



WEST VIRGINIA BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM REPORT 2013

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SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM REPORT
2013

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This publication was paid for in part by the West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System of the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources with support from Cooperative Agreement Number U58SO000062 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Suggested Citation

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WV Health Statistics Center. (2015). *West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report, 2013.*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Each year since 1984, the West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System has measured a range of risk factors that can affect our health. This report presents state survey results for the year 2013 as well as county data combined for the latest available five years (2009 through 2013).

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS

Health Status

- West Virginia ranked 2nd highest nationally in the prevalence of general health of adults as either fair or poor.
- Over one-fourth of West Virginia adults (25.7%) considered their health to be either fair or poor.
- Fair/poor health was most common among groups of adults aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education and those who have an annual household income of less than \$15,000.
- The prevalence of fair/poor health was highest in the southern counties.
- Approximately 17.5% reported poor physical health for at least 14 days in the past 30 days and 15.0% reported poor mental health at least 14 days in the past 30 days.
- The prevalence of reporting poor mental health in the past 14 days was significantly higher in West Virginia (15.0%) than the national prevalence (11.5%).

Health Care Access

- Nearly one-fourth of West Virginia adults (18 to 64) have no health care coverage (23.7%).
- Among adults of all ages, slightly less than one-fifth needed medical care within the past 12 months and could not afford it (18.4%).
- More than one-fifth of all adults also do not have a personal doctor or health care provider (23.3%).
- Over one-fourth of West Virginia adults did not have a routine checkup in the past year (25.6%).
- Nearly one-fifth (18.7%) have delayed getting needed medical care in the past 12 months.
- The prevalence of not taking prescribed medications because of cost was 13.7% for West Virginians.
- More than half of West Virginians (56.3%) reported they were “very satisfied” with health care they receive.
- Nearly one-third of West Virginians reported that they had medical bills they were currently paying off over time (30.8%).

Physical Activity

- Almost one-third of West Virginia adults (31.4%) participate in no leisure-time physical

- activity or exercise which ranked West Virginia 9th highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of physical inactivity was highest in Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mingo, and Wyoming counties.
 - More than half (52.8%) of West Virginians had less than the recommended 150 minutes of aerobic activity per week.
 - Only 12.7% of West Virginians met both the aerobic and muscle strengthening physical activity guidelines, while nearly half (46.2%) did not meet either aerobic or muscle strengthening guidelines.

Nutrition

- Nine out of every 10 adults (90.2%) in West Virginia consume fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily which ranked West Virginia the 3rd highest in the nation.
- The highest prevalence of consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily was found among those with less education and lower income.
- More than a third of West Virginia adults consume sugar-sweetened beverages daily (40.1%).
- The highest prevalence of sugar-sweetened beverage consumption was found among those 18-24 (60.2%).
- Nearly half of West Virginia adults (46.4%) are watching or reducing sodium or salt intake and approximately one-fourth have been advised by a health care professional to do so (24.7%).

Weight Status

- The prevalence of obesity in West Virginia was 35.1%, highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of obesity was significantly higher in Lincoln, Logan and Wirt counties than in the rest of the State.
- Approximately two-thirds (68.8%) of West Virginia adults were either overweight or obese, 3rd highest in the U.S.
- Only 21.6% of all adults had been advised by a health care professional to lose weight.

Tobacco Use

- More than one-fourth of adults (27.3%) currently smoke cigarettes every day or some days which ranked West Virginia the highest nationally.
- The prevalence of cigarette smoking was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics.
- Approximately 55.1% of current smokers had tried to quit smoking in the past year which was the 7th lowest in the nation.
- West Virginia ranked the highest in the nation in smokeless tobacco use (9.4%).

Inadequate Sleep

- Approximately 40.0% of West Virginians reported getting less than 7 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.
- The highest prevalence of inadequate sleep occurred in those aged 35-44, those with less than a high school education and those with an income less than \$15,000.

Hypertension

- Over 40% of West Virginia adults have been told by a health care professional that they have hypertension which ranked second highest nationally.
- More than three-fourths (80.6%) of those with hypertension are taking medication for it.
- The prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher in Mingo, Putnam, Taylor and Wayne counties than in the rest of the State.

Cholesterol

- Approximately eight out of 10 adults (82.4%) have ever had their cholesterol checked.

- More than three-fourths (78.7%) had their cholesterol checked in the past five years.
- More than 40% of West Virginia adults who had their cholesterol checked were told they have high cholesterol.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol was highest among those with less than a high school education (53.5%) and annual household income of less than \$15,000 (53.5%).

Alcohol Consumption

- The prevalence of binge drinking among West Virginia adults was 11.2%, the third lowest in the nation.
- The prevalence of binge drinking was highest in Monongalia and Ohio counties.
- The West Virginia heavy drinking prevalence was 3.9% which was the second lowest in the nation.
- In West Virginia, 66.0% of adults did not drink at all in the past month, compared with 47.4% nationally which ranked the State the 3rd highest.

Seat Belt Use

- Approximately 83.3% of West Virginia adults always wear a seat belt when they drive or ride in a car.
- Women had a significantly higher prevalence of seat belt use than men.

Immunization

- About half of all adults (54.3%) and 26.1% of seniors did not have a flu immunization in the past 12 months.
- About 68.4% of all adults and 30.5% of seniors never had a pneumonia vaccination.

Cardiovascular Disease

- West Virginia ranked the highest in the nation in the prevalence of heart attack among adults at 7.8%.
- West Virginia ranked second highest in the prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease among adults (7.5%).
- For the prevalence of stroke among adults, West Virginia ranked 7th highest nationally (3.9%).
- The overall cardiovascular disease prevalence was highest in the nation at 13.7%.
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was highest among those with less than a high school education (23.9%) and annual household income less than \$15,000 (21.3%).
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher in Boone, Logan, McDowell and Raleigh counties than the State as a whole.
- Over one-fourth of adults in West Virginia had been advised by a health care provider to take aspirin to reduce the chance of heart attack or stroke (30.4%).

Diabetes

- Approximately 8.6% of West Virginia adults had borderline or pre-diabetes.
- More than 1 in 10 West Virginia adults had diabetes (13.0%) which ranked West Virginia the fourth highest nationally.
- The prevalence of diabetes was highest among those aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000.
- Among those with diabetes, 80.4% had 2 or more doctor visits in the past year, 66.3% check their glucose daily, and 48.3% have taken a diabetes education class.
- Among those with diabetes, 18.3% have retinopathy or diabetes associated eye problems.
- The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher in Grant, Logan, McDowell and Wyoming counties than it was in the rest of the state.

Cancer

- Approximately 6.8% of West Virginia adults had skin cancer and 7.3% had some other type of cancer.
- About 1 in 8 West Virginia adults are cancer survivors (13.0%) which ranked West Virginia the 10th highest for overall cancer prevalence.
- Cancer prevalence was significantly higher among females than males.
- Over one-fourth of West Virginia seniors had cancer during their lifetime (30.4%).

Respiratory Diseases

- Approximately 13.6% of West Virginia adults have ever been diagnosed with asthma and 9.0% of West Virginia adults currently had asthma.
- Women had significantly higher prevalence of both lifetime and current asthma than men.
- The prevalence of both lifetime asthma and current asthma was highest among those without a high school diploma and those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000.
- The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or COPD in West Virginia was 10.6%, the 2nd highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of COPD was highest among adults aged 65 and older, those without a high school diploma and those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000.

Arthritis

- More than 1 in 3 West Virginia adults had arthritis (36.2%) which ranked West Virginia highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among women than men.
- Arthritis prevalence was highest among those with less than a high school education and those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000.
- The prevalence of arthritis was highest in Logan, Marshall, McDowell, Mingo, Nicholas and Wyoming counties.
- Over half of West Virginians with arthritis reported being limited due to arthritis (55.2%) which ranked West Virginia 6th highest in the nation.
- Over a third of West Virginians with arthritis reported that arthritis affected work (38.9%) which ranked West Virginia 12th highest in the nation.
- Approximately a quarter of West Virginians with arthritis reported that arthritis affected social activities (25.2%) which ranked West Virginia 8th highest in the nation.

Disability

- Over one-fourth of West Virginia adults were disabled because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem (27.6%), which was the highest nationwide.
- Nearly half of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 were disabled (49.8%).
- The prevalence of disability was highest in the southern counties.
- About 11.7% of West Virginia adults use special equipment such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone, which ranks West Virginia the highest in the nation.
- Among those who are disabled, 33.9% use special equipment.
- The prevalence of difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions was 15.0% among West Virginians, compared to 10.7% nationally.
- Over one-fifth of West Virginians had serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (21.4%).
- Approximately 5.5% of West Virginia adults had difficulty bathing or dressing.
- The prevalence of having difficulty doing errands alone among West Virginians was 11.1%, significantly higher than the national prevalence of 6.8%.

Kidney Disease

- The prevalence of kidney disease in West Virginia was 3.3% and was the 7th highest in the nation.

- Kidney disease prevalence was highest among seniors, those with low educational attainment and those with low income.

Visual Impairment

- Approximately 6.9% of West Virginia adults had vision impairment which is defined as vision problems in one or both eyes even when wearing glasses.
- The prevalence of vision impairment was highest among those with low educational attainment and those with low annual household income.

Depression

- About 22.0% of West Virginia adults had depression which was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 17.7%.
- The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among women than men.
- The prevalence of depression was highest among those with less than a high school education and with an income less than \$15,000.

HIV

- Nearly one-third of adults in West Virginia have been tested for HIV (32.7%).
- The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among Black, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics.
- The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among those aged 25-44 than all other age groups.
- The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those with some post high school education and with an income less than \$15,000.

Comorbidities

- Almost 1 in 5 West Virginia adults (18.2%) were both disabled and had arthritis.
- About 16.4% of adults experienced fair/poor health and were disabled.
- Approximately 14.7% of adults had arthritis and did not exercise.
- About 1 in 8 West Virginia adults (12.6%) were obese and did not exercise.
- Approximately 8.9% of adults were current smokers and had no health care coverage.
- About 7.8% of West Virginia adults were obese and had diabetes.
- Approximately 4.5% of West Virginia adults had both cardiovascular disease and diabetes.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISEASE OR RISK FACTOR

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

Table ES.1 Percentage and Number of Persons Estimated with Disease or Risk Factor (Among Adults Aged 18 and Older or Appropriate Subset): WVBRFSS 2013

Risk Factor/Chronic Disease/Health-Related Factor	Percentage Prevalence Estimate (%)	Estimated Number of Adults
General health is fair or poor	25.7	378,393
No health care coverage (ages 18-64)	23.7	270,933
Unable to afford needed medical care	18.4	270,547
No personal doctor or health care provider	23.3	343,734
No routine medical checkup in past year	25.6	373,455
No leisure-time exercise	31.4	452,580
Eating less than five servings of fruits and vegetables	90.2	1,223,797
Daily consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages	40.1	563,374
Reduced sodium intake	46.4	654,030
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	33.7	475,488
Obesity (BMI 30.0+)	35.1	496,332
Overweight or Obese (BMI 25.0+)	68.8	971,819
Current cigarette smoking	27.3	398,837
Smokeless tobacco use	9.4	138,199
Hypertension	41.0	602,044
High Cholesterol	42.9	503,183
Binge drinking	11.2	161,024
Heavy drinking	3.9	55,401
No flu vaccination in past year	54.3	778,892
Never had a pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older)	30.5	94,656
Have had a heart attack	7.8	114,371
Have had a stroke	3.9	58,051
Have any form of cardiovascular disease	13.7	200,330
Diabetes	13.0	192,017
Cancer	13.0	191,478
Current asthma	9.0	131,424
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	10.6	155,378
Arthritis	36.2	530,376
Disability	27.6	405,141
Kidney disease	3.3	48,746
Vision impairment	6.9	101,323
Depression	22.0	322,930

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON TERMS

Risk Factor

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

Prevalence

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

Confidence Intervals

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

Significant

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

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Twenty-three reports have been published by the WVBPH presenting survey results of the State's participation in the BRFSS since 1984. This report focuses on the 2013 risk factor prevalence estimates and compares them to the years 1984 through 2012. Table I.1 on the following page shows topics that have been included in the last 10 years of surveillance, many of which are examined in the present report.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2013

In 2013, the health care access module was included in the questionnaire. Topics such as delayed needed medical care, not taking prescribed medication because of cost, health care satisfaction, and paying off medical bills over time were added to the health care access chapter of this report. Additionally, there were questions added to the demographics section of the core questionnaire that included questions about various daily living activities such as: difficulty walking, dressing and bathing, and running errands alone, which were added to the disability chapter of this report.

This is the first year that cancer prevalence has been analyzed at the county level. Due to the small population in many West Virginia counties, five years of data were needed to obtain reliable estimates on cancer prevalence. These results have been included as part of the Behavioral Risk Factor and Health Conditions by County in Appendix B.

Table I.1 Topics Administered in the Survey: WVBRFSS, 2004-2013

Topic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Seatbelt use			X		X		X	X	X	X
Hypertension		X		X		X		X		X
Cholesterol		X		X		X		X		X
Leisure-time physical activity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Obesity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cigarette use	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Smokeless tobacco use	X				X		X	X	X	X
Alcohol consumption	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Weight control						X		X		
Fruits & vegetables		X		X		X		X		X
Diabetes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Routine checkup		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Breast cancer screening	X		X		X		X		X	
Cervical cancer screening	X		X		X		X		X	
Prostate cancer screening	X		X		X		X		X	
Excess sun exposure	X									
AIDS/HIV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cancer survivors						X	X	X	X	X
Immunization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health insurance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorectal cancer screening	X		X		X		X		X	
Oral health	X		X		X		X		X	
Emotional support/ Life satisfaction		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Asthma	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sleep						X	X			X
Disability	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cardiovascular disease	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Veteran status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Osteoporosis	X				X				X	
Arthritis	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Intimate partner violence			X	X						
Sexual violence					X					
Falls			X		X		X		X	
Drinking and driving			X		X		X		X	
HPV vaccine					X		X		X	

METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

SAMPLE SELECTION

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

According to 2011 state-level estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 97.5% of West Virginia households have telephones, with 59.6% of households having landline telephones. In addition, a growing number of adults (25.7%) live in wireless-only households. In order to better represent these latter residents, the 2013 West Virginia dataset includes data from interviews conducted by cell phone. The addition of cell phone only households improves coverage of certain population groups including the young and those with lower socioeconomic status. CDC provides banks of telephone numbers (landline and cell phone) that are presumed to contain household numbers. Calls were made until each number resulted in a completed interview or a refusal or was disqualified. A number was disqualified if it was nonresidential or nonworking, if there was no eligible respondent available during the survey, if the selected respondent was unable to communicate, or if the number had been called at least 15 times without success (encompassing a minimum of three attempts each during afternoons, evenings, and weekends). Within each household, the actual respondent was chosen randomly to avoid possible biases related to the time of day and household telephone answering preferences. Since the number of adult residents and the number of telephone lines may differ from household to household, resulting in different probabilities of being selected, data were weighted to compensate for this bias.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WV BRFSS SAMPLE

The demographic characteristics of the samples in 2013, both unweighted and weighted to the West Virginia population, are presented in Table M.1. Data were weighted according to the process described later in this chapter in order to more accurately estimate the actual prevalence of behavioral risk factors in the adult population of West Virginia.

Table M.1 Demographic Summary: WVBRFSS, 2013

Demographic characteristic	Number of Interviews	Percent of Unweighted Sample	Percent of Weighted Sample
Total	5,899	100.0	100.0
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	2,461	41.7	48.9
Female	3,438	58.3	51.1
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
White, Non-Hispanic	5,520	94.1	93.1
Black, Non-Hispanic	120	2.0	3.4
Other, Non-Hispanic	46	0.8	0.9
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	124	2.1	1.0
Hispanic	57	1.0	1.6
<u>Age</u>			
18-24	305	5.2	11.9
25-34	583	10.0	14.7
35-44	786	13.4	15.4
45-54	1,033	17.7	17.5
55-64	1,366	23.3	18.5
65+	1,781	30.4	22.0
<u>Education</u>			
< High School (HS)	749	12.7	16.9
HS or GED	2,278	38.7	40.0
Some College	1,413	24.0	26.6
College Degree	1,443	24.5	16.4
<u>Household Income</u>			
<\$15,000	797	16.1	15.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,055	21.3	21.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	643	13.0	12.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	700	14.1	14.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	740	14.9	15.0
\$75,000+	1,026	20.7	20.8
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married	3,082	52.4	53.5
Divorced	964	16.4	12.4
Widowed	843	14.3	9.2
Separated	125	2.1	2.2
Never Married	732	12.4	19.0
Unmarried Couple	140	2.4	3.8
<u>Employment Status</u>			
Employed for wages	2364	40.2	44.6
Self-Employed	294	5.0	5.3
Unemployed (>1 year)	140	2.4	3.0
Unemployed (<1 year)	142	2.4	3.6
Homemaker	483	8.2	8.0
Student	117	2.0	3.4
Retired	1,574	26.7	19.9
Unable to Work	774	13.2	12.3

LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATES, CONFIDENCE INTERVALS, SIGNIFICANCE, AND RELIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEIGHTING OF 2013 DATA RESULTS

Beginning in 2011, CDC changed the weighting procedures for the BRFSS. Prior to 2011, weights for the BRFSS data were calculated based on the sex and age distribution of the West Virginia population using a method known as post-stratification. For 2011 and future years, BRFSS weights will be calculated using a method known as iterative proportional fitting or raking. This weighting method takes into account additional demographic factors allowing for a better fit to West Virginia's socio-demographic profile. The additional factors used in the raking method include age group by sex, detailed race/ethnicity, education, marital status, tenure (rent or own home), gender by race/ethnicity, age group by race/ethnicity, and telephone sample source (landline or cell phone). Due to the addition of cell phone data and the new weighting methodology, 2011 and later results are not comparable to previous years of data. Although time trend graphs for state prevalence estimates are included in this report, they should be interpreted with caution as no direct comparison can be made between 1984-2010 and 2011-2013 data. Any changes between 2011 and previous years' data cannot be directly interpreted due to unknown comparability ratios. This is noted in time trend graphs in this report as a break in the line between 2010 and 2011 data.

COUNTY-LEVEL DATA

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

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

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

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

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

CHAPTER 1: HEALTH STATUS

General Health

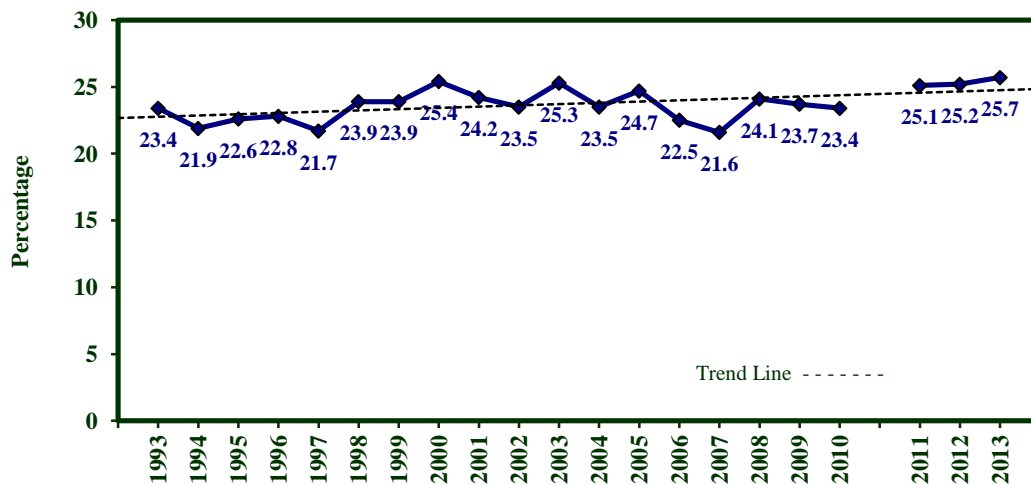
Definition	Responding “Fair” or “Poor” to the question “Would you say that in general your health is: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, or Poor?”
Prevalence	WV: 25.7% (95% CI: 24.4-27.0) U.S.: 18.2% (95% CI: 17.9-18.4) West Virginia’s prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 25.4% (95% CI: 23.5-27.4) Women: 25.9% (95% CI: 24.2-27.7) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of fair or poor general health status.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 25.9% (95% CI: 24.6-27.3) Black, Non-Hispanic: 22.9% (95% CI: 14.7-31.1) Other, Non-Hispanic: *21.1% (95% CI: 6.4-35.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 28.1% (95% CI: 18.0-38.1) Hispanic: *20.2% (95% CI: 8.3-32.2) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of fair or poor health status. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of fair or poor health significantly increased with increasing age. The prevalence ranged from a low of 7.8% among the youngest adults to a high of 38.0% among the elderly.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of fair or poor health, with a prevalence of over 50%. Those with more education had a much lower prevalence, with the prevalence for college graduates of 9.5%. Significant differences in prevalence were found between each educational bracket.
Household Income	The prevalence of fair or poor health was over 50% in the lowest income group (less than \$15,000 annually). The lowest prevalence of fair or poor health (7.6%) was among those in the highest income bracket (\$75,000 or more annually). There were significant differences in the prevalence of fair or poor health between almost every income group.

Table 1.1 Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,455	25.4	23.5-27.4	3,430	25.9	24.2-27.7	5,885	25.7	24.4-27.0
Age									
18-24	136	*3.9	0.9-6.8	169	12.0	6.3-17.6	305	7.8	4.6-11.0
25-34	236	11.7	7.2-16.2	347	14.7	10.5-18.9	583	13.2	10.1-16.3
35-44	343	22.6	17.5-27.8	443	23.5	18.8-28.1	786	23.1	19.6-26.5
45-54	465	28.1	23.5-32.7	565	27.1	23.0-31.3	1,030	27.6	24.5-30.7
55-64	583	35.9	31.5-40.3	778	30.8	27.1-34.6	1,361	33.3	30.4-36.2
65+	678	39.7	35.4-44.0	1,099	36.6	33.3-39.9	1,777	38.0	35.3-40.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	350	47.4	41.3-53.6	394	54.6	48.6-60.6	744	50.7	46.4-55.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	941	25.9	22.9-28.9	1,334	29.4	26.6-32.1	2,275	27.6	25.6-29.7
Some Post-H.S.	527	18.1	14.6-21.5	883	16.1	13.5-18.7	1,410	17.0	14.9-19.1
College Graduate	632	9.5	7.1-11.8	809	9.6	7.4-11.7	1,441	9.5	7.9-11.1
Income									
Less than \$15,000	269	51.9	44.6-59.1	523	50.6	45.4-55.8	792	51.1	46.8-55.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	432	33.0	27.9-38.1	621	31.8	27.6-36.0	1,053	32.4	29.1-35.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	301	29.6	23.9-35.3	342	21.8	16.9-26.8	643	26.1	22.3-30.0
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	19.0	14.1-23.8	368	20.4	15.4-25.3	699	19.6	16.2-23.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	302	14.9	10.4-19.4	437	13.3	9.5-17.1	739	14.0	11.1-17.0
\$75,000+	498	8.7	5.9-11.4	527	6.2	3.9-8.5	1,025	7.6	5.7-9.4

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

Figure 1.1 Fair or Poor Health by Year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2013

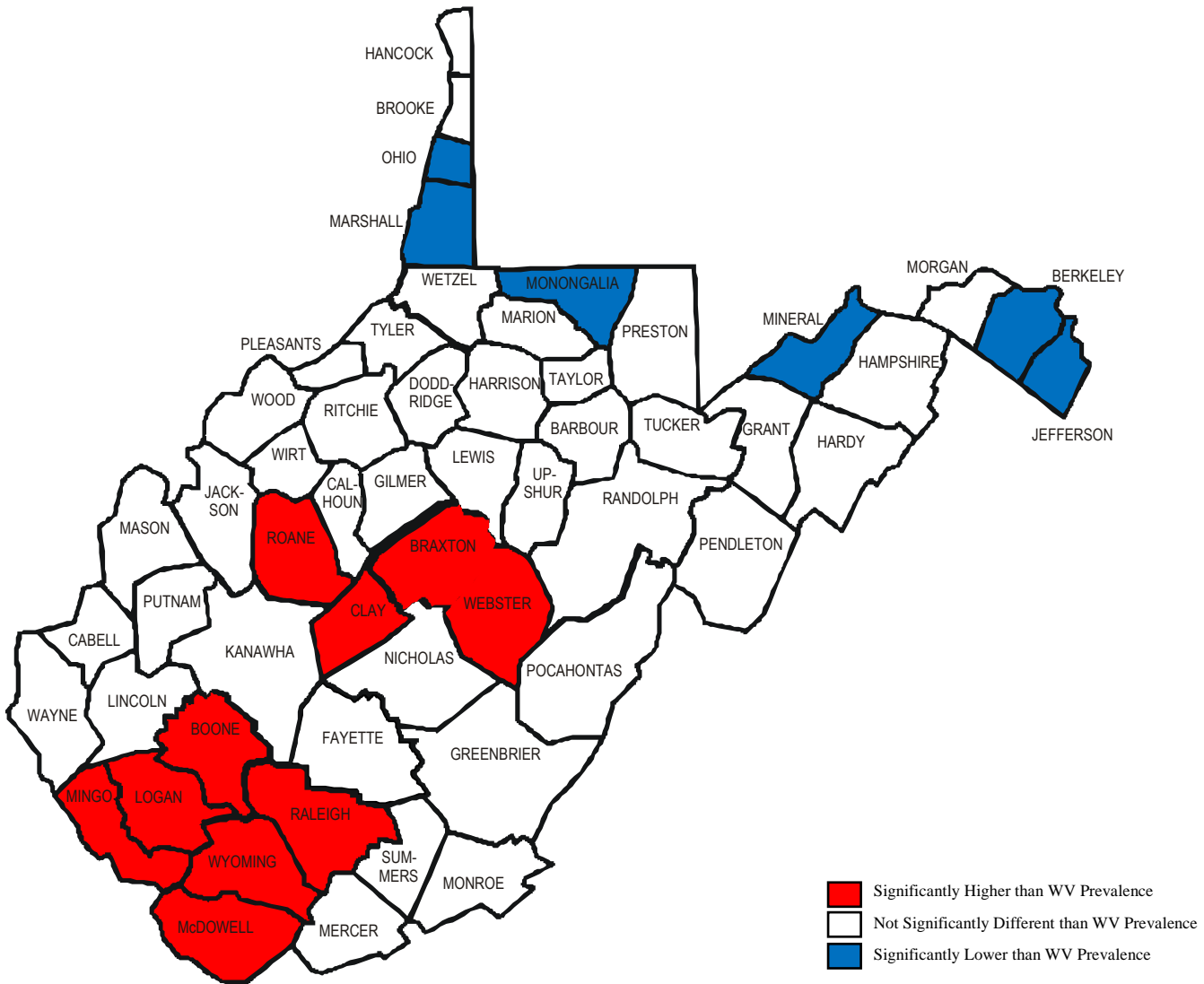


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 1.2 Fair or Poor Health by County: WVBRFSS, 2009-2013

U.S. Prevalence (2011) – 18.2%

WV Prevalence (2009-2013) – 24.6%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



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

Physical Health

Definition	Responding at least “14 days” or more to the question “Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?”
Prevalence	WV: 17.5% (95% CI: 16.4-18.6) U.S.: 12.2% (95% CI: 12.0-12.4) West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants. West Virginia’s prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of poor physical health.
Gender	Men: 16.5% (95% CI: 14.9-18.2) Women: 18.4% (95% CI: 16.9-19.9) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor physical health status.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 17.8% (95% CI: 16.7-19.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 12.2% (95% CI: 5.7-18.7) Other, Non-Hispanic: *14.8% (95% CI: 3.2-26.3) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 16.5% (95% CI: 7.9-25.1) Hispanic: *11.0% (95% CI: 1.7-20.2) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of poor physical health status. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of poor physical health generally increased with advancing age with a statistically significant difference between the 35-44 and 55-64 age groups. The prevalence ranged from a low of 4.4% among those aged 18-24 to a high of 23.3% among those aged 55-64.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of poor physical health, with a prevalence of 32.5%. Those with more education had a lower prevalence, with the prevalence for college graduates of 7.8%. Differences were significant between every educational bracket.
Household Income	The prevalence of poor physical health was highest among adults in the lowest income group of less than \$15,000 annually (38.7%) and was lowest among those in the highest income bracket of \$75,000 or more (6.5%). There was a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of poor physical health between these two income groups.

Table 1.2 Poor Physical Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,426	16.5	14.9-18.2	3,372	18.4	16.9-19.9	5,798	17.5	16.4-18.6
Age									
18-24	134	*1.5	0.0-3.6	168	7.5	3.6-11.3	302	4.4	2.2-6.6
25-34	235	7.7	3.9-11.5	343	12.5	8.5-16.6	578	10.1	7.3-12.9
35-44	340	17.6	12.8-22.4	440	16.4	12.4-20.4	780	17.0	13.9-20.1
45-54	461	19.3	15.2-23.5	558	21.8	18.0-25.7	1,019	20.6	17.8-23.4
55-64	582	22.4	18.6-26.3	765	24.1	20.6-27.7	1,347	23.3	20.7-25.9
65+	662	24.5	20.5-28.4	1,068	21.9	19.0-24.7	1,730	23.0	20.7-25.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	346	29.6	24.1-35.0	376	36.1	30.4-41.8	722	32.5	28.5-36.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	926	16.7	14.1-19.2	1,308	19.7	17.3-22.1	2,234	18.2	16.4-19.9
Some Post-H.S.	525	12.0	9.0-14.9	873	13.8	11.3-16.2	1,398	13.0	11.1-14.9
College Graduate	625	7.2	5.3-9.2	808	8.3	6.3-10.4	1,433	7.8	6.4-9.2
Income									
Less than \$15,000	264	37.8	30.8-44.7	510	39.4	34.2-44.5	774	38.7	34.5-42.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	427	22.6	18.2-27.0	611	20.5	17.0-24.1	1,038	21.5	18.7-24.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	296	17.6	12.8-22.5	338	14.6	10.5-18.7	634	16.3	13.0-19.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	326	10.4	6.4-14.3	365	14.8	10.5-19.1	691	12.5	9.5-15.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	302	9.8	6.2-13.3	435	11.1	7.5-14.8	737	10.5	7.9-13.0
\$75,000+	495	5.7	3.3-8.1	526	7.5	4.9-10.0	1,021	6.5	4.7-8.3

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

Mental Health

Definition	Responding at least “14 days” or more to the question “Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?”
Prevalence	WV: 15.0% (95% CI: 13.9-16.1) U.S.: 11.5% (95% CI: 11.3-11.7) The WV prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 12.8% (95% CI: 11.2-14.3) Women: 17.2% (95% CI: 15.7-18.8) The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher among females than males.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 15.1% (95% CI: 14.0-16.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: 16.1% (95% CI: 9.2-23.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *21.2% (95% CI: 7.6-34.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 14.5% (95% CI: 7.9-21.1) Hispanic: *8.0% (95% CI: 1.3-14.8) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of poor mental health status. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of poor mental health varied with age. The prevalence of poor mental health was highest among those aged 45-54 (20.4%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (8.6%). The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly lower among those aged 65 and older than among all other age groups except for those in the 18-24 age bracket.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of poor mental health, with a prevalence of 24.8%, and was significantly higher than all other education groups. Those with more education had a lower prevalence, with the prevalence among college graduates of 7.7% which was significantly lower than all other education groups.
Household Income	Poor mental health was experienced by almost one of every three adults (32.4%) in the lowest income group (less than \$15,000 annually) and the prevalence was significantly higher than all other income brackets. The lowest prevalence occurred for those in the highest income bracket of \$75,000 or more (6.0%), significantly lower than all other income brackets except those earning \$50,000-74,999.

Table 1.3 Poor Mental Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,426	12.8	11.2-14.3	3,372	17.2	15.7-18.8	5,798	15.0	13.9-16.1
Age									
18-24	133	9.9	4.4-15.4	165	15.6	9.8-21.4	298	12.6	8.6-16.6
25-34	234	12.2	7.8-16.7	347	15.9	11.6-20.2	581	14.0	10.9-17.2
35-44	340	17.4	12.8-22.0	438	21.2	16.8-25.6	778	19.3	16.1-22.5
45-54	462	16.7	12.9-20.6	558	24.1	20.1-28.1	1,020	20.4	17.6-23.2
55-64	577	14.9	11.7-18.2	756	18.3	15.1-21.6	1,333	16.6	14.3-18.9
65+	666	5.8	3.8-7.7	1,077	10.8	8.6-13.0	1,743	8.6	7.1-10.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	344	18.7	14.0-23.4	384	32.0	26.5-37.6	728	24.8	21.1-28.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	925	13.5	11.0-15.9	1,308	16.9	14.6-19.3	2,233	15.2	13.5-16.9
Some Post-H.S.	523	12.3	9.2-15.5	866	14.3	11.7-16.9	1,389	13.4	11.4-15.4
College Graduate	629	4.8	3.0-6.6	804	10.2	7.8-12.5	1,433	7.7	6.1-9.2
Income									
Less than \$15,000	263	29.1	22.7-35.4	511	34.8	29.7-39.9	774	32.4	28.4-36.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	426	16.5	12.3-20.7	613	20.7	16.9-24.5	1,039	18.7	15.8-21.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	295	10.4	6.7-14.2	336	15.0	10.8-19.3	631	12.5	9.7-15.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	330	8.5	4.9-12.0	364	13.7	9.6-17.8	694	10.9	8.2-13.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	302	6.8	3.8-9.9	433	13.0	9.1-17.0	735	10.1	7.6-12.7
\$75,000+	498	6.3	3.4-9.2	525	5.6	3.3-7.8	1,023	6.0	4.1-7.9

Poor Health Limitations

Definition	Responding to the question “During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?”
Prevalence	<p><i>At least 14 days</i> WV: 22.3% (95% CI: 20.6-24.1) U.S.: 15.5% (95% CI: 15.2-15.8) West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants and was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence.</p> <p><i>Every day</i> WV: 12.3% (95% CI: 11.0-13.7) U.S.: 8.0% (95% CI: 7.8-8.2) West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants and was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence.</p>
Gender	<p><i>At least 14 days</i> Men: 23.8% (95% CI: 20.9-26.6) Women: 21.2% (95% CI: 19.1-23.3) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations for at least 14 days in the past 30 days.</p> <p><i>Every day</i> Men: 13.3% (95% CI: 11.1-15.5) Women: 11.6% (95% CI: 9.9-13.2) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations every day in the past 30 days.</p>
Race/Ethnicity	<p><i>At least 14 days</i> Race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of poor health limitations for at least 14 days in the past 30 days could not be analyzed due to unreliable estimates.</p> <p><i>Every day</i> Race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of poor health limitations every day in the past 30 days could not be analyzed due to unreliable estimates.</p>
Age	The prevalence of poor health limitations increased significantly with age for both the every day indicator and the 14 day indicator.
Education	In general, the prevalence of poor health limitations was highest among those with the least amount of education and lowest among those with the most education for both the 14 day and every day indicators.
Household Income	The prevalence of poor health limitations declined with increasing annual household income for both the 14 day and every day indicators.

Table 1.4 Poor Health Limitations at Least 14 Days in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,162	23.8	20.9-26.6	1,924	21.2	19.1-23.3	3,086	22.3	20.6-24.1
Age									
18-24	63	*0.0	0.0-0.0	101	10.9	4.8-17.1	164	6.2	2.6-9.7
25-34	108	16.4	8.4-24.3	203	12.9	8.0-17.9	311	14.4	10.0-18.8
35-44	165	24.2	16.5-31.8	271	19.5	13.9-25.2	436	21.6	16.9-26.2
45-54	226	26.1	19.5-32.8	335	28.4	23.0-33.7	561	27.4	23.2-31.6
55-64	300	32.1	26.1-38.1	441	25.8	21.1-30.5	741	28.7	25.0-32.5
65+	296	31.2	24.8-37.7	567	23.4	19.3-27.4	863	26.6	23.0-30.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	197	36.3	28.6-44.0	268	35.5	28.9-42.2	465	35.9	30.9-41.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	462	22.6	18.4-26.9	757	22.9	19.6-26.3	1,219	22.8	20.1-25.5
Some Post-H.S.	249	20.8	15.4-26.2	495	15.4	12.0-18.8	744	17.5	14.5-20.5
College Graduate	250	11.3	7.5-15.2	398	10.0	6.9-13.1	648	10.6	8.2-13.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	197	38.9	30.7-47.1	385	37.5	31.8-43.2	582	38.1	33.3-42.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	232	30.0	23.2-36.8	372	21.6	17.0-26.3	604	25.4	21.4-29.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	150	25.3	17.4-33.2	191	20.4	13.9-26.9	341	23.0	17.8-28.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	130	16.6	9.1-24.1	191	15.4	9.3-21.6	321	16.0	11.2-20.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	117	14.8	7.9-21.7	225	9.2	4.3-14.0	342	11.4	7.4-15.3
\$75,000+	179	*9.0	3.7-14.3	237	7.5	3.7-11.2	416	8.2	5.0-11.4

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

Table 1.5 Poor Health Limitations Every Day in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,162	13.3	11.1-15.5	1,924	11.6	9.9-13.2	3,086	12.3	11.0-13.7
Age									
18-24	63	*0.0	0.0-0.0	101	*8.0	2.5-13.4	164	*4.5	1.4-7.6
25-34	108	*10.1	4.0-16.3	203	*4.1	1.1-7.0	311	6.6	3.5-9.7
35-44	165	14.7	8.0-21.5	271	8.1	4.0-12.1	436	11.0	7.2-14.8
45-54	226	13.5	8.7-18.3	335	17.1	12.5-21.7	561	15.5	12.1-18.8
55-64	300	17.7	12.8-22.5	441	12.1	8.6-15.6	741	14.7	11.8-17.6
65+	296	17.1	11.9-22.4	567	16.0	12.5-19.6	863	16.5	13.5-19.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	197	19.1	12.9-25.2	268	20.9	15.4-26.3	465	20.0	15.9-24.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	462	11.8	8.6-14.9	757	13.7	10.9-16.5	1,219	12.8	10.7-14.9
Some Post-H.S.	249	13.9	9.2-18.6	495	6.5	4.2-8.8	744	9.4	7.1-11.7
College Graduate	250	6.4	3.4-9.4	398	4.0	2.1-5.9	648	5.0	3.3-6.7
Income									
Less than \$15,000	197	23.9	16.8-31.1	385	25.1	19.9-30.4	582	24.6	20.4-28.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	232	16.6	11.3-21.9	372	9.3	6.2-12.5	604	12.6	9.6-15.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	150	11.6	5.9-17.4	191	10.4	5.1-15.6	341	11.0	7.1-15.0
\$35,000 - 49,999	130	*7.9	2.4-13.4	191	7.8	3.3-12.2	321	7.8	4.3-11.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	117	7.9	3.2-12.5	225	*4.0	1.2-6.7	342	5.5	3.0-7.9
\$75,000+	179	*5.2	0.6-9.7	237	*2.7	0.3-5.0	416	3.9	1.3-6.4

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

CHAPTER 2: HEALTH CARE ACCESS

No Health Care Coverage (among adults 18 to 64)

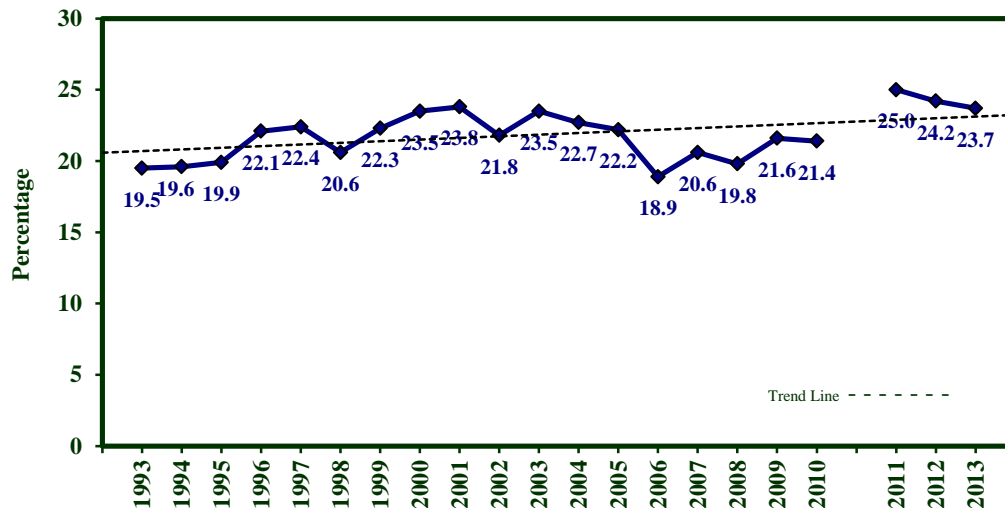
Definition	Responding “No” to the question “Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare, or Indian Health Service?” The results reported for this indicator have been limited to adults aged 18-64.
Prevalence	WV: 23.7% (95% CI: 22.1-25.4) U.S.: 21.0% (95% CI: 20.7-21.3) The prevalence of no health care coverage among those aged 18-64 was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 15 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 25.1% (95% CI: 22.6-27.7) Women: 22.3% (95% CI: 20.3-24.4) There was no gender difference for no health care coverage.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 23.2% (95% CI: 21.5-24.8) Black, Non-Hispanic: *30.4% (95% CI: 19.4-41.5) Other, Non-Hispanic: *19.8% (95% CI: 5.2-34.5) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *35.3% (95% CI: 20.9-49.6) Hispanic: *36.0% (95% CI: 19.1-52.8) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage for those aged 18-64. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly higher among those aged 18-44 compared with those aged 55-64.
Education	Those with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of no health coverage (36.0%), significantly higher than all other educational attainment levels, while those with a college degree had the lowest prevalence of no health coverage (9.8%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly higher among low income groups than among those with high income. Over 40% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 per year had no health care coverage, while less than a third of those earning \$25,000-\$49,999 per year had no health care coverage. In contrast, only 4.6% of those making more than \$75,000 per year had no health care coverage.

Table 2.1 No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,767	25.1	22.6-27.7	2,301	22.3	20.3-24.4	4,068	23.7	22.1-25.4
Age									
18-24	136	37.4	28.4-46.4	168	25.5	17.9-33.2	304	31.7	25.7-37.6
25-34	236	33.1	26.2-39.9	347	27.5	22.3-32.8	583	30.3	26.0-34.7
35-44	342	26.9	21.5-32.2	442	28.0	23.3-32.6	784	27.4	23.9-31.0
45-54	466	22.8	18.2-27.3	565	20.2	16.5-23.9	1,031	21.5	18.6-24.4
55-64	587	11.2	8.3-14.2	779	13.7	11.0-16.5	1,366	12.5	10.5-14.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	211	38.5	30.5-46.4	213	32.9	25.0-40.8	424	36.0	30.3-41.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	713	27.0	23.1-31.0	803	27.5	23.9-31.1	1,516	27.2	24.5-30.0
Some Post-H.S.	399	22.4	17.6-27.1	645	20.1	16.7-23.5	1,044	21.1	18.3-23.9
College Graduate	443	10.4	7.0-13.9	639	9.3	6.7-11.8	1,082	9.8	7.7-11.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	213	43.1	34.9-51.2	354	41.5	35.3-47.7	567	42.2	37.2-47.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	295	48.5	41.8-55.1	362	43.1	37.1-49.1	657	45.8	41.3-50.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	173	34.0	25.3-42.7	190	29.1	20.9-37.2	363	31.8	25.7-37.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	230	17.4	11.5-23.4	268	16.1	10.8-21.4	498	16.8	12.8-20.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	229	8.3	3.8-12.7	348	4.7	2.3-7.1	577	6.3	3.9-8.8
\$75,000+	425	5.3	1.7-8.8	477	3.7	1.7-5.7	902	4.6	2.4-6.7

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

Figure 2.1 No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by Year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2013

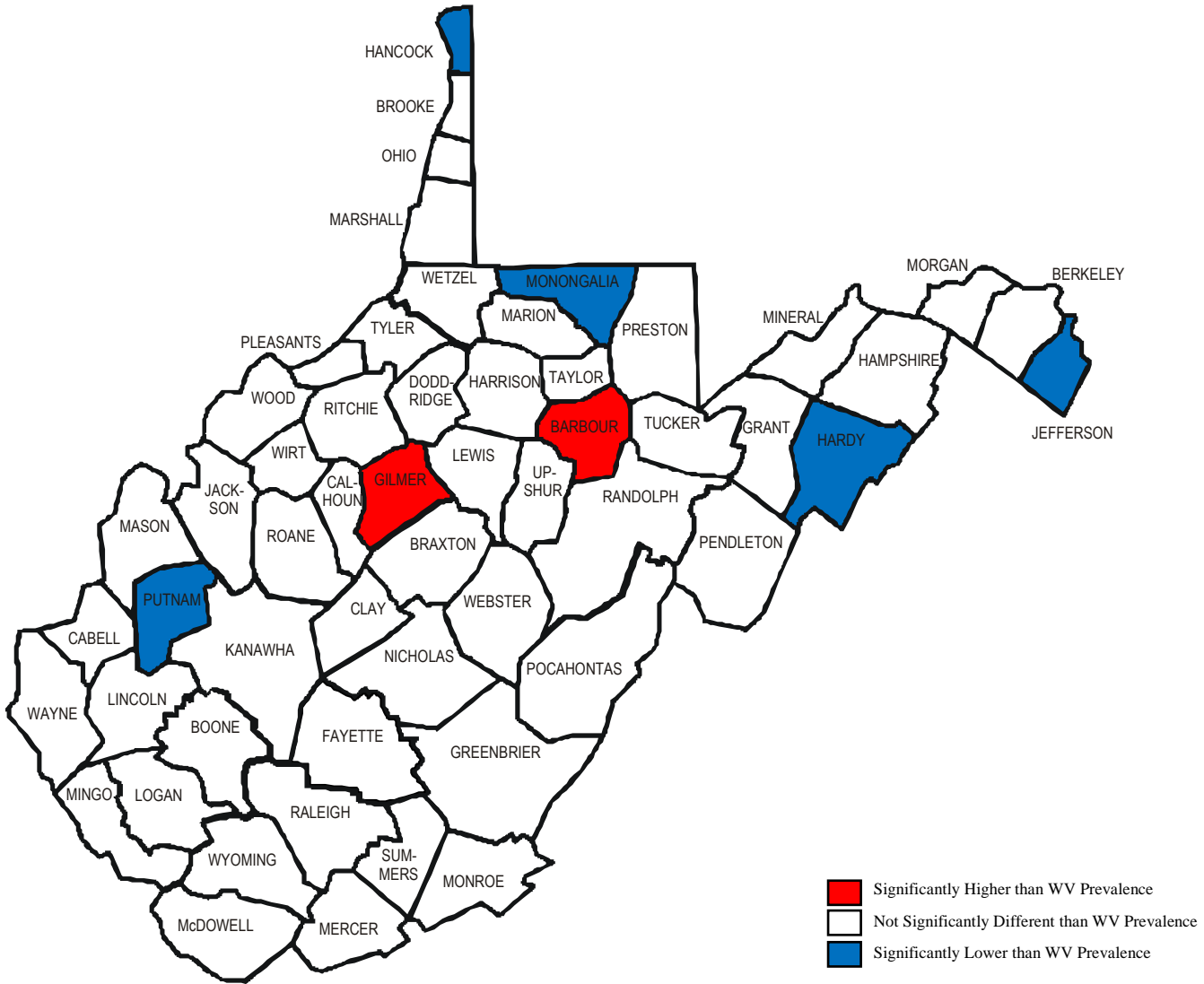


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 2.2 No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by County: WVBRFSS, 2009-2013

U.S. Prevalence (2011) – 21.8%

WV Prevalence (2009-2013) – 23.2%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)

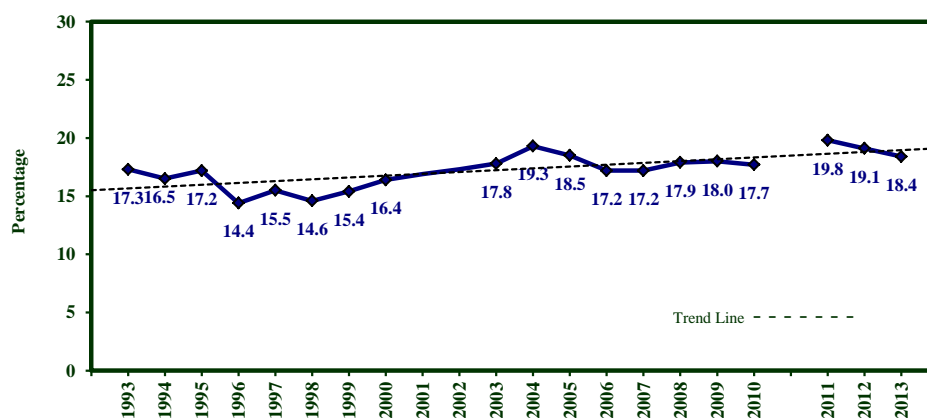


County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

Could Not Afford Needed Medical Care

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?”
Prevalence	WV: 18.4% (95% CI: 17.1-19.6) U.S.: 15.9% (95% CI: 15.7-16.1) The West Virginia prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 11 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 16.6% (95% CI: 14.7-18.4) Women: 20.1% (95% CI: 18.5-21.8) The prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was significantly higher among women than men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 18.0% (95% CI: 16.7-19.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: *31.3% (95% CI: 20.9-41.7) Other, Non-Hispanic: *8.4% (95% CI: 0.00-17.5) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *24.5% (95% CI: 13.2-35.7) Hispanic: *17.9% (95% CI: 6.2-29.6) Black, Non-Hispanics had a significantly higher prevalence of could not afford medical care than White, Non-Hispanics and Other, Non-Hispanics. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The 35-44 age group experienced the highest prevalence of could not afford needed medical care (28.4%) and those aged 65 and older had the lowest prevalence (4.7%). The difference between these two age groups was statistically significant.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had a significantly higher prevalence of could not afford needed medical care (24.0%) than college graduates (9.7%). Additionally, college graduates had a significantly lower prevalence of having problems affording needed health care than those with other education levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of could not afford needed medical care became steadily higher as household income declined. The prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was 5.2% for those earning \$75,000 per year or more and 37.3% for those earning less than \$15,000 per year.

