West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report 2015

WEST VIRGINIA Department of Health & Human Resources
BUREAU FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Health Statistics Center
Statistical Services Section
Epidemiology Division

West Virginia
Behavioral Risk Factor
Surveillance System Report
2015

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

Suggested Citation

WV Health Statistics Center. (2017). *West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report, 2015*.

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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 health. This report presents state survey results for the year 2015 as well as county data combined for the latest available five years (2011 through 2015).

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

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

Highlights of Findings

Health Status

- West Virginia ranked 2nd highest nationally in the prevalence of general health of adults as either fair or poor.
- Over one-fourth of West Virginia adults (25.9%) considered their health to be either fair or poor.
- Fair/poor health was most common among groups of adults aged 55-64, those with less than a high school education, and those who have an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health was highest in Boone, Fayette, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mingo, Nicholas, Webster, and Wyoming counties.
- West Virginia ranked the highest in the nation for the prevalence of poor physical health, poor mental health, and activity limitations due to poor physical or mental health.

Impairment

- Over one-fourth of West Virginia adults were disabled because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem (28.3%), which was the highest nationwide.
- More than half of adults with an annual household income of less than $15,000 were disabled (53.5%).
- The prevalence of disability was highest in Boone, Logan, McDowell, Mingo, Webster, and Wyoming counties.
- About 13.1% 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, 36.6% use special equipment, the 3rd highest in the nation.

- The prevalence of difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions was 14.6% among West Virginians, compared to 10.3% nationally, which ranked the State 4th highest nationally.
- Over one-fifth of West Virginians had serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (22.7%).
- Approximately 5.6% of West Virginia adults had difficulty bathing or dressing.
- The prevalence of having difficulty doing errands alone among West Virginians was 11.6%, significantly higher than the national prevalence of 7.0%.
- Approximately 8.0% of West Virginia adults are blind or have serious vision impairment, the 3rd highest in the nation.

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%) and over 25% from 2014 to 2015 (9.6%).
- More than one-fifth of all adults do not have a personal doctor or health care provider (21.0%).
- Approximately 13.8% of West Virginia adults could not afford needed medical care in the past year.
- About one-fifth of West Virginia adults did not have a routine checkup in the past year (20.2%).
- Nearly 50% of West Virginia adults have private insurance (46.5%), followed by Medicare (23.9%) and Medicaid (16.6%).

Weight Status

- The prevalence of obesity in West Virginia was 35.6%, the 4th highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of obesity was significantly higher in Logan and McDowell counties than in the rest of the State.
- Over two-thirds (71.1%) of West Virginia adults were either overweight or obese, the highest in the U.S.
- The prevalence of overweight or obese was highest among men, those aged 45-54, those with a high school education, and those with an annual household income of $50,000-$74,999.

Physical Activity

- Over one-fourth of West Virginia adults (30.8%) participate in no leisure-time physical activity or exercise which ranked West Virginia 9th highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher among females than males.
- Physical inactivity was highest among those aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher in Clay, Logan, Mason, Mingo, and Wyoming counties than the rest of the State.
- Approximately 32.8% of adults in the State are highly active and 14.8% are active.
- While 34.2% of West Virginia adults met only aerobic activity guidelines, 7.1% met only muscle strengthening guidelines, and 13.8% met both guidelines.

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Nutrition

- Nine out of every 10 adults (91.7%) in West Virginia consume fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily which ranked West Virginia the 2nd highest in the nation.
- The highest prevalence of consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily was found among those with less than a high school education and an annual household income less than $25,000.
- The prevalence of consuming fewer than five servings of fruit and vegetables daily was significantly higher in Gilmer, Lincoln, Mason, and Mingo counties than the rest of the State.

Tobacco Use

- More than one-fourth of adults (25.7%) currently smoke cigarettes every day or some days which ranked West Virginia the 3rd highest nationally.
- The prevalence of current smoking was highest among those aged 25-34, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of current cigarette smoking was highest in Logan and Webster counties.
- Approximately 55.8% of current smokers had tried to quit smoking in the past year which was the 5th lowest in the nation.
- West Virginia ranked the highest in the nation in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use (9.3%) among adults.

Alcohol Consumption

- The West Virginia heavy drinking prevalence was 3.5% which was the lowest in the nation.
- The prevalence of binge drinking among West Virginia adults was 10.6%, the 2nd lowest in the nation.
- Binge drinking was highest among men, those aged 18-24, those with some college education or college graduates, and those with a household income of $75,000 or more per year.
- The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher in Jefferson, Monongalia, and Ohio counties than the rest of the State.

Seat Belt Use

- Approximately 4.3% 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 aged 25-34, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income less than $15,000.

Cholesterol Testing

- About 85.7% of West Virginia adults have ever had their cholesterol checked.
- Among those who had their cholesterol checked, 82.3% had it checked in the past 5 years.

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Diabetes Testing

- Among West Virginia adults who do not have diabetes, 64.5% have had a diabetes test in the past 3 years.

HIV Testing

- Over one-third of West Virginia adults (36.7%) have been tested for HIV.
- The prevalence of HIV testing was highest among those between the ages of 25-44 and those with some post high school education or a college degree.

Immunization

- About 47.3% of all adults and 69.1% of seniors had a flu vaccine in the past 12 months.
- The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccination was 38.2% among all adults and 70.1% among those aged 65 and older.
- Approximately 63.9% of West Virginia adults have received a tetanus vaccine since 2005 and 21.6% of those reported they had the Tdap vaccine.
- The prevalence of had the shingles vaccine was 22.8% among West Virginia adults.
- The prevalence of received the HPV vaccine was 16.9% and among those 77.1% had the full course of the vaccine.
- Among women aged 18-26, 60.1% had the HPV vaccine and 82.7% had the full course of the vaccine.

Hypertension

- Approximately 42.7% of West Virginia adults have been told by a health care professional that they have hypertension which ranked the State the highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of hypertension was highest among those aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher in Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mingo, and Wayne counties than in the rest of the State.
- More than three-fourths (79.7%) of those with hypertension are taking medication for it.

High Cholesterol

- The prevalence of high cholesterol among West Virginia adults was 39.0%, the 9th highest in the nation.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Black, Non-Hispanic adults.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol was highest among those aged 55 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- Barbour, Clay, McDowell, Mingo, Monroe, Summers, and Webster counties had a significantly higher prevalence of high cholesterol than the State as a whole.

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Cardiovascular Disease

- West Virginia ranked the highest in the nation in the prevalence of heart attack (7.0%), coronary heart disease (7.4%), and stroke (4.7%).
- The overall cardiovascular disease prevalence was highest in the nation at 14.0%.
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was highest among men, those aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher in Boone, Logan, McDowell, Mingo, and Wyoming counties than the State as a whole.

Diabetes

- More than 1 in 10 West Virginia adults had diabetes (14.5%) which ranked West Virginia the 3rd highest nationally.
- The prevalence of diabetes was highest among those aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher in Grant, Logan, McDowell, and Wayne counties than the State as a whole.
- Approximately 9.7% of West Virginia adults had borderline or pre-diabetes.
- The prevalence of borderline or pre-diabetes was highest among those aged 55 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with a household income of less than $15,000 a year.

Cancer

- Approximately 7.7% of West Virginia adults had skin cancer and 7.9% had some other type of cancer.
- About 1 in 8 West Virginia adults are cancer survivors (14.1%) which ranked West Virginia the 3rd highest for overall cancer prevalence.
- The prevalence of cancer was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Black, Non-Hispanic adults; Other, Non-Hispanic adults; and Hispanic adults.
- Cancer prevalence was highest among adults aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- Cancer prevalence was significantly higher in Wayne County than the rest of the state.

Respiratory Diseases

- Approximately 15.1% of West Virginia adults have ever been diagnosed with asthma and 10.8% 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 with less than a high school education and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher in McDowell County than the rest of the State.
- The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or COPD in West Virginia was 13.3%, the highest in the nation.

- The prevalence of COPD was highest among adults aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher in Fayette, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, and Webster counties than the rest of the State.

Arthritis

- More than 1 in 3 West Virginia adults had arthritis (38.0%) which ranked West Virginia highest in the nation.
- Arthritis prevalence was highest among those aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than $15,000.
- The prevalence of arthritis was highest in Fayette, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Nicholas, Webster, and Wyoming counties.
- Among those with arthritis, 57.3% experienced activity limitations.
- Approximately 45.6% of those with arthritis experienced work limitations and 26.7% experienced social activity limitations.

Kidney Disease

- The prevalence of kidney disease in West Virginia was 3.6% and was the 3rd highest in the nation.
- Kidney disease prevalence was highest among seniors, those with low educational attainment, and those with low income.

Comorbidities

- Approximately 1 in 5 West Virginia adults (19.9%) were both disabled and had arthritis.
- About 16.9% of adults experienced fair/poor health and were disabled.
- Approximately 14.5% of adults had arthritis and did not exercise.
- About 1 in 8 West Virginia adults (12.9%) were obese and did not exercise.
- About 8.1% of West Virginia adults were obese and had diabetes.
- Approximately 4.7% of West Virginia adults had both cardiovascular disease and diabetes.
- Approximately 2.5% of adults were current smokers and had no health care coverage.

Depression & Anxiety

- About 23.1% of West Virginia adults had depression which was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence of 17%.
- 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 a household income less than $15,000 per year.
- The prevalence of depression was highest in Boone, Fayette, Mercer, and Wayne counties.
- Approximately 13.7% of West Virginia adults are experiencing symptoms of current depression.
- More than 1 in 5 (21.0%) West Virginia adults have been diagnosed with anxiety.
- Approximately 16.8% of West Virginia adults are currently receiving treatment for a mental health condition.

Cognitive Decline

- The prevalence of confusion or memory loss in the past year among West Virginia adults aged 45 and older was 10.0%.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline was highest among those with less than a high school education and those whole household income was less than $15,000 a year.
- Approximately 17.2% had to give up day-to-day household activities or chores due to cognitive decline, 16.2% reported they needed assistance with these activities, and 13.9% rarely or never received the help they needed.
- About 18.3% of those with cognitive decline reported it interfered with work or social activities.
- Nearly half (46.5%) of those with confusion or memory loss discussed their cognitive decline with a doctor.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISEASE OR RISK FACTOR

Table ES.1 below shows selected risk factor prevalence and the corresponding number of West Virginians who are estimated to have the risk factor or disease.

Table ES.1 Percentage and Number of Persons Estimated with Disease or Risk Factor (Among Adults Aged 18 and Older or Appropriate Subset): WVBRFSS 2015

Risk Factor/Chronic Disease/Health-Related Factor	Percentage Prevalence Estimate (%)	Estimated Number of Adults
General Health Is Fair or Poor	25.9	380,241
Poor Physical Health	18.6	269,732
Poor Mental Health	15.6	225,148
Disability	28.3	410,309
Use Special Equipment	13.1	190,818
Special Equipment Use Among Disabled	36.6	149,954
Cognitive Difficulty	14.6	210,944
Difficulty Walking	22.7	327,502
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing	5.6	80,626
Difficulty Doing Errands Alone	11.6	166,937
Vision Impairment	8.0	115,854
No Health Care Coverage (Ages 18-64)	9.6	107,380
No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider	21.0	308,452
Unable to Afford Needed Medical Care	13.8	202,718
No Routine Medical Checkup in Past Year	20.2	292,976
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	35.5	479,476
Obesity (BMI 30.0+)	35.6	480,517
Overweight or Obese (BMI 25.0+)	71.1	959,993
No Leisure-time Physical Activity	30.8	433,562
Consumed < 5 Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Daily	91.7	1,174,504
Current Cigarette Smoking	25.7	369,602
Smoking Cessation	55.8	205,852
Smokeless Tobacco Use	9.3	133,932
Heavy Drinking	3.5	49,142
Binge Drinking	10.6	149,456

Risk Factor/Chronic Disease/Health-Related Factor	Percentage Prevalence Estimate (%)	Estimated Number of Adults
Seldom or Never Wear a Seatbelt	4.3	59,223
Ever Had Cholesterol Checked	85.7	1,220,874
Cholesterol Checked in Past 5 Years	82.3	1,155,948
Diabetes Test	64.5	765,741
HIV Test	36.7	473,267
Flu Vaccine	47.3	658,201
Pneumonia Vaccination (ages 65 and older)	70.1	226,245
Tetanus Vaccine	63.9	770,461
Tdap Vaccine	21.6	260,528
Shingles Vaccine	22.8	160,152
HPV Vaccine (3 shots)	16.9	101,165
Hypertension	42.7	626,552
Hypertension Medication	79.7	498,873
High Cholesterol	39.0	471,418
Heart Attack	7.0	102,945
Coronary Heart Disease	7.4	108,108
Stroke	4.7	69,544
Cardiovascular Disease	14.0	203,702
Diabetes	14.5	212,274
Cancer	14.1	206,766
Current Asthma	10.8	158,528
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	13.3	195,468
Arthritis	38.0	556,790
Kidney Disease	3.6	53,421
Depression	23.1	338,248
Anxiety	21.0	282,817
Current Treatment for Mental Health	16.8	227,619
Confusion or Memory Loss	10.0	80,805

Definition of Common Terms

Risk Factor

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

Prevalence

Prevalence is the percentage of the population having a particular condition or characteristic or practicing a certain health-related behavior. This report presents the results of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) in West Virginia as a series of prevalence estimates for selected risk factors. 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 6 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 in order to permit states to determine the prevalence of certain health risk factors and health conditions among their adult populations. West Virginia, through the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH) 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 WVBPH presenting survey results of the State's participation in the BRFSS since 1984. This report focuses on the 2015 risk factor prevalence estimates and compares them to the years 1984 through 2014. 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 2015

In 2015, West Virginia opted to ask several Optional Modules including: Cognitive Decline, Anxiety and Depression, Tetanus and Diphtheria, Adult Human Papillomavirus Vaccination, and Shingles. The Cognitive Decline Module includes six questions on confusion and memory loss. The Anxiety and Depression Module consists of 10 questions based on the Patient Health Questionnaire 8 (PHQ-8), which is a tool used to identify current depression symptoms.

Table I.1 Topics Administered in the Survey: WVBRFSS, 2005-2015

Topic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Adverse Childhood Events										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	X
Cancer Screenings		X		X		X		X		X	
Cardiovascular Disease	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cholesterol	X		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
Emotional Support/ Life Satisfaction	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Falls		X		X		X		X		X	
Fruits & Vegetables	X		X		X		X		X		X
Health Insurance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health Status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HPV Vaccine				X		X		X			X
Hypertension	X		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	
Osteoporosis				X				X			
Routine Checkup	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seatbelt Use		X		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 West Virginia Health Statistics Center (WVHSC) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 are also provided by the CDC.

A prepared introductory statement and the core questions were developed and tested in the field by the CDC. The interviews take approximately 15-20 minutes. In addition to behavioral risk factors and certain health conditions, 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 61.4% 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 2015 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 land line 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 2015, 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.

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Table M.1 Demographic Summary: WVBRFSS, 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Interviews	Percent of Unweighted Sample	Percent of Weighted Sample
Total	**5,957**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Sex			
Male	2,678	45.0	48.9
Female	3,279	55.0	51.1
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	5,533	93.8	93.1
Black, Non-Hispanic	177	3.0	3.5
Other, Non-Hispanic	74	1.3	1.5
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	68	1.2	0.9
Hispanic	49	0.8	1.1
Age			
18-24	380	6.4	11.8
25-34	596	10.1	14.7
35-44	748	12.7	15.4
45-54	989	16.8	16.6
55-64	1,372	23.2	18.2
65+	1,819	30.8	23.3
Education			
< High School (HS)	711	12.0	15.9
HS or GED	2,189	36.9	40.1
Some College	1,467	24.7	25.6
College Degree	1,569	26.4	17.1
Household Income			
<$15,000	654	14.0	14.3
$15,000-$24,999	886	19.0	19.4
$25,000-$34,999	559	12.0	12.5
$35,000-$49,999	754	16.2	16.7
$50,000-$74,999	728	15.3	14.9
$75,000+	1,090	23.4	22.2
Marital Status			
Married	3,056	51.5	52.4
Divorced	958	16.1	12.9
Widowed	780	13.1	8.9
Separated	127	2.1	2.0
Never Married	838	14.1	19.3
Unmarried Couple	178	3.0	4.5
Employment Status			
Employed for wages	2,317	39.1	42.5
Self-Employed	301	5.1	4.8
Unemployed (>1 year)	127	2.1	2.6
Unemployed (<1 year)	133	2.2	3.2
Homemaker	406	6.9	7.7
Student	156	2.6	4.0
Retired	1,721	29.0	22.0
Unable to Work	769	13.0	13.2

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). Therefore, one can be 95% confident that the confidence interval contains the true value that is being estimated.

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

Reliability refers to the precision of an estimate. If an estimate is termed reliable, there is confidence that the same, or a very similar, estimate would be obtained if the survey were to be repeated within the same time period. Estimates that are determined to be unreliable may not reflect the true prevalence and should be reported and interpreted with caution. Throughout this report, unreliable estimates are noted with this message: “Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.”

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

The estimate is based on responses from fewer than 50 respondents in the subsample or denominator of the prevalence estimate calculation.

The 95% confidence interval of the estimate has a width or range greater than 20 (e.g., 95% CI = 10.0-30.5).

The estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of 30.0% or higher. The RSE is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself.

WEIGHTING OF 2015 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 are 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 2011-2015 statistics. Any changes between 2011 and previous years' statistics 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 statistics.

COUNTY-LEVEL DATA

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

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

In the sections that follow, the prevalence data are presented in a variety of ways, including by state rank, yearly state and national prevalence, and demographic variables. It should be stressed that the risk factor prevalence estimates for the demographic variables (age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, and income) show the percentages of persons **within the group** – not in the total survey sample – who report the behavior being examined.

This method of presenting risk factor prevalence facilitates identification of at-risk populations for health promotion efforts. Each demographic table in this report shows the weighted frequency or estimated number of West Virginia adults 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.

West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

2015

SECTION 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: 25.9% (95% CI: 24.6-27.2)
U.S.: 17.7% (95% CI: 17.5-17.9)
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: 25.2% (95% CI: 23.3-27.1)
Women: 26.6% (95% CI: 24.8-28.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of fair or poor general health status.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 26.2% (95% CI: 24.9-27.6)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 19.4% (95% CI: 13.1-25.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *27.6% (95% CI: 13.6-41.7)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *23.8% (95% CI: 13.3-34.3)
Hispanic: *22.3% (95% CI: 8.2-36.4)
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 6

Age

The prevalence of fair or poor health significantly increased with increasing age. The prevalence ranged from a low of 9.5% among the youngest adults to a high of 35.5% among those aged 55-64.

Education

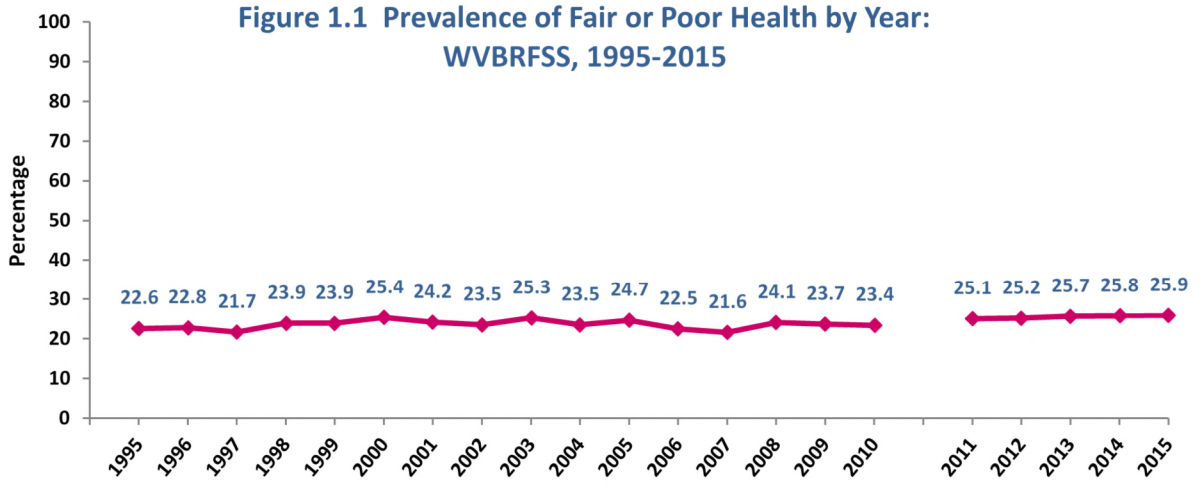
Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of fair or poor health, with a prevalence of 49.5%. Those with more education had a much lower prevalence, with the prevalence for college graduates of 9.3%. Significant differences in prevalence were found between each educational bracket.

