WEST VIRGINIA BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM REPORT 2014

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WEST VIRGINIA

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR

SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM REPORT

2014

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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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Each year since 1984, the West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System has measured a range of risk factors that can affect our health. This report presents state survey results for the year 2014 as well as county data combined for the latest available five years (2010 through 2014).

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS

Health Status

- West Virginia ranked 2nd highest nationally in the prevalence of general health of adults as either fair or poor.
- More than one-fourth of West Virginia adults (25.8%) considered their health to be either fair or poor.
- Fair/poor health was most common among groups of adults aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those who have an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of fair/poor health was highest in the southern counties.
- The prevalence of reporting poor physical health in the past 14 days was significantly higher in West Virginia (17.1%) than the national prevalence (12.1%), and the prevalence of reporting poor mental health in the past 14 days was significantly higher in West Virginia (15.5%) than the national prevalence (11.4%).

Disability

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

Visual Impairment

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

Health Care Access

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

Weight Status

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

Physical Activity

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

Tobacco Use

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

Alcohol Consumption

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

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

Seat Belt Use

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

Injury

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

Inadequate Sleep

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

Cancer Screening

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

Oral Health

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

Immunization

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

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

HIV Testing

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

Cardiovascular Disease

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

Diabetes

- More than one in 10 West Virginia adults had diabetes (14.1%), which ranked West Virginia the 4th highest nationally.
- The prevalence of diabetes was highest among those aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than $25,000.
- The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher in Grant, Logan, and McDowell counties than it was in the rest of the State.
- Approximately 9.8% of West Virginia adults had borderline or pre-diabetes.
- Among those with diabetes, 82.7% had two or more doctor visits in the past year, 69.2% check their glucose daily, and 48.3% have taken a diabetes education class.
- Among those with diabetes, 20.2% have retinopathy or diabetes associated eye problems.

Cancer

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

Respiratory Diseases

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

Arthritis

- More than one in three West Virginia adults had arthritis (40.0%), which ranked West Virginia highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among women than men.
- Arthritis prevalence was highest among those with less than a high school education and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of arthritis was highest in Logan, Mason, McDowell, Nicholas, Webster, Wetzel, and Wyoming counties.

Kidney Disease

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

Depression

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

Comorbidities

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

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

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

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISEASE OR RISK FACTOR

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

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

Risk Factor/Chronic Disease/Health-Related Factor	Prevalence Estimate (%)	Estimated Number of Adults
General health is fair or poor	25.8	378,936
No health care coverage (ages 18-64)	13.0	147,025
No personal doctor or health care provider	22.8	335,298
Unable to afford needed medical care	16.5	242,822
No routine medical checkup in past year	22.8	331,423
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	34.0	472,026
Obesity (BMI 30.0+)	35.7	495,756
Overweight or obese (BMI 25.0+)	69.6	967,783
No leisure-time physical activity	28.7	423,173
Current cigarette smoking	26.7	384,943
Smokeless tobacco use	8.5	122,653
Heavy drinking	3.6	51,142
Binge drinking	9.6	136,216
Seldom or never wear a seatbelt	4.8	68,640
Falling during past year (ages 45 and older)	28.6	238,082
Inadequate sleep	37.4	544,466
Mammogram in past 2 years (women ages 40 and older)	71.8	355,175
Pap test in past 3 years (women)	74.2	384,285
Prostate specific antigen test in past year (men)	45.4	144,063
Blood stool test in past year	10.6	75,187
Sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in past 10 years	62.0	440,182
Dental visit in past year	54.2	788,672
Flu vaccination in past year	47.2	679,877
Pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and older)	67.7	216.879
HIV test	32.0	433,760
Have had a heart attack	7.4	108,961
Have had a stroke	4.6	68,174
Have any form of cardiovascular disease	14.1	205,429
Diabetes	14.1	207,695
Cancer	13.7	201,377
Current asthma	11.0	161,534
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	13.5	197,256
Arthritis	40.0	586,080
Disability	29.1	421,184
Kidney disease	3.6	52,328
Vision impairment	8.6	123,994
Depression	23.6	346,470

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON TERMS

Risk Factor

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

Prevalence

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

Confidence Intervals

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

Significant

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

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Twenty-four reports have been published by the West Virginia Health Statistics Center presenting survey results of the State's participation in the BRFSS since 1984. This report focuses on the 2014 risk factor prevalence estimates and compares them to the years 1984 through 2013. Table I.1 on the following page shows topics that have been included in the last 10 years of surveillance, many of which are examined in the present report.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2014

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

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

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

Topic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Adverse Childhood Experiences											X
AIDS/HIV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alcohol consumption	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arthritis	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Asthma	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cancer						X	X	X	X	X	X
Cancer screenings	X		X		X		X		X		X
Cardiovascular disease	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cholesterol		X		X		X		X		X	
Diabetes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Disability	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drinking and driving			X		X		X		X		X
Emotional support/ life satisfaction		X	X	X	X	X	X				
Excess sun exposure	X										
Falls			X		X		X		X		X
Fruits & vegetables		X		X		X		X		X	
Health insurance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HPV vaccine					X		X		X		
Hypertension		X		X		X		X		X	
Immunization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Intimate partner violence			X	X							
Leisure-time physical activity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Obesity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oral health	X		X		X		X		X		X
Osteoporosis	X				X				X		
Routine checkup		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seatbelt use			X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Sexual violence					X						
Sleep						X	X			X	X
Tobacco use	X				X		X	X	X	X	X
Weight control						X		X			

METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

SAMPLE SELECTION

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

According to 2015 state-level estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 96.1% of West Virginia households have telephones, with 57.4% of households having landline telephones. In addition, a growing number of adults (38.6%) live in wireless-only households. In order to better represent these latter residents, the 2014 West Virginia dataset includes data from interviews conducted by cell phone. The addition of cell phone only households improves coverage of certain population groups including the young and those with lower socioeconomic status. CDC provides banks of telephone numbers (landline and cell phone) that are presumed to contain household numbers. Calls were made until each number resulted in a completed interview or a refusal or was disqualified. A number was disqualified if it was nonresidential or nonworking, if there was no eligible respondent available during the survey, or if the selected respondent was unable to communicate. Additionally, a landline number was disqualified if it had been called at least 15 times without success (encompassing a minimum of three attempts each during afternoons, evenings, and weekends). Within each household, the actual respondent was chosen randomly to avoid possible biases related to the time of day and household telephone answering preferences. Since the number of adult residents and the number of telephone lines may differ from household to household resulting in different probabilities of being selected, data were weighted to compensate for this bias.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WV BRFSS SAMPLE

The demographic characteristics of the samples in 2014, both unweighted and weighted to the West Virginia population, are presented in Table M.1. Data were weighted according to the process described later in this chapter in order to more accurately estimate the actual prevalence of behavioral risk factors in the adult population of West Virginia.

Table M.1 Demographic Summary: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATES, CONFIDENCE INTERVALS, SIGNIFICANCE, AND RELIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEIGHTING OF 2014 DATA RESULTS

Beginning in 2011, CDC changed the weighting procedures for the BRFSS. Prior to 2011, weights for the BRFSS data were calculated based on the sex and age distribution of the West Virginia population using a method known as post-stratification. For 2011 and future years, BRFSS weights will be calculated using a method known as iterative proportional fitting or raking. This weighting method takes into account additional demographic factors allowing for a better fit to West Virginia's socio-demographic profile. The additional factors used in the raking method include age group by sex, detailed race/ethnicity, education, marital status, tenure (rent or own home), gender by race/ethnicity, age group by race/ethnicity, and telephone sample source (landline or cell phone). Due to the addition of cell phone data and the new weighting methodology, 2011 and later results are not comparable to previous years of data. Although time trend graphs for state prevalence estimates are included in this report, they should be interpreted with caution as no direct comparison can be made between 1984-2010 and 2011-2014 data. Any changes between 2011 and previous years' data cannot be directly interpreted due to unknown comparability ratios. This is noted in time trend graphs in this report as a break in the line between 2010 and 2011 data.

COUNTY-LEVEL DATA

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

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

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

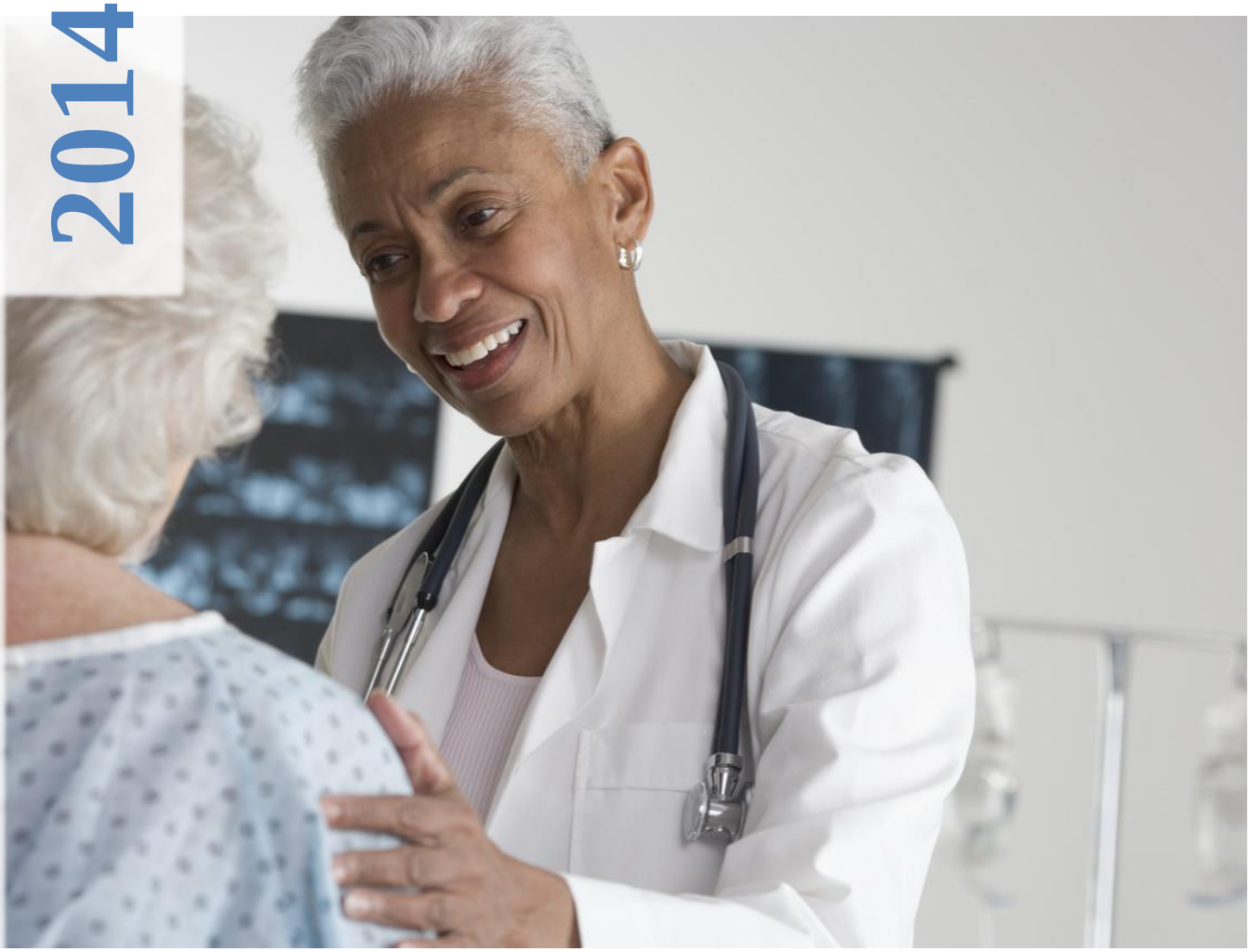
Prevalence estimates were calculated by excluding unknown and/or refused responses from the denominators. Consequently, estimates may be slightly higher than would have been the case had the unknown/refused responses been included. In editions of this report before 2003, many estimates representing the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

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

BACK TO TOC

West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

2014



SECTION 1: HEALTH INDICATORS

CHAPTER 1: HEALTH STATUS

General Health

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 25.8% (95% CI: 24.5-27.1)
U.S.: 18.0% (95% CI: 17.8-18.2)
West Virginia's prevalence of fair/poor health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 25.4% (95% CI: 23.4-27.4)
Women: 26.1% (95% CI: 24.4-27.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of fair or poor general health status.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 25.6% (95% CI: 24.3-27.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 26.4% (95% CI: 17.7-35.1)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *29.1% (95% CI: 14.3-43.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *31.9% (95% CI: 19.4-44.5)
Hispanic: *23.3% (95% CI: 10.4-36.2)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of fair or poor health status.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of fair or poor health significantly increased with increasing age. The prevalence ranged from a low of 7.8% among the youngest adults to a high of 36.9% among the elderly.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of fair or poor health, with a prevalence of 49.9%. Those with more education had a much lower prevalence, with the prevalence for college graduates of 9.4%. Significant differences in prevalence were found between each educational bracket.

Household Income

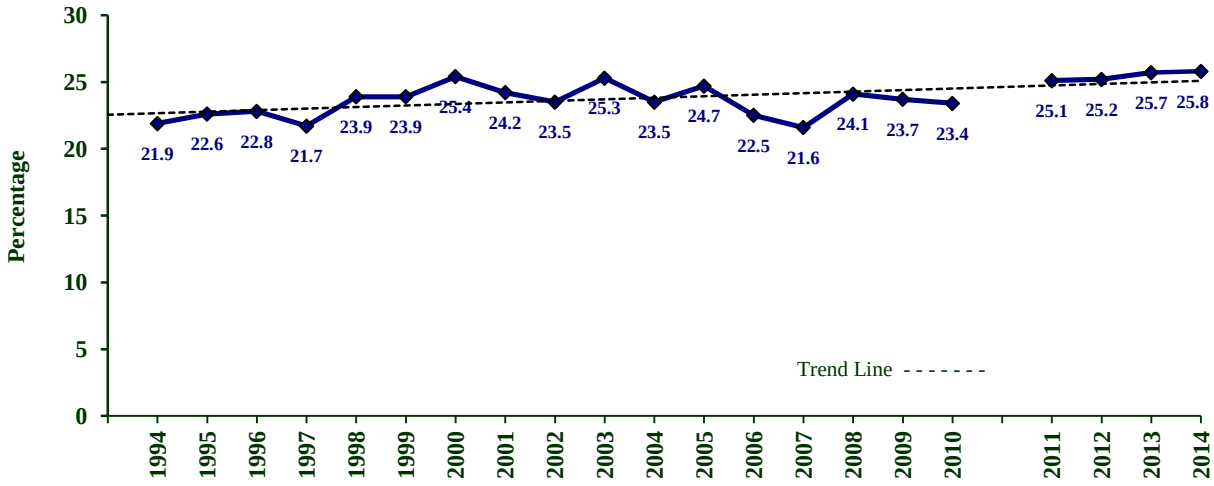
The prevalence of fair or poor health was 45.1% in the lowest income group (less than $15,000 annually). The lowest prevalence of fair or poor health (8.1%) was among those in the highest income bracket ($75,000 or more annually). There were significant differences in the prevalence of fair or poor health between most income groups.

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

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

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

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

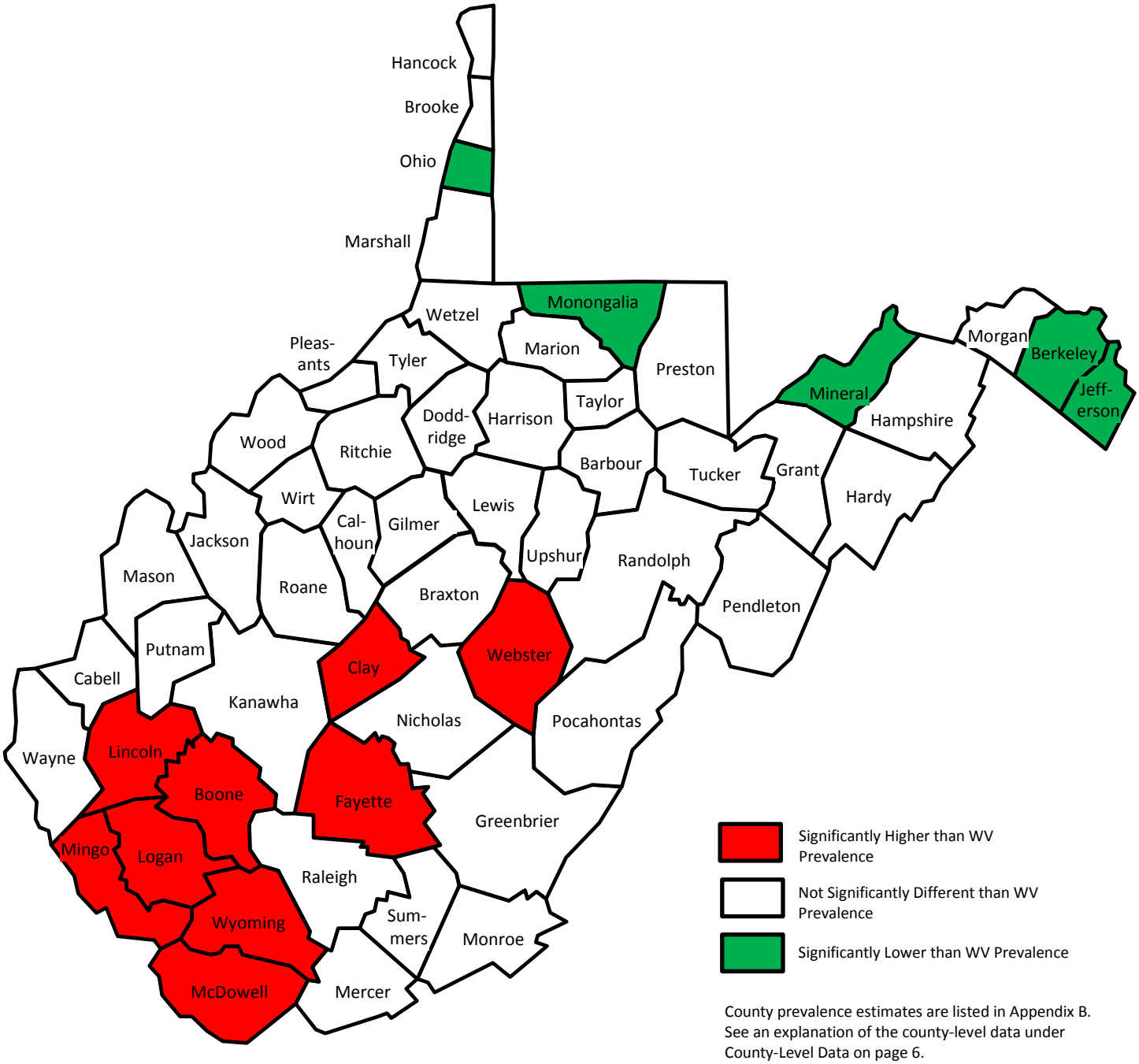


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) –18.1%

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



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: 17.1% (95% CI: 16.1-18.2)
U.S.: 12.1% (95% CI: 11.9-12.3)
West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants. West Virginia's prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of poor physical health.

Gender

Men: 16.0% (95% CI: 14.4-17.6)
Women: 18.3% (95% CI: 16.8-19.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor physical health status.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 17.2% (95% CI: 16.1-18.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 13.5% (95% CI: 6.1-20.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *24.0% (95% CI: 9.7-38.2)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *26.4% (95% CI: 14.9-37.9)
Hispanic: *8.0% (95% CI: 0.8-15.1)
The prevalence of poor physical health was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics. There were no other race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of poor physical health status.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of poor physical health generally increased with advancing age with a statistically significant difference between those 44 and younger and those 45 and older. The prevalence ranged from a low of 4.4% among those aged 18-24 to a high of 23.6% among those aged 55-64.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of poor physical health, with a prevalence of 27.4%. Those with more education had a lower prevalence, with the prevalence for college graduates of 6.7%. Differences were significant between most educational brackets.

Household Income

The prevalence of poor physical health was highest among adults in the lowest income group of less than $15,000 annually (30.9%) and was lowest among those in the highest income bracket of $75,000 or more (5.8%). There was a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of poor physical health between these two income groups.

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

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

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

Mental Health

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 15.5% (95% CI: 14.4-16.6)
U.S.: 11.4% (95% CI: 11.2-11.6)
The West Virginia prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 13.4% (95% CI: 11.8-15.1)
Women: 17.5% (95% CI: 16.0-19.0)
The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher among females than males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 15.4% (95% CI: 14.2-16.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 14.1% (95% CI: 6.4-21.7)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *21.4% (95% CI: 6.7-36.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *19.1% (95% CI: 8.8-29.4)
Hispanic: *13.4% (95% CI: 4.0-22.7)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of poor mental health status.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of poor mental health varied with age. The prevalence of poor mental health was highest among those aged 45-54 (20.5%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (10.1%). The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly lower among those aged 65 and older than among all other age groups.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of poor mental health, with a prevalence of 23.7%, which was significantly higher than all other education groups. Those with more education had a lower prevalence, with the prevalence among college graduates of 8.6%, which was significantly lower than all other education groups.

Household Income

Poor mental health was experienced by more than one of every four adults (28.8%) in the lowest income group (less than $15,000 annually) and the prevalence was significantly higher than all other income brackets except those with an income of $15,000-24,999 (21.8%). The lowest prevalence occurred for those in the highest income bracket of $75,000 or more (6.9%), significantly lower than all income brackets under $35,000.

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

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

Poor Health Limitations

Definition

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

Prevalence

At least 14 days
WV: 22.9% (95% CI: 21.2-24.6)
U.S.: 15.8% (95% CI: 15.5-16.1)
West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants and was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence.

Every day
WV: 13.3% (95% CI: 12.0-14.7)
U.S.: 8.1% (95% CI: 7.9-8.3)
West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants and was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence.