Figure 2.3 Could Not Afford Needed Medical Care by Year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2013



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

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Table 2.2 Could Not Afford Needed Medical Care in Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,458	16.6	14.7-18.4	3,432	20.1	18.5-21.8	5,890	18.4	17.1-19.6
Age									
18-24	136	17.1	10.6-23.5	169	24.1	17.3-31.0	305	20.5	15.8-25.2
25-34	235	25.6	19.3-32.0	346	28.8	23.4-34.2	581	27.2	23.0-31.4
35-44	343	25.0	19.8-30.2	442	31.7	26.7-36.7	785	28.4	24.7-32.0
45-54	466	20.3	16.1-24.6	567	24.8	20.8-28.8	1,033	22.6	19.7-25.5
55-64	585	11.0	8.0-13.9	776	17.0	13.9-20.1	1,361	14.0	11.9-16.2
65+	679	4.0	2.2-5.9	1,102	5.2	3.7-6.7	1,781	4.7	3.5-5.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	351	22.0	16.9-27.2	396	26.5	21.2-31.7	747	24.0	20.4-27.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	942	16.7	13.9-19.5	1,333	20.1	17.5-22.7	2,275	18.4	16.5-20.3
Some Post-H.S.	529	17.6	13.6-21.6	882	21.9	18.7-25.2	1,411	20.0	17.5-22.5
College Graduate	632	7.9	5.3-10.4	810	11.3	8.8-13.9	1,442	9.7	7.9-11.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	269	36.5	29.4-43.6	525	38.0	32.8-43.1	794	37.3	33.1-41.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	433	29.8	24.5-35.1	622	29.6	25.2-34.0	1,055	29.7	26.3-33.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	301	13.6	8.9-18.3	342	22.8	17.1-28.5	643	17.7	14.0-21.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	8.7	5.0-12.4	368	16.7	12.0-21.5	699	12.5	9.5-15.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	8.3	4.2-12.5	436	10.9	7.3-14.5	739	9.7	7.0-12.4
\$75,000+	498	3.9	1.9-5.9	527	6.8	4.2-9.5	1,025	5.2	3.6-6.9

No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider

Definition	Responding “No” to the question “Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?”
Prevalence	WV: 23.3% (95% CI: 21.9-24.7) U.S.: 23.7% (95% CI: 23.4-24.0) West Virginia ranked the 26 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants. There was no significant difference between the West Virginia prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider and the U.S. prevalence.
Gender	Men: 29.0% (95% CI: 26.7-31.3) Women: 17.9% (95% CI: 16.3-19.6) The prevalence of not having a personal doctor or health care provider was significantly higher among men than among women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 22.8% (95% CI: 21.3-24.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: *29.4% (95% CI: 19.3-39.5) Other, Non-Hispanic: *22.2% (95% CI: 7.6-36.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *35.5% (95% CI: 23.8-47.2) Hispanic: *35.6% (95% CI: 19.9-51.3) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of not having a personal doctor or health care provider. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	In general, the prevalence of no personal doctor declined as age increased. The youngest age group, those aged 18-24, had the highest prevalence of no personal doctor (43.6%). The oldest age group (65 and older) had a relatively low prevalence of no personal doctor (7.1%).
Education	There was a significant difference in the prevalence of no doctor between those with less than a high school education (26.5%) and those with a college degree (17.4%).
Household Income	Those earning less than \$15,000 per year had a higher prevalence of not having doctor (29.9%) than those earning \$50,000 or more per year .

Table 2.3 No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,459	29.0	26.7-31.3	3,433	17.9	16.3-19.6	5,892	23.3	21.9-24.7
Age									
18-24	136	51.9	42.4-61.3	167	34.7	26.6-42.8	303	43.6	37.3-49.9
25-34	236	53.0	46.0-60.0	346	32.5	27.0-38.0	582	42.9	38.3-47.5
35-44	343	33.5	28.0-39.0	443	22.8	18.4-27.2	786	28.2	24.6-31.7
45-54	465	27.7	23.0-32.4	567	14.9	11.7-18.2	1,032	21.3	18.4-24.2
55-64	586	13.4	10.2-16.5	779	10.5	8.0-13.1	1,365	11.9	9.9-14.0
65+	679	8.5	6.2-10.8	1,101	6.1	4.5-7.6	1,780	7.1	5.8-8.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	352	30.1	24.3-35.9	397	22.2	16.6-27.8	749	26.5	22.4-30.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	943	31.8	28.2-35.5	1,334	17.3	14.8-19.7	2,277	24.6	22.3-26.8
Some Post-H.S.	529	29.0	24.2-33.8	882	18.4	15.2-21.5	1,411	23.1	20.3-25.9
College Graduate	630	20.2	16.3-24.0	809	14.9	11.9-17.8	1,439	17.4	15.0-19.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	269	38.8	31.5-46.0	526	23.3	18.8-27.9	795	29.9	25.8-34.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	433	37.8	32.3-43.4	620	18.3	14.4-22.2	1,053	27.8	24.3-31.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	301	27.0	20.7-33.2	342	23.9	17.6-30.3	643	25.6	21.2-30.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	25.2	19.0-31.4	368	18.0	13.1-22.9	699	21.8	17.8-25.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	21.2	15.6-26.9	436	13.8	10.0-17.7	739	17.3	13.9-20.6
\$75,000+	498	21.1	16.1-26.0	528	10.4	7.5-13.4	1,026	16.2	13.2-19.3

No Routine Checkup in Past Year

Definition	Responding “More than a year ago” to the question “About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.”
Prevalence	WV: 25.6% (95% CI: 24.2-27.0) U.S.: 31.2% (95% CI: 30.9-31.5) The West Virginia prevalence of no checkup in the past year was significantly lower than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 10 th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 30.5% (95% CI: 28.3-32.8) Women: 20.9% (95% CI: 19.2-22.6) The prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year was significantly higher for men than for women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 25.5% (95% CI: 24.0-26.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: *23.9% (95% CI: 14.2-33.6) Other, Non-Hispanic: *27.5% (95% CI: 11.7-43.3) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *32.2% (95% CI: 20.7-43.6) Hispanic: *32.9% (95% CI: 17.6-48.2) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of no checkup in the past year. <small>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</small>
Age	Those 65 and older had a relatively low prevalence of no checkup in the past year (8.8%) while those aged 18-24 had the highest prevalence (38.1%).
Education	The prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year was significantly higher among those with a high school education (27.2%) than among those with a college degree (22.2%).
Household Income	Those earning less than \$25,000 per year had a higher prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year than those earning \$50,000 or more per year.

Table 2.4 No Routine Checkup in Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,434	30.5	28.3-32.8	3,399	20.9	19.2-22.6	5,833	25.6	24.2-27.0
Age									
18-24	133	47.9	38.4-57.4	167	27.6	19.6-35.6	300	38.1	31.8-44.3
25-34	230	52.8	45.7-60.0	342	35.1	29.5-40.8	572	44.1	39.4-48.7
35-44	341	36.2	30.5-41.9	438	27.1	22.4-31.7	779	31.7	28.0-35.3
45-54	461	32.6	27.7-37.4	559	24.9	21.0-28.9	1,020	28.7	25.6-31.9
55-64	582	17.2	13.7-20.7	774	14.2	11.4-17.1	1,356	15.7	13.4-17.9
65+	673	9.3	6.8-11.9	1,090	8.3	6.4-10.2	1,763	8.8	7.2-10.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	349	29.3	23.5-35.1	391	22.9	17.2-28.5	740	26.4	22.3-30.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	932	32.9	29.2-36.6	1,318	21.6	18.9-24.3	2,250	27.2	24.9-29.6
Some Post-H.S.	523	30.0	25.4-34.7	873	21.0	17.7-24.2	1,396	25.0	22.2-27.8
College Graduate	625	27.2	23.1-31.3	807	17.9	14.8-21.0	1,432	22.2	19.7-24.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	269	37.9	30.7-45.1	517	28.4	23.4-33.3	786	32.4	28.2-36.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	425	38.2	32.6-43.8	617	25.0	20.7-29.3	1,042	31.4	27.8-34.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	297	29.0	22.5-35.5	340	23.6	17.4-29.8	637	26.6	22.0-31.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	329	27.3	21.1-33.6	366	20.2	15.1-25.2	695	24.0	19.9-28.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	302	25.0	19.2-30.9	435	16.3	12.2-20.4	737	20.4	16.9-23.9
\$75,000+	493	24.9	20.1-29.6	525	15.1	11.6-18.6	1,018	20.4	17.3-23.5

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

Delayed Medical Care

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Have you delayed getting needed medical care, for a reason other than cost, in the past 12 months?”
Prevalence	WV: 18.7% (95% CI: 17.5-19.9) Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 16.2% (95% CI: 14.5-17.9) Women: 21.0% (95% CI: 19.4-22.7) The prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year was significantly higher for women than for men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 18.7% (95% CI: 17.5-20.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 16.5% (95% CI: 9.8-23.3) Other, Non-Hispanic: *19.2% (95% CI: 7.5-30.9) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *28.1% (95% CI: 15.4-40.9) Hispanic: *13.7% (95% CI: 3.2-24.3) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	Those 65 and older had a relatively low prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year (12.6%) while those aged 25-34 had the highest prevalence (22.3%). The prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year among those 65 and over was significantly lower than all other age groups except those 18-24.
Education	The prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year was highest among those with less than a high school education (22.9%) and lowest among those with a college degree (14.8%), a significant difference.
Household Income	Those earning less than \$15,000 per year (30.9%) had a higher prevalence of delaying needed care treatment in the past year than all other income brackets.

Table 2.5 Delayed Medical Care in Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,414	16.2	14.5-17.9	3,385	21.0	19.4-22.7	5,799	18.7	17.5-19.9
Age									
18-24	127	13.2	7.5-18.9	161	21.7	14.6-28.9	288	17.4	12.8-22.0
25-34	221	17.5	12.0-23.0	339	26.9	21.5-32.3	560	22.3	18.4-26.1
35-44	334	17.3	12.8-21.7	433	24.9	20.4-29.4	767	21.1	17.9-24.3
45-54	460	21.2	16.9-25.6	557	21.2	17.4-25.0	1,017	21.2	18.3-24.1
55-64	582	18.2	14.6-21.8	768	21.6	18.3-24.9	1,350	19.9	17.5-22.4
65+	677	10.0	7.5-12.5	1,097	14.7	12.3-17.1	1,774	12.6	10.9-14.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	341	18.4	13.8-23.0	397	28.0	22.8-33.2	738	22.9	19.4-26.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	930	16.1	13.4-18.9	1,322	21.3	18.7-23.9	2,252	18.7	16.8-20.6
Some Post-H.S.	515	15.8	12.4-19.3	857	20.5	17.2-23.7	1,372	18.4	16.0-20.8
College Graduate	624	14.4	11.1-17.6	798	15.3	12.5-18.0	1,422	14.8	12.7-16.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	263	25.7	19.5-31.9	519	34.8	29.7-39.8	782	30.9	27.0-34.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	423	19.5	15.1-24.0	611	23.9	19.8-27.9	1,034	21.8	18.8-24.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	295	14.4	9.8-19.0	339	16.1	11.5-20.6	634	15.2	11.9-18.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	326	13.2	8.8-17.5	366	19.4	14.3-24.5	692	16.1	12.8-19.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	301	13.5	8.8-18.2	431	13.7	10.0-17.3	732	13.6	10.6-16.5
\$75,000+	489	14.3	10.6-18.0	515	18.0	13.9-22.0	1,004	16.0	13.2-18.7

Not Taking Prescribed Medication Because of Cost

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Was there a time in the past 12 months when you did not take your medication as prescribed because of the cost?”
Prevalence	WV: 13.7% (95% CI: 12.5-14.8) Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 12.7% (95% CI: 10.9-14.4) Women: 14.5% (95% CI: 13.1-16.0) There was no gender difference in not taking prescribed medication because of cost.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 13.3% (95% CI: 12.1-14.4) Black, Non-Hispanic: *23.1% (95% CI: 12.6-33.6) Other, Non-Hispanic: *17.2% (95% CI: 1.1-33.3) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *30.9% (95% CI: 16.3-45.5) Hispanic: *6.8% (95% CI: 0.0-14.9) The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics or Hispanics. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	Those 65 and older had a relatively low prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost (6.0%) while those aged 45-54 had the highest prevalence (19.3%). The prevalence of those 65 and over not taking medication because of cost was significantly lower than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was highest among those with less than a high school education (17.7%) and lowest among those with a college degree (7.3%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	Those earning less than \$15,000 per year (26.1%) had a higher prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost than all other income brackets making over \$25,000 per year.

Table 2.6 Not Taking Prescribed Medication Because of Cost by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,127	12.7	10.9-14.4	3,115	14.5	13.1-16.0	5,242	13.7	12.5-14.8
Age									
18-24	85	*12.1	4.7-19.5	138	13.8	7.9-19.6	223	13.0	8.4-17.6
25-34	160	20.1	12.9-27.3	286	13.1	8.9-17.2	446	16.3	12.3-20.3
35-44	290	14.8	10.4-19.1	385	23.0	18.1-27.8	675	18.9	15.6-22.2
45-54	400	17.9	13.6-22.1	497	20.7	16.7-24.6	897	19.3	16.4-22.2
55-64	527	11.2	8.0-14.4	728	15.0	12.0-18.1	1,255	13.2	11.0-15.4
65+	653	5.1	3.2-7.0	1,058	6.8	5.1-8.4	1,711	6.0	4.8-7.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	306	16.3	11.4-21.1	368	19.3	14.6-24.0	674	17.7	14.3-21.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	815	12.6	10.0-15.2	1,222	13.8	11.6-16.1	2,037	13.2	11.5-15.0
Some Post-H.S.	453	14.2	10.2-18.2	789	16.9	13.9-19.9	1,242	15.7	13.3-18.1
College Graduate	548	6.5	4.0-8.9	726	8.1	5.9-10.2	1,274	7.3	5.7-9.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	233	27.6	20.5-34.7	476	25.1	20.4-29.8	709	26.1	22.1-30.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	373	20.7	15.6-25.7	555	19.6	15.7-23.5	928	20.1	16.9-23.2
\$25,000 - 34,999	256	12.9	7.9-18.0	314	15.5	10.5-20.5	570	14.1	10.6-17.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	289	7.1	3.5-10.7	338	14.4	9.9-18.8	627	10.6	7.8-13.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	261	8.4	4.0-12.7	404	8.9	5.4-12.4	665	8.6	5.9-11.4
\$75,000+	435	5.1	2.3-7.9	472	6.0	3.4-8.6	907	5.5	3.6-7.5

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

Health Care Satisfaction

Definition	<p>Responding “Very Satisfied” to the question “In general, how satisfied are you with the health care you received?”</p> <p>Responding “Somewhat Satisfied” to the question “In general, how satisfied are you with the health care you received?”</p> <p>Responding “Not at All Satisfied” to the question “In general, how satisfied are you with the health care you received?”</p>
Prevalence	<p>Very Satisfied: 56.3% (95% CI: 54.7-57.9)</p> <p>Somewhat Satisfied: 38.4% (95% CI: 36.9-40.0)</p> <p>Not at All Satisfied: 5.3% (95% CI: 4.5-6.1)</p> <p>Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.</p>
Gender	<p>Very Satisfied:</p> <p>Men: 53.2% (95% CI: 50.8-55.7)</p> <p>Women: 59.1% (95% CI: 57.1-61.1)</p> <p>Somewhat Satisfied:</p> <p>Men: 39.7 % (95% CI: 37.3-42.1)</p> <p>Women: 37.3% (95% CI: 35.3-39.2)</p> <p>Not at All Satisfied:</p> <p>Men: 7.1% (95% CI: 5.6-8.5)</p> <p>Women: 3.6% (95% CI: 2.8-4.4)</p> <p>Women had a significantly higher prevalence of being very satisfied with health care. There was no gender difference for somewhat satisfied with health care. Men had a significantly higher prevalence of not at all satisfied with health care than women.</p>
Age	<p>Those 65 and over had the highest prevalence of being very satisfied with health care (68.8%), significantly higher than all other age groups. Those 18-24 had the highest prevalence of not at all satisfied with health care (8.3%), significantly higher than those over 65.</p>
Education	<p>The prevalence of very satisfied with health care was significantly higher among those with a college degree (67.2%) than all other educational attainment levels. The prevalence of not at all satisfied with health care was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (10.0%) than among all other educational attainment levels.</p>
Household Income	<p>The prevalence of very satisfied with health care was significantly higher among those with income of more than \$75,000 (65.6%) than among those with an income less than \$35,000. The prevalence of not at all satisfied with health care was significantly higher among those with an income less than \$15,000 (10.7%) than among all income brackets making \$25,000 or more.</p>

Table 2.7 Health Care Satisfaction by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	# Resp.	Very Satisfied		Somewhat Satisfied		Not at All Satisfied	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL	5,630	56.3	54.7-57.9	38.4	36.9-40.0	5.3	4.5-6.1
Males	2,325	53.2	50.8-55.7	39.7	37.3-42.1	7.1	5.6-8.5
Females	3,305	59.1	57.1-61.1	37.3	35.3-39.2	3.6	2.8-4.4
Age							
18-24	277	52.2	45.5-58.9	39.5	32.9-46.1	8.3	4.5-12.2
25-34	529	46.7	41.9-51.6	45.4	40.7-50.2	7.8	4.8-10.8
35-44	731	51.1	47.1-55.2	41.4	37.4-45.5	7.4	5.2-9.6
45-54	985	51.3	47.8-54.8	42.4	38.9-45.9	6.3	4.6-8.1
55-64	1,319	59.7	56.7-62.8	36.6	33.6-39.6	3.7	2.5-4.9
65+	1,750	68.8	66.3-71.3	29.8	27.4-32.3	1.4	0.8-2.0
Education							
Less than H.S.	706	51.6	47.2-56.1	38.4	34.1-42.7	10.0	7.0-12.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	2,174	54.7	52.2-57.2	40.0	37.5-42.4	5.3	4.0-6.6
Some Post-H.S.	1,350	54.6	51.5-57.8	41.4	38.3-44.5	4.0	2.7-5.3
College Graduate	1,386	67.2	64.4-70.0	30.2	27.5-33.0	2.6	1.7-3.5
Income							
Less than \$15,000	751	44.0	39.7-48.4	45.3	40.9-49.7	10.7	7.5-13.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	945	50.3	46.5-54.0	43.1	39.4-46.9	6.6	4.5-8.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	616	56.5	51.7-61.3	38.5	33.7-43.3	5.0	2.6-7.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	669	59.0	54.6-63.5	37.2	32.8-41.6	3.7	1.9-5.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	720	62.2	58.0-66.3	35.7	31.6-39.8	2.2	1.0-3.4
\$75,000+	988	65.6	62.0-69.3	31.3	27.8-34.9	3.0	1.4-4.7

Long-Term Medical Bills

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Do you currently have any medical bills that are being paid off over time?”
Prevalence	WV: 30.8% (95% CI: 29.3-32.2) Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 27.0% (95% CI: 24.8-29.1) Women: 34.4% (95% CI: 32.4-36.3) Women had a significantly higher prevalence of paying off medical bills over time than men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 30.7% (95% CI: 29.3-32.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: *33.6% (95% CI: 22.9-44.2) Other, Non-Hispanic: *19.8% (95% CI: 6.5-33.0) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *42.3% (95% CI: 29.3-55.3) Hispanic: *29.4% (95% CI: 14.4-44.4) There were no racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of paying off medical bills over time. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	Those aged 35-44 had the highest prevalence of paying off medical bills over time (44.1%), significantly higher than all older age groups and those 18-24.
Education	The prevalence of paying off medical bills over time was highest in those with some college education (34.8%), significantly higher than those with a college degree (25.8%).
Household Income	The prevalence of paying off bills over time decreased as income levels increased with the highest prevalence being among those earning less than \$15,000 annually (39.4%) and the lowest prevalence being among those earning more than \$75,000 annually (25.0%), a significant difference.

Table 2.8 Long-Term Medical Bills by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,412	27.0	24.8-29.1	3,389	34.4	32.4-36.3	5,801	30.8	29.3-32.2
Age									
18-24	127	26.8	18.6-35.1	160	33.5	25.5-41.6	287	30.1	24.3-35.9
25-34	224	30.7	24.0-37.3	338	47.4	41.5-53.3	562	39.0	34.5-43.5
35-44	335	38.5	32.7-44.2	435	49.7	44.4-54.9	770	44.1	40.2-48.0
45-54	456	30.6	25.7-35.5	562	40.5	35.9-45.0	1,018	35.6	32.3-38.9
55-64	585	26.2	22.2-30.2	773	30.7	27.0-34.5	1,358	28.5	25.7-31.2
65+	671	12.7	9.6-15.8	1,094	16.5	13.9-19.2	1,765	14.8	12.8-16.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	342	29.5	23.8-35.2	394	32.8	27.3-38.3	736	31.0	27.1-35.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	932	27.5	24.1-30.8	1,324	32.6	29.6-35.6	2,256	30.0	27.8-32.3
Some Post-H.S.	514	28.0	23.4-32.6	864	40.3	36.4-44.1	1,378	34.8	31.9-37.8
College Graduate	620	21.0	17.2-24.8	796	30.2	26.4-34.0	1,416	25.8	23.1-28.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	264	35.8	28.7-43.0	520	42.1	36.9-47.3	784	39.4	35.2-43.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	425	30.4	25.1-35.6	612	39.9	35.2-44.6	1,037	35.3	31.7-38.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	297	29.6	23.5-35.8	337	34.5	28.4-40.6	634	31.8	27.5-36.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	328	26.1	20.6-31.6	366	37.4	31.6-43.2	694	31.4	27.4-35.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	297	23.1	17.6-28.7	432	35.6	30.4-40.8	729	29.9	26.1-33.7
\$75,000+	487	20.8	16.3-25.2	516	30.1	25.4-34.8	1,003	25.0	21.7-28.3

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

CHAPTER 3: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

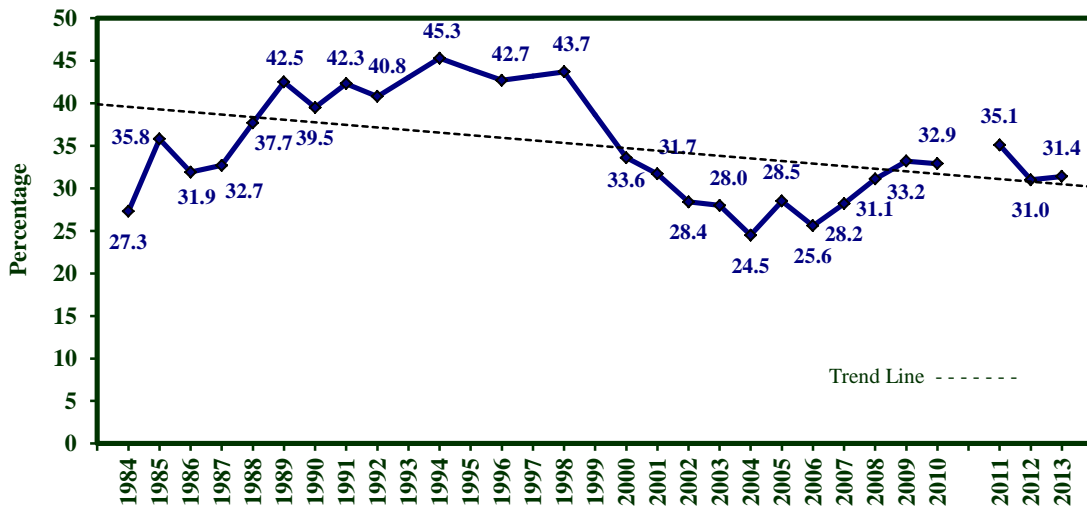
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity or Exercise

Definition	Responding “No” to the question “During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?”
Prevalence	WV: 31.4% (95% CI: 30.0-32.9) U.S.: 26.6% (95% CI: 26.3-26.8) The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 9 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 29.4% (95% CI: 27.2-31.6) Women: 33.4% (95% CI: 31.5-35.3) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of physical inactivity.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 31.9% (95% CI: 30.4-33.4) Black, Non-Hispanic: 26.4% (95% CI: 16.5-36.4) Other, Non-Hispanic: *14.8% (95% CI: 2.5-27.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 30.4% (95% CI: 18.8-41.9) Hispanic: *26.8% (95% CI: 12.2-41.3) White, Non-Hispanics had a significantly higher prevalence of physical inactivity than Other, Non-Hispanics. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	In general, the prevalence of physical inactivity increased with age. The prevalence of physical inactivity among persons aged 65 and older was significantly higher than the prevalence among those aged less than 45.
Education	The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly different for all education groups. About half of those lacking a high school education (47.5%) engaged in no physical activity whereas only 18.6% of college graduates were physically inactive.
Household Income	In general, the prevalence of physical inactivity declined with increasing income levels. The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher among adults with incomes of less than \$15,000 (38.8%) than among persons with incomes in excess of \$75,000 (21.9%).

Table 3.1 No Leisure-Time Physical Activity or Exercise by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,408	29.4	27.2-31.6	3,361	33.4	31.5-35.3	5,769	31.4	30.0-32.9
Age									
18-24	129	16.8	9.8-23.7	163	20.7	13.5-27.9	292	18.7	13.7-23.7
25-34	231	27.2	20.7-33.7	338	21.9	17.1-26.7	569	24.6	20.5-28.7
35-44	335	29.2	23.7-34.7	432	29.6	24.8-34.4	767	29.4	25.7-33.0
45-54	454	32.4	27.5-37.3	554	36.9	32.4-41.4	1,008	34.6	31.3-38.0
55-64	580	35.5	31.0-39.9	767	35.6	31.7-39.5	1,347	35.5	32.6-38.5
65+	668	30.8	26.6-35.0	1,078	44.4	41.1-47.8	1,746	38.4	35.7-41.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	345	44.5	38.3-50.7	386	51.2	45.1-57.2	731	47.5	43.2-51.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	920	31.8	28.3-35.2	1,298	36.0	33.1-38.9	2,218	33.9	31.6-36.2
Some Post-H.S.	520	22.7	18.7-26.7	868	27.4	24.1-30.7	1,388	25.3	22.7-27.9
College Graduate	619	15.2	12.1-18.3	799	21.7	18.4-25.0	1,418	18.6	16.3-20.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	265	36.2	29.2-43.1	517	40.8	35.7-45.8	782	38.8	34.7-43.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	421	35.3	29.9-40.8	607	38.7	34.1-43.2	1,028	37.1	33.5-40.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	299	31.0	24.9-37.1	336	31.7	25.6-37.8	635	31.3	26.9-35.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	325	28.7	22.9-34.5	363	29.8	24.4-35.2	688	29.2	25.2-33.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	299	27.7	21.8-33.6	427	27.5	22.7-32.3	726	27.6	23.9-31.4
\$75,000+	493	21.5	17.1-25.9	521	22.3	18.1-26.6	1,014	21.9	18.8-24.9

Figure 3.1 No Leisure-Time Physical Activity or Exercise by Year: WVBRFSS, 1984-2013



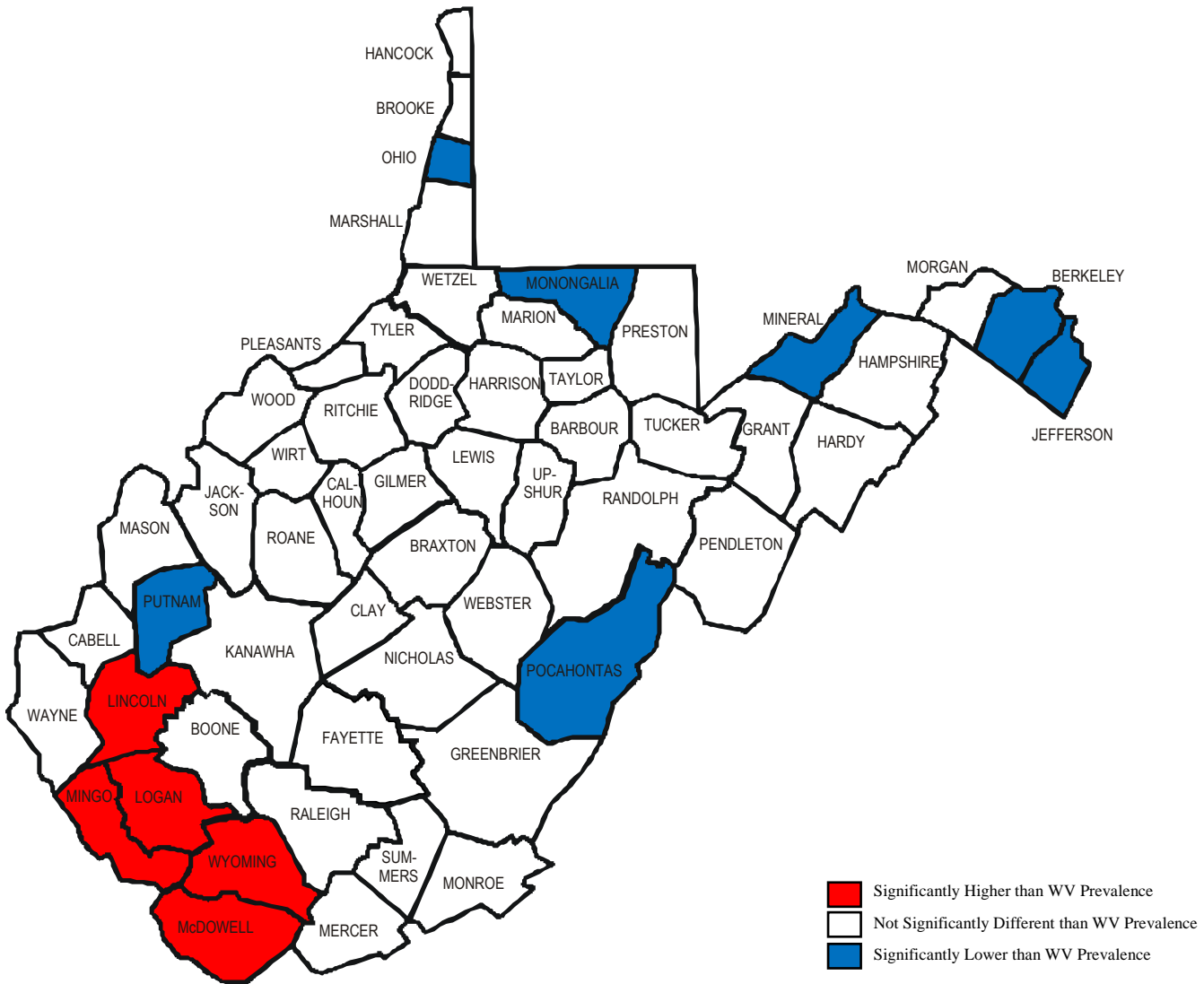
NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1999.

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 3.2 No Leisure-Time Physical Activity or Exercise by County: WVBRFSS, 2009-2013

U.S. Prevalence (2011) – 25.7%

WV Prevalence (2009-2013) – 32.7%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



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

Physical Activity Levels

Definition	<p>Highly active is defined as doing enough physical activity to meet the 300 minute aerobic recommendation.</p> <p>Active is defined as doing 150-300 minutes of aerobic physical activity.</p> <p>Insufficiently active is defined as doing insufficient physical activity (11-149 minutes).</p> <p>Inactive is defined as doing no physical activity.</p>
Prevalence	<p>Highly Active: 31.3% (95% CI: 29.8-32.8)</p> <p>Active: 15.9% (95% CI: 14.7-17.0)</p> <p>Insufficiently Active: 19.2% (95% CI: 17.9-20.5)</p> <p>Inactive: 33.6% (95% CI: 32.1-35.1)</p> <p>U.S. comparison was not conducted on physical activity levels.</p>
Gender	<p>Highly Active:</p> <p>Men: 35.0% (95% CI: 32.6-37.3)</p> <p>Women: 27.8% (95% CI: 25.9-29.6)</p> <p>Men had a significantly higher prevalence of being highly active than women.</p> <p>Active:</p> <p>Men: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.1-16.5)</p> <p>Women: 16.9% (95% CI: 15.3-18.5)</p> <p>There was no gender difference in the prevalence of the active level.</p> <p>Insufficiently Active:</p> <p>Men: 18.7% (95% CI: 16.8-20.7)</p> <p>Women: 19.7% (95% CI: 18.0-21.3)</p> <p>There was no gender difference in the prevalence of the inactive level.</p> <p>Inactive:</p> <p>Men: 31.5% (95% CI: 29.2-33.8)</p> <p>Women: 35.6% (95% CI: 33.7-37.6)</p> <p>There was no gender difference in the prevalence of the inactive level.</p>
Age	<p>The prevalence of highly active, active, and insufficiently active were highest among those aged 18-24 and lowest among those aged 65 and older. The prevalence of inactive was highest among those aged 65 and older and lowest among those aged 18-24.</p>
Education	<p>The prevalence of highly active, active, and insufficiently active were highest among those with a college degree and lowest among those with less than a high school education. The prevalence of inactive was highest among those with less than a high school education and lowest among those with a college degree.</p>
Household Income	<p>In general, the prevalence of highly active, active, and insufficiently active increased with increasing annual household income and the prevalence of inactive decreased with increasing income.</p>

Table 3.2 Physical Activity Levels by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	# Resp.	Highly Active		Active		Insufficiently Active		Inactive	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL	5,549	31.3	29.8-32.8	15.9	14.7-17.0	19.2	17.9-20.5	33.6	32.1-35.1
Sex									
Males	2,331	35.0	32.6-37.3	14.8	13.1-16.5	18.7	16.8-20.7	31.5	29.2-33.8
Females	3,218	27.8	25.9-29.6	16.9	15.3-18.5	19.7	18.0-21.3	35.6	33.7-37.6
Age									
18-24	282	34.8	28.4-41.3	20.5	15.2-25.8	24.4	18.8-30.0	20.2	15.0-25.5
25-34	545	31.7	27.2-36.2	17.5	14.1-20.9	23.8	19.8-27.8	27.0	22.7-31.3
35-44	749	30.7	27.0-34.4	16.1	13.2-19.0	22.2	18.9-25.6	30.9	27.2-34.7
45-54	981	31.3	28.1-34.6	14.2	11.8-16.6	18.0	15.4-20.7	36.4	33.0-39.8
55-64	1,310	28.7	26.0-31.5	14.5	12.3-16.6	19.2	16.8-21.7	37.6	34.6-40.6
65+	1,674	31.9	29.3-34.4	14.8	12.9-16.8	12.3	10.5-14.1	41.0	38.3-43.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	695	24.6	20.6-28.7	9.8	7.1-12.5	14.9	11.9-17.9	50.6	46.2-55.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	2,131	32.5	30.1-35.0	14.7	12.9-16.5	17.0	15.0-18.9	35.8	33.5-38.2
Some Post-H.S.	1,334	32.4	29.4-35.2	17.5	15.1-20.0	22.5	19.7-25.3	27.6	24.9-30.3
College Graduate	1,376	33.8	30.8-36.4	22.3	19.8-24.9	23.8	21.1-26.5	20.2	17.8-22.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	757	27.4	23.4-31.4	10.7	8.1-13.2	20.3	16.6-24.0	41.6	37.3-45.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	981	27.5	24.1-30.8	14.3	11.6-17.0	18.5	15.5-21.5	39.7	36.1-43.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	610	33.4	28.8-37.9	14.1	10.8-17.4	18.4	14.8-22.0	34.2	29.6-38.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	665	34.3	30.0-38.5	16.4	13.2-19.6	18.8	15.1-22.4	30.5	26.5-34.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	710	29.9	26.0-33.8	20.7	17.1-24.2	20.5	17.1-23.8	29.0	25.1-32.8
\$75,000+	987	35.4	31.6-39.2	19.4	16.5-22.3	21.4	18.3-24.5	23.8	20.6-27.0

Physical Activity Guidelines

Definition

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

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

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

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

Prevalence

Met aerobic guidelines only:

34.9% (95% CI: 33.4-36.4)

Met muscle strengthening guidelines only:

6.2% (95% CI: 5.3-7.0)

Met both aerobic and muscle strengthening guidelines:

12.7% (95% CI: 11.6-13.9)

Did not meet either aerobic or muscle strengthening recommendations:

46.2% (95% CI: 44.6-47.8)

U.S. comparison was not conducted on physical activity recommendations.

Gender

Met aerobic guideline only:

Men: 35.1% (95% CI: 32.8-37.4)

Women: 34.8% (95% CI: 32.8-36.8)

There was no gender difference in meeting aerobic guidelines only.

Met muscle strengthening guideline only:

Men: 7.5% (95% CI: 6.0-8.9)

Women: 4.9% (95% CI: 4.0-5.8)

Men had a significantly higher prevalence of meeting muscle strengthening guideline only than women.

Met both aerobic and muscle strengthening guidelines:

Men: 15.0% (95% CI: 13.1-16.9)

Women: 10.5% (95% CI: 9.3-11.8)

Men had a significantly higher prevalence of meeting both aerobic and muscle strengthening guidelines than women.

Did not meet either aerobic or muscle strengthening guidelines:

Men: 42.5% (95% CI: 40.1-44.9)

Women: 49.8% (95% CI: 47.7-51.8)

Women had a significantly higher prevalence of not meeting either aerobic or muscle strengthening activity recommendations than men.

Age

The prevalence of meeting both aerobic and muscle strengthening guidelines and meeting muscle strengthening guidelines only decreased with age. The prevalence of didn't meet either aerobic or muscle strengthening guidelines increased with age. The prevalence of meeting muscle strengthening guidelines only was significantly higher in those 18-24 (11.1%) than among those 55 and over.

Education

The prevalence of meeting both aerobic and muscle strengthening guidelines, meeting aerobic guideline only, and meeting muscle strengthening guideline only all increased with increasing education attainment levels. Conversely, the prevalence of didn't meet either aerobic or muscle strengthening guidelines decreased significantly with nearly each higher educational attainment level.

Household Income

The prevalence of met both aerobic and muscle strengthening guidelines increased with income. Generally, the prevalence of met aerobic strengthening guideline only and met muscle strengthening guideline only increased with income level. The prevalence of didn't meet either aerobic or muscle strengthening guidelines decreased with income level.

Table 3.3 Physical Activity Guidelines by Demographic Characteristics WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	# Resp.	Met Aerobic Guidelines Only		Met Muscle Strengthening Guidelines Only		Met Both Aerobic and Muscle Strengthening Guidelines		Didn't Meet Either Aerobic or Muscle Strengthening Guidelines	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL	5,566	34.9	33.4-36.4	6.2	5.3-7.0	12.7	11.6-13.9	46.2	44.6-47.8
Sex									
Male	2,338	35.1	32.8-37.4	7.5	6.0-8.9	15.0	13.1-16.9	42.5	40.0-44.9
Female	3,228	34.8	32.8-36.8	4.9	4.0-5.8	10.5	9.3-11.8	49.8	47.7-51.8
Age									
18-24	285	32.6	26.4-38.7	11.1	6.7-15.6	23.3	17.5-29.2	33.0	27.0-39.0
25-34	548	30.6	26.2-35.0	9.1	6.4-11.9	19.2	15.5-22.8	41.1	36.4-45.8
35-44	751	36.2	32.3-40.0	6.3	4.4-8.3	10.9	8.5-13.3	46.5	42.6-50.5
45-54	987	35.8	32.4-39.1	5.4	3.9-7.0	10.4	8.3-12.5	48.4	44.9-51.9
55-64	1,314	33.6	30.7-36.5	4.3	3.1-5.5	10.0	8.2-11.8	52.1	49.0-55.2
65+	1,674	38.8	36.1-41.5	3.6	2.6-4.5	8.3	6.8-9.7	49.3	46.6-52.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	695	27.9	23.8-31.9	4.0	2.1-5.8	7.2	4.3-10.0	61.0	56.5-65.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	2,138	36.9	34.5-39.4	5.0	3.8-6.2	10.7	8.9-12.6	47.3	44.8-49.8
Some Post-H.S.	1,338	34.5	31.6-37.5	7.8	5.9-9.8	15.7	13.3-18.1	41.9	38.8-45.0
College Graduate	1,383	38.0	35.0-40.9	8.5	6.7-10.3	18.4	16.1-20.8	35.0	32.2-38.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	761	30.7	26.6-34.7	5.4	3.1-7.7	7.7	5.3-10.1	56.2	51.9-60.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	982	32.4	28.9-35.9	5.8	4.0-7.6	9.8	7.5-12.1	52.1	48.3-55.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	616	37.8	33.2-42.7	4.7	2.4-7.0	10.3	7.4-13.2	47.2	42.4-51.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	670	36.5	32.3-40.7	5.2	3.1-7.3	14.7	11.2-18.2	43.6	39.2-48.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	709	36.0	31.9-40.0	6.7	4.6-8.9	15.0	11.8-18.1	42.4	38.2-46.5
\$75,000+	993	36.7	33.1-40.4	8.4	6.2-10.6	18.6	15.3-21.9	36.3	32.7-39.9

CHAPTER 4: NUTRITION

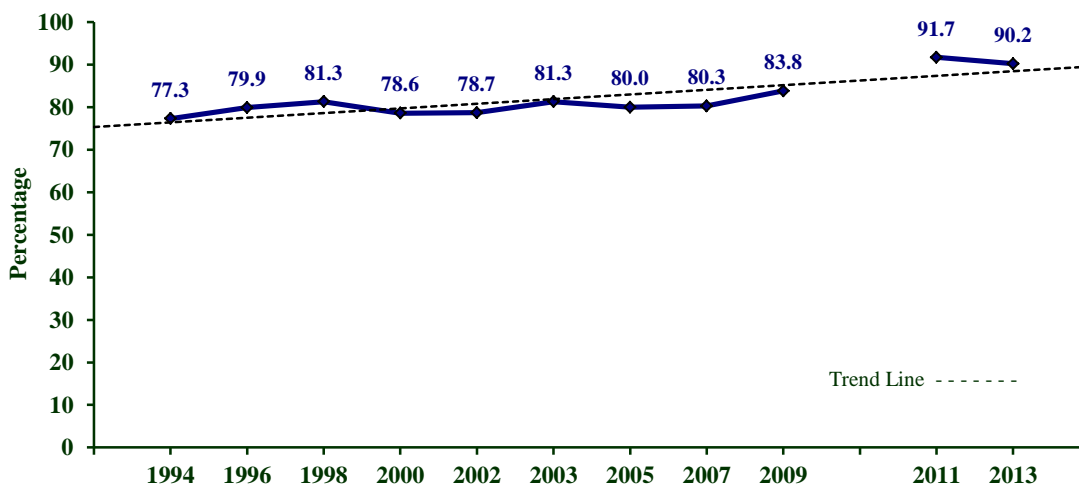
Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Definition	Consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables on a daily basis in the past month.
Prevalence	WV: 90.2% (95% CI: 89.2-91.1) U.S.: 82.9% (95% CI: 82.6-83.1) The prevalence consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 91.5% (95% CI: 90.1-92.8) Women: 88.9% (95% CI: 87.6-90.3) There were no gender differences in the prevalence of consuming fewer than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables daily.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 90.3% (95% CI: 89.3-91.3) Black, Non-Hispanic: 89.8% (95% CI: 82.8-97.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *85.2% (95% CI: 74.4-96.0) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *82.4% (95% CI: 70.2-94.6) Hispanic: *90.8% (95% CI: 83.4-98.2) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	There were no age differences in the prevalence of consuming fewer than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables daily.
Education	The prevalence of consuming fewer than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables was highest among those with less than a high school degree (93.9%), significantly higher than those with some post high school education or greater.
Household Income	In general, the prevalence of consuming fewer than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables daily declined with increasing income levels. The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher among adults with incomes of less than \$15,000 (93.1%) than among persons with incomes in of \$50,000-\$74,999 (87.0%).