Household Income

The prevalence of fair or poor health was 54.1% in the lowest income group (less than $15,000 annually). The lowest prevalence of fair or poor health (7.6%) was among those in the highest income bracket ($75,000 or more annually). There were significant differences in the prevalence of fair or poor health between most income groups.

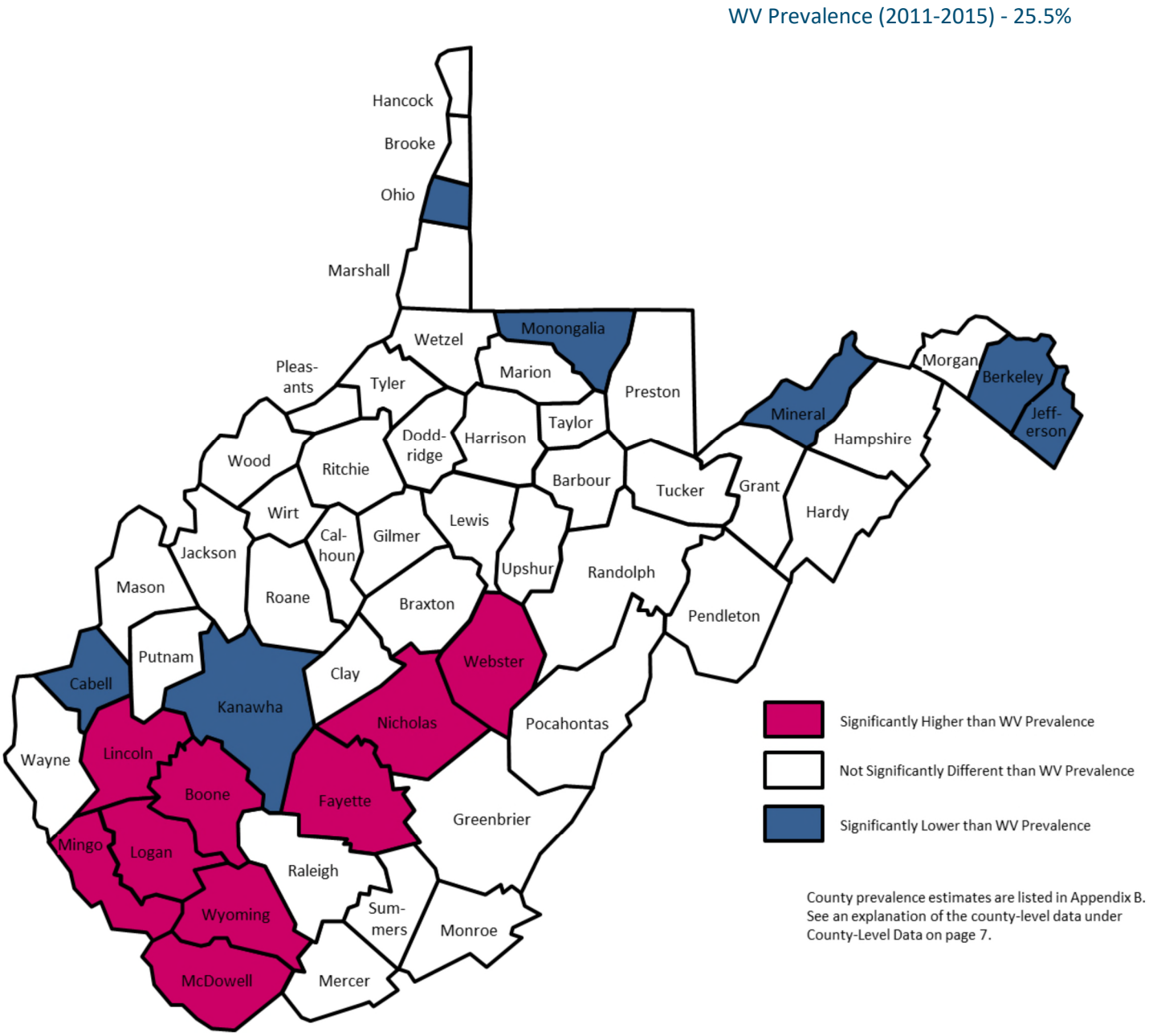
Table 1.1 Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	181,009	**25.2**	23.3-27.1	199,232	**26.6**	24.8-28.3	380,241	**25.9**	24.6-27.2
Age									
18-24	7,114	**8.1**	3.7-12.4	9,134	**11.0**	6.1-15.8	16,248	**9.5**	6.2-12.7
25-34	14,168	**12.9**	8.6-17.3	14,016	**13.3**	9.2-17.4	28,184	**13.1**	10.1-16.1
35-44	21,177	**18.7**	14.2-23.3	25,038	**22.5**	17.7-27.3	46,215	**20.6**	17.3-23.9
45-54	34,624	**28.7**	23.7-33.6	40,850	**33.7**	29.1-38.3	75,474	**31.2**	27.8-34.6
55-64	49,758	**38.0**	33.6-42.4	44,253	**33.0**	29.2-36.9	94,011	**35.5**	32.6-38.4
65+	53,371	**35.2**	31.3-39.1	62,861	**33.7**	30.4-37.1	116,232	**34.4**	31.9-36.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	55,455	**49.0**	42.7-55.3	58,938	**50.0**	44.2-55.8	114,393	**49.5**	45.2-53.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	79,846	**26.3**	23.4-29.3	88,103	**31.2**	28.3-34.1	167,948	**28.7**	26.6-30.7
Some Post-H.S.	33,728	**18.3**	15.1-21.4	39,301	**18.7**	15.8-21.6	73,029	**18.5**	16.4-20.6
College Graduate	11,160	**9.8**	7.5-12.1	12,190	**8.9**	6.9-10.9	23,350	**9.3**	7.8-10.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	38,797	**54.8**	47.7-61.8	48,275	**53.6**	47.8-59.4	87,071	**54.1**	49.6-58.6
$15,000 - 24,999	40,969	**40.2**	34.5-45.9	44,250	**37.6**	32.7-42.5	85,219	**38.8**	35.1-42.5
$25,000 - 34,999	22,215	**29.5**	23.3-35.8	16,633	**25.0**	19.2-30.9	38,848	**27.4**	23.1-31.7
$35,000 - 49,999	15,874	**16.7**	12.8-20.7	15,822	**16.8**	12.7-21.0	31,696	**16.8**	13.9-19.7
$50,000 - 74,999	14,419	**15.9**	11.7-20.2	7,360	**9.4**	6.1-12.7	21,779	**12.9**	10.2-15.7
$75,000+	10,322	**7.5**	5.1-9.9	8,924	**7.8**	5.1-10.4	19,245	**7.6**	5.9-9.4



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 1.2 Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015



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: 18.6% (95% CI: 17.4-19.8)
U.S.: 12.1% (95% CI: 11.9-12.2)
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: 16.6% (95% CI: 15.0-18.2)
Women: 20.6% (95% CI: 18.9-22.2)
The prevalence of poor physical health was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 18.7% (95% CI: 17.5-19.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 20.7% (95% CI: 13.8-27.5)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *13.0% (95% CI: 3.9-22.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *19.2% (95% CI: 9.7-28.6)
Hispanic: *17.8% (95% CI: 4.5-31.1)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of poor physical health status.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of poor physical health generally increased with advancing age with a statistically significant difference between those aged 44 and under and those aged 45 and older. The prevalence ranged from a low of 6.1% among those aged 18-24 to a high of 25.6% 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 35.0%. Those with more education had a lower prevalence, with a prevalence of 7.3% for college graduates. Significant differences were observed between all educational brackets.

Household Income

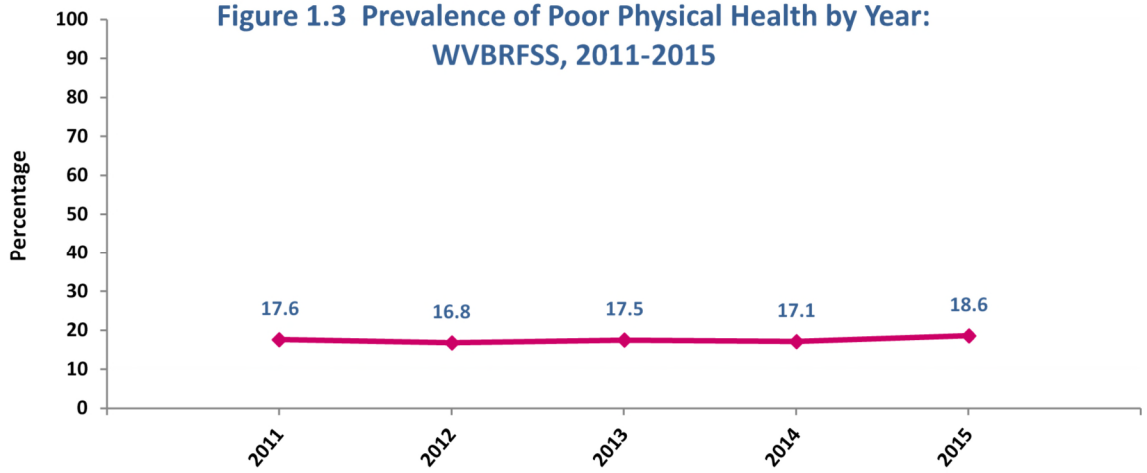
The prevalence of poor physical health was highest among adults in the lowest income group of less than $15,000 annually (40.5%), which was significantly higher than all other income groups. The prevalence of poor physical health was lowest among those in the highest income bracket of $75,000 or more (7.0%), which was significantly lower than all those with incomes less than $50,000.

Table 1.2 Prevalence of Poor Physical Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	117,605	**16.6**	15.0-18.2	152,127	**20.6**	18.9-22.2	269,732	**18.6**	17.4-19.8
Age									
18-24	5,547	***6.3**	2.6-9.9	4,841	***5.8**	2.4-9.3	10,388	**6.1**	3.5-8.6
25-34	8,772	**8.1**	4.2-11.9	13,315	**12.9**	8.3-17.4	22,087	**10.4**	7.4-13.4
35-44	13,122	**11.8**	7.9-15.7	21,084	**19.0**	14.3-23.6	34,205	**15.4**	12.3-18.4
45-54	20,993	**17.6**	13.6-21.6	34,215	**28.6**	24.2-33.0	55,208	**23.1**	20.1-26.1
55-64	34,334	**26.4**	22.3-30.4	32,877	**24.8**	21.2-28.5	67,211	**25.6**	22.9-28.3
65+	33,972	**22.9**	19.4-26.4	43,494	**23.7**	20.6-26.8	77,466	**23.4**	21.0-25.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	34,911	**31.6**	25.8-37.4	44,153	**38.3**	32.6-44.1	79,065	**35.0**	31.0-39.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	51,240	**17.0**	14.5-19.5	64,057	**23.0**	20.4-25.7	115,297	**19.9**	18.1-21.8
Some Post-H.S.	22,770	**12.5**	9.8-15.1	33,597	**16.1**	13.3-18.8	56,366	**14.4**	12.5-16.3
College Graduate	7,968	**7.0**	5.1-9.0	10,147	**7.4**	5.7-9.2	18,115	**7.3**	6.0-8.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	25,177	**35.9**	29.0-42.7	39,575	**44.1**	38.4-49.8	64,751	**40.5**	36.1-44.9
$15,000 - 24,999	24,443	**24.7**	19.6-29.8	31,091	**26.8**	22.3-31.3	55,534	**25.8**	22.5-29.2
$25,000 - 34,999	12,914	**17.3**	12.4-22.2	10,780	**16.8**	11.5-22.1	23,694	**17.1**	13.5-20.6
$35,000 - 49,999	11,817	**12.6**	8.9-16.2	11,647	**12.4**	8.8-16.1	23,463	**12.5**	9.9-15.1
$50,000 - 74,999	9,688	**10.8**	6.8-14.7	7,594	**9.7**	5.6-13.9	17,282	**10.3**	7.4-13.2
$75,000+	8,538	**6.2**	4.0-8.4	9,060	**7.9**	5.2-10.6	17,598	**7.0**	5.3-8.7

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Figure 1.3 Prevalence of Poor Physical Health by Year: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015



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: 15.6% (95% CI: 14.5-16.7)
U.S.: 11.5% (95% CI: 11.3-11.7)
The WV prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 12.6% (95% CI: 11.1-14.1)
Women: 18.4% (95% CI: 16.9-20.0)
The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly higher among females than males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 15.2% (95% CI: 14.1-16.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 16.5% (95% CI: 10.1-23.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *28.2% (95% CI: 14.0-42.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *11.8% (95% CI: 3.5-20.1)
Hispanic: *19.8% (95% CI: 4.8-34.9)
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 6.

Age

The prevalence of poor mental health varied with age. The prevalence of poor mental health was highest among those aged 45-54 (21.1%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (9.0%). The prevalence of poor mental health was significantly lower among those aged 65 and older than among all other age groups other than among those aged 25-34.

Education

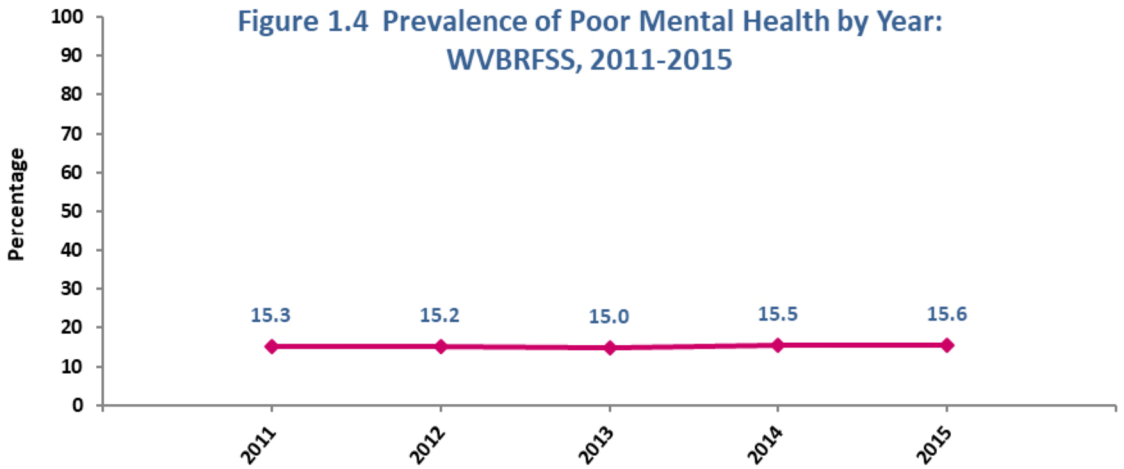
Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of poor mental health, with a prevalence of 24.6%, which was significantly higher than all other education groups. Those with more education had a lower prevalence, with the prevalence among college graduates of 8.3% which was significantly lower than all other education groups.

Household Income

Poor mental health was experienced by more than one of every three adults (35.6%) in the lowest income group (less than $15,000 annually) and the prevalence was significantly higher than all other income brackets. The lowest prevalence occurred for those in the highest income bracket of $75,000 or more (7.5%), significantly lower than all income brackets under $35,000.

Table 1.3 Prevalence of Poor Mental Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	88,994	**12.6**	11.1-14.1	136,155	**18.4**	16.9-20.0	225,148	**15.6**	14.5-16.7
Age									
18-24	9,123	**10.6**	6.0-15.1	15,464	**18.6**	12.8-24.4	24,587	**14.5**	10.8-18.2
25-34	11,489	**10.7**	6.5-14.9	15,683	**15.3**	11.1-19.5	27,173	**12.9**	10.0-15.9
35-44	17,323	**15.4**	11.3-19.6	26,620	**23.9**	19.0-28.8	43,942	**19.6**	16.4-22.9
45-54	19,821	**16.7**	12.5-20.8	30,360	**25.6**	21.4-29.9	50,180	**21.1**	18.1-24.1
55-64	19,443	**15.0**	11.7-18.4	28,128	**21.4**	17.9-24.9	47,571	**18.2**	15.8-20.7
65+	11,795	**8.0**	5.7-10.2	18,081	**9.9**	7.7-12.0	29,876	**9.0**	7.5-10.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	22,428	**20.9**	15.5-26.4	32,058	**28.0**	22.8-33.2	54,486	**24.6**	20.8-28.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	37,484	**12.5**	10.3-14.7	56,498	**20.4**	17.7-23.0	93,982	**16.3**	14.5-18.0
Some Post-H.S.	22,126	**12.1**	9.3-14.9	33,706	**16.2**	13.3-19.1	55,831	**14.3**	12.2-16.3
College Graduate	6,886	**6.1**	4.2-8.0	13,893	**10.2**	7.9-12.4	20,779	**8.3**	6.8-9.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	23,065	**33.6**	26.5-40.6	32,770	**37.1**	31.4-42.8	55,835	**35.6**	31.1-40.0
$15,000 - 24,999	17,242	**17.3**	12.8-21.8	25,417	**21.9**	17.6-26.1	42,659	**19.8**	16.7-22.9
$25,000 - 34,999	8,514	**11.3**	6.8-15.9	9,914	**15.3**	10.4-20.2	18,428	**13.2**	9.9-16.5
$35,000 - 49,999	5,559	**5.9**	3.3-8.4	10,975	**11.8**	8.2-15.4	16,534	**8.8**	6.6-11.0
$50,000 - 74,999	8,220	**9.1**	5.3-13.0	9,173	**11.8**	8.0-15.7	17,393	**10.4**	7.6-13.1
$75,000+	8,407	**6.2**	3.9-8.5	10,385	**9.1**	6.0-12.1	18,792	**7.5**	5.6-9.4



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: 23.9% (95% CI: 22.2-25.6)
U.S.: 15.4% (95% CI: 15.2-15.7)
West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants and was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence.

Every day

WV: 14.3% (95% CI: 12.9-15.7)
U.S.: 7.7% (95% CI: 7.5-7.9)
West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants and was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence.

Gender

At least 14 days

Men: 24.3% (95% CI: 21.6-27.0)
Women: 23.6% (95% CI: 21.4-25.8)
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: 16.0% (95% CI: 13.7-18.3)
Women: 12.9% (95% CI: 11.2-14.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of poor health limitations every day in the past 30 days.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of poor health limitations generally increased with age for both the 14 day indicator and the every 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. Significant differences were observed between each level of education for the 14 day indicator and nearly all education levels for the every day indicator.