Gender

At least 14 days
Men: 24.0% (95% CI: 21.2-26.8)
Women: 22.0% (95% CI: 19.9-24.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations for at least 14 days in the past 30 days.
Every day
Men: 15.8% (95% CI: 13.4-18.1)
Women: 11.4% (95% CI: 9.8-13.0)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations every day in the past 30 days.

Race/Ethnicity

At least 14 days
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.
Every day
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.

Age

The prevalence of poor health limitations generally increased with age for both the every day indicator and the 14 day indicator.

Education

The prevalence of poor health limitations was highest among those with the least amount of education and lowest among those with the most education for both the 14 day and every day indicators.

Household Income

In general, the prevalence of poor health limitations declined with increasing annual household income for both the 14 day and every day indicators.

Table 1.4 Poor Health Limitations at Least 14 Days in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

Table 1.5 Poor Health Limitations Every Day in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 2: IMPAIRMENT

Physical, Mental or Emotional Disability

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 29.1% (95% CI: 27.7-30.4)
U.S.: 20.8% (95% CI: 20.6-21.1)
The West Virginia prevalence of disability was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 28.6% (95% CI: 26.6-30.7)
Women: 29.5% (95% CI: 27.7-31.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of disability.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 28.9% (95% CI: 27.5-30.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 27.1% (95% CI: 18.8-35.5)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *48.7% (95% CI: 32.4-64.9)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *41.8% (95% CI: 28.8-54.7)
Hispanic: *14.2% (95% CI: 4.6-23.8)
The prevalence of disability was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics. There were no other race/ethnicity differences in the prevalence of disability.
* 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 over 55 than among all age groups under 45.

Education

The prevalence of disability was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (44.9%) than among all other educational attainment levels, and significantly lower among those with a college degree (15.1%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

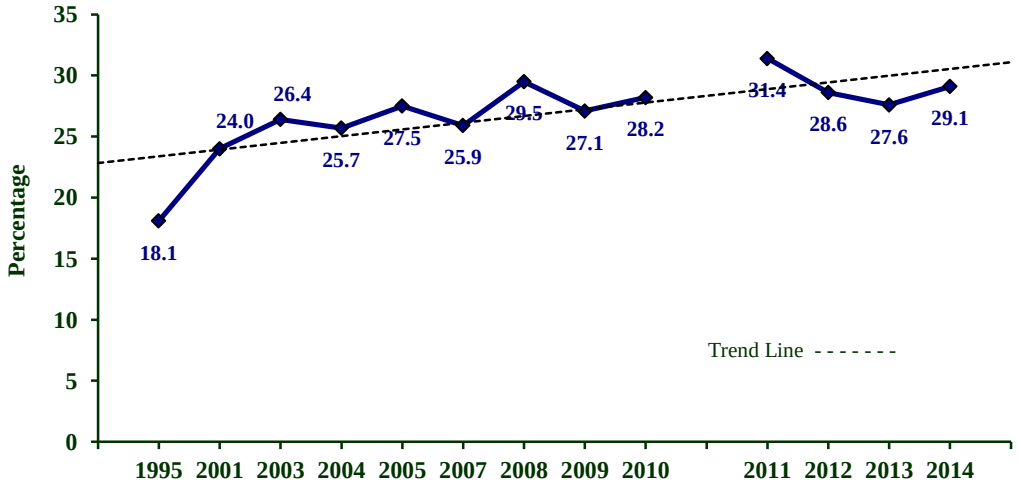
The prevalence of disability decreased with increasing household income. The prevalence of disability was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (49.5%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets. The prevalence of disability was lowest among those with a household income of $75,000 or more per year (13.5%) and was significantly lower than all other income brackets earning below $50,000 per year.

Table 2.1 Disability Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

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

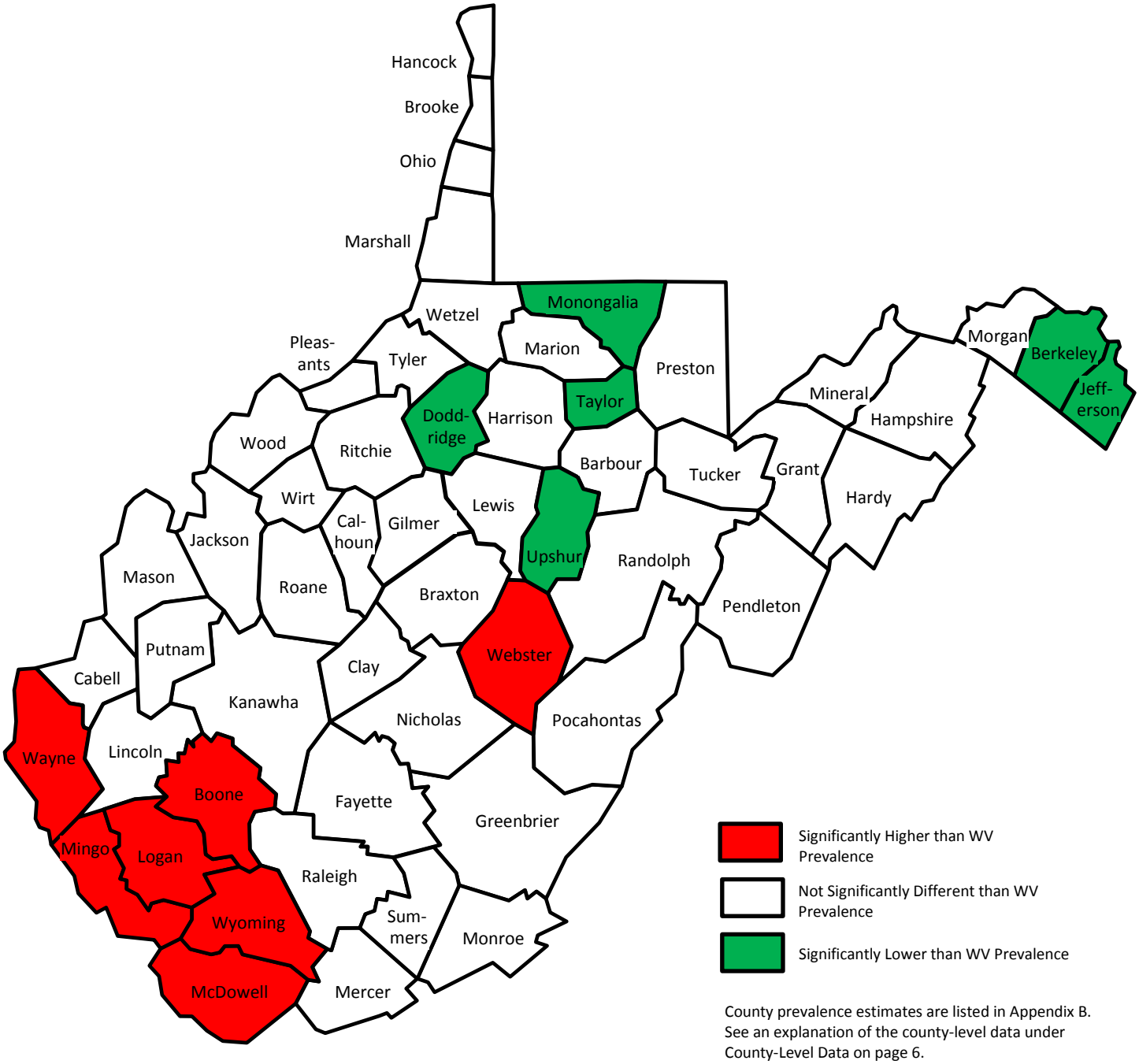


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 2.2 Disability Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS 2010-2014

U.S. Prevalence (2012) –20.4%

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



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: 14.0% (95% CI: 13.1-15.0)
U.S.: 8.9% (95% CI: 8.8-9.1)
The West Virginia prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 13.6% (95% CI: 12.1-15.0)
Women: 14.5% (95% CI: 13.2-15.8)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of the use of special equipment.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 13.8% (95% CI: 12.8-14.7)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 14.1% (95% CI: 8.3-20.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *24.8% (95% CI: 10.4-39.2)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *22.0% (95% CI: 11.1-33.0)
Hispanic: *12.5% (95% CI: 2.8-22.2)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of the use of special equipment.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of use of special equipment increased with age. The prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (25.6%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of the use of special equipment decreased significantly with each increasing educational attainment level.

Household Income

The prevalence of the use of special equipment decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly lower among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (3.8%) than among all other income brackets.

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

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

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

Use of Special Equipment Among Disabled

Definition

Prevalence of the use of special equipment among those reporting they are disabled.

Prevalence

WV: 39.3% (95% CI: 36.7-41.9)
U.S.: 32.8% (95% CI: 32.2-33.3)
The West Virginia prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 39.6% (95% CI: 35.6-43.6)
Women: 39.1% (95% CI: 35.7-42.5)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled increased with age. The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was significantly higher among those aged 55 and older than the prevalence among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was highest among those with less than a high school education (50.7%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was highest among those with an annual household income of $15,000-24,999 (46.2%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $35,000-49,999 (29.8%) or among those earning $75,000 (19.3%) or more per year.

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

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

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

Cognitive Difficulty

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.7-15.9)
U.S.: 10.8% (95% CI: 10.6-11.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of cognitive difficulty was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 14.4% (95% CI: 12.7-16.0)
Women: 15.2% (95% CI: 13.8-16.6)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of cognitive difficulty.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.7-16.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 13.0% (95% CI: 6.3-19.7)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *24.3% (95% CI: 8.8-39.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *12.5% (95% CI: 4.6-20.3)
Hispanic: *10.2% (95% CI: 1.5-19.0)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of cognitive difficulty.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There was no consistent age difference in the prevalence of cognitive difficulty. The prevalence of cognitive difficulty was highest among those 45-54 (19.3%), significantly higher than among those 18-24 (11.7%).

Education

The prevalence of cognitive difficulty decreased with increasing education. It was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (27.4%) than among all other educational attainment levels, and it was significantly lower among those with a college degree than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of cognitive difficulty decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of cognitive difficulty was significantly higher among those with an income of less than $15,000 (31.5%) than all other income brackets.

Table 2.4 Cognitive Difficulty by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

Difficulty Walking

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?"

Prevalence

WV: 23.0% (95% CI: 21.8-24.2)
U.S.: 14.2% (95% CI: 14.0-14.4)
The West Virginia prevalence of difficulty walking was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 20.8% (95% CI: 19.0-22.6)
Women: 25.1% (95% CI: 23.5-26.8)
The prevalence of difficulty walking was significantly higher for women than it was for men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 22.9% (95% CI: 21.6-24.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 21.4% (95% CI: 14.1-28.7)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *30.2% (95% CI: 15.3-45.2)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *26.6% (95% CI: 15.5-37.6)
Hispanic: *23.7% (95% CI: 10.6-36.9)
There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of difficulty walking.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of difficulty walking increased significantly between each age group except between those 55-64 and 65 and older. It was highest among those 65 and older (36.4%) and lowest among those 18-24 (2.6%).

Education

The prevalence of difficulty walking decreased significantly with education. It was highest among those with a high school education (40.6%) and lowest among those with a college degree (8.4%).

Household Income

The prevalence of difficulty walking decreased with increasing income, and was highest among those with a household income less than $15,000 (40.2%), significantly higher than all other income levels except those with an annual household income of $15,000-24,999. The prevalence of difficulty walking was lowest among those with a household income of $75,000 or more (6.9%) significantly lower than all other income levels.

Table 2.5 Difficulty Walking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

Difficulty Dressing or Bathing

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?"

Prevalence

WV: 5.7% (95% CI: 5.0-6.3)
U.S.: 3.9% (95% CI: 3.8-4.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing is significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 5.1% (95% CI: 4.2-6.0)
Women: 6.2% (95% CI: 5.3-7.1)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 5.4% (95% CI: 4.7-6.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 7.0% (95% CI: 3.0-11.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *13.5% (95% CI: 1.1-25.9)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *8.2% (95% CI: 0.8-15.7)
Hispanic: *11.3% (95% CI: 2.0-20.7)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing was lowest among those 18-24 (1.5%) and highest among those 45-54 (9.5%), a significant difference.

Education

The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing decreased with increasing education. It was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (11.0%) than among all other educational attainment levels and significantly lower among those with a college degree (1.6%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing generally decreased with increasing income. It was significantly higher among those with a household income of less than $15,000 (13.9%) than all other income levels.

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

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

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

Difficulty Doing Errands Alone

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 12.0% (95% CI: 11.1-13.0)
U.S.: 6.9% (95% CI: 6.8-7.1)
The West Virginia prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 9.0% (95% CI: 7.7-10.3)
Women: 14.9% (95% CI: 13.5-16.3)
The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 11.9% (95% CI: 10.9-12.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 11.1% (95% CI: 5.9-16.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *20.2% (95% CI: 6.1-34.3)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *17.8% (95% CI: 7.8-27.9)
Hispanic: *9.9% (95% CI: 1.4-18.4)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone increased with age. The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was lowest among those 18-24 (4.1%) and highest among those 65 and older (17.7%), a significant difference.

Education

The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone decreased significantly with each educational attainment level. It was highest among those with less than a high school education (25.3%) and lowest among college graduates (3.4%).

Household Income

The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone decreased with increasing income. It was highest among those with a household income of less than $15,000 (25.4%), significantly higher than all other income levels, and it was lowest among those with a household income of $75,000 or more (2.2%).

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

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	63,714	**9.0**	7.7-10.3	110,188	**14.9**	13.5-16.3	173,902	**12.0**	11.1-13.0
Age									
18-24	2,731	***3.1**	0.0-6.3	4,226	***5.1**	1.7-8.6	6957	**4.1**	1.7-6.4
25-34	7,717	**7.1**	3.4-10.9	7,617	**7.5**	4.5-10.6	15,334	**7.3**	4.9-9.8
35-44	5,459	**4.9**	2.3-7.4	13,065	**11.8**	8.1-15.5	18,524	**8.3**	6.1-10.6
45-54	15,073	**12.5**	9.0-16.0	20,724	**16.6**	13.1-20.1	35,796	**14.6**	12.1-17.1
55-64	16,886	**12.8**	9.7-15.9	22,011	**16.5**	13.3-19.7	38,897	**14.7**	12.4-16.9
65+	15,848	**10.9**	8.2-13.5	42,156	**23.2**	20.4-26.0	58,003	**17.7**	15.7-19.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	22,316	**18.9**	14.2-23.5	37,543	**31.8**	26.8-36.8	59,859	**25.3**	21.8-28.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	27,367	**9.3**	7.3-11.3	43,201	**15.1**	12.9-17.2	70,568	**12.1**	10.7-13.6
Some Post-H.S.	10,423	**5.9**	3.8-8.0	24,487	**11.6**	9.4-13.9	34,910	**9.0**	7.4-10.6
College Graduate	3,608	**3.1**	1.8-4.3	4,568	**3.7**	2.3-5.1	8,176	**3.4**	2.5-4.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	16,961	**23.7**	17.6-29.7	28,472	**26.5**	22.0-31.0	45,433	**25.4**	21.7-29.0
$15,000 - 24,999	16,493	**14.0**	10.1-17.9	29,898	**22.6**	18.6-26.6	46,391	**18.6**	15.8-21.4
$25,000 - 34,999	6,214	**8.0**	4.5-11.5	7,349	**10.9**	7.0-14.7	13,563	**9.3**	6.7-11.9
$35,000 - 49,999	4,931	**5.0**	2.7-7.2	5,754	**6.5**	4.0-9.0	10,685	**5.7**	4.0-7.3
$50,000 - 74,999	3,423	***3.9**	1.3-6.4	5,265	**6.5**	3.6-9.4	8,688	**5.1**	3.2-7.1
$75,000+	2,088	***1.5**	0.1-2.9	3,418	***3.1**	1.2-5.0	5,506	**2.2**	1.1-3.4

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

Prevalence of Vision Impairment

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 8.6% (95% CI: 7.8-9.4)
U.S.: 4.9% (95% CI: 4.8-5.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 8.0% (95% CI: 6.8-9.2)
Women: 9.1% (95% CI: 8.0-10.2)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of vision impairment.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 8.4% (95% CI: 7.6-9.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 12.6% (95% CI: 6.8-18.4)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *11.7% (95% CI: 1.0-22.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *6.2% (95% CI: 0.0-12.5)
Hispanic: *8.2% (95% CI: 0.1-16.3)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of vision impairment.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those 45 and older than for those under 45.

Education

The prevalence of vision impairment decreased with increasing education. The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (15.8%) than among all other educational attainment levels and significantly lower among those with a college degree (3.6%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (18.6%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 2.8 Vision Impairment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 3: HEALTH CARE ACCESS

No Health Care Coverage (among adults 18 to 64)

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 13.0% (95% CI: 11.7-14.4)
U.S.: 17.0% (95% CI: 16.8-17.3)
The prevalence of no health care coverage among those aged 18-64 was significantly lower in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 34th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 15.9% (95% CI: 13.7-18.1)
Women: 10.2% (95% CI: 8.6-11.7)
The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly higher among males than among females.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity analysis was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The highest prevalence of no health care coverage was among those aged 25-34, significantly higher than those aged 35-64.

Education

Those with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of no health coverage (18.5%), significantly higher than those with some post-high school education and college graduates, while those with a college degree had the lowest prevalence of no health coverage (5.0%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment levels.

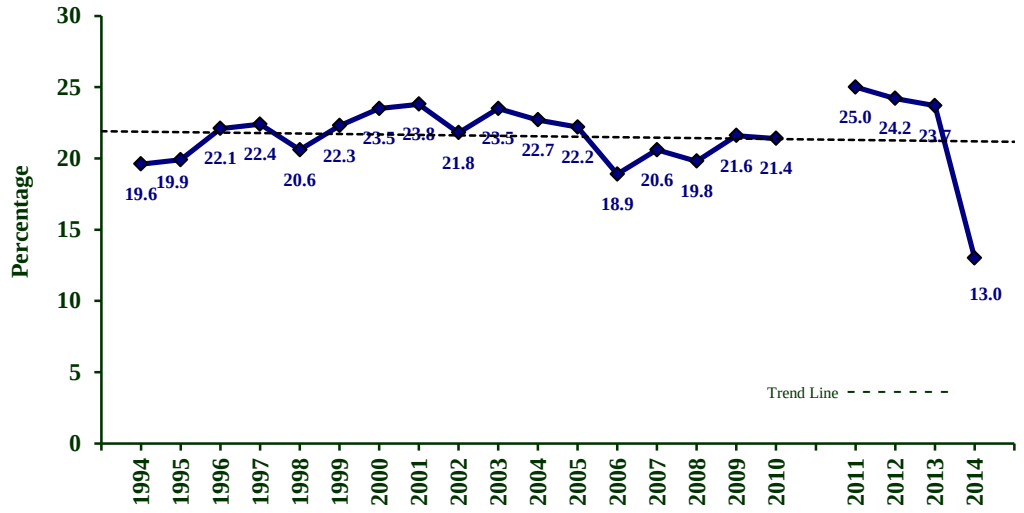
Household Income

The prevalence of no health care coverage was significantly higher among low income groups than among those with high income. The prevalence of no health care coverage was highest among those with an income of $15,000-24,999 per year (22.6%) and lowest among those with an income of $75,000 or more per year (4.3%).

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

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

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

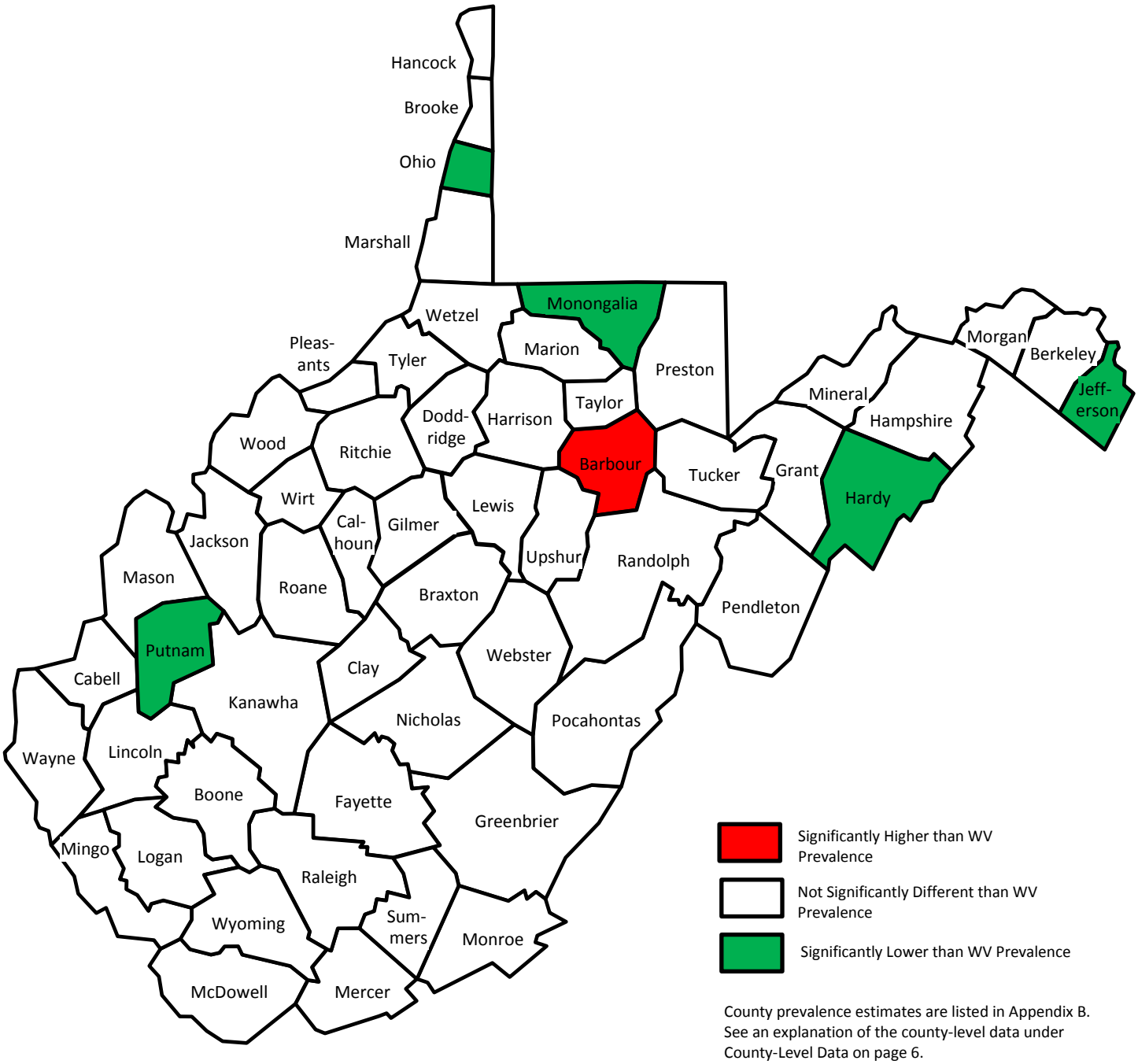


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) –22.2%

WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 21.5%



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

Primary Health Care Coverage

Definition

Responding to the state-added question "What type of health care coverage do you use to pay for most of your medical care?"