Table 4.1 Consumption of Fewer than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,253	91.5	90.1-92.8	3,151	88.9	87.6-90.3	5,404	90.2	89.2-91.1
Age									
18-24	122	90.0	84.5-95.6	154	86.6	80.4-92.9	276	88.4	84.2-92.5
25-34	224	92.2	88.6-95.7	325	87.0	83.0-91.0	549	89.6	87.0-92.3
35-44	324	91.1	87.8-94.3	413	90.2	86.9-93.4	737	90.6	88.3-92.9
45-54	429	91.9	88.7-95.0	537	90.1	87.2-93.0	966	91.0	88.9-93.1
55-64	549	91.6	89.0-94.3	728	89.3	86.8-91.8	1,277	90.5	88.7-92.3
65+	597	91.6	89.0-94.2	971	89.2	86.9-91.5	1,568	90.2	88.5-92.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	305	93.8	91.0-96.7	342	94.0	90.7-97.3	647	93.9	91.8-96.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	849	92.3	90.1-94.5	1,215	91.3	89.4-93.2	2,064	91.8	90.3-93.2
Some Post-H.S.	503	90.3	87.3-93.3	827	85.6	82.7-88.5	1,330	87.7	85.6-89.8
College Graduate	593	88.8	86.1-91.6	762	85.0	82.1-87.9	1,355	86.8	84.8-88.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	243	93.6	90.0-97.3	474	92.7	89.8-95.7	717	93.1	90.8-95.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	388	93.7	90.8-96.5	575	91.1	88.3-93.9	963	92.3	90.3-94.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	283	91.3	87.2-95.5	325	87.6	82.9-92.3	608	89.7	86.6-92.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	306	90.1	86.2-94.0	350	90.1	86.2-94.1	656	90.1	87.4-92.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	289	90.5	86.4-94.6	410	83.9	80.0-87.9	699	87.0	84.2-89.9
\$75,000+	475	90.6	87.6-93.6	511	86.6	83.1-90.0	986	88.7	86.4-91.0

Figure 4.1 Consumption of Fewer than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables by Year: WVBRFSS, 1984-2013



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

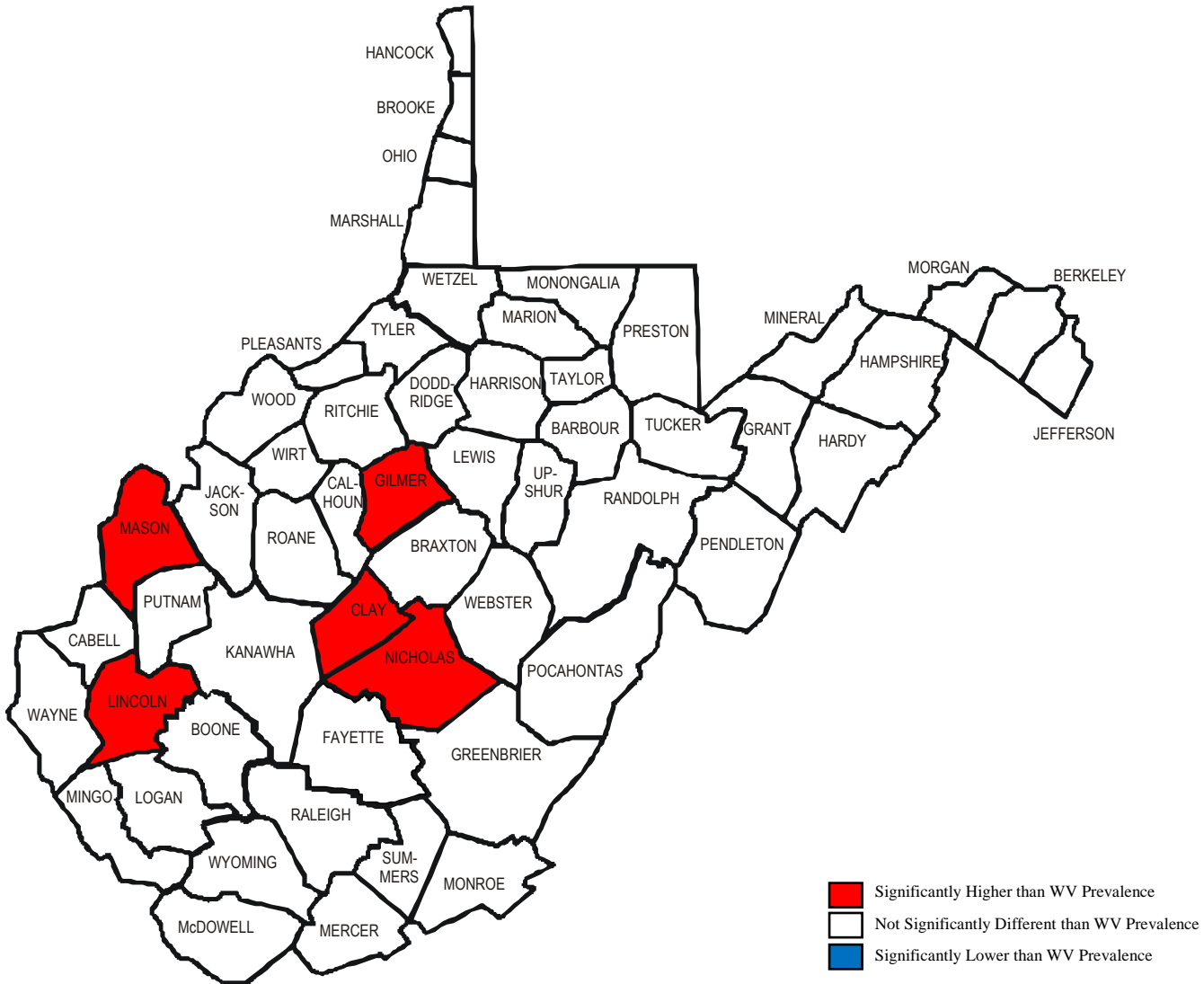
*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 4.2 Consumption of Fewer than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables by County: WVBRFSS, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013

U.S. Prevalence (2009) – 76.3%

WV Prevalence (2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013) – 85.1%

(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



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

Sugar Sweetened Beverage Consumption-Soda or Pop

Definition	Consuming one or more regular sodas or pops that contain sugar daily in the past 30 days (does not include diet soda or diet pop).
Prevalence	WV: 27.7% (95% CI: 26.3-29.2) Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 31.5% (95% CI: 29.2-33.8) Women: 24.2% (95% CI: 22.3-26.1) Men had a significantly higher prevalence of drinking one or more pops/sodas daily than women were.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 27.8% (95% CI: 26.3-29.3) Black, Non-Hispanic: *28.5% (95% CI: 17.3-39.6) Other, Non-Hispanic: *14.6% (95% CI: 2.6-26.7) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *39.4% (95% CI: 26.5-52.3) Hispanic: *23.5% (95% CI: 9.1-37.8) There were no race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of pop/soda consumption. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of drinking one or more pops/sodas daily was highest in those aged 25-34 (42.3%) and decreased significantly with each successive age group beyond those aged 35-44. The prevalence of drinking one or more pops/sodas daily was lowest for those 65 and older (12.6%), significantly lower than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of drinking one or more pop/sodas daily was highest among those with less than a high school education (34.1%) and lowest among those with a college degree (14.8%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of drinking one or more pops/sodas daily was highest among those with an income less than \$15,000 and lowest among those with an income of \$50,000 or more, a significant difference.

Table 4.2 Consumption of One or More Sugar Sweetened Sodas/Pops Daily by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,366	31.5	29.2-33.8	3,296	24.2	22.3-26.1	5,662	27.7	26.3-29.2
Age									
18-24	123	37.7	28.5-47.0	153	41.3	32.3-50.3	276	39.4	32.9-46.0
25-34	218	47.7	40.3-55.1	325	36.9	31.0-42.8	543	42.3	37.6-47.1
35-44	326	45.9	39.9-51.9	425	32.2	27.1-37.2	751	39.0	35.1-43.0
45-54	450	30.8	25.8-35.7	550	26.0	21.8-30.2	1,000	28.4	25.1-31.6
55-64	577	20.9	17.1-24.6	758	15.3	12.4-18.3	1,335	18.1	15.7-20.4
65+	661	15.7	12.5-18.9	1,060	10.1	8.0-12.3	1,721	12.6	10.7-14.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	340	32.8	27.0-38.6	382	35.6	29.4-41.8	722	34.1	29.8-38.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	905	37.3	33.5-41.1	1,281	25.1	22.1-28.0	2,186	31.2	28.8-33.6
Some Post-H.S.	509	30.5	25.7-35.2	843	23.5	20.1-26.9	1,352	26.6	23.8-29.5
College Graduate	609	16.6	13.1-20.2	781	13.2	10.1-16.2	1,390	14.8	12.5-17.1
Income									
Less than \$15,000	258	38.8	31.5-46.2	503	33.1	27.9-38.4	761	35.6	31.2-39.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	415	39.3	33.5-45.0	593	31.4	26.7-36.1	1,008	35.2	31.5-39.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	295	27.0	21.1-32.9	332	19.9	13.9-25.8	627	23.8	19.6-28.0
\$35,000 - 49,999	322	33.5	27.2-39.8	357	23.1	17.7-28.6	679	28.7	24.4-32.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	296	26.1	20.1-32.1	425	16.3	12.2-20.5	721	20.9	17.3-24.5
\$75,000+	483	24.9	20.0-29.9	513	19.3	14.9-23.6	996	22.4	19.0-25.7

Sugar Sweetened Beverage Consumption-Fruit Drinks

Definition	Consuming one or more sweetened fruit drinks daily in the past 30 days (i.e. Kool aid, cranberry juice cocktail, lemonade, etc.).
Prevalence	WV: 21.6% (95% CI: 20.2-23.0) Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 25.2% (95% CI: 23.0-27.5) Women: 18.1% (95% CI: 16.4-19.8) Men had a significantly higher prevalence of drinking one or more sweetened fruit drinks daily than women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic 21.5% (95% CI: 20.0-22.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: *24.1% (95% CI: 13.0-35.1) Other, Non-Hispanic: *13.4% (95% CI: 2.6-24.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *30.0% (95% CI: 16.6-43.4) Hispanic: *22.6% (95% CI: 7.8-37.4) There were no race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of pop/soda consumption. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of drinking one or more sweetened fruit drinks daily was highest in those aged 18-24 (37.9%) and significantly decreased with age.
Education	The prevalence of drinking one or more sweetened fruit drinks daily was highest among those with less than a high school education (23.8%) and lowest among those with a college degree (14.2%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	There was no difference in the prevalence of drinking one or more sweetened fruit drinks daily by household income.

Table 4.3 Consumption of One or More Sweetened Fruit Drinks Daily by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,362	25.2	23.0-27.5	3,302	18.1	16.4-19.8	5,664	21.6	20.2-23.0
Age									
18-24	124	45.9	36.2-55.7	153	29.1	20.9-37.2	277	37.9	31.4-44.4
25-34	217	36.8	29.8-43.9	328	25.5	20.0-31.0	545	31.2	26.7-35.6
35-44	326	30.8	25.2-36.4	422	18.4	14.3-22.5	748	24.6	21.1-28.1
45-54	450	23.7	19.1-28.2	551	20.2	16.4-24.0	1,001	22.0	19.0-24.9
55-64	576	13.5	10.3-16.6	761	13.5	10.7-16.3	1,337	13.5	11.4-15.6
65+	658	13.0	9.9-16.1	1,062	10.9	8.7-13.0	1,720	11.8	10.0-13.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	338	24.1	18.7-29.4	383	23.5	18.1-28.8	721	23.8	20.0-27.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	909	28.4	24.8-32.0	1,282	18.5	15.9-21.2	2,191	23.5	21.2-25.7
Some Post-H.S.	507	26.2	21.2-31.2	846	18.6	15.4-21.8	1,353	22.0	19.1-24.8
College Graduate	605	17.1	13.4-20.8	781	11.6	9.0-14.2	1,386	14.2	11.9-16.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	255	25.6	18.9-32.3	504	22.4	17.4-27.3	759	23.7	19.7-27.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	415	25.6	20.3-30.9	596	21.5	17.3-25.7	1,011	23.5	20.1-26.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	295	28.6	22.1-35.2	331	15.9	11.2-20.6	626	22.9	18.7-27.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	319	26.4	20.3-32.6	358	19.0	14.0-23.9	677	22.9	18.9-27.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	296	20.4	14.8-26.0	425	18.3	13.9-22.7	721	19.3	15.8-22.8
\$75,000+	483	23.0	18.3-27.8	512	11.6	8.4-14.9	995	17.8	14.8-20.9

Sugar Sweetened Beverage Consumption-Pops/Sodas/Sweetened Fruit Drinks

Definition	Consuming one or more sugar sweetened pops/sodas or sweetened fruit drinks daily in the past 30 days (i.e. Kool Aid, cranberry juice cocktail, lemonade, etc.).
Prevalence	WV: 40.1% (95% CI: 38.5-41.7) Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 45.0% (95% CI: 42.6-47.5) Women: 35.4% (95% CI: 33.4-37.5) Men had a significantly higher prevalence of drinking one or more sugar sweetened pop/soda or sweetened fruit drinks daily than women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic 40.3% (95% CI: 38.7-41.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: *37.1% (95% CI: 25.5-48.7) Other, Non-Hispanic: *25.8% (95% CI: 11.2-40.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *49.5% (95% CI: 37.1-61.9) Hispanic: *38.2% (95% CI: 21.6-54.7) There were no race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of pop/soda consumption. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of drinking one or more sugar sweetened pops/sodas or sweetened fruit drinks daily was highest in those aged 18-24 (60.2%) and decreased significantly with each age group over the age of 44 with the lowest prevalence among those 65 and over.
Education	The prevalence of drinking one or more sugar sweetened pops/sodas or sweetened fruit drink daily was highest among those with less than a high school education (47.0%) and lowest among those with a college degree (24.8%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of drinking one or more sweetened sugar sweetened pops/sodas or fruit drinks daily was highest among those with an income of \$25,000-\$34,999 (47.6%) which was significantly higher than those with an income of \$50,000 or more.

Table 4.4 Consumption of One or More Sugar Sweetened Pops/Sodas or Sweetened Fruit Drinks Daily by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,357	45.0	42.6-47.5	3,291	35.4	33.4-37.5	5,648	40.1	38.5-41.7
Age									
18-24	123	65.6	56.4-74.9	153	54.2	45.4-63.1	276	60.2	53.7-66.6
25-34	218	60.9	53.7-68.1	327	48.3	42.3-54.3	545	54.6	49.9-59.3
35-44	326	57.1	51.2-63.0	422	44.7	39.3-50.0	748	50.9	46.9-54.9
45-54	449	45.1	39.8-50.3	551	38.7	34.2-43.3	1,000	41.9	38.4-45.4
55-64	575	30.4	26.2-34.6	758	26.0	22.4-29.5	1,333	28.2	25.4-30.9
65+	655	26.2	22.2-30.2	1,055	19.3	16.5-22.0	1,710	22.3	20.0-24.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	336	46.9	40.7-53.0	382	47.2	41.1-53.3	718	47.0	42.6-51.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	905	52.0	48.2-55.8	1,277	36.8	33.6-40.0	2,182	44.4	41.9-46.9
Some Post-H.S.	508	43.3	38.1-48.4	845	35.2	31.4-39.0	1,353	38.8	35.7-42.0
College Graduate	605	27.7	23.4-32.0	778	22.3	18.7-25.9	1,383	24.8	22.1-27.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	256	49.8	42.3-57.3	502	44.5	39.1-49.9	758	46.7	42.3-51.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	414	52.3	46.6-58.0	593	43.1	38.2-48.0	1,007	47.6	43.8-51.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	295	43.2	36.4-50.0	332	30.4	24.0-36.7	627	37.5	32.7-42.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	319	48.6	42.1-55.1	358	36.9	31.0-42.9	677	43.1	38.6-47.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	296	36.9	30.4-43.4	425	29.3	24.2-34.4	721	32.8	28.7-36.9
\$75,000+	483	38.4	33.0-43.9	511	27.6	22.9-32.4	994	33.5	29.8-37.2

Watching or Reducing Sodium or Salt Intake

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Are you currently watching or reducing your sodium or salt intake?”
Prevalence	WV: 46.4% (95% CI: 44.8-47.9) Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 44.6% (95% CI: 42.3-47.0) Women: 48.0% (95% CI: 46.0-50.0) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of watching or reducing sodium or salt intake.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 46.0% (95% CI: 44.5-47.6) Black, Non-Hispanic: *53.9% (95% CI: 42.5-65.3) Other, Non-Hispanic: *60.0% (95% CI: 43.6-76.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *43.0% (95% CI: 31.1-54.8) Hispanic: *45.6% (95% CI: 29.7-61.6) There were no race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of watching or reducing sodium or salt intake. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of watching or reducing sodium or salt intake increased with age with the highest prevalence among those 65 and older (64.9%), significantly higher than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of watching or reducing sodium or salt intake decreased with increasing educational attainment levels. It was highest in those with less than a high school education (52.0%), significantly higher than those with some post high school education (44.0%) or those with a college degree (43.4%).
Household Income	The prevalence of watching or reducing sodium or salt intake was highest in those with an income of \$25,000-\$34,999 (51.6%), significantly higher than those with an income of \$75,000 or more.

Table 4.5 Watching or Reducing Sodium or Salt Intake by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,364	44.6	42.3-47.0	3,318	48.0	46.0-50.0	5,682	46.4	44.8-47.9
Age									
18-24	123	16.0	9.0-23.0	155	25.0	17.1-33.0	278	20.4	15.0-25.7
25-34	217	35.3	28.2-42.4	327	30.7	25.1-36.3	544	33.0	28.5-37.5
35-44	324	34.8	29.1-40.5	424	38.0	32.8-43.3	748	36.4	32.5-40.3
45-54	450	49.4	44.2-54.6	553	50.7	46.0-55.3	1,003	50.0	46.5-53.5
55-64	576	52.6	48.0-57.2	762	56.8	52.8-60.8	1,338	54.7	51.7-57.8
65+	663	64.4	60.2-68.6	1,071	65.2	62.0-68.4	1,734	64.9	62.3-67.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	340	48.7	42.5-54.8	386	55.8	49.7-61.8	726	52.0	47.6-56.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	910	43.0	39.3-46.8	1,292	50.5	47.3-53.6	2,202	46.7	44.3-49.2
Some Post-H.S.	506	43.5	38.5-48.5	846	44.4	40.5-48.2	1,352	44.0	40.9-47.0
College Graduate	606	46.1	41.6-50.6	785	41.0	37.1-44.9	1,391	43.4	40.4-46.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	257	44.9	37.6-52.2	508	51.0	45.7-56.3	765	48.4	44.1-52.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	415	45.8	40.2-51.4	595	55.0	50.2-59.9	1,010	50.5	46.8-54.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	295	52.4	45.6-59.1	332	50.8	44.3-57.3	627	51.6	46.9-56.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	320	45.2	38.9-51.6	360	44.1	38.1-50.1	680	44.7	40.3-49.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	297	50.8	44.2-57.4	425	45.5	40.1-50.8	722	48.0	43.8-52.2
\$75,000+	482	36.4	31.3-41.6	514	37.9	33.1-42.7	996	37.1	33.6-40.7

Advised by a Health Professional to Watch or Reduce Sodium or Salt Intake

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor or other health professional ever advised you to reduce sodium or salt intake?”
Prevalence	WV: 24.7% (95% CI: 23.4-25.9) Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 25.9% (95% CI: 23.9-27.9) Women: 23.5% (95% CI: 21.9-25.1) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of being advised by a health care professional to reduce sodium or salt intake.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 24.8% (95% CI: 23.4-26.1) Black, Non-Hispanic: 25.9% (95% CI: 16.9-35.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *31.0% (95% CI: 14.8-47.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 20.4% (95% CI: 12.4-28.3) Hispanic: *13.8% (95% CI: 5.4-22.2) The prevalence of being advised by a health care professional to reduce sodium or salt intake was significantly higher in White, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of being advised by a health care professional to reduce sodium or salt intake increased with age with the highest prevalence in those 65 and older (39.8%), significantly higher than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence being advised by a health care professional to reduce sodium or salt intake decreased with increasing educational attainment levels. The prevalence of being advised by a health care professional to reduce sodium or salt intake was highest in those with less than a high school education (35.1%), significantly higher than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of being advised by a health care professional to reduce sodium or salt intake decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of being advised by a health care professional to reduce sodium or salt intake was highest in those with an income of less than \$15,000 (32.5%), significantly higher than those with an income of \$35,000 or more.

Table 4.6 Advised by a Health Professional to Watch or Reduce Sodium or Salt Intake by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,355	25.9	23.9-27.9	3,306	23.5	21.9-25.1	5,661	24.7	23.4-25.9
Age									
18-24	124	*7.6	2.7-12.5	155	*7.3	2.5-12.2	279	7.5	4.0-11.0
25-34	219	12.5	7.6-17.3	328	8.4	5.2-11.6	547	10.4	7.5-13.4
35-44	327	20.4	15.6-25.2	426	15.9	11.9-19.9	753	18.2	15.0-21.3
45-54	448	30.0	25.2-34.8	550	24.0	20.0-27.9	998	27.0	23.9-30.1
55-64	574	34.0	29.6-38.4	759	29.2	25.6-32.9	1,333	31.6	28.7-34.5
65+	653	40.0	35.6-44.4	1,063	39.7	36.3-43.0	1,716	39.8	37.1-42.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	339	33.6	27.8-39.4	385	36.8	31.2-42.5	724	35.1	31.0-39.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	905	24.1	21.1-27.2	1,287	25.3	22.7-27.8	2,192	24.7	22.7-26.7
Some Post-H.S.	505	25.1	21.0-29.2	841	18.9	16.1-21.7	1,346	21.7	19.3-24.1
College Graduate	603	22.8	19.2-26.3	783	14.9	12.2-17.5	1,386	18.6	16.4-20.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	258	33.6	26.9-40.4	504	31.6	26.9-36.3	762	32.5	28.5-36.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	413	28.6	23.6-33.7	598	29.1	24.9-33.2	1,011	28.9	25.6-32.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	290	29.0	23.0-34.9	330	27.9	22.5-33.3	620	28.5	24.4-32.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	322	25.4	20.0-30.8	359	19.9	15.6-24.3	681	22.8	19.3-26.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	294	28.6	22.8-34.4	423	16.9	12.9-20.9	717	22.4	18.9-25.8
\$75,000+	479	17.7	13.9-21.4	513	13.0	9.8-16.3	992	15.6	13.0-18.1

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

CHAPTER 5: WEIGHT STATUS

Overweight

Definition	Body Mass Index (BMI) is a calculation that standardizes the meaning of the terms obesity and overweight, thereby improving the accuracy of comparisons. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared ($BMI=kg/m^2$). Overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0-29.9.
Prevalence	WV: 33.7% (95% CI: 32.2-35.1) U.S.: 35.6% (95% CI: 35.3-35.8) The U.S. prevalence of overweight was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5 th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 38.7% (95% CI: 36.4-41.0) Women: 28.6% (95% CI: 26.7-30.4) Men had a significantly higher prevalence of overweight than women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 33.9% (95% CI: 32.4-35.5) Black, Non-Hispanic: 31.1% (95% CI: 21.1-41.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *20.9% (95% CI: 7.2-34.7) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *36.6% (95% CI: 25.1-48.2) Hispanic: *35.2% (95% CI: 18.9-51.5) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of overweight. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	In general, the prevalence of overweight increased with age. The prevalence of overweight was lowest among those aged 18-24 (23.9%) and highest among the 55-64 age group (39.0%).
Education	There was no difference in the prevalence of overweight by educational attainment.
Household Income	There was some variability in the prevalence of overweight status among income brackets. The prevalence of overweight was highest among those earning \$35,000-\$49,999 per year (40.8%) and lowest among those with incomes less than \$15,000 (30.3%).

Table 5.1 Overweight but not Obese by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,429	38.7	36.4-41.0	3,207	28.6	26.7-30.4	5,636	33.7	32.2-35.1
Age									
18-24	132	27.9	19.9-35.9	158	19.5	12.8-26.1	290	23.9	18.6-29.2
25-34	233	37.0	30.2-43.8	314	20.7	15.9-25.5	547	29.3	25.0-33.7
35-44	336	37.7	32.0-43.4	413	28.8	24.0-33.6	749	33.4	29.6-37.1
45-54	464	40.7	35.6-45.7	530	26.9	22.7-31.1	994	33.9	30.6-37.3
55-64	581	42.6	38.0-47.1	722	35.2	31.2-39.2	1,303	39.0	35.9-42.0
65+	674	42.5	38.2-46.8	1,054	33.3	30.1-36.6	1,728	37.5	34.8-40.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	343	36.9	31.0-42.8	379	26.0	20.9-31.0	722	31.9	28.0-35.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	931	38.6	35.0-42.2	1,243	30.2	27.3-33.1	2,174	34.6	32.2-36.9
Some Post-H.S.	526	37.6	32.9-42.4	819	27.1	23.6-30.6	1,345	31.9	29.0-34.8
College Graduate	625	42.6	38.2-47.0	759	29.4	25.7-33.1	1,384	35.8	32.9-38.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	266	35.0	28.1-41.9	506	26.8	22.2-31.4	772	30.3	26.4-34.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	427	35.2	29.9-40.4	592	30.4	26.1-34.6	1,019	32.8	29.4-36.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	299	37.2	30.7-43.7	325	29.7	24.1-35.4	624	34.0	29.5-38.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	47.7	41.3-54.0	350	32.7	26.9-38.6	681	40.8	36.4-45.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	301	43.9	37.5-50.4	413	25.7	21.1-30.2	714	34.4	30.4-38.4
\$75,000+	497	37.5	32.4-42.6	496	27.3	22.9-31.7	993	33.0	29.5-36.4

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

Obesity

Definition	Body Mass Index (BMI) is a calculation that standardizes the meaning of the terms obesity and overweight, thereby improving the accuracy of comparisons. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared ($BMI=kg/m^2$). Obesity is defined as a BMI of 30.0 or higher.
Prevalence	WV: 35.1% (95% CI: 33.6-36.6) U.S.: 28.3% (95% CI: 28.0-28.5) The prevalence of obesity in West Virginia was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 35.4% (95% CI: 33.1-37.7) Women: 34.9% (95% CI: 32.9-36.8) There was no significant gender difference in the prevalence of obesity.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 35.1% (95% CI: 33.6-36.7) Black, Non-Hispanic: *34.9% (95% CI: 24.6-45.2) Other, Non-Hispanic: *38.6% (95% CI: 21.1-56.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *34.7% (95% CI: 23.4-46.1) Hispanic: *39.1% (95% CI: 24.3-53.9) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of obesity. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of obesity increased with age through the age group 35-44, and then decreased with age. The 35-44 age group had the highest prevalence of obesity (42.2%) and was significantly higher than the 18-24 age group (24.5%) and the 65 and older age group (29.1%).
Education	There was no difference in the prevalence of obesity by educational attainment.
Household Income	There was no household income difference in the prevalence of obesity.

Table 5.2 Obesity by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

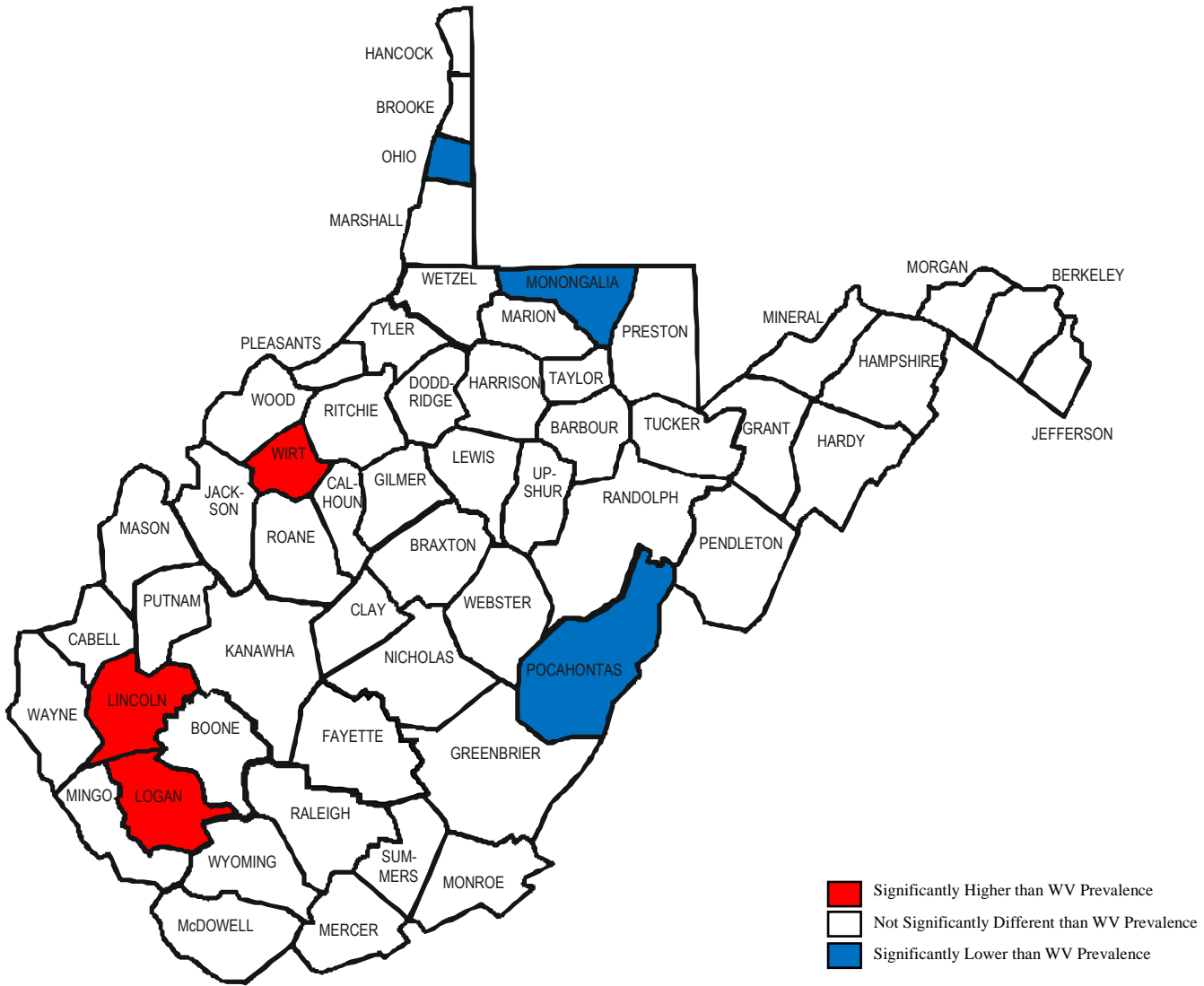
Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,429	35.4	33.1-37.7	3,207	34.9	32.9-36.8	5,636	35.1	33.6-36.6
Age									
18-24	132	22.6	14.5-30.8	158	26.5	18.5-34.5	290	24.5	18.7-30.2
25-34	233	35.7	29.0-42.5	314	35.7	29.7-41.6	547	35.7	31.2-40.2
35-44	336	44.9	39.0-50.8	413	39.3	34.0-44.6	749	42.2	38.2-46.1
45-54	464	39.6	34.6-44.6	530	41.4	36.7-46.1	994	40.5	37.1-43.9
55-64	581	37.9	33.5-42.3	722	37.7	33.7-41.7	1,303	37.8	34.8-40.8
65+	674	29.3	25.3-33.2	1,054	28.9	25.8-32.0	1,728	29.1	26.6-31.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	343	30.5	24.7-36.2	379	40.2	34.3-46.2	722	34.9	30.7-39.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	931	36.8	33.2-40.4	1,243	35.3	32.2-38.3	2,174	36.0	33.7-38.4
Some Post-H.S.	526	38.5	33.7-43.4	819	34.2	30.5-38.0	1,345	36.2	33.2-39.2
College Graduate	625	32.9	28.7-37.0	759	30.5	26.7-34.4	1,384	31.7	28.8-34.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	266	30.1	23.6-36.6	506	38.3	33.3-43.3	772	34.7	30.7-38.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	427	35.9	30.6-41.3	592	34.6	30.2-39.1	1,019	35.3	31.8-38.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	299	37.3	30.9-43.7	325	37.2	31.1-43.2	624	37.2	32.8-41.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	29.7	24.0-35.4	350	33.5	27.8-39.2	681	31.5	27.4-35.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	301	33.4	27.2-39.5	413	39.2	33.7-44.7	714	36.4	32.3-40.5
\$75,000+	497	39.8	34.5-45.2	496	30.3	25.5-35.0	993	35.6	31.9-39.3

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

Figure 5.1 Obesity (Body Mass Index of 30.0 or Higher) by County: WVBRFSS, 2009-2013

U.S. Prevalence (2011) – 27.4%

WV Prevalence (2009-2013) – 33.2%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



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

Overweight or Obese

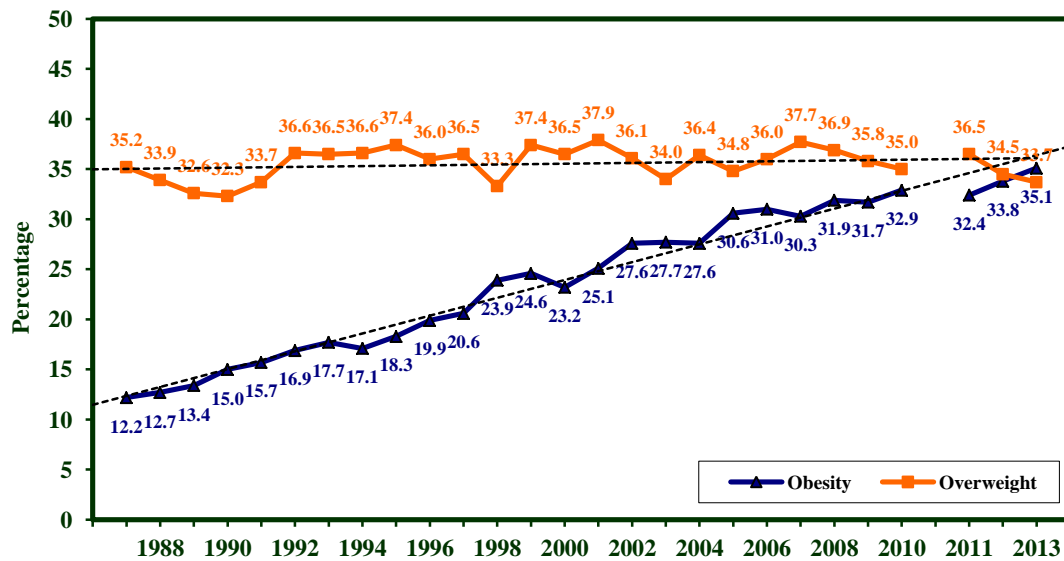
Definition	Body Mass Index (BMI) is a calculation that standardizes the meaning of the terms obesity and overweight, thereby improving the accuracy of comparisons. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (BMI=kg/m ²). Overweight or obese is defined as a BMI of 25.0 or higher.
Prevalence	WV: 68.8% (95% CI: 67.3-70.3) U.S.: 63.8% (95% CI: 63.5-64.1) The prevalence of overweight or obese in West Virginia was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 74.1% (95% CI: 71.9-76.3) Women: 63.4% (95% CI: 61.4-65.4) Men had a significantly higher prevalence of overweight or obese than women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 69.0% (95% CI: 67.5-70.5) Black, Non-Hispanic: *66.0% (95% CI: 54.2-77.7) Other, Non-Hispanic: *59.5% (95% CI: 42.4-76.7) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *71.3% (95% CI: 59.1-83.6) Hispanic: *74.4% (95% CI: 61.4-87.4) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of overweight or obese. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	There were no consistent age differences in the prevalence of overweight or obese. The 18-24 age group had the lowest prevalence of overweight or obese (48.4%) and was significantly lower than all other age groups.
Education	There was no significant difference in the prevalence of overweight or obese by educational attainment.
Household Income	There were no significant differences in the prevalence of overweight or obese between income brackets.

Table 5.3 Overweight or Obese by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,429	74.1	71.9-76.3	3,207	63.4	61.4-65.4	5,636	68.8	67.3-70.3
Age									
18-24	132	50.5	41.0-60.1	158	46.0	37.3-54.6	290	48.4	41.9-54.8
25-34	233	72.7	66.2-79.3	314	56.4	50.3-62.5	547	65.0	60.5-69.6
35-44	336	82.6	78.3-87.0	413	68.0	63.0-73.1	749	75.5	72.1-78.9
45-54	464	80.3	76.1-84.5	530	68.3	64.0-72.7	994	74.4	71.4-77.5
55-64	581	80.5	76.8-84.1	722	72.9	69.3-76.5	1,303	76.8	74.2-79.3
65+	674	71.8	67.9-75.6	1,054	62.3	59.0-65.6	1,728	66.5	64.0-69.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	343	67.4	61.4-73.3	379	66.2	60.4-72.0	722	66.8	62.6-71.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	931	75.4	71.9-78.9	1,243	65.5	62.4-68.5	2,174	70.6	68.2-72.9
Some Post-H.S.	526	76.1	71.6-80.6	819	61.3	57.4-65.3	1,345	68.1	65.1-71.2
College Graduate	625	75.5	71.7-79.2	759	60.0	55.9-64.0	1,384	67.5	64.6-70.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	266	65.1	58.0-72.1	506	65.1	59.9-70.3	772	65.1	60.8-69.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	427	71.1	65.8-76.5	592	65.0	60.4-69.6	1,019	68.1	64.5-71.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	299	74.5	68.6-80.5	325	66.9	60.9-73.0	624	71.2	66.9-75.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	77.4	71.8-83.0	350	66.3	60.5-72.0	681	72.3	68.3-76.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	301	77.3	71.6-83.0	413	64.9	59.6-70.1	714	70.8	66.9-74.7
\$75,000+	497	77.3	72.0-82.7	496	57.6	52.4-62.8	993	68.6	64.8-72.3

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

Table 5.2 Obesity and Overweight by Year: WVBRFSS, 2013



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Advised to Lose Weight

Definition	Responding “Yes, lose weight” to the question “In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional given you advice about your weight?”
Prevalence	WV: 21.6% (95% CI: 20.4-22.9) Because this was a state added question and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 20.1% (95% CI: 18.3-22.0) Women: 23.1% (95% CI: 21.4-24.8) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of being advised to lose weight.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 21.9% (95% CI: 20.6-23.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: 12.8% (95% CI: 7.0-18.7) Other, Non-Hispanic: *30.8% (95% CI: 14.5-47.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 25.7% (95% CI: 16.0-35.5) Hispanic: *18.9% (95% CI: 7.7-30.1) The prevalence of being advised to lose weight was significantly lower among Black, Non-Hispanics than all other race/ethnicities. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	Generally the prevalence of being advised to lose weight increased with age until the age of 65. The prevalence of being advised to lose weight was highest among those 55-64 (29.5%), significantly higher than among those 34 and under.
Education	There was no significant difference in the prevalence of being advised to lose weight by educational attainment.
Household Income	There were no significant differences in the prevalence of being advised to lose weight between income brackets.

Table 5.4 Advised to Lose Weight by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,362	20.1	18.3-22.0	3,308	23.1	21.4-24.8	5,670	21.6	20.4-22.9
Age									
18-24	123	5.3	1.2-9.5	155	17.5	10.5-24.4	278	11.2	7.1-15.3
25-34	218	14.5	9.6-19.3	326	16.1	11.8-20.4	544	15.3	12.0-18.6
35-44	327	23.6	18.5-28.8	423	23.5	19.0-28.0	750	23.6	20.1-27.0
45-54	447	26.2	21.6-30.7	551	31.7	27.4-36.0	998	29.0	25.8-32.1
55-64	575	28.1	24.0-32.2	759	30.9	27.1-34.7	1,334	29.5	26.7-32.3
65+	661	17.6	14.2-20.9	1,068	17.7	15.2-20.2	1,729	17.6	15.6-19.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	340	17.9	13.2-22.6	385	22.4	17.3-27.5	725	20.0	16.5-23.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	907	20.4	17.6-23.2	1,290	21.2	18.7-23.7	2,197	20.8	18.9-22.7
Some Post-H.S.	506	20.0	16.2-23.7	842	26.5	23.1-30.0	1,348	23.6	21.1-26.2
College Graduate	606	22.4	18.6-26.2	782	22.5	19.1-25.8	1,388	22.4	19.9-25.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	256	18.3	12.8-23.9	507	21.7	17.6-25.9	763	20.3	16.9-23.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	413	19.2	15.0-23.4	595	20.0	16.3-23.7	1,008	19.6	16.8-22.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	294	21.4	16.2-26.5	330	25.9	20.5-31.3	624	23.4	19.6-27.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	322	15.8	11.4-20.1	358	24.3	19.2-29.3	680	19.7	16.4-23.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	294	22.6	17.2-28.0	425	27.2	22.2-32.1	719	25.0	21.4-28.7
\$75,000+	482	24.2	19.9-28.5	509	24.1	19.7-28.4	991	24.1	21.1-27.2

CHAPTER 6: TOBACCO USE

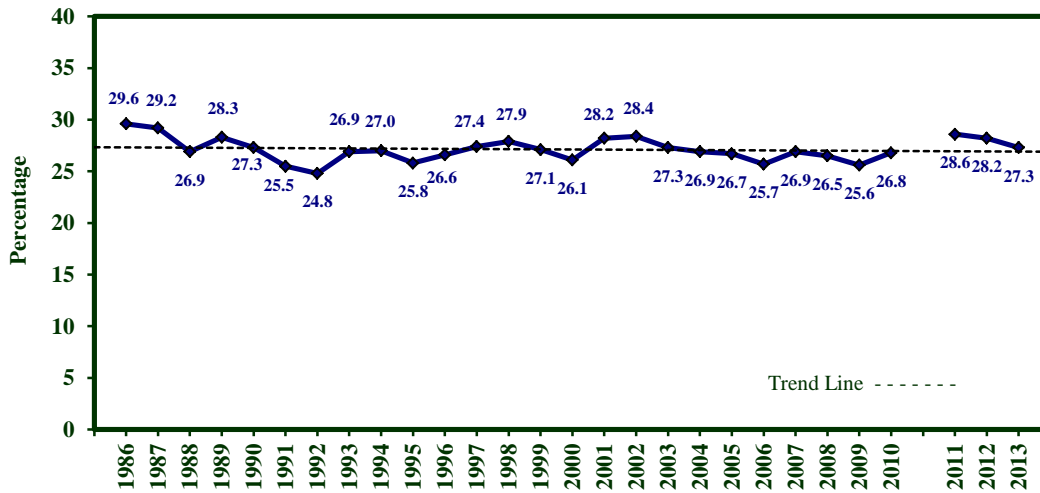
Current Cigarette Smoking

Definition	Current cigarette smoking is defined as smoking at least 100 cigarettes in one's lifetime and currently smoking every day or some days.
Prevalence	WV: 27.3% (95% CI: 25.8-28.7) U.S.: 18.1% (95% CI: 17.9-18.4) The West Virginia prevalence of current cigarette smoking was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 28.6% (95% CI: 26.3-30.8) Women: 26.1% (95% CI: 24.2-27.9) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of cigarette smoking.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 26.8% (95% CI: 25.4-28.3) Black, Non-Hispanic: *30.9% (95% CI: 20.5-41.3) Other, Non-Hispanic: *30.2% (95% CI: 14.4-45.9) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *46.3% (95% CI: 33.9-58.7) Hispanic: *37.1% (95% CI: 21.0-53.2) The prevalence of cigarette smoking was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of cigarette smoking. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	In general, the prevalence of smoking was higher among those aged 18-54 than those aged 55 and older. The prevalence of smoking was significantly lower among those 55-64 (24.6%) and those aged 65 and older (11.2%) than among any other age group. The prevalence of smoking was highest in the 25-34 age group (36.8%).
Education	The prevalence of smoking was lowest among college graduates (13.9%) and was significantly lower than all other education groups. Adults with less than a high school degree had the highest prevalence of current cigarette smoking (38.8%) and the prevalence was significantly higher than all other education groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of current smoking decreased as household income increased. The highest prevalence of smoking was among those earning less than \$15,000 per year (47.3%). The lowest prevalence of smoking was among adults earning \$75,000 or more per year (16.6%).