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 Prevalence of Poor Health Limitations at Least 14 Days in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	82,691	**24.3**	21.6-27.0	103,543	**23.6**	21.4-25.8	186,234	**23.9**	22.2-25.6
Age									
18-24	2,771	***6.9**	1.7-12.1	2,468	***5.1**	1.0-9.2	5,239	**5.9**	2.6-9.2
25-34	4,959	***10.4**	4.2-16.6	9,641	**15.3**	9.2-21.3	14,600	**13.2**	8.8-17.6
35-44	10,721	**19.4**	12.7-26.1	16,934	**24.5**	18.2-30.9	27,656	**22.3**	17.6-26.9
45-54	15,433	**25.7**	19.2-32.1	26,330	**34.0**	28.3-39.7	41,763	**30.4**	26.1-34.7
55-64	25,252	**37.4**	31.1-43.7	20,391	**25.7**	21.1-30.3	45,643	**31.1**	27.2-35.0
65+	22,928	**33.6**	27.8-39.4	26,812	**27.8**	23.2-32.4	49,740	**30.2**	26.6-33.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	25,074	**39.3**	31.4-47.2	32,217	**41.1**	34.0-48.2	57,291	**40.3**	35.0-45.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	34,516	**24.5**	20.4-28.6	43,744	**25.6**	22.1-29.2	78,260	**25.1**	22.4-27.8
Some Post-H.S.	17,138	**18.9**	14.3-23.5	19,757	**16.5**	12.9-20.0	36,896	**17.5**	14.7-20.3
College Graduate	5,704	**13.0**	8.8-17.2	7,429	**10.9**	7.7-14.0	13,133	**11.7**	9.2-14.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	21,610	**46.4**	37.7-55.2	28,461	**41.1**	34.8-47.5	50,071	**43.3**	38.1-48.5
$15,000 - 24,999	15,777	**26.8**	20.0-33.5	19,745	**26.9**	21.3-32.4	35,521	**26.8**	22.5-31.1
$25,000 - 34,999	10,790	**26.9**	18.5-35.3	6,798	**18.4**	11.6-25.3	17,588	**22.8**	17.3-28.3
$35,000 - 49,999	6,768	**16.8**	10.7-22.9	5,463	**10.9**	6.4-15.3	12,231	**13.5**	9.8-17.2
$50,000 - 74,999	5,987	**15.0**	9.0-20.9	6,293	**13.9**	7.1-20.7	12,279	**14.4**	9.8-18.9
$75,000+	4,634	**9.7**	5.2-14.2	5,415	**10.9**	5.7-16.1	10,050	**10.3**	6.9-13.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Table 1.5 Prevalence of Poor Health Limitations at Every Day in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	54,452	**16.0**	13.7-18.3	56,770	**12.9**	11.2-14.6	111,222	**14.3**	12.9-15.7
Age									
18-24	2,043	***5.1**	0.5-9.7	948	***2.0**	0.0-4.7	2,991	***3.4**	0.8-5.9
25-34	2,558	***5.4**	0.2-10.5	3,320	***5.3**	1.9-8.6	5,877	**5.3**	2.4-8.2
35-44	7,256	**13.1**	7.5-18.8	7,290	**10.6**	5.9-15.2	14,546	**11.7**	8.1-15.3
45-54	9,751	**16.2**	10.7-21.7	12,015	**15.5**	11.3-19.8	21,766	**15.8**	12.4-19.2
55-64	15,885	**23.5**	17.7-29.4	13,110	**16.5**	12.5-20.5	28,994	**19.7**	16.3-23.2
65+	16,333	**23.9**	18.8-29.1	19,197	**19.9**	15.9-23.9	35,530	**21.6**	18.4-24.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	16,720	**26.2**	19.0-33.4	18,820	**24.0**	18.2-29.9	35,541	**25.0**	20.4-29.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	22,766	**16.2**	12.7-19.6	25,918	**15.2**	12.3-18.1	48,683	**15.6**	13.4-17.9
Some Post-H.S.	11,289	**12.4**	8.5-16.4	7,696	**6.4**	4.4-8.4	18,985	**9.0**	6.9-11.1
College Graduate	3,419	**7.8**	4.6-11.0	3,939	**5.8**	3.5-8.0	7,359	**6.6**	4.7-8.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	12,628	**27.1**	19.0-35.3	15,259	**22.1**	16.9-27.3	27,887	**24.1**	19.6-28.6
$15,000 - 24,999	9,320	**15.8**	10.4-21.3	12,695	**17.3**	12.4-22.1	22,015	**16.6**	13.0-20.2
$25,000 - 34,999	8,604	**21.4**	13.7-29.2	2,353	***6.4**	2.2-10.6	10,957	**14.2**	9.6-18.8
$35,000 - 49,999	5,108	**12.7**	7.1-18.3	3,029	**6.0**	2.6-9.4	8,138	**9.0**	5.8-12.1
$50,000 - 74,999	2,865	**7.2**	3.1-11.2	2,721	**6.0**	2.5-9.5	5,586	**6.5**	3.9-9.2
$75,000+	2,685	***5.6**	2.1-9.2	2,148	***4.3**	1.3-7.3	4,833	**5.0**	2.7-7.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

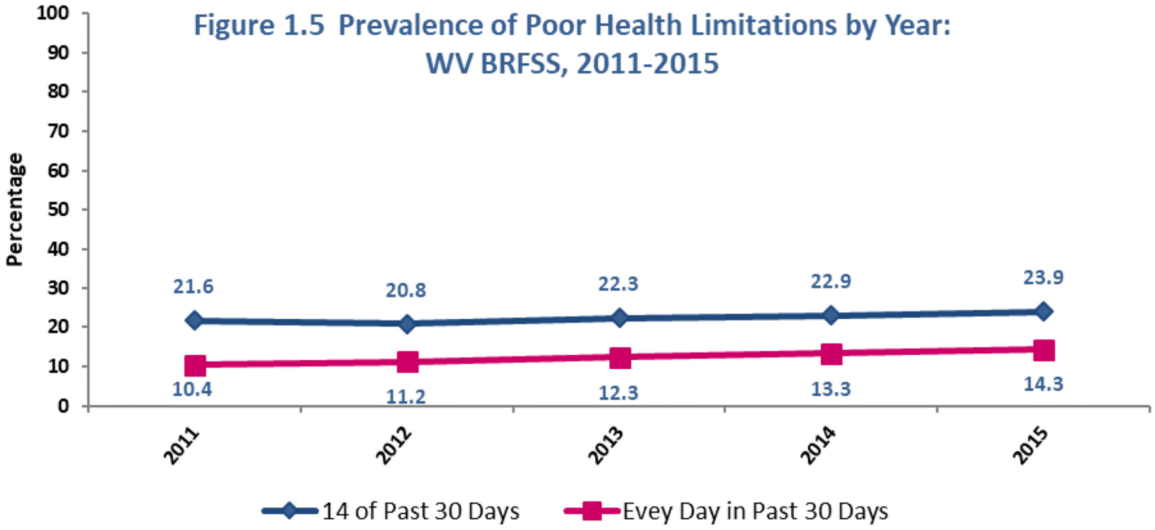


Figure 1.5 Prevalence of Poor Health Limitations by Year:
WV BRFSS, 2011-2015
Percentage
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
21.6
20.8
22.3
22.9
23.9
10.4
11.2
12.3
13.3
14.3
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
14 of Past 30 Days
Evey Day in Past 30 Days

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: 28.3% (95% CI: 27.0-29.6)
U.S.: 20.3% (95% CI: 20.1-20.5)
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: 28.3% (95% CI: 26.3-30.3)
Women: 28.3% (95% CI: 26.6-30.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of disability.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 28.5% (95% CI: 27.1-29.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 23.8% (95% CI: 16.7-30.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *26.6% (95% CI: 12.1-41.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *37.3% (95% CI: 23.7-50.8)
Hispanic: *17.9% (95% CI: 5.0-30.8)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of disability.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of disability generally increased significantly with each age group under 55.

Education

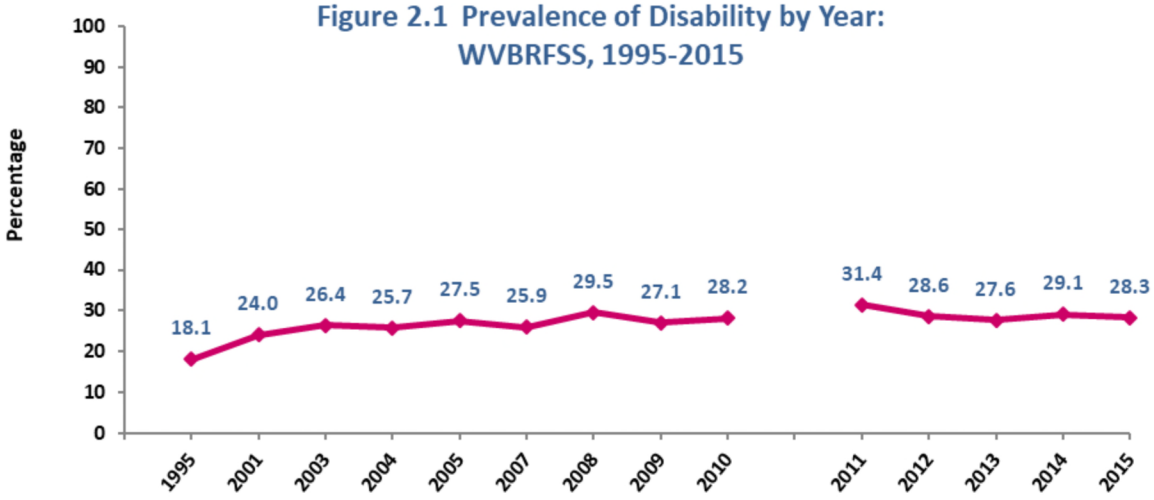
The prevalence of disability decreased significantly with each increasing educational attainment level.

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 (53.5%) 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 (11.6%) and was significantly lower than all other income brackets.

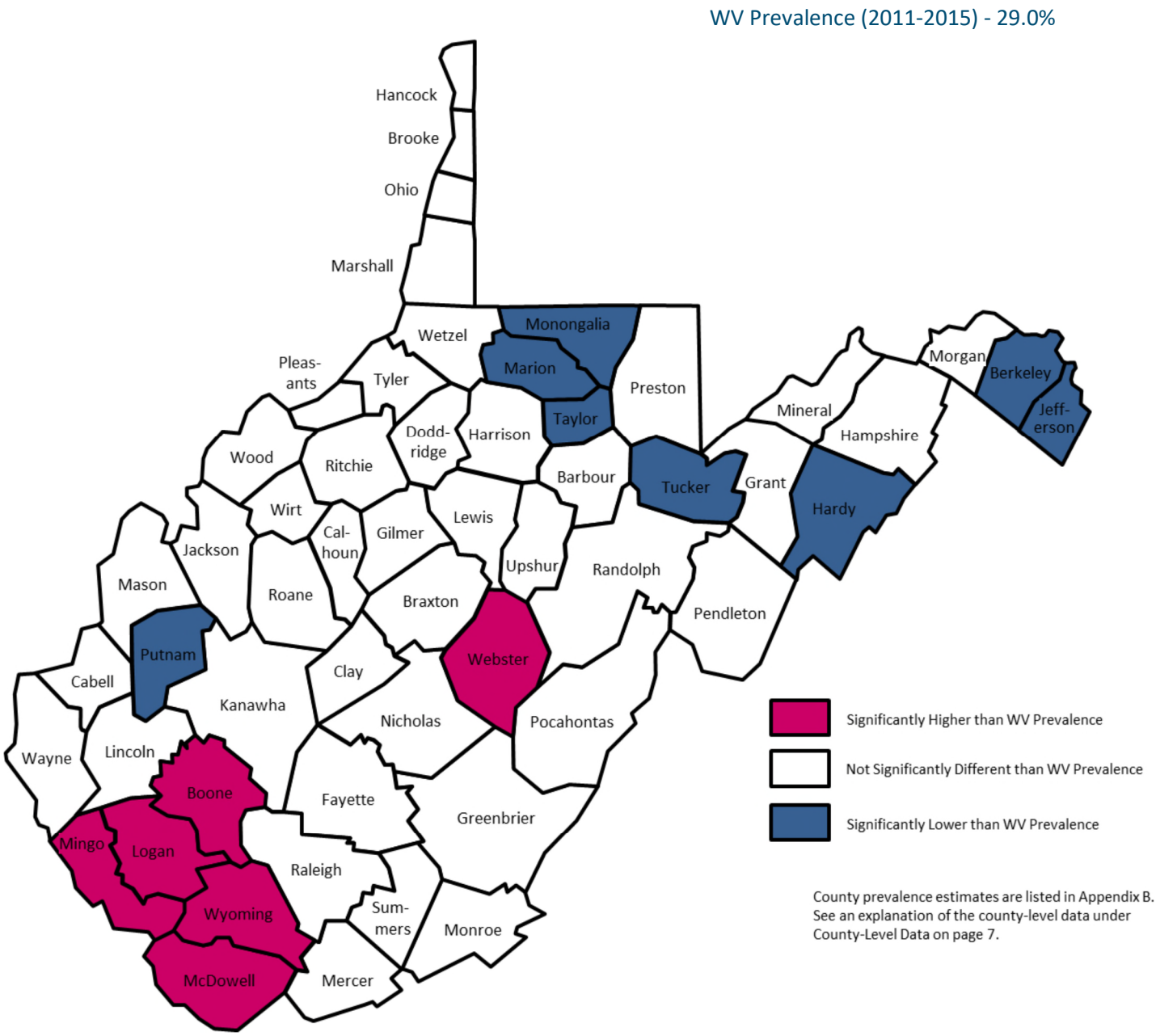
Table 2.1 Prevalence of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Disability by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	200,356	**28.3**	26.3-30.3	209,953	**28.3**	26.6-30.1	410,309	**28.3**	27.0-29.6
Age									
18-24	9,824	**11.2**	5.7-16.7	5,946	**7.3**	3.5-11.0	15,770	**9.3**	5.9-12.7
25-34	16,670	**15.7**	10.8-20.6	17,558	**16.7**	12.0-21.4	34,227	**16.2**	12.8-19.6
35-44	23,784	**21.4**	16.6-26.2	27,972	**25.3**	20.3-30.3	51,757	**23.3**	19.9-26.8
45-54	38,762	**32.6**	27.6-37.7	42,554	**35.7**	31.1-40.3	81,317	**34.2**	30.8-37.6
55-64	54,345	**41.9**	37.4-46.3	50,760	**38.2**	34.2-42.2	105,105	**40.0**	37.0-43.0
65+	56,344	**37.2**	33.3-41.1	62,819	**33.9**	30.6-37.2	119,163	**35.4**	32.9-37.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	49,197	**44.5**	38.2-50.8	51,251	**43.7**	38.0-49.4	100,448	**44.1**	39.9-48.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	86,285	**28.8**	25.7-31.9	82,926	**29.6**	26.8-32.5	169,211	**29.2**	27.1-31.3
Some Post-H.S.	43,372	**23.7**	20.2-27.3	50,012	**24.2**	21.0-27.4	93,384	**24.0**	21.6-26.4
College Graduate	20,587	**18.3**	15.2-21.4	25,557	**18.8**	16.0-21.6	46,144	**18.6**	16.5-20.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	38,727	**54.4**	47.3-61.5	47,481	**52.8**	47.0-58.6	86,208	**53.5**	49.0-58.0
$15,000 - 24,999	40,699	**40.5**	34.8-46.3	39,315	**33.8**	29.1-38.5	80,014	**36.9**	33.2-40.6
$25,000 - 34,999	25,415	**33.9**	27.4-40.4	18,643	**28.4**	22.4-34.3	44,058	**31.3**	26.9-35.8
$35,000 - 49,999	20,685	**22.0**	17.5-26.5	23,030	**24.6**	19.8-29.4	43,715	**23.3**	20.0-26.6
$50,000 - 74,999	20,597	**22.9**	18.0-27.8	14,550	**18.7**	13.7-23.6	35,147	**20.9**	17.4-24.4
$75,000+	15,513	**11.4**	8.7-14.0	13,517	**11.8**	8.7-14.8	29,031	**11.6**	9.6-13.6



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 2.2 Prevalence of Disability by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015



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: 13.1% (95% CI: 12.2-14.1)
U.S.: 8.5% (95% CI: 8.4-8.7)
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: 13.5% (95% CI: 12.0-14.9)
Women: 12.8% (95% CI: 11.6-14.1)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of the use of special equipment.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 13.2% (95% CI: 12.2-14.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 13.7% (95% CI: 8.6-18.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *10.5% (95% CI: 0.0-22.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *15.9% (95% CI: 6.2-25.6)
Hispanic: *6.5% (95% CI: 0.0-15.7)
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 6.

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 (23.3%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of the use of special equipment decreased with each increasing educational attainment level and was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (26.9%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

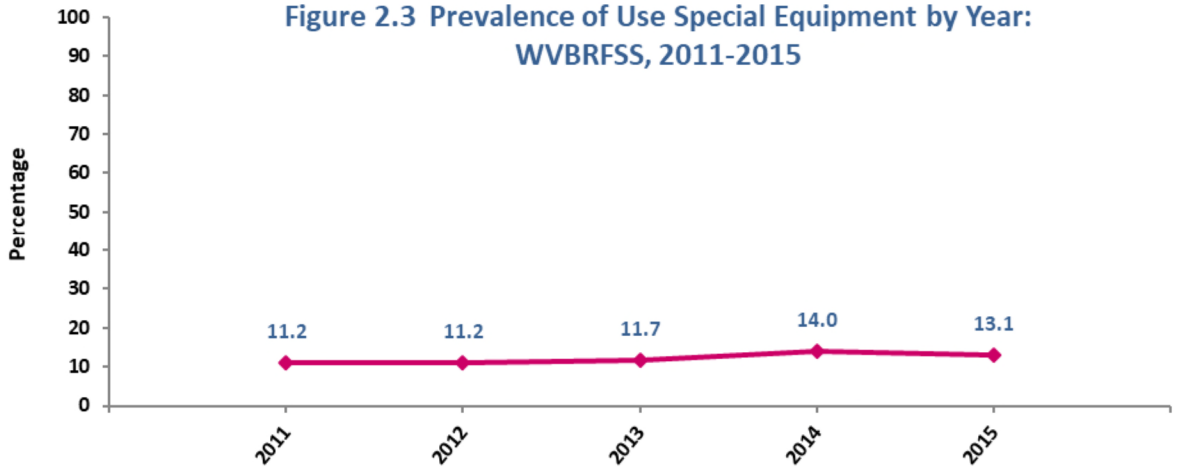
Household Income

The prevalence of the use of special equipment decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of the use of special equipment was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (28.8%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 2.2 Prevalence of Use Special Equipment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	95,578	13.5	12.0-14.9	95,240	**12.8**	11.6-14.1	190,818	**13.1**	12.2-14.1
Age									
18-24	2,405	***2.7**	0.5-5.0	2,319	***2.8**	0.4-5.2	4,725	***2.8**	1.1-4.4
25-34	5,754	**5.4**	2.3-8.6	3,306	***3.1**	0.3-6.0	9,060	**4.3**	2.2-6.4
35-44	9,248	**8.3**	5.0-11.6	7,747	**7.0**	4.2-9.9	16,996	**7.7**	5.5-9.9
45-54	17,872	**14.9**	10.8-19.0	14,302	**12.0**	8.9-15.0	32,173	**13.5**	10.9-16.0
55-64	25,351	**19.5**	15.7-23.3	21,587	**16.2**	13.2-19.3	46,938	**17.8**	15.4-20.3
65+	34,499	**22.8**	19.4-26.1	44,160	**23.8**	20.8-26.8	78,659	**23.3**	21.1-25.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	29,347	**26.4**	20.8-32.0	32,279	**27.4**	22.4-32.4	61,626	**26.9**	23.2-30.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	38,747	**12.9**	10.8-15.0	33,235	**11.9**	9.9-13.8	71,982	**12.4**	10.9-13.8
Some Post-H.S.	17,084	**9.3**	7.0-11.6	20,534	**9.9**	7.9-12.0	37,618	**9.6**	8.1-11.2
College Graduate	9,754	**8.7**	6.4-10.9	9,191	**6.7**	5.1-8.4	18,946	**7.6**	6.3-9.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	23,406	**32.9**	25.9-39.9	23,053	**25.6**	20.9-30.3	46,459	**28.8**	24.7-32.9
$15,000 - 24,999	21,780	**21.5**	16.7-26.3	16,983	**14.6**	11.4-17.8	38,763	**17.8**	15.0-20.6
$25,000 - 34,999	10,197	**13.6**	9.1-18.1	7,464	**11.4**	7.2-15.6	17,661	**12.6**	9.5-15.6
$35,000 - 49,999	9,327	**9.9**	6.7-13.1	5,888	**6.3**	4.0-8.6	15,215	**8.1**	6.1-10.1
$50,000 - 74,999	5,537	**6.2**	3.7-8.6	5,180	**6.6**	2.8-10.5	10,718	**6.4**	4.2-8.6
$75,000+	7,593	**5.6**	3.6-7.6	3,151	**2.7**	1.3-4.2	10,744	**4.3**	3.0-5.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.



Use of Special Equipment Among Disabled

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 36.6% (95% CI: 34.0-39.2)
U.S.: 31.9% (95% CI: 31.4-32.5)
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: 37.8% (95% CI: 33.8-41.7)
Women: 35.4% (95% CI: 32.0-38.9)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of the use of special equipment among disabled increased with age. The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older than the prevalence among all other age groups under 55.

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 (52.0%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

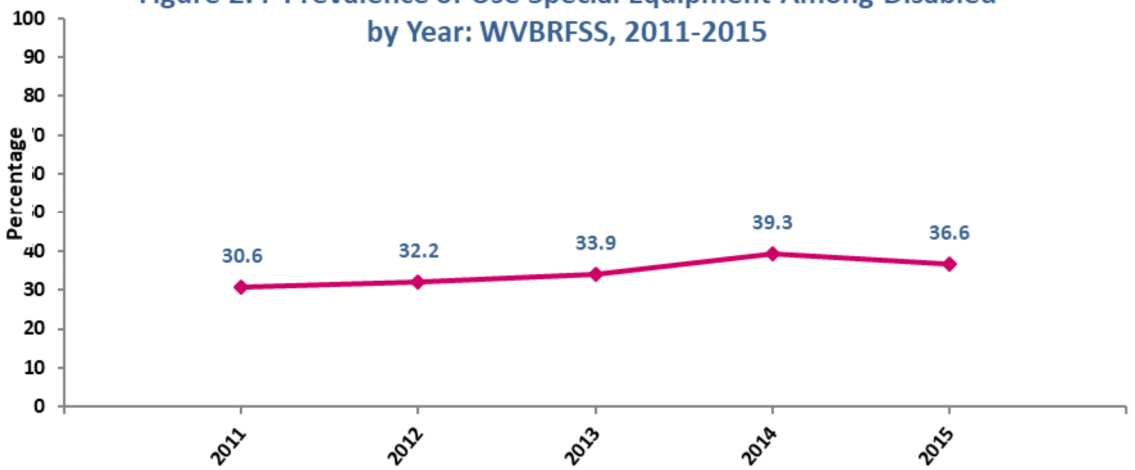
The prevalence of the use of special equipment among those who are disabled was highest among those with an annual household income less than $15,000 (47.5%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $25,000 or more per year.