> Private: "Your employer," "Someone else's employer," or "A plan that you or someone else buys on your own"
> Medicare
> Medicaid
> Other: "The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or VA" or "Some other source"
> None (no coverage)

Prevalence

Private: **48.5%** (95% CI: 46.9-50.0)
Medicare: **23.4%** (95% CI: 22.3-24.6)
Medicaid: **13.6%** (95% CI: 12.5-14.8)
Other: **3.7%** (95% CI: 3.2-4.3)
None: **10.7%** (95% CI: 9.6-11.8)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Gender

The prevalence of Medicare and Medicaid was significantly higher among females than among males, while the prevalence of Other and None was significantly higher among males than females.

Age

The prevalence of private insurance was significantly lower among those aged 65 and older than all other age groups. The prevalence of Medicare increased with age. The prevalence of Medicaid and None generally decreased with age.

Education

The prevalence of private insurance increased significantly with each educational attainment level while the prevalence of Medicare and Medicaid decreased significantly with each increasing educational attainment level. The prevalence of None was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education than among those with a college degree, while those with a college degree had a significantly lower prevalence of None than all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of private insurance increased with increasing income, while the prevalence of Medicare, Medicaid and None generally decreased with increasing income.

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

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

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

No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider

Definition

Responding "No" to the question "Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?"

Prevalence

WV: 22.8% (95% CI: 21.4-24.2)
U.S.: 22.8% (95% CI: 22.5-23.1)
West Virginia ranked the 29th highest among 53 BRFSS participants. There was no significant difference between the West Virginia prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider and the U.S. prevalence.

Gender

Men: 28.7% (95% CI: 26.4-31.0)
Women: 17.2% (95% CI: 15.5-18.8)
The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider was significantly higher among men than among women.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider generally declined as age increased. Those aged 25-34 had the highest prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider (44.8%). The oldest age group (65 and older) had a relatively low prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider (7.1%), significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

There was a significant difference in the prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider between those with less than a high school education (26.3%) and those with a college degree (18.9%).

Household Income

Those earning less than $15,000 per year had a significantly higher prevalence of not having a personal doctor or health care provider (28.0%) than those earning $75,000 or more per year (18.0%).

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

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

Could Not Afford Needed Medical Care

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?"

Prevalence

WV: 16.5% (95% CI: 15.3-17.7)
U.S.: 14.3% (95% CI: 14.1-14.5)
The West Virginia prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 12th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 15.6% (95% CI: 13.8-17.5)
Women: 17.4% (95% CI: 15.8-18.9)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of could not afford needed medical care.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 15.9% (95% CI: 14.7-17.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 21.2% (95% CI: 12.5-29.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *32.2% (95% CI: 16.8-47.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *21.3% (95% CI: 10.4-32.1)
Hispanic: *31.3% (95% CI: 15.6-47.0)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of could not afford needed medical care.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The 25-34 age group experienced the highest prevalence of could not afford needed medical care (28.3%), significantly higher than all other age groups other than those 35-44. Those aged 65 and older had the lowest prevalence (5.7%), significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had a significantly higher prevalence of could not afford needed medical care (23.3%) than all other educational attainment levels. College graduates had a significantly lower prevalence of could not afford needed medical care (10.0%) than all other educational attainment levels.

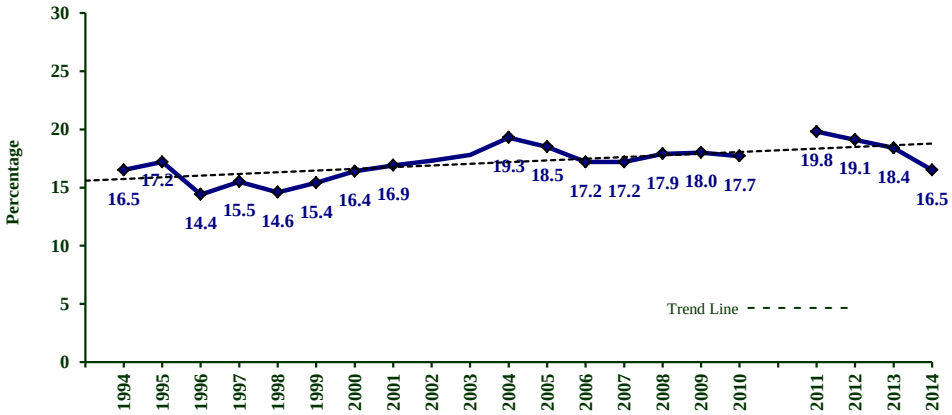
Household Income

The prevalence of could not afford needed medical care became steadily higher as household income declined. The prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was 4.5% for those earning $75,000 per year or more and 30.8% for those earning less than $15,000 per year. This was a significant difference.

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

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

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



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

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

No Routine Checkup in Past Year

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 22.8% (95% CI: 21.4-24.2)
U.S.: 29.9% (95% CI: 29.7-30.2)
The West Virginia prevalence of no checkup in the past year was significantly lower than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 27.9% (95% CI: 25.6-30.1)
Women: 18.0% (95% CI: 16.4-19.6)
The prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year was significantly higher for men than for women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 22.6% (95% CI: 21.2-24.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 18.2% (95% CI: 9.5-26.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *27.3% (95% CI: 12.5-42.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *31.5% (95% CI: 18.9-44.0)
Hispanic: *39.5% (95% CI: 22.0-57.0)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of no checkup in the past year.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of no checkup in the past year decreased as age increased. Those aged 65 and older had a relatively low prevalence of no checkup in the past year (7.5%) while those aged 18-24 had the highest prevalence (38.0%).

Education

There was no educational difference in the prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year.

Household Income

The highest prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year was among those with an annual household income between $15,000 and $24,999 (27.2%), and the lowest prevalence was among those with an annual household income between $50,000 and $74,999 (19.4%), a significant difference.

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

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

Delayed Medical Care

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Have you delayed getting needed medical care, for a reason other than cost, in the past 12 months?"

Prevalence

WV: 17.7% (95% CI: 16.5-18.8)
Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 14.9% (95% CI: 13.3-16.6)
Women: 20.3% (95% CI: 18.7-21.9)
The prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year was significantly higher for women than for men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 17.7% (95% CI: 16.5-18.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 15.9% (95% CI: 9.1-22.7)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *18.6% (95% CI: 7.1-30.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 18.0% (95% CI: 9.4-26.6)
Hispanic: *26.5% (95% CI: 10.4-42.5)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

Those aged 65 and older had a relatively low prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year (10.8%), while those aged 35-44 had the highest prevalence (22.8%). The prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year among those 65 and over was significantly lower than all other age groups except those aged 18-24.

Education

There was no education difference in the prevalence of delaying needed medical care in the past year.

Household Income

Those earning less than $15,000 per year (34.2%) had a higher prevalence of delaying needed care in the past year than all other income brackets.

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

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

Not Taking Prescribed Medication Because of Cost

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you did not take your medication as prescribed because of the cost?"

Prevalence

WV: 11.5% (95% CI: 10.6-12.5)
Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 9.5% (95% CI: 8.1-10.9)
Women: 13.5% (95% CI: 12.1-14.9)
The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 10.8% (95% CI: 9.9-11.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 17.8% (95% CI: 10.2-25.5)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *20.4% (95% CI: 5.7-35.2)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *22.9% (95% CI: 11.7-34.0)
Hispanic: *29.1% (95% CI: 12.3-45.9)
The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was significantly higher among Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was highest among those aged 45-54 (15.8%), significantly higher than all other age groups except those aged 25-44. The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was lowest among those aged 65 and older (6.6%), significantly lower than all age groups other than those 18-24.

Education

The prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost was highest among those with less than a high school education (13.8%) and lowest among those with a college degree (6.6%), significantly lower that all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

Those earning less than $15,000 per year (20.7%) had a higher prevalence of not taking prescribed medication because of cost than all other income brackets making over $25,000 per year.

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

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

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

Health Care Satisfaction

Definition

Responding "Very Satisfied" or "Somewhat Satisfied" to the question "In general, how satisfied are you with the health care you received?"

Prevalence

WV: 95.5% (95% CI: 94.8-96.2)
Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 94.4% (95% CI: 93.3-95.6)
Women: 96.5% (95% CI: 95.7-97.3)
The prevalence of satisfied with health care was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 95.8% (95% CI: 95.1-96.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 90.5% (95% CI: 84.1-96.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *88.4% (95% CI: 76.7-100.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 94.8% (95% CI: 88.3-100.0)
Hispanic: *95.6% (95% CI: 88.8-100.0)
There were no racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of satisfied with health care.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of satisfied with health care.

Education

The prevalence of satisfied with health care was lowest among those with less than a high school education (92.8%) and highest among those with a college degree (98.2%), a significant difference.

Household Income

The prevalence of satisfied with health care was lowest among those with an annual household income of $15,000-24,999 (93.3%) and was highest among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (98.9%), a significant difference.

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

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	620,417	**94.4**	93.3-95.6	699155	**96.5**	95.7-97.3	1,319,573	**95.5**	94.8-96.2
Age									
18-24	70,147	**93.6**	88.8-98.4	75,289	**95.3**	91.6-98.9	145,436	**94.4**	91.5-97.4
25-34	86,355	**92.6**	88.2-96.9	93,943	**94.2**	90.9-97.5	180,297	**93.4**	90.7-96.1
35-44	94,938	**93.5**	90.5-96.5	102,129	**95.6**	93.4-97.9	197,068	**94.6**	92.7-96.4
45-54	103,737	**91.7**	88.5-94.9	116,340	**97.0**	95.4-98.5	220,077	**94.4**	92.6-96.2
55-64	122,041	**95.8**	94.1-97.5	128,512	**97.2**	96.1-98.4	250,553	**96.5**	95.5-97.6
65+	140,241	**97.6**	96.4-98.9	177,605	**97.8**	96.9-98.7	317,847	**97.7**	97.0-98.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	98,146	**89.0**	84.6-93.4	113,619	**96.4**	94.5-98.3	211,766	**92.8**	90.4-95.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	253,956	**93.6**	91.7-95.5	268,634	**96.3**	94.8-97.8	522,590	**95.0**	93.8-96.2
Some Post-H.S.	155,274	**96.5**	94.8-98.2	197,029	**96.1**	94.6-97.6	352,302	**96.3**	95.1-97.4
College Graduate	111,122	**98.7**	97.8-99.7	116,699	**97.7**	96.6-98.8	227,821	**98.2**	97.5-98.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	55,679	**91.5**	87.2-95.8	100,189	**95.5**	93.6-97.5	155,867	**94.1**	92.0-96.1
$15,000 - 24,999	100,860	**91.0**	87.2-94.8	120,156	**95.3**	92.8-97.8	221,016	**93.3**	91.1-95.5
$25,000 - 34,999	67,466	**91.3**	87.0-95.5	64,217	**97.8**	95.8-99.8	131,683	**94.3**	91.9-96.8
$35,000 - 49,999	85,697	**94.7**	92.1-97.3	85,528	**98.2**	96.8-99.6	171,226	**96.4**	94.9-97.9
$50,000 - 74,999	80,466	**97.2**	94.7-99.7	76,959	**96.4**	94.2-98.6	157,424	**96.8**	95.1-98.5
$75,000+	126,471	**99.7**	99.1-100	104,584	**97.9**	96.4-99.5	231,055	**98.9**	98.1-99.7

Long-Term Medical Bills

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Do you currently have any medical bills that are being paid off over time?"

Prevalence

WV: 28.8% (95% CI: 27.4-30.2)
Because this is part of a state added optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 25.3% (95% CI: 23.2-27.4)
Women: 32.1% (95% CI: 30.2-34.0)
Women had a significantly higher prevalence of paying off medical bills over time than men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 28.5% (95% CI: 27.0-29.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 35.0% (95% CI: 25.3-44.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *31.0% (95% CI: 14.4-47.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *29.4% (95% CI: 17.5-41.2)
Hispanic: *40.7% (95% CI: 24.3-57.1)
There were no racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of paying off medical bills over time.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

Those aged 25-34 had the highest prevalence of paying off medical bills over time (40.5%), significantly higher than those aged 18-24 and those over 55.

Education

The prevalence of paying off medical bills over time was highest among those with some college education (33.6%), significantly higher than those with a college degree (24.8%).

Household Income

There was no income difference in the prevalence of paying off medical bills over time.

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

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

BACK TO TOC

West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

2014

SECTION 2: RISK BEHAVIORS

CHAPTER 4: WEIGHT STATUS

Overweight

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 34.0% (95% CI: 32.5-35.4)
U.S.: 35.2% (95% CI: 34.9-35.5)
The prevalence of overweight in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 7th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 39.3% (95% CI: 37.0-41.6)
Women: 28.5% (95% CI: 26.7-30.3)
The prevalence of overweight was significantly higher among males than among females.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of overweight increased with age with the lowest being among those aged 18-24 (26.7%) and the highest among those aged 65 and older (38.1%), a significant difference.

Education

The prevalence of overweight was significantly higher among those with a college degree (36.4%) than among those with less than a high school education (29.1%).

Household Income

The prevalence of overweight was highest among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or above (40.7%), significantly higher than among those with an annual household income of less than $25,000.

Table 4.1 Overweight by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

Obesity

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 35.7% (95% CI: 34.2-37.2)
U.S.: 28.9% (95% CI: 28.6-29.2)
The prevalence of obesity was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 2th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 35.3% (95% CI: 33.1-37.6)
Women: 36.0% (95% CI: 34.0-38.0)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of obesity.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of obesity was lowest in those aged 18-24 (20.6%), which was significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of obesity was highest among those with a high school degree (37.5%), significantly higher than among those with a college degree (30.4%).

Household Income

The prevalence of obesity was lowest among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (32.2%), and highest among those with an annual household income of $15,000-24,999 (39.6%), a significant difference.

Table 4.2 Obese by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

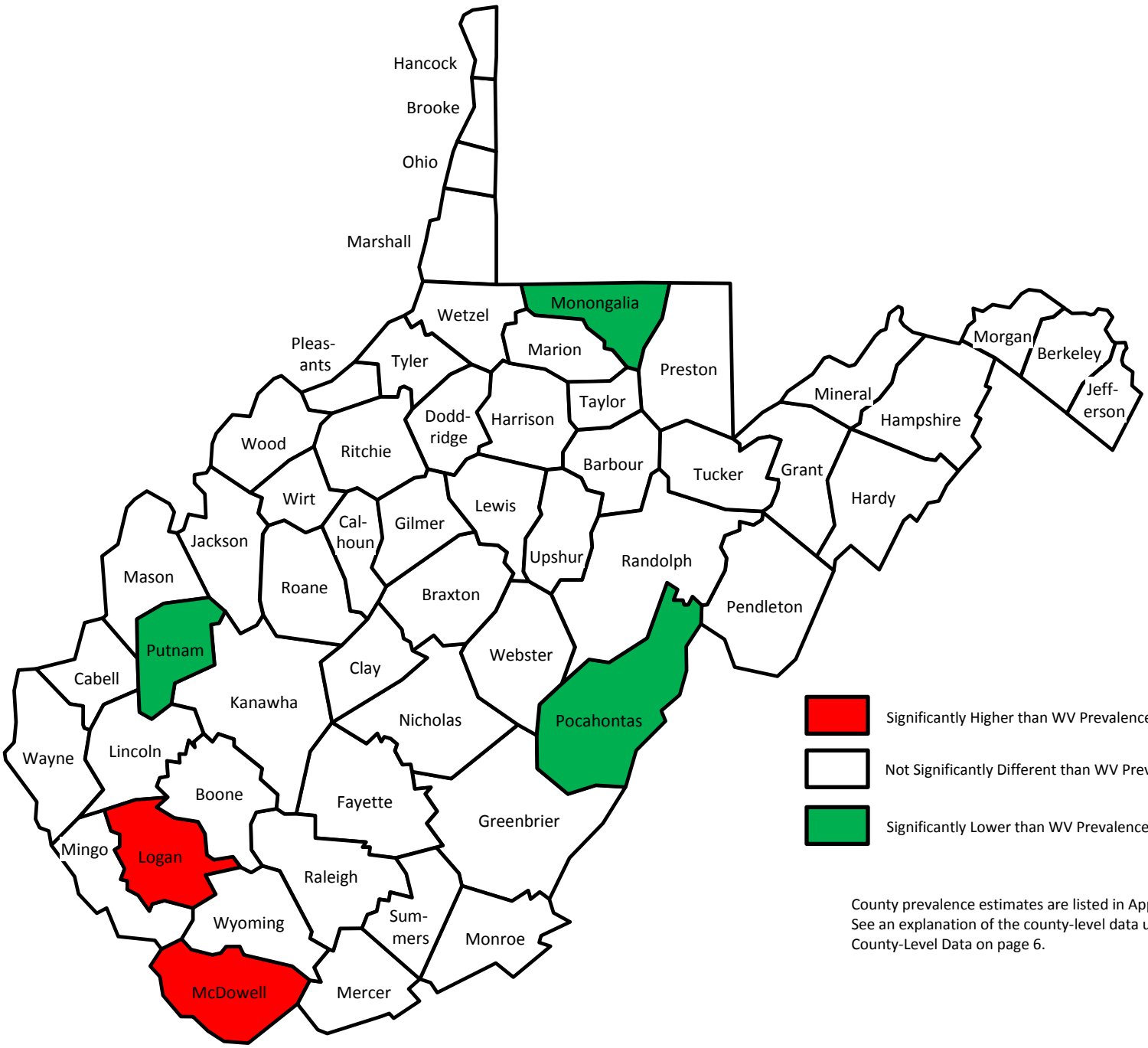
Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	248,542	**35.3**	33.1-37.6	247,214	**36.0**	34.0-38.0	495,756	**35.7**	34.2-37.2
Age									
18-24	17,419	**20.3**	12.7-28.0	15,443	**21.0**	14.1-27.8	32,862	**20.6**	15.4-25.8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

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

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 27.7%

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



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: 69.6% (95% CI: 68.1-71.1)
U.S.: 64.1% (95% CI: 63.8-64.4)
The prevalence of overweight or obese in West Virginia was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 74.6% (95% CI: 72.5-76.7)
Women: 64.5% (95% CI: 62.5-66.5)
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of overweight or obese than women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 69.1% (95% CI: 67.6-70.6)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 80.4% (95% CI: 71.8-89.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *61.6% (95% CI: 45.1-78.2)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 84.6% (95% CI: 76.5-92.7)
Hispanic: *68.8% (95% CI: 51.9-85.7)
The prevalence of obese or overweight was significantly higher among Black, Non-Hispanics and Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics.
* 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 (47.4%) and was significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

There was no significant difference in the prevalence of overweight or obese by educational attainment.

Household Income

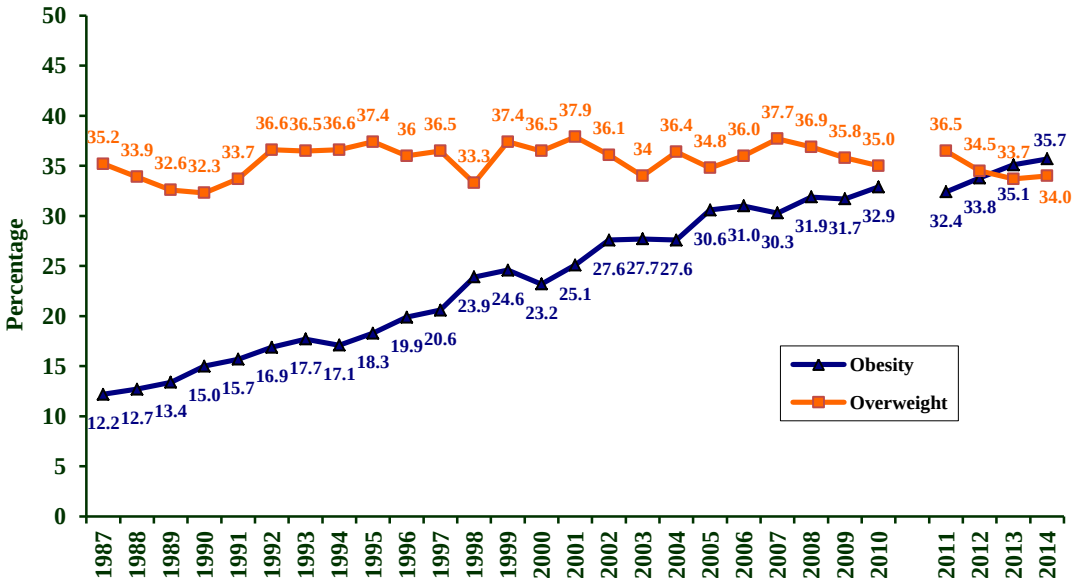
There were no significant differences in the prevalence of overweight or obese between income brackets.

