/s	13.9	8	n/s	17.1	4	H
Ritchie	19.3	38	n/s	6.0*	21	n/s	11.1	36	n/s	5.3*	39	n/s	8.8	44	n/s	10.4*	17	n/s
Roane	21.0	28	n/s	7.2	14	n/s	11.6	34	n/s	5.7	37	n/s	11.8	18	n/s	10.8	11	n/s
Summers	25.0	9	n/s	10.0	6	n/s	15.5	5	n/s	8.9	13	n/s	10.5	33	n/s	6.8*	43	n/s
Taylor	17.5	46	n/s	5.8	25	n/s	6.5	55	L	4.6*	48	n/s	10.7	29	n/s	8.6*	25	n/s
Tucker	16.0	49	n/s	4.5*	42	n/s	9.5*	43	n/s	6.0*	34	n/s	16.8*	3	n/s	10.6*	15	n/s
Tyler	19.7	36	n/s	5.6*	28	n/s	10.8	37	n/s	7.5*	21	n/s	12.8	11	n/s	5.6*	48	n/s
Upshur	18.6	42	n/s	5.3	31	n/s	12.0	31	n/s	5.1	43	n/s	11.6	22	n/s	8.3*	30	n/s
Wayne	25.5	8	H	7.0	17	n/s	13.1	21	n/s	5.7	38	n/s	11.0	26	n/s	13.5	5	n/s
Webster	24.0	13	n/s	12.3*	1	n/s	15.2	8	n/s	11.7*	4	n/s	13.6	10	n/s	5.0*	50	n/s
Wetzel	19.0	39	n/s	5.9	23	n/s	15.5	6	n/s	5.2*	41	n/s	10.3	35	n/s	4.0*	51	L
Wirt	20.6	31	n/s	3.5*	49	n/s	9.4*	44	n/s	7.1*	26	n/s	11.8*	17	n/s	3.4*	53	n/s
Wood	20.9	29	n/s	5.4	30	n/s	12.4	26	n/s	5.2	40	n/s	7.5	49	L	8.2	32	n/s
Wyoming	32.0	2	H	11.6	2	H	17.0	4	n/s	15.6	1	H	14.0	7	n/s	7.6*	36	n/s
West Virginia	20.2			5.6			12.0			6.7			9.9			8.6		

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	42.6	26	n/s	25.5	48	n/s	16.5	15	n/s	6.2	33	n/s	9.1*	6	n/s	11.7	37	n/s
Berkeley	54.9	3	H	19.7	54	L	10.6	43	L	8.3	15	n/s	6.5	26	n/s	15.0	16	n/s
Boone	42.2	34	n/s	29.3	28	n/s	15.9	19	n/s	5.2*	48	n/s	7.4*	19	n/s	14.5	23	n/s
Braxton	42.5	30	n/s	33.8	4	n/s	12.5	36	n/s	6.6	30	n/s	4.6*	46	n/s	13.7	30	n/s
Brooke	48.2	10	n/s	29.6	26	n/s	9.3	48	n/s	4.5*	49	n/s	8.5*	9	n/s	5.9*	54	L
Cabell	42.7	24	n/s	27.5	41	n/s	15.4	24	n/s	6.1	34	n/s	8.2	11	n/s	14.9	18	n/s
Calhoun	28.7*	55	L	35.6*	2	n/s	11.6*	39	n/s	8.9*	10	n/s	15.2*	1	n/s	20.6*	1	n/s
Clay	29.4	54	L	28.0	38	n/s	21.2	4	n/s	7.1*	26	n/s	14.4*	2	n/s	14.7	21	n/s
Doddridge	50.7*	6	n/s	23.6	49	n/s	14.7*	26	n/s	5.7*	40	n/s	5.3*	41	n/s	16.8*	8	n/s
Fayette	36.6	45	L	29.8	25	n/s	19.4	9	H	8.8	11	n/s	5.5	38	n/s	16.8	7	n/s
Gilmer	40.4*	37	n/s	22.8	52	n/s	17.0	14	n/s	10.9*	4	n/s	8.9*	7	n/s	19.9*	2	n/s
Grant	40.2*	38	n/s	28.9	34	n/s	11.4	41	n/s	15.8*	1	n/s	3.8*	50	n/s	7.0*	52	L
Greenbrier	41.9	35	n/s	29.0	32	n/s	14.1	29	n/s	9.5	7	n/s	5.5	37	n/s	10.4	44	n/s
Hampshire	42.5	27	n/s	28.9	33	n/s	14.8	25	n/s	8.0	19	n/s	5.7	35	n/s	16.0	11	n/s
Hancock	46.7	16	n/s	29.2	30	n/s	11.4	40	n/s	6.4	31	n/s	6.3*	27	n/s	15.3	13	n/s
Hardy	38.8	40	n/s	28.4	37	n/s	15.5	22	n/s	11.0	3	n/s	6.2*	31	n/s	10.3	46	n/s
Harrison	44.4	20	n/s	26.6	45	n/s	15.7	21	n/s	7.4	23	n/s	5.9	34	n/s	13.3	32	n/s
Jackson	38.7	41	n/s	29.3	29	n/s	16.3	16	n/s	7.3	25	n/s	8.4	10	n/s	16.3	10	n/s
Jefferson	53.4	4	H	21.1	53	L	9.3	47	L	8.2	16	n/s	8.0	17	n/s	14.8	19	n/s
Kanawha	45.7	17	n/s	29.2	31	n/s	14.1	28	n/s	5.4	46	L	5.6	36	n/s	13.8	29	n/s
Lewis	41.7	36	n/s	27.4	42	n/s	15.5	23	n/s	8.1	18	n/s	7.4*	21	n/s	19.0	5	n/s
Lincoln	33.1	50	L	30.2	21	n/s	20.2	7	n/s	8.4	13	n/s	8.1*	14	n/s	14.6	22	n/s
Logan	36.2	47	L	30.9	16	n/s	22.0	3	H	5.8	39	n/s	5.1	44	n/s	13.3	31	n/s
McDowell	29.7	53	L	35.7	1	n/s	22.5	2	H	4.1*	50	n/s	8.0*	16	n/s	14.7	20	n/s
Marion	45.3	18	n/s	23.2	51	L	16.0	18	n/s	6.9	27	n/s	8.6	8	n/s	15.0	15	n/s
Marshall	47.8	12	n/s	31.4	15	n/s	10.8	42	n/s	3.6*	53	L	6.5	25	n/s	11.4	38	n/s
Mason	42.5	29	n/s	29.4	27	n/s	15.9	20	n/s	5.9	37	n/s	6.3*	29	n/s	12.7	33	n/s
Mercer	36.4	46	L	29.9	23	n/s	19.7	8	H	8.6	12	n/s	5.3	40	n/s	11.0	41	n/s
Mineral	49.4	9	n/s	28.5	36	n/s	10.1	44	n/s	9.1	9	n/s	2.9*	53	L	11.3	39	n/s
Mingo	35.7	49	n/s	33.5	7	n/s	19.3	10	n/s	3.3*	55	L	8.1	13	n/s	19.3	4	n/s
Monongalia	61.3	1	H	18.0	55	L	8.2	51	L	5.4	45	n/s	7.2	22	n/s	19.6	3	H
Monroe	38.6	42	n/s	34.8	3	n/s	13.1	34	n/s	8.0	20	n/s	5.4*	39	n/s	10.2*	47	n/s
Morgan	39.8	39	n/s	32.3	13	n/s	13.7	31	n/s	9.8	6	n/s	4.4*	47	n/s	9.7	48	n/s
Nicholas	42.3	31	n/s	32.6	10	n/s	12.9	35	n/s	5.5	43	n/s	6.6	24	n/s	12.2	36	n/s
Ohio	46.7	15	n/s	27.8	40	n/s	12.2	37	n/s	5.4	44	n/s	7.8	18	n/s	14.1	27	n/s
Pendleton	48.1	11	n/s	33.4	8	n/s	7.5*	52	L	5.8*	38	n/s	5.3*	42	n/s	11.3	40	n/s
Pleasants	50.4*	7	n/s	32.5*	12	n/s	6.2*	53	L	10.4*	5	n/s	0.5*	55	L	10.8*	42	n/s
Pocahontas	37.9*	43	n/s	32.5	11	n/s	5.9*	54	L	11.2*	2	n/s	12.6*	3	n/s	16.5	9	n/s
Preston	42.2	32	n/s	28.8	35	n/s	13.2	33	n/s	7.6	22	n/s	8.2	12	n/s	14.9	17	n/s
Putnam	57.8	2	H	23.4	50	L	9.4	46	L	6.3	32	n/s	3.1	52	L	8.6	51	L
Raleigh	42.5	28	n/s	27.1	44	n/s	18.4	11	H	6.7	29	n/s	5.2	43	n/s	14.3	25	n/s
Randolph	46.9	13	n/s	26.3	46	n/s	8.8	49	L	5.6	42	n/s	12.4	4	n/s	14.3	24	n/s
Ritchie	44.4*	19	n/s	33.6	6	n/s	8.5*	50	L	6.0*	35	n/s	7.4*	20	n/s	17.7*	6	n/s
Roane	44.1	21	n/s	30.3	20	n/s	11.9	38	n/s	5.6	41	n/s	8.1	15	n/s	15.1	14	n/s
Summers	32.4	52	L	33.8	5	n/s	21.0	5	n/s	8.1	17	n/s	4.7*	45	n/s	9.1*	50	n/s
Taylor	44.0	22	n/s	27.3	43	n/s	14.0	30	n/s	8.3	14	n/s	6.3*	28	n/s	12.3	35	n/s
Tucker	49.6*	8	n/s	29.9*	24	n/s	9.5*	45	n/s	3.9*	51	n/s	7.1*	23	n/s	9.1*	49	n/s