Table 2.3 Prevalence of Use of Special Equipment Among Disabled by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	75,570	**37.8**	33.8-41.7	74,384	**35.4**	32.0-38.9	149,954	**36.6**	34.0-39.2
Age									
18-24	438	***4.5**	0.0-13.1	1,719	***28.9**	3.9-53.9	2,156	***13.7**	1.7-25.7
25-34	3,995	***24.0**	8.8-39.1	2,161	***12.3**	0.0-26.4	6,156	**18.0**	7.7-28.3
35-44	8,125	**34.2**	21.8-46.5	6,070	**21.7**	12.3-31.1	14,195	**27.4**	19.7-35.2
45-54	14,773	**38.1**	28.6-47.6	11,950	**28.1**	21.1-35.1	26,723	**32.9**	26.9-38.8
55-64	22,191	**41.0**	33.7-48.3	19,137	**37.7**	31.2-44.2	41,328	**39.4**	34.5-44.3
65+	25,602	**45.6**	39.0-52.1	31,668	**50.4**	44.5-56.3	57,270	**48.1**	43.7-52.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	24,251	**49.3**	39.9-58.6	28,007	**54.6**	46.2-63.1	52,258	**52.0**	45.8-58.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	32,363	**37.7**	31.7-43.6	24,185	**29.2**	24.3-34.1	56,548	**33.5**	29.6-37.4
Some Post-H.S.	12,769	**29.4**	22.2-36.7	15,735	**31.5**	25.0-37.9	28,504	**30.5**	25.7-35.4
College Graduate	5,999	**29.1**	20.8-37.4	6,458	**25.3**	18.7-31.9	12,456	**27.0**	21.8-32.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	19,043	**49.4**	39.5-59.3	21,833	**46.0**	38.6-53.4	40,875	**47.5**	41.5-53.6
$15,000 - 24,999	18,342	**45.1**	35.9-54.3	12,418	**31.6**	24.4-38.8	30,760	**38.4**	32.5-44.4
$25,000 - 34,999	8,784	**34.6**	23.7-45.4	4,648	**24.9**	14.9-35.0	13,432	**30.5**	22.9-38.1
$35,000 - 49,999	6,929	**33.5**	23.2-43.8	4,953	**21.5**	13.2-29.8	11,882	**27.2**	20.5-33.8
$50,000 - 74,999	4,586	**22.3**	13.1-31.4	4,414	**30.3**	14.5-46.2	9,000	**25.6**	16.9-34.3
$75,000+	3,372	**21.7**	12.4-31.1	1,979	**14.6**	6.1-23.2	5,351	**18.4**	12.0-24.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Figure 2.4 Prevalence of Use Special Equipment Among Disabled by Year: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015



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: 14.6% (95% CI: 13.6-15.7)
U.S.: 10.3% (95% CI: 10.2-10.5)
The West Virginia prevalence of cognitive difficulty was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 13.7% (95% CI: 12.2-15.3)
Women: 15.5% (95% CI: 14.0-17.0)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of cognitive difficulty.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.7-15.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 10.1% (95% CI: 5.1-15.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *14.1% (95% CI: 4.1-24.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *18.4% (95% CI: 7.5-29.2)
Hispanic: *12.2% (95% CI: 2.7-21.6)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of cognitive difficulty.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of cognitive difficulty increased with age up to 45-54, and then decreased with age for those over 55. The prevalence of cognitive difficulty was highest among those 45-54 (19.6%), significantly higher than among those under 35 or those 65 and older (10.9%).

Education

The prevalence of cognitive difficulty decreased with increasing education. It was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (28.5%) than among all other educational attainment levels, and it was significantly lower among those with a college degree (7.1%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of cognitive difficulty generally decreased with increasing income. The prevalence of cognitive difficulty was significantly higher among those with an income of less than $15,000 (36.5%) than all income brackets $35,000 or more.

Table 2.4 Prevalence of Cognitive Difficulty by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	96,744	**13.7**	12.2-15.3	114,200	**15.5**	14.0-17.0	210,944	**14.6**	13.6-15.7
Age									
18-24	9,337	**10.7**	6.2-15.2	11,459	**14.1**	8.8-19.4	20,797	**12.3**	8.9-15.8
25-34	14,377	**13.7**	9.1-18.4	13,136	**12.7**	8.6-16.7	27,513	**13.2**	10.1-16.3
35-44	17,201	**15.5**	11.3-19.7	20,199	**18.4**	13.8-22.9	37,400	**16.9**	13.8-20.0
45-54	17,471	**14.7**	11.0-18.3	29,080	**24.5**	20.3-28.7	46,551	**19.6**	16.8-22.4
55-64	17,700	**13.7**	10.3-17.0	22,318	**16.9**	13.8-20.0	40,017	**15.3**	13.0-17.6
65+	20,139	**13.4**	10.5-16.3	16,274	**8.8**	6.9-10.8	36,413	**10.9**	9.2-12.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	30,466	**27.9**	22.3-33.5	34,162	**29.2**	24.0-34.4	64,628	**28.5**	24.7-32.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	38,776	**13.0**	10.7-15.2	44,540	**16.0**	13.7-18.4	83,316	**14.4**	12.8-16.1
Some Post-H.S.	19,202	**10.5**	7.9-13.2	26,089	**12.8**	10.1-15.5	45,291	**11.7**	9.8-13.6
College Graduate	8,231	**7.3**	5.1-9.5	9,408	**6.9**	5.0-8.8	17,639	**7.1**	5.7-8.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	26,713	**37.7**	30.7-44.8	31,676	**35.5**	30.0-41.1	58,389	**36.5**	32.1-40.9
$15,000 - 24,999	19,715	**19.6**	14.9-24.2	20,877	**18.1**	14.1-22.1	40,591	**18.8**	15.7-21.8
$25,000 - 34,999	10,745	**14.3**	9.6-19.1	7,789	**12.0**	7.5-16.5	18,534	**13.3**	10.0-16.6
$35,000 - 49,999	5,591	**5.9**	3.4-8.5	8,003	**8.6**	5.4-11.8	13,594	**7.3**	5.2-9.3
$50,000 - 74,999	8,403	**9.5**	5.8-13.1	5,353	**6.9**	3.7-10.1	13,757	**8.3**	5.8-10.7
$75,000+	4,421	**3.3**	1.5-5.0	9,873	**8.6**	5.4-11.8	14,294	**5.7**	4.0-7.5

Difficulty Walking

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 22.7 (95% CI: 21.4-23.9)
U.S.: 13.8% (95% CI: 13.6-13.9)
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: 20.5% (95% CI: 18.8-22.3)
Women: 24.7% (95% CI: 23.0-26.4)
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: 18.3% (95% CI: 12.3-24.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *24.2% (95% CI: 9.7-38.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *24.2% (95% CI: 12.6-35.7)
Hispanic: *14.8% (95% CI: 3.0-26.7)
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 6.

Age

The prevalence of difficulty walking increased significantly between each age group up to 45-54. It was highest among those 65 and older (35.5%) and lowest among those 18-24 (2.3%).

Education

The prevalence of difficulty walking decreased significantly with increasing education. It was highest among those with a less than a high school education (45.8%) and lowest among those with a college degree (10.2%).

Household Income

The prevalence of difficulty walking decreased with increasing income. It was highest among those with a household income less than $15,000 (46.1%), significantly higher than all other income levels, and was lowest among those with a household income of $75,000 or more (5.8%) significantly lower than all other income levels.

Table 2.5 Prevalence of Difficulty Walking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	145,066	**20.5**	18.8-22.3	182,436	**24.7**	23.0-26.4	327,502	**22.7**	21.4-23.9
Age									
18-24	775	***0.9**	0.0-2.1	3,174	***3.9**	1.0-6.8	3,949	***2.3**	0.8-3.9
25-34	7,938	**7.5**	3.8-11.1	7,680	**7.4**	3.8-11.0	15,618	**7.4**	4.9-10.0
35-44	14,301	**12.9**	8.8-16.9	17,902	**16.3**	12.0-20.6	32,203	**14.6**	11.6-17.5
45-54	28,881	**24.3**	19.5-29.1	37,138	**31.2**	26.7-35.6	66,019	**27.7**	24.5-31.0
55-64	42,805	**33.0**	28.7-37.3	45,877	**34.6**	30.6-38.6	88,682	**33.8**	30.9-36.7
65+	49,739	**33.1**	29.3-37.0	69,078	**37.4**	34.0-40.8	118,817	**35.5**	32.9-38.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	47,581	**42.9**	36.7-49.2	56,915	**48.5**	42.6-54.3	104,496	**45.8**	41.5-50.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	61,480	**20.5**	17.9-23.2	72,171	**26.0**	23.3-28.7	133,651	**23.2**	21.3-25.1
Some Post-H.S.	25,449	**13.9**	11.2-16.7	38,306	**18.6**	15.8-21.3	63,755	**16.4**	14.4-18.3
College Graduate	10,263	**9.1**	6.8-11.4	14,962	**11.0**	8.9-13.2	25,225	**10.2**	8.6-11.7
Income									
Less than $15,000	31,782	**44.9**	37.8-52.1	41,983	**47.0**	41.3-52.7	73,765	**46.1**	41.6-50.6
$15,000 - 24,999	33,632	**33.3**	27.9-38.8	38,915	**33.6**	28.8-38.3	72,547	**33.5**	29.9-37.0
$25,000 - 34,999	19,080	**25.5**	19.5-31.5	15,330	**23.5**	18.0-29.0	34,410	**24.6**	20.5-28.7
$35,000 - 49,999	15,090	**16.0**	12.0-20.0	13,906	**15.0**	11.2-18.9	28,996	**15.5**	12.8-18.3
$50,000 - 74,999	9,932	**11.1**	7.7-14.5	10,537	**13.6**	9.1-18.1	20,469	**12.2**	9.5-15.0
$75,000+	6,708	**4.9**	3.2-6.7	7,805	**6.8**	4.4-9.2	14,513	**5.8**	4.3-7.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Difficulty Dressing or Bathing

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 5.6% (95% CI: 4.9-6.2)
U.S.: 3.8% (95% CI: 3.7-3.9)
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: 5.5% (95% CI: 4.6-6.5)
Women: 5.6% (95% CI: 4.7-6.5)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 5.5% (95% CI: 4.8-6.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *7.5% (95% CI: 3.0-11.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *4.8% (95% CI: 0.0-10.2)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *4.9% (95% CI: 0.0-10.6)
Hispanic: *3.0% (95% CI: 0.0-8.8)
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 6.

Age

The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing was lowest among those 18-24 (0.5%) and highest among those 55-64 (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 (12.4%) than among all other educational attainment levels and significantly lower among those with a college degree (1.9%) than among all other educational attainment levels except those with some post high school education.

Household Income

The prevalence of difficulty dressing or bathing decreased with increasing income. It was significantly higher among those with a household income of less than $15,000 (16.3%) than all other income levels.

Table 2.6 Prevalence of Difficulty Dressing or Bathing by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	39,135	**5.5**	4.5-6.5	41,491	**5.6**	4.7-6.5	80,626	**5.6**	4.9-6.2
Age									
18-24	316	***0.4**	0.0-1.1	587	***0.7**	0.0-2.1	902	***0.5**	0.0-1.3
25-34	2,417	***2.3**	0.0-4.5	1,267	***1.2**	0.2-2.2	3,684	***1.8**	0.5-3.0
35-44	3,542	***3.2**	1.2-5.2	4,965	**4.5**	2.2-6.9	8,507	**3.8**	2.3-5.4
45-54	9,510	**8.0**	5.2-10.8	9,758	**8.2**	5.5-10.9	19,267	**8.1**	6.1-10.0
55-64	13,027	**10.0**	7.1-13.0	12,012	**9.0**	6.4-11.7	25,039	**9.5**	7.6-11.5
65+	9,638	**6.4**	4.4-8.5	12,096	**6.5**	4.8-8.2	21,734	**6.5**	5.2-7.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	13,147	**11.9**	8.1-15.6	15,041	**12.8**	9.2-16.5	28,189	**12.4**	9.7-15.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	17,343	**5.8**	4.2-7.3	17,364	**6.2**	4.8-7.7	34,706	**6.0**	4.9-7.1
Some Post-H.S.	6,407	**3.5**	2.0-5.0	6,449	**3.1**	1.9-4.3	12,856	**3.3**	2.4-4.2
College Graduate	2,051	**1.8**	0.8-2.9	2,637	**1.9**	1.1-2.8	4,687	**1.9**	1.2-2.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	11,391	**16.1**	11.2-21.0	14,648	**16.4**	12.2-20.6	26,039	**16.3**	13.1-19.5
$15,000 - 24,999	8,383	**8.3**	4.8-11.8	6,750	**5.8**	3.7-7.9	15,133	**7.0**	5.0-8.9
$25,000 - 34,999	6,033	**8.0**	4.6-11.5	2,421	***3.7**	1.2-6.2	8,455	**6.0**	3.8-8.2
$35,000 - 49,999	3,573	**3.8**	1.8-5.8	1,610	***1.7**	0.4-3.1	5,183	**2.8**	1.6-4.0
$50,000 - 74,999	1,740	***1.9**	0.5-3.3	1,845	***2.4**	0.9-3.8	3,585	**2.1**	1.1-3.1
$75,000+	1,259	***0.9**	0.0-1.8	1,338	***1.2**	0.0-2.3	2,596	***1.0**	0.3-1.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Difficulty Doing Errands Alone

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 11.6% (95% CI: 10.6-12.5)
U.S.: 7.0% (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 highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 8.8% (95% CI: 7.5-10.0)
Women: 14.2% (95% CI: 12.8-15.6)
The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 11.7% (95% CI: 10.7-12.6)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 7.9% (95% CI: 3.7-12.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *15.4% (95% CI: 2.3-28.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *11.6% (95% CI: 3.3-19.9)
Hispanic: *7.8% (95% CI: 0.1-15.6)
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 6.

Age

The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone generally increased with age. The prevalence of difficulty doing errands alone was lowest among those 18-24 (2.9%) and highest among those 65 and older (16.9%), 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 (24.7%) and lowest among college graduates (4.2%).

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 (28.3%), significantly higher than all other income levels and it was lowest among those with a household income of $75,000 or more (2.2%), significantly lower than all other income levels.

Table 2.7 Prevalence of Difficulty Doing Errands Alone by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	62,024	**8.8**	7.5-10.0	104,913	**14.2**	12.8-15.6	166,937	**11.6**	10.6-12.5
Age									
18-24	932	***1.1**	0.0-2.6	3,911	***4.8**	1.3-8.3	4,843	***2.9**	1.0-4.7
25-34	4,562	***4.3**	1.4-7.3	6,534	**6.3**	3.6-9.0	11,095	**5.3**	3.3-7.3
35-44	8,474	**7.6**	4.4-10.8	14,739	**13.5**	9.5-17.5	23,213	**10.5**	7.9-13.1
45-54	14,529	**12.2**	8.5-15.9	22,495	**18.9**	15.0-22.8	37,024	**15.6**	12.9-18.2
55-64	14,837	**11.4**	8.5-14.4	16,833	**12.7**	9.8-15.5	31,670	**12.1**	10.0-14.1
65+	17,992	**12.0**	9.3-14.7	38,641	**20.9**	18.0-23.8	56,634	**16.9**	14.9-19.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	20,147	**18.3**	13.4-23.2	35,794	**30.6**	25.3-35.9	55,942	**24.7**	21.0-28.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	28,283	**9.4**	7.5-11.4	40,894	**14.7**	12.5-17.0	69,178	**12.0**	10.5-13.5
Some Post-H.S.	9,167	**5.0**	3.4-6.7	21,828	**10.6**	8.4-12.8	30,995	**8.0**	6.6-9.4
College Graduate	4,238	**3.8**	2.2-5.3	6,314	**4.6**	3.3-6.0	10,552	**4.2**	3.2-5.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	18,141	**25.6**	19.2-32.1	27,145	**30.4**	25.2-35.6	45,286	**28.3**	24.2-32.3
$15,000 - 24,999	12,158	**12.0**	8.3-15.8	20,602	**17.8**	13.8-21.7	32,760	**15.1**	12.3-17.9
$25,000 - 34,999	8,179	**10.9**	6.7-15.1	6,484	**10.0**	6.1-13.9	14,663	**10.5**	7.6-13.4
$35,000 - 49,999	5,375	**5.7**	3.2-8.2	6,748	**7.3**	4.4-10.2	12,123	**6.5**	4.6-8.4
$50,000 - 74,999	2,689	**3.0**	1.3-4.7	5,966	**7.7**	4.6-10.8	8,656	**5.2**	3.5-6.9
$75,000+	1,847	***1.4**	0.4-2.3	3,580	**3.1**	1.4-4.8	5,427	**2.2**	1.2-3.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

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: 8.0% (95% CI: 7.2-8.8)
U.S.: 4.6% (95% CI: 4.5-4.7)
The West Virginia prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 6.9% (95% CI: 5.8-8.0)
Women: 9.0% (95% CI: 7.9-10.1)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of vision impairment.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 8.0% (95% CI: 7.1-8.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 10.9% (95% CI: 5.7-16.1)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *7.3% (95% CI: 1.0-13.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *9.6% (95% CI: 2.1-17.1)
Hispanic: *3.0% (95% CI: 0.0-7.4)
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 6.

Age

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

Education

The prevalence of visual impairment decreased with increasing education. The prevalence of vision impairment was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (15.6%) than among all other educational attainment levels and significantly lower among those with a college degree (3.2%) 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 (17.9%) than among all other income brackets $25,000 or more.

Table 2.8 Prevalence of Vision Impairment by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	48,916	**6.9**	5.8-8.0	66,939	**9.0**	7.9-10.1	115,854	**8.0**	7.2-8.8
Age									
18-24	1,543	***1.8**	0.0-3.5	2,861	***3.5**	0.7-6.3	4,404	***2.6**	1.0-4.2
25-34	5,693	**5.4**	2.3-8.4	4,549	**4.3**	1.9-6.8	10,242	**4.9**	2.9-6.8
35-44	4,711	**4.2**	2.0-6.4	7,162	**6.5**	3.7-9.3	11,873	**5.4**	3.6-7.1
45-54	9,022	**7.6**	4.7-10.5	14,285	**12.0**	8.9-15.0	23,307	**9.8**	7.7-11.9
55-64	12,107	**9.3**	6.5-12.1	15,587	**11.7**	9.0-14.5	27,694	**10.5**	8.6-12.5
65+	15,672	**10.4**	7.7-13.1	22,367	**12.1**	9.8-14.3	38,039	**11.3**	9.6-13.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	14,597	**13.2**	9.0-17.4	20,990	**17.8**	13.7-22.0	35,587	**15.6**	12.7-18.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	21,712	**7.2**	5.5-8.9	25,885	**9.2**	7.5-11.0	47,597	**8.2**	7.0-9.4
Some Post-H.S.	8,770	**4.8**	3.0-6.5	15,345	**7.4**	5.5-9.3	24,115	**6.2**	4.9-7.5
College Graduate	3,191	**2.8**	1.4-4.2	4,719	**3.5**	2.3-4.7	7,909	**3.2**	2.3-4.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	11,667	**16.4**	11.1-21.8	17,151	**19.0**	14.9-23.2	28,818	**17.9**	14.6-21.2
$15,000 - 24,999	12,224	**12.1**	8.3-16.0	16,187	**13.9**	10.5-17.3	28,411	**13.1**	10.5-15.6
$25,000 - 34,999	5,193	**6.9**	3.5-10.4	4,117	**6.3**	3.3-9.2	9,310	**6.6**	4.3-8.9
$35,000 - 49,999	4,800	**5.1**	2.4-7.8	4,417	**4.7**	2.3-7.2	9,217	**4.9**	3.1-6.7
$50,000 - 74,999	2,305	***2.6**	0.6-4.5	3,890	**5.0**	2.1-7.9	6,194	**3.7**	2.0-5.4
$75,000+	3,088	**2.3**	1.0-3.5	3,805	**3.3**	1.5-5.1	6,893	**2.7**	1.7-3.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

No Health Care Coverage (among adults aged 18-64)

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: 9.6% (95% CI: 8.5-10.7)
U.S.: 14.8% (95% CI: 14.5-15.1)
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 13th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 11.1% (95% CI: 9.4-12.9)
Women: 8.1% (95% CI: 6.7-9.5)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage among those 18-64.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 9.0% (95% CI: 7.9-10.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 12.3% (95% CI: 6.0-18.5)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *21.6% (95% CI: 6.8-36.3)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *13.4% (95% CI: 3.2-23.6)
Hispanic: *19.2% (95% CI: 4.9-33.5
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of no health care coverage among those 18-64.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The highest prevalence of no health care coverage was among those aged 18-24 (15.0%) and was significantly higher than among those aged 45-64.