Table 6.1 Current Cigarette Smoking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,441	28.6	26.3-30.8	3,400	26.1	24.2-27.9	5,841	27.3	25.8-28.7
Age									
18-24	135	34.4	25.5-43.4	167	32.5	24.5-40.5	302	33.5	27.5-39.5
25-34	234	36.6	29.6-43.6	345	37.0	31.3-42.7	579	36.8	32.2-41.3
35-44	340	34.7	29.0-40.4	441	34.3	29.3-39.4	781	34.5	30.7-38.3
45-54	461	32.4	27.5-37.3	563	32.4	28.1-36.7	1,024	32.4	29.1-35.7
55-64	583	26.9	22.7-31.1	773	22.3	19.0-25.7	1,356	24.6	21.9-27.3
65+	675	12.5	9.6-15.3	1,086	10.1	8.1-12.2	1,761	11.2	9.4-12.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	350	38.6	32.5-44.7	391	39.0	33.0-45.0	741	38.8	34.5-43.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	937	31.8	28.2-35.4	1,322	27.6	24.7-30.5	2,259	29.7	27.4-32.0
Some Post-H.S.	523	25.6	21.2-30.1	876	23.7	20.5-26.9	1,399	24.6	21.9-27.2
College Graduate	628	12.3	9.2-15.4	803	15.3	12.2-18.3	1,431	13.9	11.7-16.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	268	51.1	43.9-58.3	525	44.5	39.2-49.7	793	47.3	43.0-51.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	431	36.7	31.2-42.2	614	34.2	29.6-38.8	1,045	35.4	31.8-39.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	299	24.0	18.5-29.5	339	20.8	15.7-25.9	638	22.6	18.8-26.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	326	25.7	19.7-31.8	366	23.5	18.3-28.7	692	24.7	20.7-28.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	16.8	11.8-21.8	432	20.6	16.2-25.1	735	18.9	15.5-22.2
\$75,000+	497	19.7	14.9-24.4	525	12.9	9.5-16.3	1,022	16.6	13.5-19.7

Figure 6.1 Current Cigarette Smoking by Year: WVBRFSS, 1986-2013

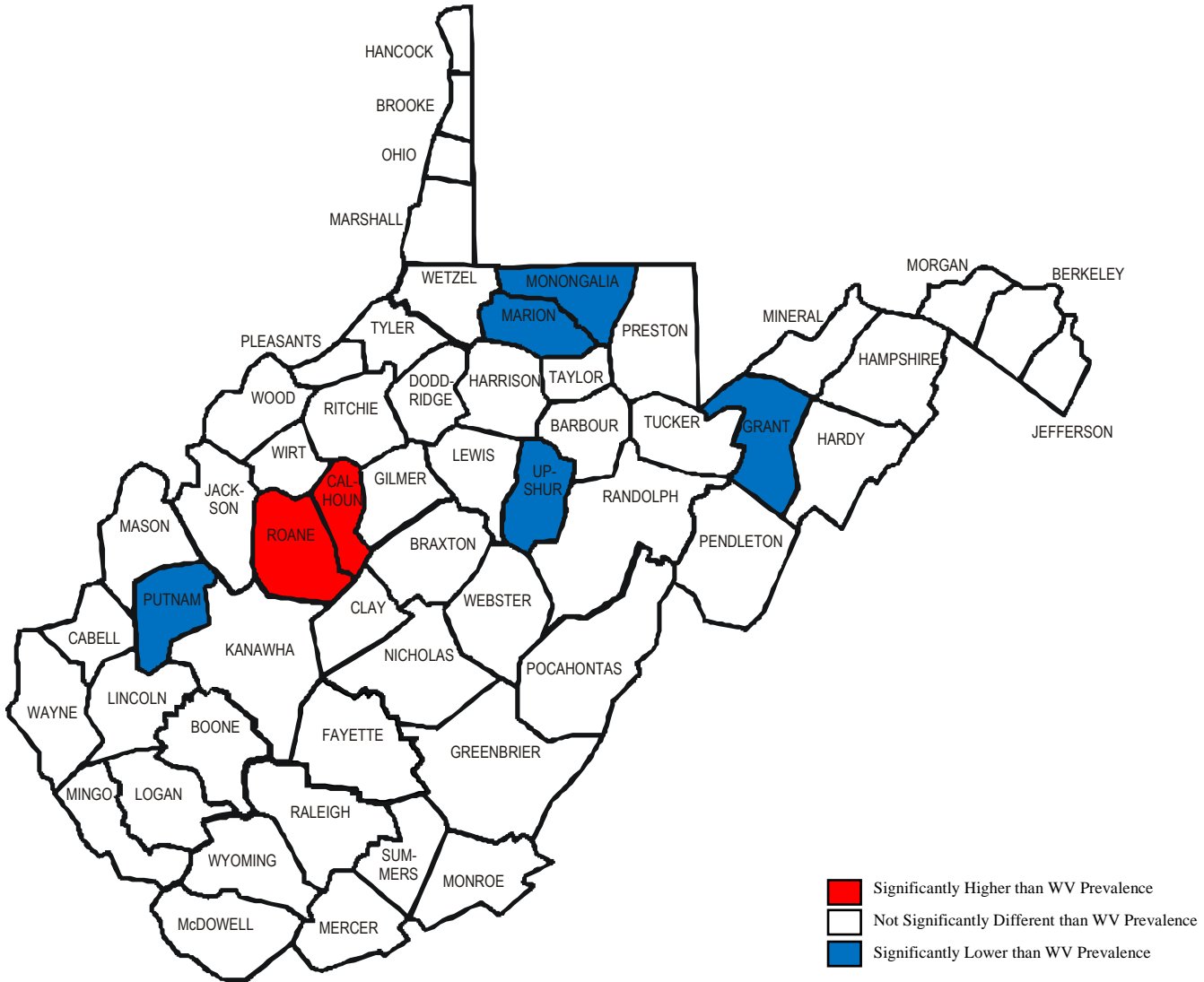


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 6.2 Current Cigarette Smoking by County: WVBRFSS, 2009-2013

U.S. Prevalence (2011) – 20.1%

**WV Prevalence (2009-2013) – 27.3%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)**



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

Smoking Cessation

Definition	Among current smokers, responding “Yes” to the question “During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?”
Prevalence	WV: 55.1% (95% CI: 51.9-58.2) U.S.: 60.0% (95% CI: 59.3-60.7) The U.S. prevalence of smoking cessation was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 7 th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 55.2% (95% CI: 50.4-59.9) Women: 54.9% (95% CI: 50.8-59.1) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 54.7% (95% CI: 51.4-57.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: *52.5% (95% CI: 32.2-72.8) Other, Non-Hispanic: *83.4% (95% CI: 60.0-100.0) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *76.0% (95% CI: 58.8-93.1) Hispanic: *48.0% (95% CI: 18.9-77.0) No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted for smoking cessation due to small sample size.
Age	The prevalence of smoking cessation was higher among those aged 18-24 than among those aged 45 and over.
Education	There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.
Household Income	There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.

Table 6.2 Trying to Quit Smoking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	604	55.2	50.4-59.9	779	54.9	50.8-59.1	1,383	55.1	51.9-58.2
Age									
18-24	46	*73.0	58.9-87.1	55	*65.5	51.2-79.9	101	*69.5	59.4-79.6
25-34	78	*61.0	48.9-73.2	123	52.8	42.9-62.7	201	56.9	49.0-64.9
35-44	108	*47.6	37.2-58.0	141	58.0	48.8-67.1	249	52.8	45.9-59.7
45-54	139	49.8	40.4-59.2	181	51.8	43.6-59.9	320	50.8	44.6-57.0
55-64	146	51.7	42.4-61.0	168	54.1	45.5-62.7	314	52.8	46.4-59.2
65+	86	*46.4	34.0-58.8	110	*45.4	34.7-56.1	196	45.9	37.7-54.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	126	*52.7	42.6-62.9	132	*44.2	33.8-54.6	258	48.9	41.6-56.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	280	56.1	49.1-63.0	328	54.7	48.5-61.0	608	55.5	50.7-60.2
Some Post-H.S.	127	*58.4	48.3-68.6	205	61.3	53.7-68.8	332	60.0	53.8-66.2
College Graduate	69	*50.4	36.7-64.1	114	*63.0	52.6-73.4	183	57.7	49.3-66.2
Income									
Less than \$15,000	127	*59.4	49.3-69.6	200	47.9	39.6-56.2	327	53.2	46.6-59.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	143	55.5	45.8-65.2	179	61.5	53.1-69.9	322	58.5	52.0-64.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	74	*40.7	28.2-53.3	70	*64.7	52.0-77.4	144	50.7	41.2-60.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	70	*57.5	43.5-71.5	76	42.4	29.7-55.2	146	50.9	41.1-60.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	47	*46.9	30.4-63.5	78	*49.4	37.0-61.7	125	48.4	38.4-58.3
\$75,000+	72	*55.0	41.5-68.4	62	*64.9	51.8-78.0	134	58.5	48.7-68.3

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

Smokeless Tobacco Use

Definition	Responding “Every day” or “Some days” to the question “Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day, some days, or not at all?”
Prevalence	WV: 9.4% (95% CI: 8.4-10.4) U.S.: 3.7% (95% CI: 3.6-3.8) The West Virginia prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 18.2% (95% CI: 16.3-20.1) Women: 1.0% (95% CI: 0.6-1.5) There was a significant gender difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use with men having a significantly higher prevalence than women. No further analysis with the female smokeless tobacco use data could be performed due to small sample size. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 9.7% (95% CI: 8.7-10.8) Black, Non-Hispanic: *1.0% (95% CI: 0.0-3.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *4.1% (95% CI: 0.0-10.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *10.6% (95% CI: 3.6-17.6) Hispanic: *8.2% (95% CI: 0.0-16.4) The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics and Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among Black, Non-Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was highest among those aged 18-24 (14.0%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (4.1%).
Education	College graduates had the lowest prevalence of smokeless tobacco use (4.4%) and this prevalence was significantly lower than the prevalence among those with less than a high school education (13.4%) and those with a high school degree (11.7%).
Household Income	There was no income difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.

Table 6.3 Smokeless Tobacco Use by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,448	18.2	16.3-20.1	5,867	9.4	8.4-10.4
Age						
18-24	135	24.5	16.5-32.4	302	14.0	9.5-18.5
25-34	236	19.4	13.9-25.0	582	10.5	7.5-13.5
35-44	340	24.7	19.6-29.8	782	12.9	10.1-15.7
45-54	464	20.4	16.0-24.8	1,028	10.4	8.0-12.7
55-64	583	16.2	12.7-19.8	1,359	8.4	6.5-10.3
65+	677	8.3	5.9-10.7	1,773	4.1	2.9-5.2
Education						
Less than H.S.	352	22.6	17.6-27.6	747	13.4	10.5-16.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	938	22.8	19.5-26.1	2,266	11.7	9.9-13.6
Some Post-H.S.	524	13.4	10.0-16.7	1,404	6.5	4.9-8.1
College Graduate	630	8.4	5.8-11.0	1,436	4.4	3.1-5.8
Income						
Less than \$15,000	269	16.5	10.7-22.2	796	8.6	5.8-11.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	433	18.7	14.4-23.0	1,050	9.7	7.4-11.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	15.4	10.2-20.5	640	8.5	5.5-11.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	328	18.7	13.7-23.8	695	10.1	7.2-12.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	302	16.4	11.4-21.4	736	8.1	5.6-10.6
\$75,000+	498	21.7	16.6-26.7	1,025	12.2	9.2-15.1

Chapter 7: INADEQUATE SLEEP

Inadequate Sleep

Definition	Responding “1-6 hours” to the question “On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?”
Prevalence	WV: 40.0% (95% CI: 38.4-41.5) U.S.: 35.6% (95% CI: 35.3-35.9) The West Virginia prevalence of inadequate sleep was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 40.3% (95% CI: 37.9-42.7) Women: 39.6% (95% CI: 37.6-41.6) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of inadequate sleep.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 39.6% (95% CI: 38.1-41.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: *47.2% (95% CI: 35.8-58.7) Other, Non-Hispanic: *34.2% (95% CI: 19.0-49.5) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *53.2% (95% CI: 41.2-65.2) Hispanic: *39.8% (95% CI: 24.3-55.3) There were no racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of inadequate sleep. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	Those aged 35-44 had the highest prevalence of inadequate sleep (49.8%) and the lowest was in those 65 and older (30.4%), a significant difference.
Education	The prevalence of inadequate sleep was highest in those with less than high school education (47.5%), significantly higher than those with some college (40.0%) or those with a college degree (32.6%).
Household Income	The prevalence of inadequate sleep was highest among those with an income less than \$15,000 (51.2%) and lowest among those with an income more than \$75,000 (37.0%), a significant difference.

Table 7.1 Inadequate Sleep by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,432	40.3	37.9-42.7	3,378	39.6	37.6-41.6	5,810	40.0	38.4-41.5
Age									
18-24	136	38.2	29.0-47.3	166	32.6	24.9-40.2	302	35.5	29.4-41.5
25-34	235	40.7	33.7-47.7	343	41.3	35.5-47.1	578	41.0	36.4-45.6
35-44	340	51.9	46.0-57.8	436	47.8	42.5-53.0	776	49.8	45.9-53.8
45-54	458	46.9	41.8-52.1	559	45.5	40.9-50.1	1,017	46.2	42.7-49.6
55-64	583	37.7	33.3-42.1	766	41.2	37.2-45.2	1,349	39.5	36.5-42.4
65+	668	29.1	25.0-33.2	1,080	31.4	28.3-34.5	1,748	30.4	27.9-32.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	343	49.5	43.3-55.8	378	45.1	39.1-51.1	721	47.5	43.1-51.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	933	39.0	35.3-42.7	1,311	40.8	37.7-43.9	2,244	39.9	37.5-42.3
Some Post-H.S.	524	40.5	35.6-45.3	873	39.7	35.9-43.4	1,397	40.0	37.0-43.0
College Graduate	627	32.9	28.6-37.1	805	32.3	28.4-36.1	1,432	32.6	29.7-35.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	264	49.0	41.7-56.2	509	53.0	47.7-58.2	773	51.2	46.9-55.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	428	46.3	40.6-51.9	616	41.3	36.6-45.9	1,044	43.7	40.1-47.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	297	33.4	27.2-39.6	340	34.6	28.6-40.7	637	34.0	29.6-38.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	330	39.6	33.3-45.8	366	43.0	37.1-49.0	696	41.2	36.9-45.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	299	35.1	28.8-41.3	435	38.3	33.1-43.5	734	36.8	32.8-40.8
\$75,000+	496	40.0	34.5-45.6	527	33.4	28.6-38.2	1,023	37.0	33.3-40.7

CHAPTER 8: HYPERTENSION

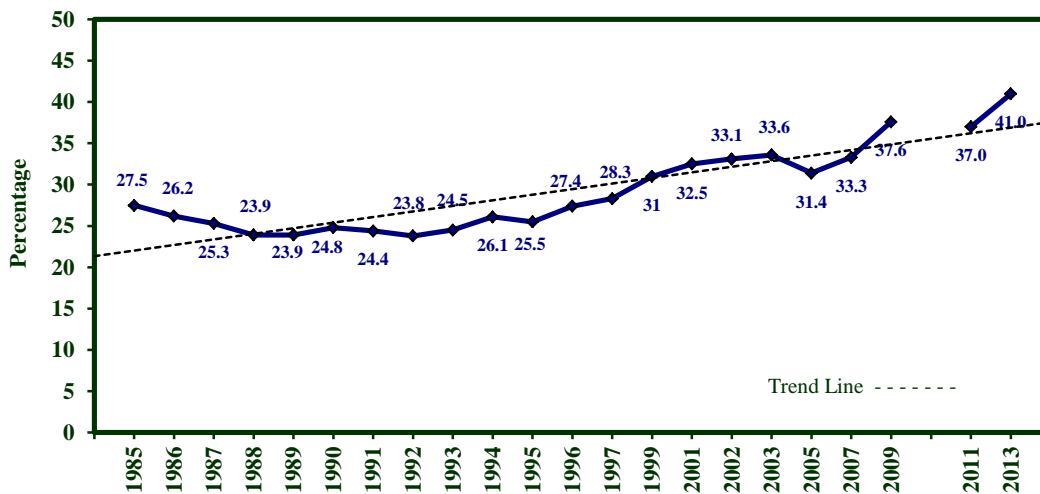
Hypertension Prevalence

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?”
Prevalence	WV: 41.0% (95% CI: 39.5-42.4) U.S.: 32.5% (95% CI: 32.3-32.8) The West Virginia prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 42.7% (95% CI: 40.4-45.0) Women: 39.3% (95% CI: 37.4-41.2) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of hypertension.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 40.7% (95% CI: 39.3-42.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: *46.2% (95% CI: 35.2-57.1) Other, Non-Hispanic: *53.6% (95% CI: 36.7-70.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *50.0% (95% CI: 37.7-62.2) Hispanic: *28.1% (95% CI: 14.0-42.2) There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of hypertension. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of hypertension increased with age and was highest in those 65 and older (68.9%). There was a significant difference in the prevalence of hypertension between all age groups except between the 18-24 and the 25-34 age groups.
Education	The prevalence of hypertension was highest among those with less than a high school education (51.2%), significantly higher than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of hypertension was highest among those with an income of \$25,000-\$34,999 (48.8%), which was significantly higher than among those with an income above \$35,000.

Table 8.1 Hypertension Awareness by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,448	42.7	40.4-45.0	3,431	39.3	37.4-41.2	5,879	41.0	39.5-42.4
Age									
18-24	135	12.4	6.4-18.3	169	*8.4	3.3-13.4	304	10.4	6.5-14.3
25-34	235	22.7	16.8-28.6	346	11.3	7.6-14.9	581	17.1	13.5-20.6
35-44	341	33.5	28.0-39.0	443	25.5	20.9-30.0	784	29.5	25.9-33.1
45-54	465	47.3	42.2-52.4	566	37.1	32.6-41.6	1,031	42.2	38.8-45.6
55-64	584	55.9	51.3-60.4	778	53.3	49.3-57.2	1,362	54.6	51.5-57.6
65+	676	68.0	63.9-72.0	1,100	69.7	66.7-72.8	1,776	68.9	66.5-71.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	347	49.3	43.1-55.5	396	53.5	47.5-59.5	743	51.2	46.9-55.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	939	40.7	37.1-44.3	1,330	42.0	39.0-44.9	2,269	41.3	39.0-43.6
Some Post-H.S.	528	42.7	37.9-47.4	884	34.6	31.2-38.1	1,412	38.2	35.3-41.0
College Graduate	630	40.0	35.8-44.3	810	28.0	24.6-31.5	1,440	33.7	31.0-36.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	270	46.6	39.5-53.7	525	48.0	42.9-53.2	795	47.4	43.2-51.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	432	44.1	38.6-49.6	622	40.5	36.1-44.9	1,054	42.3	38.8-45.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	299	51.4	44.7-58.1	342	45.8	39.5-52.0	641	48.8	44.2-53.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	329	41.7	35.6-47.9	368	35.5	30.1-40.9	697	38.8	34.7-42.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	45.1	38.7-51.5	437	34.9	29.9-39.9	740	39.6	35.6-43.6
\$75,000+	497	36.5	31.5-41.4	528	23.3	19.3-27.2	1,025	30.4	27.2-33.7

Figure 8.1 Hypertension Awareness by Year: WVBRFSS, 1986-2013

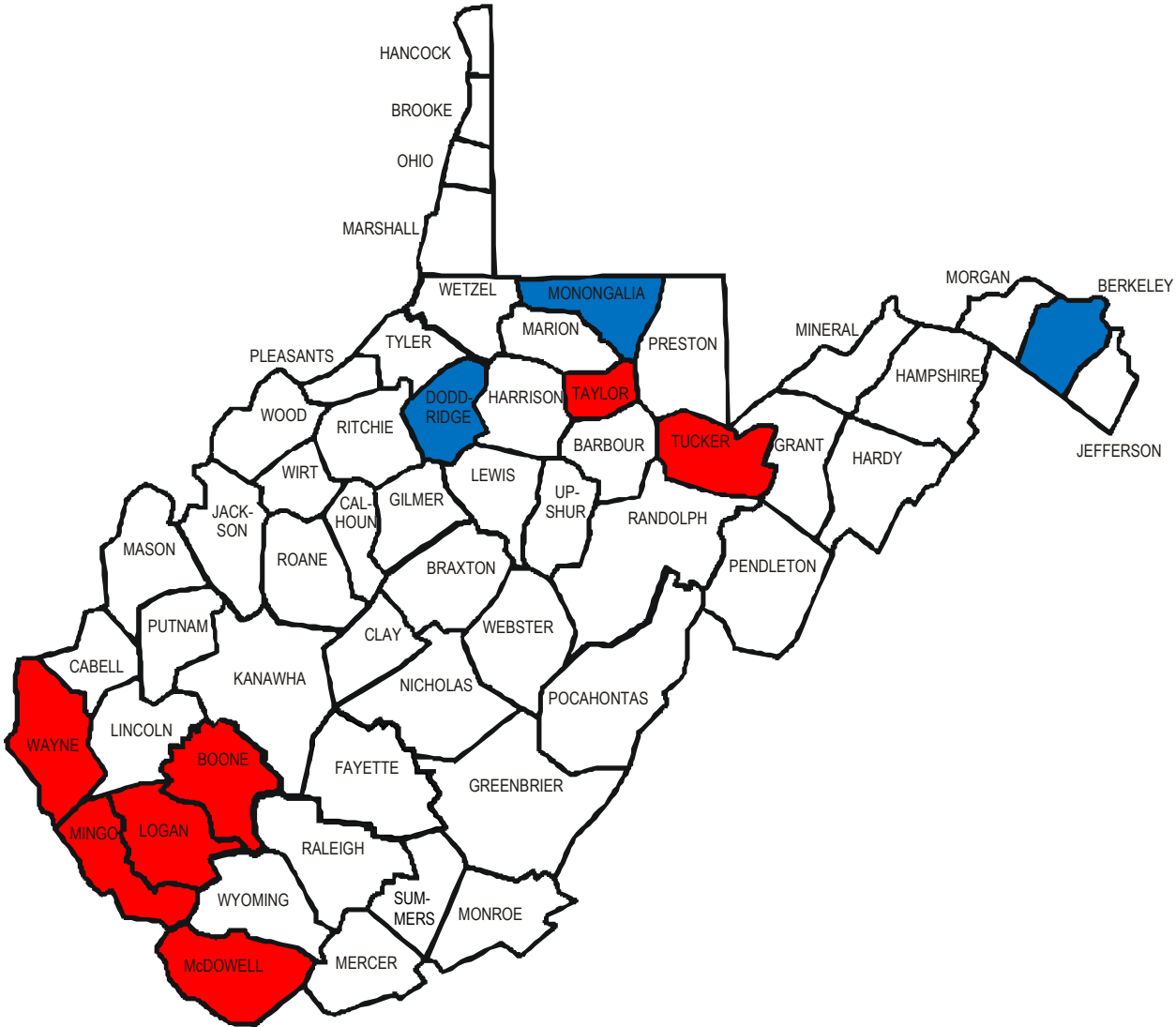


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 8.2 Hypertension Awareness by County: WVBRFSS, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013

U.S. Prevalence (2009) – 29.3%

WV Prevalence (2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013) - 36.1%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



Hypertension Medication

Definition	Reporting hypertension and responding “Yes” to the question “Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?”
Prevalence	WV: 80.6% (95% CI: 78.7-82.5) U.S.: 77.2% (95% CI: 76.7-77.6) The West Virginia prevalence of taking medication for hypertension was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 9 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 78.2% (95% CI: 75.3-81.2) Women: 83.2% (95% CI: 80.8-85.5) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of taking medication for hypertension.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 80.9% (95% CI: 79.0-82.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: 83.9% (95% CI: 74.0-93.9) Other, Non-Hispanic: *83.6% (95% CI: 67.8-99.3) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *72.1% (95% CI: 58.8-85.5) Hispanic: *56.8% (95% CI: 26.0-87.6) There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of taking medication for hypertension. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of taking medication for hypertension increased with age and was highest in those 65 and older (93.8%). There was a significant difference in the prevalence of taking medication for hypertension between each age group over 35.
Education	There was no difference in the prevalence of taking medication for hypertension between educational attainment levels.
Household Income	There was no difference in the prevalence of taking medication for hypertension between income brackets.

Table 8.2 Use of Hypertension Medication by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,194	78.2	75.3-81.2	1,554	83.2	80.8-85.5	2,748	80.6	78.7-82.5
Age									
18-24	19	*5.2	0.0-15.1	12	*25.7	0.0-56.0	31	*13.2	0.0-27.5
25-34	53	*50.9	36.3-65.5	45	*43.2	26.0-60.3	98	*48.4	37.0-59.7
35-44	113	62.8	53.1-72.5	116	*63.5	53.2-73.8	229	63.1	56.0-70.2
45-54	221	76.1	69.7-82.5	203	75.6	69.1-82.1	424	75.9	71.3-80.4
55-64	322	86.6	82.2-90.9	410	90.1	87.0-93.1	732	88.3	85.6-91.0
65+	462	94.4	92.1-96.7	754	93.3	91.4-95.3	1,216	93.8	92.3-95.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	191	79.9	73.0-86.9	238	84.7	78.6-90.8	429	82.2	77.5-86.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	456	76.0	71.3-80.8	656	85.8	82.6-89.1	1,112	81.0	78.1-83.9
Some Post-H.S.	265	76.4	70.2-82.7	378	80.1	75.2-85.0	643	78.3	74.3-82.3
College Graduate	280	84.3	78.7-89.9	273	77.7	71.1-84.3	553	81.4	77.1-85.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	145	72.4	64.2-80.6	285	81.4	75.7-87.1	430	77.6	72.9-82.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	215	72.5	64.9-80.1	308	88.0	83.4-92.6	523	80.1	75.5-84.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	167	80.6	72.9-88.3	171	80.5	73.5-87.5	338	80.5	75.2-85.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	158	82.7	74.8-90.7	156	78.0	70.1-86.0	314	80.7	75.0-86.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	155	78.9	71.0-86.8	169	82.0	74.7-89.3	324	80.4	74.9-85.8
\$75,000+	211	79.9	73.4-86.5	140	79.7	71.2-88.3	351	79.9	74.7-85.1

CHAPTER 9: CHOLESTEROL

Cholesterol Testing

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?” Responding “Within the past 5 years” to the question “about how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?”
Prevalence	<i>Ever:</i> WV: 82.4% (95% CI: 81.0-83.7) U.S.: 80.6% (95% CI: 80.3-80.9) The West Virginia prevalence of ever having cholesterol was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 16 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
WV:	<i>Past 5 Years:</i> WV: 78.7% (95% CI: 77.2-80.1) U.S.: 77.1% (95% CI: 76.9-77.4) The West Virginia prevalence of having cholesterol check in the past 5 years was similar to the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 18 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	<i>Ever:</i> Men: 80.4% (95% CI: 78.2-82.6) Women: 84.2% (95% CI: 82.5-85.9) There was no gender difference in the prevalence ever had cholesterol checked.
	<i>Past 5 Years:</i> Men: 76.5% (95% CI: 74.2-78.8) Women: 80.8% (95% CI: 79.0-82.6) The prevalence of had cholesterol checked in past 5 years was significantly higher for females than for males.
Age	The prevalence of both ever had cholesterol checked and had cholesterol checked in the past 5 years increased with increasing age with the highest prevalence among those 65 and older.
Education	The prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked and had cholesterol checked in the past 5 years increased with educational attainment level with the highest in those with college degrees and the lowest in those with less than a high school education.
Household Income	The prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked and had cholesterol checked in past 5 years were significantly higher among those with an income over \$50,000 than those with an income of less than \$25,000.

Table 9.1 Ever Had Cholesterol Checked by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,405	80.4	78.2-82.6	3,369	84.2	82.5-85.9	5,774	82.4	81.0-83.7
Age									
18-24	121	40.5	30.6-50.3	157	51.7	42.9-60.4	278	45.9	39.2-52.5
25-34	225	63.5	56.4-70.6	330	66.0	60.3-71.8	555	64.7	60.1-69.3
35-44	336	80.1	75.2-85.0	429	80.2	75.9-84.6	765	80.2	76.9-83.4
45-54	455	87.5	83.9-91.1	562	90.0	87.3-92.7	1,017	88.8	86.5-91.0
55-64	583	94.1	91.9-96.3	774	95.6	93.9-97.3	1,357	94.9	93.5-96.3
65+	674	97.0	95.6-98.4	1,089	98.0	97.2-98.8	1,763	97.6	96.8-98.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	340	75.0	68.8-81.3	381	83.4	78.0-88.7	721	78.8	74.5-83.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	921	77.5	73.9-81.1	1,308	84.0	81.4-86.6	2,229	80.7	78.5-83.0
Some Post-H.S.	518	81.6	77.4-85.8	869	82.3	79.0-85.5	1,387	82.0	79.4-84.6
College Graduate	622	92.4	89.7-95.1	801	88.6	85.8-91.5	1,423	90.4	88.4-92.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	258	76.0	69.0-83.0	509	76.5	71.6-81.5	767	76.3	72.2-80.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	422	74.9	69.6-80.2	611	82.6	78.4-86.8	1,033	78.9	75.5-82.2
\$25,000 - 34,999	293	82.5	76.3-88.7	335	89.7	85.5-93.8	628	85.7	81.8-89.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	328	84.4	79.1-89.8	365	86.6	82.2-91.0	693	85.5	81.9-89.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	302	85.3	80.1-90.5	429	89.1	85.4-92.9	731	87.3	84.2-90.5
\$75,000+	494	85.8	80.4-91.2	525	87.4	83.7-91.2	1,019	86.5	83.1-90.0

Table 9.2 Had Cholesterol Checked in Past Five Years: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,382	76.5	74.2-78.8	3,323	80.8	79.0-82.6	5,705	78.7	77.2-80.1
Age									
18-24	119	38.7	28.9-48.6	156	47.6	38.9-56.4	275	43.1	36.4-49.7
25-34	223	58.0	50.7-65.3	324	62.3	56.4-68.2	547	60.1	55.4-64.8
35-44	334	72.0	66.6-77.4	429	74.6	69.9-79.4	763	73.3	69.7-76.9
45-54	451	82.9	78.9-86.9	554	85.8	82.5-89.1	1,005	84.4	81.8-87.0
55-64	578	91.2	88.6-93.8	763	93.5	91.4-95.5	1,341	92.3	90.7-94.0
65+	667	95.7	94.0-97.4	1,071	96.3	95.1-97.6	1,738	96.0	95.0-97.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	338	72.8	66.4-79.1	370	78.8	73.1-84.5	708	75.5	71.1-79.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	906	72.9	69.1-76.6	1,290	80.7	77.9-83.5	2,196	76.8	74.4-79.1
Some Post-H.S.	516	77.1	72.6-81.6	862	78.9	75.4-82.3	1,378	78.1	75.3-80.8
College Graduate	618	88.8	85.7-91.9	791	86.1	83.0-89.1	1,409	87.4	85.2-89.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	256	72.2	65.0-79.3	500	73.2	68.1-78.3	756	72.8	68.6-77.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	418	70.2	64.7-75.7	605	78.4	73.9-82.8	1,023	74.4	70.8-77.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	289	77.7	71.3-84.2	335	85.1	80.4-89.9	624	81.0	76.9-85.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	326	79.9	74.0-85.7	361	81.3	76.1-86.5	687	80.5	76.6-84.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	301	83.0	77.6-88.3	428	87.5	83.5-91.5	729	85.4	82.1-88.7
\$75,000+	492	83.0	77.5-88.5	521	85.7	81.8-89.6	1,013	84.3	80.8-87.8

High Cholesterol

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?” and responding “Yes” to the question “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?”
Prevalence	WV: 42.9% (95% CI: 41.3-44.5) U.S: 38.6% (95% CI: 38.3-38.9) The West Virginia prevalence of having high cholesterol was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 42.6% (95% CI: 40.1-45.1) Women: 43.2% (95% CI: 41.2-45.3) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of high cholesterol.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 43.3% (95% CI: 41.6-44.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: *39.6% (95% CI: 27.7-51.6) Other, Non-Hispanic: *37.1% (95% CI: 20.0-54.3) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *41.0% (95% CI: 28.3-53.6) Hispanic: *37.3% (95% CI: 21.3-53.2) There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of taking medication for hypertension. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of high cholesterol increased with age and was highest among those 55 and older, significantly higher than among those younger than 55.
Education	The prevalence of high cholesterol was highest among those with less than a high school education (53.5%), significantly higher than among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of high cholesterol was highest among those with an income of \$15,000 or less (53.5%) and generally decreased with income. The prevalence of high cholesterol was significantly higher among those with an income of less than \$15,000 than among those with an income greater than \$35,000.

Table 9.3 High Cholesterol by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,074	42.6	40.1-45.1	2,957	43.2	41.2-45.3	5,031	42.9	41.3-44.5
Age									
18-24	48	*9.7	1.7-17.7	81	12.2	4.0-20.4	129	11.0	5.2-16.8
25-34	146	17.1	10.2-24.0	218	16.7	11.1-22.3	364	16.9	12.5-21.3
+35-44	276	39.8	33.4-46.1	350	23.6	18.9-28.4	626	31.7	27.7-35.8
45-54	400	49.5	44.0-55.0	502	44.6	39.7-49.4	902	47.0	43.3-50.6
55-64	546	52.1	47.4-56.9	738	58.9	54.9-62.9	1,284	55.6	52.5-58.7
65+	648	50.8	46.3-55.3	1,045	58.4	55.0-61.8	1,693	55.0	52.3-57.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	276	53.2	46.5-59.8	332	53.8	47.5-60.1	608	53.5	48.9-58.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	771	43.6	39.6-47.6	1,138	48.0	44.7-51.3	1,909	45.9	43.3-48.5
Some Post-H.S.	442	37.5	32.5-42.6	750	38.2	34.3-42.1	1,192	37.9	34.8-41.0
College Graduate	582	37.3	33.0-41.7	730	32.3	28.4-36.2	1,312	34.7	31.8-37.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	212	52.1	44.0-60.2	416	54.5	48.7-60.3	628	53.5	48.7-58.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	344	45.8	39.5-52.0	535	46.6	41.7-51.5	879	46.2	42.3-50.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	258	49.4	42.4-56.3	306	46.5	40.1-52.9	564	48.0	43.3-52.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	288	40.1	33.7-46.5	325	43.2	37.0-49.4	613	41.6	37.1-46.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	269	37.1	30.7-43.6	394	38.2	32.9-43.5	663	37.7	33.6-41.9
\$75,000+	454	39.5	34.3-44.7	476	30.4	25.6-35.2	930	35.3	31.7-38.8

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

CHAPTER 10: ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Binge Drinking

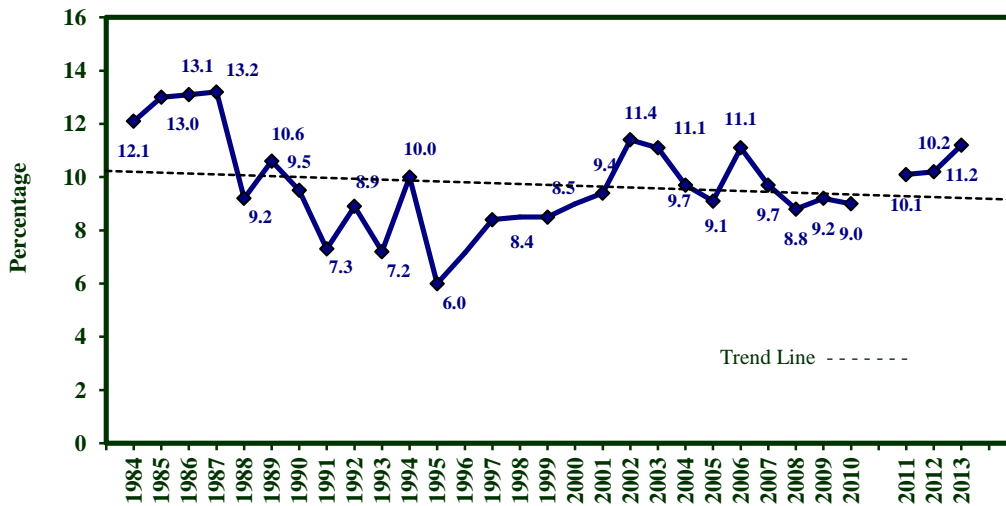
Definition	Defined as consumption of five or more alcoholic drinks for males, or four or more alcoholic drinks for females, on a single occasion during the past month.
Prevalence	WV: 11.2% (95% CI: 10.1-12.2) U.S.: 16.5% (95% CI: 16.3-16.7) The U.S. prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 15.9% (95% CI: 14.1-17.8) Women: 6.7% (95% CI: 5.6-7.8) Men had a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 11.0% (95% CI: 9.9-12.1) Black, Non-Hispanic: *8.7% (95% CI: 3.2-14.1) Other, Non-Hispanic: *12.7% (95% CI: 2.3-23.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *17.8% (95% CI: 8.0-27.5) Hispanic: *20.1% (95% CI: 7.7-32.5) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of binge drinking. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	In general, the prevalence of binge drinking decreased with increased age. The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher among those aged 18-24 (20.7%) than among those aged 45 and older.
Education	There was no educational attainment differences in the prevalence of binge drinking.
Household Income	There was no income difference in the prevalence of binge drinking.

Table 10.1 Binge Drinking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRESS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,399	15.9	14.1-17.8	3,366	6.7	5.6-7.8	5,765	11.2	10.1-12.2
Age									
18-24	131	26.8	18.5-35.0	165	14.3	9.0-19.7	296	20.7	15.7-25.8
25-34	229	22.0	16.2-27.8	340	12.7	8.7-16.7	569	17.4	13.8-20.9
35-44	335	19.6	14.9-24.3	433	10.0	6.8-13.3	768	14.8	11.9-17.7
45-54	455	15.1	11.5-18.7	550	6.2	3.9-8.4	1,005	10.6	8.5-12.8
55-64	575	13.8	10.6-17.1	770	3.3	1.9-4.8	1,345	8.5	6.7-10.3
65+	662	4.8	3.0-6.5	1,081	*0.7	0.2-1.3	1,743	2.5	1.7-3.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	337	13.5	9.3-17.8	390	*4.2	1.7-6.7	727	9.2	6.6-11.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	921	17.0	14.0-20.0	1,310	5.8	4.2-7.4	2,231	11.4	9.7-13.1
Some Post-H.S.	517	16.3	12.5-20.1	870	8.9	6.5-11.3	1,387	12.2	10.0-14.3
College Graduate	620	15.5	12.0-19.1	786	7.4	5.2-9.6	1,406	11.3	9.2-13.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	264	20.2	14.0-26.4	519	9.9	6.4-13.3	783	14.2	10.9-17.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	425	17.6	13.0-22.1	611	5.6	3.2-7.9	1,036	11.4	8.8-13.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	289	14.3	9.5-19.2	337	*4.4	1.8-7.0	626	9.8	6.9-12.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	324	15.3	10.1-20.4	365	6.5	3.3-9.8	689	11.1	8.0-14.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	301	16.7	11.5-21.9	424	6.4	3.7-9.2	725	11.3	8.4-14.2
\$75,000+	487	16.7	12.6-20.9	520	8.2	5.5-10.9	1,007	12.8	10.2-15.4

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

Figure 10.1 Binge Drinking by Year: WVBRESS, 1984-2013



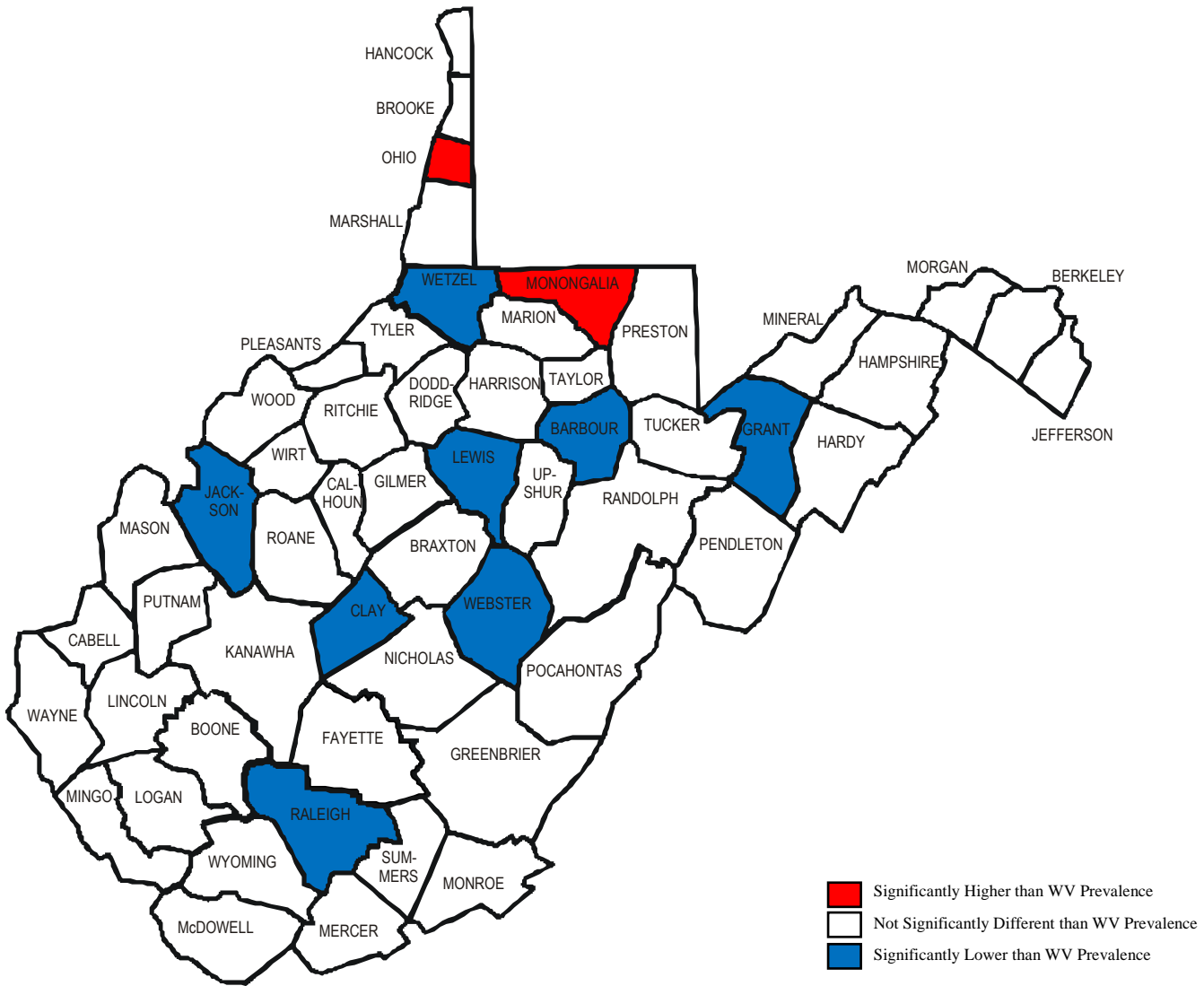
NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1996, 1998, and 2000.

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 10.2 Binge Drinking by County: WVBRFSS, 2009-2013

U.S. Prevalence (2011) – 18.3%

WV Prevalence (2009-2013) – 9.9%
(Significantly Lower than U.S.)

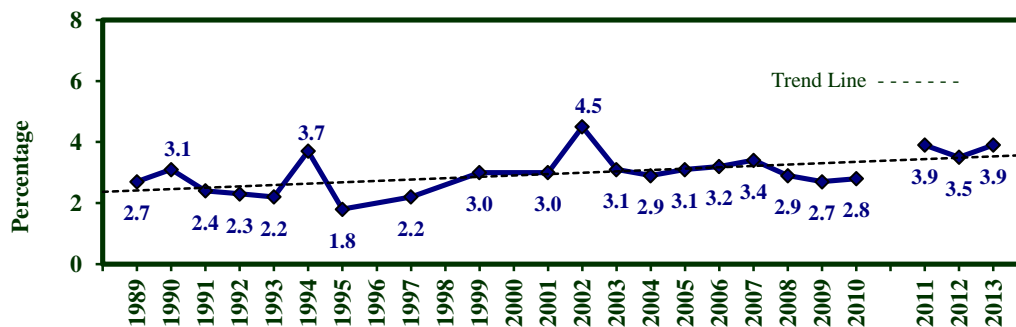


County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 6.

Heavy Drinking

Definition	Defined as the consumption of more than two drinks per day for men and more than one drink per day for women during the past month.
Prevalence	WV: 3.9% (95% CI: 3.2-4.5) U.S.: 6.0% (95% CI: 5.8-6.1) The U.S. prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 4.9% (95% CI: 4.0-6.2) Women: 2.8% (95% CI: 2.1-3.5) The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among men than women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 3.8% (95% CI: 3.1-4.5) Black, Non-Hispanic: *2.9% (95% CI: 0.0-5.8) Other, Non-Hispanic: *8.2% (95% CI: 0.0-17.7) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *7.0% (95% CI: 0.0-15.0) Hispanic: *1.0% (95% CI: 0.0-2.9) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The highest prevalence of heavy drinking was among those aged 18-24 (7.2%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those aged 65 and older (1.5%).
Education	There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking.
Household Income	The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among those earning less than \$15,000 (6.8%) than those earning \$25,000 - \$49,999.

Figure 10.3 Heavy Drinking by Year: WVBRFSS, 1989-2013



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

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Table 10.2 Heavy Drinking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,392	4.9	3.8-6.1	3,366	2.8	2.1-3.5	5,758	3.9	3.2-4.5
Age									
18-24	128	8.8	3.2-14.3	166	5.5	2.0-9.1	294	7.2	3.9-10.5
25-34	227	5.0	1.5-8.5	338	3.4	1.2-5.7	565	4.2	2.1-6.3
35-44	334	5.9	3.2-8.6	433	4.3	2.3-6.3	767	5.1	3.4-6.8
45-54	456	4.9	2.7-7.1	553	2.8	1.2-4.3	1,009	3.8	2.5-5.2
55-64	572	4.8	2.7-6.9	769	2.0	0.7-3.2	1,341	3.4	2.1-4.6
65+	663	2.1	1.0-3.1	1,080	1.1	0.5-1.8	1,743	1.5	1.0-2.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	339	6.6	3.3-9.9	392	1.7	0.3-3.1	731	4.3	2.5-6.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	919	5.1	3.2-6.9	1,309	2.5	1.3-3.6	2,228	3.8	2.7-4.9
Some Post-H.S.	510	4.0	2.0-6.0	868	4.2	2.6-5.8	1,378	4.1	2.9-5.4
College Graduate	620	4.0	2.3-5.8	787	2.5	1.2-3.8	1,407	3.2	2.1-4.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	266	10.8	5.6-16.0	518	3.8	1.7-5.9	784	6.8	4.2-9.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	422	5.9	2.8-8.9	610	1.6	0.3-2.8	1,032	3.6	2.0-5.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	291	3.6	1.4-5.7	336	1.6	0.0-3.2	627	2.7	1.3-4.0
\$35,000 - 49,999	320	3.0	1.0-5.1	364	2.3	0.5-4.0	684	2.7	1.3-4.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	301	4.8	1.8-7.7	426	4.2	1.8-6.7	727	4.5	2.6-6.4
\$75,000+	488	4.8	2.2-7.5	520	4.1	2.2-5.9	1,008	4.5	2.8-6.1

No Drinking

Definition	Defined as the consumption of no alcoholic drinks during the past month.
Prevalence	WV: 66.0% (95% CI: 64.5-67.5) U.S.: 47.4% (95% CI: 47.1-47.7) The West Virginia prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 56.3% (95% CI: 53.9-58.7) Women: 75.3% (95% CI: 73.5-77.0) The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher among women than men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 66.5% (95% CI: 65.0-68.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: *61.4% (95% CI: 50.5-72.3) Other, Non-Hispanic: *61.5% (95% CI: 44.4-78.6) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *59.0% (95% CI: 46.3-71.8) Hispanic: *54.1% (95% CI: 38.3-69.9) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of no drinking. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of no drinking in the past month generally increased with increasing age. The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (80.2%) than among all other age groups. The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly lower among those aged 18-24 (58.1%) and those 25-34 (56.8%) than among those aged 55 and older.
Education	The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly different for each level of educational attainment. The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was highest among those with less than a high school education (78.2%) and lowest among those with a college degree (50.2%).
Household Income	The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (74.1%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence was among those with a household income of \$35,000 or more per year.