Tyler	52.1*	5	n/s	32.1*	14	n/s	5.7*	55	L	6.0*	36	n/s	4.0*	49	n/s	6.6*	53	L
Upshur	42.2	33	n/s	25.9	47	n/s	18.1	13	n/s	7.6	21	n/s	6.1*	32	n/s	12.4	34	n/s
Wayne	36.7	44	L	27.9	39	n/s	16.2	17	n/s	9.1	8	n/s	10.1	5	n/s	14.2	26	n/s
Webster	32.7*	51	n/s	30.4	17	n/s	29.8*	1	H	3.6*	52	n/s	3.5*	51	n/s	10.3	45	n/s
Wetzel	42.7	25	n/s	32.7	9	n/s	18.3	12	n/s	3.5*	54	L	2.8*	54	L	10.7	43	n/s
Wirt	46.9*	14	n/s	30.4*	18	n/s	13.5*	32	n/s	5.3*	47	n/s	4.0*	48	n/s	15.8*	12	n/s
Wood	42.8	23	n/s	30.1	22	n/s	14.2	27	n/s	6.9	28	n/s	6.1	33	n/s	13.9	28	n/s
Wyoming	35.9	48	L	30.3	19	n/s	20.2	6	n/s	7.4	24	n/s	6.2	30	n/s	5.5*	55	L
West Virginia	44.0			28.2			14.4			6.9			6.6			14.0		

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	11.5	25	n/s	17.4	35	n/s	32.2	33	n/s	47.5	11	n/s	79.7	8	n/s	33.3	18	n/s
Berkeley	10.0	36	n/s	22.2	9	n/s	32.8	30	n/s	40.7	33	n/s	73.5	36	n/s	27.0	47	n/s
Boone	12.0	21	n/s	16.4	43	n/s	24.7	55	L	53.2	3	H	77.9	12	n/s	43.0	1	H
Braxton	7.3	50	n/s	15.1	51	n/s	33.4	24	n/s	34.3	53	n/s	67.7	52	n/s	30.0	35	n/s
Brooke	8.0	45	n/s	16.9	38	n/s	32.8	31	n/s	39.0	44	n/s	71.8	44	n/s	24.0	53	n/s
Cabell	14.2	10	H	22.3	8	n/s	31.2	37	n/s	41.8	26	n/s	73.1	40	n/s	27.5	44	n/s
Calhoun	18.4*	3	n/s	23.1*	5	n/s	40.0*	2	n/s	41.8*	27	n/s	81.8	4	n/s	39.3*	6	n/s
Clay	14.8	8	n/s	18.6	27	n/s	30.7	39	n/s	43.3*	18	n/s	74.0	32	n/s	33.2	19	n/s
Doddridge	13.2*	13	n/s	22.0*	10	n/s	31.6*	35	n/s	44.1*	17	n/s	75.7*	21	n/s	32.8*	21	n/s
Fayette	12.9	14	n/s	21.2	17	n/s	33.0	28	n/s	42.1	22	n/s	75.1	24	n/s	33.8	16	n/s
Gilmer	7.4*	49	n/s	12.1*	55	n/s	37.0*	3	n/s	38.1*	48	n/s	75.2*	23	n/s	26.5*	49	n/s
Grant	6.9*	53	n/s	17.1	37	n/s	34.0*	13	n/s	46.3*	13	n/s	80.2	6	n/s	30.7	29	n/s
Greenbrier	11.5	23	n/s	15.3	50	n/s	32.9	29	n/s	40.0	40	n/s	72.8	41	n/s	30.1	34	n/s
Hampshire	10.1	35	n/s	23.6	3	n/s	30.5	40	n/s	39.5	43	n/s	70.1	47	n/s	28.0	41	n/s
Hancock	12.6	16	n/s	17.8	33	n/s	26.5	49	n/s	46.6	12	n/s	73.2	38	n/s	26.0	52	n/s
Hardy	13.4	12	n/s	16.6	39	n/s	33.9	14	n/s	38.7	46	n/s	72.6	43	n/s	30.4	33	n/s
Harrison	11.5	24	n/s	16.2	47	n/s	33.9	15	n/s	40.3	37	n/s	74.1	30	n/s	29.8	36	n/s
Jackson	12.3	18	n/s	21.1	18	n/s	36.2	6	n/s	40.3	38	n/s	76.4	18	n/s	31.8	24	n/s
Jefferson	9.1	41	n/s	22.9	6	n/s	36.6	5	n/s	33.4	54	L	69.9	50	n/s	22.5	54	L
Kanawha	11.3	27	n/s	16.6	40	L	33.1	27	n/s	39.6	42	n/s	72.6	42	n/s	30.5	31	n/s
Lewis	8.6	44	n/s	21.9	11	n/s	28.3	45	n/s	42.2	21	n/s	70.5	46	n/s	30.5	32	n/s
Lincoln	6.5	54	L	15.5	49	n/s	28.5	43	n/s	50.0	7	H	78.5	10	n/s	33.6	17	n/s
Logan	18.5	2	H	18.0	31	n/s	31.0	38	n/s	50.2	6	H	81.3	5	H	42.1	3	H
McDowell	21.3	1	H	17.9	32	n/s	35.7	8	n/s	47.7	10	n/s	83.4	2	H	42.8	2	H
Marion	12.2	19	n/s	23.3	4	n/s	31.5	36	n/s	38.5	47	n/s	70.1	48	n/s	26.8	48	n/s
Marshall	10.2	34	n/s	21.4	14	n/s	33.6	21	n/s	40.6	34	n/s	74.2	29	n/s	29.6	37	n/s
Mason	10.7	29	n/s	16.3	44	n/s	28.4	44	n/s	47.9	8	n/s	76.3	19	n/s	33.8	15	n/s
Mercer	12.1	20	n/s	19.5	22	n/s	34.1	11	n/s	40.8	32	n/s	74.9	25	n/s	33.0	20	n/s
Mineral	10.2	33	n/s	18.4	29	n/s	33.9	16	n/s	40.4	35	n/s	74.3	28	n/s	26.3	50	n/s
Mingo	18.0	4	n/s	19.1	23	n/s	33.8	17	n/s	40.9	30	n/s	74.7	26	n/s	40.4	5	H
Monongalia	10.6	31	n/s	25.0	2	H	32.4	32	n/s	29.8	55	L	62.2	55	L	17.7	55	L
Monroe	9.6	38	n/s	15.8	48	n/s	35.6	9	n/s	41.9	24	n/s	77.5	14	n/s	31.5	25	n/s
Morgan	9.5	39	n/s	14.8	52	n/s	30.4	41	n/s	37.9	49	n/s	68.3	51	n/s	31.3	27	n/s
Nicholas	12.3	17	n/s	16.2	46	n/s	34.0	12	n/s	41.6	28	n/s	75.6	22	n/s	34.6	12	n/s
Ohio	8.7	43	n/s	21.7	12	n/s	33.4	23	n/s	36.7	52	n/s	70.1	49	n/s	27.7	42	n/s
Pendleton	15.9	5	n/s	18.5	28	n/s	36.9	4	n/s	36.7	50	n/s	73.6	35	n/s	29.1	39	n/s
Pleasants	9.4*	40	n/s	14.1*	54	n/s	27.0*	47	n/s	50.8*	4	n/s	77.8*	13	n/s	41.7*	4	n/s
Pocahontas	12.9	15	n/s	32.5*	1	n/s	27.0	48	n/s	36.7*	51	n/s	63.6*	53	n/s	26.2	51	n/s
Preston	10.5	32	n/s	21.2	16	n/s	33.2	26	n/s	40.9	31	n/s	74.1	31	n/s	30.7	30	n/s
Putnam	8.8	42	n/s	16.5	42	n/s	33.6	19	n/s	43.2	20	n/s	76.8	16	n/s	27.3	46	n/s
Raleigh	9.6	37	n/s	17.6	34	n/s	31.8	34	n/s	42.1	23	n/s	73.8	34	n/s	34.3	13	H
Randolph	13.9	11	n/s	22.4	7	n/s	27.9	46	n/s	43.3	19	n/s	71.2	45	n/s	27.6	43	n/s
Ritchie	7.2*	51	n/s	21.1	19	n/s	24.7	54	n/s	38.9	45	n/s	63.6*	54	n/s	38.6	7	n/s
Roane	7.8	46	n/s	19.0	25	n/s	34.8	10	n/s	41.8	25	n/s	76.7	17	n/s	27.3	45	n/s
Summers	11.6	22	n/s	16.5	41	n/s	29.6	42	n/s	45.1	15	n/s	74.6	27	n/s	36.3	10	n/s
Taylor	7.7	47	n/s	19.9	20	n/s	25.5	51	L	50.7	5	H	76.3	20	n/s	29.3	38	n/s
Tucker	3.8*	55	L	19.1*	24	n/s	33.6*	20	n/s	39.6*	41	n/s	73.2*	37	n/s	30.9*	28	n/s
Tyler	7.7*	48	n/s	17.2	36	n/s	25.2	53	n/s	56.7*	1	H	81.9	3	n/s	28.2*	40	n/s
Upshur	11.4	26	n/s	21.5	13	n/s	36.2	7	n/s	41.0	29	n/s	77.2	15	n/s	31.9	23	n/s
Wayne	15.2	7	n/s	18.8	26	n/s	33.6	22	n/s	44.9	16	n/s	78.4	11	H	34.2	14	n/s
Webster	10.9*	28	n/s	14.8	53	n/s	47.3*	1	H	40.0*	39	n/s	87.3	1	H	36.7	9	n/s
Wetzel	7.2	52	n/s	16.3	45	n/s	33.2	25	n/s	45.6	14	n/s	78.8	9	n/s	36.3	11	n/s