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

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

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

Table 4.2 Obesity and Overweight by Year: WVBRFSS, 2014



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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 5: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity or Exercise

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 28.7% (95% CI: 27.4-30.1)
U.S.: 23.9% (95% CI: 23.7-24.2)
The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 5th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 25.1% (95% CI: 23.1-27.1)
Women: 32.2% (95% CI: 30.3-34.0)
The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 28.4% (95% CI: 27.0-29.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 36.7% (95% CI: 26.8-46.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *41.7% (95% CI: 25.5-57.9)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *25.4% (95% CI: 14.9-35.9)
Hispanic: *25.6% (95% CI: 12.6-38.5)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of physical inactivity.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of physical inactivity increased with age with the lowest being among those 18-24 (16.1%) and the highest among those 65 and older (37.5%). The prevalence of physical inactivity among persons aged 45 and older was significantly higher than the prevalence among those under 45.

Education

The prevalence of physical inactivity decreased significantly with increasing education. The prevalence of physical inactivity among those lacking a high school education was 42.1%, whereas only 15.0% of college graduates were physically inactive.

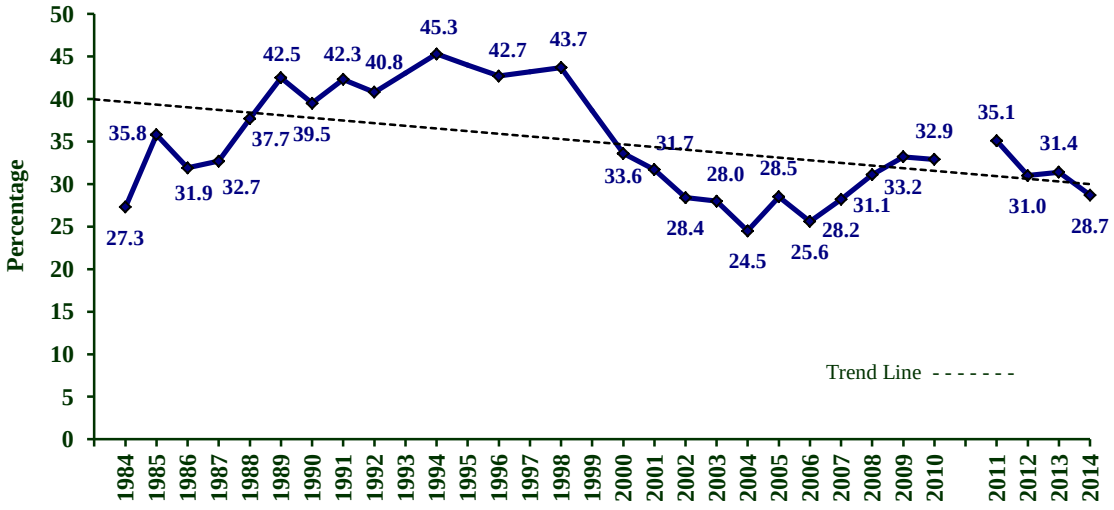
Household Income

In general, the prevalence of physical inactivity declined with increasing income levels. The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher among adults with incomes of less than $15,000 (40.7%) than among persons with incomes in excess of $75,000 (15.4%).

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

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

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



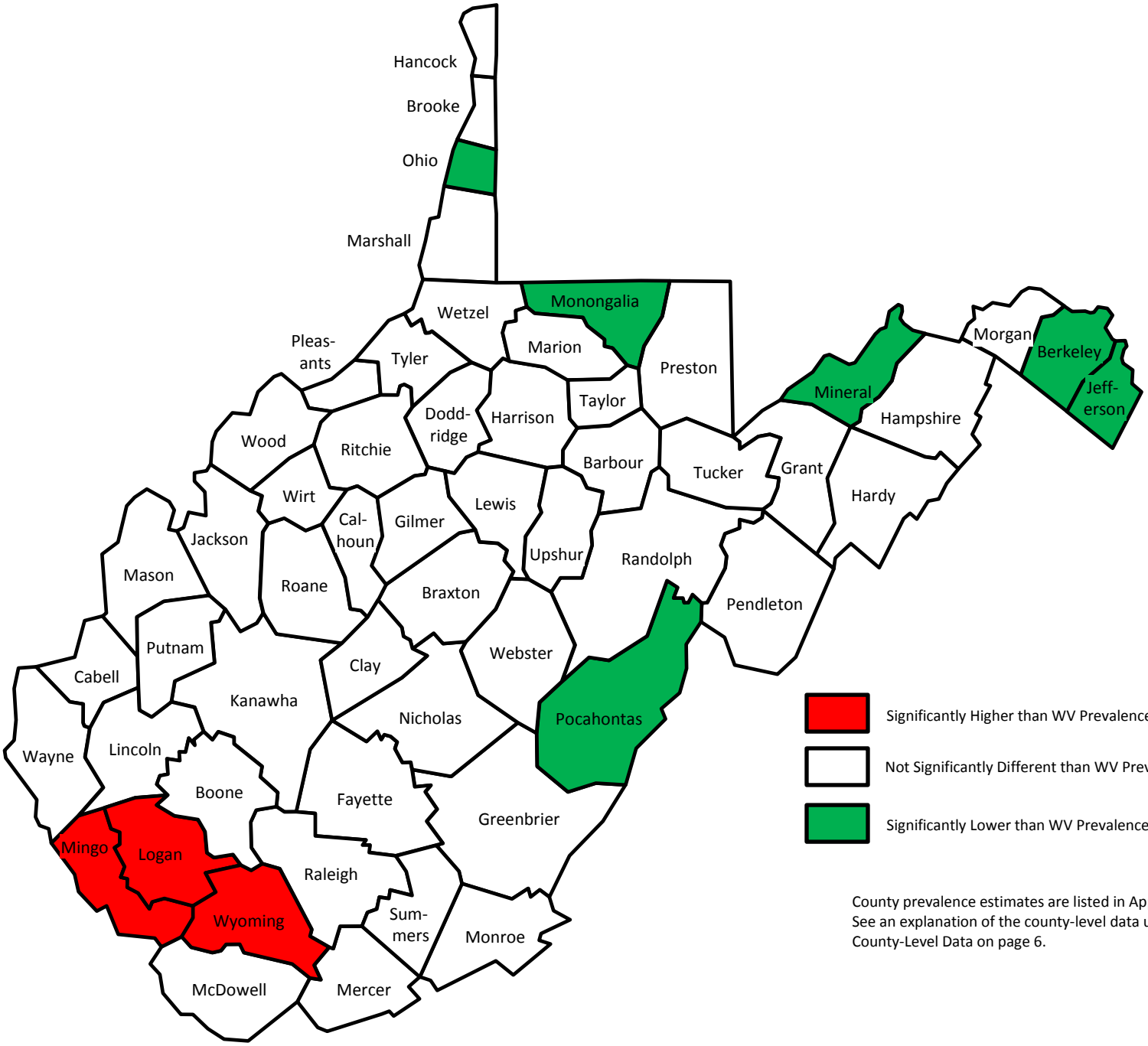
NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1999.

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

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 23.5%

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



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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 6: TOBACCO USE

Current Cigarette Smoking

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 26.7% (95% CI: 25.2-28.1)
U.S.: 17.4% (95% CI: 17.1-17.6)
The West Virginia prevalence of current cigarette smoking was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 27.8% (95% CI: 25.5-30.0)
Women: 25.6% (95% CI: 23.8-27.4)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of current cigarette smoking.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 26.7% (95% CI: 25.3-28.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 25.7% (95% CI: 16.5-34.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *30.6% (95% CI: 15.4-45.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *22.1% (95% CI: 10.9-33.3)
Hispanic: *29.6% (95% CI: 13.5-45.8)
There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of current cigarette smoking.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking was highest among those aged 25-34 (43.7%), significantly higher than all other age groups, and was lowest among those 65 and older (12.7%), which was significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased with increasing education. It was lowest among college graduates (13.0%) and was significantly lower than all other education groups. Adults with less than a high school degree had the highest prevalence of current cigarette smoking (42.2%), and the prevalence was significantly higher than all other education groups.

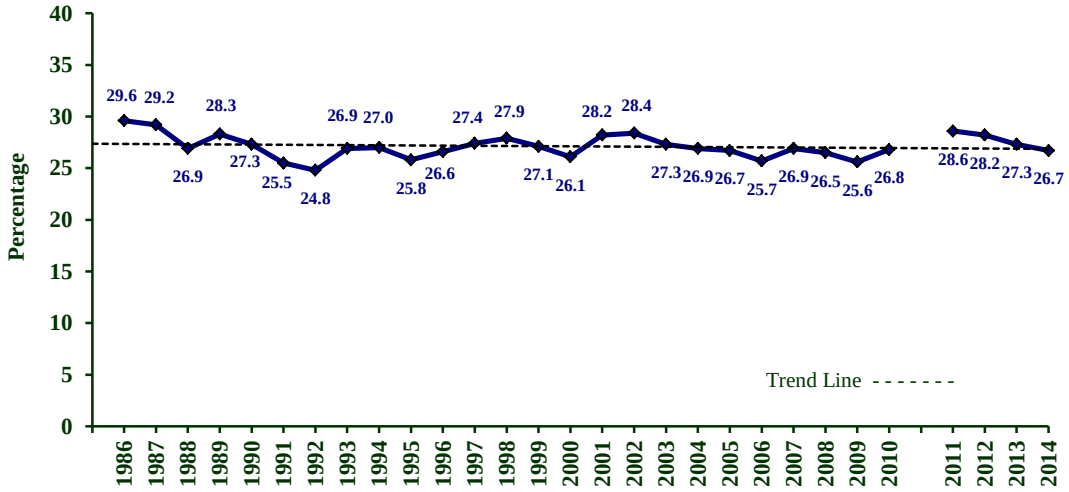
Household Income

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased as annual household income increased. The highest prevalence of current cigarette smoking was among those earning less than $15,000 per year (44.4%). The lowest prevalence of smoking was among adults earning $75,000 or more per year (14.9%).

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

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

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

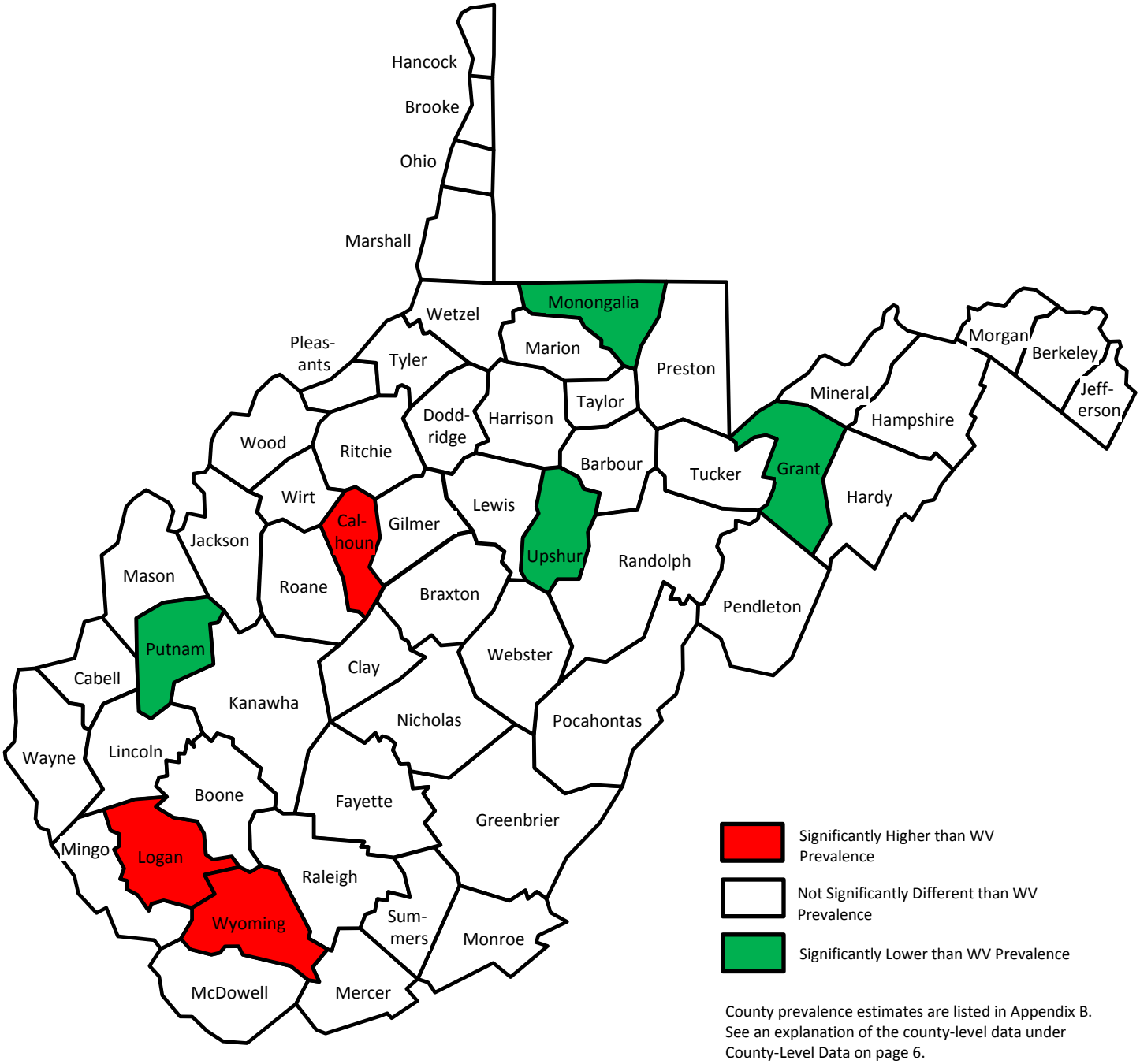


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 18.8%

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



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

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

Prevalence

WV: 52.7% (95% CI: 49.4-55.9)
U.S.: 61.0% (95% CI: 60.3-61.7)
The U.S. prevalence of smoking cessation was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 49.5% (95% CI: 44.6-54.4)
Women: 56.0% (95% CI: 51.8-60.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.

Table 6.2 Trying to Quit Smoking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

Smokeless Tobacco Use

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 8.5% (95% CI: 7.5-9.4)
U.S.: 3.6% (95% CI: 3.5-3.8)
The West Virginia prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 16.5% (95% CI: 14.6-18.4)
Women: 0.8% (95% CI: 0.4-1.1)
There was a significant gender difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use with men having a significantly higher prevalence than women. No further analysis with the female smokeless tobacco use data could be performed due to small sample size.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was highest among those aged 18-24 (13.3%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (5.0%), a significant difference.

Education

College graduates had the lowest prevalence of smokeless tobacco use (3.7%), and this prevalence was significantly lower than the prevalence among those with less than a high school education (11.3%) and those with a high school degree (10.6%).

Household Income

There was no income difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.

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

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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 7: ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Heavy Drinking

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 3.6% (95% CI: 3.0-4.2)
U.S.: 5.8% (95% CI: 5.7-5.9)
The U.S. prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 5.2% (95% CI: 4.1-6.2)
Women: 2.1% (95% CI: 1.5-2.8)
The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among men than women.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The highest prevalence of heavy drinking was among those aged 18-24 (4.9%) and the lowest prevalence was among those aged 65 and older (1.9%), however, this was not a significant difference. There was a significant difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking among those 65 and older (1.9%) as compared to those 45-54 (4.2%).

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking.

Household Income

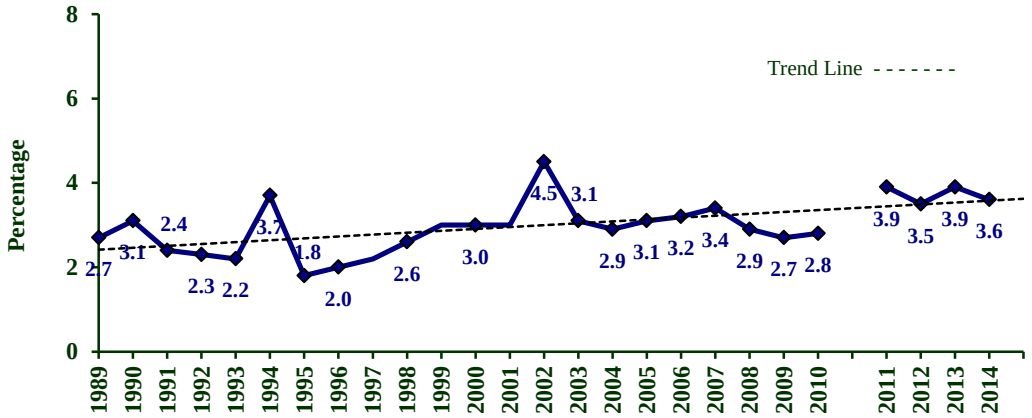
There was no income difference in the prevalence of heavy drinking.

Table 7.1 Heavy Drinking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

Figure 7.1 Heavy Drinking by Year: WVBRFSS, 1989-2014



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

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

Binge Drinking

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 9.6% (95% CI: 8.6-10.6)
U.S.: 16.0% (95% CI: 15.7-16.2)
The U.S. prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 14.5% (95% CI: 12.7-16.2)
Women: 5.0% (95% CI: 4.0-5.9)
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than women.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of binge drinking decreased with increased age. The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher among those aged 18-24 (19.6%) than among those aged 35 and older.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of binge drinking.

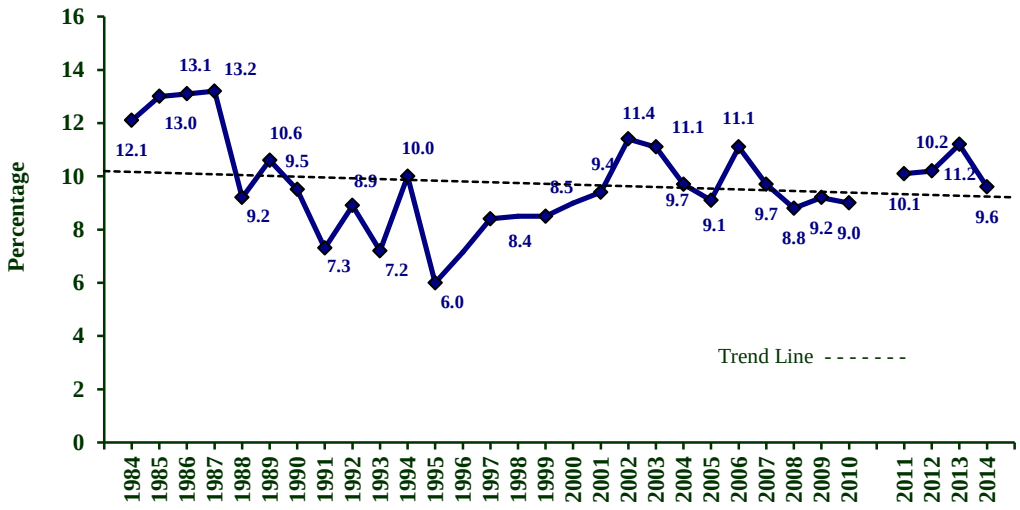
Household Income

There was no income difference in the prevalence of binge drinking.

Table 7.2 Binge Drinking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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



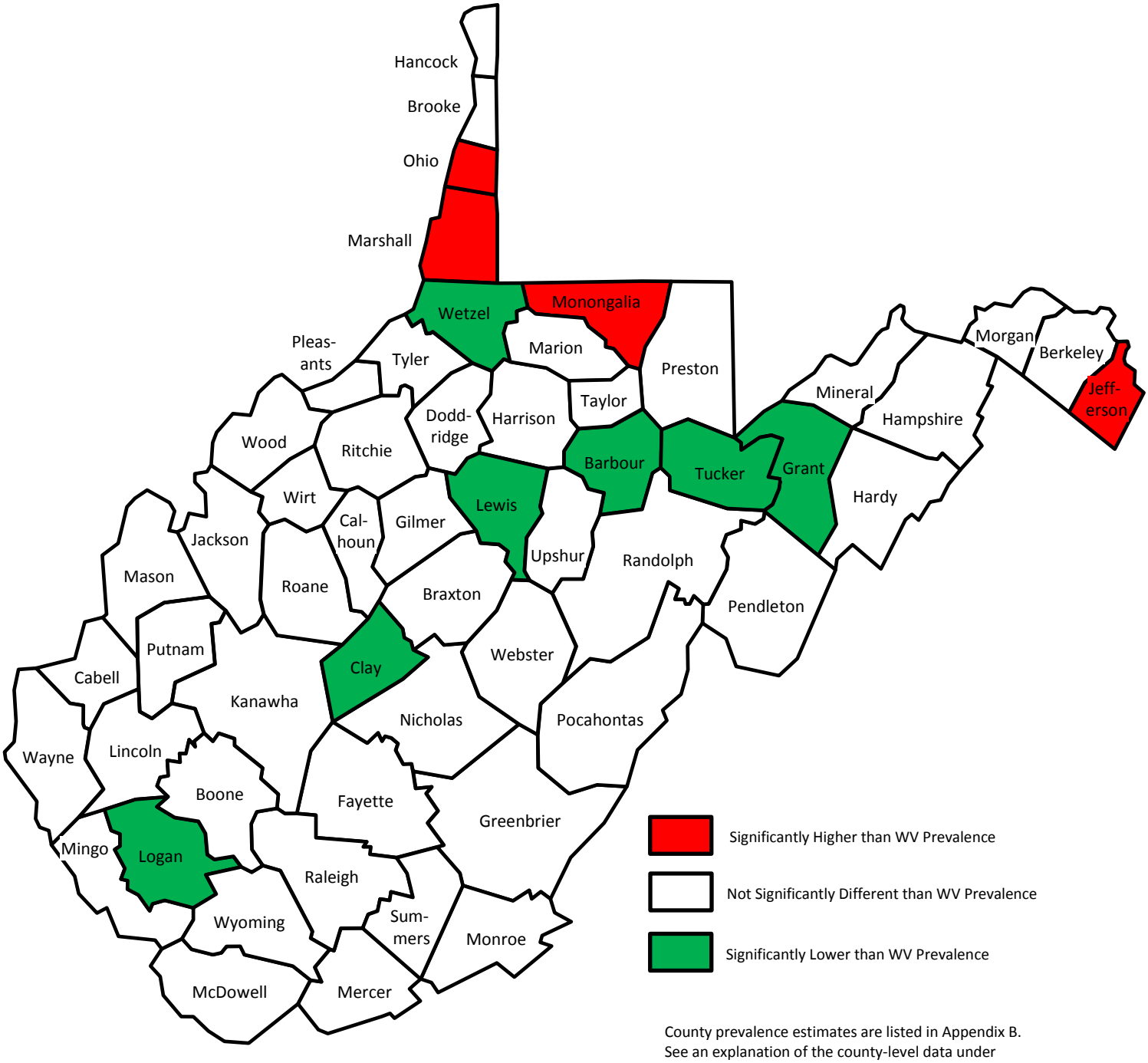
NOTE: Data are not available for the years 1996, 1998, and 2000.