Table 10.3 No Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,419	56.3	53.9-58.7	3,377	75.3	73.5-77.0	5,796	66.0	64.5-67.5
Age									
18-24	132	50.1	40.5-59.7	166	66.6	58.8-74.3	298	58.1	51.8-64.3
25-34	231	45.2	38.1-52.4	340	68.6	63.0-74.1	571	56.8	52.1-61.4
35-44	337	50.1	44.2-56.0	436	68.1	63.3-72.9	773	59.1	55.2-63.0
45-54	459	58.5	53.4-63.5	554	70.7	66.6-74.8	1,013	64.6	61.3-67.9
55-64	578	56.9	52.4-61.5	770	78.6	75.5-81.8	1,348	67.9	65.1-70.8
65+	669	70.1	66.2-74.0	1,083	88.1	86.0-90.2	1,752	80.2	78.1-82.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	343	69.4	63.6-75.2	392	88.6	84.8-92.5	735	78.2	74.6-81.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	929	57.3	53.5-61.1	1,314	81.5	79.0-84.1	2,243	69.4	67.0-71.7
Some Post-H.S.	520	54.1	49.1-59.1	871	69.5	65.9-73.1	1,391	62.6	59.6-65.7
College Graduate	623	41.1	36.8-45.5	790	58.4	54.4-62.4	1,413	50.2	47.2-53.2
Income									
Less than \$15,000	267	65.2	58.1-72.3	521	80.6	76.1-85.1	788	74.1	70.1-78.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	427	62.5	57.0-67.9	612	79.5	75.6-83.4	1,039	71.2	67.8-74.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	293	57.6	50.9-64.4	338	79.1	73.7-84.4	631	67.3	62.8-71.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	325	50.8	44.4-57.2	365	74.2	69.0-79.5	690	61.9	57.5-66.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	302	51.1	44.5-57.6	426	68.2	63.2-73.2	728	60.2	56.0-64.3
\$75,000+	490	45.5	39.9-51.1	522	59.9	55.1-64.7	1,012	52.1	48.3-55.9

CHAPTER 11: SEAT BELT USE

Usually Wear Seat Belt

Definition	Responding “Always” or “Nearly always” to the question “How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?”
Prevalence	WV: 90.6% (95% CI: 89.5-91.6) U.S.: 94.2% (95% CI: 94.0-94.3) The U.S. prevalence of usually wear a seat belt was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 10 th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 86.1% (95% CI: 84.2-88.0) Women: 94.8% (95% CI: 93.9-95.8) The prevalence of usually wear a seat belt was significantly higher among women than men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 91.0% (95% CI: 90.0-92.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 82.9% (95% CI: 71.8-93.9) Other, Non-Hispanic: *90.5% (95% CI: 78.6-100.0) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 87.9% (95% CI: 79.1-96.7) Hispanic: 89.6% (95% CI: 77.4-100.0) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of usually wear a seat belt. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of usually wear a seat belt generally increased with age. The prevalence of usually wear a seat belt among those aged 65 and older (95.0%) was significantly higher than among all the other age groups except those aged 55-64.
Education	The prevalence of usually wear a seat belt was significantly higher among those with some college (93.6%) and among college graduates (97.0%) than among those with a high school education (88.8%) or less than high school education (83.8%).
Household Income	In general, the prevalence of usually wear a seat belt increased with increasing income. The prevalence of usually wear a seat belt was significantly higher among those making more than \$35,000 than among those making less than \$15,000.

Table 11.1 Usually Wear a Seat Belt by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,406	86.1	84.2-88.0	3,354	94.8	93.9-95.8	5,760	90.6	89.5-91.6
Age									
18-24	129	77.2	68.6-85.9	161	94.4	90.4-98.4	290	85.5	80.4-90.6
25-34	231	77.9	71.8-84.1	336	92.7	89.5-96.0	567	85.2	81.6-88.8
35-44	334	85.9	81.6-90.2	431	93.8	91.2-96.5	765	89.9	87.3-92.4
45-54	453	87.3	83.5-91.1	556	95.0	93.0-97.1	1,009	91.2	89.0-93.4
55-64	579	89.3	86.1-92.5	767	95.7	93.9-97.5	1,346	92.5	90.7-94.4
65+	669	94.0	91.7-96.2	1,076	95.9	94.4-97.3	1,745	95.0	93.7-96.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	346	80.7	75.0-86.3	385	87.6	83.3-91.9	731	83.8	80.1-87.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	919	82.7	79.5-85.9	1,300	94.9	93.5-96.3	2,219	88.8	87.0-90.5
Some Post-H.S.	520	90.3	87.1-93.4	861	96.3	95.0-97.7	1,381	93.6	92.0-95.2
College Graduate	617	95.2	93.3-97.1	798	98.5	97.6-99.4	1,415	97.0	95.9-98.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	265	82.9	76.8-89.0	513	89.0	85.3-92.6	778	86.4	83.0-89.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	422	84.0	79.7-88.3	602	93.9	91.5-96.3	1,024	89.1	86.6-91.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	298	87.0	82.3-91.7	336	96.7	94.8-98.6	634	91.3	88.6-94.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	325	88.7	83.9-93.5	362	97.0	94.9-99.1	687	92.6	89.8-95.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	299	87.8	82.8-92.9	429	97.4	95.7-99.0	728	92.9	90.3-95.5
\$75,000+	490	88.7	84.0-93.5	524	97.2	95.7-98.8	1,014	92.6	89.9-95.4

Always Wear Seat Belt

Definition	Responding “Always” to the question “How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?”
Prevalence	WV: 83.3% (95% CI: 82.0-84.6) U.S.: 87.7% (95% CI: 87.5-87.9) The U.S. prevalence of always wear a seat belt was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 35 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 76.5% (95% CI: 74.3-78.7) Women: 89.9% (95% CI: 88.6-91.2) The prevalence of always wear a seat belt was significantly higher among women than men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 83.8% (95% CI: 82.4-85.1) Black, Non-Hispanic: *77.4% (95% CI: 66.0-88.8) Other, Non-Hispanic: *85.4% (95% CI: 71.9-98.9) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *75.4% (95% CI: 63.7-87.0) Hispanic: *79.7% (95% CI: 65.8-93.6) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of always wear a seat belt. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of always wear a seat belt generally increased as age increased. The prevalence of always wear a seat belt was highest among those aged 65 and older (91.0%) and lowest among those aged 18-24 (71.3%). This difference was statistically significant.
Education	The prevalence of always wear a seat belt was significantly higher among those with some college (86.3%) and college graduates (90.1%) than among those with a high school education (80.8%) and those with less than a high school education (77.8%).
Household Income	The prevalence of always wearing a seatbelt was significantly higher among those earning \$50,000 or more than it was among those earning \$15,000 or less.

Table 11.2 Always Wear a Seat Belt by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,406	76.5	74.3-78.7	3,354	89.9	88.6-91.2	5,760	83.3	82.0-84.6
Age									
18-24	129	60.5	50.8-70.2	161	83.0	76.5-89.5	290	71.3	65.1-77.5
25-34	231	64.8	57.9-71.7	336	85.5	81.2-89.8	567	74.9	70.7-79.1
35-44	334	77.1	72.1-82.2	431	89.0	85.8-92.3	765	83.0	80.0-86.1
45-54	453	78.6	74.2-83.0	556	90.9	88.2-93.6	1,009	84.8	82.2-87.4
55-64	579	81.4	77.5-85.2	767	92.4	90.2-94.7	1,346	87.0	84.7-89.2
65+	669	88.1	85.2-91.1	1,076	93.2	91.5-94.9	1,745	91.0	89.3-92.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	346	74.5	68.5-80.5	385	81.8	76.8-86.8	731	77.8	73.8-81.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	919	71.3	67.7-75.0	1,300	90.4	88.5-92.3	2,219	80.8	78.7-83.0
Some Post-H.S.	520	79.9	75.5-84.4	861	91.5	89.3-93.8	1,381	86.3	83.9-88.7
College Graduate	617	86.8	83.6-89.9	798	93.1	91.1-95.2	1,415	90.1	88.3-92.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	265	73.5	66.6-80.4	513	82.4	77.9-86.8	778	78.6	74.7-82.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	422	74.2	69.1-79.3	602	88.6	85.5-91.6	1,024	81.6	78.6-84.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	298	80.4	75.0-85.7	336	92.5	89.5-95.4	634	85.8	82.5-89.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	325	78.8	73.0-84.6	362	91.3	87.7-94.9	687	84.6	81.0-88.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	299	76.6	70.7-82.5	429	94.3	91.8-96.8	728	86.1	82.8-89.3
\$75,000+	490	79.8	74.6-85.1	524	93.7	91.4-96.1	1,014	86.2	83.1-89.4

CHAPTER 12: IMMUNIZATION

Seasonal Flu Vaccine

Definition	Responding “No” to the question “During the past 12 months, have you had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?” This indicator is among all adults.
Prevalence	WV: 54.3% (95% CI: 52.8-55.9) U.S.: 61.5% (95% CI: 61.2-61.8) The U.S. prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 7 th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 58.0% (95% CI: 55.7-60.4) Women: 50.8% (95% CI: 48.8-52.8) The prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults was significantly higher among men than women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 53.4% (95% CI: 51.9-55.0) Black, Non-Hispanic: 70.3% (95% CI: 60.5-80.2) Other, Non-Hispanic: *49.4% (95% CI: 32.8-66.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *63.8% (95% CI: 53.2-74.4) Hispanic: *61.6% (95% CI: 46.5-76.6) The prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year was significantly higher among Black, Non-Hispanics than White, Non-Hispanics. There were no other race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults was lowest among the 65 and older age group (26.1%) and was significantly lower than all other age groups. The prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults was highest among those aged 18-24 (69.7%) and was significantly higher than those aged 55 and older.
Education	The prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among all adults was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (57.3%) than among college graduates (46.5%).
Household Income	The prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year was significantly higher in those with an income less than \$25,000 than it was for those with an income of \$50,000-\$74,999.

Table 12.1 No Seasonal Flu Vaccine in the Past Year Among All Adults by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,393	58.0	55.7-60.4	3,343	50.8	48.8-52.8	5,736	54.3	52.8-55.9
Age									
18-24	127	70.5	61.4-79.6	161	68.8	60.9-76.7	288	69.7	63.6-75.7
25-34	230	74.2	67.9-80.4	333	64.4	58.7-70.1	563	69.4	65.2-73.7
35-44	333	72.3	67.1-77.5	431	63.7	58.7-68.6	764	68.0	64.4-71.6
45-54	448	68.1	63.3-72.8	556	57.0	52.5-61.6	1,004	62.5	59.2-65.8
55-64	577	49.8	45.1-54.4	764	45.4	41.4-49.4	1,341	47.6	44.5-50.6
65+	668	26.1	22.2-30.0	1,071	26.2	23.2-29.1	1,739	26.1	23.8-28.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	344	59.8	53.9-65.8	384	54.3	48.3-60.2	728	57.3	53.1-61.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	912	62.7	59.0-66.3	1,296	50.3	47.1-53.4	2,208	56.5	54.1-58.9
Some Post-H.S.	519	56.0	51.0-61.0	857	52.5	48.6-56.4	1,376	54.1	51.0-57.1
College Graduate	614	46.8	42.2-51.3	796	46.3	42.3-50.4	1,410	46.5	43.5-49.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	261	65.4	58.6-72.2	506	54.1	48.9-59.3	767	58.9	54.8-63.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	420	61.5	56.1-66.9	600	54.9	50.3-59.6	1,020	58.1	54.6-61.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	295	54.5	47.9-61.1	336	46.8	40.3-53.3	631	51.0	46.4-55.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	325	57.1	50.8-63.4	361	51.7	45.7-57.7	686	54.6	50.2-58.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	299	53.2	46.6-59.7	429	44.4	39.0-49.7	728	48.5	44.3-52.7
\$75,000+	490	54.5	49.0-59.9	523	52.3	47.2-57.3	1,013	53.5	49.7-57.2

Seasonal Flu Vaccine 65 and Older

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

Prevalence **WV: 26.1%** (95% CI: 23.7-28.5)
U.S.: 38.8% (95% CI: 38.2-39.3)
 The U.S. prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among adults 65 and older was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender **Men: 26.1%** (95% CI: 22.2-30.0)
Women: 26.2% (95% CI: 23.2-29.2)
 There was no gender difference in the prevalence of no seasonal flu vaccine in the past year among adults 65 and older.

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

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

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

Table 12.2 No Seasonal Flu Vaccine in the Past Year Among Adults Aged 65 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	668	26.1	22.2-30.0	1,071	26.2	23.2-29.2	1,739	26.1	23.7-28.5
Age									
65+	668	26.1	22.2-30.0	1,071	26.2	23.2-29.2	1,739	26.1	23.7-28.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	136	27.2	18.7-35.8	175	30.2	22.6-37.9	311	28.6	22.9-34.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	222	26.7	20.4-33.1	505	24.6	20.5-28.7	727	25.3	21.9-28.8
Some Post-H.S.	125	23.9	15.9-31.8	222	24.0	17.9-30.0	347	23.9	19.0-28.8
College Graduate	182	23.1	16.6-29.7	160	28.8	21.2-36.4	342	25.6	20.6-30.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	56	*41.6	26.2-57.1	163	26.5	18.0-34.9	219	31.7	23.9-39.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	137	26.3	18.0-34.5	249	26.7	20.6-32.8	386	26.5	21.6-31.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	125	16.7	9.8-23.7	149	24.1	16.5-31.7	274	20.2	15.0-25.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	101	23.6	14.5-32.8	98	25.9	16.7-35.1	199	24.7	18.1-31.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	72	*29.9	18.6-41.2	86	23.7	14.3-33.1	158	26.7	19.4-34.0
\$75,000+	72	16.2	7.0-25.3	49	29.2	*15.2-43.2	121	20.9	13.0-28.8

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

Never Had a Pneumonia Vaccination

Definition	Responding “No” to the question “pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given only once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?” This indicator is among all adults.
Prevalence	WV: 68.4% (95% CI: 67.0-69.8) U.S.: 68.1% (95% CI: 67.8-68.3) The prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccine was similar in West Virginia to that nationally. West Virginia ranked the 25 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 68.9% (95% CI: 66.7-71.1) Women: 67.9% (95% CI: 66.1-69.7) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among all adults.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 68.3% (95% CI: 66.9-69.8) Black, Non-Hispanic: *68.3% (95% CI: 57.0-78.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *63.0% (95% CI: 47.6-78.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *71.9% (95% CI: 61.5-82.2) Hispanic: *76.3% (95% CI: 62.0-90.6) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among all adults. <small>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</small>
Age	The prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among all adults was lowest among those aged 65 and older (30.5%) and was significantly lower than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among all adults was lowest among those with less than a high school education (60.6%) and was significantly lower than the prevalence among all other educational attainment categories.
Household Income	The prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among all adults was lowest among those with an annual household income \$25,000-\$34,999 (59.7%) and highest among those with a household income of \$75,000 or more per year (79.3%).

Table 12.3 Never Had a Pneumonia Vaccination Among All Adults by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,278	68.9	66.7-71.1	3,265	67.9	66.1-69.7	5,543	68.4	67.0-69.8
Age									
18-24	108	73.6	63.3-83.8	144	88.7	83.3-94.1	252	81.0	74.9-87.1
25-34	208	91.1	87.3-94.8	316	90.6	87.0-94.1	524	90.8	88.2-93.4
35-44	312	85.2	80.8-89.6	417	84.8	81.2-88.5	729	85.0	82.2-87.8
45-54	436	82.1	78.0-86.1	547	79.6	75.8-83.3	983	80.8	78.0-83.5
55-64	559	64.6	60.2-69.1	758	64.9	61.0-68.7	1,317	64.7	61.8-67.7
65+	646	30.5	26.3-34.7	1,058	30.5	27.4-33.7	1,704	30.5	27.9-33.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	329	62.6	56.5-68.7	376	58.3	52.5-64.1	705	60.6	56.4-64.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	867	70.5	67.1-74.0	1,264	63.9	60.9-66.8	2,131	67.2	64.9-69.4
Some Post-H.S.	493	70.6	65.9-75.2	841	73.1	69.9-76.3	1,334	72.0	69.3-74.7
College Graduate	585	69.8	65.7-73.8	775	77.1	74.0-80.2	1,360	73.7	71.2-76.2
Income									
Less than \$15,000	243	67.5	60.8-74.2	498	60.8	55.8-65.7	741	63.5	59.5-67.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	403	66.1	60.8-71.3	589	62.5	58.0-67.0	992	64.2	60.8-67.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	284	59.2	52.5-65.9	333	60.3	54.1-66.4	617	59.7	55.1-64.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	316	68.3	62.6-73.9	355	72.2	67.2-77.2	671	70.1	66.3-73.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	286	73.6	68.2-79.1	419	75.1	70.6-79.6	705	74.4	70.9-77.9
\$75,000+	467	75.4	70.2-80.6	513	83.7	80.4-87.1	980	79.3	76.1-82.5

Never Had a Pneumonia Vaccination 65 and Older

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

Prevalence **WV: 30.5%** (95% CI: 27.9-33.1)
U.S.: 32.1% (95% CI: 31.6-32.7)
 The West Virginia prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among adults 65 and older was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 28th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender **Men:** 30.5% (95% CI: 26.3-34.7)
Women: 30.5% (95% CI: 27.4-33.7)
 There was no gender difference in the prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among adults 65 and older.

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

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

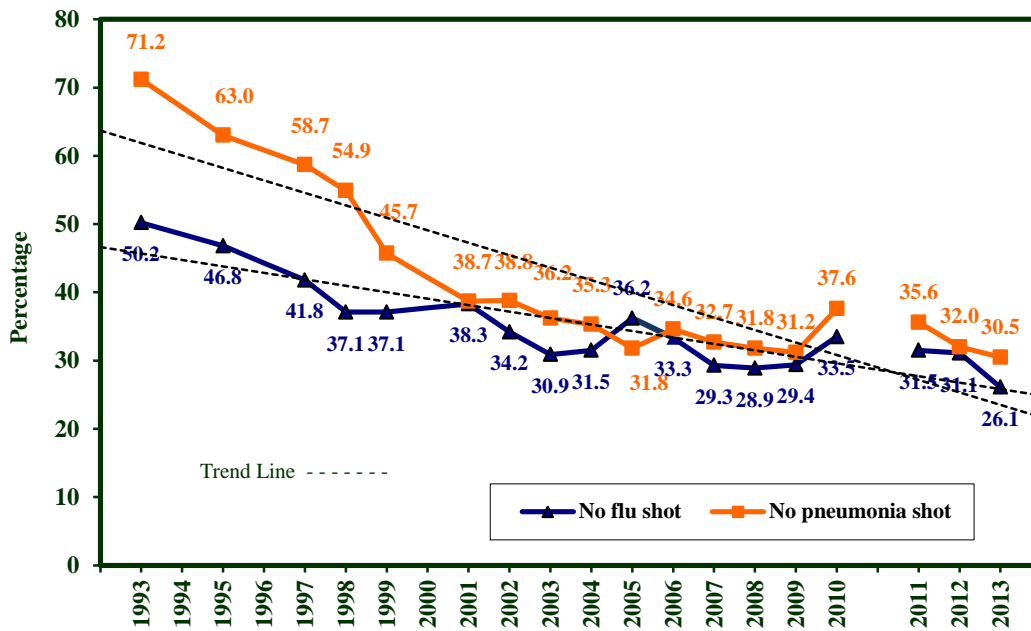
Household Income There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of never had a pneumonia vaccination among adults 65 and older.

Table 12.4 Never Had a Pneumonia Vaccination Among Adults Aged 65 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBREFFS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	646	30.5	26.3-34.7	1,058	30.5	27.4-33.7	1,704	30.5	27.9-33.1
Age									
65+	646	30.5	26.3-34.7	1,058	30.5	27.4-33.7	1,704	30.5	27.9-33.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	129	31.7	22.5-40.9	172	28.8	20.9-36.8	301	30.3	24.2-36.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	219	30.0	23.3-36.6	500	33.1	28.5-37.7	719	32.0	28.3-35.8
Some Post-H.S.	120	28.7	19.9-37.5	222	26.3	20.1-32.5	342	27.3	22.1-32.6
College Graduate	175	29.2	22.0-36.4	156	29.9	22.0-37.7	331	29.5	24.2-34.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	53	*34.3	18.8-49.9	162	24.5	15.9-33.1	215	27.7	20.0-35.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	135	28.0	19.4-36.5	246	26.8	20.5-33.1	381	27.3	22.2-32.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	121	27.4	18.2-36.6	148	29.2	21.3-37.1	269	28.3	22.1-34.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	98	*32.7	22.2-43.3	98	*31.0	20.8-41.3	196	32.0	24.5-39.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	69	*24.7	13.8-35.7	86	*36.4	25.6-47.2	155	30.9	23.2-38.7
\$75,000+	70	*27.1	15.6-38.6	47	*39.0	24.0-54.0	117	31.3	22.1-40.6

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

Figure 12.1 No Seasonal Flu Vaccine (in Past 12 Months) and No Pneumonia Vaccination (in Lifetime) Among Adults Aged 65 and Older by Year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2013



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

*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

CHAPTER 13: CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Heart Attack

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack also called a myocardial infarction?”
Prevalence	WV: 7.8% (95% CI: 7.0-8.5) U.S.: 4.4% (95% CI: 4.3-4.5) The West Virginia prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 10.0% (95% CI: 8.8-11.3) Women: 5.6% (95% CI: 4.8-6.4) Men had a significantly higher prevalence of heart attack than women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 8.0% (95% CI: 7.3-8.8) Black, Non-Hispanic: *4.9% (95% CI: 1.0-8.8) Other, Non-Hispanic: *8.2% (95% CI: 0.4-16.0) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *8.2% (95% CI: 2.7-13.7) Hispanic: *0.0% (95% CI: 0.0-0.0) The prevalence of heart attacks among Hispanics was significantly lower than all other race/ethnicities. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher among the 65 and older age group (19.4%) than among any other age group.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of heart attack (15.0%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups. Adults with a college education had the lowest prevalence of heart attack (3.7%), significantly lower than all other educational attainments groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of heart attack was highest among those earning less than \$15,000 per year (12.7%) and lowest among those whose annual household income was \$75,000 or more (3.7%), a statistically significant difference.

Table 13.1 Heart Attack by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,445	10.0	8.8-11.3	3,425	5.6	4.8-6.4	5,870	7.8	7.0-8.5
Age									
18-24	136	*0.5	0.0-1.4	169	*0.0	0.0-0.0.	305	*0.2	0.0-0.7
25-34	236	*2.8	0.3-5.2	347	*0.0	0.0-0.0	583	*1.4	0.1-2.7
35-44	342	4.3	1.9-6.7	441	*1.4	0.3-2.5	783	2.9	1.5-4.2
45-54	464	9.1	6.1-12.1	564	3.8	2.0-5.5	1,028	6.4	4.7-8.2
55-64	582	12.1	9.1-15.0	777	7.0	5.0-9.0	1,359	9.5	7.7-11.3
65+	672	25.6	21.7-29.5	1,098	14.6	12.1-17.0	1,770	19.4	17.2-21.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	348	16.4	12.2-20.7	392	13.3	9.8-16.8	740	15.0	12.2-17.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	936	9.0	7.2-10.8	1,329	6.1	4.8-7.3	2,265	7.5	6.4-8.6
Some Post-H.S.	527	9.8	7.2-12.4	883	3.1	2.0-4.2	1,410	6.1	4.8-7.4
College Graduate	629	5.8	4.0-7.6	810	1.9	1.0-2.8	1,439	3.7	2.8-4.7
Income									
Less than \$15,000	267	16.0	11.2-20.7	522	10.4	7.4-13.3	789	12.7	10.1-15.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	430	11.4	8.2-14.6	620	8.2	5.9-10.5	1,050	9.8	7.8-11.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	296	13.0	9.0-17.0	342	5.2	2.9-7.6	638	9.5	7.0-11.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	332	10.3	6.5-14.1	368	*2.7	1.1-4.3	700	6.8	4.6-8.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	7.7	4.6-10.7	437	*2.6	1.0-4.2	740	5.0	3.3-6.6
\$75,000+	496	6.1	3.8-8.3	528	*0.9	0.1-1.7	1,024	3.7	2.4-5.0

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

Angina or Coronary Heart Disease

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had angina or coronary heart disease?”
Prevalence	WV: 7.5% (95% CI: 6.7-8.2) U.S.: 4.2% (95% CI: 4.1-4.3) The West Virginia prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 8.8% (95% CI: 7.6-10.0) Women: 6.2% (95% CI: 5.3-7.1) The prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease was significantly higher among men than among women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 7.6% (95% CI: 6.9-8.4) Black, Non-Hispanic: *6.0% (95% CI: 1.4-10.6) Other, Non-Hispanic: *9.9% (95% CI: 0.5-19.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *5.5% (95% CI: 2.0-8.9) Hispanic: *1.0% (95% CI: 0.0-2.9) The prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease was significantly lower among Hispanics than all other race/ethnicities. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease was highest among those aged 65 and older (17.1%) and was significantly higher than all other age groups.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease (12.0%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease was highest among those with an annual household income of \$25,000-\$34,999 (11.3%) followed by those with an income of \$15,000 or less and both were significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning \$50,000 or more per year.

Table 13.2 Angina or Coronary Heart Disease by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,431	8.8	7.6-10.0	3,398	6.2	5.3-7.1	5,829	7.5	6.7-8.2
Age									
18-24	136	*1.9	0.0-4.0	168	*0.0	0.0-0.0	304	*1.0	0.0-2.1
25-34	236	*0.6	0.0-1.4	346	*1.2	0.1-2.4	582	*0.9	0.2-1.6
35-44	341	*3.5	1.2-5.9	442	*1.9	0.6-3.2	783	2.7	1.4-4.1
45-54	462	6.7	4.0-9.4	560	5.3	3.1-7.5	1,022	6.0	4.2-7.7
55-64	580	14.6	11.4-17.9	770	7.6	5.3-9.8	1,350	11.1	9.1-13.0
65+	662	20.6	17.1-24.1	1,086	14.3	11.9-16.8	1,748	17.1	15.1-19.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	343	11.5	7.9-15.1	385	12.5	8.8-16.1	728	12.0	9.4-14.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	931	7.6	5.9-9.2	1,318	7.0	5.6-8.4	2,249	7.3	6.2-8.4
Some Post-H.S.	524	10.3	7.7-12.9	877	3.7	2.5-4.9	1,401	6.6	5.3-7.9
College Graduate	628	6.7	4.8-8.6	807	3.3	2.1-4.5	1,435	4.9	3.8-6.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	265	13.4	8.6-18.1	517	9.6	6.7-12.5	782	11.2	8.6-13.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	425	9.0	6.2-11.7	613	7.2	5.1-9.4	1,038	8.1	6.3-9.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	298	12.7	8.6-16.8	338	9.5	6.0-13.0	636	11.3	8.5-14.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	330	7.4	4.5-10.4	367	6.3	3.7-8.9	697	6.9	4.9-8.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	299	7.7	4.8-10.7	437	2.5	1.1-4.0	736	4.9	3.3-6.5
\$75,000+	495	6.4	4.3-8.5	527	2.5	1.0-4.0	1,022	4.6	3.3-6.0

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

Stroke

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?”
Prevalence	WV: 3.9% (95% CI: 3.4-4.5) U.S.: 2.9% (95% CI: 2.8-3.0) The West Virginia prevalence of stroke was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 7 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 3.8% (95% CI: 3.0-4.5) Women: 4.1% (95% CI: 3.4-4.8) There was no gender difference in stroke prevalence.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 3.9% (95% CI: 3.4-4.4) Black, Non-Hispanic: *3.7% (95% CI: 0.0-7.9) Other, Non-Hispanic: *6.5% (95% CI: 0.0-15.3) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *4.0% (95% CI: 1.2-6.8) Hispanic: *3.0% (95% CI: 0.0-6.5) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of stroke. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of stroke was significantly higher among the 65 and older age group (8.9%) than the prevalence among all other age groups.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of stroke (6.7%) and was significantly higher than those with some post-high school education (3.0%) and those with a college degree (1.8%).
Household Income	Those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 had the highest prevalence of stroke (6.8%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning \$35,000 or more per year.

Table 13.3 Stroke by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,454	3.8	3.0-4.5	3,430	4.1	3.4-4.8	5,884	3.9	3.4-4.5
Age									
18-24	136	*0.6	0.0-1.7	169	*0.0	0.0-0.0	305	*0.3	0.0-0.9
25-34	236	*0.0	0.0-0.0	347	*0.3	0.0-0.9	583	*0.1	0.0-0.4
35-44	342	*2.0	0.6-3.4	441	*1.5	0.3-2.6	783	1.7	0.8-2.6
45-54	464	3.5	1.6-5.3	567	4.7	2.7-6.7	1,031	4.1	2.7-5.5
55-64	586	5.5	3.4-7.6	777	5.0	3.2-6.7	1,363	5.2	3.9-6.6
65+	676	8.8	6.3-11.3	1,100	8.9	7.1-10.8	1,776	8.9	7.4-10.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	350	5.8	3.4-8.2	395	7.7	5.1-10.3	745	6.7	4.9-8.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	941	3.9	2.6-5.1	1,332	4.6	3.5-5.7	2,273	4.3	3.4-5.1
Some Post-H.S.	529	3.2	1.8-4.5	883	3.0	1.9-4.0	1,412	3.0	2.2-3.9
College Graduate	629	2.0	1.0-3.0	809	1.7	0.8-2.5	1,438	1.8	1.2-2.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	270	5.6	3.0-8.2	526	7.7	5.3-10.0	796	6.8	5.0-8.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	431	4.7	2.7-6.7	621	4.8	3.2-6.4	1,052	4.8	3.5-6.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	301	5.5	2.4-8.6	342	3.9	1.9-5.9	643	4.8	2.8-6.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	2.5	1.0-3.9	368	1.7	0.4-3.1	699	2.1	1.1-3.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	302	*1.8	0.4-3.2	437	1.7	0.5-2.9	739	1.8	0.8-2.7
\$75,000+	498	*2.5	1.0-4.0	528	2.2	0.8-3.6	1,026	2.3	1.3-3.4

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

Any Cardiovascular Disease

Definition	Responding “Yes” to any of the questions “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following?” “. . . ever told you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?” “. . . ever told you had angina or coronary heart disease?” “. . . ever told you had a stroke?”
Prevalence	WV: 13.7% (95% CI: 12.8-14.7) U.S.: 8.6% (95% CI: 8.4-8.7) The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 16.1% (95% CI: 14.5-17.7) Women: 11.4% (95% CI: 10.3-12.6) The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among men than among women.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 13.9% (95% CI: 12.9-14.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: 10.9% (95% CI: 4.5-17.2) Other, Non-Hispanic: *19.3% (95% CI: 6.8-31.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 13.3% (95% CI: 6.7-19.8) Hispanic: *4.0% (95% CI: 0.0-8.0) There was a significantly higher prevalence of cardiovascular disease among White, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among the 65 and older age group (31.5%) than among any other age group.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of cardiovascular disease (23.9%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (21.3%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with income over \$35,000.

Table 13.4 Prevalence of Any Cardiovascular Disease by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

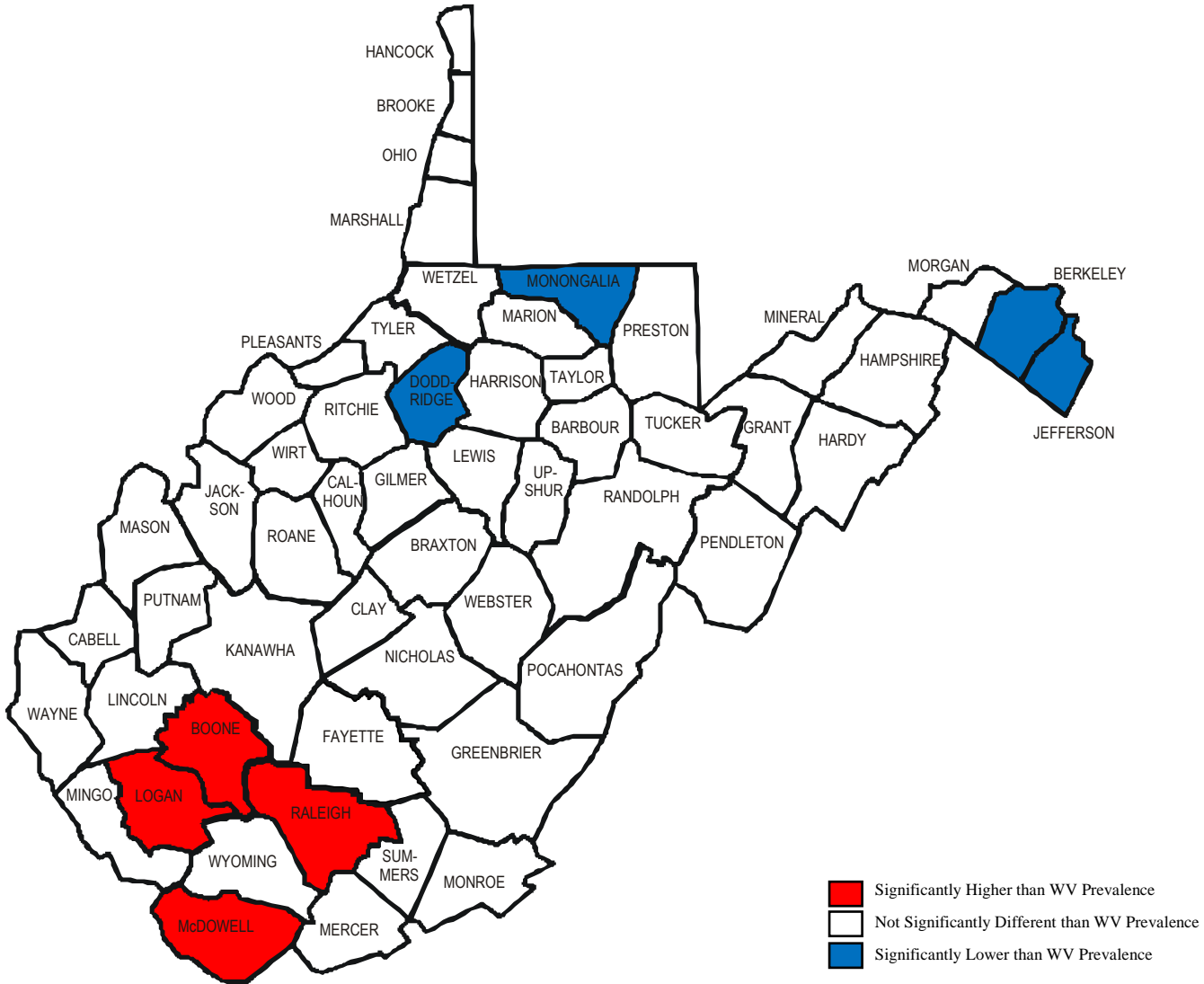
Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,437	16.1	14.5-17.7	3,400	11.4	10.3-12.6	5,837	13.7	12.8-14.7
Age									
18-24	136	*2.4	0.0-4.8	168	*0.0	0.0-0.0	304	*1.3	0.0-2.5
25-34	236	*3.3	0.7-5.9	346	*1.6	0.3-2.8	582	*2.5	1.0-3.9
35-44	340	7.3	4.2-10.3	439	3.5	1.8-5.2	779	5.4	3.6-7.1
45-54	462	12.9	9.4-16.4	561	10.5	7.6-13.4	1,023	11.7	9.4-14.0
55-64	577	22.9	19.1-26.8	771	14.6	11.7-17.5	1,348	18.7	16.3-21.1
65+	673	38.3	34.0-42.6	1,089	26.0	23.1-29.0	1,762	31.5	28.9-34.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	347	24.3	19.4-29.3	385	23.3	18.7-27.9	732	23.9	20.4-27.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	928	14.2	11.9-16.5	1320	12.5	10.7-14.3	2,248	13.4	11.9-14.8
Some Post-H.S.	527	16.3	13.1-19.5	878	7.3	5.6-8.9	1,405	11.3	9.6-13.0
College Graduate	630	11.1	8.6-13.5	806	5.6	4.0-7.2	1,436	8.2	6.8-9.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	268	24.2	18.4-30.0	518	19.1	15.3-23.0	786	21.3	18.0-24.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	426	17.5	13.7-21.4	617	14.5	11.6-17.3	1,043	15.9	13.6-18.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	297	20.9	15.8-26.1	338	13.3	9.3-17.2	635	17.5	14.2-20.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	329	13.9	9.7-18.1	367	8.6	5.6-11.5	696	11.4	8.8-14.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	301	13.0	9.1-16.9	437	5.8	3.6-8.1	738	9.1	7.0-11.3
\$75,000+	497	11.0	8.0-14.0	527	4.3	2.4-6.1	1,024	7.9	6.1-9.8

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

Figure 13.1 Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2009-2013

U.S. Prevalence (2011) – 8.4%

**WV Prevalence (2009-2013) – 13.0%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)**



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

Advised to Take Aspirin

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “In the past 12 months, has your health care provider recommended your take aspirin to reduce the chance of a heart attack or stroke?”
Prevalence	WV: 30.4% (95% CI: 29.1-31.8) Because this was a state added question and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 32.3% (95% CI: 30.2-34.4) Women: 28.7% (95% CI: 27.0-30.4) There was no gender difference in being advised to take aspirin.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 30.7% (95% CI: 29.4-32.1) Black, Non-Hispanic: 30.5% (95% CI: 20.7-40.2) Other, Non-Hispanic: *41.3% (95% CI: 24.6-58.0) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 26.9% (95% CI: 17.8-36.0) Hispanic: *7.1% (95% CI: 1.4-12.7) The prevalence of being advised to take aspirin was significantly lower among Hispanics than all other race/ethnicities. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of being advised to take aspirin increased with age. The prevalence of being advised to take aspirin was highest among those 65 and older (61.6%), significantly higher than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of being advised to take aspirin decreased with higher educational attainment levels. Those with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of being advised to take aspirin (40.2%), significantly higher than all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	There was no consistent pattern in the prevalence of being advised to take aspirin with income. The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was lowest among those with an income of \$75,000 or more (21.7%), significantly lower than all other income brackets.

Table 13.5 Advised to Take Aspirin by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,366	32.3	30.2-34.4	3,314	28.7	27.0-30.4	5,680	30.4	29.1-31.8
Age									
18-24	124	*2.0	0.0-4.8	155	1.1	0.0-2.7	279	1.6	0.0-3.2
25-34	219	*5.6	2.1-9.2	328	4.4	1.8-7.0	547	5.0	2.8-7.2
35-44	327	15.1	10.8-19.4	425	9.9	6.9-12.9	752	12.5	9.9-15.1
45-54	447	31.5	26.6-36.3	553	26.8	22.6-31.0	1,000	29.1	25.9-32.3
55-64	575	50.5	45.9-55.1	761	41.2	37.2-45.2	1,336	45.8	42.8-48.9
65+	663	66.3	62.2-70.5	1,067	57.9	54.6-61.2	1,730	61.6	59.0-64.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	341	38.2	32.4-44.0	385	42.6	36.8-48.4	726	40.2	36.1-44.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	910	30.3	27.1-33.5	1,293	31.2	28.5-33.9	2,203	30.7	28.6-32.8
Some Post-H.S.	505	32.1	27.7-36.5	845	23.3	20.3-26.3	1,350	27.2	24.6-29.8
College Graduate	607	30.5	26.6-34.4	782	18.8	16.0-21.5	1,389	24.3	22.0-26.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	257	34.9	28.1-41.7	508	34.4	29.6-39.2	765	34.6	30.6-38.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	415	30.4	25.5-35.3	597	30.7	26.6-34.9	1,012	30.6	27.4-33.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	294	41.8	35.2-48.4	331	31.8	26.1-37.5	625	37.3	32.9-41.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	322	33.4	27.7-39.0	359	26.5	21.5-31.6	681	30.2	26.3-34.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	294	34.4	28.4-40.4	424	24.3	20.0-28.7	718	29.0	25.4-32.6
\$75,000+	482	26.6	22.3-30.8	512	15.9	12.6-19.1	994	21.7	18.9-24.4

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

CHAPTER 14: DIABETES

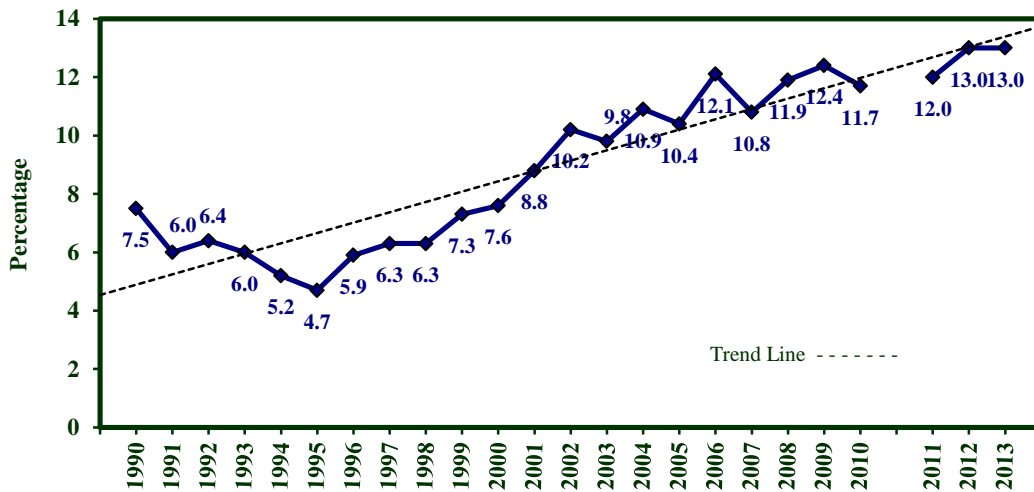
Diabetes Prevalence

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have diabetes?”
Prevalence	WV: 13.0% (95% CI: 12.1-14.0) U.S.: 10.3% (95% CI: 10.1-10.4) West Virginia’s diabetes prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 13.5% (95% CI: 12.0-14.9) Women: 12.6% (95% CI: 11.4-13.9) There was no gender difference in diabetes prevalence.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 12.9% (95% CI: 12.0-13.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: 16.8% (95% CI: 8.9-24.8) Other, Non-Hispanic: *17.3% (95% CI: 5.7-29.0) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 17.6% (95% CI: 8.4-26.7) Hispanic: *8.2% (95% CI: 2.1-14.3) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of diabetes. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	Adults aged 65 and older had the highest diabetes prevalence (25.0%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other age groups under 55.
Education	Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of diabetes (19.0%) and were significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment groups. College graduates had the lowest prevalence of diabetes (9.9%).
Household Income	The prevalence of diabetes was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (19.2%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning \$35,000 or more per year. The lowest prevalence of diabetes was among those with a household income of \$75,000 or more per year (7.5%).