Wirt	15.8*	6	n/s	21.3*	15	n/s	26.0*	50	n/s	54.1*	2	n/s	80.2	7	n/s	32.6*	22	n/s
Wood	10.7	30	n/s	19.7	21	n/s	33.7	18	n/s	40.4	36	n/s	74.0	33	n/s	31.4	26	n/s
Wyoming	14.5	9	n/s	18.0	30	n/s	25.4	52	L	47.7	9	n/s	73.1	39	n/s	36.8	8	n/s
West Virginia	11.4			19.4			32.6			40.7			73.2			30.2		

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	Current Cigarette Smoking			Smokeless Tobacco Use			E-Cigarette Use			Heavy Drinking			Binge Drinking			Diabetes Test in Past Three Years		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	20.4	37	n/s	11.5	13	n/s	9.7*	10	n/s	5.0*	25	n/s	10.5	34	n/s	64.7*	55	n/s
Berkeley	18.6	45	n/s	4.5	53	L	9.3	15	n/s	5.1	24	n/s	12.3	27	n/s	72.9	33	n/s
Boone	27.3	5	n/s	9.7	26	n/s	8.9	19	n/s	1.5*	53	L	8.5	46	n/s	76.8	17	n/s
Braxton	26.2	12	n/s	8.6	31	n/s	10.9	3	n/s	3.4*	42	n/s	6.4*	50	L	81.4*	6	n/s
Brooke	26.7	6	n/s	6.5	42	n/s	6.4*	41	n/s	4.0*	37	n/s	14.3	11	n/s	67.9*	51	n/s
Cabell	20.1	38	n/s	5.5	48	L	10.4	6	n/s	6.0	17	n/s	12.9	22	n/s	71.8	42	n/s
Calhoun	41.3*	1	H	16.9*	4	n/s	1.2*	53	L	7.5*	8	n/s	10.4*	37	n/s	77.1*	15	n/s
Clay	23.4	23	n/s	13.2*	5	n/s	4.4*	51	n/s	7.4*	9	n/s	8.6*	45	n/s	77.1	16	n/s
Doddridge	26.5*	8	n/s	5.7*	46	n/s	9.9*	8	n/s	3.2*	44	n/s	15.0*	9	n/s	71.1*	45	n/s
Fayette	25.3	17	n/s	10.3	23	n/s	9.7	11	n/s	4.0	38	n/s	12.8	23	n/s	71.2	44	n/s
Gilmer	11.5	55	L	11.5*	14	n/s	9.0*	18	n/s	6.9*	11	n/s	17.0*	5	n/s	67.5*	53	n/s
Grant	19.5	42	n/s	5.1*	50	n/s	7.9*	27	n/s	1.1*	54	L	9.4	42	n/s	81.9	5	n/s
Greenbrier	20.7	35	n/s	10.4	20	n/s	8.3	22	n/s	5.4	22	n/s	9.9	40	n/s	70.0	47	n/s
Hampshire	24.4	20	n/s	8.6	32	n/s	4.9*	49	L	5.0	26	n/s	11.3	30	n/s	72.1	39	n/s
Hancock	18.7	44	n/s	10.3	22	n/s	6.3	43	n/s	3.8*	39	n/s	13.7	15	n/s	76.2	19	n/s
Hardy	22.6	28	n/s	11.0	16	n/s	6.4*	42	n/s	6.1*	16	n/s	14.1	12	n/s	76.1	20	n/s
Harrison	22.2	30	n/s	6.4	43	n/s	7.9	26	n/s	4.4	32	n/s	10.6	33	n/s	71.9	40	n/s
Jackson	21.8	31	n/s	10.6	18	n/s	8.9	20	n/s	4.9	27	n/s	13.1	19	n/s	67.9	50	n/s
Jefferson	17.8	47	n/s	4.8	52	L	7.4	31	n/s	6.1	15	n/s	13.8	13	n/s	75.1	22	n/s
Kanawha	19.8	39	n/s	5.6	47	L	9.4	14	n/s	5.3	23	n/s	13.3	18	n/s	78.5	12	H
Lewis	26.3	11	n/s	11.8*	10	n/s	6.5*	39	n/s	8.0*	6	n/s	10.2*	39	n/s	66.8*	54	n/s
Lincoln	26.2	13	n/s	11.1	15	n/s	7.7*	28	n/s	3.0*	46	n/s	8.2	47	n/s	78.8	11	n/s
Logan	29.4	4	H	9.3	28	n/s	11.7	1	n/s	4.1*	35	n/s	9.1	43	n/s	72.4	37	n/s
McDowell	25.4	16	n/s	9.5	27	n/s	7.4*	32	n/s	1.0*	55	L	5.3*	54	L	77.5*	13	n/s
Marion	22.8	27	n/s	7.5	39	n/s	7.0	34	n/s	5.6	20	n/s	15.1	7	n/s	72.7	34	n/s
Marshall	26.4	10	n/s	8.7	30	n/s	8.2	24	n/s	8.5	4	n/s	19.0	2	n/s	69.1	48	n/s
Mason	26.6	7	n/s	8.5	33	n/s	5.0	48	L	2.9*	47	n/s	10.3	38	n/s	74.5	27	n/s
Mercer	22.9	26	n/s	7.8	38	n/s	10.5	5	n/s	3.1	45	L	10.7	32	n/s	75.1	23	n/s
Mineral	19.8	40	n/s	9.0	29	n/s	9.8	9	n/s	4.6	30	n/s	12.9	21	n/s	78.9	9	n/s
Mingo	24.1	21	n/s	11.6	11	n/s	6.6*	38	n/s	3.8*	40	n/s	6.8	49	L	73.4	31	n/s
Monongalia	14.0	54	L	4.8	51	L	10.8	4	n/s	6.1	14	n/s	20.5	1	H	67.6	52	L
Monroe	16.1	51	n/s	3.4*	55	L	4.4*	50	L	1.5*	52	L	4.6*	55	L	73.2	32	n/s
Morgan	23.8	22	n/s	4.1*	54	L	9.1*	17	n/s	6.2	13	n/s	11.6	29	n/s	82.8	3	H
Nicholas	23.1	25	n/s	10.9	17	n/s	5.6*	46	n/s	2.9*	48	n/s	8.0	48	L	80.0	7	n/s
Ohio	21.8	32	n/s	6.4	44	n/s	9.2	16	n/s	7.8	7	n/s	18.8	3	H	74.0	29	n/s
Pendleton	16.3	50	n/s	5.7*	45	n/s	4.1*	52	L	4.3*	34	n/s	14.5	10	n/s	70.1	46	n/s
Pleasants	16.8	48	n/s	24.8*	1	H	7.3*	33	n/s	10.0*	3	n/s	12.1*	28	n/s	76.4*	18	n/s
Pocahontas	15.7	52	n/s	6.7*	41	n/s	1.2*	54	L	8.4*	5	n/s	13.3	17	n/s	74.9*	25	n/s
Preston	25.0	18	n/s	12.6	8	H	11.7	2	n/s	6.5	12	n/s	13.5	16	n/s	68.9	49	n/s
Putnam	14.4	53	L	8.2	36	n/s	6.2	44	n/s	4.8	28	n/s	12.6	26	n/s	72.5	36	n/s
Raleigh	22.3	29	n/s	10.1	24	n/s	8.1	25	n/s	4.5	31	n/s	10.5	36	n/s	75.3	21	n/s
Randolph	21.6	34	n/s	12.2	9	n/s	6.4	40	n/s	5.5*	21	n/s	9.7	41	n/s	72.2	38	n/s
Ritchie	19.6	41	n/s	21.8*	2	H	7.6*	30	n/s	2.2*	50	L	12.7*	25	n/s	75.0*	24	n/s
Roane	17.9	46	n/s	8.3	35	n/s	6.8	36	n/s	3.5*	41	n/s	10.8	31	n/s	84.1	2	H
Summers	25.9	14	n/s	9.9*	25	n/s	9.6*	13	n/s	4.3*	33	n/s	6.1*	51	L	73.8	30	n/s
Taylor	16.7	49	n/s	13.1	6	n/s	6.9*	35	n/s	4.0*	36	n/s	8.9	44	n/s	74.6	26	n/s
Tucker	24.6*	19	n/s	5.4*	49	n/s	0.0*	55	L	3.2*	43	n/s	17.2*	4	n/s	79.6*	8	n/s
Tyler	25.9*	15	n/s	10.5*	19	n/s	5.7*	45	n/s	10.4*	2	n/s	13.1*	20	n/s	85.6	1	H
Upshur	23.2	24	n/s	12.7	7	n/s	8.6	21	n/s	5.7	18	n/s	10.5	35	n/s	71.2	43	n/s
Wayne	31.0	3	H	10.3	21	n/s	7.7	29	n/s	4.7	29	n/s	13.7	14	n/s	74.1	28	n/s
Webster	18.8	43	n/s	17.8*	3	n/s	6.6*	37	n/s	2.9*	49	n/s	5.6*	52	L	82.4	4	n/s
Wetzel	26.4	9	n/s	8.4	34	n/s	10.0	7	n/s	5.7*	19	n/s	16.1	6	n/s	78.9	10	n/s
Wirt	20.7	36	n/s	8.2*	37	n/s	5.5*	47	n/s	10.6*	1	n/s	12.7*	24	n/s	72.6*	35	n/s
Wood	21.6	33	n/s	6.8	40	n/s	9.7	12	n/s	7.0	10	n/s	15.1	8	n/s	77.3	14	n/s
Wyoming	31.7	2	H	11.5	12	n/s	8.3	23	n/s	1.5*	51	L	5.4	53	L	71.8	41	n/s