Education

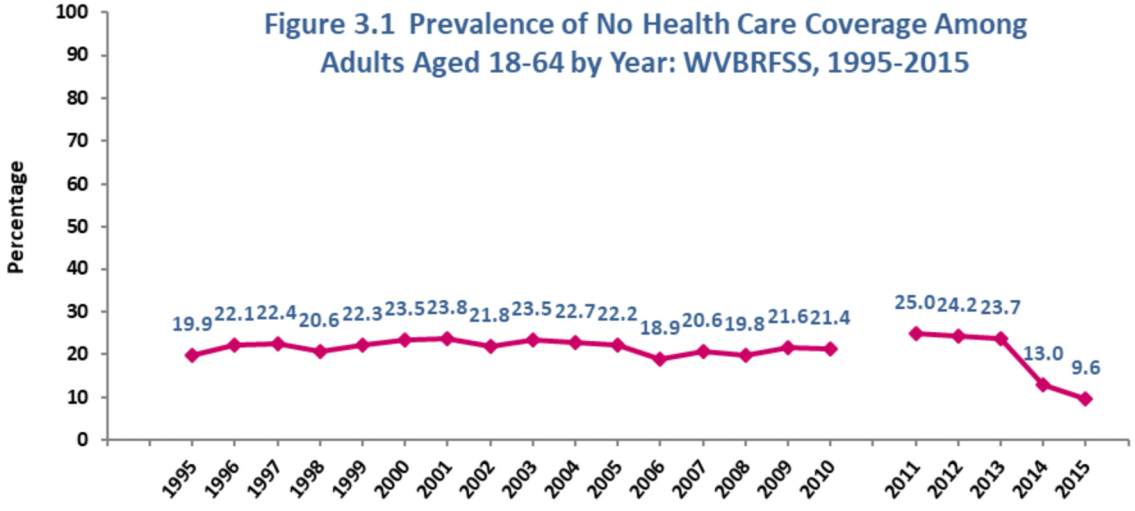
Those with a high school education or GED had the highest prevalence of no health coverage (11.0%), significantly higher than among college graduates, while those with a college degree had the lowest prevalence of no health coverage (5.6%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment levels except for those with less than high school education.

Household Income

The prevalence of no health care coverage was highest among those with an income of $15,000-$24,999 per year (14.6%) and lowest among those with an income of $75,000 or more per year (3.9%), a significant difference.

Table 3.1 Prevalence of No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

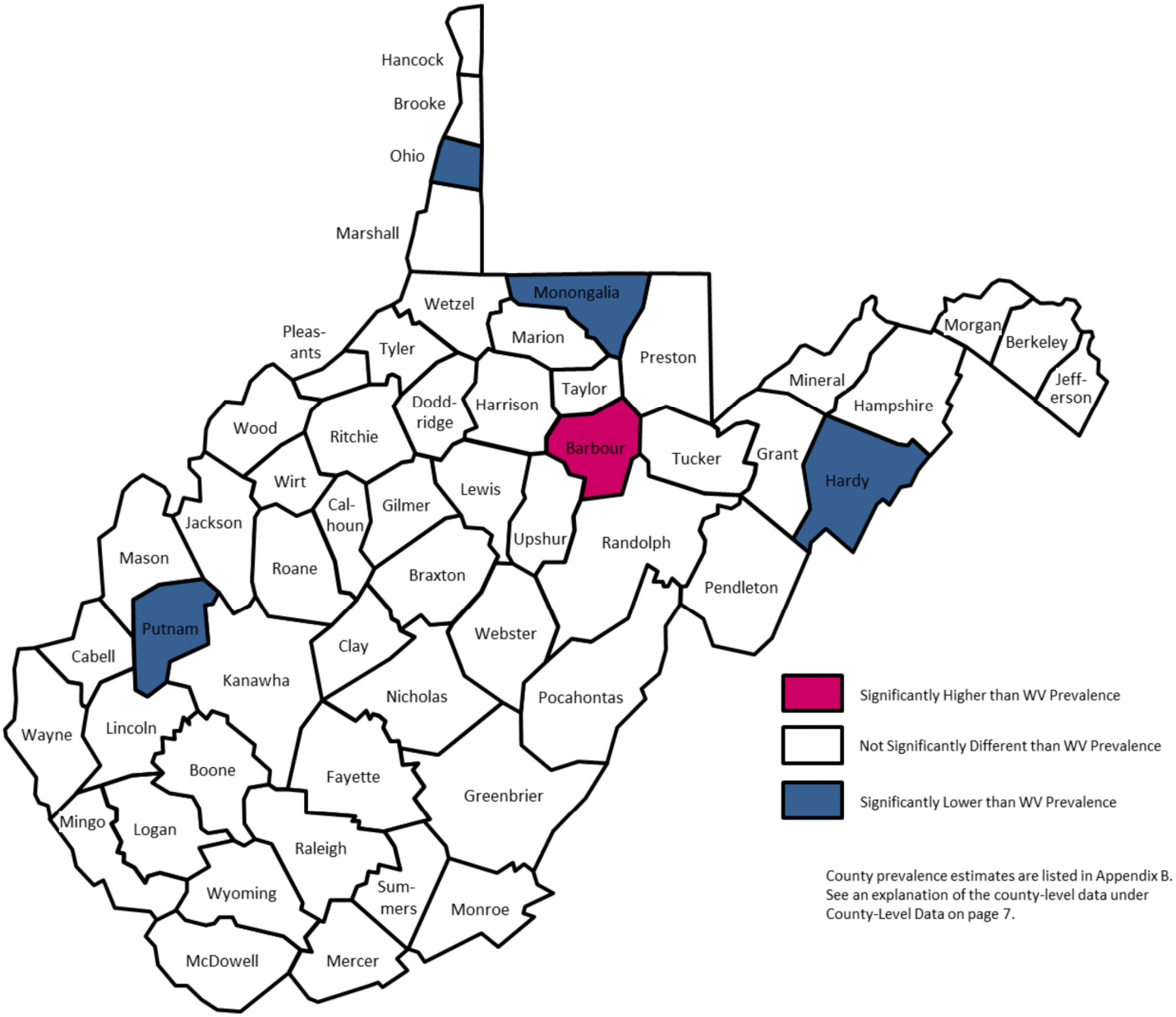
Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	62,482	**11.1**	9.4-12.9	44,898	**8.1**	6.7-9.5	107,380	**9.6**	8.5-10.7
Age									
18-24	14,101	**16.2**	10.1-22.3	11,298	**13.7**	8.2-19.2	25,399	**15.0**	10.8-19.1
25-34	16,830	**15.3**	10.8-19.8	9,316	**8.8**	5.4-12.3	26,145	**12.2**	9.3-15.0
35-44	13,695	**12.1**	8.0-16.2	7,855	**7.1**	4.4-9.7	21,551	**9.6**	7.2-12.1
45-54	9,881	**8.2**	5.5-10.9	8,465	**7.0**	4.4-9.6	18,345	**7.6**	5.7-9.5
55-64	7,976	**6.1**	4.1-8.1	7,964	**5.9**	3.9-8.0	15,940	**6.0**	4.6-7.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	9,691	**12.6**	7.1-18.1	6,496	**8.9**	3.9-14.0	16,186	**10.8**	7.1-14.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	30,590	**12.5**	9.7-15.3	17,804	**9.1**	6.8-11.4	48,394	**11.0**	9.1-12.8
Some Post-H.S.	15,916	**10.6**	7.5-13.8	14,185	**8.3**	5.6-11.0	30,101	**9.4**	7.3-11.4
College Graduate	5,074	**5.8**	3.3-8.3	6,281	**5.5**	3.5-7.5	11,356	**5.6**	4.1-7.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	6,788	**11.5**	6.1-16.9	3,801	**5.5**	2.6-8.3	10,589	**8.2**	5.3-11.2
$15,000 - 24,999	12,027	**16.5**	11.2-21.8	10,769	**12.9**	8.6-17.2	22,796	**14.6**	11.2-17.9
$25,000 - 34,999	7,657	**13.3**	7.6-19.0	7,014	**14.8**	8.5-21.0	14,671	**14.0**	9.7-18.2
$35,000 - 49,999	7,771	**10.9**	5.8-16.0	4,891	**7.1**	3.7-10.5	12,662	**9.0**	5.9-12.1
$50,000 - 74,999	8,482	**11.6**	6.5-16.7	3,035	**4.6**	1.0-8.3	11,518	**8.3**	5.1-11.5
$75,000+	3,616	**3.1**	1.3-4.9	4,990	**4.7**	2.0-7.4	8,607	**3.9**	2.3-5.4



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 3.2 Prevalence of No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 19.2%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

Primary Health Care Coverage

Definition

Responding "Yes" 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?" and responding as follows 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: **46.5%** (95% CI: 45.0-48.1)
Medicare: **23.9%** (95% CI: 22.7-25.1)
Medicaid: **16.6%** (95% CI: 15.3-17.8)
Other: **4.5%** (95% CI: 3.9-5.1)
None: **8.5%** (95% CI: 7.5-9.4)
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

There was no gender difference in the prevalence of private insurance. The prevalence of Medicaid and Medicare was significantly higher among females than among males. The prevalence of Other and None was significantly higher among males than among females.

Race/Ethnicity

The prevalence of private insurance was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Black Non-Hispanics. *The prevalence of Medicare was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics and Black, Non-Hispanics than among Hispanics.

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of private insurance was significantly lower among those 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 with increasing educational attainment level. The prevalence of None was significantly higher among those with a high school education than among those with a college degree.

Household Income

The prevalence of private insurance increased significantly with each income bracket while the prevalence of Medicaid decreased significantly with increasing income under $50,000. The prevalence of Medicare was significantly higher among those with an income of $15,000-$24,999 than all other income levels and significantly lower among those with an income of $75,000 or more. The prevalence of None was significantly lower among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more than among those with an annual household income less than $35,000.

Table 3.2 Prevalence of Primary Health Care Coverage by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Private		Medicare		Medicaid		Other		None	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL	**46.5**	45.0-48.1	**23.9**	22.7-25.1	**16.6**	15.3-17.8	**4.5**	3.9-5.1	**8.5**	7.5-9.4
Gender										
Male	**47.8**	45.4-50.1	**21.7**	20.0-23.5	**13.2**	11.6-14.9	**7.2**	6.0-8.3	**10.1**	8.6-11.6
Female	**45.4**	43.3-47.5	**26.0**	24.3-27.7	**19.7**	17.9-21.5	**2.0**	1.4-2.5	**7.0**	5.8-8.1
Age										
18-24	**54.4**	48.5-60.4	***3.3**	1.1-5.5	**23.1**	18.1-28.2	***2.4**	0.6-4.2	**16.7**	12.2-21.3
25-34	**57.6**	52.9-62.3	**2.1**	0.9-3.3	**24.0**	19.8-28.2	**2.4**	1.1-3.7	**14.0**	10.8-17.3
35-44	**56.6**	52.3-60.8	**5.9**	4.0-7.9	**22.6**	18.9-26.2	**3.9**	2.3-5.5	**11.0**	8.3-13.7
45-54	**59.8**	56.1-63.4	**9.0**	6.7-11.3	**19.9**	16.9-22.8	**2.9**	1.7-4.1	**8.4**	6.4-10.5
55-64	**56.8**	53.7-59.9	**14.9**	12.6-17.2	**15.7**	13.3-18.2	**5.8**	4.3-7.2	**6.8**	5.2-8.4
65+	**12.5**	10.7-14.3	**75.7**	73.3-78.1	**3.8**	2.6-5.0	**7.0**	5.6-8.5	**0.9**	0.4-1.4
Education										
Less than H.S.	**16.9**	13.5-20.4	**34.9**	30.7-39.1	**34.9**	30.5-39.3	**4.0**	2.2-5.7	**9.3**	6.4-12.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	**42.2**	39.7-44.7	**27.4**	25.4-29.4	**16.7**	14.8-18.6	**4.3**	3.3-5.2	**9.5**	7.9-11.0
Some Post-H.S.	**54.7**	51.6-57.7	**17.9**	15.9-19.9	**13.6**	11.4-15.8	**5.4**	4.1-6.7	**8.4**	6.6-10.2
College Graduate	**69.4**	66.9-72.0	**15.9**	14.1-17.7	**5.4**	4.0-6.7	**4.0**	3.0-5.1	**5.2**	3.9-6.6
Income										
Less than $15,000	**7.4**	5.1-9.8	**27.3**	23.4-31.3	**52.0**	47.4-56.7	**5.0**	3.0-7.0	**8.2**	5.6-10.9
$15,000 - 24,999	**19.5**	16.2-22.8	**37.9**	34.2-41.6	**25.7**	22.0-29.4	**5.0**	3.5-6.6	**11.9**	9.2-14.6
$25,000 - 34,999	**41.5**	36.5-46.5	**25.8**	21.7-29.8	**14.7**	10.6-18.8	**6.5**	3.9-9.0	**11.6**	8.2-15.1
$35,000 - 49,999	**61.6**	57.5-65.7	**21.7**	18.6-24.8	**5.1**	3.0-7.2	**4.2**	2.7-5.8	**7.4**	4.8-9.9
$50,000 - 74,999	**71.7**	67.7-75.8	**12.9**	10.4-15.4	***3.4**	1.3-5.6	**4.5**	2.9-6.2	**7.4**	4.6-10.2
$75,000+	**83.4**	80.9-85.9	**8.3**	6.7-9.8	***0.9**	0.3-1.6	**3.6**	2.3-4.9	**3.8**	2.3-5.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

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: 21.0% (95% CI: 19.7-22.3)
U.S.: 21.4% (95% CI: 21.2-21.7)
West Virginia ranked the 27th 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: 27.5% (95% CI: 25.3-29.6)
Women: 14.9% (95% CI: 13.3-16.4)
The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider was significantly higher among men than among women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 20.2% (95% CI: 18.8-21.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 31.7% (95% CI: 23.6-39.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *41.5% (95% CI: 27.0-56.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *28.9% (95% CI: 16.3-41.4)
Hispanic: *29.3% (95% CI: 13.9-44.6)
The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider was significantly higher among Black, Non-Hispanics and Other, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider declined as age increased. Those aged 18-24 had the highest prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider (41.5%), significantly higher than all other age groups 35 and older. The oldest age group (65 and older) had a relatively low prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider (6.9%), significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

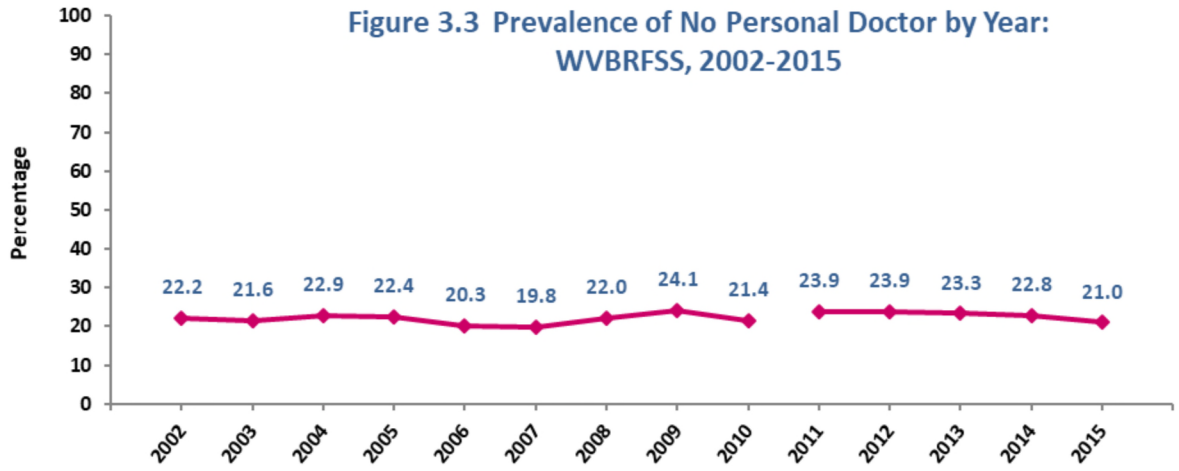
There was a significant difference in the prevalence of no personal doctor or health care provider between those with less than a high school education (22.7%) and those with a college degree (15.7%). The prevalence of no personal doctor is significantly lower among college graduates than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

Those earning $15,000-$24,999 per year had the highest prevalence of not having a personal doctor or health care provider (24.1%) which was significantly higher than those earning $75,000 or more per year (16.7%).

Table 3.3 Prevalence of No Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider by Demographics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	197,175	**27.5**	25.3-29.6	111,277	**14.9**	13.3-16.4	308,452	**21.0**	19.7-22.3
Age									
18-24	43,432	**49.2**	41.2-57.3	27,365	**33.2**	26.0-40.4	70,797	**41.5**	36.0-47.0
25-34	56,314	**51.6**	45.0-58.2	24,129	**23.1**	18.0-28.1	80,443	**37.6**	33.2-42.0
35-44	40,134	**35.6**	30.0-41.2	18,663	**16.8**	12.5-21.0	58,797	**26.2**	22.6-29.8
45-54	25,133	**20.8**	16.6-25.0	15,037	**12.5**	9.2-15.7	40,170	**16.6**	14.0-19.3
55-64	17,853	**13.6**	10.6-16.6	13,218	**9.8**	7.2-12.4	31,071	**11.7**	9.7-13.7
65+	12,868	**8.4**	6.1-10.8	10,680	**5.7**	4.1-7.3	23,548	**6.9**	5.6-8.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	31,695	**27.8**	21.9-33.7	20,837	**17.8**	13.1-22.5	52,532	**22.7**	18.9-26.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	92,574	**30.5**	27.1-34.0	37,334	**13.2**	10.8-15.6	129,909	**22.2**	20.0-24.3
Some Post-H.S.	48,068	**26.1**	22.0-30.2	37,351	**17.8**	14.6-21.0	85,420	**21.7**	19.1-24.3
College Graduate	23,918	**21.0**	17.4-24.6	15,622	**11.4**	8.9-13.9	39,540	**15.7**	13.6-17.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	23,460	**33.0**	26.1-39.8	14,388	**15.9**	11.6-20.3	37,848	**23.4**	19.5-27.4
$15,000 - 24,999	27,929	**27.4**	21.9-33.0	24,907	**21.2**	16.6-25.8	52,837	**24.1**	20.5-27.6
$25,000 - 34,999	21,862	**29.1**	22.4-35.7	9,879	**14.9**	9.6-20.2	31,740	**22.4**	18.0-26.8
$35,000 - 49,999	23,400	**24.8**	19.0-30.6	8,703	**9.3**	6.0-12.5	32,103	**17.0**	13.6-20.5
$50,000 - 74,999	23,970	**26.5**	20.7-32.3	11,882	**15.2**	10.3-20.1	35,851	**21.3**	17.4-25.1
$75,000+	30,288	**22.1**	17.6-26.6	11,711	**10.2**	6.8-13.6	41,999	**16.7**	13.7-19.6



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

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: 13.8% (95% CI: 12.7-14.9)
U.S.: 13.3% (95% CI: 13.0-13.5)
The West Virginia prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was equivalent to the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 16th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 12.9% (95% CI: 11.4-14.4)
Women: 14.7% (95% CI: 13.2-16.2)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of could not afford needed medical care.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 13.4% (95% CI: 12.3-14.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 11.7% (95% CI: 6.6-16.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *19.5% (95% CI: 7.1-31.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *23.93% (95% CI: 12.1-35.7)
Hispanic: *23.6% (95% CI: 9.8-37.3)
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 6.