Table 14.1 Diabetes Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,457	13.5	12.0-14.9	3,433	12.6	11.4-13.9	5,890	13.0	12.1-14.0
Age									
18-24	136	0.4	0.0-1.1	169	2.4	0.0-5.5	305	1.4	0.0-2.9
25-34	236	1.8	0.0-3.7	347	3.4	1.3-5.5	583	2.6	1.2-4.0
35-44	341	8.0	4.8-11.3	443	5.7	3.5-7.9	784	6.9	4.9-8.8
45-54	466	12.8	9.6-16.1	567	12.3	9.3-15.2	1,033	12.5	10.3-14.7
55-64	587	21.4	17.7-25.1	779	19.6	16.3-22.8	1,366	20.5	18.0-22.9
65+	677	28.2	24.1-32.3	1,099	22.5	19.7-25.3	1,776	25.0	22.6-27.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	350	17.2	12.9-21.5	395	21.1	16.6-25.7	745	19.0	15.9-22.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	943	12.2	10.1-14.3	1,333	13.6	11.7-15.5	2,276	12.9	11.5-14.3
Some Post-H.S.	527	12.9	10.0-15.9	884	10.0	8.0-12.0	1,411	11.3	9.6-13.0
College Graduate	632	12.7	10.0-15.4	810	7.4	5.5-9.2	1,442	9.9	8.3-11.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	269	16.8	11.7-21.8	526	21.0	17.2-24.9	795	19.2	16.1-22.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	433	14.4	11.0-17.9	622	15.3	12.4-18.3	1,055	14.9	12.6-17.2
\$25,000 - 34,999	301	18.6	13.5-23.6	341	11.2	7.6-14.9	642	15.3	12.0-18.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	10.4	7.0-13.8	368	11.3	7.7-14.9	699	10.8	8.4-13.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	11.0	7.4-14.5	437	9.2	6.4-12.0	740	10.0	7.8-12.2
\$75,000+	498	9.7	7.0-12.4	528	4.8	2.8-6.9	1,026	7.5	5.8-9.2

Figure 14.1 Diabetes Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 1990-2013

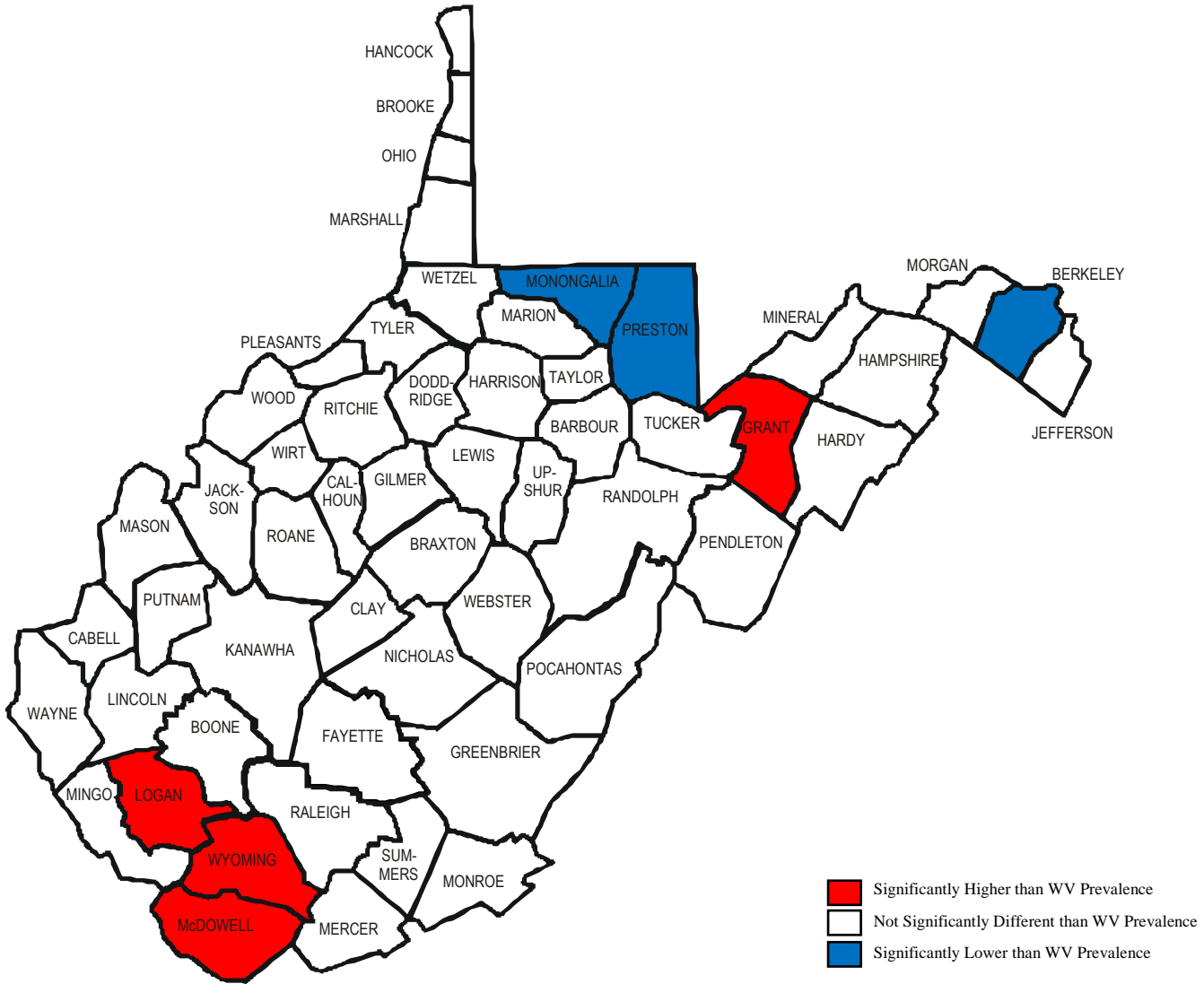


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 14.2 Diabetes Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2009-2013

U.S. Prevalence (2011) – 9.8%

WV Prevalence (2009-2013) – 12.4%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



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

Diabetes Management – Medical Care

Definitions

Persons reporting that they have diabetes were asked a series of questions about medical care for their diabetes.

At least 2 doctor visits in the past year is defined as responding “2” or more to the question “About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?”

At least 2 A1C tests in the past year is defined as responding “2” or more to the following question “About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for A1C?”

Doctor checked feet in the past year is defined as responding “1” or more to the question “About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?”

Eye exam in the past year is defined as responding “Within the past month” or “Within the past year” to the question “When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated?”

Prevalence

At Least 2 Doctor Visits in Past Year: 80.4% (95% CI: 77.3-83.5)

At Least 2 A1C Tests in Past Year: 72.5% (95% CI: 68.9-76.1)

Doctor Checked Feet in Past Year: 68.5% (95% CI: 64.8-72.1)

Eye Exam in Past Year: 64.4% (95% CI: 60.7-68.1)

Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

At Least 2 Doctor Visits in Past Year:

Men: 81.4% (95% CI: 77.0-85.8)

Women: 79.5% (95% CI: 75.1-83.8)

There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had at least 2 doctor visits in the past year.

At Least 2 A1C Tests in Past Year:

Men: 72.4% (95% CI: 67.1-77.7)

Women: 72.6% (95% CI: 67.7-77.6)

There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had at least 2 A1C tests in the past year.

Doctor Checked Feet in Past Year:

Men: 71.9% (95% CI: 66.8-77.0)

Women: 65.0% (95% CI: 59.9-70.1)

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

Eye Exam in Past Year:

Men: 61.8% (95% CI: 56.1-67.5)

Women: 67.0% (95% CI: 62.3-71.8)

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

Race/Ethnicity

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

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of at least two A1C tests in the past year or doctor checked feet in the past year. There was a significantly higher prevalence of at least two doctor visits in the past year among those 55-64 than those among those 45-54 or those 65 and older. The prevalence of having an eye exam in the past year was significantly higher among those 65 and over than among those 35-54.

Education

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

Household Income

Due to small sample size, some prevalence estimates for various annual household income brackets were unreliable. People who made less than \$15,000 had a higher prevalence of at least two doctor visits per year (87.4%) than did those with an income of \$25,000-\$34,999 (70.6%). There were no differences in the prevalence of at least 2 A1C tests in the past year or doctor checked feet in the past year. The prevalence of had an eye exam in the past year was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of \$25,000-\$34,999 (73.9%) and those with an annual household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 than (75.6%) than among those earning less than \$15,000 (51.6%).

Table 14.2 Medical Management of Diabetes by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	At Least 2 Doctor Visits in Past Year		At Least 2 A1C Tests in Past Year		Doctor Checked Feet in Past Year		Eye Exam in Past Year	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL	80.4	77.3-83.5	72.5	68.9-76.1	68.5	64.8-72.1	64.4	60.7-68.1
Sex								
Males	81.4	77.0-85.8	72.4	67.1-77.7	71.9	66.8-77.0	61.8	56.1-67.5
Females	79.5	75.1-83.8	72.6	67.7-77.6	65.0	59.9-70.1	67.0	62.3-71.8
Age								
18-24	*41.8	0.0-94.4	*41.8	0.0-94.4	*53.8	0.0-100.0	*100	100.0-100.0
25-34	*80.0	58.7-100.0	*56.0	27.0-84.9	*62.7	37.0-88.4	*48.3	20.9-75.8
35-44	*74.4	61.1-87.7	*60.6	46.0-75.2	*57.9	43.3-72.6	*47.2	32.2-62.2
45-54	76.9	68.9-84.8	68.7	59.9-77.5	59.7	50.4-69.1	48.9	39.6-58.3
55-64	88.8	84.9-92.7	82.3	77.1-87.4	74.3	68.2-80.4	65.1	58.7-71.6
65+	78.3	73.5-83.1	71.7	66.1-77.2	70.8	65.6-76.0	73.4	68.2-78.6
Education								
Less than H.S.	84.7	77.6-91.9	65.0	55.4-74.6	62.9	53.9-71.8	55.6	46.7-64.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	75.8	70.7-80.9	71.0	65.6-76.5	69.4	64.0-74.8	67.8	62.5-73.2
Some Post-H.S.	82.5	76.7-88.4	76.9	70.0-83.7	70.4	63.2-77.6	63.8	55.9-71.8
College Graduate	83.6	77.1-90.0	81.4	74.6-88.2	71.7	63.7-79.6	70.8	63.0-78.6
Income								
Less than \$15,000	87.4	82.7-92.2	73.8	66.3-81.2	67.0	58.7-75.2	51.6	42.8-60.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	79.9	73.2-86.5	71.9	64.0-79.8	67.3	59.8-74.8	59.4	51.3-67.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	*70.6	59.7-81.4	*68.8	57.7-79.9	*67.3	56.7-77.9	73.9	64.0-83.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	83.6	75.0-92.1	*82.7	72.4-93.1	*70.8	59.7-82.0	*61.9	50.1-73.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	83.0	73.9-92.2	79.5	69.7-89.3	*73.3	63.0-83.7	75.6	65.6-85.5
\$75,000+	84.9	77.1-92.7	82.8	74.3-91.3	75.0	65.1-84.9	*71.0	59.7-82.3

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

Diabetes Management – Self-Care

Definition	<p>Persons responding that they have diabetes were asked a series of questions about how they care for their own diabetes.</p> <p>Take insulin is defined as responding “Yes” to the question “Are you now taking insulin?”</p> <p>Check glucose daily is defined as responding daily to the question “About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar?”</p> <p>Check feet daily is defined as responding at least 1 time per day to the question “About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations?”</p> <p>Taken a diabetes education class is defined as responding “Yes” to the question “Have you ever taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?”</p>
Prevalence	<p>Take Insulin: 29.7% (95% CI: 26.2-33.3)</p> <p>Check Glucose Daily: 66.3% (95% CI: 62.7-69.9)</p> <p>Check Feet Daily: 75.8% (95% CI: 72.6-79.1)</p> <p>Taken a Diabetes Education Class: 48.3% (95% CI: 44.5-52.1)</p> <p>Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.</p>
Gender	<p>Take Insulin:</p> <p>Men: 30.6% (95% CI: 25.3-35.9)</p> <p>Women: 28.8% (95% CI: 24.1-33.5)</p> <p>There was no gender difference in the prevalence of take insulin.</p> <p>Check Glucose Daily:</p> <p>Men: 61.5 (95% CI: 56.0-66.9)</p> <p>Women: 71.2% (95% CI: 66.5-75.9)</p> <p>There was no gender difference in the prevalence of check glucose daily.</p> <p>Check Feet Daily:</p> <p>Men: 73.8% (95% CI: 68.8-78.7)</p> <p>Women: 78.0% (95% CI: 73.7-82.2)</p> <p>There was no gender difference in the prevalence of check feet daily.</p> <p>Taken a Diabetes Education Class:</p> <p>Men: 47.3% (95% CI: 41.6-52.9)</p> <p>Women: 49.4% (95% CI: 44.3-54.5)</p> <p>There was no gender difference in the prevalence of taken a diabetes education class.</p>
Race/Ethnicity	<p>No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.</p>
Age	<p>There was no age difference in the prevalence of take insulin, check glucose daily, check feet daily, or taken a diabetes education class.</p>
Education	<p>There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of take insulin, check glucose daily, or check feet daily. The prevalence of taken a diabetes education class was significantly lower among those with less than a high school education (26.9%) than the prevalence among all other educational attainment groups.</p>
Household Income	<p>Those with a household income of \$50,000-\$74,000 had a significantly lower prevalence of taking insulin (18.1%) than those with a household income of \$15,000 or less. The prevalence of taken a diabetes education class was</p>

significantly higher among those with annual household income higher than \$35,000 than it was among those with household income of less than \$15,000. There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of take insulin, check glucose daily, or check feet daily.

Table 14.3 Self-Care of Diabetes by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Take Insulin		Check Glucose Daily		Check Feet Daily		Taken a Diabetes Education Class	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL	29.7	26.2-33.3	66.3	62.7-69.9	75.8	72.6-79.1	48.3	44.5-52.1
Sex								
Males	30.6	25.3-35.9	61.5	56.0-66.9	73.8	68.8-78.7	47.3	41.6-52.9
Females	28.8	24.1-33.5	71.2	66.5-75.9	78.0	73.7-82.2	49.4	44.3-54.5
Age								
18-24	53.8	*0.0-100.0	*53.8	0.0-100.0	*100.0	100.0-100.0	*39.3	0.0-90.9
25-34	41.8	*15.1-68.6	*83.6	63.5-100	*74.2	52.5-96.0	*78.8	58.5-99.1
35-44	26.4	*12.4-40.5	*68.1	54.5-81.7	*83.1	72.9-93.3	*43.4	28.8-58.0
45-54	26.8	18.4-35.1	59.2	49.8-68.5	70.7	61.9-79.5	43.1	33.9-52.2
55-64	34.1	27.6-40.7	66.8	60.4-73.3	78.8	73.0-84.6	50.3	43.5-57.1
65+	27.0	21.9-32.2	67.7	62.5-72.8	73.9	68.9-79.0	48.2	42.5-53.9
Education								
Less than H.S.	32.3	23.8-40.7	70.8	62.6-78.9	76.6	69.2-84.0	26.9	19.4-34.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	29.0	23.7-34.3	64.7	59.2-70.2	75.6	70.5-80.8	48.2	42.5-54.0
Some Post-H.S.	29.9	22.6-37.3	66.7	59.2-74.2	77.1	70.6-83.6	63.4	55.8-71.0
College Graduate	28.0	20.3-35.7	63.6	55.5-71.8	72.4	64.5-80.3	61.9	53.5-70.2
Income								
Less than \$15,000	38.1	29.4-46.8	69.7	61.7-77.8	76.8	69.4-84.2	35.5	27.5-43.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	32.6	24.9-40.3	70.2	63.0-77.4	80.8	74.7-86.8	43.4	35.5-51.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	*28.8	17.9-39.8	*55.8	44.5-67.1	*70.8	59.7-81.9	*46.2	34.8-57.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	*29.7	18.3-41.1	*68.6	58.0-79.2	*72.7	61.9-83.4	*67.5	56.8-78.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	18.1	9.5-26.7	*66.4	55.6-77.2	78.0	68.8-87.1	*65.7	54.7-76.6
\$75,000+	23.8	13.8-33.7	*69.4	58.6-80.2	*72.4	62.1-82.7	*58.4	46.8-70.1

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

Other Diabetes Indicators

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

Prevalence **8.6%** (95% CI: 7.7-9.5)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender **Men:** 7.8% (95% CI: 6.5-9.0)
Women: 9.4% (95% CI: 8.1-10.7)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.

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

Age The prevalence of borderline diabetes or pre-diabetes generally increased with age. The prevalence of borderline diabetes or pre-diabetes was significantly higher among those 65 and over (12.7%) than among those under 35.

Education The prevalence of borderline diabetes or pre-diabetes decreased with educational attainment. The prevalence of borderline diabetes or pre-diabetes was significantly lower in those with a college degree (6.2%) than in those with less than a high school education (11.2%).

Household Income The prevalence of borderline diabetes or pre-diabetes was significantly lower among those with a household income of \$75,000 or more than among any other income bracket.

Table 14.4 Borderline/Pre-Diabetes Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,027	7.8	6.5-9.0	2,872	9.4	8.1-10.7	4,899	8.6	7.7-9.5
Age									
18-24	129	*0.5	0.0-1.4	159	7.1	1.7-12.5	288	3.6	0.9-6.3
25-34	220	2.1	0.4-3.8	326	4.2	1.9-6.6	546	3.2	1.7-4.6
35-44	308	6.5	3.1-9.8	408	9.7	6.2-13.3	716	8.1	5.7-10.6
45-54	401	10.0	6.6-13.3	486	10.4	7.5-13.4	887	10.2	8.0-12.4
55-64	458	12.6	9.2-15.9	628	10.6	7.9-13.3	1,086	11.6	9.4-13.7
65+	498	13.5	10.0-16.9	839	12.2	9.7-14.8	1,337	12.7	10.7-14.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	278	8.9	5.3-12.5	296	14.0	8.7-19.2	574	11.2	8.1-14.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	781	7.7	5.8-9.6	1,094	8.9	7.0-10.8	1,875	8.3	6.9-9.6
Some Post-H.S.	434	7.5	5.1-10.0	752	10.2	7.8-12.7	1,186	9.1	7.3-10.8
College Graduate	530	7.0	4.6-9.4	721	5.5	3.8-7.2	1,251	6.2	4.8-7.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	214	8.2	4.1-12.4	381	10.2	6.9-13.5	595	9.3	6.7-11.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	349	8.7	5.4-12.1	495	11.6	8.2-15.1	844	10.2	7.8-12.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	236	11.3	7.1-15.5	294	10.3	6.0-14.5	530	10.8	7.8-13.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	286	10.0	6.5-13.6	318	7.9	4.9-10.9	604	9.0	6.7-11.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	258	8.1	4.6-11.5	386	9.8	6.0-13.6	644	9.0	6.4-11.6
\$75,000+	429	3.9	2.0-5.8	488	5.1	2.7-7.6	917	4.5	3.0-6.0

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

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

Prevalence **61.2%** (95% CI: 59.5-62.9)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender **Men:** 58.2% (95% CI: 55.5-60.9)
Women: 64.0% (95% CI: 61.8-66.1)
The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years was significantly higher in females than males.

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

Age The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years generally increased with age with those 65 and over (76.1%) significantly higher than those under 55.

Education Adults with less than a high school education had the lowest prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years (52.9%), significantly lower than those with some post high school education (62.5%) and those with a college degree (70.2%).

Household Income The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years was significantly lower among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (53.5%) than the prevalence among those with a household income of \$35,000 or more per year.

Table 14.5 Had a Diabetes Test in the Past 3 Years by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,931	58.2	55.5-60.9	2,764	64.0	61.8-66.1	4,695	61.2	59.5-62.9
Age									
18-24	124	33.6	24.2-42.9	155	48.1	39.4-56.8	279	40.5	34.0-46.9
25-34	216	37.5	30.4-44.6	321	55.3	49.3-61.3	537	46.4	41.6-51.1
35-44	294	55.3	48.9-61.6	397	58.6	53.1-64.0	691	57.0	52.8-61.1
45-54	376	67.4	61.9-72.9	471	66.1	61.3-70.9	847	66.7	63.1-70.3
55-64	439	73.1	68.3-77.9	609	73.1	69.1-77.2	1,048	73.1	70.0-76.2
65+	470	78.0	73.8-82.3	787	74.7	71.3-78.1	1,257	76.1	73.5-78.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	264	53.9	46.8-60.9	279	51.7	44.7-58.6	543	52.9	47.9-57.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	745	55.1	50.9-59.4	1,051	64.2	60.8-67.6	1,796	59.7	56.9-62.4
Some Post-H.S.	412	58.9	53.2-64.7	734	65.1	61.0-69.1	1,146	62.5	59.1-65.9
College Graduate	506	69.6	64.8-74.5	694	70.7	66.8-74.6	1,200	70.2	67.2-73.3
Income									
Less than \$15,000	204	47.8	39.5-56.1	372	57.8	51.7-63.9	576	53.5	48.4-58.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	338	51.9	45.5-58.3	479	58.8	53.4-64.2	817	55.4	51.3-59.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	227	60.0	52.2-67.8	283	62.0	54.9-69.2	510	61.0	55.7-66.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	271	64.1	57.1-71.2	308	68.5	62.4-74.7	579	66.2	61.5-71.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	250	64.6	57.6-71.7	377	70.4	65.2-75.7	627	67.8	63.5-72.1
\$75,000+	404	65.1	59.0-71.2	474	70.7	65.7-75.7	878	67.8	63.8-71.8

Definition	Persons reporting that they have diabetes and responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?”
Prevalence	18.3% (95% CI: 15.4-21.3) Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.
Gender	Men: 19.0% (95% CI: 14.7-23.3) Women: 17.7% (95% CI: 13.7-21.7) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of retinopathy.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.
Age	There was no age difference in the prevalence of retinopathy.
Education	There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of retinopathy.
Household Income	The prevalence of retinopathy was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (27.1%) and was significantly higher than those with a household income of \$75,000 or more.

Table 14.6 Told That Diabetes Affected Eyes or Have Retinopathy by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	911	18.3	15.4-21.3
Sex			
Males	394	19.0	14.7-23.3
Females	517	17.7	13.7-21.7
Age			
18-24	4	*0.0	0.0-0.0
25-34	17	*20.6	1.0-40.2
35-44	54	*15.4	4.8-25.9
45-54	138	22.2	14.2-30.2
55-64	267	22.8	17.0-28.6
65+	428	14.6	10.6-18.5
Education			
Less than H.S.	163	20.4	13.3-27.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	380	18.8	14.3-23.3
Some Post-H.S.	195	19.7	13.9-25.5
College Graduate	170	10.8	5.4-16.1
Income			
Less than \$15,000	185	27.1	19.4-34.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	194	18.4	11.8-25.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	105	19.3	10.8-27.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	92	*15.8	6.5-25.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	88	15.3	7.5-23.1
\$75,000+	89	*3.2	0.0-7.1

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

CHAPTER 15: CANCER

Skin Cancer Prevalence

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer?”
Prevalence	WV: 6.8% (95% CI: 6.2-7.4) U.S.: 5.8% (95% CI: 5.7-5.9) The West Virginia prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 14 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 7.1% (95% CI: 6.1-8.1) Women: 6.5% (95% CI: 5.7-7.4) There was no gender difference in skin cancer prevalence.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 7.2% (95% CI: 6.5-7.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: *0.0% (95% CI: 0.0-0.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *3.0% (95% CI: 0.0-8.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *4.7% (95% CI: 0.8-8.7) Hispanic: *0.0% (95% CI: 0.0-0.0) The prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Black, Non-Hispanics and Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of skin cancer. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of skin cancer was highest among those aged 65 and older (17.8%) and was significantly higher than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher among those with a college degree than among those with some post-high school education.
Household Income	There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of skin cancer.

Table 15.1 Skin Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,454	7.1	6.1-8.1	3,429	6.5	5.7-7.4	5,883	6.8	6.2-7.4
Age									
18-24	136	*0.0	0.0-0.0	168	*0.5	0.0-1.6	304	*0.3	0.0-0.8
25-34	235	*0.2	0.0-0.5	347	*1.2	0.1-2.2	582	*0.7	0.1-1.2
35-44	342	4.0	1.9-6.2	442	*1.7	0.5-2.8	784	2.9	1.6-4.1
45-54	465	3.3	1.6-5.1	566	3.7	2.0-5.3	1,031	3.5	2.3-4.7
55-64	585	9.9	7.3-12.5	778	8.5	6.3-10.7	1,363	9.2	7.5-10.9
65+	677	19.9	16.5-23.2	1,098	16.1	13.6-18.5	1,775	17.8	15.7-19.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	351	5.9	3.5-8.3	396	9.1	6.2-12.1	747	7.4	5.5-9.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	940	6.6	5.1-8.2	1,331	7.1	5.7-8.4	2,271	6.9	5.8-7.9
Some Post-H.S.	526	5.6	3.8-7.5	883	4.6	3.3-5.9	1,409	5.0	4.0-6.1
College Graduate	632	11.3	8.8-13.7	808	6.3	4.6-8.0	1,440	8.6	7.2-10.1
Income									
Less than \$15,000	269	5.8	3.1-8.4	525	5.6	3.5-7.6	794	5.6	4.0-7.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	432	6.4	4.2-8.6	621	7.3	5.1-9.5	1,053	6.9	5.3-8.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	8.2	5.2-11.1	340	7.0	3.9-10.0	640	7.6	5.5-9.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	8.2	5.2-11.2	368	4.6	2.8-6.5	699	6.5	4.7-8.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	301	8.0	4.9-11.2	437	7.4	5.1-9.8	738	7.7	5.8-9.6
\$75,000+	498	6.1	4.1-8.0	527	4.6	2.8-6.4	1,025	5.4	4.1-6.7

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

Other Cancer Prevalence

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any other types of cancer?”
Prevalence	WV: 7.3% (95% CI: 6.6-8.0) U.S.: 6.5% (95% CI: 6.4-6.6) The West Virginia prevalence of other cancer was similar to the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 14 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 5.0% (95% CI: 4.2-5.9) Women: 9.4% (95% CI: 8.4-10.5) The prevalence of other types of cancer was significantly higher among females than among males.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 7.4% (95% CI: 6.7-8.1) Black, Non-Hispanic: *7.0% (95% CI: 1.5-12.4) Other, Non-Hispanic: *0.4% (95% CI: 0.0-1.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *3.8% (95% CI: 0.3-7.2) Hispanic: *4.6% (95% CI: 0.0-9.1) The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics and Black Non-Hispanics than among Other, Non-Hispanics. <small>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</small>
Age	The prevalence of other cancer was highest among those aged 65 and older (15.9%) and was significantly higher than all other age groups.
Education	There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of other cancer.
Household Income	Those with an annual household income of \$75,000 had a significantly lower prevalence of other cancer (4.4%) than did those with an annual household income less than \$35,000.

Table 15.2 Other Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,456	5.0	4.2-5.9	3,431	9.4	8.4-10.5	5,887	7.3	6.6-8.0
Age									
18-24	136	*0.0	0.0-0.0	169	*1.6	0.0-3.4	305	*0.8	0.0-1.6
25-34	234	*0.7	0.0-2.1	346	4.1	1.8-6.4	580	2.4	1.0-3.8
35-44	343	*2.3	0.6-3.9	443	8.2	5.3-11.1	786	5.3	3.6-6.9
45-54	466	0.9	0.1-1.7	565	9.2	6.5-12.0	1,031	5.1	3.6-6.6
55-64	586	6.0	3.9-8.1	777	11.9	9.3-14.4	1,363	9.0	7.3-10.6
65+	677	16.4	13.2-19.6	1,101	15.4	13.0-17.8	1,778	15.9	13.9-17.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	351	6.8	4.0-9.6	395	10.4	7.1-13.7	746	8.4	6.3-10.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	941	4.4	3.2-5.7	1,332	9.9	8.2-11.6	2,273	7.2	6.1-8.2
Some Post-H.S.	527	4.3	2.7-5.9	883	9.5	7.5-11.5	1,410	7.2	5.8-8.5
College Graduate	632	5.7	4.0-7.5	810	7.3	5.5-9.1	1,442	6.6	5.3-7.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	268	*2.8	1.1-4.5	525	13.0	9.8-16.2	793	8.7	6.6-10.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	432	6.6	4.1-9.1	620	10.2	7.5-12.9	1,052	8.4	6.6-10.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	301	7.4	4.1-10.6	341	10.8	7.4-14.3	642	8.9	6.5-11.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	332	4.9	2.5-7.3	368	9.9	6.5-13.3	700	7.2	5.2-9.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	302	6.1	3.6-8.7	437	4.6	2.8-6.4	739	5.3	3.8-6.8
\$75,000+	498	3.1	1.7-4.4	528	5.9	3.8-8.0	1,026	4.4	3.2-5.6

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

Overall Cancer Prevalence

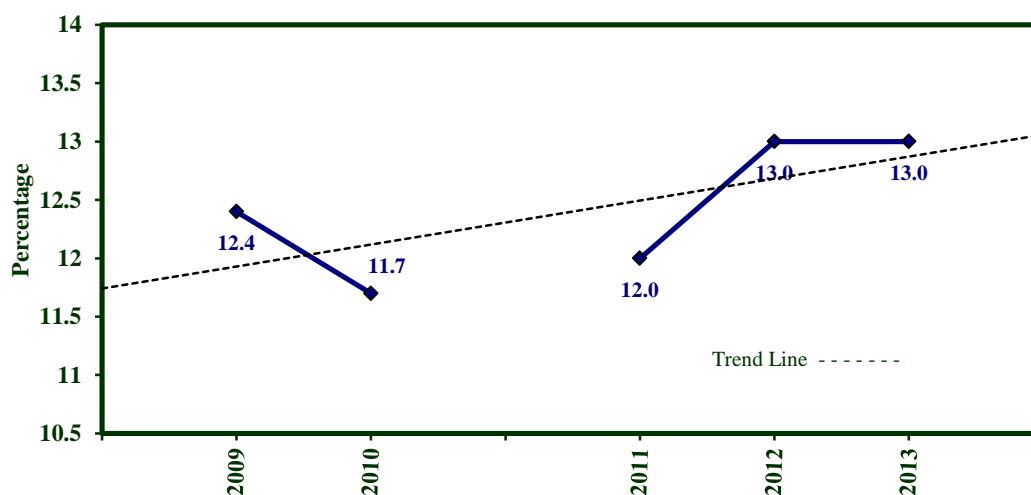
Definition	Responding “Yes” to either of the questions “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer?” “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any other types of cancer?”
Prevalence	WV: 13.0% (95% CI: 12.2-13.9) U.S.: 11.1% (95% CI: 11.0-11.2) The West Virginia cancer prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 10 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 11.1% (95% CI: 9.9-12.4) Women: 14.9% (95% CI: 13.6-16.1) The prevalence of cancer was significantly higher among females than males.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 13.5% (95% CI: 12.6-14.5) Black, Non-Hispanic: *7.0% (95% CI: 1.5-12.4) Other, Non-Hispanic: *3.3% (95% CI: 0.0-8.6) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 7.8% (95% CI: 2.8-12.9) Hispanic: *4.6% (95% CI: 0.0-9.1) White, Non-Hispanics had a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than Black, Non-Hispanics, Other Non-Hispanics and Hispanics. <small>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</small>
Age	The prevalence of cancer generally increased as age increased. Those aged 65 and older had the highest cancer prevalence among all age groups in West Virginia, significantly higher than all other age groups. More than one-fourth of WV adults 65 and older (30.4%) had cancer during their life.
Education	There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of cancer.
Household Income	The prevalence of cancer was lowest among those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (9.0%) and was significantly lower than those earning less than \$35,000 per year.

Table 15.3 Overall Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,451	11.1	9.9-12.4	3,426	14.9	13.6-16.1	5,877	13.0	12.2-13.9
Age									
18-24	136	*0.0	0.0-0.0	168	*2.1	0.1-4.2	304	1.0	0.0-2.0
25-34	233	*0.9	0.0-2.4	346	5.1	2.6-7.6	579	3.0	1.5-4.4
35-44	342	6.4	3.7-9.0	442	9.6	6.6-12.7	784	8.0	6.0-10.0
45-54	465	4.2	2.3-6.1	565	12.2	9.1-15.3	1,030	8.2	6.4-10.1
55-64	585	14.9	11.8-18.0	777	18.9	15.8-22.0	1,362	16.9	14.7-19.1
65+	676	32.4	28.3-36.4	1,098	28.8	25.7-31.8	1,774	30.4	27.9-32.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	350	11.8	8.3-15.3	395	18.8	14.6-23.0	745	15.0	12.3-17.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	940	10.1	8.2-11.9	1,328	15.6	13.5-17.6	2,268	12.8	11.4-14.2
Some Post-H.S.	524	9.0	6.7-11.3	883	13.1	10.9-15.4	1,407	11.3	9.7-12.9
College Graduate	632	16.0	13.1-18.8	809	12.6	10.2-15.0	1,441	14.2	12.4-16.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	267	8.0	5.0-11.0	523	17.5	13.8-21.2	790	13.5	11.0-16.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	431	12.2	9.0-15.4	620	16.5	13.2-19.7	1,051	14.4	12.1-16.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	13.5	9.4-17.5	340	16.6	12.3-20.9	640	14.9	11.9-17.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	12.2	8.5-15.9	368	14.2	10.4-18.0	699	13.1	10.5-15.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	301	12.6	8.9-16.4	437	11.3	8.4-14.1	738	11.9	9.6-14.2
\$75,000+	498	8.5	6.2-10.8	527	9.6	7.0-12.1	1,025	9.0	7.3-10.7

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

Figure 15.1 Overall Cancer Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 2000-2013



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

CHAPTER 16: RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Lifetime Asthma

Definitions	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had asthma?”
Prevalence	WV: 13.6% (95% CI: 12.5-14.7) U.S.: 14.1% (95% CI: 13.9-14.3) The West Virginia prevalence of lifetime asthma was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 31 st highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 10.5% (95% CI: 8.9-12.0) Women: 16.6% (95% CI: 15.1-18.1) The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among females than among males.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 13.1% (95% CI: 12.0-14.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: *24.4% (95% CI: 13.8-35.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *16.2% (95% CI: 4.9-27.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 21.3% (95% CI: 11.6-31.0) Hispanic: *14.0% (95% CI: 3.7-24.3) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of lifetime asthma. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	In general, the prevalence of lifetime asthma decreased with age. The prevalence of lifetime asthma was highest among those 18-24 (19.7%) which was significantly higher than those aged 45-54 (11.6%) and those 65 and older (11.6%).
Education	The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (18.5%) than among those with some post-high school education (12.2%) and college graduates (10.3%).
Household Income	The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (23.6%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 16.1 Prevalence of Lifetime Asthma by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,448	10.5	8.9-12.0	3,419	16.6	15.1-18.1	5,867	13.6	12.5-14.7
Age									
18-24	136	16.4	9.2-23.7	169	23.2	16.3-30.1	305	19.7	14.7-24.7
25-34	234	12.0	7.7-16.4	346	17.4	13.1-21.7	580	14.7	11.6-17.8
35-44	343	9.9	6.3-13.4	441	18.2	14.2-22.3	784	14.0	11.3-16.7
45-54	462	5.8	3.4-8.2	565	17.4	13.8-21.0	1,027	11.6	9.4-13.8
55-64	586	12.7	9.6-15.9	773	13.2	10.4-16.0	1,359	13.0	10.9-15.0
65+	673	8.2	5.7-10.6	1,096	14.4	11.9-16.9	1,769	11.6	9.9-13.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	348	14.0	9.4-18.7	393	23.9	19.0-28.9	741	18.5	15.1-21.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	938	10.8	8.4-13.2	1,327	16.8	14.4-19.2	2,265	13.8	12.1-15.5
Some Post-H.S.	529	8.4	5.6-11.2	882	15.2	12.4-18.1	1,411	12.2	10.2-14.2
College Graduate	628	8.4	5.9-10.8	807	12.1	9.6-14.6	1,435	10.3	8.6-12.1
Income									
Less than \$15,000	269	18.2	12.8-23.7	522	27.6	22.9-32.3	791	23.6	20.0-27.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	431	11.7	8.1-15.4	620	20.3	16.4-24.2	1,051	16.1	13.4-18.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	301	9.9	5.8-14.1	340	12.6	8.0-17.2	641	11.1	8.0-14.2
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	6.9	4.0-9.9	367	10.1	6.5-13.6	698	8.4	6.1-10.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	300	6.6	3.7-9.5	436	13.9	10.3-17.6	736	10.5	8.1-13.0
\$75,000+	496	9.2	5.0-13.4	528	10.2	6.8-13.5	1,024	9.7	6.9-12.4

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

Current Asthma

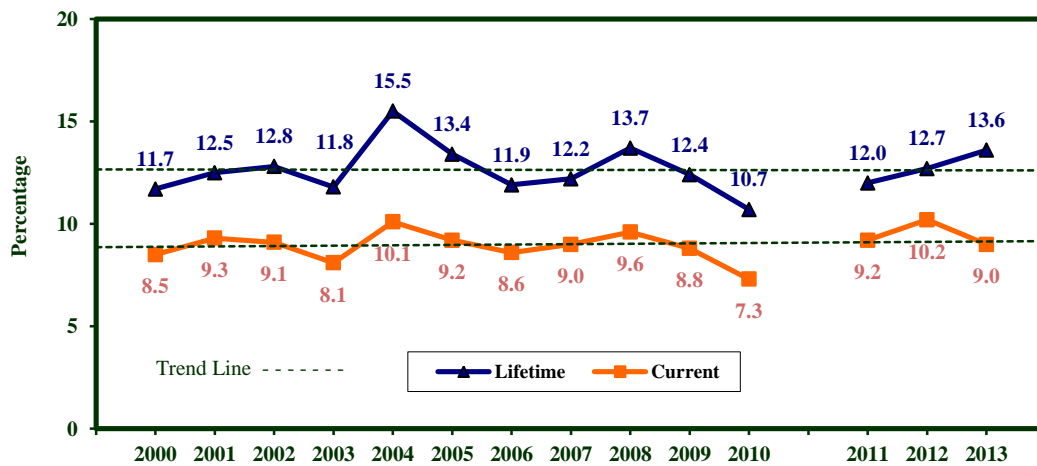
Definitions	Responding “Yes” to the lifetime asthma question and “Yes” to the question “Do you still have asthma?”
Prevalence	WV: 9.0% (95% CI: 8.2-9.9) U.S.: 9.0% (95% CI: 8.8-9.1) The West Virginia prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 27 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 5.5% (95% CI: 4.5-6.5) Women: 12.4% (95% CI: 11.0-13.7) The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among women than men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 8.8% (95% CI: 7.9-9.6) Black, Non-Hispanic: 14.1% (95% CI: 6.8-21.3) Other, Non-Hispanic: *14.8% (95% CI: 3.8-25.9) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 13.6% (95% CI: 5.0-22.2) Hispanic: *9.0% (95% CI: 0.2-17.9) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of current asthma. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	There was no age difference in the prevalence of current asthma.
Education	The prevalence of current asthma was highest among adults with less than a high school education (14.1%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of current asthma was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (17.9%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets.

Table 16.2 Prevalence of Current Asthma by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,438	5.5	4.5-6.5	3,399	12.4	11.0-13.7	5,837	9.0	8.2-9.9
Age									
18-24	134	0.7	0.0-2.0	162	13.3	7.4-19.2	296	6.7	3.7-9.7
25-34	231	4.9	1.9-8.0	344	11.6	8.0-15.1	575	8.2	5.9-10.6
35-44	343	6.1	3.3-8.9	441	14.0	10.3-17.7	784	10.0	7.7-12.4
45-54	461	4.2	2.2-6.1	562	13.7	10.5-16.9	1,023	9.0	7.0-10.9
55-64	585	10.5	7.6-13.5	770	10.9	8.3-13.4	1,355	10.7	8.8-12.6
65+	670	4.8	2.9-6.7	1,091	11.9	9.5-14.2	1,761	8.8	7.2-10.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	345	8.5	5.4-11.6	389	20.8	16.0-25.6	734	14.1	11.3-16.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	936	5.0	3.6-6.5	1,318	12.1	10.0-14.1	2,254	8.5	7.2-9.8
Some Post-H.S.	527	4.8	2.8-6.9	876	11.1	8.5-13.6	1,403	8.3	6.6-10.0
College Graduate	625	4.2	2.5-5.9	806	7.9	5.9-9.9	1,431	6.2	4.8-7.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	267	11.9	7.5-16.2	518	22.4	18.1-26.7	785	17.9	14.7-21.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	428	5.7	3.2-8.2	615	14.8	11.4-18.2	1,043	10.4	8.2-12.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	5.3	2.5-8.0	338	9.0	4.9-13.1	638	6.9	4.6-9.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	5.3	2.6-8.0	367	7.6	4.5-10.8	698	6.4	4.3-8.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	300	4.2	1.8-6.6	434	9.5	6.4-12.6	734	7.1	5.1-9.1
\$75,000+	494	3.5	1.6-5.4	525	6.5	3.6-9.5	1,019	4.9	3.1-6.6

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

Figure 16.1 Lifetime and Current Asthma by Year: WVBRFSS, 2000-2013

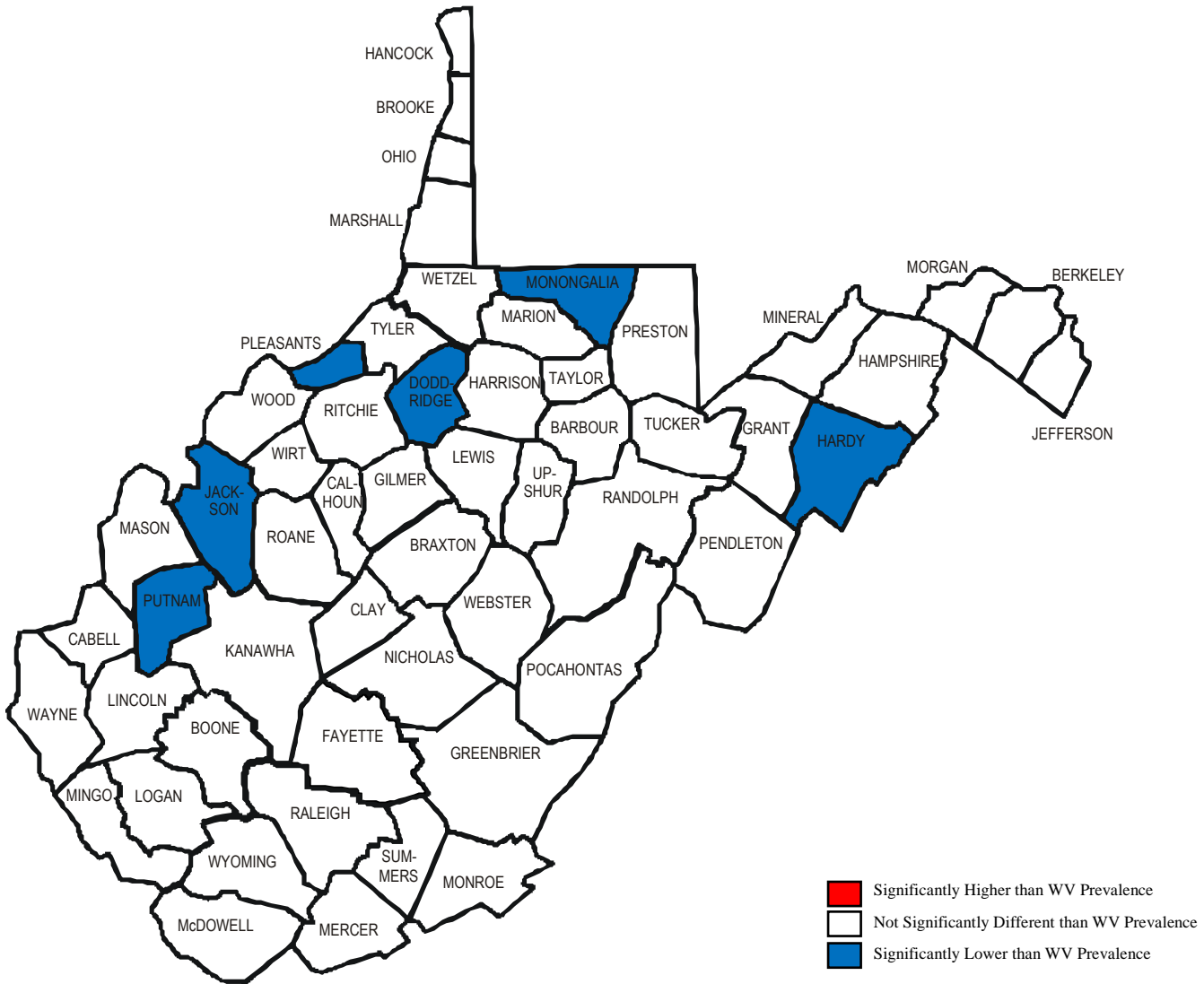


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 16.2 Current Asthma Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2009-2013

U.S. Prevalence (2011) – 8.8%

WV Prevalence (2009-2013) – 8.9%
(Similar to U.S.)



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

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Prevalence

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis?”
Prevalence	WV: 10.6% (95% CI: 9.7-11.5) U.S.: 6.4% (95% CI: 6.3-6.6) The West Virginia prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2 nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 9.1% (95% CI: 7.8-10.4) Women: 12.0% (95% CI: 10.8-13.2) The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher among females than males.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 10.5% (95% CI: 9.6-11.4) Black, Non-Hispanic: *7.8% (95% CI: 2.4-13.2) Other, Non-Hispanic: *17.4% (95% CI: 4.6-30.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *13.7% (95% CI: 5.4-22.1) Hispanic: *16.3% (95% CI: 2.5-30.0) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of COPD. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence COPD generally increased with age and was highest among those aged 65 and older (18.1%), significantly higher than all other age groups under 55.
Education	There was a significant decrease in the prevalence of COPD with each educational level. The prevalence of COPD was highest among those with less than a high school education (21.0%) and was lowest among those with a college degree (3.3%).
Household Income	The prevalence of COPD was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (22.9%) and was significantly higher than among all other income levels.

Table 16.3 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,443	9.1	7.8-10.4	3,411	12.0	10.8-13.2	5,854	10.6	9.7-11.5
Age									
18-24	136	1.4	0.0-4.1	168	3.4	0.1-6.8	304	2.4	0.3-4.5
25-34	235	5.5	2.1-8.8	346	4.2	1.8-6.6	581	4.8	2.8-6.9
35-44	343	6.4	3.4-9.4	439	8.5	5.7-11.4	782	7.4	5.4-9.5
45-54	460	6.9	4.4-9.4	563	14.1	10.8-17.5	1,023	10.5	8.5-12.6
55-64	582	12.4	9.4-15.4	775	16.2	13.1-19.3	1,357	14.3	12.1-16.5
65+	673	17.9	14.4-21.4	1,090	18.2	15.6-20.9	1,763	18.1	15.9-20.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	345	17.9	13.4-22.4	392	24.7	19.7-29.6	737	21.0	17.7-24.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	937	8.6	6.8-10.4	1,325	13.3	11.3-15.2	2,262	10.9	9.6-12.2
Some Post-H.S.	525	7.4	5.0-9.8	879	8.5	6.6-10.4	1,404	8.0	6.5-9.5
College Graduate	631	2.8	1.6-4.1	805	3.6	2.4-4.9	1,436	3.3	2.4-4.1
Income									
Less than \$15,000	264	21.0	15.4-26.6	520	24.4	20.1-28.7	784	22.9	19.5-26.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	428	11.3	8.0-14.6	618	17.2	13.8-20.6	1,046	14.3	11.9-16.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	299	11.4	7.7-15.1	342	11.4	7.6-15.1	641	11.4	8.7-14.0
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	8.2	5.1-11.4	368	7.6	4.5-10.7	699	7.9	5.7-10.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	302	4.0	1.7-6.3	437	4.7	2.3-7.0	739	4.4	2.7-6.0
\$75,000+	497	2.9	1.2-4.6	525	1.2	0.4-2.1	1,022	2.1	1.1-3.1

CHAPTER 17: ARTHRITIS

Arthritis Prevalence

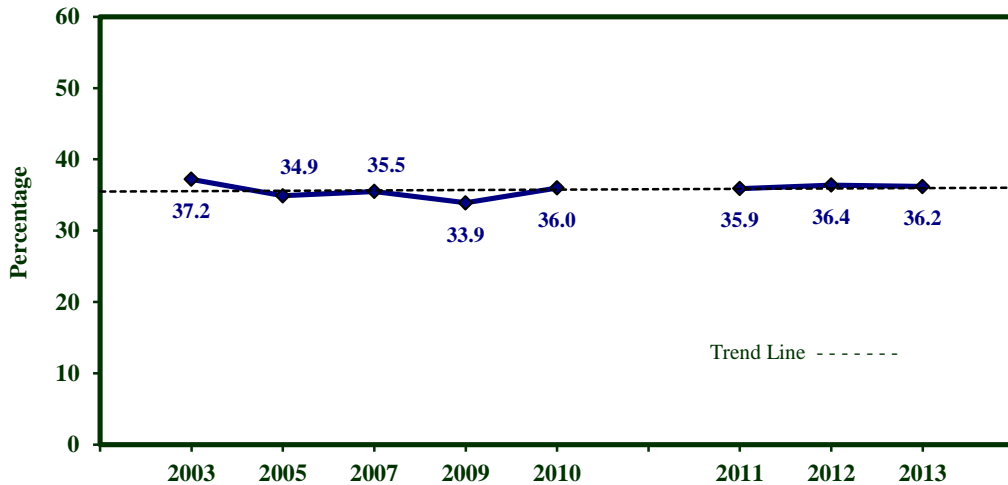
Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?”
Prevalence	WV: 36.2% (95% CI: 34.7-37.6) U.S.: 25.0% (95% CI: 24.8-25.2) The West Virginia prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 33.8% (95% CI: 31.7-35.9) Women: 38.4% (95% CI: 36.5-40.3) The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among women than men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 36.7% (95% CI: 35.2-38.1) Black, Non-Hispanic: 28.3% (95% CI: 19.3-37.2) Other, Non-Hispanic: *33.1% (95% CI: 18.1-48.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *40.6% (95% CI: 29.0-52.2) Hispanic: *25.7% (95% CI: 13.6-37.9) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of arthritis. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of arthritis significantly increased with age. The prevalence of arthritis was highest among those aged 65 and older (61.1%) and significantly higher than the prevalence among all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (46.7%) than all other educational attainment groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of arthritis was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (45.1%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence those with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more. The prevalence of arthritis was lowest among those with a household income of \$75,000 or more per year (23.8%) and was significantly lower than the prevalence among all other income brackets under \$50,000.