West Virginia	21.3			8.0			8.7			5.0			12.5			74.0		

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	One or More Missing Teeth ¹			Six or More Missing Teeth ¹			All Teeth Missing (Ages 65 and Older) ¹			High Risk for HIV ²			Dental Visit ¹			HIV Test		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	62.6	21	n/s	30.0	30	n/s	19.6	45	n/s	8.5*	1	n/s	52.2	35	n/s	30.2	45	n/s
Berkeley	50.7	48	L	19.2	53	L	18.5	50	L	5.5	16	n/s	61.0	13	n/s	43.0	4	H
Boone	67.3	13	H	33.9	16	H	28.7	18	n/s	2.7*	43	n/s	53.4	29	n/s	45.6	2	H
Braxton	67.2	14	H	38.0	10	H	38.5*	6	H	1.4*	51	L	50.4	39	n/s	26.8	50	n/s
Brooke	55.4	43	n/s	28.0	37	n/s	28.7	17	n/s	4.1*	30	n/s	50.3	41	n/s	23.0	54	L
Cabell	49.4	52	L	21.8	50	L	20.4	42	n/s	7.2	4	n/s	57.8	20	n/s	35.4	25	n/s
Calhoun	72.8	5	H	41.0*	5	H	32.1*	11	n/s	6.0*	12	n/s	45.1*	50	L	47.0*	1	n/s
Clay	71.8	6	H	43.2*	4	H	51.7*	1	H	6.6*	8	n/s	53.3*	30	n/s	43.4*	3	n/s
Doddridge	77.2*	2	H	52.4*	1	H	28.4*	20	n/s	2.2*	46	n/s	55.6*	26	n/s	28.7*	47	n/s
Fayette	65.5	17	H	33.4	17	H	30.3	15	n/s	3.9	33	n/s	49.3	43	L	35.7	22	n/s
Gilmer	51.4*	47	n/s	24.0*	47	n/s	27.7*	22	n/s	1.8*	49	n/s	44.1*	52	n/s	26.5*	51	n/s
Grant	64.8*	18	n/s	33.0	19	n/s	16.0	54	n/s	7.5*	3	n/s	62.6	7	n/s	35.2*	26	n/s
Greenbrier	59.1	33	n/s	30.8	27	n/s	20.6	41	n/s	4.4*	27	n/s	57.5	22	n/s	30.8	42	n/s
Hampshire	60.1	30	n/s	29.2	32	n/s	24.0	33	n/s	1.2*	54	L	60.3	15	n/s	34.5	30	n/s
Hancock	50.4	49	n/s	22.4	49	n/s	18.3	51	n/s	5.9*	14	n/s	62.5	8	n/s	32.3	37	n/s
Hardy	56.3	40	n/s	31.6	26	n/s	21.9	38	n/s	1.3*	52	L	64.6	2	n/s	34.2	31	n/s
Harrison	56.0	41	n/s	26.4	39	n/s	23.7	34	n/s	4.3	29	n/s	61.2	12	n/s	36.8	18	n/s
Jackson	56.7	37	n/s	25.0	45	n/s	26.7	23	n/s	3.8*	35	n/s	58.5	18	n/s	36.4	20	n/s
Jefferson	46.2	53	L	18.4	54	L	22.6	37	n/s	3.2*	38	n/s	64.5	3	H	36.7	19	n/s
Kanawha	53.5	44	L	23.2	48	L	18.3	52	L	5.1	20	n/s	62.7	6	H	40.6	5	H
Lewis	62.5	22	n/s	34.2	15	n/s	28.1*	21	n/s	4.7*	24	n/s	51.1	37	n/s	28.7	48	n/s
Lincoln	63.0	20	n/s	34.5	14	H	30.5	14	n/s	5.7*	15	n/s	46.2	49	L	31.1	41	n/s
Logan	69.4	10	H	39.3	8	H	34.7	7	H	4.3*	28	n/s	40.6	54	L	37.0	14	n/s
McDowell	70.7	8	H	43.4	3	H	51.7*	2	H	5.1*	21	n/s	31.4	55	L	31.4	40	n/s
Marion	52.8	46	n/s	25.2	44	n/s	20.8	40	n/s	4.5	25	n/s	61.4	10	n/s	37.5	11	n/s
Marshall	61.0	26	n/s	27.8	38	n/s	19.4	46	n/s	6.9*	5	n/s	59.0	17	n/s	25.8	53	L
Mason	60.2	29	n/s	30.6	28	n/s	24.1	32	n/s	2.4*	45	n/s	50.9	38	n/s	37.2	13	n/s
Mercer	67.6	11	H	36.3	12	H	33.4	8	H	3.0	41	n/s	52.6	32	n/s	38.7	7	n/s
Mineral	53.0	45	n/s	26.1	40	n/s	26.3	25	n/s	4.8*	22	n/s	64.1	4	H	26.3	52	L
Mingo	71.1	7	H	39.9	7	H	32.5	10	n/s	5.3*	17	n/s	44.4	51	L	34.6	29	n/s
Monongalia	33.8	55	L	13.4	55	L	18.6	49	L	8.4	2	H	66.0	1	H	36.9	16	n/s
Monroe	66.3	15	H	31.8	24	n/s	22.8*	36	n/s	1.5*	50	L	53.8	28	n/s	34.6	28	n/s
Morgan	56.7	36	n/s	26.0	42	n/s	19.9	43	n/s	3.3*	37	n/s	56.4	25	n/s	37.3	12	n/s
Nicholas	61.3	25	n/s	34.9	13	H	30.8	13	n/s	6.2	10	n/s	56.7	24	n/s	32.1	38	n/s
Ohio	49.7	51	L	21.0	52	L	17.6	53	n/s	6.8	6	n/s	61.9	9	n/s	29.9	46	n/s
Pendleton	59.8	31	n/s	28.5	35	n/s	25.4*	27	n/s	6.0*	13	n/s	60.4	14	n/s	30.7	43	n/s
Pleasants	39.7*	54	L	25.0	46	n/s	30.2*	16	n/s	6.6*	7	n/s	57.8*	19	n/s	32.9*	36	n/s
Pocahontas	56.5*	39	n/s	29.6	31	n/s	19.6*	44	n/s	4.8*	23	n/s	51.7*	36	n/s	33.4*	33	n/s
Preston	59.2	32	n/s	28.4	36	n/s	26.6	24	n/s	3.0*	40	n/s	57.7	21	n/s	33.5	32	n/s
Putnam	50.2	50	L	21.2	51	L	18.7	48	n/s	3.9	32	n/s	62.8	5	H	35.8	21	n/s
Raleigh	60.3	28	n/s	32.1	22	H	32.9	9	H	5.2	18	n/s	55.5	27	n/s	35.6	23	n/s
Randolph	67.6	12	H	28.7	34	n/s	18.9	47	n/s	4.0*	31	n/s	52.4	33	n/s	28.6	49	n/s
Ritchie	60.5	27	n/s	31.8	23	n/s	24.6*	29	n/s	4.5*	26	n/s	43.9	53	L	38.4*	8	n/s
Roane	64.1	19	n/s	31.7	25	n/s	15.5	55	n/s	3.8*	34	n/s	49.8	42	n/s	35.1	27	n/s
Summers	70.5	9	H	36.4	11	H	28.6*	19	n/s	1.2*	53	L	48.6	44	L	37.9	10	n/s
Taylor	57.1	35	n/s	26.1	41	n/s	24.9*	28	n/s	2.2*	47	L	59.4	16	n/s	30.4	44	n/s
Tucker	55.8*	42	n/s	32.9*	20	n/s	24.4*	30	n/s	2.7*	42	n/s	47.7*	45	n/s	33.3*	34	n/s
Tyler	65.6*	16	n/s	33.3*	18	n/s	41.9*	3	n/s	2.2*	48	n/s	50.3*	40	n/s	35.5*	24	n/s
Upshur	59.1	34	n/s	28.8	33	n/s	24.2	31	n/s	2.6*	44	n/s	61.3	11	n/s	37.0	15	n/s
Wayne	62.4	24	H	32.7	21	H	31.5	12	n/s	6.4	9	n/s	53.3	31	n/s	33.1	35	n/s
Webster	74.2	4	H	38.6	9	H	23.5*	35	n/s	6.1*	11	n/s	52.4	34	n/s	36.9*	17	n/s
Wetzel	62.4	23	n/s	30.0	29	n/s	25.8*	26	n/s	1.1*	55	L	46.9	48	L	22.4	55	L
Wirt	79.9*	1	H	40.9*	6	H	39.5*	4	n/s	3.0*	39	n/s	47.6*	46	n/s	38.8*	6	n/s
Wood	56.5	38	n/s	25.6	43	n/s	20.9	39	n/s	5.2	19	n/s	56.8	23	n/s	32.1	39	n/s
Wyoming	76.3	3	H	45.4	2	H	38.8*	5	H	3.4*	36	n/s	47.0	47	L	38.1	9	n/s
West Virginia	56.6			27.2			24.7			4.8			57.1			35.3		

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 2016-2024 (even years).

² This question was asked in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, & 2024.