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

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) –16.8%

WV Prevalence (2010-2014) – 10.0%
(Significantly Lower than U.S.)



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

No Drinking

Definition

Defined as the consumption of no alcoholic drinks during the past month.

Prevalence

WV: 67.3% (95% CI: 65.8-68.7)
U.S.: 48.0% (95% CI: 47.7-48.3)
The West Virginia prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 58.6% (95% CI: 56.3-61.0)
Women: 75.6% (95% CI: 73.9-77.3)
The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of no drinking in the past month generally increased with increasing age. The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (80.4%) than among all other age groups. The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was significantly lower among those aged 18-24 (61.8%) and those 25-34 (55.8%) than among those aged 55 and older.

Education

The prevalence of no drinking in the past month decreased significantly with each level of educational attainment. The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was highest among those with less than a high school education (81.6%) and lowest among those with a college degree (49.5%).

Household Income

The prevalence of no drinking in the past month was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (78.5%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with a household income of $25,000 or more per year.

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

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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 8: INJURY

Seldom or Never Wear a Seatbelt

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 4.8% (95% CI: 4.0-5.5)
U.S.: 2.9% (95% CI: 2.8-3.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 11th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 6.9% (95% CI: 5.5-8.3)
Women: 2.7% (95% CI: 2.0-3.4)
The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt was significantly higher among men than among women.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt was highest among those aged 25-34 (9.3%), significantly higher than among those over age 55.

Education

The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt decreased with educational attainment level and was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (7.1%) than among those with a college degree (2.8%).

Household Income

The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt generally decreased as annual household income increased. The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seatbelt was highest among those with annual household income less than $15,000 (7.1%) and was highest among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (2.6%), a significant difference.

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

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

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

Falling During Past Year

Definition

Responding "One" or more to the question "In the past 12 months, how many times have you fallen? By a fall, we mean when a person unintentionally comes to rest on the ground or another lower level." This indicator is restricted to those aged 45 and older.

Prevalence

WV: 28.6% (95% CI: 27.1-30.1)
U.S.: 27.5% (95% CI: 27.2-27.8)
The West Virginia prevalence of falling during the past year was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 21th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 29.4% (95% CI: 27.0-31.8)
Women: 27.9% (95% CI: 25.9-29.9)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of falling at least one time in the past year.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of falling at least once in the past year.

Education

The prevalence of fell at least once during the past year was highest among those with less than a high school education (32.8%) and lowest among college graduates (22.6%), a significant difference.

Household Income

In general, the prevalence of falling at least once during the past year decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of falling at least once during the past year was highest among those with an annual household income less than $15,000 (40.6%), significantly higher than among all other income brackets over $25,000.

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

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

Suffered an Injury from a Fall in the Past Year

Definition

Responding "One" or more to the question "How many of these falls caused an injury? By injury, we mean the fall caused you to limit your regular activities for at least a day or to go see a doctor." This indicator is restricted to those aged 45 and older who reported at least one fall in the past year.

Prevalence

WV: 42.6% (95% CI: 39.5-45.8)
U.S.: 40.5% (95% CI: 39.8-41.1)
The West Virginia prevalence of had an injury from a fall was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 8th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 35.1% (95% CI: 30.4-39.7)
Women: 49.8% (95% CI: 45.6-54.1)
The prevalence of had an injury from a fall was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of had an injury from a fall.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of had an injury from a fall.

Household Income

Generally, the prevalence of had an injury from a fall decreased as income increased. The prevalence of had an injury from a fall was highest among those with an annual household income below $15,000 (51.6%) and was lowest among those with an income of $75,000 (34.5%) or more, which was a significant difference.

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

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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 9: INADEQUATE SLEEP

Inadequate Sleep

Definition

Responding "1-6 hours" to the question "On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?"

Prevalence

WV: 37.4% (95% CI: 35.9-38.9)
U.S.: 34.8% (95% CI: 34.5-35.1)
The West Virginia prevalence of inadequate sleep was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 11th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 36.8% (95% CI: 34.4-39.1)
Women: 38.0% (95% CI: 36.1-40.0)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of inadequate sleep.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

Those aged 45-54 had the highest prevalence of inadequate sleep (45.3%) and the lowest was among those 65 and older (26.4%), a significant difference.

Education

The prevalence of inadequate sleep was highest in those with less than high school education (45.0%), significantly higher than those with a high school education (36.7%) or those with a college degree (30.0%).

Household Income

The prevalence of inadequate sleep was highest among those with an income less than $15,000 (45.4%) and lowest among those with an income more than $50,000 (34.0%), a significant difference.

Table 9.1 Inadequate Sleep by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

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SECTION 3: PREVENTIVE PRACTICES

CHAPTER 10: CANCER SCREENING

Mammogram

Definition

Ever Had a Mammogram
Responding "Yes" to the question "A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?"
Mammogram in the Past 2 Years
Responding "Yes" to the above question and responding "Within the past year" or "Within the past 2 years" to the question "How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?"
Both indicators are restricted to women aged 40 and older.

Prevalence

Ever Had a Mammogram
WV: 91.9% (95% CI: 90.6-93.1)
U.S.: 92.3% (95% CI: 92.1-92.6)
The prevalence of ever had a mammogram in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 31st highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Mammogram in the Past 2 Years
WV: 71.8% (95% CI: 69.8-73.8)
U.S.: 73.7% (95% CI: 73.3-74.1)
The prevalence of had a mammogram in the past 2 years was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia was ranked the 33rd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Age

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

Education

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

Household Income

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

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

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

Cervical Cancer Screening

Definition

Ever Had a Pap Test

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

Pap Test in the Past 3 Years

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

Both indicators are restricted to adult women with intact cervix.

Prevalence

Ever Had a Pap Test

WV: 93.1% (95% CI: 92.0-94.3)
U.S.: 90.3% (95% CI: 90.0-90.6)

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

Pap Test in the Past 3 Years

WV: 74.2% (95% CI: 72.0-76.3)
U.S.: 74.9% (74.5-75.4)

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

Race/Ethnicity

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

Age

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

Education

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

Household Income

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

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

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

Prostate Cancer Screening

Definition

Ever Talked to Health Professional about Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test
Responding "Yes" to the questions "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever talked to you about the advantages of the PSA test?" and "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever talked to you about the disadvantages of the PSA test?"
Ever Had a PSA Test
Responding "Yes" to the question "Have you ever had a PSA test?"
PSA Test in the Past Year
Responding "Yes" to the above question and responding "Within the past year" to the question "How long has it been since you had your last PSA test?"
Both indicators are restricted to adult men 50 and over.

Prevalence

Ever Talked to Health Professional about Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test
WV: 42.2% (95% CI: 39.4-44.9)
U.S.: 30.0% (95% CI: 29.5-30.5)
The prevalence of ever talked to health professional about PSA test in West Virginia was significantly higher than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Ever Had a PSA Test
WV: 66.3% (95% CI: 63.5-69.0)
U.S.: 67.1% (95% CI: 66.5-67.7)
The prevalence of ever had a PSA test in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 30th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
PSA Test in the Past Year
WV: 45.4% (95% CI: 42.6-48.2)
U.S.: 42.2% (95% CI: 41.7-42.8)
The prevalence of had a PSA test in the past year in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 14th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Age

The prevalence of ever talked to health professional about PSA test, ever had PSA test, and had PSA test in past year all increased significantly with increasing age.

Education

The prevalence of ever talked to health professional about PSA test, ever had PSA test, and had PSA test in the past year all generally increased with increasing educational attainment level.

Household Income

The prevalence of ever talked to health professional about PSA test was highest among those with an annual household income of $35,000-49,999 (49.7%) and lowest among those with an annual household income less than $15,000 (27.2%), a significant difference. The prevalence of ever had a PSA test and had a PSA test in the past year increased with increasing household income.

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

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Definition

Ever Had a Blood Stool Test

Responding "Yes" to the question "A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?"

Blood Stool Test in the Past Year

Responding "Yes" to the above question and responding "Within the past year" to the question "How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test using a home kit?"

Both indicators are restricted to adults 50 and over.

Prevalence

Ever Had a Blood Stool Test

WV: 31.8% (95% CI: 30.2-33.5)
U.S.: 33.8% (95% CI: 33.5-34.2)

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

Blood Stool Test in the Past Year

WV: 10.6% (95% CI: 9.5-11.8)
U.S.: 10.2% (95% CI: 9.9-10.4)

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

Gender

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

Race/Ethnicity

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

Age

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

Education

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

Household Income

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

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

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Definition

Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

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

Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Past 10 Years

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

Both indicators are restricted to adults 50 and over.

Prevalence

Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

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

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

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

Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Past 10 Years

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

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

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

Gender

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

Race/Ethnicity

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

Age

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

Education

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

Household Income

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

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

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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 11: ORAL HEALTH

Dental Visit in Past Year

Definition

Responding "Within the past year" to the question "How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists."

Prevalence

WV: 54.2% (95% CI: 52.6-55.7)
U.S.: 64.4% (95% CI: 64.2-64.7)
The prevalence of dental visit in the past year in West Virginia was significantly lower than the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 2nd lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 50.6% (95% CI: 48.3-53.0)
Women: 57.5% (95% CI: 55.6-59.5)
The prevalence of dental visit in the past year was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Age

The prevalence of dental visit in the past year varied by age group but was highest among those aged 35-44 (60.4%) and lowest among those 65 and older (48.6%), which was a significant difference.

Education

The prevalence of dental visit in the past year increased significantly with each educational attainment level.

Household Income

The prevalence of dental visit in the past year significantly increased with most annual household income brackets. The prevalence of dental visit in the past year was highest among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (78.0%) and lowest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (29.7%)

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

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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 12: IMMUNIZATIONS

Seasonal Flu Vaccine

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "During the past 12 months, have you had either a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?"

Prevalence

WV: 47.2% (95% CI: 45.7-48.8)
U.S.: 38.7% (95% CI: 38.5-39.0)
The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year in West Virginia was significantly higher than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 42.1% (95% CI: 39.8-44.4)
Women: 52.2% (95% CI: 50.2-54.2)
The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 47.9% (95% CI: 46.4-49.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 35.9% (95% CI: 26.6-45.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *42.0% (95% CI: 26.2-57.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *45.5% (95% CI: 32.3-58.6)
Hispanic: *41.7% (95% CI: 24.8-58.6)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year increased with age and was highest among those aged 65 and older (69.8%), significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year increased with each educational attainment level and was significantly higher among college graduates (53.9%) than all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year generally increased with annual household income. The prevalence of flu vaccine in the past year was highest among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (50.1%) and lowest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (41.0%), which was a significant difference.

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

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

Pneumonia Vaccine

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?" This indicator is among all adults.

Prevalence

WV: 35.2% (95% CI: 33.7-36.6)
U.S.: 31.9% (95% CI: 31.6-32.2)
The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine in West Virginia was significantly higher than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 7th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 34.0% (95% CI: 31.9-36.2)
Women: 36.2% (95% CI: 34.3-38.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 35.5% (95% CI: 34.0-37.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 29.8% (95% CI: 20.5-39.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *37.8% (95% CI: 21.5-54.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *37.0% (95% CI: 24.2-49.9)
Hispanic: *17.6% (95% CI: 6.2-28.9)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of ever had pneumonia vaccine generally increased with age and was highest among those aged 65 and older (67.7%), significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine decreased with each increasing educational attainment level and was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (44.9%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine generally decreased with increasing annual household income. The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine was highest among those with an annual household income of $15,000-24,999 (41.5%) and lowest among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (22.5%), which was a significant difference.

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

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

Pneumonia Vaccine 65+

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?" This indicator is among adults 65 and older.

Prevalence

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

Gender

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

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Education

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

Household Income

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

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

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

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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 13: HIV

HIV Testing Prevalence

Definition

Persons responding "Yes" to the question "Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. Include testing fluid from your mouth."

Prevalence

WV: 32.0% (95% CI: 30.5-33.5)
U.S.: 36.5% (95% CI: 36.2-36.8)
The West Virginia prevalence of HIV testing was significantly lower than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 22th lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 30.2% (95% CI: 27.9-32.5)
Women: 33.8% (95% CI: 31.8-35.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of HIV testing.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those aged 25-34 (51.2%), followed by the 35-44 age group (46.3%), and both of these were significantly higher than all other age groups other than those aged 45-54.

Education

The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among those with some post high school education or a college degree than among those with a high school education.

Household Income

The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (43.2%) and was significantly higher than among those earning $25,000 or more per year.

Table 13.1 HIV Testing by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

BACK TO TOC

West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

2014

SECTION 4: CHRONIC DISEASES

CHAPTER 14: CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Heart Attack

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: **7.4%** (95% CI: 6.7-8.1)
U.S.: **4.4%** (95% CI: 4.3-4.5)
The West Virginia prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 8.9% (95% CI: 7.8-10.1)
Women: 6.0% (95% CI: 5.1-6.8)
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of heart attack than women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 7.2% (95% CI: 6.5-8.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 8.6% (95% CI: 4.3-13.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *16.1% (95% CI: 4.1-28.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *10.1% (95% CI: 1.1-19.1)
Hispanic: *4.7% (95% CI: 0.0-10.2)
There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of heart attack.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of heart attack was highest among those aged 65 and older (17.4%) and increased significantly between each age group over 45.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of heart attack (14.1%), which was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups. Adults with a college education had the lowest prevalence of heart attack (3.5%), significantly lower than all other educational attainments groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of heart attack decreased as income increased. The prevalence of heart attack was highest among those earning less than $15,000 per year (9.8%) and lowest among those whose annual household income was $75,000 or more (4.4%), a statistically significant difference.

Table 14.1 Heart Attack by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

Angina or Coronary Heart Disease

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: **7.8%** (95% CI: 7.0-8.5)
U.S.: **4.4%** (95% CI: 4.3-4.5)
The West Virginia prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 8.6% (95% CI: 7.4-9.8)
Women: 7.0% (95% CI: 6.0-7.9)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of coronary heart disease.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 7.7% (95% CI: 7.0-8.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 7.8% (95% CI: 3.5-12.1)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *15.4% (95% CI: 1.7-29.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *8.1% (95% CI: 0.4-15.8)
Hispanic: *5.6% (95% CI: 0.2-11.1)
There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of coronary heart disease.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease increased with age and was highest among those aged 65 and older (16.2%), significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease (13.0%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease was highest among those with an annual household income of $15,000-24,999 (10.6%) followed by those with an income of $15,000 or less (9.9%), both were significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $50,000 or more per year.

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

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

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

Stroke

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 4.6% (95% CI: 4.1-5.2)
U.S.: 3.1% (95% CI: 3.0-3.2)
The West Virginia prevalence of stroke was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 3.9% (95% CI: 3.1-4.6)
Women: 5.4% (95% CI: 4.5-6.3)
There was no gender difference in stroke prevalence.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of stroke increased with age. The prevalence of stroke was significantly higher among the 65 and older age group (9.2%) than the prevalence among all other age groups under 55.

Education

Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of stroke (8.9%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

Those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 had the highest prevalence of stroke (8.4%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $35,000 or more per year.

Table 14.3 Stroke by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

Any Cardiovascular Disease

Definition

Responding "Yes" to any of the questions "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following?" ". . . ever told you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?" ". . . ever told you had angina or coronary heart disease?" ". . . ever told you had a stroke?"

Prevalence

WV: 14.1% (95% CI: 13.1-15.0)
U.S.: 8.7% (95% CI: 8.6-8.8)
The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.3-16.3)
Women: 13.4% (95% CI: 12.1-14.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of cardiovascular disease.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 14.0% (95% CI: 13.0-15.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 13.4% (95% CI: 7.9-18.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *24.5% (95% CI: 9.4-39.7)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *14.7% (95% CI: 5.0-24.5)
Hispanic: *8.0% (95% CI: 1.5-14.4)
There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of cardiovascular disease.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of cardiovascular disease increased with age. The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among the 65 and older age group (29.4%) than among any other age group.

Education

The prevalence of cardiovascular disease decreased with increasing educational attainment level. Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of cardiovascular disease (24.9%), significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

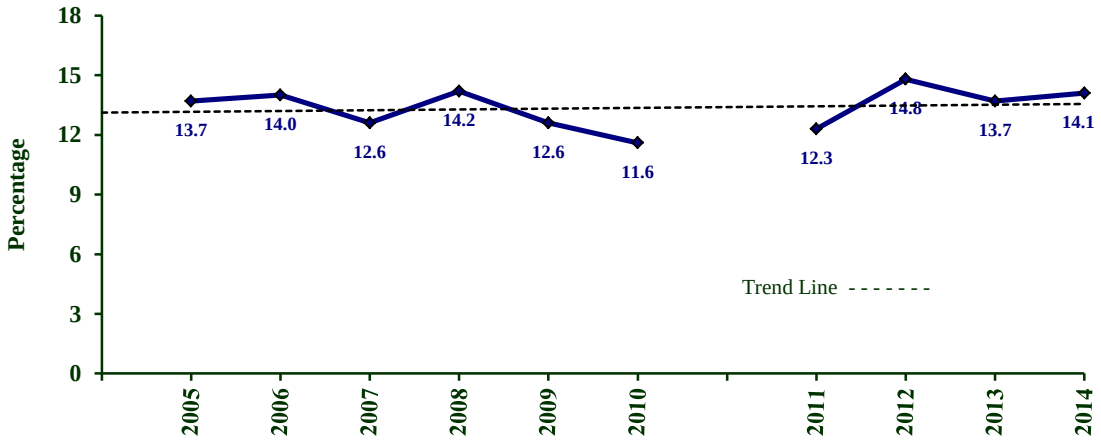
The prevalence of cardiovascular disease decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (19.8%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with income over $35,000.

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

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

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

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

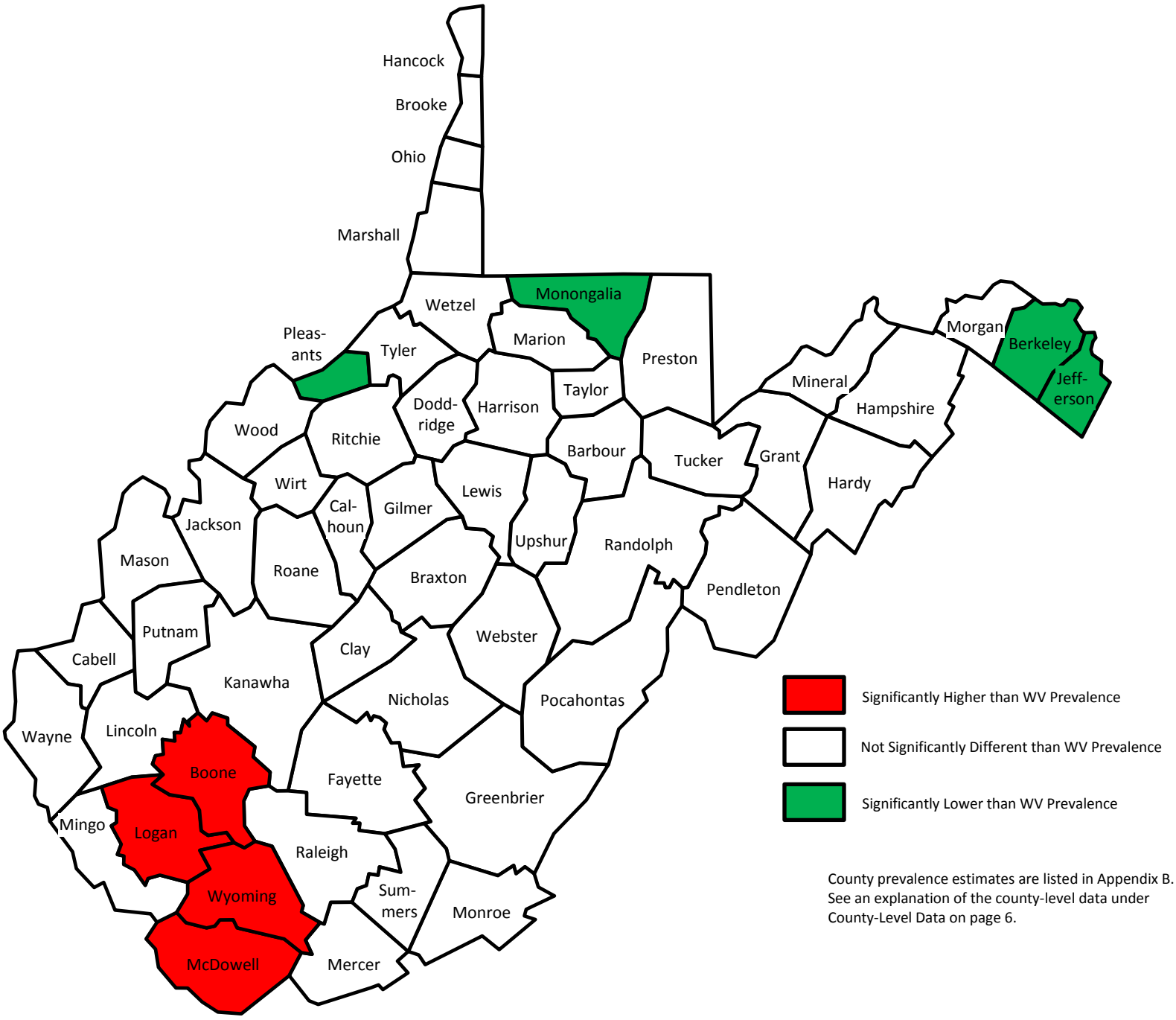


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 8.6%

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



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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 15: DIABETES

Diabetes Prevalence

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 14.1% (95% CI: 13.1-15.1)
U.S.: 10.5% (95% CI: 10.4-10.7)
The prevalence of diabetes in West Virginia was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 14.1% (95% CI: 12.6-15.6)
Women: 14.1% (95% CI: 12.9-15.4)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of diabetes.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 13.9% (95% CI: 12.9-14.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 19.2% (95% CI: 12.1-26.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *17.8% (95% CI: 5.2-30.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *24.2% (95% CI: 12.1-36.3)
Hispanic: *9.2% (95% CI: 1.1-17.2)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of diabetes.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of diabetes increased with age with the lowest being among those aged 18-24 (1.2%) and the highest among those aged 65 and older (26.3%). There was a significant difference between each increasing age group over the age of 35.