Age

The 25-34 age group experienced the highest prevalence of could not afford needed medical care (20.0%) and the group aged 65 and older experienced the lowest prevalence (4.9%), which was significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

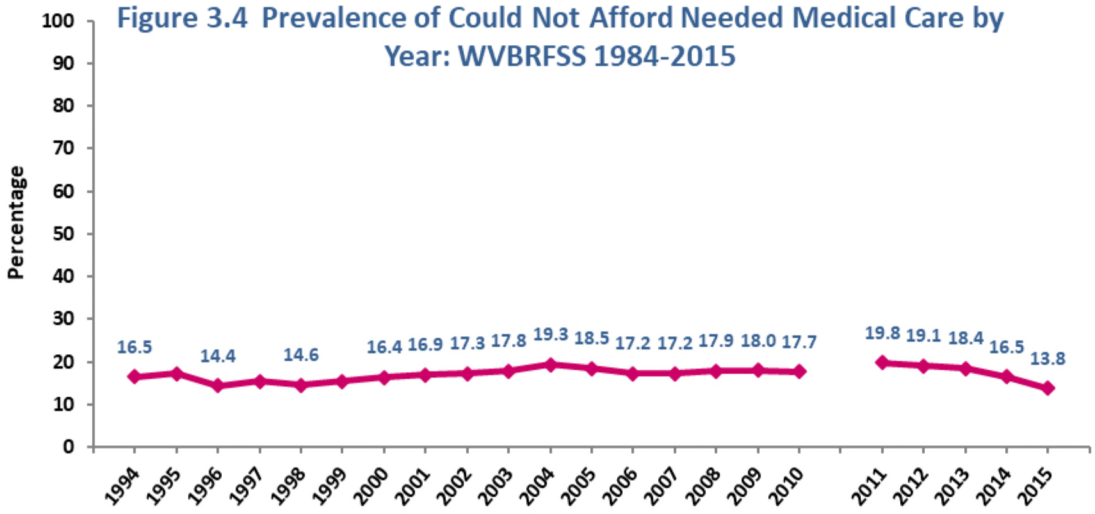
The prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was significantly lower among college graduates (7.9%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

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 6.9% for those earning $75,000 per year or more and 23.4% for those earning less than $15,000 per year. The prevalence of could not afford needed medical care was significantly higher among those earning less than $25,000 than among those earning $35,000 or more.

Table 3.4 Prevalence of Could Not Afford Needed Medical Care by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	92,672	**12.9**	11.4-14.4	110,046	**14.7**	13.2-16.2	202,718	**13.8**	12.7-14.9
Age									
18-24	13,226	**14.9**	9.3-20.6	11,772	**14.1**	8.5-19.8	24,998	**14.5**	10.5-18.5
25-34	19,249	**17.5**	12.6-22.5	23,861	**22.7**	17.6-27.7	43,110	**20.0**	16.5-23.6
35-44	18,924	**16.8**	12.5-21.1	22,906	**20.6**	16.0-25.3	41,831	**18.7**	15.6-21.9
45-54	13,893	**11.5**	8.3-14.8	22,169	**18.4**	14.6-22.2	36,062	**15.0**	12.5-17.5
55-64	18,638	**14.2**	10.9-17.5	19,248	**14.3**	11.4-17.2	37,886	**14.3**	12.1-16.5
65+	8,168	**5.4**	3.6-7.2	8,641	**4.6**	3.2-6.0	16,809	**4.9**	3.8-6.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	21,595	**18.9**	14.1-23.7	17,685	**15.0**	10.7-19.2	39,280	**16.9**	13.7-20.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	40,345	**13.3**	10.9-15.7	43,951	**15.6**	13.1-18.0	84,297	**14.4**	12.7-16.1
Some Post-H.S.	22,211	**12.1**	9.2-15.0	35,764	**17.1**	13.9-20.2	57,975	**14.7**	12.6-16.9
College Graduate	7,603	**6.7**	4.4-8.9	12,118	**8.8**	6.6-11.0	19,721	**7.9**	6.3-9.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	18,650	**26.1**	19.7-32.6	19,247	**21.3**	16.5-26.1	37,898	**23.4**	19.5-27.4
$15,000 - 24,999	23,321	**22.9**	17.9-27.8	23,662	**20.2**	16.0-24.4	46,983	**21.4**	18.2-24.7
$25,000 - 34,999	12,819	**17.0**	11.5-22.6	10,713	**16.2**	10.7-21.7	23,533	**16.6**	12.7-20.6
$35,000 - 49,999	6,993	**7.4**	4.1-10.7	12,379	**13.2**	9.0-17.3	19,372	**10.3**	7.6-12.9
$50,000 - 74,999	6,936	**7.7**	4.1-11.2	8,011	**10.2**	6.1-14.3	14,947	**8.9**	6.2-11.5
$75,000+	6,885	**5.0**	2.8-7.3	10,600	**9.2**	5.9-12.5	17,485	**6.9**	5.0-8.9



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 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: 20.2% (95% CI: 18.9-21.4)
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 2nd lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 24.0% (95% CI: 22.1-26.0)
Women: 16.4% (95% CI: 14.8-18.0)
The prevalence of no routine checkup in the past year was significantly higher among males than among females.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 20.0% (95% CI: 18.7-21.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 22.0% (95% CI: 14.6-29.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *25.4% (95% CI: 12.9-38.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *22.8% (95% CI: 11.9-33.7)
Hispanic: *22.7% (95% CI: 9.8-35.6)
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 6.

Age

The prevalence of no checkup in the past year generally decreased as age increased. Those 65 and older had a relatively low prevalence of no checkup in the past year (7.6%) while those aged 25-34 had the highest prevalence (33.6%). The prevalence of no checkup in the past year was significantly lower among those 55 and older than among those under 55.

Education

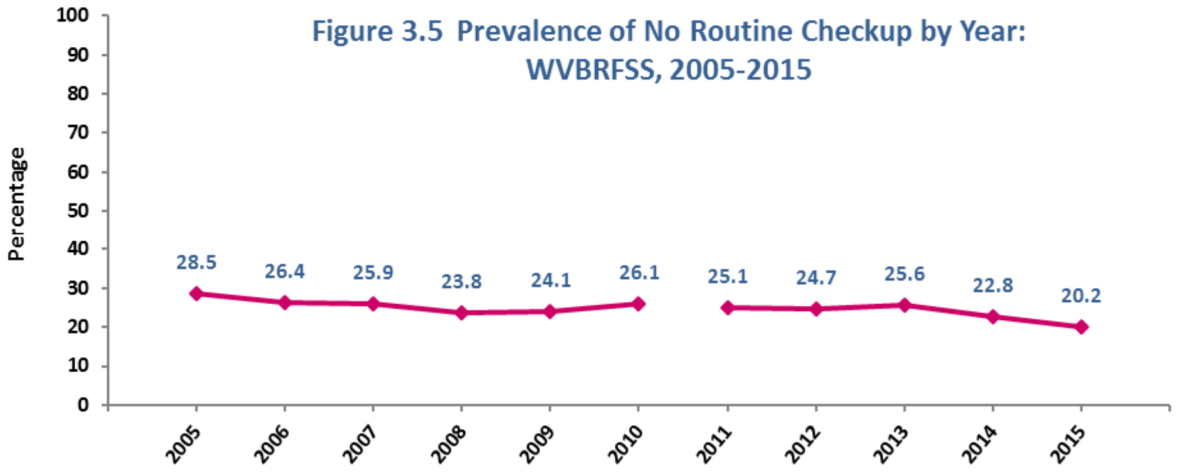
The prevalence of no checkup in the past year was significantly lower among those with college degrees (16.4%) than among those with some post-high school education (22.3%).

Household Income

The highest prevalence of no checkup in the past year was among those with an annual household income below $15,000 (25.2%) and the lowest prevalence was among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (17.3%), a significant difference.

Table 3.5 Prevalence of No Routine Checkup by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	170,943	**24.0**	22.1-26.0	122,033	**16.4**	14.8-18.0	292,976	**20.2**	18.9-21.4
Age									
18-24	24,433	**28.4**	21.4-35.4	23,725	**29.0**	22.1-35.9	48,158	**28.7**	23.8-33.6
25-34	47,758	**44.3**	37.7-50.9	23,337	**22.5**	17.4-27.6	71,096	**33.6**	29.3-37.9
35-44	37,323	**33.4**	27.7-39.1	20,949	**19.0**	14.4-23.6	58,272	**26.2**	22.5-30.0
45-54	29,225	**24.4**	19.9-29.0	21,119	**17.5**	13.9-21.1	50,344	**21.0**	18.0-23.9
55-64	19,932	**15.3**	12.3-18.4	17,700	**13.3**	10.4-16.2	37,632	**14.3**	12.2-16.4
65+	11,467	**7.5**	5.4-9.7	14,341	**7.7**	5.9-9.6	25,808	**7.6**	6.2-9.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	27,733	**24.5**	19.1-29.9	18,524	**16.0**	11.4-20.5	46,257	**20.2**	16.7-23.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	71,702	**24.0**	20.8-27.1	45,484	**16.2**	13.7-18.8	117,186	**20.2**	18.2-22.3
Some Post-H.S.	47,647	**26.2**	22.1-30.2	39,487	**18.9**	15.7-22.1	87,134	**22.3**	19.7-24.8
College Graduate	22,419	**19.8**	16.2-23.4	18,405	**13.5**	10.9-16.2	40,824	**16.4**	14.2-18.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	20,716	**29.4**	22.8-35.9	19,233	**21.9**	16.8-26.9	39,948	**25.2**	21.2-29.3
$15,000 - 24,999	24,189	**23.9**	18.5-29.3	21,737	**18.8**	14.4-23.2	45,926	**21.2**	17.8-24.6
$25,000 - 34,999	21,743	**29.1**	22.6-35.5	11,221	**16.9**	11.2-22.6	32,964	**23.3**	19.0-27.7
$35,000 - 49,999	23,011	**24.4**	18.7-30.0	10,151	**10.9**	7.2-14.5	33,162	**17.6**	14.2-21.1
$50,000 - 74,999	19,447	**21.8**	16.4-27.3	14,295	**18.4**	13.3-23.6	33,742	**20.2**	16.5-24.0
$75,000+	27,559	**20.3**	16.2-24.5	15,759	**13.7**	10.2-17.3	43,318	**17.3**	14.5-20.1



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

2015

SECTION 2: RISK BEHAVIORS

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: 35.5% (95% CI: 34.0-37.0)
U.S.: 35.7% (95% CI: 35.4-36.0)
The prevalence of overweight in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S.
West Virginia ranked the 27th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 39.8% (95% CI: 37.6-42.1)
Women: 31.0% (95% CI: 29.1-33.0)
The prevalence of overweight was significantly higher among males than among females.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 35.8% (95% CI: 34.2-37.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 28.5% (95% CI: 20.3-36.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *28.3% (95% CI: 14.4-42.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *38.7% (95% CI: 24.4-53.0)
Hispanic: *33.2% (95% CI: 17.4-49.1)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of overweight.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of overweight was lowest among those aged 18-24 (29.6%) and highest among those aged 65 and older (39.8%), a significant difference.

Education

There was no difference in the prevalence of overweight between educational attainment levels.

Household Income

There was no difference in the prevalence of overweight between income brackets.

Table 4.1 Overweight Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	273,831	**39.8**	37.6-42.1	205,645	**31.0**	29.1-33.0	479,476	**35.5**	34.0-37.0
Age									
18-24	31,064	**36.7**	28.7-44.7	16,044	**21.6**	14.9-28.3	47,108	**29.6**	24.3-35.0
25-34	43,509	**43.1**	36.3-50.0	26,723	**29.5**	23.7-35.4	70,232	**36.7**	32.1-41.3
35-44	44,265	**40.6**	34.8-46.4	28,216	**28.3**	22.8-33.7	72,481	**34.7**	30.6-38.7
45-54	44,247	**38.3**	33.1-43.6	32,154	**30.1**	25.6-34.7	76,401	**34.4**	30.9-37.9
55-64	44,645	**35.2**	31.0-39.4	41,308	**34.5**	30.4-38.6	85,953	**34.9**	31.9-37.8
65+	65,487	**44.1**	40.1-48.2	61,200	**36.1**	32.6-39.6	126,687	**39.8**	37.2-42.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	37,642	**35.2**	29.1-41.3	30,184	**28.9**	23.4-34.3	67,826	**32.1**	28.0-36.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	115,038	**39.5**	36.0-43.0	74,523	**30.0**	26.8-33.2	189,560	**35.1**	32.7-37.5
Some Post-H.S.	74,479	**41.6**	37.0-46.1	60,037	**32.5**	28.5-36.4	134,516	**37.0**	33.9-40.0
College Graduate	46,602	**42.8**	38.5-47.0	40,901	**32.8**	29.1-36.5	87,503	**37.4**	34.6-40.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	25,070	**37.1**	30.1-44.1	22,266	**26.8**	21.5-32.1	47,336	**31.4**	27.1-35.7
$15,000 - 24,999	37,250	**37.5**	31.8-43.2	30,023	**28.6**	23.8-33.4	67,273	**32.9**	29.2-36.6
$25,000 - 34,999	27,375	**37.4**	30.6-44.3	15,581	**26.6**	20.8-32.3	42,956	**32.6**	28.0-37.2
$35,000 - 49,999	40,825	**43.7**	37.5-49.9	32,265	**36.9**	31.0-42.7	73,090	**40.4**	36.1-44.7
$50,000 - 74,999	40,767	**46.3**	40.1-52.4	23,036	**31.6**	25.8-37.4	63,803	**39.6**	35.3-44.0
$75,000+	58,209	**42.8**	37.9-47.8	33,580	**33.1**	28.2-38.0	91,789	**38.7**	35.1-42.2

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: 35.6% (95% CI: 34.1-37.1)
U.S.: 28.9% (95% CI: 28.6-29.1)
The prevalence of obesity was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 37.4% (95% CI: 35.2-39.5)
Women: 33.8% (95% CI: 31.7-35.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of obesity.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 35.4% (95% CI: 33.9-36.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 44.0% (95% CI: 35.0-53.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *29.3% (95% CI: 13.9-44.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *35.2% (95% CI: 21.0-49.4)
Hispanic: *35.9% (95% CI: 20.1-51.6)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of obesity.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of obesity was lowest in those aged 18-24 (20.7%), which was significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

There was no difference in the prevalence of obesity between educational attainment levels.

Household Income

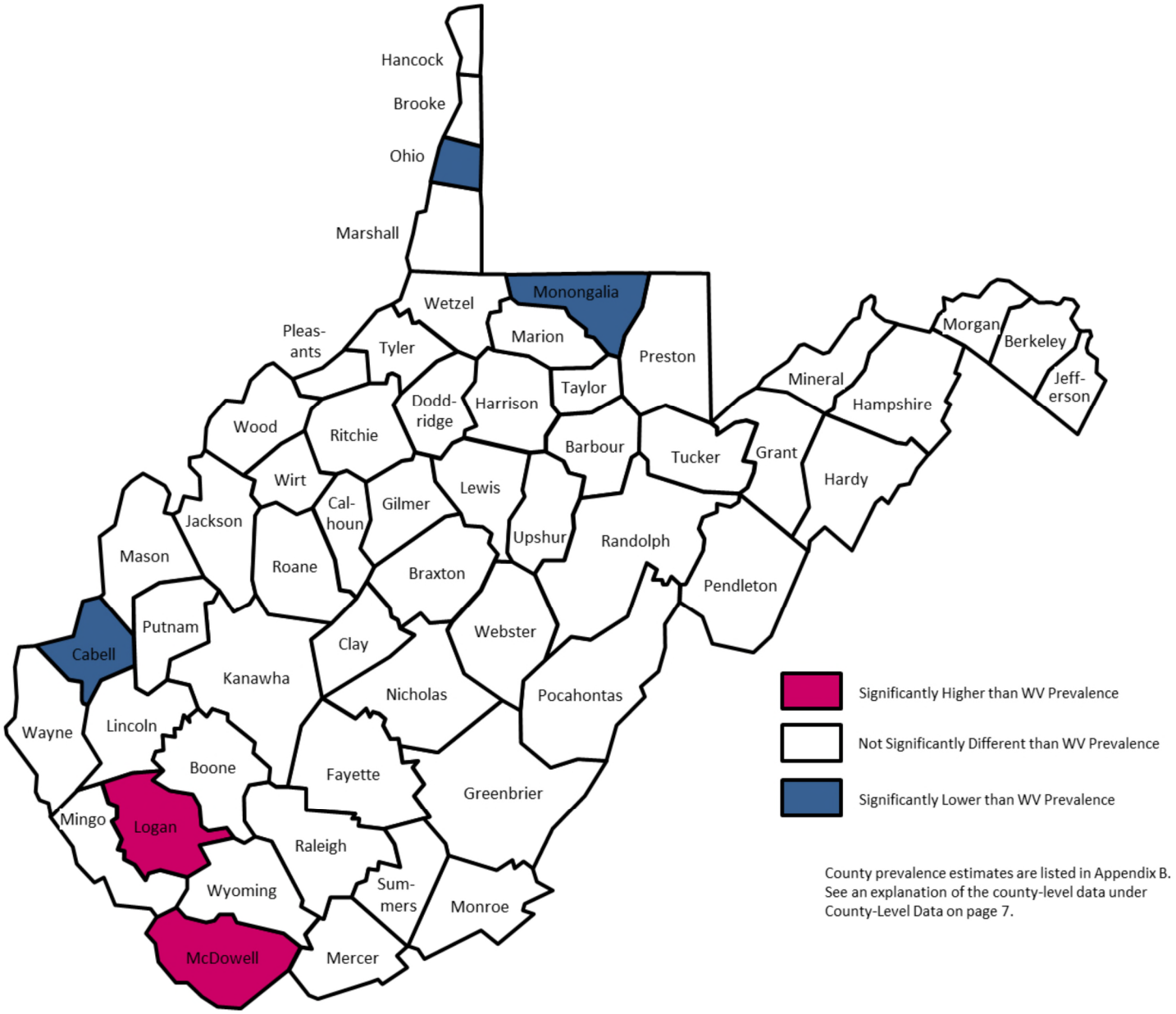
There was no difference in the prevalence of obesity between income brackets.

Table 4.2 Obesity Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	256,776	**37.4**	35.2-39.5	223,742	**33.8**	31.7-35.8	480,517	**35.6**	34.1-37.1
Age									
18-24	17,396	**20.5**	14.2-26.9	15,537	**20.9**	14.4-27.5	32,934	**20.7**	16.2-25.3
25-34	33,049	**32.8**	26.4-39.2	30,618	**33.9**	27.6-40.1	63,667	**33.3**	28.8-37.8
35-44	43,312	**39.7**	34.0-45.5	40,259	**40.3**	34.5-46.1	83,571	**40.0**	35.9-44.1
45-54	54,700	**47.4**	42.0-52.8	44,897	**42.1**	37.0-47.1	99,597	**44.8**	41.1-48.6
55-64	57,232	**45.1**	40.6-49.5	45,621	**38.1**	33.9-42.4	102,854	**41.7**	38.6-44.8
65+	50,806	**34.2**	30.4-38.1	45,560	**26.9**	23.7-30.0	96,366	**30.3**	27.8-32.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	41,157	**38.5**	32.3-44.7	36,397	**34.8**	28.9-40.7	77,554	**36.7**	32.4-40.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	115,955	**39.8**	36.3-43.3	90,921	**36.6**	33.3-39.9	206,875	**38.3**	35.9-40.7
Some Post-H.S.	60,307	**33.7**	29.5-37.9	61,942	**33.5**	29.6-37.4	122,249	**33.6**	30.7-36.5
College Graduate	38,951	**35.7**	31.6-39.8	34,482	**27.7**	24.2-31.2	73,433	**31.4**	28.7-34.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	24,791	**36.7**	29.5-43.8	32,617	**39.3**	33.4-45.1	57,408	**38.1**	33.6-42.6
$15,000 - 24,999	38,566	**38.8**	33.0-44.6	40,860	**38.9**	33.7-44.1	79,426	**38.9**	35.0-42.7
$25,000 - 34,999	30,435	**41.6**	34.6-48.6	23,616	**40.3**	33.3-47.2	54,051	**41.0**	36.0-46.0
$35,000 - 49,999	33,520	**35.9**	30.2-41.6	26,604	**30.4**	25.0-35.7	60,124	**33.2**	29.3-37.1
$50,000 - 74,999	33,065	**37.5**	31.5-43.5	30,305	**41.6**	35.3-47.9	63,370	**39.4**	35.0-43.7
$75,000+	52,908	**38.9**	34.1-43.7	27,606	**27.2**	22.2-32.2	80,514	**33.9**	30.4-37.4

Figure 4.1 Obesity Prevalence (Body Mass Index of 30.0 or Higher) by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 34.5%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

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: 71.1% (95% CI: 69.7-72.5)
U.S.: 64.6% (95% CI: 64.3-64.9)
The prevalence of overweight or obese in West Virginia was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 77.2% (95% CI: 75.2-79.2)
Women: 64.8% (95% CI: 62.7-66.8)
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of overweight or obese than women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 71.2% (95% CI: 69.7-72.7)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 72.6% (95% CI: 63.9-81.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *57.6% (95% CI: 42.2-73.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: 73.9% (95% CI: 61.7-86.0)
Hispanic: *69.1% (95% CI: 52.6-85.6)
There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of overweight or obese.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The 18-24 age group had the lowest prevalence of overweight or obese (50.3%) and was significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

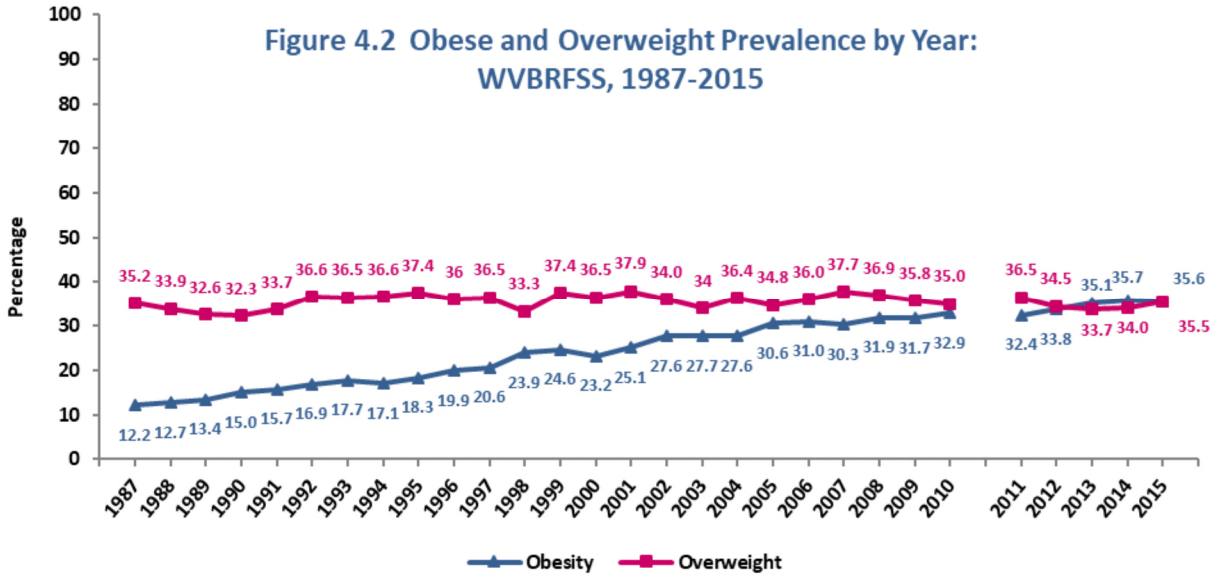
There was no significant difference in the prevalence of overweight or obese by educational attainment.