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

County	Flu Vaccine			Flu Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)			Pneumonia Vaccine			Pneumonia Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)			Mammogram (Within two years, Women aged 40+) ¹			Mammogram (Within two years, Women aged 50-74) ¹		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	40.7	28	n/s	61.9*	30	n/s	33.5	51	n/s	66.8*	46	n/s	69.2*	32	n/s	71.0*	44	n/s
Berkeley	42.5	19	n/s	67.5	13	n/s	34.3	49	L	76.7	9	n/s	69.2	33	n/s	77.6	26	n/s
Boone	44.3	11	n/s	63.1	28	n/s	46.9	5	n/s	68.6	40	n/s	64.5	46	n/s	70.7*	46	n/s
Braxton	36.6	44	n/s	57.3*	39	n/s	35.8	43	n/s	66.0*	47	n/s	69.3	31	n/s	72.8*	40	n/s
Brooke	42.4	20	n/s	74.9	1	H	44.7	9	n/s	77.5	5	n/s	66.8	40	n/s	79.7	17	n/s
Cabell	47.2	3	H	69.5	7	H	41.9	20	n/s	72.2	25	n/s	69.1	34	n/s	71.3	42	n/s
Calhoun	25.9	54	L	43.5*	54	L	32.3*	54	n/s	64.6*	52	n/s	67.2*	38	n/s	82.3*	9	n/s
Clay	39.6	34	n/s	51.6*	48	n/s	43.9*	10	n/s	72.8*	19	n/s	69.9*	30	n/s	76.2*	32	n/s
Doddridge	34.0*	46	n/s	51.5*	49	n/s	34.0*	50	n/s	70.3*	36	n/s	73.0*	21	n/s	77.1*	28	n/s
Fayette	37.7	39	n/s	65.2	24	n/s	41.1	23	n/s	78.4	4	n/s	74.7	13	n/s	77.9	24	n/s
Gilmer	36.2*	45	n/s	67.0*	16	n/s	29.1*	55	n/s	64.9*	49	n/s	60.6*	52	n/s	66.8*	48	n/s
Grant	33.3*	47	n/s	51.7*	47	n/s	47.3*	4	n/s	84.6	1	H	74.2*	16	n/s	75.7*	33	n/s
Greenbrier	43.9	15	n/s	60.5	33	n/s	44.7	8	n/s	71.8	31	n/s	66.4	41	n/s	71.1	43	n/s
Hampshire	32.3	49	L	49.0*	53	L	35.1	47	n/s	64.9*	50	n/s	73.2	20	n/s	82.6	8	n/s
Hancock	38.5	38	n/s	57.2	40	n/s	37.1	34	n/s	68.0	42	n/s	60.4	53	L	65.3*	49	n/s
Hardy	32.1	50	L	65.5*	23	n/s	34.8	48	n/s	76.8*	7	n/s	77.4*	7	n/s	79.7*	16	n/s
Harrison	41.9	23	n/s	64.2	25	n/s	38.1	31	n/s	73.5	15	n/s	73.9	18	n/s	81.1	10	n/s
Jackson	39.6	33	n/s	62.2	29	n/s	37.8	32	n/s	71.6	33	n/s	69.9	29	n/s	74.4	36	n/s
Jefferson	48.6	2	H	69.3	9	n/s	35.7	45	n/s	71.9	29	n/s	71.2	24	n/s	74.2	37	n/s
Kanawha	50.2	1	H	68.4	12	H	43.8	11	H	76.2	10	H	73.8	19	n/s	79.7	15	n/s
Lewis	41.6	25	n/s	66.3*	17	n/s	36.0	41	n/s	70.6*	35	n/s	61.3*	50	n/s	62.7*	53	n/s
Lincoln	42.9	16	n/s	68.8	11	n/s	50.1	1	H	84.5	2	H	62.0	49	n/s	75.0*	35	n/s
Logan	32.5	48	L	51.5	50	L	40.7	24	n/s	71.3	34	n/s	64.2	47	n/s	63.6	51	L
McDowell	25.9	55	L	42.8*	55	L	37.1	35	n/s	57.6*	54	L	71.7	23	n/s	76.5	31	n/s
Marion	42.6	17	n/s	59.7	35	n/s	36.4	39	n/s	64.9	51	L	74.8	12	n/s	82.9	7	n/s
Marshall	37.0	42	n/s	69.9	5	n/s	40.4	25	n/s	73.0	18	n/s	73.0	22	n/s	77.8	25	n/s
Mason	45.0	8	n/s	63.5	27	n/s	43.2	13	n/s	80.2	3	n/s	70.9	25	n/s	72.6	41	n/s
Mercer	39.7	32	n/s	59.3	37	n/s	36.0	42	n/s	68.6	41	n/s	69.1	35	n/s	78.6	20	n/s
Mineral	40.7	27	n/s	61.9	31	n/s	35.8	44	n/s	69.2	39	n/s	82.0	2	H	87.1	3	H
Mingo	31.4	51	L	63.9*	26	n/s	33.3	52	n/s	65.9*	48	n/s	66.2	42	n/s	76.7	30	n/s
Monongalia	45.7	6	n/s	65.5	22	n/s	35.2	46	L	72.8	20	n/s	77.1	8	n/s	83.4	6	n/s
Monroe	46.4	4	n/s	66.0*	18	n/s	42.6	16	n/s	67.6*	44	n/s	66.0*	43	n/s	64.0*	50	n/s
Morgan	40.8	26	n/s	69.5*	8	n/s	43.7	12	n/s	72.0	26	n/s	63.6*	48	n/s	69.4*	47	n/s
Nicholas	39.0	36	n/s	59.6	36	n/s	32.9	53	L	55.1	55	L	68.6	36	n/s	74.1	38	n/s
Ohio	45.3	7	n/s	67.0	15	n/s	39.6	28	n/s	72.2	23	n/s	79.3	4	H	87.1	4	H
Pendleton	44.1	13	n/s	70.2*	4	n/s	42.4	17	n/s	73.2*	16	n/s	70.8*	26	n/s	78.1*	23	n/s
Pleasants	44.9*	10	n/s	56.6*	42	n/s	46.7*	6	n/s	73.9*	14	n/s	70.8*	27	n/s	80.1*	14	n/s
Pocahontas	39.9*	31	n/s	55.8*	43	n/s	48.3*	3	n/s	69.7*	38	n/s	56.9*	55	n/s	61.8*	54	n/s
Preston	38.8	37	n/s	50.9	51	L	37.6	33	n/s	72.2	24	n/s	67.4	37	n/s	78.2	22	n/s
Putnam	46.1	5	n/s	65.7	21	n/s	36.9	37	n/s	74.1	13	n/s	74.7	14	n/s	77.1	27	n/s
Raleigh	40.1	30	n/s	61.1	32	n/s	38.9	29	n/s	71.8	30	n/s	70.6	28	n/s	77.1	29	n/s
Randolph	37.5	40	n/s	57.0	41	n/s	36.3	40	n/s	68.0	43	n/s	75.6	11	n/s	78.9	19	n/s
Ritchie	31.2	52	L	54.6*	45	n/s	41.6*	22	n/s	63.2*	53	n/s	76.9*	9	n/s	88.1	2	H
Roane	44.1	12	n/s	59.1*	38	n/s	48.8	2	H	71.8	32	n/s	76.3	10	n/s	80.8	11	n/s
Summers	41.8	24	n/s	65.7*	20	n/s	39.6	27	n/s	67.1*	45	n/s	60.0*	54	n/s	63.1*	52	n/s
Taylor	42.6	18	n/s	68.8	10	n/s	42.1	18	n/s	73.1*	17	n/s	65.5	45	n/s	73.0*	39	n/s
Tucker	41.9*	22	n/s	73.9*	2	n/s	43.2*	14	n/s	72.0*	27	n/s	60.7*	51	n/s	60.3*	55	n/s
Tyler	44.9*	9	n/s	67.1*	14	n/s	43.1*	15	n/s	72.3*	22	n/s	94.2	1	H	95.3	1	H
Upshur	37.2	41	n/s	59.9	34	n/s	36.4	38	n/s	75.9	11	n/s	74.7	15	n/s	79.0	18	n/s
Wayne	42.0	21	n/s	69.7	6	n/s	46.6	7	H	76.7	8	n/s	67.0	39	n/s	70.9	45	n/s
Webster	39.2*	35	n/s	54.3*	46	n/s	38.2*	30	n/s	74.5*	12	n/s	77.8*	6	n/s	86.4*	5	n/s
Wetzel	40.4	29	n/s	73.3*	3	n/s	37.0	36	n/s	72.6*	21	n/s	80.2	3	H	78.3*	21	n/s
Wirt	31.2*	53	n/s	50.2*	52	n/s	42.0*	19	n/s	71.9*	28	n/s	78.5*	5	n/s	80.6*	12	n/s
Wood	44.0	14	n/s	65.9	19	n/s	41.7	21	n/s	76.9	6	n/s	74.0	17	n/s	80.5	13	n/s
Wyoming	36.8	43	n/s	55.0*	44	n/s	39.8	26	n/s	69.7	37	n/s	65.7	44	n/s	75.0	34	n/s
West Virginia	42.4			63.4			39.8			72.3			71.4			77.0		

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 2016-2024 (even years).