Education

The prevalence of diabetes decreased with increasing educational attainment level. It was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (23.1%) than among all other age groups and significantly lower among college graduates (8.6%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

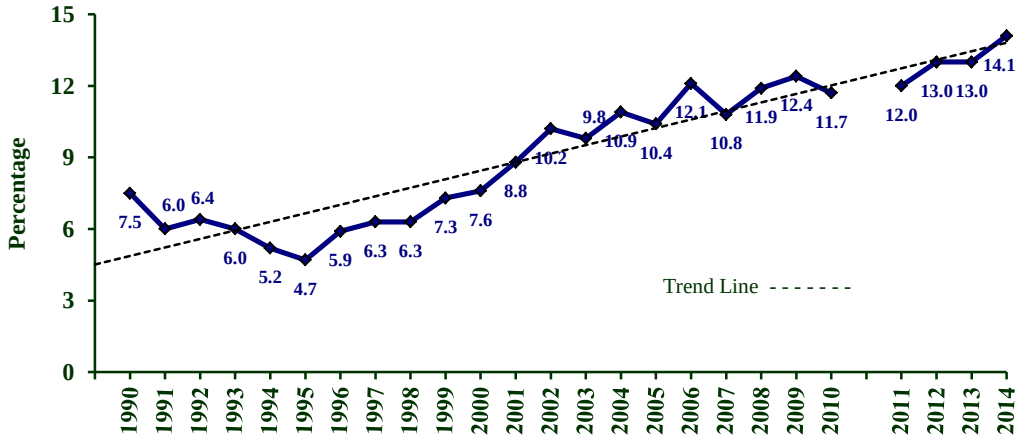
The prevalence of diabetes generally decreased with increasing annual household income. The prevalence of diabetes was highest among those with an annual household income of $15,000-24,999 (17.8%), significantly higher than among those with an annual household income of more than $50,000. The prevalence of diabetes was significantly lower among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (7.1%) than among all other income levels.

Table 15.1 Diabetes by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

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

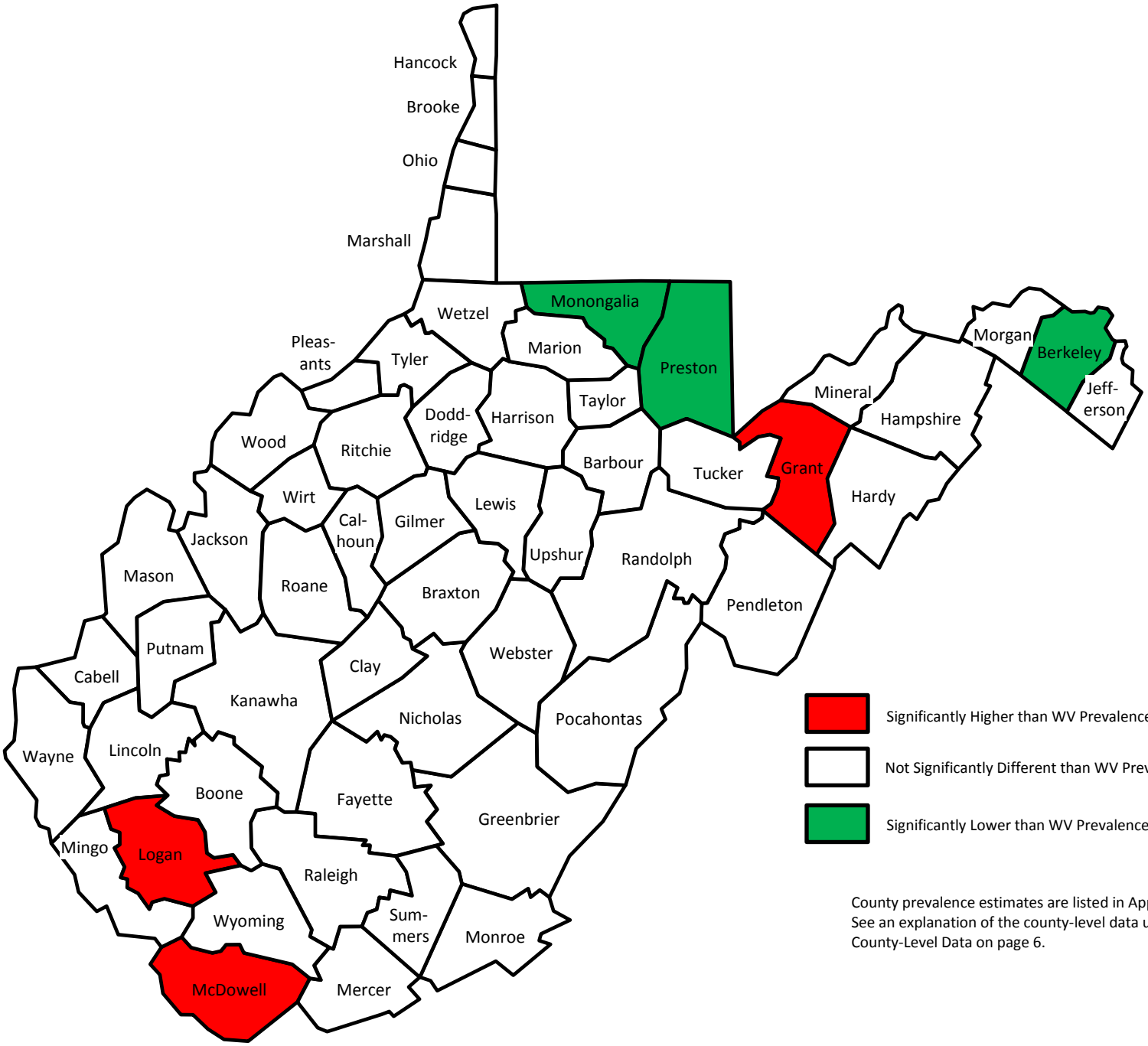


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 10.2%

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



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

Pre-Diabetes

Definition

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

Prevalence

9.8% (95% CI: 8.9-10.8)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 9.5% (95% CI: 8.1-10.9)
Women: 10.2% (95% CI: 8.9-11.5)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes was lowest among those aged 25-34 (4.3%), which was significantly lower than all age groups over 45. The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes was highest among those aged 55-64 (15.7%), which was significantly higher than all age groups under 55.

Education

The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes decreased with educational attainment. The prevalence of borderline diabetes or pre-diabetes was significantly lower among those with a college degree (7.0%) than those with a high school education (10.9%) or less than a high school education (12.0%).

Household Income

The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes was highest among those with an annual household income of $25,000-34,999 (13.3%) and was lowest among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (7.0%), a significant difference.

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

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

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

Diabetes Management – Medical Care

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Prevalence

At Least 2 Doctor Visits in Past Year: **82.7%** (95% CI: 79.8-85.6)
At Least 2 A1C Tests in Past Year: **81.0%** (95% CI: 77.9-84.0)
Doctor Checked Feet in Past Year: **71.6%** (95% CI: 68.2-75.0)
Eye Exam in Past Year: **64.9%** (95% CI: 61.3-68.6)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

At Least 2 Doctor Visits in Past Year:
Men: 84.3% (95% CI: 80.2-88.5)
Women: 81.2% (95% CI: 77.2-85.2)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had at least 2 doctor visits in the past year.

At Least 2 A1C Tests in Past Year:
Men: 80.6% (95% CI: 76.2-85.0)
Women: 81.3% (95% CI: 77.0-85.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had at least 2 A1C tests in the past year.

Doctor Checked Feet in Past Year:
Men: 74.9% (95% CI: 69.9-79.9)
Women: 68.5% (95% CI: 63.8-73.2)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of doctor checked feet in the past year.

Eye Exam in Past Year:
Men: 62.8% (95% CI: 57.2-68.3)
Women: 67.0% (95% CI: 62.2-71.7)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had an eye exam in the past year.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

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

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of had at least 2 doctor visits in the past year, at least 2 A1C tests in the past year, or doctor checked feet in the past year. The prevalence of having an eye exam in the past year was significantly higher among college graduates than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

Due to small sample size, some prevalence estimates for various annual household income brackets were unreliable. There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of had at least 2 doctor visits in the past year, had at least 2 A1C tests in the past year, or doctor checked feet in the past year. The prevalence of had an eye exam in the past year was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of $50,000 or more than among those with an annual household income of $15,000-24,999.

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

Characteristic	At Least 2 Doctor Visits in Past Year		At Least 2 A1C Tests in Past Year		Doctor Checked Feet in Past Year		Eye Exam in Past Year	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL	**82.7**	79.8-85.6	**81.0**	77.9-84.0	**71.6**	68.2-75.0	**64.9**	61.3-68.6
Sex								
Males	**84.3**	80.2-88.5	**80.6**	76.2-85.0	**74.9**	69.9-79.9	**62.8**	57.2-68.3
Females	**81.2**	77.2-85.2	**81.3**	77.0-85.6	**68.5**	63.8-73.2	**67.0**	62.2-71.7
Age								
18-24	***19.6**	0.0-54.5	***19.6**	0.0-54.5	***10.2**	0.0-30.2	***29.8**	0.0-68.4
25-34	***65.4**	39.4-91.4	***65.4**	39.4-91.4	***62.2**	36.1-88.3	***31.0**	5.4-56.5
35-44	***88.8**	77.2-100	***82.3**	70.6-94.0	***80.5**	68.5-92.5	***54.4**	38.5-70.3
45-54	**83.3**	76.1-90.5	**80.2**	72.8-87.7	**72.7**	64.0-81.3	**52.1**	42.6-61.5
55-64	**83.0**	78.2-87.8	**80.3**	74.9-85.7	**72.5**	66.6-78.4	**67.0**	60.7-73.3
65+	**84.7**	81.0-88.4	**85.0**	81.1-88.9	**71.7**	66.9-76.6	**75.2**	70.6-79.7
Education								
Less than H.S.	**87.5**	82.1-93.0	**82.8**	76.2-89.4	**69.2**	61.4-76.9	**62.4**	54.4-70.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	**80.5**	75.4-85.6	**77.5**	72.2-82.8	**71.0**	65.6-76.5	**63.5**	57.7-69.4
Some Post-H.S.	**80.3**	74.5-86.0	**83.9**	78.5-89.4	**73.3**	66.8-79.8	**63.4**	56.2-70.5
College Graduate	**85.7**	80.0-91.3	**83.7**	77.6-89.7	**76.7**	69.3-84.1	**81.1**	74.1-88.1
Income								
Less than $15,000	**90.6**	84.8-96.4	**84.4**	77.4-91.3	**75.2**	67.5-83.0	**58.8**	49.4-68.2
$15,000 - 24,999	**83.8**	78.4-89.3	**81.6**	75.5-87.7	**73.1**	66.0-80.1	**57.0**	48.9-65.1
$25,000 - 34,999	**88.6**	82.5-94.7	**88.7**	81.5-95.9	**78.4**	68.7-88.1	***62.9**	51.0-74.8
$35,000 - 49,999	**80.1**	72.1-88.2	**81.2**	73.0-89.4	**74.1**	65.3-82.9	**69.5**	60.4-78.7
$50,000 - 74,999	**79.7**	71.0-88.3	**77.1**	67.7-86.5	**70.4**	60.5-80.3	**78.2**	69.2-87.3
$75,000+	***77.6**	65.7-89.4	**80.6**	71.6-89.6	***68.6**	57.1-80.2	***78.4**	67.7-89.1

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

Diabetes Management – Self-Care

Definition

Persons responding that they have diabetes were asked a series of questions about how they care for their own diabetes.
Take insulin is defined as responding "Yes" to the question "Are you now taking insulin?"
Check glucose daily is defined as responding daily to the question "About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar?"
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?"
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?"

Prevalence

Take Insulin: **34.0%** (95% CI: 30.5-37.4)
Check Glucose Daily: **69.2%** (95% CI: 65.7-72.6)
Check Feet Daily: **75.1%** (95% CI: 71.9-78.2)
Taken a Diabetes Education Class: **48.3%** (95% CI: 44.6-51.9)
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

Take Insulin:
Men: 33.2% (95% CI: 28.0-38.4)
Women: 34.7% (95% CI: 30.1-39.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of take insulin.
Check Glucose Daily:
Men: 63.7% (95% CI: 58.2-69.2)
Women: 74.3% (95% CI: 70.2-78.5)
The prevalence of check glucose daily was significantly higher among women than among men.
Check Feet Daily:
Men: 73.6% (95% CI: 68.6-78.6)
Women: 76.4% (95% CI: 72.4-80.4)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of check feet daily.
Taken a Diabetes Education Class:
Men: 42.0% (95% CI: 36.5-47.6)
Women: 54.1% (95% CI: 49.2-58.9)
The prevalence of take a diabetes education class was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of take insulin, check glucose daily, or check feet daily. The prevalence of taken a diabetes education class was significantly higher among those aged 35-44 (67.6%) than among those aged 65 and older (43.2%).

Education

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

Household Income

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

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

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

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

Other Diabetes Indicators

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

Prevalence **63.2%** (95% CI: 61.5-65.0)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

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

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

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

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

Household Income The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years was significantly lower among those with an annual household income of less than $25,000 than the prevalence among those with a household income of $50,000 or more per year.

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

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

Definition Persons reporting that they have diabetes and responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?"

Prevalence **20.2%** (95% CI: 17.2-23.2)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender **Men**: 19.5% (95% CI: 15.1-24.0)
Women: 20.8% (95% CI: 16.9-24.7)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of retinopathy.

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

Age There was no age difference in the prevalence of retinopathy.

Education There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of retinopathy.

Household Income The prevalence of retinopathy was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (26.7%) and was significantly higher than those with a household income of $50,000-74,999.

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

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

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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 16: CANCER

Skin Cancer Prevalence

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer?"

Prevalence

WV: 7.6% (95% CI: 6.9-8.3)
U.S.: 5.8% (95% CI: 5.7-5.9)
The West Virginia prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 8.1% (95% CI: 7.1-9.2)
Women: 7.0% (95% CI: 6.1-8.0)
There was no gender difference in skin cancer prevalence.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of skin cancer was highest among those aged 65 and older (19.3%) and was significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of skin cancer was lowest among those with some post high school education (5.3%), significantly lower than among those with less than high school education (9.4%) or among those with a college degree (9.1%).

Household Income

The prevalence of skin cancer was lowest among those with an annual household income less than $15,000 (5.6%), significantly lower than among those with an income of $25,000-34,999 (10.5%).

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

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

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

Other Cancer Prevalence

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 7.5% (95% CI: 6.9-8.2)
U.S.: 6.4% (95% CI: 6.3-6.5)
The West Virginia prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 8th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 5.4% (95% CI: 4.5-6.3)
Women: 9.6% (95% CI: 8.6-10.7)
Women had a significantly higher prevalence of other cancer than males.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

Generally, the prevalence of other cancer increased with age and was highest among those aged 65 and older (16.2%), significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (11.2%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

Generally, the prevalence of other cancer decreased with increasing income. It was highest among those with an income less than $15,000 (10.5%), significantly higher than among those with an income of $50,000 or more.

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

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

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

Overall Cancer Prevalence

Definition

Responding "Yes" to either of the questions "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer?" "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any other types of cancer?"

Prevalence

WV: 13.7% (95% CI: 12.8-14.7)
U.S.: 11.0% (95% CI: 10.9-11.2)
The West Virginia cancer prevalence was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 12.3% (95% CI: 11.0-13.6)
Women: 15.1% (95% CI: 13.7-16.4)
The prevalence of cancer was significantly higher among females than males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 14.2% (95% CI: 13.2-15.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 6.3% (95% CI: 2.7-9.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *3.4% (95% CI: 0.1-6.7)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *13.4% (95% CI: 4.6-22.2)
Hispanic: *6.6% (95% CI: 0.0-13.8)
White, Non-Hispanics had a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than Black, Non-Hispanics and Other, Non-Hispanics.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of cancer generally increased as age increased. Those aged 65 and older had the highest cancer prevalence among all age groups in West Virginia significantly higher than all other age groups. More than one-fourth of West Virginia adults aged 65 and older (30.7%) had cancer during their life.

Education

The prevalence of cancer was highest among those with less than a high school education (18.6%), significantly higher than among those with a high school education or G.E.D (13.1%) and among those with some post high school education (11.5%).

Household Income

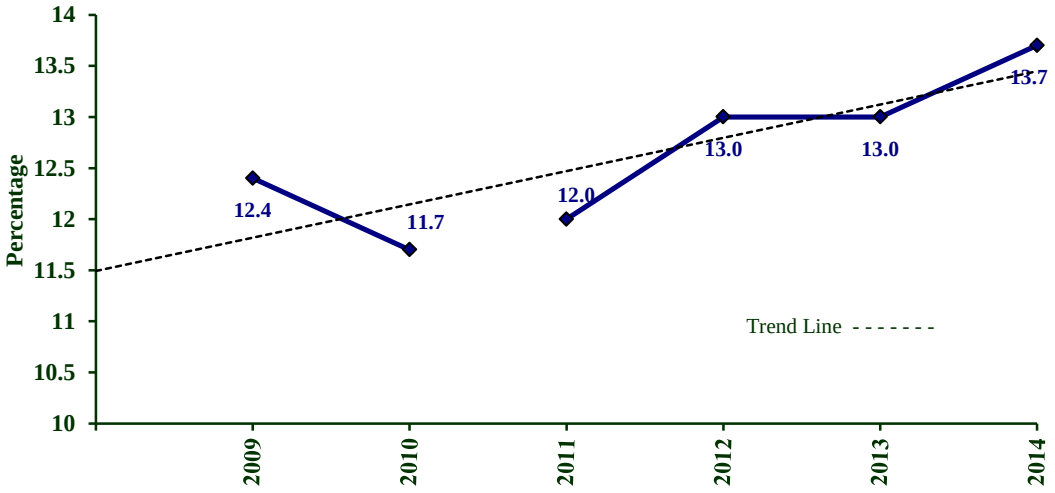
The prevalence of cancer was lowest among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (9.7%) and was significantly lower than those earning less than $35,000 per year.

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

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

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

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

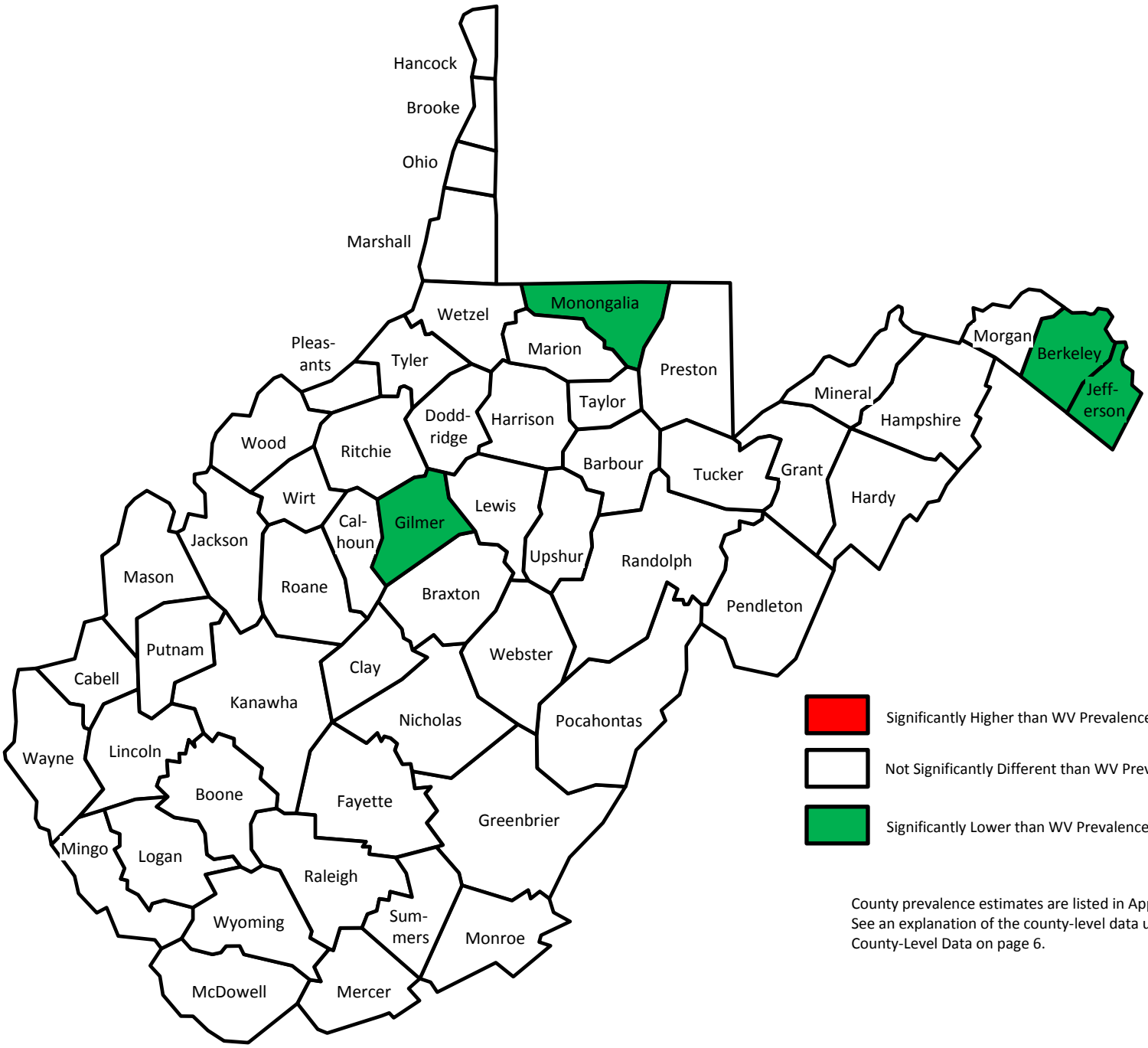


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 10.8%

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



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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 17: RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Lifetime Asthma

Definitions

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

Prevalence

WV: 14.5% (95% CI: 13.4-15.6)
U.S.: 13.5% (95% CI: 13.3-13.7)
The West Virginia prevalence of lifetime asthma was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 16th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 11.6% (95% CI: 10.1-13.1)
Women: 17.3% (95% CI: 15.8-18.9)
The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 14.1% (95% CI: 13.0-15.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 18.6% (95% CI: 10.5-26.7)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *23.2% (95% CI: 8.3-38.2)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 22.9% (95% CI: 12.5-33.3)
Hispanic: *20.6% (95% CI: 8.0-33.1)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of lifetime asthma.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of lifetime asthma.