Table 17.1 Arthritis Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBREFFS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,446	33.8	31.7-35.9	3,415	38.4	36.5-40.3	5,861	36.2	34.7-37.6
Age									
18-24	136	1.8	0.0-4.3	169	4.6	1.6-7.7	305	3.2	1.2-5.1
25-34	236	13.0	8.2-17.7	347	13.3	9.2-17.3	583	13.1	10.0-16.2
35-44	342	26.4	21.1-31.6	441	23.1	18.6-27.6	783	24.7	21.3-28.2
45-54	464	41.0	35.9-46.1	562	39.7	35.2-44.2	1,026	40.4	36.9-43.8
55-64	581	51.2	46.6-55.8	776	53.2	49.2-57.1	1,357	52.2	49.2-55.2
65+	673	53.9	49.6-58.3	1,091	66.8	63.7-70.0	1,764	61.1	58.5-63.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	349	42.6	36.7-48.6	393	51.4	45.4-57.4	742	46.7	42.4-50.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	939	35.2	31.8-38.6	1,325	42.7	39.6-45.7	2,264	38.9	36.6-41.2
Some Post-H.S.	524	30.7	26.4-35.0	880	34.1	30.7-37.5	1,404	32.6	29.9-35.3
College Graduate	629	24.1	20.5-27.6	807	24.2	21.1-27.3	1,436	24.1	21.8-26.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	268	44.3	37.3-51.3	524	45.7	40.6-50.8	792	45.1	40.9-49.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	430	38.6	33.4-43.9	616	48.3	43.6-53.0	1,046	43.6	40.1-47.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	298	36.6	30.3-42.9	342	41.9	35.9-48.0	640	39.0	34.6-43.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	329	38.1	32.0-44.2	368	35.9	30.3-41.5	697	37.0	32.9-41.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	301	27.9	22.3-33.4	435	30.9	26.0-35.7	736	29.5	25.8-33.1
\$75,000+	497	23.5	19.3-27.7	526	24.1	20.0-28.2	1,023	23.8	20.8-26.7

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

Figure 17.1 Arthritis Prevalence by Year: WVBREFFS, 2003-2013

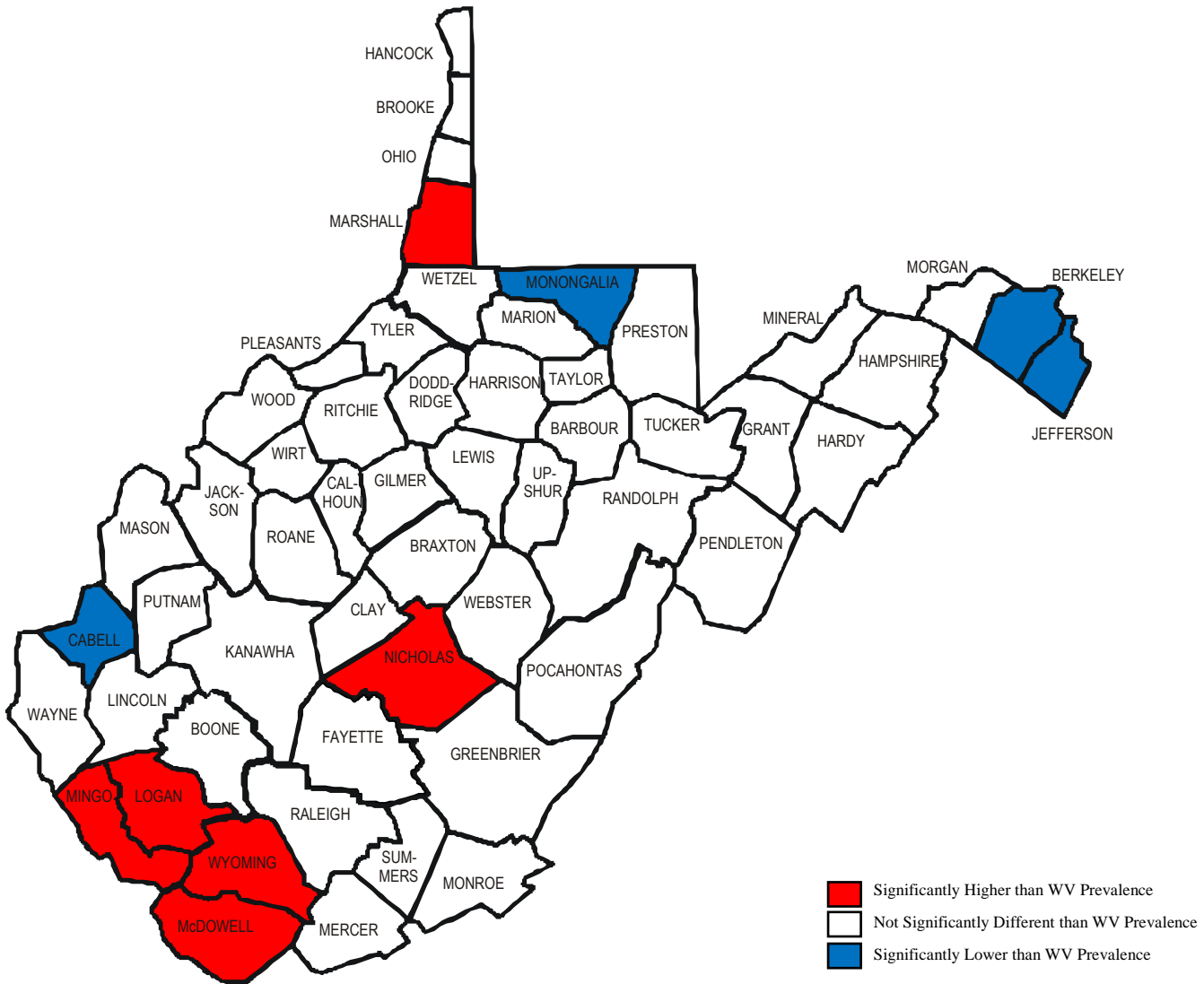


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 17.2 Arthritis Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2009-2013

U.S. Prevalence (2011) – 24.8%

**WV Prevalence (2009-2013) – 35.7%
(Significantly Higher than U.S)**



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

Living With Arthritis

- Definition** Persons reporting they have arthritis and responding “Yes” to the question “Are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?”
- Prevalence** **WV: 55.2%** (95% CI: 52.9-57.5)
U.S.: 50.4% (95% CI: 49.9-50.9)
 The West Virginia prevalence of limited due to arthritis was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 6th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
- Gender** **Men: 54.5%** (95% CI: 50.8-58.2)
Women: 55.7% (95% CI: 52.8-58.7)
 There was no gender difference in the prevalence of limited due to arthritis.
- Age** The prevalence of limited due to arthritis was lowest among those 65 and older (46.5%) significantly lower than those 35-64.
- Education** The prevalence of limited due to arthritis was highest among those with less than a high school education (64.6%), significantly higher than among all other educational attainment groups.
- Household Income** The prevalence of limited due to arthritis was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (75.9%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets.

Table 17.2 Limited Due to Arthritis by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	916	54.5	50.8-58.2	1,465	55.7	52.8-58.7	2,381	55.2	52.9-57.5
Age									
18-24	2	*83.6	45.5-100.0	8	*61.1	26.4-95.8	10	*67.2	37.1-97.2
25-34	28	*61.2	42.0-80.5	43	*48.3	31.5-65.1	71	*54.7	41.6-67.9
35-44	84	*59.6	47.9-71.3	97	*67.4	57.1-77.6	181	63.2	55.2-71.1
45-54	172	54.7	46.3-63.1	214	62.6	55.3-69.9	386	58.6	53.0-64.2
55-64	277	61.2	54.7-67.6	396	62.7	57.4-68.0	673	62.0	57.8-66.1
65+	351	45.3	39.3-51.2	698	47.2	43.0-51.5	1,049	46.5	43.0-49.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	167	65.9	58.0-73.9	225	63.2	56.0-70.4	392	64.6	59.2-69.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	382	54.6	48.9-60.2	618	53.1	48.7-57.6	1,000	53.8	50.2-57.3
Some Post-H.S.	188	50.0	42.0-58.1	377	57.4	51.8-63.0	565	54.3	49.6-59.0
College Graduate	175	40.4	32.4-48.3	240	49.4	42.3-56.5	415	45.1	39.8-50.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	136	79.5	70.9-88.0	276	73.4	66.9-79.8	412	75.9	70.7-81.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	187	64.5	56.7-72.4	326	53.4	47.3-59.6	513	58.2	53.3-63.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	118	*51.4	40.8-61.9	158	55.7	47.2-64.3	276	53.5	46.7-60.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	127	44.4	34.4-54.4	142	48.7	39.1-58.3	269	46.4	39.4-53.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	95	*41.1	29.8-52.3	154	52.4	43.2-61.6	249	47.4	40.2-54.6
\$75,000+	132	37.3	28.0-46.6	140	48.5	38.9-58.0	272	42.5	35.7-49.2

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

Definition

Persons reporting they have arthritis and responding “Yes” to the question “Do arthritis or joint symptoms now affect whether you work, the type of work you do or the amount of work you do?”

Prevalence

WV: 38.9% (95% CI: 36.6-41.3)

U.S.: 35.5% (95% CI: 35.0-36.0)

The West Virginia prevalence of arthritis affects work was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 12th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 41.7% (95% CI: 38.0-45.5)

Women: 36.6% (95% CI: 33.7-39.5)

There was no gender difference in the prevalence of arthritis affects work.

Age

The prevalence of arthritis affects work was lowest among those 65 and older (27.1%), significantly lower than all other age groups except those 25-34.

Education

The prevalence of arthritis affects work was highest among those with less than a high school education (47.8%), significantly higher than among those with a college degree.

Household Income

The prevalence of arthritis affects work was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (56.3%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets.

Table 17.3 Arthritis Affects Work by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	904	41.7	38.0-45.5	1,443	36.6	33.7-39.5	2,347	38.9	36.6-41.3
Age									
18-24	2	*100.0	100.0-100.0	6	*71.2	36.1-100.0	8	*80.5	54.4-100.0
25-34	27	*55.3	34.9-75.8	41	*30.1	14.5-45.7	68	*42.6	29.3-55.8
35-44	83	*50.7	38.7-62.7	97	*45.9	34.5-57.3	180	48.5	40.1-56.8
45-54	172	46.0	37.6-54.5	214	45.7	38.3-53.2	386	45.9	40.2-51.5
55-64	275	44.8	38.1-51.4	390	45.2	39.6-50.8	665	45.0	40.7-49.3
65+	343	29.4	23.7-35.2	687	25.6	21.8-29.3	1,030	27.1	23.9-30.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	160	53.3	44.7-61.9	226	42.6	35.2-50.0	386	47.8	42.1-53.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	382	42.0	36.3-47.6	610	35.9	31.5-40.2	992	38.7	35.2-42.2
Some Post-H.S.	184	38.8	30.8-46.7	365	37.3	31.7-43.0	549	37.9	33.3-42.6
College Graduate	174	24.2	17.0-31.3	237	27.2	20.8-33.5	411	25.7	21.0-30.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	134	59.7	50.0-69.5	272	53.9	46.8-61.1	406	56.3	50.5-62.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	184	51.0	42.7-59.3	321	40.5	34.4-46.7	505	45.0	40.0-50.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	116	40.1	29.4-50.9	155	36.8	28.2-45.3	271	38.5	31.5-45.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	126	33.4	23.6-43.2	140	31.9	22.6-41.2	266	32.7	25.9-39.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	94	34.6	23.5-45.6	154	34.7	25.4-44.0	248	34.6	27.5-41.8
\$75,000+	133	28.9	19.3-38.5	139	24.2	15.9-32.4	272	26.7	20.2-33.2

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

Definition Persons reporting they have arthritis and responding “A lot” to the question “During the past 30 days, to what extent has your arthritis or joint symptoms interfered with your normal social activities, such as going shopping, to the movies, or to religious or social gatherings?”

Prevalence **WV: 25.2%** (95% CI: 23.1-27.3)
U.S.: 19.9% (95% CI: 19.5-20.4)
 The West Virginia prevalence of disability was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 8th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender **Men:** 23.5% (95% CI: 20.3-26.7)
Women: 26.6% (95% CI: 24.0-29.3)
 There was no gender difference in the prevalence of arthritis affects social activities.

Age The prevalence of arthritis affects social activities was highest among those 45-64 (29.5%), significantly higher than those 65 and older.

Education The prevalence of arthritis affects social activities was highest among those with less than a high school education (38.1%), significantly higher than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income The prevalence of arthritis affects social activities was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (45.4%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets.

Table 17.4 Arthritis Affects Social Activities by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	921	23.5	20.3-26.7	1,464	26.6	24.0-29.3	2,385	25.2	23.1-27.3
Age									
18-24	2	*0.0	0.0-0.0	8	*11.6	0.0-33.1	10	*8.5	0.0-24.7
25-34	29	*24.4	7.5-41.3	43	*22.2	7.3-37.2	72	*23.3	12.0-34.6
35-44	83	*24.2	13.9-34.5	97	*30.1	19.3-40.8	180	26.9	19.4-34.4
45-54	173	25.3	18.1-32.6	215	33.6	26.5-40.8	388	29.5	24.3-34.6
55-64	280	28.3	22.4-34.2	395	30.7	25.5-35.9	675	29.5	25.6-33.4
65+	352	18.2	13.2-23.1	697	21.7	18.1-25.3	1,049	20.3	17.4-23.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	169	36.9	28.7-45.1	224	39.2	31.8-46.7	393	38.1	32.5-43.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	385	22.1	17.5-26.6	619	25.2	21.3-29.1	1,004	23.8	20.8-26.7
Some Post-H.S.	189	19.9	13.6-26.3	374	23.8	19.0-28.6	563	22.2	18.3-26.0
College Graduate	174	8.1	3.9-12.2	242	16.4	11.4-21.4	416	12.5	9.2-15.8
Income									
Less than \$15,000	137	43.2	33.5-52.8	276	47.0	39.8-54.1	413	45.4	39.6-51.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	189	31.2	23.4-39.0	327	26.8	21.3-32.3	516	28.7	24.1-33.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	118	12.2	5.8-18.6	158	17.6	11.0-24.1	276	14.8	10.2-19.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	128	17.9	9.6-26.3	141	20.0	11.5-28.6	269	18.9	12.9-24.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	94	*11.7	4.8-18.6	153	21.6	13.1-30.1	247	17.3	11.5-23.0
\$75,000+	133	14.3	6.6-22.0	141	12.5	6.3-18.6	274	13.4	8.4-18.5

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

CHAPTER 18: DISABILITY

Physical, Mental or Emotional Disability

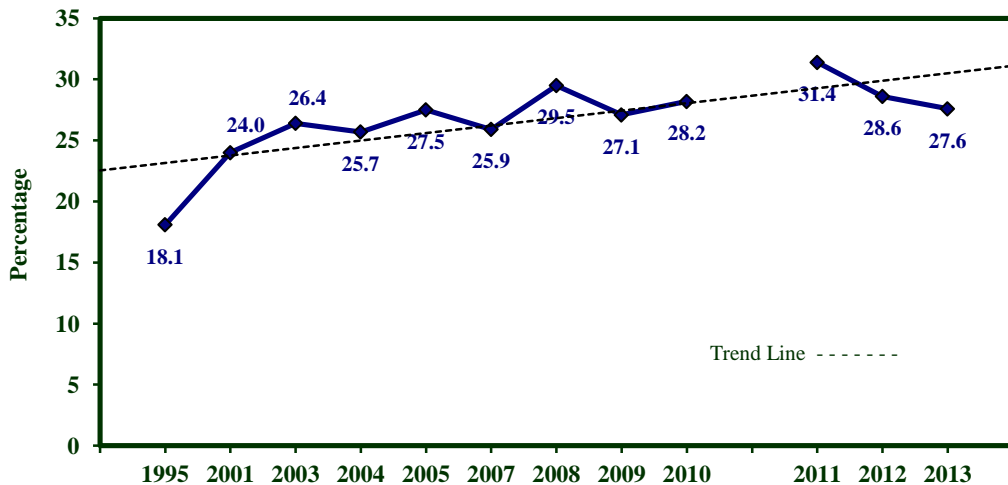
Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?”
Prevalence	WV: 27.6% (95% CI: 26.3-29.0) U.S.: 19.8% (95% CI: 19.6-20.1) The West Virginia prevalence of disability was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 27.9% (95% CI: 25.9-29.9) Women: 27.4% (95% CI: 25.6-29.1) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of disability.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 27.9% (95% CI: 26.6-29.3) Black, Non-Hispanic: 25.8% (95% CI: 16.7-34.9) Other, Non-Hispanic: *19.0% (95% CI: 6.7-31.2) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *32.5% (95% CI: 22.0-43.1) Hispanic: *13.0% (95% CI: 4.3-21.7) The prevalence of disability was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics. There were no other race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of disability. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of disability generally increased with age and was significantly higher among those 55-64 (39.4%) than among all other age groups under 55.
Education	The prevalence of disability was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (40.4%) than among all other educational attainment groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of disability was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (49.8%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets. The prevalence of disability was lowest among those with a household income of \$75,000 or more per year (13.3%) and was significantly lower than all other income brackets.

Table 18.1 Disability Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,443	27.9	25.9-29.9	3,421	27.4	25.6-29.1	5,864	27.6	26.3-29.0
Age									
18-24	135	*6.6	2.7-10.5	168	11.7	6.7-16.7	303	9.1	5.9-12.3
25-34	233	14.0	9.1-18.9	346	18.6	14.0-23.3	579	16.3	12.9-19.7
35-44	340	27.4	22.0-32.7	443	22.5	18.1-27.0	783	24.9	21.4-28.4
45-54	465	30.9	26.1-35.7	564	32.6	28.2-36.9	1,029	31.7	28.5-35.0
55-64	582	41.8	37.3-46.3	774	37.1	33.2-41.0	1,356	39.4	36.4-42.4
65+	676	36.5	32.3-40.8	1,095	32.1	29.0-35.2	1,771	34.0	31.5-36.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	349	37.8	32.0-43.6	390	43.5	37.6-49.4	739	40.4	36.3-44.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	939	28.2	25.1-31.4	1,330	27.7	25.0-30.4	2,269	28.0	25.9-30.0
Some Post-H.S.	524	25.4	21.3-29.5	883	25.0	21.9-28.1	1,407	25.1	22.6-27.7
College Graduate	626	18.4	15.2-21.7	808	16.7	14.0-19.4	1,434	17.5	15.4-19.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	269	52.2	45.0-59.5	525	48.0	42.9-53.2	794	49.8	45.6-54.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	430	34.7	29.5-39.9	619	32.1	27.9-36.4	1,049	33.4	30.0-36.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	298	31.1	25.2-37.0	341	22.9	17.9-27.8	639	27.4	23.5-31.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	24.6	19.3-29.9	367	21.4	16.4-26.4	698	23.1	19.4-26.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	18.0	13.3-22.7	436	21.2	16.9-25.6	739	19.7	16.5-22.9
\$75,000+	497	13.4	10.0-16.8	526	13.2	10.0-16.4	1,023	13.3	10.9-15.7

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

Figure 18.1 Disability Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 1990-2013

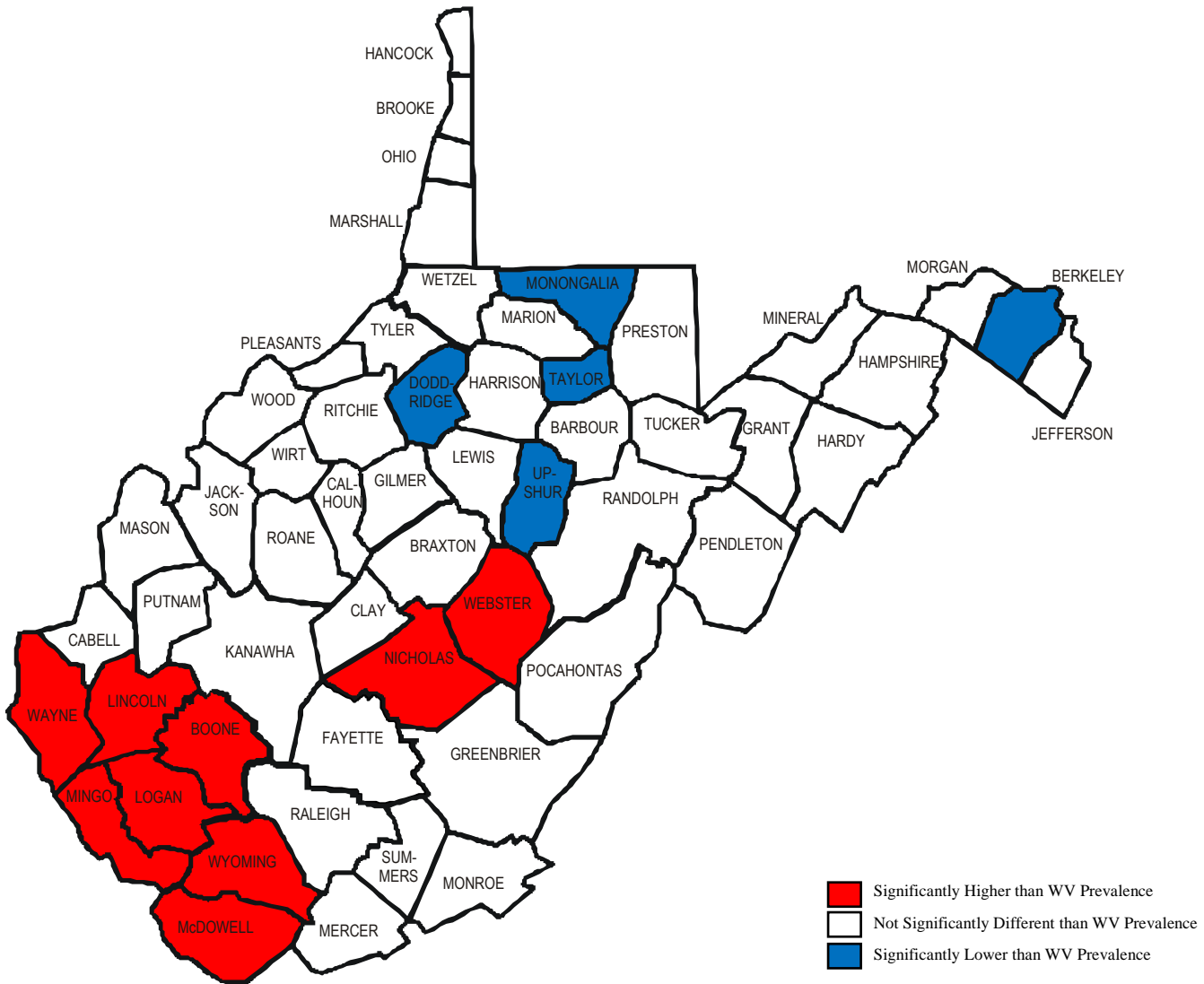


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2013 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 18.2 Disability Prevalence by County: WVBREFFS 2009-2013

U.S. Prevalence (2011) – 23.7%

WV Prevalence (2009-2013) – 28.6%
(Significantly Higher than U.S.)



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

Use Special Equipment

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?”
Prevalence	WV: 11.7% (95% CI: 10.8-12.6) U.S.: 8.3% (95% CI: 8.2-8.5) The West Virginia prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 12.1% (95% CI: 10.6-13.5) Women: 11.4% (95% CI: 10.2-12.5) There was no gender difference for the prevalence of the use of special equipment.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 11.7% (95% CI: 10.8-12.7) Black, Non-Hispanic: 7.8% (95% CI: 3.7-11.9) Other, Non-Hispanic: *19.1% (95% CI: 6.9-31.4) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 20.4% (95% CI: 11.2-29.5) Hispanic: *9.0% (95% CI: 1.4-16.6) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of the use of special equipment. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (23.0%) than among all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of the use of special equipment was highest among those with less than a high school education (20.0%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (23.1%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 18.2 Use Special Equipment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,453	12.1	10.6-13.5	3,428	11.4	10.2-12.5	5,881	11.7	10.8-12.6
Age									
18-24	135	*1.8	0.0-4.4	168	*3.0	0.5-5.5	303	*2.4	0.6-4.2
25-34	236	*1.4	0.1-2.7	346	*3.0	1.1-4.8	582	2.2	1.0-3.3
35-44	340	7.1	3.9-10.3	443	4.6	2.7-6.6	783	5.9	4.0-7.8
45-54	465	13.3	9.8-16.8	566	10.5	7.5-13.5	1,031	11.9	9.6-14.2
55-64	586	19.0	15.4-22.5	777	14.3	11.4-17.2	1,363	16.6	14.3-18.9
65+	678	23.0	19.2-26.9	1,098	23.0	20.2-25.8	1,776	23.0	20.7-25.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	351	19.7	15.3-24.2	395	20.4	16.1-24.6	746	20.0	16.9-23.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	942	10.8	8.7-12.8	1,331	12.4	10.5-14.4	2,273	11.6	10.2-13.0
Some Post-H.S.	526	10.6	7.9-13.4	883	8.9	7.1-10.7	1,409	9.7	8.1-11.2
College Graduate	629	7.9	5.8-10.0	809	5.1	3.7-6.6	1,438	6.4	5.2-7.7
Income									
Less than \$15,000	269	24.4	18.6-30.2	527	22.2	18.2-26.1	796	23.1	19.8-26.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	433	17.1	13.2-21.0	621	13.3	10.5-16.1	1,054	15.2	12.8-17.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	14.3	9.7-18.9	341	12.5	8.7-16.3	641	13.5	10.4-16.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	6.4	3.9-8.9	367	6.2	3.4-9.0	698	6.3	4.5-8.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	6.9	3.8-10.0	435	3.9	2.0-5.8	738	5.3	3.5-7.1
\$75,000+	498	4.0	2.1-5.9	527	4.4	2.3-6.5	1,025	4.2	2.7-5.6

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

Disabled and Use Special Equipment

Definition	Prevalence of the use of special equipment among those reporting they are disabled.
Prevalence	WV: 33.9% (95% CI: 31.4-36.5) U.S.: 32.1% (95% CI: 31.5-32.6) The West Virginia prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 10 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 35.8% (95% CI: 31.9-39.7) Women: 32.1% (95% CI: 28.8-35.3) There was no gender difference for the prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled.
Race/Ethnicity	No race/ethnicity analysis was conducted due to small sample size.
Age	The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (48.9%) than the prevalence among all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was highest among those with less than a high school education (40.9%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among college graduates (26.2%).
Household Income	The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (41.4%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning \$35,000 or more per year.

Table 18.3 Disabled and Use Special Equipment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	769	35.8	31.9-39.7	1,034	32.1	28.8-35.3	1,803	33.9	31.4-36.5
Age									
18-24	11	*0.0	0.0-0.0	23	*9.3	0.0-21.7	34	*5.8	0.0-13.7
25-34	34	*6.1	0.0-13.3	64	*14.2	5.1-23.4	98	10.7	4.5-16.8
35-44	87	26.1	15.5-36.7	100	13.3	6.8-19.9	187	20.2	13.6-26.9
45-54	139	37.0	27.9-46.1	181	29.8	22.1-37.5	320	33.3	27.3-39.2
55-64	247	40.7	33.7-47.6	289	35.4	28.9-41.9	536	38.2	33.4-42.9
65+	248	48.9	41.6-56.1	371	49.0	43.1-54.9	619	48.9	44.3-53.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	145	44.3	35.3-53.3	181	37.3	29.3-45.3	326	40.9	34.8-46.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	323	34.0	28.2-39.8	412	33.5	28.2-38.7	735	33.7	29.8-37.6
Some Post-H.S.	159	33.1	24.9-41.3	270	27.7	22.0-33.4	429	30.1	25.2-34.9
College Graduate	140	27.2	19.2-35.2	169	25.3	18.3-32.3	309	26.2	20.9-31.6
Income									
Less than \$15,000	162	44.9	35.9-53.9	280	38.5	31.8-45.2	442	41.4	35.9-46.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	173	41.8	33.1-50.5	216	32.1	25.1-39.1	389	37.0	31.4-42.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	105	33.6	23.3-43.9	85	37.0	25.8-48.1	190	34.9	27.2-42.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	86	15.1	7.6-22.6	81	22.3	11.3-33.3	167	18.2	11.8-24.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	64	28.9	15.6-42.3	99	15.3	7.5-23.1	163	21.1	13.7-28.5
\$75,000+	71	21.7	10.2-33.2	75	19.0	9.3-28.7	146	20.5	12.8-28.2

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

Cognitive Difficulty

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?”
Prevalence	WV: 15.0% (95% CI: 13.9-16.1) U.S.: 10.7% (95% CI: 10.5-10.9) The West Virginia prevalence of cognitive difficulty was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 7 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 13.8% (95% CI: 12.2-15.4) Women: 16.2% (95% CI: 14.7-17.7) There was no gender difference for the prevalence of cognitive difficulty.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.7-15.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: 18.4% (95% CI: 9.6-27.1) Other, Non-Hispanic: *20.5% (95% CI: 7.4-33.7) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 18.0% (95% CI: 10.7-25.4) Hispanic: *14.0% (95% CI: 3.5-24.6) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of cognitive difficulty. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	There was no consistent age difference in the prevalence of cognitive difficulty.
Education	The prevalence of cognitive difficulty was highest among those with less than a high school education (29.4%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of cognitive difficulty was highest among those with an income of less than \$15,000 (33.7%) and was significantly higher than all other income brackets.

Table 18.4 Cognitive Difficulty by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,443	13.8	12.2-15.4	3,414	16.2	14.7-17.7	5,857	15.0	13.9-16.1
Age									
18-24	134	11.2	6.0-16.5	168	14.5	8.4-20.7	302	12.8	8.8-16.9
25-34	234	9.1	4.8-13.3	344	13.9	9.9-17.9	578	11.4	8.5-14.3
35-44	340	15.2	10.8-19.6	442	20.6	16.1-25.1	782	17.9	14.7-21.0
45-54	464	18.0	13.9-22.1	565	18.9	15.2-22.5	1,029	18.4	15.7-21.2
55-64	579	15.9	12.6-19.2	774	17.6	14.5-20.6	1,353	16.7	14.5-19.0
65+	678	12.5	9.5-15.6	1,092	13.1	10.7-15.4	1,770	12.8	10.9-14.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	350	26.5	21.2-31.8	394	32.8	27.1-38.5	744	29.4	25.5-33.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	934	13.3	11.0-15.6	1,328	16.8	14.5-19.2	2,262	15.1	13.4-16.7
Some Post-H.S.	525	10.9	7.7-14.0	879	12.0	9.6-14.3	1,404	11.5	9.6-13.4
College Graduate	630	4.5	2.7-6.2	804	7.1	5.2-9.0	1,434	5.9	4.6-7.2
Income									
Less than \$15,000	264	36.9	30.0-43.8	526	31.4	26.6-36.1	790	33.7	29.7-37.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	432	20.7	16.0-25.4	616	19.6	15.9-23.3	1,048	20.1	17.2-23.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	11.7	7.7-15.7	341	11.4	7.8-15.1	641	11.6	8.8-14.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	328	6.2	3.1-9.3	367	10.9	6.8-14.9	695	8.4	5.9-10.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	5.2	2.3-8.1	433	9.9	6.2-13.5	736	7.7	5.3-10.1
\$75,000+	498	3.8	1.8-5.7	526	6.7	4.1-9.3	1,024	5.1	3.5-6.7

Difficulty Walking

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?”
Prevalence	WV: 21.4% (95% CI: 20.3-22.6) U.S.: 14.0% (95% CI: 13.8-14.2) The West Virginia prevalence of difficulty walking was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 20.0% (95% CI: 18.3-21.8) Women: 22.8% (95% CI: 21.2-24.3) There was no gender difference for the prevalence of difficulty walking.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 21.6% (95% CI: 20.4-22.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: 20.0% (95% CI: 12.8-27.1) Other, Non-Hispanic: *17.7% (95% CI: 5.5-29.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *29.9% (95% CI: 19.2-40.6) Hispanic: *11.3% (95% CI: 2.4-20.1) The prevalence of having difficulty walking was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of difficulty walking increased with age and was highest among those 65 and older (35.1%), significantly higher than those under 55.
Education	The prevalence of difficulty walking was highest among those with less than a high school education (37.6%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of the difficulty walking was highest among those with an income of less than \$15,000 (42.4%) , significantly higher than all other income levels.

Table 18.5 Difficulty Walking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,452	20.0	18.3-21.8	3,423	22.8	21.2-24.3	5,875	21.4	20.3-22.6
Age									
18-24	135	*1.7	0.0-3.7	168	*4.7	1.2-8.3	303	*3.2	1.2-5.2
25-34	236	5.9	2.8-9.0	345	4.1	2.2-6.0	581	5.0	3.2-6.8
35-44	341	14.4	10.2-18.6	443	12.4	8.7-16.1	784	13.4	10.6-16.2
45-54	464	25.9	21.3-30.5	565	24.7	20.7-28.7	1,029	25.3	22.2-28.4
55-64	584	34.4	30.0-38.7	776	32.4	28.6-36.2	1,360	33.4	30.5-36.3
65+	679	28.7	24.6-32.7	1,097	40.3	37.0-43.6	1,776	35.1	32.5-37.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	351	33.2	27.7-38.8	395	42.8	37.0-48.6	746	37.6	33.6-41.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	940	20.5	17.8-23.3	1,328	25.9	23.4-28.5	2,268	23.2	21.3-25.1
Some Post-H.S.	526	16.2	13.0-19.4	882	15.7	13.3-18.1	1,408	15.9	14.0-17.9
College Graduate	631	8.4	6.2-10.5	808	9.4	7.4-11.5	1,439	8.9	7.5-10.4
Income									
Less than \$15,000	269	45.4	38.3-52.4	527	40.1	35.2-45.1	796	42.4	38.2-46.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	432	25.4	20.9-29.8	620	31.1	27.0-35.3	1,052	28.3	25.3-31.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	21.0	15.9-26.1	339	19.4	14.8-24.0	639	20.3	16.8-23.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	330	15.8	11.4-20.2	367	15.8	11.5-20.0	697	15.8	12.7-18.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	12.2	8.1-16.2	435	13.7	10.0-17.5	738	13.0	10.2-15.7
\$75,000+	497	6.6	4.0-9.1	527	6.9	4.6-9.2	1,024	6.7	4.9-8.5

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

Difficulty Dressing or Bathing

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?”
Prevalence	WV: 5.5% (95% CI: 4.9-6.2) U.S.: 3.9% (95% CI: 3.7-4.0) The West Virginia prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing is significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 6 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 5.7% (95% CI: 4.7-6.7) Women: 5.4% (95% CI: 4.5-6.2) There was no gender difference for the prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 5.4% (95% CI: 4.8-6.1) Black, Non-Hispanic: *9.4% (95% CI: 3.2-15.5) Other, Non-Hispanic: *1.9% (95% CI: 0.0-5.6) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *6.7% (95% CI: 2.5-10.9) Hispanic: *2.4% (95% CI: 0.0-5.5) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing. <small>* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.</small>
Age	The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing was lowest among those 18-24 (1.4%) and highest among those 55-64 (8.3%), a significant difference.
Education	The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing was highest among those with less than a high school education (9.7%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of the difficulty dressing or bathing was highest among those with an income of less than \$15,000 (12.3%) , significantly higher than all other income levels.

Table 18.6 Difficulty Dressing or Bathing by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,453	5.7	4.7-6.7	3,423	5.4	4.5-6.2	5,876	5.5	4.9-6.2
Age									
18-24	135	*1.3	0.0-3.8	167	*1.5	0.0-3.2	302	*1.4	0.0-2.9
25-34	236	*2.3	0.1-4.4	346	*2.2	0.7-3.6	582	*2.2	0.9-3.5
35-44	341	4.0	1.7-6.3	443	3.0	1.3-4.7	784	3.5	2.1-4.9
45-54	464	7.5	4.7-10.2	565	8.1	5.5-10.8	1,029	7.8	5.9-9.7
55-64	585	9.3	6.7-11.9	776	7.4	5.2-9.5	1,361	8.3	6.6-10.0
65+	679	7.7	5.2-10.2	1,097	7.1	5.2-8.9	1,776	7.3	5.8-8.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	352	9.6	6.1-13.1	395	9.9	6.7-13.1	747	9.7	7.3-12.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	941	5.4	3.9-6.9	1,330	6.7	5.2-8.2	2,271	6.1	5.0-7.1
Some Post-H.S.	526	4.8	3.1-6.5	881	3.3	2.1-4.4	1,407	4.0	3.0-4.9
College Graduate	630	2.6	1.2-3.9	807	1.6	0.7-2.5	1,437	2.1	1.3-2.9
Income									
Less than \$15,000	269	12.2	8.0-16.4	527	12.4	9.2-15.7	796	12.3	9.8-14.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	433	9.6	6.5-12.8	619	5.4	3.6-7.2	1,052	7.5	5.6-9.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	5.3	2.6-8.1	340	4.9	2.3-7.4	640	5.1	3.2-7.0
\$35,000 - 49,999	330	*3.4	0.9-5.9	366	*3.1	0.9-5.3	696	3.3	1.6-5.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	*3.6	1.1-6.0	435	*1.7	0.2-3.3	738	2.6	1.2-4.0
\$75,000+	498	*1.3	0.2-2.3	527	*1.5	0.3-2.8	1,025	1.4	0.6-2.2

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

Difficulty Doing Errands Alone

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping?”
Prevalence	WV: 11.1% (95% CI: 10.1-12.0) U.S.: 6.8% (95% CI: 6.7-7.0) The West Virginia prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3 rd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 10.8% (95% CI: 9.3-12.2) Women: 11.4% (95% CI: 10.2-12.6) There was no gender difference for the prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 11.2% (95% CI: 10.2-12.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: 11.5% (95% CI: 5.0-18.0) Other, Non-Hispanic: *6.0% (95% CI: 0.0-12.8) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 12.1% (95% CI: 6.4-17.7) Hispanic: *4.6% (95% CI: 0.0-10.1) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was lowest among those 18-24 (4.9%) and highest among those 65 and older (15.8%), a significant difference.
Education	The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was highest among those with less than a high school education (23.4%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment levels.
Household Income	The prevalence of the difficulty doing errands alone was highest among those with an income of less than \$15,000 (25.5%), significantly higher than all other income levels.

Table 18.7 Difficulty Doing Errands Alone by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,450	10.8	9.3-12.2	3,416	11.4	10.2-12.6	5,866	11.1	10.1-12.0
Age									
18-24	135	*5.0	0.6-9.5	166	*4.7	1.1-8.3	301	*4.9	2.0-7.8
25-34	236	7.4	3.5-11.2	346	3.9	1.9-6.0	582	5.7	3.5-7.9
35-44	340	9.6	5.8-13.4	442	8.2	5.2-11.2	782	8.9	6.5-11.3
45-54	464	12.5	9.0-16.0	564	13.5	10.2-16.7	1,028	13.0	10.6-15.4
55-64	583	13.7	10.7-16.8	773	14.2	11.2-17.1	1,356	13.9	11.8-16.1
65+	679	13.8	10.6-17.0	1,096	17.4	14.8-19.9	1,775	15.8	13.8-17.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	352	22.5	17.3-27.7	393	24.4	19.5-29.2	745	23.4	19.8-26.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	941	9.8	7.8-11.8	1,327	13.0	11.0-15.0	2,268	11.4	10.0-12.8
Some Post-H.S.	524	8.0	5.5-10.5	880	6.9	5.3-8.5	1,404	7.4	6.0-8.8
College Graduate	629	2.9	1.6-4.1	806	3.7	2.4-4.9	1,435	3.3	2.4-4.2
Income									
Less than \$15,000	268	29.8	23.2-36.4	527	22.4	18.4-26.4	795	25.5	21.9-29.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	432	12.4	8.9-16.0	615	14.8	11.6-17.9	1,047	13.6	11.3-16.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	10.2	6.1-14.3	340	10.1	6.8-13.4	640	10.2	7.5-12.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	330	5.8	2.9-8.7	367	4.9	2.3-7.5	697	5.4	3.4-7.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	*3.5	1.1-6.0	434	5.1	2.3-7.8	737	4.4	2.5-6.2
\$75,000+	498	*2.2	0.4-3.9	527	2.1	0.9-3.4	1,025	2.1	1.1-3.2

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

CHAPTER 19: KIDNEY DISEASE

Kidney Disease Prevalence

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have kidney disease?”
Prevalence	WV: 3.3% (95% CI: 2.8-3.8) U.S.: 2.6% (95% CI: 2.5-2.7) The West Virginia prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 7 th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 3.1% (95% CI: 2.4-3.8) Women: 3.5% (95% CI: 2.9-4.2) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of kidney disease.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 3.4% (95% CI: 2.9-3.9) Black, Non-Hispanic: *1.7% (95% CI: 0.0-3.4) Other, Non-Hispanic: *7.5% (95% CI: 0.0-16.0) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *1.3% (95% CI: 0.0-2.7) Hispanic: *1.8% (95% CI: 0.0-5.2) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of kidney disease. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of kidney disease was highest among adults aged 65 and older (6.5%) and was significantly higher than those under 55.
Education	The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (5.1%) than among college graduates (2.2%)
Household Income	The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly lower among those with annual income of \$75,000 or more (1.5%) than among those with an income of \$35,000 or less.