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

County	Colorectal Cancer Screening (FOBT in Past Year, Ages 50-75) ¹			Colorectal Cancer Screening (Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Ages 50-75) ¹			Colorectal Cancer Screening (Met Recommendations, Ages 50-75) ¹			Heart Attack			Coronary Heart Disease			Stroke		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	15.9	6	n/s	64.3	28	n/s	72.0	12	n/s	6.7	40	n/s	10.7	4	n/s	3.2*	51	n/s
Berkeley	9.1	33	n/s	65.9	21	n/s	70.6	18	n/s	5.8	49	n/s	4.9	49	L	4.3	37	n/s
Boone	7.8	45	n/s	68.9	12	n/s	71.8	15	n/s	9.8	12	n/s	10.4	5	n/s	4.3	38	n/s
Braxton	11.6	18	n/s	61.5	40	n/s	66.7	41	n/s	4.3	54	L	5.2*	46	n/s	9.6*	1	n/s
Brooke	3.5*	55	L	68.8	13	n/s	69.8	19	n/s	6.7	38	n/s	7.1	29	n/s	4.3*	36	n/s
Cabell	9.9	29	n/s	65.2	25	n/s	68.3	31	n/s	6.0	48	n/s	5.2	44	L	5.7	15	n/s
Calhoun	16.5*	5	n/s	53.6*	51	n/s	61.6*	49	n/s	12.5*	2	n/s	7.4*	24	n/s	8.5*	4	n/s
Clay	9.0*	35	n/s	69.8*	8	n/s	73.9*	8	n/s	11.7*	5	n/s	11.9	2	n/s	3.4*	49	n/s
Doddridge	18.4*	3	n/s	63.3*	34	n/s	69.7*	22	n/s	7.3*	31	n/s	7.3*	26	n/s	9.2*	2	n/s
Fayette	14.1	8	n/s	58.5	46	L	63.2	48	L	8.0	22	n/s	8.6	15	n/s	5.4	19	n/s
Gilmer	6.5*	48	n/s	61.1*	41	n/s	66.0*	43	n/s	11.2*	7	n/s	7.8*	18	n/s	1.2*	55	L
Grant	10.7*	24	n/s	75.2*	1	n/s	75.1*	4	n/s	6.1*	47	n/s	7.1	30	n/s	1.9*	54	L
Greenbrier	8.4	43	n/s	70.3	6	n/s	72.0	11	n/s	8.3	19	n/s	9.0	12	n/s	4.3	35	n/s
Hampshire	8.6	39	n/s	62.1	39	n/s	63.2	47	n/s	7.0	33	n/s	6.8	33	n/s	3.9	43	n/s
Hancock	11.8	14	n/s	63.5	33	n/s	69.1	26	n/s	6.5	43	n/s	5.9	40	n/s	4.6	31	n/s
Hardy	9.4*	32	n/s	55.4*	49	n/s	59.0*	51	n/s	8.0	21	n/s	7.2	28	n/s	4.2*	39	n/s
Harrison	14.6	7	n/s	64.3	29	n/s	71.9	14	n/s	9.7	14	n/s	7.4	23	n/s	5.1	21	n/s
Jackson	3.9	54	L	66.3	19	n/s	69.5	23	n/s	6.7	39	n/s	6.3	36	n/s	4.5	33	n/s
Jefferson	10.4	26	n/s	65.9	22	n/s	71.9	13	n/s	6.6	41	n/s	5.1	47	L	5.4	20	n/s
Kanawha	10.9	22	n/s	71.2	4	H	75.0	5	H	6.6	42	n/s	7.6	21	n/s	5.5	16	n/s
Lewis	8.6*	38	n/s	59.4*	45	n/s	65.5	45	n/s	7.2	32	n/s	3.2	53	L	4.6*	32	n/s
Lincoln	8.4	42	n/s	65.9	23	n/s	69.7	21	n/s	7.7	26	n/s	6.0	38	n/s	3.6	47	n/s
Logan	8.5	41	n/s	67.9	16	n/s	71.4	16	n/s	11.0	8	H	11.8	3	H	6.4	10	n/s
McDowell	8.5*	40	n/s	48.4	55	L	53.6	54	L	10.3	10	n/s	10.0	8	n/s	6.0	14	n/s
Marion	11.8	15	n/s	62.6	37	n/s	69.0	27	n/s	6.4	44	n/s	7.1	31	n/s	3.9	42	n/s
Marshall	9.6	31	n/s	64.2	30	n/s	67.9	35	n/s	8.0	23	n/s	6.3	37	n/s	4.9	26	n/s
Mason	9.0	36	n/s	63.7	32	n/s	68.2	34	n/s	10.6	9	n/s	6.3	34	n/s	7.5	6	n/s
Mercer	12.4	13	n/s	65.8	24	n/s	69.8	20	n/s	7.3	30	n/s	7.5	22	n/s	5.1	24	n/s
Mineral	18.1	4	H	66.8	18	n/s	72.5	9	n/s	5.4	51	n/s	5.0	48	n/s	4.7	29	n/s
Mingo	9.0	34	n/s	66.1	20	n/s	67.8	36	n/s	11.7	6	n/s	9.4	11	n/s	9.0	3	n/s
Monongalia	11.0	21	n/s	69.9	7	n/s	74.7	7	n/s	3.5	55	L	4.7	51	L	2.3	52	L
Monroe	5.9*	50	n/s	69.2	11	n/s	68.2	33	n/s	5.7	50	n/s	5.7	41	n/s	6.3	11	n/s
Morgan	7.4*	46	n/s	64.5	27	n/s	67.4	39	n/s	6.2	46	n/s	8.7	14	n/s	4.3*	34	n/s
Nicholas	13.1	12	n/s	63.3	35	n/s	69.4	24	n/s	8.4	16	n/s	6.9	32	n/s	6.3	12	n/s
Ohio	7.1	47	n/s	69.5	9	n/s	74.8	6	n/s	7.0	34	n/s	5.3	42	n/s	3.6	48	n/s
Pendleton	21.9*	2	H	56.8*	47	n/s	68.3*	32	n/s	8.4	17	n/s	8.9	13	n/s	7.4*	7	n/s
Pleasants	8.8*	37	n/s	72.0*	3	n/s	77.3*	1	n/s	6.3*	45	n/s	4.0*	52	n/s	6.8*	8	n/s
Pocahontas	11.1*	20	n/s	49.6*	53	L	55.8*	53	L	7.7	27	n/s	8.4*	16	n/s	3.6*	46	n/s
Preston	11.6	17	n/s	64.0	31	n/s	68.8	28	n/s	6.8	36	n/s	6.3	35	n/s	5.1	22	n/s
Putnam	7.9	44	n/s	73.4	2	H	76.2	3	H	4.9	53	L	5.2	45	L	4.7	30	n/s
Raleigh	11.3	19	n/s	67.1	17	n/s	67.7	37	n/s	7.8	25	n/s	7.6	20	n/s	5.5	17	n/s
Randolph	10.1	27	n/s	68.2	14	n/s	71.3	17	n/s	6.9	35	n/s	5.9	39	n/s	4.2	40	n/s
Ritchie	5.3*	51	L	62.3*	38	n/s	68.4*	30	n/s	5.3	52	n/s	2.8*	55	L	6.2*	13	n/s
Roane	22.9	1	H	56.7	48	n/s	65.9	44	n/s	9.7	13	n/s	8.3	17	n/s	3.7*	44	n/s
Summers	11.7*	16	n/s	59.8*	43	n/s	61.3	50	n/s	10.2	11	n/s	3.1*	54	L	2.1*	53	L
Taylor	10.8	23	n/s	60.3	42	n/s	67.4	38	n/s	8.4	18	n/s	10.1	7	n/s	5.1	25	n/s
Tucker	5.2*	52	n/s	64.6*	26	n/s	66.4*	42	n/s	6.8*	37	n/s	5.2*	43	n/s	4.2*	41	n/s
Tyler	14.1*	9	n/s	50.0*	52	L	56.2*	52	n/s	7.8*	24	n/s	10.2*	6	n/s	6.5*	9	n/s
Upshur	13.4	11	n/s	69.3	10	n/s	76.8	2	n/s	7.5	28	n/s	7.3	25	n/s	5.4	18	n/s
Wayne	9.7	30	n/s	62.8	36	n/s	68.8	29	n/s	8.5	15	n/s	7.3	27	n/s	8.2	5	H
Webster	6.4*	49	n/s	70.3*	5	n/s	66.9*	40	n/s	19.7	1	H	9.7	10	n/s	3.2*	50	n/s
Wetzel	13.7	10	n/s	54.9*	50	n/s	64.1*	46	n/s	11.9	4	n/s	12.0	1	n/s	4.7	27	n/s
Wirt	10.7*	25	n/s	59.8*	44	n/s	69.3*	25	n/s	7.5*	29	n/s	4.8*	50	n/s	5.1*	23	n/s
Wood	10.0	28	n/s	68.1	15	n/s	72.5	10	n/s	8.0	20	n/s	7.8	19	n/s	4.7	28	n/s
Wyoming	5.1*	53	L	48.5	54	L	50.4	55	L	12.1	3	H	9.7	9	n/s	3.7*	45	n/s
West Virginia	10.5			65.4			69.7			7.4			7.0			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 2016-2024 (even 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	13.6	34	n/s	21.8	8	n/s	12.3	32	n/s	6.5	37	n/s	6.7	53	n/s	11.6	49	n/s
Berkeley	11.0	51	L	14.0	48	L	11.7	37	n/s	5.3	49	L	7.5	46	n/s	11.4	50	L
Boone	17.1	13	n/s	23.3	5	H	20.2	4	H	9.5	9	n/s	8.3	39	n/s	16.2	16	n/s
Braxton	15.1	22	n/s	17.2	32	n/s	7.8	51	L	5.7	45	n/s	7.9	43	n/s	12.6	46	n/s
Brooke	12.3	42	n/s	22.8	7	n/s	7.2*	54	L	5.5	46	n/s	8.6	34	n/s	13.0	42	n/s
Cabell	11.9	44	n/s	13.4	50	L	12.2	33	n/s	6.9	32	n/s	9.3	24	n/s	14.7	27	n/s
Calhoun	18.7*	8	n/s	12.8	53	n/s	10.3*	43	n/s	4.3*	51	n/s	4.1*	55	L	8.5*	55	L
Clay	19.6	6	n/s	24.8	3	n/s	25.1*	1	H	9.1	11	n/s	7.3	47	n/s	14.0	34	n/s