Education

The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (17.5%) than among college graduates (10.7%).

Household Income

Generally, the prevalence of lifetime asthma decreased as income increased. The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (23.2%) than among all other income brackets.

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

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

Current Asthma

Definitions

Responding "Yes" to the lifetime asthma question and "Yes" to the question "Do you still have asthma?"

Prevalence

WV: 11.0% (95% CI: 10.1-12.0)
U.S.: 9.0% (95% CI: 8.8-9.1)
The West Virginia prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 6th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 7.5% (95% CI: 6.3-8.7)
Women: 14.4% (95% CI: 13.0-15.9)
The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among women than men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 10.9% (95% CI: 9.9-11.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *10.1% (95% CI: 3.6-16.5)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *17.9% (95% CI: 4.2-31.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 17.1% (95% CI: 8.8-25.5)
Hispanic: *15.1% (95% CI: 4.1-26.1)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of current asthma.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of current asthma.

Education

The prevalence of current asthma was highest among adults with less than a high school education (14.0%) and was significantly higher than among college graduates (7.4%)

Household Income

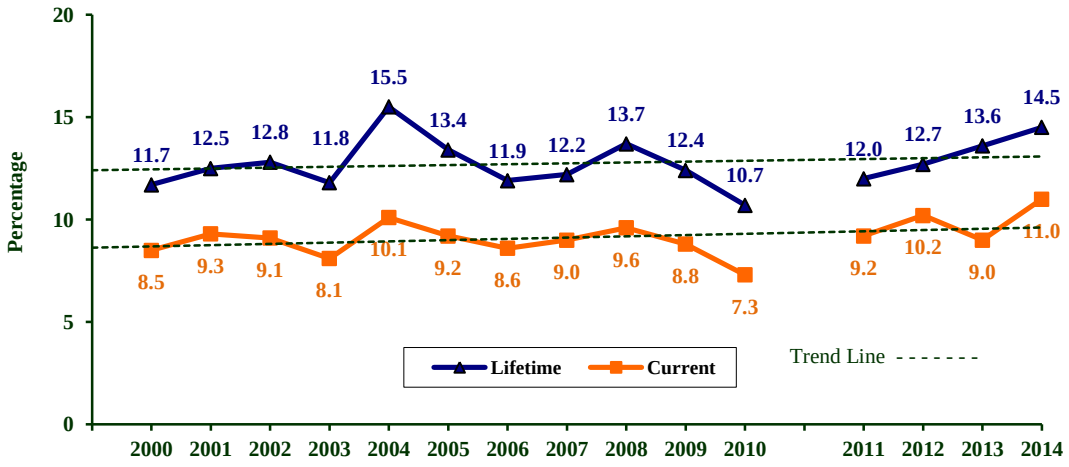
The prevalence of current asthma was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (19.4%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other income brackets.

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

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

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

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

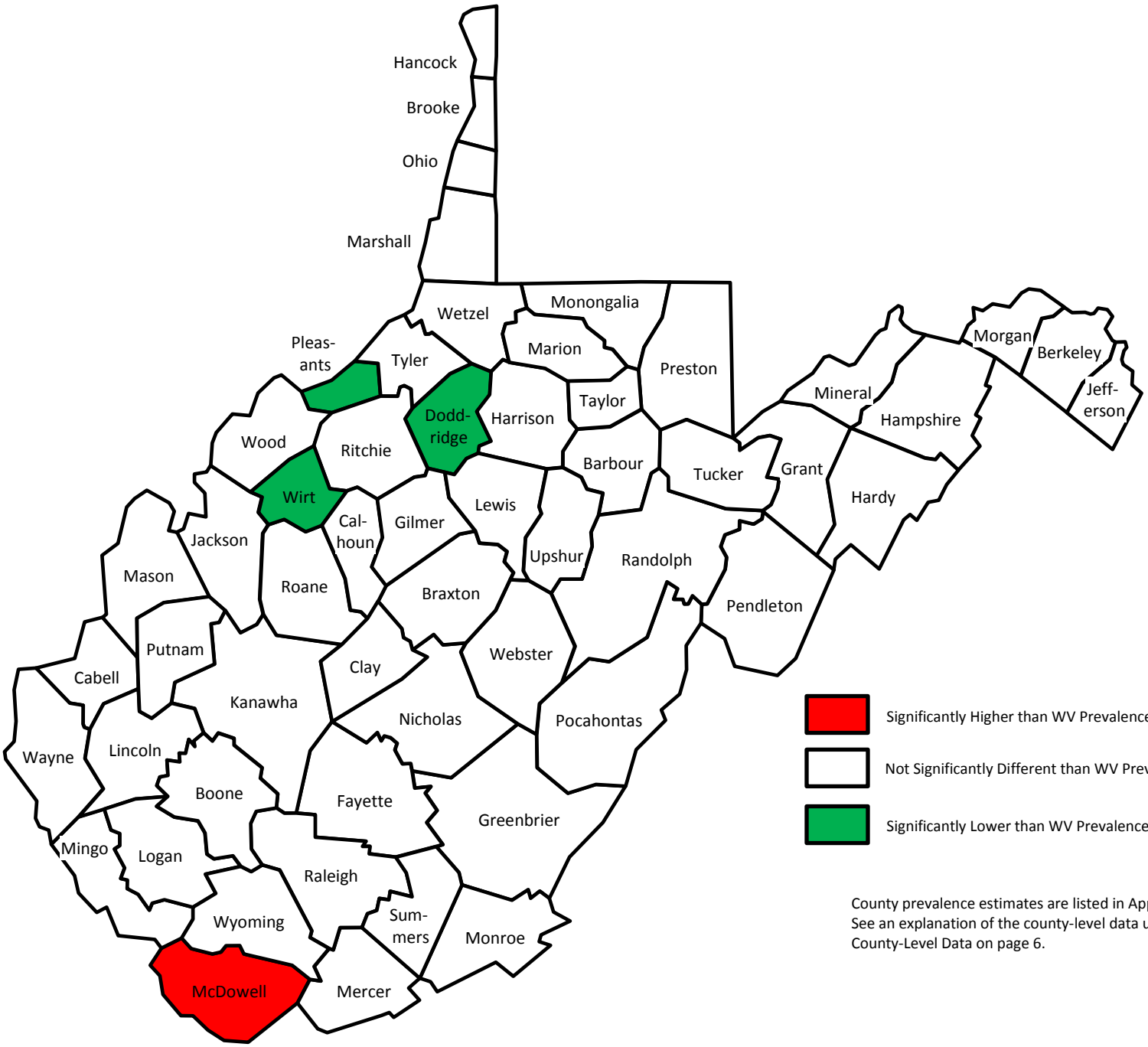


Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 8.9%

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

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Prevalence

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 13.5% (95% CI: 12.5-14.5)
U.S.: 6.6% (95% CI: 6.4-6.7)
The West Virginia prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 12.1% (95% CI: 10.6-13.6)
Women: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.4-16.2)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of COPD.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 13.5% (95% CI: 12.5-14.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 9.4% (95% CI: 4.3-14.4)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *23.8% (95% CI: 9.5-38.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 13.4% (95% CI: 6.3-20.5)
Hispanic: *16.5% (95% CI: 4.6-28.4)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of COPD.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence COPD generally increased with age and was highest among those aged 55-64 (20.8%), significantly higher than all other age groups under 45.

Education

There was a significant decrease in the prevalence of COPD with each educational level. The prevalence of COPD was highest among those with less than a high school education (27.5%) and was lowest among those with a college degree (5.6%).

Household Income

The prevalence of COPD was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (25.7%) which was significantly higher than among all other income levels.

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

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

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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 18: ARTHRITIS

Arthritis Prevalence

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 40.0% (95% CI: 38.6-41.4)
U.S.: 25.6% (95% CI: 25.4-25.8)
The West Virginia prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 36.2% (95% CI: 34.1-38.4)
Women: 43.6% (95% CI: 41.7-45.5)
The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among women than men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 40.3% (95% CI: 38.8-41.7)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 33.2% (95% CI: 24.5-42.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *42.2% (95% CI: 26.0-58.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *51.7% (95% CI: 38.6-64.8)
Hispanic: *29.5% (95% CI: 15.7-43.2)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of arthritis.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of arthritis significantly increased with each age group. The prevalence of arthritis was highest among those aged 65 and older (66.0%).

Education

The prevalence of arthritis decreased significantly with each educational attainment level. It was highest among those with less than a high school education (56.0%).

Household Income

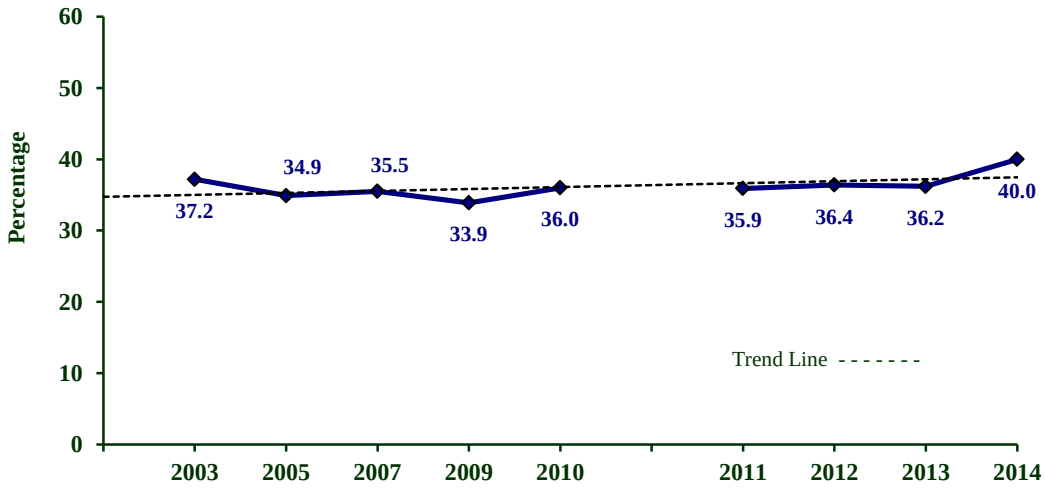
The prevalence of arthritis was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (51.1%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with an annual household income of $35,000 or more. The prevalence of arthritis was lowest among those with a household income of $75,000 or more per year (23.6%) and was significantly lower than the prevalence among all other income brackets.

Table 18.1 Arthritis Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

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

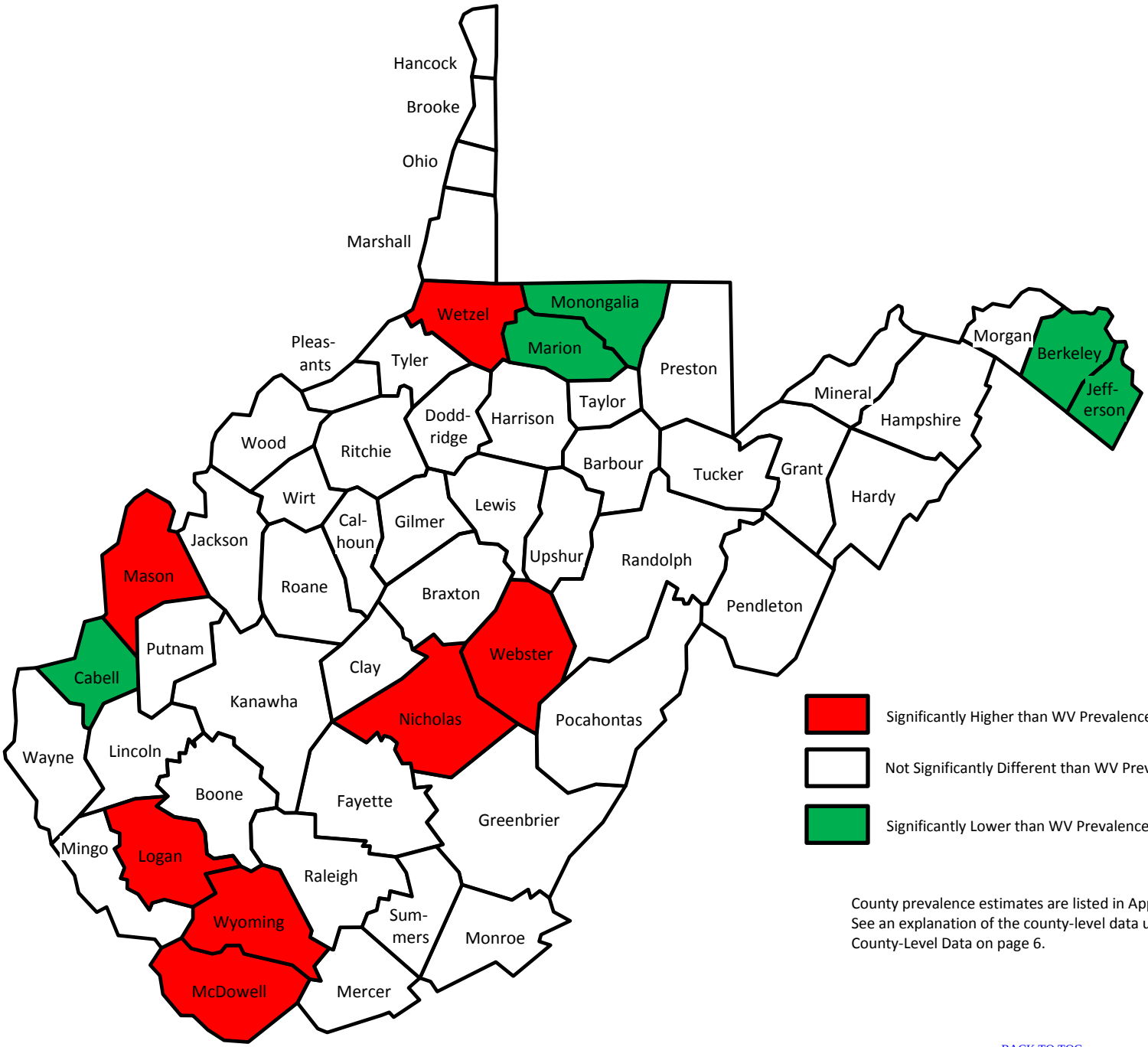


*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2014 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 25.6%

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



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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 19: KIDNEY DISEASE

Kidney Disease Prevalence

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have kidney disease?"

Prevalence

WV: 3.6% (95% CI: 3.0-4.1)
U.S.: 2.8% (95% CI: 2.7-2.9)
The West Virginia prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 3.0% (95% CI: 2.2-3.8)
Women: 4.1% (95% CI: 3.4-4.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of kidney disease.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of kidney disease was highest among adults aged 65 and older (6.5%) and was significantly higher than for those under 55.

Education

The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (5.4%) than among college graduates (2.6%)

Household Income

The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly lower among those with annual income of $75,000 or more (2.1%) than among those with an income of $15,000-24,999 (5.2%).

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

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

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

BACK TO TOC

CHAPTER 20: DEPRESSION

Prevalence of Depression

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 23.6% (95% CI: 22.3-24.9)
U.S.: 17.8% (95% CI: 17.5-18.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of depression was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 17.8% (95% CI: 16.0-19.5)
Women: 29.1% (95% CI: 27.3-31.0)
The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 23.7% (95% CI: 22.3-25.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 15.1% (95% CI: 8.5-21.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *26.6% (95% CI: 11.8-41.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *35.7% (95% CI: 23.0-48.4)
Hispanic: *23.0% (95% CI: 9.9-36.1)
The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics and Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among Black, Non-Hispanics.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of depression varied quite a bit by age with increases observed until the age of 54 and then decreases with the age of 55 and older. The prevalence of depression was highest for the 45-54 year old age group (29.2%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (16.5%). The prevalence of depression was significantly lower among those 65 and older (16.5%) than among all other age groups except those 18-24 (20.3%).

Education

The prevalence of depression was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (33.3%) than among all other educational attainment levels. The prevalence of depression was significantly lower among college graduates (14.8%) than among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of depression decreased with increasing annual household income and was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (43.9%) than among all other income brackets.

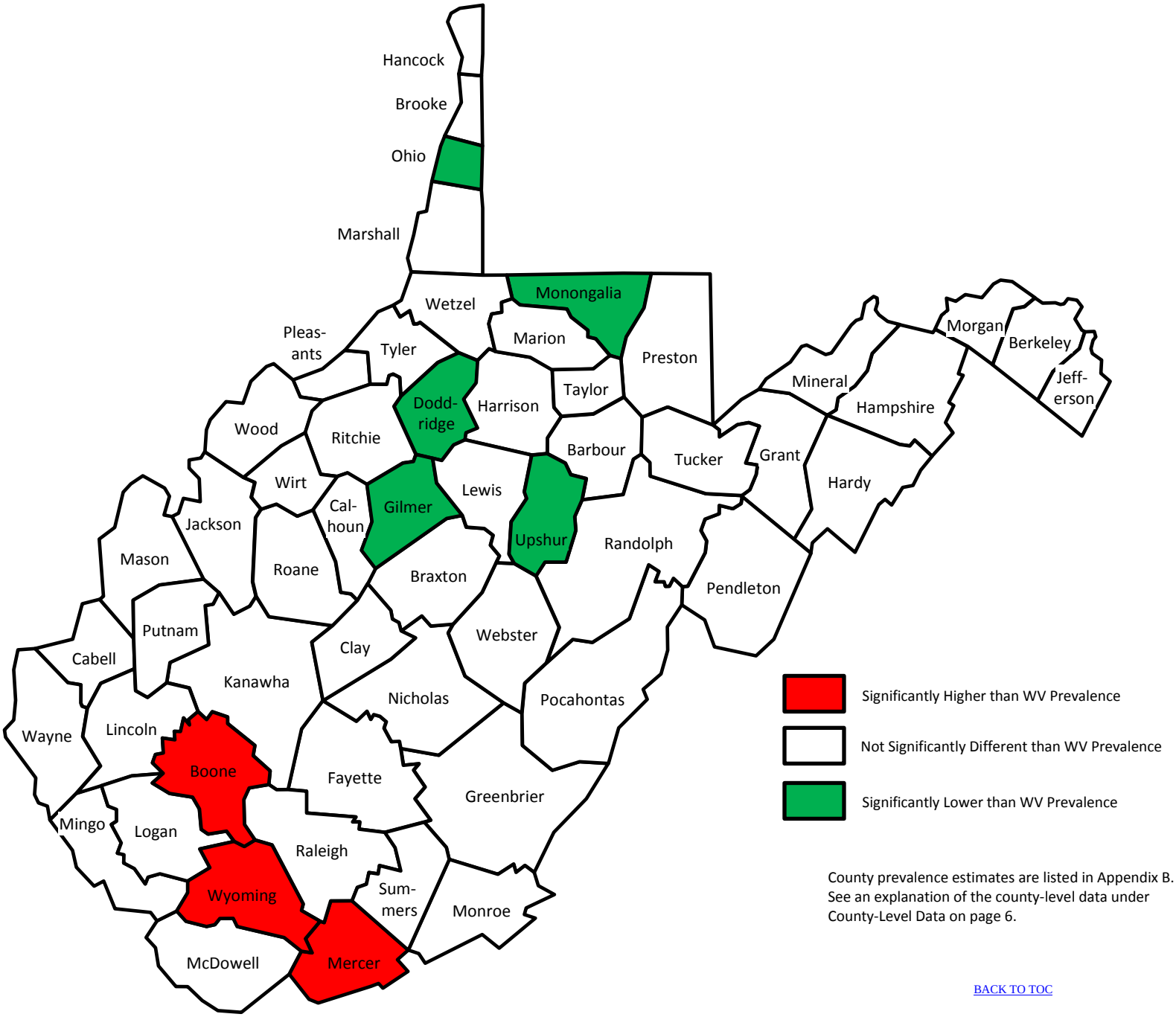
Table 20.1 Depression Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2014