Table 19.1 Kidney Disease Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,456	3.1	2.4-3.8	3,426	3.5	2.9-4.2	5,882	3.3	2.8-3.8
Age									
18-24	136	*0.0	0.0-0.0	169	*0.0	0.0-0.0	305	*0.0	0.0-0.0
25-34	236	*0.4	0.0-1.2	346	*2.3	0.6-4.0	582	*1.4	0.4-2.3
35-44	342	*3.9	1.4-6.4	443	*1.9	0.6-3.3	785	2.9	1.5-4.4
45-54	466	*2.3	0.7-3.9	567	2.9	1.5-4.4	1,033	2.6	1.5-3.7
55-64	587	4.6	2.8-6.4	777	3.6	2.0-5.3	1,364	4.1	2.9-5.3
65+	675	5.5	3.7-7.3	1,095	7.4	5.6-9.2	1,770	6.5	5.3-7.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	351	4.2	1.9-6.5	395	6.1	3.7-8.6	746	5.1	3.4-6.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	939	2.6	1.6-3.6	1,331	4.1	3.0-5.3	2,270	3.4	2.6-4.1
Some Post-H.S.	529	3.3	1.9-4.8	880	2.3	1.3-3.3	1,409	2.8	1.9-3.6
College Graduate	632	2.6	1.4-3.9	809	1.9	1.0-2.8	1,441	2.2	1.5-3.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	270	*4.7	1.6-7.7	527	5.9	3.4-8.4	797	5.4	3.4-7.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	431	3.8	1.8-5.8	619	5.3	3.4-7.2	1,050	4.6	3.2-6.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	5.1	2.6-7.6	341	3.7	1.7-5.7	641	4.5	2.8-6.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	332	*1.5	0.1-2.9	368	1.7	0.5-2.9	700	1.6	0.7-2.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	4.2	1.9-6.5	437	*0.6	0.0-1.3	740	2.3	1.1-3.4
\$75,000+	498	*1.0	0.2-1.8	527	2.2	0.9-3.4	1,025	1.5	0.8-2.3

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

CHAPTER 20: VISION IMPAIRMENT

Prevalence of Vision Impairment

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?”
Prevalence	WV: 6.9% (95% CI: 6.2-7.6) U.S.: 5.0% (95% CI: 4.9-5.2) The West Virginia prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 8 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 6.0% (95% CI: 4.7-7.1) Women: 7.7% (95% CI: 6.8-8.7) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of vision impairment.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 6.8% (95% CI: 6.0-7.5) Black, Non-Hispanic: *9.4% (95% CI: 2.7-16.1) Other, Non-Hispanic: *16.2% (95% CI: 4.5-27.9) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *7.7% (95% CI: 2.9-12.6) Hispanic: *3.9% (95% CI: 0.0-8.7) There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of vision impairment. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those 45 and older than for those under 45.
Education	The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (13.8%) than among all other educational attainment groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (15.6%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 20.1 Prevalence of Blindness by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,455	6.0	4.9-7.1	3,424	7.7	6.8-8.7	5,879	6.9	6.2-7.6
Age									
18-24	135	*2.1	0.0-4.8	168	*5.6	2.3-8.9	303	3.8	1.7-5.9
25-34	236	*2.8	0.0-5.8	346	*2.8	1.1-4.6	582	2.8	1.1-4.6
35-44	341	*2.7	0.9-4.5	442	5.4	3.1-7.7	783	4.0	2.6-5.5
45-54	464	8.9	5.9-11.8	566	9.0	6.5-11.4	1,030	8.9	7.0-10.8
55-64	586	7.2	4.8-9.5	777	10.1	7.7-12.5	1,363	8.6	7.0-10.3
65+	679	10.0	7.4-12.6	1,096	10.6	8.4-12.7	1,775	10.3	8.6-12.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	351	11.6	8.2-15.0	394	16.4	12.4-20.3	745	13.8	11.2-16.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	942	5.2	3.8-6.6	1,331	8.1	6.5-9.6	2,273	6.6	5.6-7.7
Some Post-H.S.	526	5.5	3.0-8.0	882	5.8	4.3-7.3	1,408	5.7	4.3-7.1
College Graduate	631	2.2	1.0-3.4	807	2.3	1.3-3.2	1,438	2.3	1.5-3.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	268	14.8	10.2-19.4	526	16.1	12.6-19.7	794	15.6	12.7-18.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	433	8.2	5.0-11.4	620	7.9	5.8-10.1	1,053	8.1	6.2-10.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	7.0	3.4-10.6	341	7.3	4.2-10.4	641	7.2	4.7-9.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	3.8	1.6-6.0	367	4.5	2.3-6.6	698	4.1	2.6-5.7
\$50,000 - 74,999	303	*4.2	1.5-6.9	435	3.3	1.5-5.1	738	3.7	2.1-5.3
\$75,000+	498	*1.0	0.2-1.9	527	*2.2	0.8-3.6	1,025	1.6	0.8-2.4

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

CHAPTER 21: DEPRESSION

Prevalence of Depression

Definition	Responding “Yes” to the question “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?”
Prevalence	WV: 22.0% (95% CI: 20.7-23.2) U.S.: 17.7% (95% CI: 17.5-17.9) The West Virginia prevalence of depression was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 9 th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 16.4% (95% CI: 14.7-18.1) Women: 27.3% (95% CI: 25.5-29.0) The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among women than among men.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 22.1% (95% CI: 20.8-23.4) Black, Non-Hispanic: 16.3% (95% CI: 9.5-23.1) Other, Non-Hispanic: *18.2% (95% CI: 6.0-30.5) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *36.9% (95% CI: 24.5-49.3) Hispanic: *21.9% (95% CI: 10.6-33.1) The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics or among Black, Non-Hispanics. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of depression varied quite a bit by age. The prevalence of depression was highest for the 35-44 year old age group (29.6%) and lowest among those aged 18-24 (12.6%). The prevalence of depression was significantly lower among the 18-24 and 65 and older age brackets than among all others.
Education	The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (28.3%) than among college graduates (16.0%). The prevalence of depression was significantly lower among college graduates than among all other educational attainment groups.
Household Income	The prevalence of depression also was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (40.0%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 21.1 Depression Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,448	16.4	14.7-18.1	3,428	27.3	25.5-29.0	5,876	22.0	20.7-23.2
Age									
18-24	136	*6.7	2.6-10.7	169	19.0	13.0-25.1	305	12.6	9.0-16.3
25-34	236	12.8	8.4-17.2	347	30.2	24.9-35.6	583	21.4	17.8-24.9
35-44	341	24.1	19.0-29.2	443	35.1	30.1-40.1	784	29.6	26.0-33.2
45-54	466	17.8	13.8-21.7	565	31.9	27.6-36.2	1,031	24.9	21.9-27.8
55-64	582	22.5	18.7-26.3	777	31.9	28.1-35.6	1,359	27.2	24.6-29.9
65+	673	12.8	10.0-15.6	1,097	18.2	15.7-20.7	1,770	15.8	14.0-17.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	347	21.1	16.4-25.9	396	36.8	31.3-42.4	743	28.3	24.6-32.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	937	16.1	13.5-18.7	1,331	27.0	24.2-29.8	2,268	21.5	19.6-23.5
Some Post-H.S.	528	17.0	13.6-20.4	882	26.6	23.3-29.8	1,410	22.3	19.9-24.7
College Graduate	631	10.8	8.2-13.3	809	20.6	17.4-23.7	1,440	16.0	13.9-18.0
Income									
Less than \$15,000	266	35.4	28.6-42.1	522	43.4	38.3-48.5	788	40.0	35.9-44.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	430	21.4	17.1-25.7	620	33.2	28.8-37.6	1,050	27.5	24.3-30.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	300	13.5	9.4-17.5	342	21.2	16.4-26.0	642	16.9	13.8-20.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	331	15.2	10.8-19.7	367	25.7	20.5-31.0	698	20.2	16.7-23.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	302	8.7	5.4-12.0	437	21.3	16.8-25.8	739	15.5	12.5-18.4
\$75,000+	497	9.6	6.5-12.8	528	16.4	12.8-20.1	1,025	12.8	10.4-15.1

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

CHAPTER 22: HIV

HIV Testing Prevalence

Definition	Persons responding “Yes” to the question “Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. Include testing fluid from your mouth.”
Prevalence	WV: 32.7% (95% CI: 31.2-34.2) U.S.: 37.7% (95% CI: 37.4-38.0) The West Virginia prevalence of HIV testing was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 24 th lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.
Gender	Men: 32.0% (95% CI: 29.7-34.3) Women: 33.3% (95% CI: 31.3-35.2) There was no gender difference in the prevalence of HIV testing.
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic: 31.7% (95% CI: 30.1-33.2) Black, Non-Hispanic: *47.2% (95% CI: 35.6-58.9) Other, Non-Hispanic: *44.4% (95% CI: 27.7-61.1) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *45.3% (95% CI: 32.5-58.0) Hispanic: *46.8% (95% CI: 31.1-62.6) The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among Black, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. There was no other race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of HIV testing. * Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.
Age	The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those aged 25-34 (53.1%), followed by the 35-44 age group (52.1%) and both of these were significantly higher than all other age groups.
Education	The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among those with some post high school education or a college degree than among those with a high school education or less.
Household Income	The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (43.5%) and was significantly higher than among those earning \$25,000 or more per year.

Table 22.1 HIV Testing by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2013

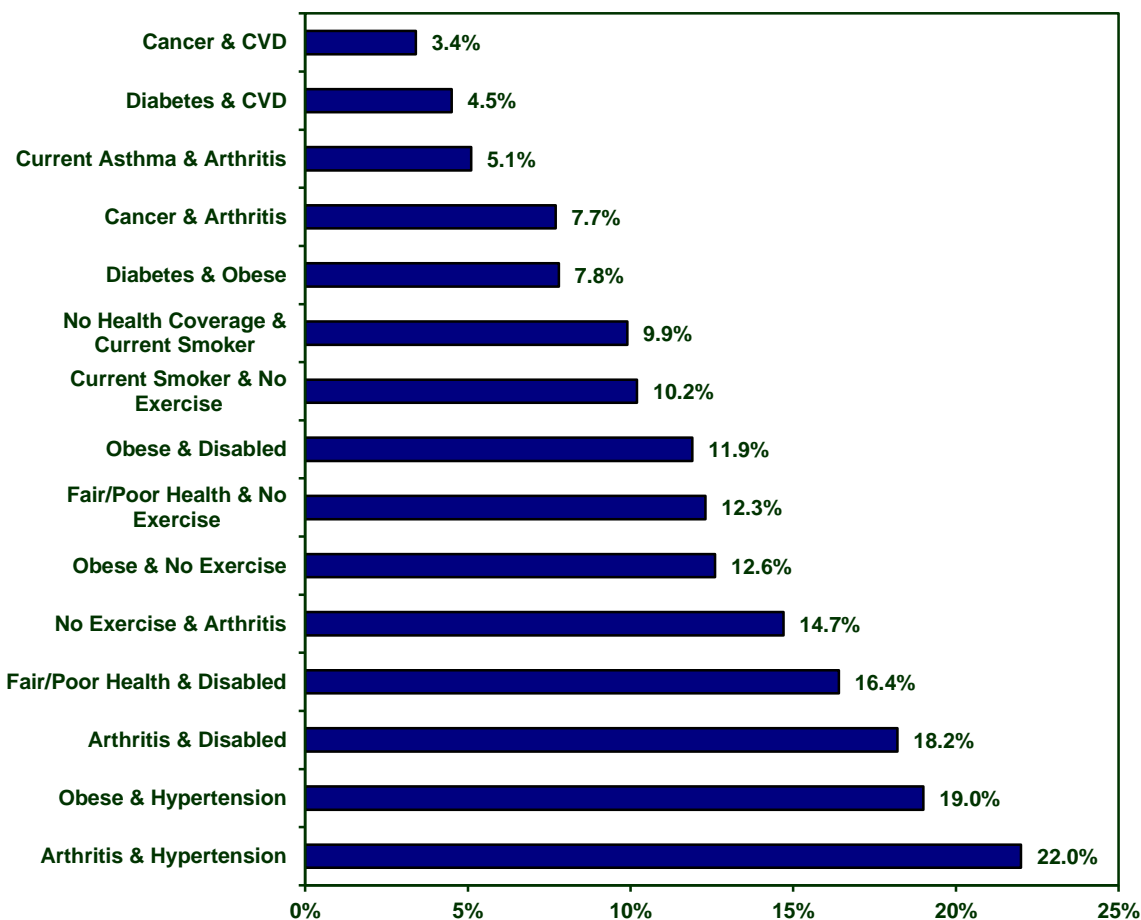
Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,259	32.0	29.7-34.3	3,189	33.3	31.3-35.2	5,448	32.7	31.2-34.2
Age									
18-24	127	27.4	19.1-35.8	156	38.9	30.5-47.3	283	32.9	26.9-38.9
25-34	223	42.4	35.2-49.6	319	64.5	58.7-70.4	542	53.1	48.4-57.9
35-44	320	48.3	42.3-54.4	413	55.9	50.5-61.3	733	52.1	48.0-56.1
45-54	425	33.1	28.2-38.1	534	32.1	27.7-36.5	959	32.6	29.3-35.9
55-64	547	24.5	20.6-28.3	738	20.9	17.6-24.3	1,285	22.7	20.1-25.2
65+	607	19.5	15.8-23.2	1,003	9.1	7.2-11.0	1,610	13.6	11.6-15.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	317	28.7	22.8-34.7	361	27.5	21.9-33.1	678	28.2	24.0-32.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	863	29.3	25.8-32.9	1,229	28.4	25.4-31.4	2,092	28.9	26.5-31.2
Some Post-H.S.	490	38.0	32.9-43.0	821	40.9	37.0-44.8	1,311	39.6	36.5-42.7
College Graduate	586	33.9	29.5-38.2	769	37.0	32.9-41.1	1,355	35.5	32.6-38.5
Income									
Less than \$15,000	249	47.3	39.8-54.9	489	40.6	35.4-45.9	738	43.5	39.1-48.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	404	36.2	30.6-41.8	569	35.2	30.4-40.0	973	35.7	32.0-39.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	281	29.2	23.0-35.5	319	23.8	18.4-29.2	600	26.8	22.6-31.0
\$35,000 - 49,999	303	33.5	27.1-39.8	349	31.6	25.7-37.4	652	32.6	28.2-36.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	281	25.5	19.6-31.5	413	33.5	28.2-38.7	694	29.8	25.8-33.8
\$75,000+	459	31.5	26.4-36.7	506	39.2	34.1-44.2	965	35.1	31.4-38.7

CHAPTER 23: COMORBIDITIES

Comorbid Health Conditions and Risk Factors

Many behavior risk factors and health conditions are interrelated. For example, physical activity and nutrition are related to obesity, which is related to cardiovascular disease. Comorbidity is the presence of more than one health condition or risk factor in an individual at the same time. Identifying common comorbid factors is important to understanding how to prevent and reduce serious health conditions and chronic diseases. The purpose of this chapter is to introduce some of the common comorbidities among West Virginia adults in 2013 (see Figure 23.1 and Table 23.1). For definitions of risk factors and health conditions please refer to the appropriate chapter in this report.

Figure 23.1 Common Comorbid Conditions: WVBRFSS, 2013



Percentage of Adults with Both Conditions/Risk Factors

Table 23.1 Comorbidities: The Prevalence of Multiple Risk Behaviors and/or Health Conditions Among Adults: WVBRFSS, 2013

% of Total Population	Fair/Poor Health	No Health Coverage	No Exercise	Obese	Current Smoker	Hypertension	CVD	Diabetes	Current Asthma	Disabled	Cancer	Arthritis
Fair/Poor Health	25.7 (24.4-27.0)	4.8 (4.1-5.5)	12.3 (11.4-13.3)	11.2 (10.3-12.2)	9.0 (8.1-9.9)	15.9 (14.8-16.9)	7.8 (7.1-8.6)	7.1 (6.4-7.8)	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	16.4 (15.3-17.5)	5.3 (4.7-5.9)	15.8 (14.7-16.8)
No Health Coverage	4.8 (4.1-5.5)	18.8 (17.4-20.1)	5.8 (5.0-6.6)	6.3 (5.5-7.2)	8.9 (7.9-9.9)	4.8 (4.1-5.5)	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	1.3 (1.0-1.6)	1.6 (1.3-2.0)	4.4 (3.7-5.0)	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	4.7 (4.1-5.4)
No Exercise	12.3 (11.4-13.3)	5.8 (5.0-6.6)	31.4 (30.0-32.9)	12.6 (11.6-13.6)	10.2 (9.2-11.2)	15.6 (14.5-16.6)	6.0 (5.4-6.7)	5.8 (5.1-6.4)	3.4 (2.8-3.9)	12.6 (11.6-13.5)	5.3 (4.7-5.9)	14.7 (13.7-15.7)
Obese	11.2 (10.3-12.2)	6.3 (5.5-7.2)	12.6 (11.6-13.6)	35.1 (33.6-36.6)	8.4 (7.5-9.4)	19.0 (17.8-20.2)	5.6 (5.0-6.3)	7.8 (7.0-8.5)	3.9 (3.3-4.5)	11.9 (11.0-12.9)	3.8 (3.3-4.3)	15.4 (14.3-16.4)
Current Smoker	9.0 (8.1-9.9)	8.9 (7.9-9.9)	10.2 (9.2-11.2)	8.4 (7.5-9.4)	27.3 (25.8-28.7)	9.3 (8.4-10.2)	3.7 (3.2-4.3)	2.7 (2.2-3.2)	3.0 (2.5-3.5)	9.6 (8.7-10.5)	2.8 (2.4-3.3)	9.4 (8.5-10.3)
Hypertension	15.9 (14.8-16.9)	4.8 (4.1-5.5)	15.6 (14.5-16.6)	19.0 (17.8-20.2)	9.3 (8.4-10.2)	41.0 (39.5-42.4)	9.9 (9.1-10.8)	10.2 (9.3-11.0)	4.6 (4.0-5.2)	16.0 (14.9-17.0)	8.1 (7.4-8.8)	22.0 (20.9-23.2)
CVD	7.8 (7.1-8.6)	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	6.0 (5.4-6.7)	5.6 (5.0-6.3)	3.7 (3.2-4.3)	9.9 (9.1-10.8)	13.7 (12.8-14.7)	4.5 (3.9-5.0)	1.9 (1.5-2.2)	7.7 (6.9-8.4)	3.4 (3.0-3.9)	9.0 (8.2-9.8)
Diabetes	7.1 (6.4-7.8)	1.3 (1.0-1.6)	5.8 (5.1-6.4)	7.8 (7.0-8.5)	2.7 (2.2-3.2)	10.2 (9.3-11.0)	4.5 (3.9-5.0)	13.0 (12.1-14.0)	1.9 (1.5-2.2)	6.6 (5.9-7.3)	2.7 (2.3-3.1)	8.4 (7.6-9.1)
Current Asthma	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	1.6 (1.3-2.0)	3.4 (2.8-3.9)	3.9 (3.3-4.5)	3.0 (2.5-3.5)	4.6 (4.0-5.2)	1.9 (1.5-2.2)	1.9 (1.5-2.2)	9.0 (8.2-9.9)	4.6 (4.0-5.2)	1.2 (0.9-1.4)	5.1 (4.5-5.7)
Disabled	16.4 (15.3-17.5)	4.4 (3.7-5.0)	12.6 (11.6-13.5)	11.9 (11.0-12.9)	9.6 (8.7-10.5)	16.0 (14.9-17.0)	7.7 (6.9-8.4)	6.6 (5.9-7.3)	4.6 (4.0-5.2)	27.6 (26.3-29.0)	5.3 (4.7-5.9)	18.2 (17.1-19.3)
Cancer	5.3 (4.7-5.9)	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	5.3 (4.7-5.9)	3.8 (3.3-4.3)	2.8 (2.4-3.3)	8.1 (7.4-8.8)	3.4 (3.0-3.9)	2.7 (2.3-3.1)	1.2 (0.9-1.4)	5.3 (4.7-5.9)	13.0 (12.2-13.9)	7.7 (7.0-8.4)
Arthritis	15.8 (14.7-16.8)	4.7 (4.1-5.4)	14.7 (13.7-15.7)	15.4 (14.3-16.4)	9.4 (8.5-10.3)	22.0 (20.9-23.2)	9.0 (8.2-9.8)	8.4 (7.6-9.1)	5.1 (4.5-5.7)	18.2 (17.1-19.3)	7.7 (7.0-8.4)	36.2 (34.8-37.6)

Table interpretation: Each cell represents the percentage of WV adults with **both** of the conditions/risk factors. For example, 5.1% of WV adults have **both** asthma and arthritis.

Appendix A
Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories^a
United States, 2013

State	Fair or Poor Health		Depression		Physical Inactivity		Obesity		Current Smoking		Cardiovascular Disease		Hypertension		Diabetes		Arthritis		Cancer	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Alabama	22.8	7	21.8	11	31.5	8	32.4	8	21.5	14	12.0	3	40.3	3	13.8	3	32.2	2	13.8	4
Alaska	15.0	38	16.3	44	22.3	45	28.4	28	22.6	10	6.4	51	29.8	40	7.1	52	22.7	44	8.2	50
Arizona	16.7	28	18.0	36	25.2	30	26.8	36	16.3	44	8.9	20	30.7	33	10.7	18	24.0	37	12.3	18
Arkansas	24.1	4	23.1	6	34.4	4	34.6	3	25.9	4	11.1	6	38.7	8	11.5	9	30.0	8	13.8	3
California	18.9	17	13.1	51	21.4	47	24.1	49	12.5	51	6.5	48	28.7	47	10.2	23	20.4	48	9.9	44
Colorado	13.1	47	18.2	33	17.9	53	21.3	53	17.7	35	5.7	53	26.3	52	6.5	53	22.2	45	11.3	29
Connecticut	13.2	46	17.5	39	24.9	33	25.0	45	15.5	49	7.7	39	31.3	29	8.3	45	23.7	39	12.4	16
Delaware	17.3	24	17.7	37	27.8	16	31.0	13	19.6	23	9.2	19	35.6	11	11.1	12	26.2	22	12.7	13
D.C.	12.7	48	20.9	15	19.5	51	22.8	51	18.8	30	7.6	41	28.4	50	7.8	47	19.5	52	7.3	51
Florida	19.5	13	16.8	42	27.7	17	26.4	40	16.8	39	10.3	9	34.6	15	11.2	11	26.0	24	14.7	1
Georgia	19.1	16	17.3	40	27.2	19	30.3	18	18.8	29	7.8	37	35.0	13	10.8	16	24.1	35	10.1	43
Guam	20.3	11	8.7	53	33.0	6	27.0	35	26.5	2	8.0	32	29.6	42	14.1	2	16.1	53	3.8	53
Hawaii	13.8	44	11.4	52	22.1	46	21.8	52	13.3	50	6.5	49	28.5	49	8.4	43	19.9	49	9.0	49
Idaho	14.2	42	20.8	16	23.7	39	29.6	23	17.2	38	7.1	46	29.4	44	8.4	44	24.1	36	12.1	19
Illinois	16.9	27	15.4	48	25.1	31	29.4	25	18.0	34	8.2	30	30.1	38	9.9	25	23.5	41	9.9	45
Indiana	18.1	20	19.5	22	31.0	10	31.8	9	21.9	13	9.2	18	33.5	19	11.0	14	28.0	12	10.4	39
Iowa	14.4	41	19.2	25	28.5	14	31.3	12	19.5	24	8.6	22	31.4	27	9.3	32	24.3	33	12.0	22
Kansas	15.4	34	18.1	34	26.5	25	30.0	20	20.0	21	8.5	24	31.3	28	9.6	31	23.9	38	11.8	24
Kentucky	23.3	5	20.2	17	30.2	11	33.2	5	26.5	3	11.8	4	39.1	6	10.6	19	31.9	3	13.3	8
Louisiana	22.7	8	18.7	28	32.2	7	33.1	6	23.5	8	10.9	7	39.8	5	11.6	8	26.4	20	10.5	37
Maine	14.9	39	23.4	3	23.3	42	28.9	27	20.2	20	8.9	21	33.3	20	9.6	28	30.4	5	13.0	11
Maryland	15.0	37	16.0	47	25.3	29	28.3	29	16.4	43	7.7	38	32.8	21	9.8	27	23.6	40	9.6	46
Massachusetts	13.8	45	19.7	19	23.5	40	23.6	50	16.6	40	7.1	47	29.4	45	8.5	42	24.3	34	11.1	34
Michigan	17.7	22	21.3	12	24.4	34	31.5	11	21.4	15	10.1	10	34.6	14	10.4	22	31.3	4	11.9	23
Minnesota	12.4	52	18.4	30	23.5	41	25.5	43	18.0	33	6.4	50	27.0	51	7.4	50	19.9	50	10.4	41
Mississippi	24.4	3	19.2	24	38.1	2	35.1	2	24.8	5	10.5	8	40.2	4	12.9	5	30.0	7	11.5	28
Missouri	18.4	18	21.3	13	28.3	15	30.4	16	22.1	11	9.8	12	32.0	24	9.6	29	28.4	11	13.4	6
Montana	15.4	35	21.1	14	22.5	43	24.6	47	19.0	28	8.3	28	29.3	46	7.7	49	27.3	16	13.7	5
Nebraska	13.9	43	18.2	32	25.3	28	29.6	24	18.5	32	7.8	36	30.3	37	9.2	37	24.7	31	11.5	27
Nevada	17.2	25	17.6	38	23.7	38	26.2	42	19.4	25	8.4	27	30.6	35	9.6	30	20.9	46	11.2	31
New Hampshire	12.6	50	22.1	8	22.4	44	26.7	37	16.2	45	7.5	43	30.1	39	9.2	35	26.6	18	13.3	7
New Jersey	16.6	29	13.9	50	26.8	22	26.3	41	15.7	48	7.9	34	31.1	32	9.2	34	22.8	43	10.4	40
New Mexico	20.8	9	19.5	21	24.3	35	26.4	39	19.1	26	7.1	45	29.5	43	10.7	17	24.4	32	11.2	32
New York	18.1	21	16.1	45	26.7	23	25.4	44	16.6	42	8.5	23	31.5	26	10.6	20	24.9	30	9.5	47
North Carolina	19.2	14	18.7	27	26.6	24	29.4	26	20.3	19	9.6	15	35.5	12	11.4	10	26.4	21	12.0	21
North Dakota	14.7	40	16.8	41	27.6	18	31.0	14	21.2	16	7.8	35	29.7	41	8.9	39	26.1	23	10.1	42
Ohio	18.1	19	20.2	18	28.5	13	30.4	17	23.4	9	9.8	13	33.5	18	10.4	21	29.8	9	11.1	35
Oklahoma	20.6	10	23.4	4	33.0	5	32.5	7	23.7	7	9.9	11	37.5	10	11.0	13	27.2	17	11.7	26
Oregon	17.4	23	26.6	1	18.5	52	26.5	38	17.3	37	8.5	25	31.8	25	9.2	36	27.8	14	14.3	2
Pennsylvania	16.9	26	18.3	31	26.3	26	30.0	19	21.0	17	9.6	16	33.7	17	10.1	24	29.8	10	11.3	30
Puerto Rico	35.4	1	18.8	26	48.0	1	27.9	30	10.8	52	11.7	5	42.3	1	14.9	1	23.3	42	5.0	52
Rhode Island	16.2	30	22.2	7	26.9	20	27.3	32	17.4	36	8.4	26	33.8	16	9.3	33	27.5	15	11.8	25
South Carolina	19.7	12	19.6	20	26.9	21	31.7	10	22.0	12	9.7	14	38.4	9	12.5	6	30.2	6	13.1	9
South Dakota	12.6	49	14.5	49	23.8	36	29.9	21	19.6	22	9.5	17	30.7	34	9.1	38	25.3	26	12.0	20
Tennessee	23.1	6	19.3	23	37.2	3	33.7	4	24.3	6	12.5	2	38.8	7	12.2	7	26.4	19	13.0	12
Texas	19.2	15	16.0	46	30.1	12	30.9	15	15.9	47	7.2	44	31.2	30	10.9	15	20.7	47	9.0	48
Utah	12.5	51	21.9	10	20.6	48	24.1	48	10.3	53	5.9	52	24.2	53	7.1	51	19.5	51	11.2	33
Vermont	12.1	53	23.2	5	20.5	49	24.7	46	16.6	41	8.0	31	31.1	31	7.8	48	27.8	13	12.6	15
Virginia	15.9	31	16.5	43	25.5	27	27.2	33	19.0	27	7.7	40	32.5	22	9.8	26	25.0	29	10.5	38
Washington	15.7	32	23.5	2	20.0	50	27.2	34	16.1	46	7.5	42	30.4	36	8.6	41	25.4	25	12.3	17
West Virginia	25.7	2	22.0	9	31.4	9	35.1	1	27.3	1	13.7	1	41.0	2	13.0	4	36.2	1	13.0	10
Wisconsin	15.4	33	18.1	35	23.8	37	29.8	22	18.7	31	8.0	33	32.3	23	8.2	46	25.1	28	10.7	36
Wyoming	15.2	36	18.7	29	25.1	32	27.8	31	20.6	18	8.2	29	28.7	48	8.6	40	25.1	27	12.7	14
United States	18.2		17.7		26.6		28.3		18.1		8.6		32.5		10.3		25.0		11.1	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2014
a. 53 states/territories conducted the survey.

Appendix B

2009-2013 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Fair or Poor Health			No Health Insurance Ages 18-64			No Leisure Exercise			Obesity			Disability		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	25.7	24	ns	*39.2	2	H	36.2	16	ns	30.1	48	ns	24.9	45	ns
Berkeley	19.9	49	L	22.6	32	ns	27.1	48	L	34.0	25	ns	22.5	49	L
Boone	37.2	4	H	25.5	21	ns	36.5	11	ns	32.1	40	ns	36.8	7	H
Braxton	32.3	9	H	29.3	12	ns	36.9	9	ns	30.2	47	ns	31.7	16	ns
Brooke	24.6	29	ns	20.4	44	ns	34.5	26	ns	37.4	14	ns	27.7	32	ns
Cabell	23.0	35	ns	22.0	34	ns	30.5	40	ns	33.2	33	ns	28.1	28	ns
Calhoun	28.7	15	ns	*33.1	6	ns	32.2	35	ns	32.0	41	ns	24.9	44	ns
Clay	*38.8	2	H	*31.7	8	ns	35.8	20	ns	*36.4	16	ns	*35.1	10	ns
Doddridge	21.5	43	ns	*36.4	3	ns	33.8	28	ns	32.4	38	ns	17.8	55	L
Fayette	26.3	22	ns	27.9	16	ns	36.3	14	ns	37.5	13	ns	29.9	24	ns
Gilmer	*20.5	47	ns	*48.4	1	H	*23.7	53	ns	*42.8	3	ns	*38.4	3	ns
Grant	28.6	16	ns	*29.5	11	ns	35.3	23	ns	*43.1	2	ns	32.7	12	ns
Greenbrier	24.7	27	ns	28.6	14	ns	33.6	29	ns	28.6	52	ns	30.1	22	ns
Hampshire	28.0	17	ns	17.9	50	ns	33.1	31	ns	35.4	19	ns	30.4	21	ns
Hancock	23.4	32	ns	16.4	51	L	32.7	32	ns	31.6	43	ns	25.0	42	ns
Hardy	23.2	33	ns	13.0	55	L	36.0	19	ns	38.5	11	ns	24.4	47	ns
Harrison	21.6	42	ns	20.5	43	ns	33.5	30	ns	32.6	37	ns	29.1	27	ns
Jackson	22.4	38	ns	18.4	47	ns	30.5	41	ns	33.0	34	ns	28.0	30	ns
Jefferson	15.6	54	L	15.2	53	L	26.9	49	L	33.6	30	ns	25.2	41	ns
Kanawha	23.5	30	ns	21.2	40	ns	30.9	39	ns	32.7	35	ns	27.3	33	ns
Lewis	27.6	18	ns	21.4	39	ns	30.3	43	ns	34.2	24	ns	25.4	40	ns
Lincoln	31.1	10	ns	20.8	41	ns	40.4	5	H	41.5	4	H	35.6	8	H
Logan	33.8	7	H	26.8	19	ns	41.3	4	H	40.8	5	H	38.3	4	H
Marion	21.2	45	ns	26.5	20	ns	29.4	45	ns	29.7	49	ns	26.2	37	ns
Marshall	20.1	48	L	23.3	27	ns	30.0	44	ns	32.3	39	ns	25.0	43	ns
Mason	22.9	36	ns	21.8	36	ns	36.9	8	ns	37.3	15	ns	29.4	26	ns
McDowell	39.6	1	H	29.6	10	ns	41.8	3	H	39.1	9	ns	37.6	6	H
Mercer	26.1	23	ns	21.9	35	ns	35.6	22	ns	34.6	21	ns	30.0	23	ns
Mineral	19.4	51	L	17.9	49	ns	24.3	51	L	33.4	31	ns	27.8	31	ns
Mingo	36.5	6	H	21.7	37	ns	42.6	2	H	35.6	18	ns	34.7	11	H
Monongalia	13.9	55	L	13.6	54	L	23.4	54	L	24.6	53	L	19.9	54	L
Monroe	26.3	21	ns	24.7	23	ns	35.1	24	ns	33.2	32	ns	32.5	14	ns
Morgan	21.3	44	ns	23.0	28	ns	32.5	33	ns	30.5	46	ns	28.0	29	ns
Nicholas	29.9	12	ns	29.3	13	ns	36.0	18	ns	34.0	26	ns	35.4	9	H
Ohio	16.3	53	L	20.0	46	ns	23.1	55	L	24.5	54	L	24.1	48	ns
Pendleton	22.0	40	ns	*24.6	24	ns	*31.0	37	ns	*39.7	7	ns	25.4	39	ns
Pleasants	18.9	52	ns	*18.4	48	ns	26.4	50	ns	*31.3	44	ns	21.7	52	ns
Pocahontas	24.6	28	ns	*32.4	7	ns	23.9	52	L	22.8	55	L	29.5	25	ns
Preston	26.9	20	ns	22.7	30	ns	34.6	25	ns	35.1	20	ns	26.6	36	ns
Putnam	21.7	41	ns	16.3	52	L	28.2	46	L	28.9	51	ns	24.7	46	ns
Raleigh	30.3	11	H	23.7	26	ns	34.2	27	ns	32.6	36	ns	32.3	15	ns
Randolph	23.5	31	ns	24.9	22	ns	31.9	36	ns	33.7	29	ns	30.7	20	ns
Ritchie	27.2	19	ns	*31.5	9	ns	36.2	15	ns	*38.9	10	ns	32.7	13	ns
Roane	33.5	8	H	24.1	25	ns	35.7	21	ns	40.3	6	ns	30.7	19	ns
Summers	28.9	14	ns	22.4	33	ns	36.4	13	ns	34.6	22	ns	31.1	18	ns
Taylor	22.2	39	ns	20.4	45	ns	38.5	7	ns	30.9	45	ns	20.2	53	L
Tucker	19.8	50	ns	*28.0	15	ns	*38.7	6	ns	29.2	50	ns	22.2	51	ns
Tyler	21.0	46	ns	*34.8	4	ns	36.0	17	ns	*38.2	12	ns	25.7	38	ns
Upshur	22.5	37	ns	27.4	18	ns	30.4	42	ns	31.8	42	ns	22.2	50	L
Wayne	29.4	13	ns	21.4	38	ns	36.4	12	ns	33.8	28	ns	38.1	5	H
Webster	38.5	3	H	*33.4	5	ns	36.9	10	ns	*39.4	8	ns	*44.9	1	H
Wetzel	25.5	26	ns	20.5	42	ns	32.5	34	ns	34.4	23	ns	27.3	34	ns
Wirt	23.0	34	ns	*27.5	17	ns	*27.9	47	ns	*47.7	1	H	*26.7	35	ns
Wood	25.6	25	ns	22.8	29	ns	31.0	38	ns	33.8	27	ns	31.6	17	ns
Wyoming	37.2	5	H	22.7	31	ns	44.7	1	H	36.3	17	ns	41.5	2	H
WV / U.S.^a / Sig.	24.6	18.2	H	23.2	21.8	H	32.7	25.7	H	33.2	27.4	H	33.2	27.4	H

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

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

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - use caution when reporting and interpreting. See discussion on page 5 about unreliable estimates.

a. U.S. prevalence for all indicators is 2011.

Appendix B, continued
2009-2013 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Cigarette Smoking ^a			Binge Drinking ^a			Hypertension ^b			Less Than 5 Servings of Fruit and Vegetables Daily ^b		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	26.3	38	ns	5.2	52	L	40.4	16	ns	84.1	36	ns
Berkeley	28.7	23	ns	11.7	13	ns	27.9	53	L	84.9	30	ns
Boone	31.3	11	ns	9.1	26	ns	44.5	5	H	87.9	14	ns
Braxton	24.3	44	ns	*5.9	47	ns	34.2	42	ns	83.3	43	ns
Brooke	30.1	13	ns	11.3	14	ns	33.8	43	ns	85.0	29	ns
Cabell	29.3	19	ns	11.0	17	ns	33.7	44	ns	84.0	37	ns
Calhoun	*39.9	1	H	15.9	2	ns	35.4	36	ns	83.2	44	ns
Clay	*28.9	21	ns	*2.9	55	L	41.2	12	ns	91.5	2	H
Doddridge	28.0	26	ns	*6.7	42	ns	23.8	55	L	86.5	19	ns
Fayette	30.0	15	ns	9.9	22	ns	38.5	26	ns	83.8	40	ns
Gilmer	*35.8	3	ns	*14.3	5	ns	*34.9	37	ns	94.9	1	H
Grant	17.1	55	L	*5.4	51	L	42.0	11	ns	81.1	50	ns
Greenbrier	25.1	41	ns	10.3	21	ns	39.7	17	ns	85.2	27	ns
Hampshire	34.1	4	ns	12.5	11	ns	34.9	38	ns	78.7	55	ns
Hancock	27.3	30	ns	10.9	19	ns	34.6	40	ns	84.6	33	ns
Hardy	26.7	34	ns	6.6	43	ns	36.3	33	ns	82.3	47	ns
Harrison	24.3	45	ns	7.6	36	ns	34.4	41	ns	84.7	31	ns
Jackson	26.9	33	ns	6.2	46	L	40.6	14	ns	87.0	16	ns
Jefferson	27.3	29	ns	14.2	7	ns	31.2	51	ns	82.1	49	ns
Kanawha	25.5	40	ns	10.5	20	ns	37.2	30	ns	85.0	28	ns
Lewis	26.4	36	ns	*3.5	54	L	38.8	23	ns	84.6	32	ns
Lincoln	28.3	25	ns	12.9	10	ns	43.0	9	ns	90.3	3	H
Logan	32.6	7	ns	7.6	37	ns	45.3	4	H	88.0	12	ns
Marion	22.6	49	L	11.2	16	ns	32.3	48	ns	84.3	34	ns
Marshall	24.7	43	ns	14.2	6	ns	32.6	46	ns	82.5	46	ns
Mason	30.9	12	ns	8.9	27	ns	40.9	13	ns	89.5	5	H
McDowell	31.9	9	ns	*8.7	31	ns	45.3	3	H	84.1	35	ns
Mercer	29.6	16	ns	7.3	38	ns	39.2	19	ns	86.6	17	ns
Mineral	22.8	48	ns	10.9	18	ns	35.7	35	ns	86.5	20	ns
Mingo	32.5	8	ns	6.7	41	ns	47.5	2	H	89.0	8	ns
Monongalia	18.1	54	L	22.2	1	H	25.9	54	L	83.9	39	ns
Monroe	23.1	47	ns	7.7	35	ns	40.6	15	ns	79.4	53	ns
Morgan	26.4	37	ns	7.3	39	ns	38.9	20	ns	85.8	24	ns
Nicholas	30.1	14	ns	8.8	30	ns	37.5	29	ns	89.5	6	H
Ohio	27.3	28	ns	15.8	3	H	31.3	50	ns	88.2	10	ns
Pendleton	20.1	52	ns	*6.5	44	ns	*32.6	47	ns	81.0	51	ns
Pleasants	21.0	51	ns	*8.8	28	ns	*29.7	52	ns	86.4	21	ns
Pocahontas	24.8	42	ns	11.2	15	ns	32.2	49	ns	79.5	52	ns
Preston	28.5	24	ns	8.8	29	ns	33.6	45	ns	85.6	25	ns
Putnam	22.0	50	L	9.5	24	ns	38.8	22	ns	85.6	26	ns
Raleigh	27.7	27	ns	7.0	40	L	37.7	28	ns	86.0	23	ns
Randolph	25.5	39	ns	8.6	32	ns	35.9	34	ns	84.0	38	ns
Ritchie	32.7	6	ns	*8.2	33	ns	44.3	6	ns	88.6	9	ns
Roane	36.3	2	H	12.1	12	ns	37.2	31	ns	86.4	22	ns
Summers	23.4	46	ns	*5.7	48	ns	38.7	24	ns	82.6	45	ns
Taylor	27.2	31	ns	13.9	9	ns	37.9	27	ns	82.2	48	ns
Tucker	*27.1	32	ns	*5.6	49	ns	*47.9	1	H	79.1	54	ns
Tyler	29.0	20	ns	14.2	8	ns	*38.8	21	ns	86.6	18	ns
Upshur	19.7	53	L	7.9	34	ns	34.8	39	ns	83.5	41	ns
Wayne	29.3	18	ns	9.6	23	ns	42.3	10	H	87.9	13	ns
Webster	31.7	10	ns	*4.6	53	L	43.4	7	ns	89.9	4	ns
Wetzel	28.8	22	ns	*5.5	50	L	38.7	25	ns	87.7	15	ns
Wirt	*26.6	35	ns	*14.5	4	ns	*39.4	18	ns	89.0	7	ns
Wood	29.5	17	ns	9.2	25	ns	36.8	32	ns	83.4	42	ns
Wyoming	32.8	5	ns	6.3	45	ns	43.3	8	ns	88.2	11	ns
WV / U.S.^a / Sig.	85.1	82.4	H	9.9	18.3	L	39.0	29.3	H	85.1	76.3	H

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

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

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - use caution when reporting and interpreting. See discussion on page 5 about unreliable estimates.

a. U.S. prevalence for most indicators is 2011.

b. U.S. prevalence for hypertension and fruit and vegetable consumption is 2009.

Appendix B, continued
2009-2013 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Cardiovascular Disease			Diabetes			Cancer			Current Asthma			Arthritis		
	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	12.8	31	ns	11.5	37	ns	10.5	38	ns	7.6	42	ns	34.4	41	ns
Berkeley	10.4	45	L	9.9	47	L	8.2	53	L	8.0	37	ns	30.4	51	L
Boone	19.8	1	H	14.8	12	ns	12.8	14	ns	10.2	20	ns	41.0	13	ns
Braxton	15.2	15	ns	16.1	8	ns	14.3	5	ns	10.8	16	ns	36.4	31	ns
Brooke	13.5	24	ns	15.3	11	ns	11.3	32	ns	9.0	27	ns	38.1	25	ns
Cabell	12.4	33	ns	13.1	21	ns	11.6	28	ns	11.3	10	ns	31.4	49	L
Calhoun	*10.2	48	ns	15.9	9	ns	9.9	42	ns	*8.9	30	ns	*36.8	29	ns
Clay	16.8	6	ns	15.8	10	ns	10.2	39	ns	*14.5	3	ns	*36.5	30	ns
Doddridge	*8.3	53	ns	8.5	52	ns	9.8	43	ns	*4.3	54	L	*35.7	34	ns
Fayette	12.9	29	ns	12.2	30	ns	14.1	6	ns	8.9	29	ns	41.2	12	ns
Gilmer	*10.3	47	ns	*7.1	55	ns	*6.4	55	L	*12.0	7	ns	*28.4	53	ns
Grant	16.7	7	ns	21.8	1	H	12.7	17	ns	*15.2	1	ns	43.8	5	ns
Greenbrier	11.6	39	ns	11.6	36	ns	12.7	16	ns	8.5	34	ns	39.0	21	ns
Hampshire	10.7	42	ns	10.2	44	ns	11.9	25	ns	9.9	22	ns	35.7	35	ns
Hancock	12.1	34	ns	11.7	34	ns	9.7	44	ns	7.8	39	ns	32.6	47	ns
Hardy	12.1	35	ns	12.6	25	ns	10.6	37	ns	5.4	53	L	35.2	37	ns
Harrison	13.3	26	ns	12.6	26	ns	13.0	10	ns	10.2	21	ns	38.6	24	ns
Jackson	12.1	36	ns	13.0	22	ns	12.2	22	ns	5.6	52	L	36.2	32	ns
Jefferson	8.5	52	L	11.3	39	ns	8.8	51	L	9.6	23	ns	26.3	54	L
Kanawha	13.3	25	ns	12.5	27	ns	11.3	33	ns	7.9	38	ns	33.1	44	ns
Lewis	15.4	14	ns	12.7	23	ns	9.7	45	ns	8.9	28	ns	32.8	46	ns
Lincoln	14.0	19	ns	13.8	18	ns	14.6	4	ns	8.5	35	ns	42.7	8	ns
Logan	18.3	2	H	18.3	4	H	11.2	34	ns	8.9	31	ns	43.2	6	H
Marion	12.0	37	ns	11.3	40	ns	11.4	31	ns	11.0	13	ns	32.0	48	ns
Marshall	13.8	21	ns	10.1	45	ns	12.3	21	ns	10.6	17	ns	41.8	10	H
Mason	13.0	28	ns	9.8	49	ns	15.0	3	ns	10.9	14	ns	39.6	18	ns
McDowell	18.3	3	H	20.0	3	H	11.9	24	ns	15.2	2	ns	46.0	1	H
Mercer	12.8	30	ns	14.3	15	ns	13.0	11	ns	8.8	33	ns	39.9	16	ns
Mineral	10.3	46	ns	9.2	50	ns	11.5	29	ns	11.5	8	ns	36.0	33	ns
Mingo	17.6	4	ns	13.2	20	ns	11.0	35	ns	6.2	50	ns	43.1	7	H
Monongalia	7.5	55	L	8.2	53	L	8.9	50	L	6.5	47	L	20.6	55	L
Monroe	15.6	11	ns	12.4	28	ns	12.2	23	ns	*5.8	51	ns	42.4	9	ns
Morgan	13.7	22	ns	10.7	43	ns	12.4	20	ns	8.3	36	ns	31.1	50	ns
Nicholas	15.4	13	ns	12.0	31	ns	10.1	40	ns	7.6	40	ns	43.9	4	H
Ohio	10.9	41	ns	11.0	42	ns	11.7	27	ns	9.1	25	ns	33.6	42	ns
Pendleton	14.4	18	ns	13.3	19	ns	11.8	26	ns	*13.3	5	ns	*40.3	15	ns
Pleasants	*8.1	54	ns	14.4	14	ns	10.0	41	ns	*3.1	55	L	29.2	52	ns
Pocahontas	14.8	17	ns	9.8	48	ns	8.9	49	ns	*6.4	48	ns	37.7	26	ns
Preston	10.4	44	ns	8.1	54	L	9.1	47	ns	7.0	44	ns	34.5	40	ns
Putnam	11.1	40	ns	11.6	35	ns	12.4	19	ns	6.4	49	L	33.5	43	ns
Raleigh	16.1	8	H	12.7	24	ns	12.8	15	ns	10.8	15	ns	37.3	28	ns
Randolph	11.9	38	ns	11.3	38	ns	12.9	12	ns	11.1	12	ns	35.1	38	ns
Ritchie	9.3	50	ns	13.9	17	ns	9.0	48	ns	*10.5	18	ns	38.8	23	ns
Roane	15.9	10	ns	16.3	7	ns	13.2	7	ns	9.4	24	ns	35.4	36	ns
Summers	13.9	20	ns	12.2	29	ns	6.6	54	L	11.4	9	ns	39.0	22	ns
Taylor	10.4	43	ns	9.2	51	ns	15.1	2	ns	8.8	32	ns	34.7	39	ns
Tucker	*9.2	51	ns	12.0	32	ns	9.6	46	ns	11.2	11	ns	*39.7	17	ns
Tyler	13.1	27	ns	11.2	41	ns	16.5	1	ns	*7.6	41	ns	40.6	14	ns
Upshur	9.6	49	ns	10.0	46	ns	10.9	36	ns	12.8	6	ns	32.8	45	ns
Wayne	15.6	12	ns	14.8	13	ns	12.9	13	ns	10.4	19	ns	39.3	20	ns
Webster	15.0	16	ns	17.7	5	ns	11.4	30	ns	13.5	4	ns	45.7	2	ns
Wetzel	17.1	5	ns	11.9	33	ns	13.0	9	ns	9.0	26	ns	39.3	19	ns
Wirt	13.6	23	ns	*20.8	2	ns	*8.5	52	ns	*7.0	45	ns	*41.3	11	ns
Wood	12.7	32	ns	14.0	16	ns	13.1	8	ns	7.0	46	ns	37.5	27	ns
Wyoming	15.9	9	ns	17.4	6	H	12.6	18	ns	7.3	43	ns	44.7	3	H
WV / U.S.^a / Sig.	13.0	8.4	H	12.4	9.8	H	11.7	11.1	H	8.9	8.8	ns	35.7	24.8	H

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

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

* Unreliable prevalence estimate - use caution when reporting and interpreting. See discussion on page 5 about unreliable estimates.

a. U.S. prevalence for all indicators is 2011.