Doddridge	16.5	16	n/s	14.4	46	n/s	12.0*	36	n/s	6.8	35	n/s	10.7*	10	n/s	15.4	23	n/s
Fayette	15.8	20	n/s	20.6	10	n/s	13.9	24	n/s	8.8	13	n/s	10.3	14	n/s	16.3	15	n/s
Gilmer	17.3	11	n/s	20.7	9	n/s	8.3*	49	n/s	3.5*	55	L	6.7*	52	n/s	9.2*	54	n/s
Grant	11.4	49	n/s	16.2	41	n/s	13.9*	25	n/s	4.9*	50	n/s	7.1	50	n/s	10.1	52	n/s
Greenbrier	14.3	29	n/s	16.8	36	n/s	12.1	34	n/s	8.6	16	n/s	10.9	8	n/s	17.1	10	n/s
Hampshire	13.6	35	n/s	19.5	15	n/s	14.8	17	n/s	6.4	38	n/s	10.1	15	n/s	14.9	26	n/s
Hancock	13.1	37	n/s	20.2	12	n/s	10.5	41	n/s	5.3	48	n/s	7.7	44	n/s	12.2	47	n/s
Hardy	15.9	18	n/s	22.9	6	n/s	13.6	28	n/s	5.8	43	n/s	8.2	40	n/s	13.2	41	n/s
Harrison	16.3	17	n/s	19.3	16	n/s	9.2	46	L	6.8	33	n/s	9.6	19	n/s	15.1	25	n/s
Jackson	11.5	48	n/s	17.7	28	n/s	13.9	22	n/s	8.3	19	n/s	8.6	35	n/s	14.0	33	n/s
Jefferson	13.1	38	n/s	14.0	47	n/s	15.0	14	n/s	6.2	41	n/s	7.9	42	n/s	12.9	43	n/s
Kanawha	15.1	23	n/s	16.2	40	n/s	15.0	15	H	9.1	10	H	9.4	23	n/s	16.0	18	n/s
Lewis	11.5	47	n/s	17.0	34	n/s	5.8	55	L	7.6	25	n/s	7.1	49	n/s	13.5	37	n/s
Lincoln	13.9	31	n/s	23.3	4	H	17.7	7	n/s	8.8	14	n/s	9.6	18	n/s	16.3	14	n/s
Logan	20.5	3	H	19.1	20	n/s	13.6	27	n/s	7.4	28	n/s	11.9	4	n/s	17.2	9	n/s
McDowell	20.0	5	n/s	27.5	2	H	16.9	8	n/s	5.4*	47	n/s	10.4	12	n/s	14.4	30	n/s
Marion	12.0	43	n/s	17.2	31	n/s	10.5	42	n/s	7.4	27	n/s	9.2	27	n/s	14.2	31	n/s
Marshall	15.0	27	n/s	14.9	45	n/s	12.4	31	n/s	7.9	22	n/s	10.4	11	n/s	16.3	13	n/s
Mason	18.1	9	n/s	15.2	44	n/s	10.5	39	n/s	7.5	26	n/s	8.7	33	n/s	13.3	40	n/s
Mercer	15.0	26	n/s	19.1	19	n/s	13.0	30	n/s	10.2	6	H	8.6	36	n/s	16.2	17	n/s
Mineral	11.7	46	n/s	15.6	43	n/s	13.8	26	n/s	7.3	29	n/s	8.3	38	n/s	13.9	36	n/s
Mingo	23.1	2	H	19.7	14	n/s	15.8	11	n/s	11.0	2	n/s	10.1	16	n/s	18.9	4	n/s
Monongalia	7.8	55	L	9.7	55	L	7.7	53	L	3.9	52	L	6.7	54	L	9.4	53	L
Monroe	14.3	30	n/s	20.3	11	n/s	15.3	13	n/s	10.3	5	n/s	10.8	9	n/s	19.1	3	n/s
Morgan	12.4	41	n/s	16.9	35	n/s	15.0	16	n/s	5.9	42	n/s	11.4	6	n/s	17.2	7	n/s
Nicholas	16.9	14	n/s	19.7	13	n/s	16.3	9	n/s	8.4	18	n/s	9.2	26	n/s	15.7	21	n/s
Ohio	11.9	45	n/s	13.2	52	n/s	8.8	48	n/s	7.1	31	n/s	8.6	37	n/s	12.8	44	n/s
Pendleton	17.2	12	n/s	18.0	24	n/s	10.5	40	n/s	8.1	20	n/s	8.7	31	n/s	14.5	29	n/s
Pleasants	13.8	33	n/s	19.0	21	n/s	13.9*	23	n/s	3.7*	54	L	7.2	48	n/s	10.4	51	n/s
Pocahontas	15.0	25	n/s	16.0	42	n/s	10.3	44	n/s	6.4	39	n/s	7.7	45	n/s	13.4	38	n/s
Preston	12.7	39	n/s	16.4	39	n/s	8.1	50	L	7.2	30	n/s	12.9	2	H	17.2	8	n/s
Putnam	10.3	54	L	16.5	38	n/s	12.0	35	n/s	9.7	7	n/s	8.2	41	n/s	15.4	22	n/s
Raleigh	15.1	24	n/s	18.3	23	n/s	13.2	29	n/s	8.6	15	n/s	9.7	17	n/s	16.3	12	n/s
Randolph	12.5	40	n/s	13.7	49	n/s	15.5	12	n/s	7.7	24	n/s	9.2	25	n/s	14.6	28	n/s
Ritchie	10.8	52	n/s	17.1	33	n/s	14.1	19	n/s	6.4	40	n/s	8.7	32	n/s	13.3	39	n/s
Roane	13.9	32	n/s	17.9	26	n/s	11.2	38	n/s	6.8	34	n/s	6.7	51	n/s	12.1	48	n/s
Summers	13.5	36	n/s	17.9	25	n/s	16.2	10	n/s	9.5	8	n/s	11.3	7	n/s	19.5	2	n/s
Taylor	16.8	15	n/s	19.2	17	n/s	9.5	45	n/s	5.8	44	n/s	9.2	28	n/s	12.7	45	n/s
Tucker	10.5	53	n/s	12.5	54	n/s	19.9*	5	n/s	11.0*	3	n/s	9.5*	22	n/s	16.6	11	n/s
Tyler	15.6	21	n/s	32.8*	1	H	23.0*	3	n/s	11.5	1	n/s	11.6	5	n/s	20.2	1	n/s
Upshur	15.9	19	n/s	16.7	37	n/s	8.8	47	n/s	7.7	23	n/s	8.9	30	n/s	14.2	32	n/s
Wayne	17.5	10	n/s	18.5	22	n/s	14.0	20	n/s	9.0	12	n/s	8.9	29	n/s	15.3	24	n/s
Webster	23.7	1	n/s	13.4	51	n/s	24.7*	2	n/s	10.6	4	n/s	10.3	13	n/s	18.6	5	n/s
Wetzel	20.1	4	n/s	17.4	30	n/s	14.2	18	n/s	6.7	36	n/s	9.6	20	n/s	15.7	20	n/s
Wirt	11.2*	50	n/s	17.4	29	n/s	7.8*	52	n/s	3.8*	53	n/s	13.9	1	n/s	14.0	35	n/s
Wood	14.6	28	n/s	17.8	27	n/s	13.9	21	n/s	8.0	21	n/s	9.6	21	n/s	15.9	19	n/s
Wyoming	19.2	7	n/s	19.2	18	n/s	19.7	6	n/s	8.5	17	n/s	12.7	3	n/s	18.2	6	n/s
West Virginia	14.2			17.1			12.7			7.7			9.2			14.9		

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	21.8	10	n/s	17.2	5	n/s	10.8	41	n/s	38.5	42	n/s	5.8	17	n/s	27.6	29	n/s
Berkeley	17.1	37	n/s	12.4	34	n/s	9.7	48	L	30.4	54	L	4.5	33	n/s	26.8	35	n/s
Boone	23.3	6	n/s	15.2	14	n/s	20.7	4	H	46.0	12	n/s	8.9	3	H	30.5	14	n/s
Braxton	19.0	25	n/s	13.3	26	n/s	13.7	27	n/s	40.9	32	n/s	3.7	41	n/s	20.6	54	L
Brooke	11.3	55	L	9.1	52	n/s	8.9	51	n/s	32.6	53	n/s	7.1	8	n/s	21.0	52	n/s
Cabell	20.3	14	n/s	15.2	15	n/s	13.1	29	n/s	36.5	46	n/s	5.0	24	n/s	31.3	11	n/s
Calhoun	20.9*	12	n/s	15.3*	13	n/s	16.8	16	n/s	58.1*	1	H	6.4*	13	n/s	26.6*	36	n/s
Clay	15.5	44	n/s	12.0	37	n/s	12.0	34	n/s	57.6*	2	H	7.6*	6	n/s	29.8	19	n/s
Doddridge	17.5	32	n/s	9.8*	50	n/s	13.7	26	n/s	47.3*	8	n/s	6.2*	15	n/s	16.8	55	L
Fayette	18.6	27	n/s	13.6	23	n/s	17.4	13	H	44.2	16	n/s	5.7	19	n/s	30.3	15	n/s
Gilmer	23.3*	5	n/s	16.4*	6	n/s	10.4*	44	n/s	37.9*	43	n/s	4.7*	32	n/s	26.4*	37	n/s
Grant	20.3	13	n/s	13.8	22	n/s	13.0*	30	n/s	38.8*	40	n/s	2.2*	53	L	20.9	53	n/s
Greenbrier	19.8	18	n/s	15.3	12	n/s	17.4	14	H	43.7	21	n/s	4.9	27	n/s	24.1	46	n/s
Hampshire	18.7	26	n/s	13.2	28	n/s	15.3	21	n/s	42.5	25	n/s	5.9	16	n/s	29.0	23	n/s
Hancock	22.1	9	n/s	15.7	10	n/s	15.3	20	n/s	40.4	34	n/s	5.1	21	n/s	24.8	43	n/s
Hardy	19.2	22	n/s	15.8	9	n/s	10.9	39	n/s	41.9	28	n/s	3.1*	48	n/s	23.2	48	n/s
Harrison	18.5	28	n/s	15.0	16	n/s	12.9	31	n/s	42.5	26	n/s	5.0	26	n/s	30.1	18	n/s
Jackson	19.2	23	n/s	12.8	30	n/s	12.7	32	n/s	39.7	39	n/s	4.8	28	n/s	24.9	42	n/s
Jefferson	20.2	16	n/s	14.6	17	n/s	8.4	52	L	34.4	52	L	5.1	23	n/s	22.1	49	L
Kanawha	16.6	41	n/s	11.4	42	n/s	10.9	40	L	36.8	44	n/s	6.3	14	H	29.5	20	n/s
Lewis	16.2	42	n/s	11.4	41	n/s	9.6	49	n/s	35.5	51	n/s	7.5	7	n/s	27.1	33	n/s
Lincoln	19.3	19	n/s	16.1	7	n/s	16.9	15	n/s	46.5	9	n/s	9.7	1	H	35.3	4	n/s