Household Income

The prevalence of overweight or obese was highest among those with an annual household income of $50,000-$74,999 (79.0%), significantly higher than among those with an annual household income below $25,000.

Table 4.2 Overweight or Obese Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

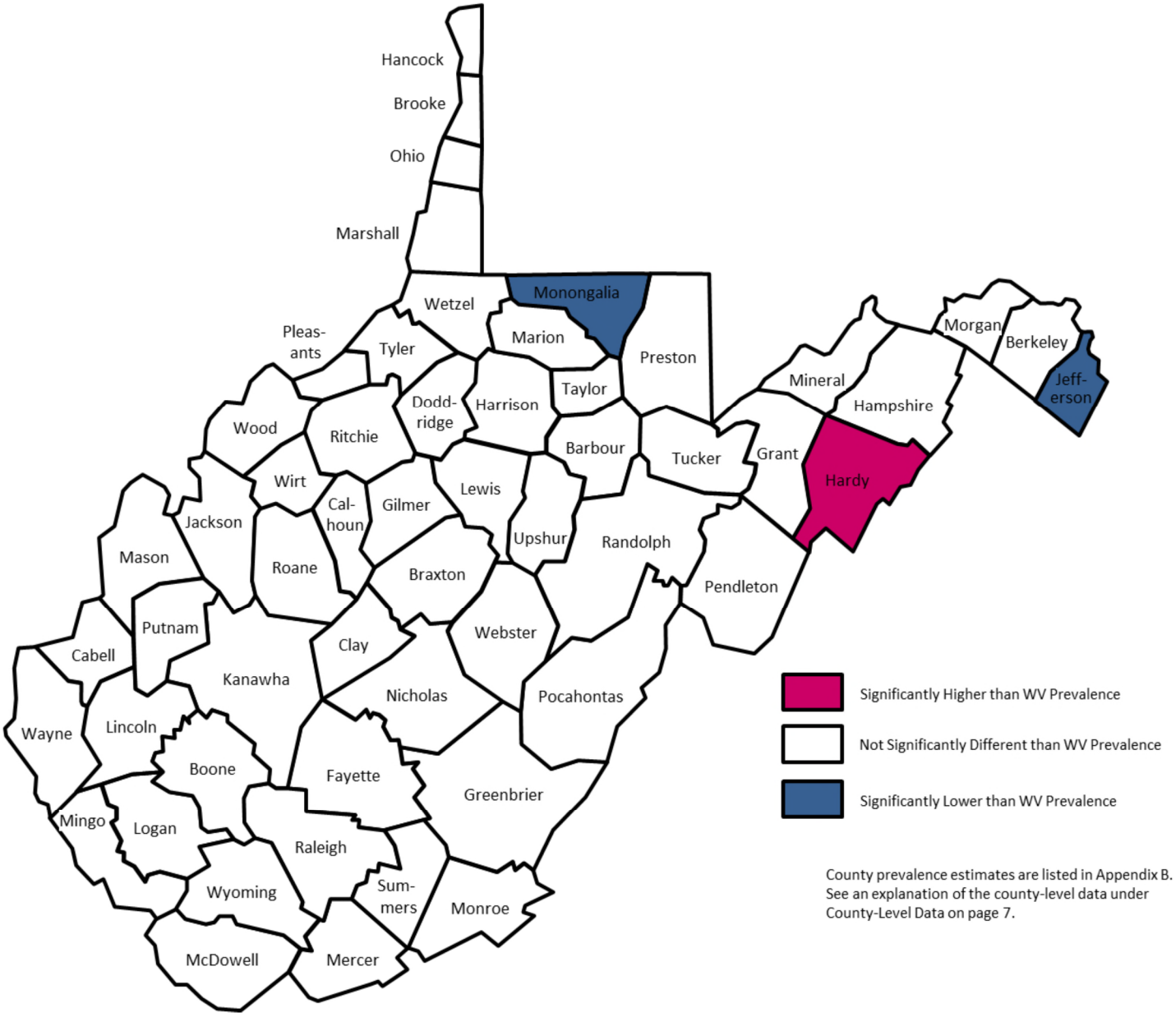
Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	530,606	**77.2**	75.2-79.2	429,386	**64.8**	62.7-66.8	959,993	**71.1**	69.7-72.5
Age									
18-24	48,460	**57.2**	49.0-65.4	31,581	**42.5**	34.5-50.4	80,041	**50.3**	44.6-56.1
25-34	76,558	**75.9**	70.2-81.7	57,341	**63.4**	57.3-69.5	133,899	**70.0**	65.8-74.2
35-44	87,577	**80.3**	75.5-85.1	68,475	**68.6**	62.8-74.3	156,051	**74.7**	70.9-78.5
45-54	98,947	**85.7**	82.2-89.3	77,051	**72.2**	67.7-76.7	175,998	**79.2**	76.4-82.1
55-64	101,878	**80.2**	76.7-83.8	86,929	**72.6**	68.8-76.5	188,807	**76.6**	74.0-79.2
65+	116,293	**78.3**	75.0-81.7	106,760	**63.0**	59.5-66.5	223,053	**70.2**	67.7-72.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	78,799	**73.7**	67.9-79.5	66,581	**63.7**	57.8-69.6	145,380	**68.7**	64.6-72.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	230,992	**79.3**	76.3-82.2	165,443	**66.6**	63.2-69.9	396,436	**73.4**	71.2-75.7
Some Post-H.S.	134,786	**75.3**	71.2-79.3	121,979	**66.0**	62.0-70.0	256,765	**70.5**	67.7-73.4
College Graduate	85,553	**78.5**	75.0-82.0	75,383	**60.5**	56.6-64.4	160,936	**68.9**	66.2-71.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	49,861	**73.7**	67.5-80.0	54,883	**66.1**	60.3-71.9	104,744	**69.5**	65.2-73.8
$15,000 - 24,999	75,816	**76.3**	71.3-81.3	70,883	**67.5**	62.3-72.7	146,699	**71.8**	68.1-75.4
$25,000 - 34,999	57,810	**79.0**	72.9-85.2	39,197	**66.8**	59.9-73.8	97,007	**73.6**	69.0-78.3
$35,000 - 49,999	74,345	**79.6**	74.7-84.5	58,870	**67.2**	61.7-72.8	133,215	**73.6**	69.9-77.3
$50,000 - 74,999	73,832	**83.8**	79.5-88.0	53,341	**73.2**	67.6-78.8	127,173	**79.0**	75.5-82.5
$75,000+	111,117	**81.8**	77.7-85.8	61,186	**60.3**	55.1-65.5	172,304	**72.6**	69.3-75.9



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 4.3 Overweight or Obese Prevalence (Body Mass Index of 25.0 or Higher) by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 69.3%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

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: 30.8% (95% CI: 29.4-32.2)
U.S.: 26.1% (95% CI: 25.9-26.4)
The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 9th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 28.5% (95% CI: 26.5-30.6)
Women: 33.0% (95% CI: 31.1-35.0)
The prevalence of physical inactivity was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 30.9% (95% CI: 29.5-32.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 33.9% (95% CI: 25.9-42.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *24.3% (95% CI: 10.3-38.3)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *23.7% (95% CI: 12.5-35.0)
Hispanic: *30.2% (95% CI: 15.2-45.1)
There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of physical inactivity.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of physical inactivity generally increased with age with the lowest being among those 18-24 (16.4%), significantly lower than all other age groups, and highest among those 65 and older (36.7%).

Education

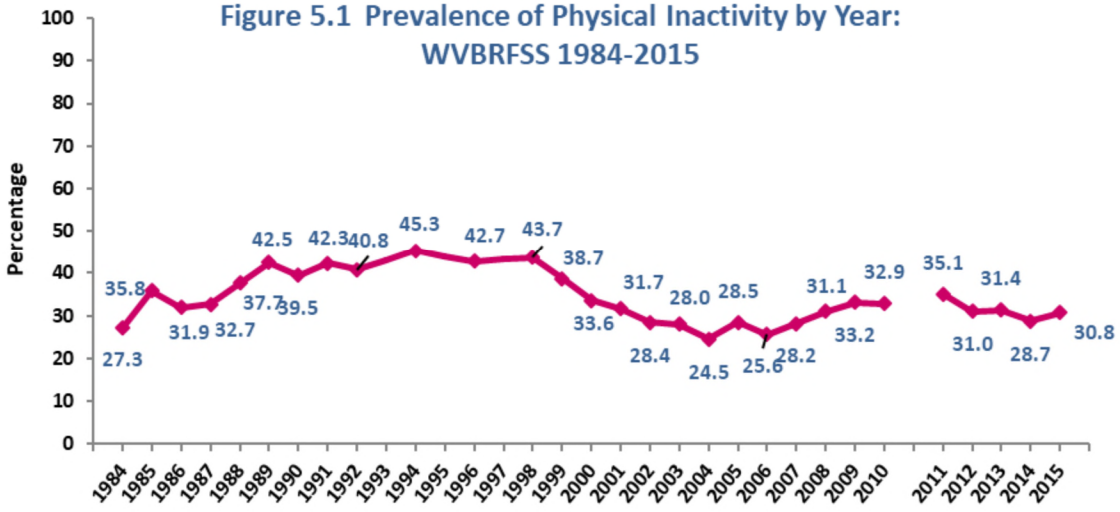
The prevalence of physical inactivity decreased significantly with increasing education. The prevalence of physical inactivity among those lacking a high school education was 45.3%, whereas only 18.5% of college graduates were physically inactive.

Household Income

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 (40.4%) than among persons with incomes of $35,000 or more.

Table 5.1 Prevalence of Physical Inactivity by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

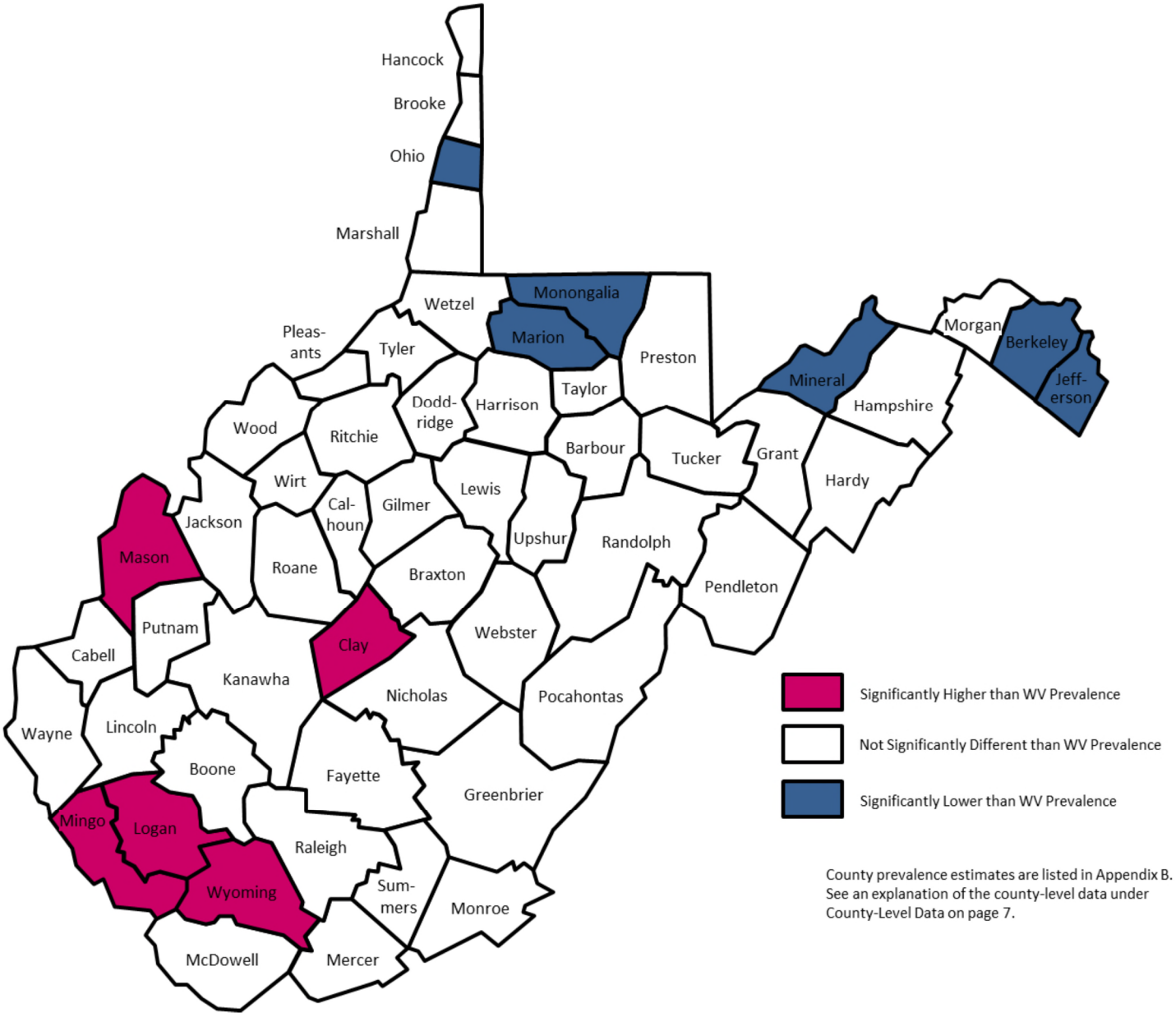
Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	195,701	**28.5**	26.5-30.6	237,860	**33.0**	31.1-35.0	433,562	**30.8**	29.4-32.2
Age									
18-24	14,594	**17.3**	10.9-23.8	12,064	**15.4**	10.0-20.7	26,659	**16.4**	12.2-20.6
25-34	23,832	**23.5**	17.7-29.2	26,605	**26.6**	20.9-32.3	50,437	**25.0**	21.0-29.1
35-44	29,012	**27.0**	21.7-32.3	31,240	**29.1**	23.8-34.5	60,252	**28.1**	24.3-31.8
45-54	40,640	**34.9**	29.6-40.1	43,171	**37.2**	32.4-41.9	83,811	**36.0**	32.5-39.6
55-64	41,261	**32.7**	28.4-36.9	47,555	**36.7**	32.7-40.7	88,816	**34.7**	31.8-37.6
65+	45,508	**31.0**	27.1-34.9	75,271	**41.3**	37.8-44.7	120,779	**36.7**	34.1-39.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	44,550	**41.8**	35.5-48.2	55,433	**48.6**	42.7-54.5	99,983	**45.3**	41.0-49.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	90,645	**31.3**	28.0-34.6	104,955	**39.0**	35.8-42.2	195,600	**35.0**	32.7-37.3
Some Post-H.S.	41,537	**23.2**	19.4-26.9	50,895	**25.3**	21.9-28.6	92,431	**24.3**	21.8-26.8
College Graduate	18,628	**17.0**	13.8-20.1	26,494	**19.7**	16.8-22.7	45,122	**18.5**	16.3-20.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	25,898	**37.0**	30.0-44.0	37,839	**43.2**	37.5-49.0	63,736	**40.4**	36.0-44.9
$15,000 - 24,999	33,894	**35.2**	29.4-41.0	40,992	**36.2**	31.3-41.1	74,886	**35.7**	32.0-39.5
$25,000 - 34,999	23,820	**33.2**	26.3-40.1	19,545	**30.6**	24.3-36.9	43,365	**32.0**	27.3-36.7
$35,000 - 49,999	23,932	**25.8**	20.6-31.0	28,734	**31.9**	26.5-37.4	52,666	**28.8**	25.1-32.6
$50,000 - 74,999	20,370	**23.1**	17.9-28.3	25,686	**33.6**	27.6-39.7	46,056	**28.0**	24.0-32.0
$75,000+	28,108	**21.3**	17.3-25.3	22,446	**20.2**	16.2-24.2	50,554	**20.8**	18.0-23.7



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 5.2 Prevalence of Physical Inactivity by County : WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 31.4%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

Physical Activity Levels

Definition

Highly active is defined as doing enough physical activity to meet the 300 minute per week aerobic recommendation.
Active is defined as doing 150-300 minutes of aerobic physical activity per week.
Insufficiently active is defined as doing insufficient physical activity (11-149 minutes per week).
Inactive is defined as doing no physical activity.

Prevalence

Highly Active:
WV: 32.8% (95% CI: 31.3-34.2)
U.S.: 31.1% (95% CI: 30.9-31.4)
The prevalence of highly active in West Virginia was similar to that for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 22nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Active:
WV: 14.8% (95% CI: 13.7-15.9)
U.S.: 19.3% (95% CI: 19.0-19.5)
The prevalence of active in West Virginia was significantly lower in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Insufficiently Active:
WV: 18.8% (95% CI: 17.5-20.0)
U.S.: 20.8% (95% CI: 20.5-21.1)
The prevalence of insufficiently active in West Virginia was significantly lower in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 13th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.
Inactive:
WV: 33.7% (95% CI: 32.2-35.2)
U.S.: 28.8% (95%CI: 28.5-29.1)
The prevalence of inactive was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 9th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Highly Active:
Men: 35.1% (95% CI: 32.9-37.4)
Women: 30.5% (95% CI: 28.6-32.5)
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of being highly active than women.
Active:
Men: 14.5% (95% CI: 12.9-16.2)
Women: 15.0% (95% CI: 13.5-16.5)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of the active level.
Insufficiently Active:
Men: 18.7% (95% CI: 16.8-20.5)
Women: 18.8% (95% CI: 17.2-20.5)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of the insufficiently active level.

Inactive:
Men: 31.7% (95% CI: 29.5-33.9)
Women: 35.6% (95% CI: 33.6-37.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of the inactive level.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of highly active or active. The prevalence of insufficiently active was significantly lower among those 65 and older (13.0%) than among those under 35 years old. The prevalence of inactive generally increased with age and was significantly lower among those 18-24 (21.0%) than among those 35 and over.

Education

The prevalence of highly active was significantly higher among college graduates than among those with a high school education or less than a high school education. The prevalence of active was significantly lower among those with less than a high school education than all other educational attainment levels and significantly higher among college graduates than among all other educational attainment levels. The prevalence of insufficient activity was significantly higher among those with some post-high school education and college graduates than among those with less than high school or high school education. The prevalence of inactive decreased significantly with each level of increasing education.

Household Income

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 (40.4%) than among persons with incomes of $35,000 or more.