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

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

U.S. Prevalence (2012) – 16.9%

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



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

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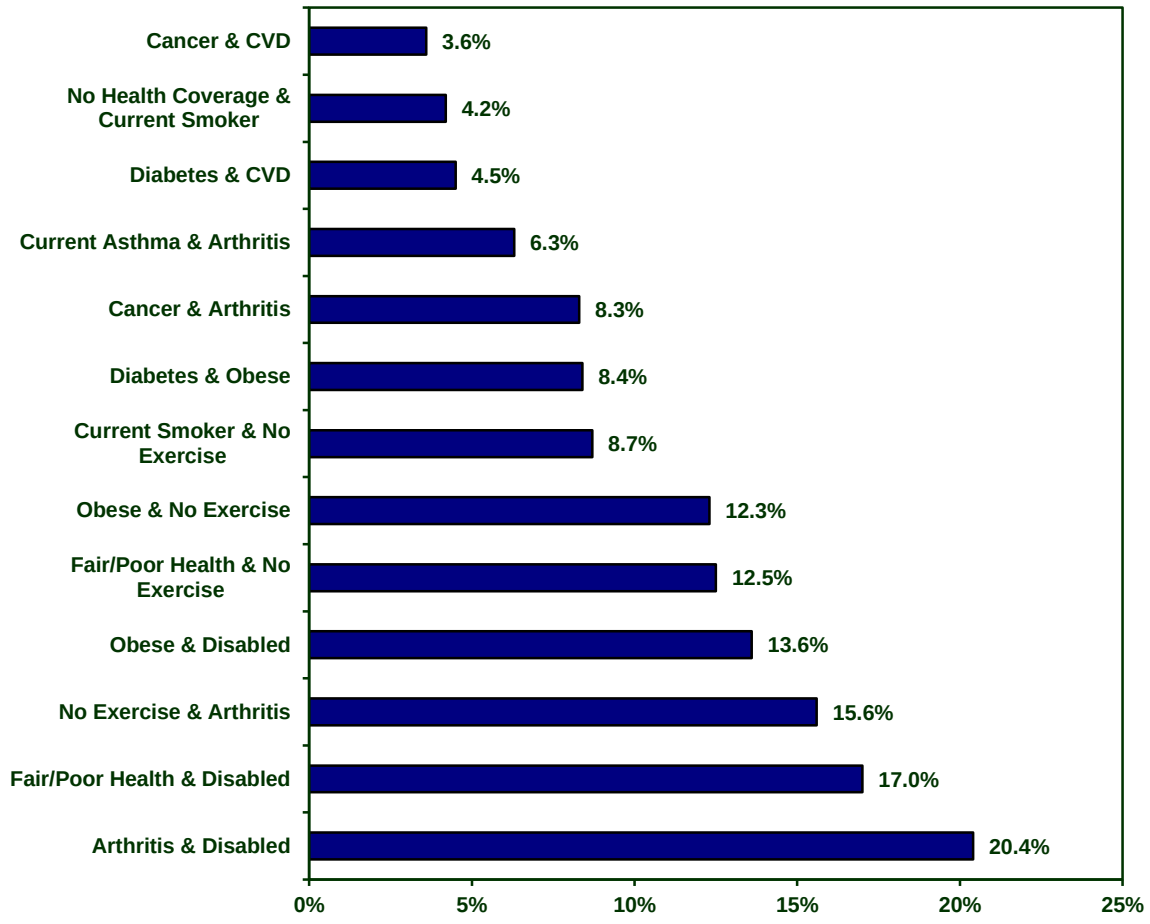
SECTION 5: COMORBIDITIES

CHAPTER 21: COMORBIDITIES

Comorbid Health Conditions and Risk Factors

Many behavior risk factors and health conditions are interrelated. For example, physical activity and nutrition are related to obesity, which is related to cardiovascular disease. Comorbidity is the presence of more than one health condition or risk factor in an individual at the same time. Identifying common comorbid factors is important to understanding how to prevent and reduce serious health conditions and chronic diseases. The purpose of this chapter is to introduce some of the common comorbidities among West Virginia adults in 2014 (see Figure 21.1 and Table 21.1). For definitions of risk factors and health conditions, please refer to appropriate chapter in this report.

Figure 21.1 Common Comorbid Conditions: WVBRFSS, 2014



Percentage of Adults with Both Conditions/Risk Factors

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

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

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

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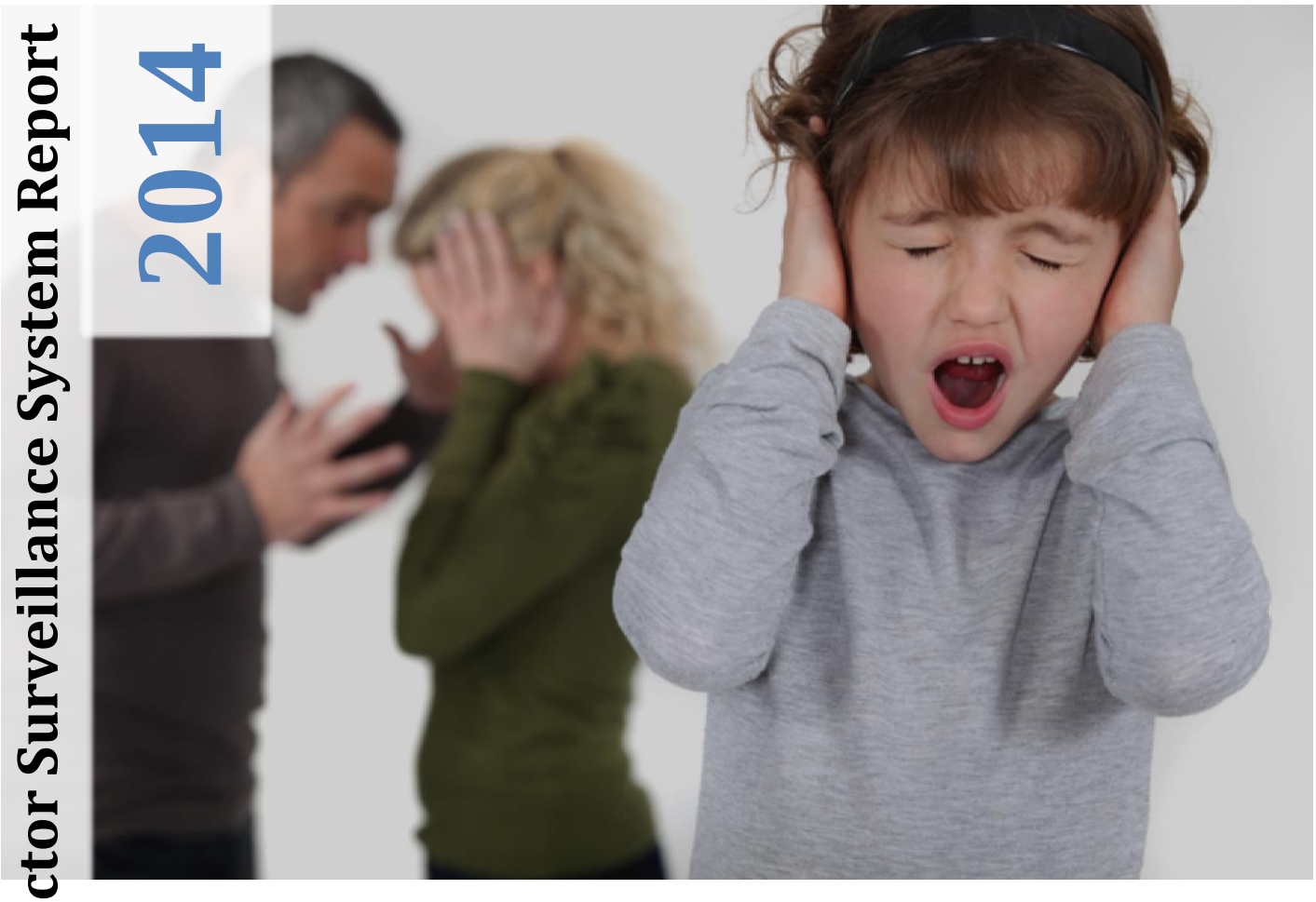

SECTION 6: ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

CHAPTER 22: ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

Mentally Ill in Household

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?"

Prevalence

WV: 17.0% (95% CI: 15.8-18.3)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 14.6% (95% CI: 12.8-16.4)
Women: 19.4% (95% CI: 17.7-21.0)
The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was mentally ill was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

Generally, the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was mentally ill decreased with age. The highest prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was mentally ill was among those aged 25-34 (27.4%) and the lowest prevalence was among those aged 65 and older (8.5%), a significant difference.

Education

The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was mentally ill was highest in those with some post-high school education (21.3%), significantly higher than among those with a high school diploma or GED (14.7%) and among college graduates (15.5%).

Household Income

There was no income difference in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was mentally ill.

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

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

Alcohol Abuse in Household

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?"

Prevalence

WV: 25.9% (95% CI: 24.4-27.3)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 23.9% (95% CI: 21.7-26.0)
Women: 27.9% (95% CI: 26.1-29.7)
The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 25.7% (95% CI: 24.3-27.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 26.9% (95% CI: 17.4-36.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *32.0% (95% CI: 15.2-48.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *43.7% (95% CI: 30.3-57.1)
Hispanic: *20.9% (95% CI: 7.9-34.0)
The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. There were no other racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol.

Education

In general, the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol decreased with increased education. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol was highest among those with less than a high school education (34.3%), significantly higher than all other educational attainment levels and lowest among college graduates (20.3%).

Household Income

The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol was highest among those with an annual income of less than $15,000 (35.7%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of $75,000 or more (20.2%), a significant difference.

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

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

Drug Abuse in Household

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?"

Prevalence

WV: 9.0% (95% CI: 8.0-9.9)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 8.6% (95% CI: 7.2-10.1)
Women: 9.3% (95% CI: 8.0-10.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused drugs.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

In general, the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused drugs decreased with age, with the highest prevalence being among those aged 25-34 (20.5%), significantly higher than all those over 35. The lowest prevalence was among those aged 65 and older (2.2%), significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

There was no education difference in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused drugs.

Household Income

The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused drugs decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused drugs was highest among those with an annual income of less than $15,000 (14.4%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of $50,000 or more (5.8%), a significant difference.

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

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

Substance Abuse in Household

Definition

Responding "Yes" to either the question "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic" or "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?"

Prevalence

WV: 28.8% (95% CI: 27.4-30.3)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 27.1% (95% CI: 24.9-29.3)
Women: 30.5% (95% CI: 28.6-32.4)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 28.7% (95% CI: 27.2-30.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 30.3% (95% CI: 20.6-39.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *32.0% (95% CI: 15.2-48.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *46.4% (95% CI: 33.1-59.7)
Hispanic: *23.7% (95% CI: 9.9-37.5)
The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics. There were no other racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs was lowest among those aged 65 and older (21.6%), significantly lower than all other age groups other than among those aged 18-24.

Education

The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (37.4%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who abused alcohol or drugs was highest among those with an annual income less than $15,000 (38.3%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of $75,000 or more (22.9%), a significant difference.

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

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

Incarcerated Household Member

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility?"

Prevalence

WV: 7.7% (95% CI: 6.7-8.6)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 8.1% (95% CI: 6.6-9.6)
Women: 7.3% (95% CI: 6.1-8.4)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

In general, the prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated decreased with age, with the highest prevalence being among those aged 25-34 (15.3%), significantly higher than all those over 45. The lowest prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated was among those aged 65 and older (3.0%), significantly lower than all other age groups under 55.

Education

The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated was highest among those with less than a high school education (13.1%), significantly higher than all other educational attainment levels. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated was lowest among college graduates (3.8%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of living with someone during childhood who was incarcerated was highest among those with an annual income of less than $15,000 (14.3%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of $75,000 or more (3.4%), a significant difference.

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

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

Separated or Divorced Parents

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, were your parents separated or divorced?"

Prevalence

WV: 26.6% (95% CI: 25.1-28.0)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 26.4% (95% CI: 24.2-28.6)
Women: 26.8% (95% CI: 24.9-28.7)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

In general, the prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood decreased with age, with the highest prevalence being among those aged 25-34 (44.7%), significantly higher than all those over 35. The lowest prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood was among those aged 65 and older (11.3%), significantly lower than all other age groups under 55.

Education

The prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood was significantly lower among college graduates (21.7%) than among those with a high school education or some post-high school education.

Household Income

The prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of having separated or divorced parents during childhood was highest among those with an annual income less than $15,000 (30.9%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of $75,000 or more (22.4%), a significant difference.

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

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

Domestic Violence

Definition

Responding "Once" or "More than once" to the question "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did your parents or adults in your home, ever slap, hit, kick, punch or beat each other up?"

Prevalence

WV: 16.1% (95% CI: 14.9-17.2)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 14.0% (95% CI: 12.3-15.7)
Women: 18.0% (95% CI: 16.5-19.6)
The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 15.6% (95% CI: 14.4-16.7)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 19.8% (95% CI: 11.1-28.5)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *27.5% (95% CI: 11.5-43.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *33.8% (95% CI: 20.1-47.5)
Hispanic: *17.1% (95% CI: 5.4-28.8)
The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood was significantly higher among Multiracial, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood was lowest among those aged 65 and older (11.7%), significantly lower than those aged 35-64.

Education

The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood was highest among those with less than a high school education (20.2%) and lowest among college graduates (12.4%), a significant difference.

Household Income

The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of domestic violence in the home during childhood was highest among those with an annual income of less than $15,000 (24.3%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of $75,000 or more (12.3%), a significant difference.

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

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

Physical Abuse

Definition

Responding "Once" or "More than once" to the question "Before age 18, how often did a parent or adult in your home, ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way? Do not include spanking."

Prevalence

WV: 12.8% (95% CI: 11.8-13.9)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 12.0% (95% CI: 10.4-13.6)
Women: 13.6% (95% CI: 12.2-15.0)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of being physically abused during childhood.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of being physically abused during childhood was lowest among those aged 65 and older (8.2%), significantly lower than all other age groups other than 18-24 (13.3%).

Education

There was no educational difference in the prevalence of being physically abused during childhood.

Household Income

The prevalence of being physically abused during childhood decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of being physically abused during childhood was highest among those with an annual income of less than $15,000 (20.6%) and was lowest among those with an annual income of $75,000 or more (8.8%), a significant difference.

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

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

Verbal Abuse

Definition

Responding "More than once" to the question "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did a parent or adult in your home ever swear at you, insult you, or put you down?"

Prevalence

WV: 22.7% (95% CI: 21.3-24.0)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 21.7% (95% CI: 19.6-23.8)
Women: 23.6% (95% CI: 21.9-25.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of being verbally abused during childhood.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 22.5% (95% CI: 21.2-23.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 21.8% (95% CI: 12.3-31.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *20.5% (95% CI: 9.0-32.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *33.8% (95% CI: 20.6-47.0)
Hispanic: *23.7% (95% CI: 9.2-38.2)
There were no racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of being verbally abused during childhood.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of being verbally abused during childhood was lowest among those aged 65 and older (12.6%), significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

There was no difference in the prevalence of being verbally abused during childhood between educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of being verbally abused during childhood was highest among those with an annual income of less than $15,000 (31.7), significantly higher than all income brackets over $25,000 annually.

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

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	145,100	**21.7**	19.6-23.8	166,725	**23.6**	21.9-25.3	311,825	**22.7**	21.3-24.0
Age									
18-24	13,021	**16.5**	9.2-23.7	23,764	**30.9**	23.1-38.6	36,785	**23.6**	18.2-28.9
25-34	33,024	**32.6**	25.3-39.8	26,492	**27.4**	22.1-32.7	59,516	**30.0**	25.5-34.6
35-44	28,676	**27.3**	21.8-32.9	33,296	**31.3**	26.1-36.6	61,972	**29.3**	25.5-33.2
45-54	26,666	**23.0**	18.5-27.6	31,757	**26.5**	22.4-30.6	58,422	**24.8**	21.8-27.8
55-64	24,956	**19.7**	16.1-23.2	29,338	**22.9**	19.5-26.3	54,295	**21.3**	18.8-23.7
65+	18,012	**13.0**	10.2-15.9	21,433	**12.3**	10.2-14.4	39,445	**12.6**	10.9-14.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	25,042	**22.4**	16.5-28.3	24,321	**21.4**	16.7-26.1	49,363	**21.9**	18.1-25.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	57,528	**20.5**	17.3-23.7	65,668	**24.0**	21.1-26.8	12,3196	**22.2**	20.0-24.3
Some Post-H.S.	37,288	**22.9**	18.7-27.1	53,191	**26.5**	23.1-30.0	90,479	**24.9**	22.2-27.6
College Graduate	25,242	**22.6**	18.6-26.5	23,156	**19.6**	16.4-22.8	48,398	**21.1**	18.5-23.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	22,340	**33.9**	26.8-41.0	30,984	**30.3**	25.3-35.4	53,325	**31.7**	27.6-35.9
$15,000 - 24,999	25,353	**22.6**	17.1-28.0	38,638	**30.4**	25.8-35.1	63,991	**26.8**	23.2-30.3
$25,000 - 34,999	12,621	**16.8**	11.7-22.0	16,544	**25.8**	20.0-31.6	29,166	**21.0**	17.1-24.8
$35,000 - 49,999	21,583	**23.1**	17.5-28.7	17,744	**20.7**	16.2-25.1	39,327	**22.0**	18.3-25.6
$50,000 - 74,999	17,768	**21.5**	16.0-27.0	15,778	**20.3**	15.5-25.1	33,546	**20.9**	17.2-24.6
$75,000+	28,267	**21.9**	17.4-26.4	21,153	**20.1**	16.0-24.2	49,420	**21.1**	18.0-24.2

Sexual Abuse

Definition

Responding "Once" or "More than once" to the question "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did anyone at last 5 years older than you or an adult, ever touch you sexually."

Prevalence

WV: 9.1% (95% CI: 8.2-9.9)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 4.2% (95% CI: 3.3-5.1)
Women: 13.8% (95% CI: 12.4-15.2)
The prevalence of being touched in a sexual manner by an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of being touched in a sexual manner by an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood was highest among those aged 35-44 (12.4%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (6.0%), a significant difference.

Education

There was no educational difference in the prevalence of being touched in a sexual manner by an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood.

Household Income

The prevalence of being touched in a sexual manner by an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of being touched in a sexual manner by an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood was highest among those with an annual income less than $15,000 (16.8%), significantly higher than all other income brackets, and was lowest among those with an annual income of $75,000 or more (5.8%).

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

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

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

Definition

Responding "Once" or "More than once" to the question "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did anyone at last 5 years older than you or an adult, try to make you touch them sexually."

Prevalence

WV: 7.2% (95% CI: 6.4-7.9)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 3.4% (95% CI: 2.6-4.2)
Women: 10.8% (95% CI: 9.5-12.1)
The prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 7.0% (95% CI: 6.2-7.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *5.8% (95% CI: 0.8-10.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *8.4% (95% CI: 2.4-14.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *13.8% (95% CI: 4.4-23.1)
Hispanic: *12.0% (95% CI: 1.8-22.3)
There were no racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 5.

Age

The prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood was significantly lower among those over 65 (3.7%) than among all other age groups.

Education

There was no educational difference in the prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood.

Household Income

The prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood generally decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of being made to touch an adult or someone at least 5 years older in a sexual manner during childhood was highest among those with an annual income less than $15,000 (13.3%), significantly higher than all other income brackets, and was lowest among those with an annual income of $75,000 or more (4.9%).

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

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

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

Definition

Responding "Once" or "More than once" to the question "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did anyone at last 5 years older than you or an adult, force you to have sex."

Prevalence

WV: 4.7% (95% CI: 4.0-5.3)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 1.5% (95% CI: 1.0-2.1)
Women: 7.7% (95% CI: 6.5-8.8)
The prevalence of being forced to have sex with an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of being forced to have sex with an adult or someone at least 5 years older sexually during childhood was significantly lower among those over age 65 (3.7%) than among all other age groups.

Education

There was no educational difference in the prevalence of being forced to have sex with an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood.

Household Income

The prevalence of being forced to have sex with an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood generally decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of being forced to have sex with an adult or someone at least 5 years older during childhood was highest among those with an annual income less than $15,000 (9.1%), significantly higher than those with an annual household income of $25,000 or higher, and was lowest among those with an annual income of $75,000 or more (1.5%).

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

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

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

Definition

Responding "Once" or "More than once" to any of the questions "Now, looking back before you were 18 years of age, how often did anyone at last 5 years older than you or an adult do any of the following?" "… ever touch you sexually?" "…ever try to make you touch them sexually?" "…ever force you to have sex?"

Prevalence

WV: 10.1% (95% CI: 9.2-11.0)
This question was part of a state added set of questions and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 4.9% (95% CI: 3.9-5.8)
Women: 15.2% (95% CI: 13.7-16.7)
The prevalence of sexual abuse during childhood was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity was reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of sexual abuse during childhood was highest among those aged 35-44 (13.2%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (7.1%), a significant difference.

Education

There was no educational difference in the prevalence of sexual abuse during childhood.

Household Income

The prevalence of sexual abuse during childhood generally decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of sexual abuse during childhood was highest among those with an annual income less than $15,000 (17.6%), significantly higher than all other income brackets, and was lowest among those with an annual income of $75,000 or more (6.7%).

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

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

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

Appendix A
Behavioral Risk Factor Prevalences in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories
United States, 2014

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

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2016

a. 53 states/territories conducted the survey.

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

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

Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2014.
Sig. - Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different than WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, ns = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.
* Unreliable prevalence estimate - use caution when reporting and interpreting. See discussion on page 5 about unreliable estimates.
a. U.S. prevalence for all indicators is 2012.

Appendix B, continued
2010-2014 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

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

Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2014.
Sig. - Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different than WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, ns = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.
* Unreliable prevalence estimate - use caution when reporting and interpreting. See discussion on page 5 about unreliable estimates.
** This question was asked 2011-2014.
a. U.S. prevalence for most indicators is 2012.

Appendix B, continued
2010-2014 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

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

Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2014.
Sig. - Indicates whether county prevalence estimate is significantly different than WV prevalence. H = significantly higher, ns = not significantly different, L = significantly lower.
* Unreliable prevalence estimate - use caution when reporting and interpreting. See discussion on page 5 about unreliable estimates.
a. U.S. prevalence for all indicators is 2012.

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