Logan	16.7	38	n/s	10.7	44	n/s	19.7	7	H	48.8	7	H	6.8	10	n/s	37.9	3	H
McDowell	24.3	3	n/s	21.7	2	H	27.4	1	H	55.8	3	H	3.3*	46	n/s	32.1	10	n/s
Marion	17.3	34	n/s	13.5	24	n/s	10.3	45	L	35.7	49	n/s	4.7	31	n/s	28.3	27	n/s
Marshall	19.3	20	n/s	14.2	19	n/s	14.4	24	n/s	44.0	19	n/s	3.3	47	n/s	24.1	45	n/s
Mason	15.4	45	n/s	11.7	40	n/s	20.9	3	H	41.4	29	n/s	4.1	39	n/s	30.7	13	n/s
Mercer	22.4	8	H	15.9	8	n/s	17.7	12	H	44.1	18	H	4.3	35	n/s	30.7	12	n/s
Mineral	14.2	50	n/s	8.8	53	L	10.9	38	n/s	35.7	50	n/s	2.9*	49	L	27.1	32	n/s
Mingo	17.3	35	n/s	12.4	36	n/s	18.6	9	n/s	42.8	24	n/s	8.2	4	n/s	39.4	1	H
Monongalia	16.7	39	n/s	11.9	38	n/s	6.6	54	L	23.9	55	L	2.0	54	L	25.7	40	n/s
Monroe	27.1	2	H	22.0	1	H	19.9	6	n/s	54.9	4	H	6.5	12	n/s	25.6	41	n/s
Morgan	17.3	35	n/s	13.9	20	n/s	13.6	28	n/s	46.4	10	n/s	3.4*	45	n/s	28.7	25	n/s
Nicholas	15.1	46	n/s	9.9	49	n/s	13.8	25	n/s	46.1	11	H	5.1	22	n/s	29.3	21	n/s
Ohio	14.4	49	n/s	10.0	48	n/s	7.2	53	L	35.9	47	n/s	4.2	37	n/s	28.9	24	n/s
Pendleton	14.0	52	n/s	10.6	45	n/s	6.2*	55	L	40.6	33	n/s	3.9*	40	n/s	24.1	44	n/s
Pleasants	21.3*	11	n/s	13.2*	29	n/s	16.7	17	n/s	45.1*	13	n/s	1.0*	55	L	38.2*	2	n/s
Pocahontas	12.7	54	n/s	4.9*	55	L	10.1	47	n/s	38.8*	41	n/s	3.5*	44	n/s	23.6	47	n/s
Preston	19.1	24	n/s	13.4	25	n/s	11.0	37	n/s	40.0	38	n/s	5.5	20	n/s	27.3	31	n/s
Putnam	17.7	31	n/s	11.7	39	n/s	10.4	43	L	35.8	48	n/s	5.0	25	n/s	27.5	30	n/s
Raleigh	18.1	29	n/s	12.4	35	n/s	15.2	22	n/s	40.1	36	n/s	4.8	29	n/s	28.3	26	n/s
Randolph	17.8	30	n/s	13.9	21	n/s	9.2	50	L	41.4	30	n/s	2.8	51	L	29.0	22	n/s
Ritchie	16.2	43	n/s	8.1	54	L	10.3	46	n/s	40.4	35	n/s	4.3*	34	n/s	25.8	39	n/s
Roane	14.6	48	n/s	9.3	51	n/s	11.2	35	n/s	43.1	22	n/s	9.2	2	H	26.9	34	n/s
Summers	20.0	17	n/s	13.3	27	n/s	17.9	11	n/s	44.1	17	n/s	2.8*	50	n/s	28.0	28	n/s
Taylor	14.7	47	n/s	10.2	47	n/s	10.5	42	n/s	43.9	20	n/s	4.1	38	n/s	26.0	38	n/s
Tucker	22.9*	7	n/s	14.6	18	n/s	11.0*	36	n/s	40.0*	37	n/s	2.6*	52	n/s	21.5*	51	n/s
Tyler	20.2	15	n/s	10.4	46	n/s	20.2	5	n/s	53.1*	6	H	6.9*	9	n/s	30.3*	16	n/s
Upshur	17.4	33	n/s	12.5	33	n/s	12.3	33	n/s	36.7	45	n/s	4.3	36	n/s	21.6	50	L
Wayne	19.3	21	n/s	15.6	11	n/s	16.7	18	n/s	42.2	27	n/s	5.8	18	n/s	32.4	9	n/s
Webster	14.1	51	n/s	12.5	32	n/s	18.5	10	n/s	54.5*	5	H	6.6*	11	n/s	30.1*	17	n/s
Wetzel	13.0	53	n/s	11.2	43	n/s	14.8	23	n/s	43.0	23	n/s	3.6*	42	n/s	33.9	6	n/s
Wirt	29.0*	1	n/s	20.6	3	n/s	18.9	8	n/s	44.3*	15	n/s	3.5*	43	n/s	33.6*	7	n/s
Wood	16.6	40	n/s	12.5	31	n/s	15.3	19	n/s	41.1	31	n/s	4.7	30	n/s	33.0	8	H
Wyoming	24.3	4	n/s	18.0	4	n/s	23.8	2	H	44.9	14	n/s	7.9	5	n/s	34.8	5	n/s
West Virginia	18.1			13.1			13.2			39.3			5.0			28.4		

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	26.3	19.6	1
Poor Physical Health	17.4	13.1	2
Poor Mental Health	19.3	15.5	3
Poor Health Limitations (14+ days)	21.6	16.6	1
Poor Health Limitations (30 days)	10.7	7.2	1
Cognitive Difficulty	19.1	13.8	3
Difficulty Walking	19.9	13.5	1
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing	5.5	3.8	2
Difficulty Doing Errands Alone	11.6	7.9	1
Vision Impairment	6.8	5.7	7
Hearing Impairment	10.5	7.0	2
No Health Care Coverage (Ages 18-64)	9.7	11.0	25
Primary Health Care Coverage (Private)	42.3	49.8	48
Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicare)	30.0	22.5	1
Primary Health Care Coverage (Medicaid)	13.3	8.3	5
Primary Health Care Coverage (Other)	7.3	10.9	40
Primary Health Care Coverage (None)	7.1	8.6	30
No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider	13.3	16.8	35
Unable to Afford Needed Medical Care	13.1	12.3	13
No Routine Medical Checkup in Past Year	19.4	22.0	37
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	32.6	34.7	46
Obesity (BMI 30.0+)	41.4	33.1	1
Overweight or Obese (BMI 25.0+)	74.0	67.8	1
No Leisure-time Physical Activity	28.7	22.7	2
Current Cigarette Smoking	20.8	10.8	1
Smokeless Tobacco Use	7.6	3.1	2
E-Cigarette Use	10.5	7.6	5
Heavy Drinking	4.9	5.7	43
Binge Drinking	13.3	15.4	44
One or More Missing Teeth	53.1	41.3	1
Six or More Missing Teeth	24.5	12.9	1
All Teeth Missing (Ages 65 and Older)	19.8	11.4	2
High Risk for HIV	4.9	5.8	45
Dental Visit	58.4	66.2	49
HIV Test	37.3	40.2	30
Flu Vaccine	39.0	40.4	34
Flu Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)	61.1	62.5	35
Pneumonia Vaccine	39.9	35.2	5
Pneumonia Vaccine (Ages 65 and older)	70.1	69.8	35
Mammogram (Within two years, Women aged 40+)	70.5	72.7	35
Mammogram (Within two years, Women aged 50-74)	78.0	79.5	31
Cervical Cancer Screening	79.8	77.8	12
Colorectal Cancer Screening (FOBT in Past Year, Ages 50-75)	7.5	8.9	18
Colorectal Cancer Screening (Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Ages 50-75)	67.7	68.9	37
Colorectal Cancer Screening (Met Recommendations, Ages 50-75)	73.8	75.6	39
Lung Cancer Screening (Chest CT in Past Year)	5.6	3.7	2
Heart Attack	7.0	4.4	1
Coronary Heart Disease	7.2	4.3	1
Stroke	4.9	3.5	4
Cardiovascular Disease	14.2	9.2	1
Diabetes	18.4	12.5	1
Skin Cancer	7.5	5.6	2
Other Cancer	9.5	8.4	11
Overall Cancer	14.9	11.9	3
Lifetime Asthma	19.3	15.7	4
Current Asthma	14.1	10.3	2
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	12.6	6.3	1
Arthritis	41.2	26.6	1
Kidney Disease	5.8	4.1	1
Depression	30.2	21.0	1

Rank is among 49 states and the District of Columbia (Tennessee was not included as they did not meet the minimum requirements to be included in the public data set). Rank of 1 is the highest prevalence, rank of 50 is the lowest prevalence.