Table 5.2 Prevalence of Physical Activity Levels by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Highly Active			Active			Insufficiently Active			Inactive		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	195,701	**28.5**	26.5-30.6	237,860	**33.0**	31.1-35.0	237,860	**33.0**	31.1-35.0	433,562	**30.8**	29.4-32.2
Sex												
Male	228,484	**35.1**	32.9-37.4	94,514	**14.5**	12.9-16.2	121,373	**18.7**	16.8-20..5	206,146	**31.7**	29.5-33.9
Female	210,777	**30.5**	28.6-32.5	103,377	**15.0**	13.5-16.5	130,082	**18.8**	17.2-20.5	245,998	**35.6**	33.6-37.6
Age												
18-24	55,329	**35.6**	30.0-41.2	25,931	**16.7**	12.3-21.0	41,658	**26.8**	21.6-32.0	32,619	**21.0**	16.1-25.8
25-34	66,128	**34.3**	29.8-38.8	33,555	**17.4**	13.9-20.9	40,071	**20.8**	17.0-24.5	53,242	**27.6**	23.3-31.9
35-44	70,050	**34.1**	30.0-38.2	32,177	**15.7**	12.7-18.7	39,653	**19.3**	16.1-22.5	63,369	**30.9**	26.9-34.8
45-54	60,526	**27.0**	23.7-30.3	32,378	**14.4**	12.0-16.9	46,142	**20.6**	17.6-23.5	85,185	**38.0**	34.3-41.6
55-64	75,526	**30.4**	27.6-33.2	38,676	**15.6**	13.4-17.8	43,416	**17.5**	15.1-19.9	90,621	**36.5**	33.5-39.5
65+	111,702	**35.8**	33.2-38.4	35,174	**11.3**	9.7-12.9	40,514	**13.0**	11.2-14.8	124,301	**39.9**	37.2-42.6
Education												
Less than H.S.	58,607	**28.2**	24.0-32.4	17,005	**8.2**	5.8-10.5	29,139	**14.0**	10.8-17.2	103,231	**49.6**	45.1-54.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	168,453	**31.7**	29.4-34.1	71,902	**13.5**	11.8-15.3	87,681	**16.5**	14.6-18.4	202,778	**38.2**	35.8-40.6
Some Post-H.S.	122,165	**33.5**	30.6-36.4	61,555	**16.9**	14.5-19.2	83,583	**22.9**	20.3-25.6	97,323	**26.7**	24.0-29.4
College Graduate	89,685	**38.0**	35.2-40.8	47,068	**19.9**	17.6-22.3	51,052	**21.6**	19.2-24.1	48,387	**20.5**	18.2-22.8
Income												
Less than $15,000	44,541	**29.5**	25.2-33.8	16,677	**11.1**	8.4-13.8	22,980	**15.2**	11.7-18.8	66,679	**44.2**	39.6-48.8
$15,000 - 24,999	59,748	**29.9**	26.1-33.7	24,173	**12.1**	9.6-14.6	38,644	**19.3**	16.1-22.5	77,299	**38.7**	34.7-42.6
$25,000 - 34,999	43,468	**33.3**	28.5-38.1	21,031	**16.1**	12.3-19.9	22,267	**17.0**	13.2-20.9	43,855	**33.6**	28.7-38.4
$35,000 - 49,999	58,484	**32.9**	28.8-36.9	26,226	**14.7**	11.6-17.9	37,230	**20.9**	17.4-24.5	56,005	**31.5**	27.5-35.5
$50,000 - 74,999	54,020	**34.1**	29.9-38.3	24,589	**15.5**	12.4-18.7	32,153	**20.3**	16.7-23.9	47,744	**30.1**	28.0-34.3
$75,000+	81,664	**34.6**	31.2-38.1	47,643	**20.2**	17.2-23.2	54,648	**23.2**	19.9-26.4	51,972	**22.0**	19.1-25.0

Physical Activity Recommendations

Definition

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

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

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

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

Prevalence

Met aerobic recommendations only:

WV: 34.2% (95% CI: 32.7-35.7)

U.S.: 30.2% (95% CI: 30.0-30.5)

The prevalence of met aerobic recommendation only was significantly higher for West Virginia than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 10th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Met muscle strengthening recommendation only:

WV: 7.1% (95% CI: 6.3-8.0)

U.S.: 9.9 (95% CI: 9.7-10.1)

The prevalence of met muscle strengthening recommendation only was significantly lower for West Virginia than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 2nd lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Met both aerobic and muscle strengthening recommendations:

WV: 13.8% (95% CI: 12.7-14.9)

U.S.: 20.3% (95% CI: 20.1-20.6)

The prevalence of met both aerobic and muscle strengthening recommendations was significantly lower for West Virginia than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 2nd lowest.

Did not meet either aerobic or muscle strengthening recommendations:

WV: 44.9% (95% CI: 43.3-46.5)

U.S.: 39.6% (95% CI: 39.3-39.9)

The prevalence of did not meet either aerobic or muscle strengthening recommendations was significantly higher for West Virginia than for the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 8th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Met aerobic recommendation only:
Men: 35.3% (95% CI: 33.1-37.5)
Women: 33.2% (95% CI: 31.2-35.1)
There was no gender difference in meeting aerobic recommendations only.
Met muscle strengthening recommendation only:
Men: 8.4% (95% CI: 7.0-9.8)
Women: 5.9% (95% CI: 4.9-6.9)
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of meeting muscle strengthening recommendation only than women.
Met both aerobic and muscle strengthening recommendations:
Men: 14.7% (95% CI: 13.0-16.4)
Women: 12.9% (95% CI: 11.5-14.4)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of meeting both aerobic and muscle strengthening recommendations.
Did not meet either aerobic or muscle strengthening recommendations:
Men: 41.6% (95% CI: 39.3-43.9)
Women: 48.0% (95% CI: 45.9-50.1)
Women had a significantly higher prevalence of not meeting either aerobic or muscle strengthening activity recommendations than men.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of meeting aerobic recommendation only was highest among those aged 65 and older (38.4%), significantly higher than among those aged 18-24 (26.7%). The prevalence of meeting muscle strengthening recommendation only generally decreased with age and was significantly higher among those aged 18-24 (14.1%) than among those 45 and older and significantly lower among those aged 65 and older (4.0%) than among those under 45. The prevalence of meeting both aerobic and muscle strengthening recommendations was highest among those 18-24, significantly higher than among those 35 and older. The prevalence of meeting neither aerobic or muscle strengthening recommendation was highest among those aged 45-54 (51.6%) which was significantly higher than those under age 45.

Education

There was no education difference in the prevalence of those meeting aerobic recommendation only. The prevalence of meeting muscle strengthening recommendation only was highest among those with some post-high school education (10.0%), significantly higher than among those with less than a high school education (5.5%) or those with high school education (5.4%). The prevalence of meeting both aerobic and muscle strengthening recommendations was significantly lower among those with les than a high school education or with a high school education than among those with some college or college graduates.

Household Income

There was no income difference in the prevalence of those who met aerobic recommendation only or those who met muscle strengthening recommendation only. The prevalence of meeting both aerobic and muscle strengthening recommendations was significantly higher among those with an income of $75,000 or more (22.9%) than among all other income levels. The prevalence of meeting neither aerobic nor muscle strengthening recommendation decreased with increasing income and was significantly higher among those with an income of less than $15,000 than among those with an income of $25,000 or more.

Table 5.3 Prevalence of Meeting Physical Activity Recommendations by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Met Aerobic Guidelines Only			Met Muscle Strengthening Guidelines Only			Met Both Aerobic and Muscle Strengthening			Didn't Meet Aerobic or Muscle Strengthening Guide-		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	459,165	**34.2**	32.7-35.7	95,425	**7.1**	6.3-8.0	184,881	**13.8**	12.7-14.9	602,520	**44.9**	43.3-46.5
Sex												
Male	230,478	**35.3**	33.1-37.5	54,818	**8.4**	7.0-9.8	95,776	**14.7**	13.0-16.4	271,264	**41.6**	39.3-43.9
Female	228,687	**33.2**	31.2-35.1	40,607	**5.9**	4.9-6.9	89,105	**12.9**	11.5-14.4	331,256	**48.0**	45.9-50.1
Age												
18-24	41,479	**26.7**	21.5-31.9	21,873	**14.1**	9.9-18.3	39,895	**25.7**	20.6-30.8	52,123	**33.5**	28.0-39.1
25-34	64,221	**33.5**	29.0-37.9	16,137	**8.4**	5.8-11.0	34,848	**18.2**	14.5-21.8	76,534	**39.9**	35.3-44.6
35-44	74,572	**36.4**	32.3-40.4	17,598	**8.6**	6.2-10.9	29,539	**14.4**	11.3-17.5	83,342	**40.6**	36.5-44.8
45-54	68,997	**30.5**	27.1-33.9	13,829	**6.1**	4.3-7.9	26,625	**11.8**	9.5-14.0	116,733	**51.6**	47.9-55.3
55-64	89,327	**36.2**	33.2-39.2	13,390	**5.4**	4.1-6.8	24,705	**10.0**	8.2-11.8	119,372	**48.4**	45.3-51.5
65+	120,568	**38.4**	35.8-41.0	12,520	**4.0**	2.9-5.1	29,269	**9.3**	7.9-10.8	151,685	**48.3**	45.6-51.0
Education												
Less than H.S.	60,807	**29.6**	25.4-33.7	11,123	**5.4**	3.3-7.5	15,234	**7.4**	4.8-10.1	118,598	**57.6**	53.1-62.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	186,509	**35.0**	32.6-37.4	28,290	**5.3**	4.0-6.6	56,936	**10.7**	9.0-12.4	260,702	**49.0**	46.4-51.5
Some Post-H.S.	125,199	**34.2**	31.3-37.0	36,704	**10.0**	8.1-12.0	60,742	**16.6**	14.1-19.0	143,876	**39.3**	36.3-42.3
College Graduate	86,236	**36.5**	33.7-39.3	19,308	**8.2**	6.5-9.8	51,670	**21.9**	19.4-24.3	78,989	**33.4**	30.7-36.2
Income												
Less than $15,000	45,652	**30.3**	26.1-34.5	8,387	**5.6**	3.4-7.7	15,649	**10.4**	7.4-13.3	80,818	**53.7**	49.0-58.4
$15,000 - 24,999	64,409	**32.5**	28.7-36.2	13,137	**6.6**	4.6-8.6	20,615	**10.4**	7.7-13.1	100,125	**50.5**	46.5-54.5
$25,000 - 34,999	48,075	**36.7**	31.8-41.6	9,041	**6.9**	4.0-9.8	17,143	**13.1**	9.6-16.6	56,703	**43.3**	38.3-48.3
$35,000 - 49,999	57,517	**32.3**	28.3-36.3	15,669	**8.8**	5.9-11.7	28,094	**15.8**	12.4-19.2	76,760	**43.1**	38.9-47.4
$50,000 - 74,999	60,802	**38.3**	33.9-42.6	10,474	**6.6**	4.3-8.9	18,789	**11.8**	9.1-14.6	68,869	**43.3**	38.9-47.8
$75,000+	76,037	**32.1**	28.8-35.4	22,476	**9.5**	7.2-11.8	54,219	**22.9**	19.7-26.1	83,926	**35.5**	32.0-39.0

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Definition

Consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables on a daily basis in the past month.

Prevalence

WV: 91.7% (95% CI: 90.9-92.6)
U.S.: 83.4% (95% CI: 83.2-83.6)
The prevalence of consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 2nd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 94.0% (95% CI: 92.9-95.1)
Women: 89.6% (95% CI: 88.3-90.9)
The prevalence of consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily was significantly higher among men than among women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic 91.7% (95% CI: 90.8-92.6)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 91.2% (95% CI: 85.6-96.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: 97.0% (95% CI: 93.4-100.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *84.2% (95% CI: 71.2-97.3)
Hispanic: *91.6% (95% CI: 84.0-99.3)
The prevalence of consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily was significantly higher among Other, Non-Hispanics than among White, Non-Hispanics.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily.

Education

The prevalence of consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (95.2%) and those with a high school education or GED (93.7%) than among those with some post-high school education (90.6%) or college graduates (86.1%).

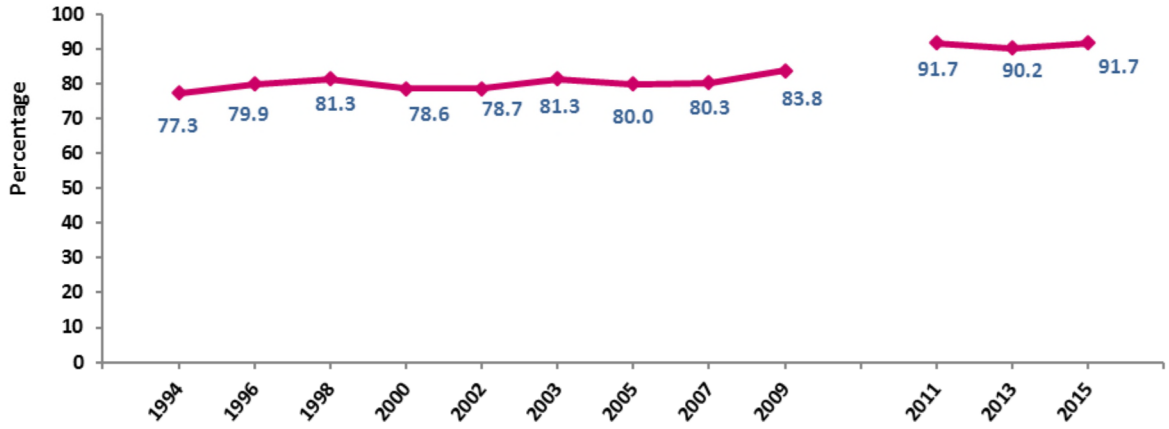
Household Income

In general, the prevalence of consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily declined with increasing income levels. The prevalence of consuming fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily was significantly lower among adults with incomes of $75,000 or more (87.4%) than among adults with incomes less than $50,000.

Table 6.1 Prevalence of Consuming Less than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Daily by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	583,600	**94.0**	92.9-95.1	590,903	**89.6**	88.3-90.9	117,4504	**91.7**	90.9-92.6
Age									
18-24	72,889	**93.9**	89.8-98.0	66,366	**90.6**	86.2-94.9	139,255	**92.3**	89.3-95.3
25-34	85,090	**92.9**	89.4-96.3	80,670	**87.2**	83.2-91.1	165,760	**90.0**	87.4-92.7
35-44	94,917	**94.5**	91.7-97.3	86,804	**86.6**	82.5-90.7	181,721	**90.5**	88.0-93.0
45-54	100,769	**94.2**	91.9-96.5	101,051	**92.1**	89.7-94.6	201,820	**93.2**	91.5-94.9
55-64	108,007	**94.6**	92.7-96.5	109,542	**89.8**	87.3-92.3	217,549	**92.1**	90.5-93.7
65+	119,375	**93.8**	91.8-95.8	142,413	**90.6**	88.4-92.8	261787	**92.0**	90.5-93.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	88,411	**96.3**	93.7-98.9	90,683	**94.2**	91.2-97.2	179,093	**95.2**	93.2-97.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	249,309	**95.4**	93.9-97.0	225,968	**91.9**	90.0-93.9	475,277	**93.7**	92.5-95.0
Some Post-H.S.	154,315	**93.4**	91.0-95.7	166,901	**88.2**	85.5-90.9	321,217	**90.6**	88.8-92.4
College Graduate	90,845	**89.2**	86.4-91.9	106,598	**83.7**	80.9-86.5	197,444	**86.1**	84.1-88.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	60,860	**96.9**	94.0-99.7	73,696	**91.2**	87.7-94.7	134,556	**93.7**	91.4-96.0
$15,000 - 24,999	84,745	**96.3**	94.3-98.2	92,608	**91.5**	88.3-94.6	177,354	**93.7**	91.8-95.6
$25,000 - 34,999	62,367	**95.2**	91.9-98.4	55,174	**89.8**	85.7-94.0	117,542	**92.6**	90.0-95.2
$35,000 - 49,999	78877	**93.8**	90.5-97.0	79,620	**93.0**	90.2-95.7	158,497	**93.4**	91.2-95.5
$50,000 - 74,999	78,150	**94.5**	91.6-97.3	64,433	**88.7**	84.7-92.6	142,583	**91.7**	89.3-94.2
$75,000+	114,571	**91.0**	88.2-93.9	87,458	**83.0**	79.3-86.8	202,029	**87.4**	85.1-89.7

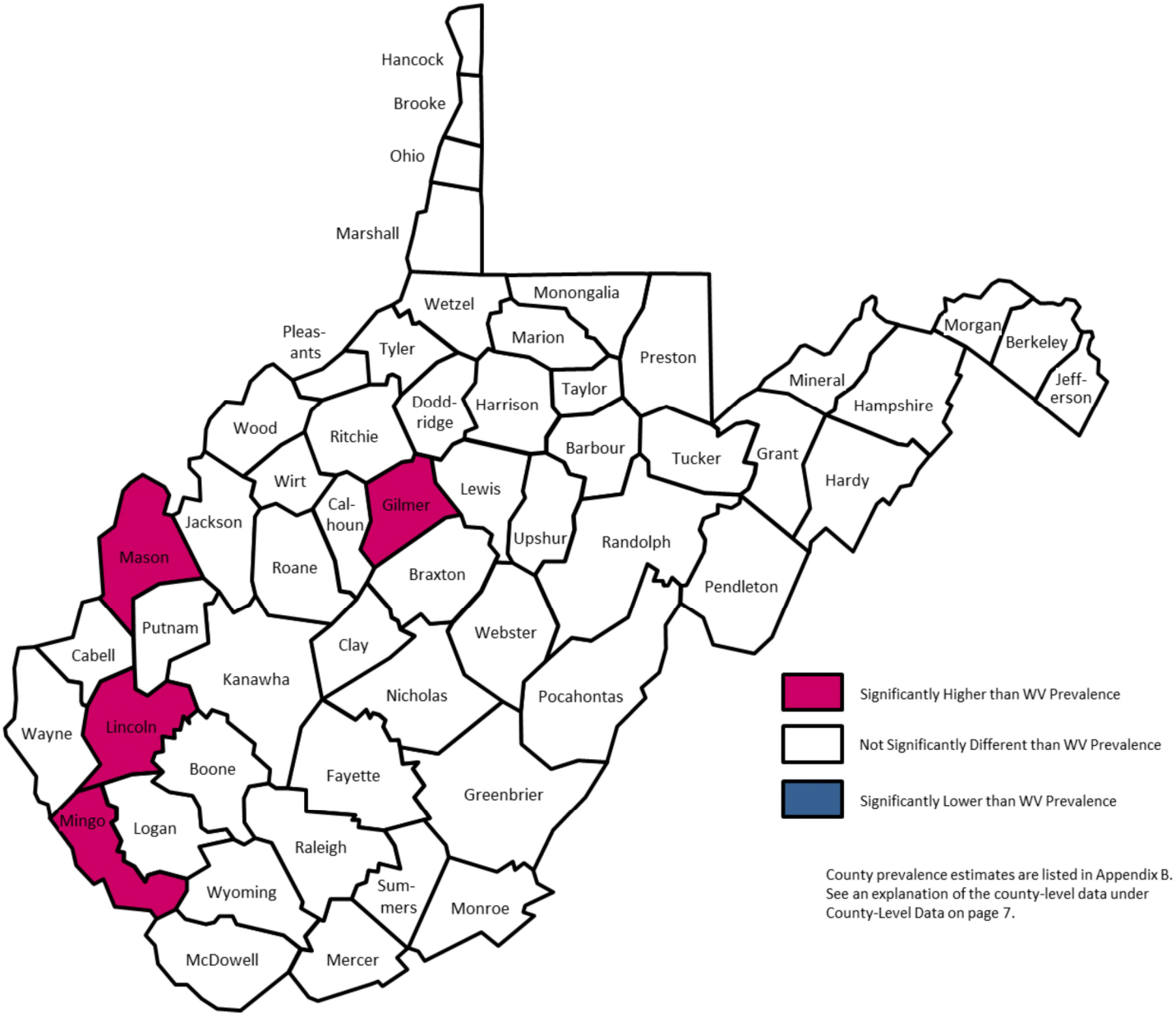
Figure 6.1 Prevalence of Consuming Less than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Daily by Year: WVBRFSS, 1994-2015



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 6.2 Prevalence of Consuming Less than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Daily by County: WVBRFSS, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2015, 2015

WV Prevalence (2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015) - 86.4%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

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: 25.7% (95% CI: 24.3-27.1)
U.S.: 16.7% (95% CI: 16.5-17.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of current cigarette smoking was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 25.7% (95% CI: 23.7-27.8)
Women: 25.7% (95% CI: 23.8-27.5)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of current cigarette smoking.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 25.3% (95% CI: 23.8-26.7)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 30.6% (95% CI: 22.4-38.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *39.1% (95% CI: 23.6-54.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *35.6% (95% CI: 22.3-48.9)
Hispanic: *26.3% (95% CI: 11.5-41.0)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of current cigarette smoking.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking was highest among those aged 25-34 (36.3%), significantly higher than among those aged 18-24 (25.5%) and among those aged 55 and older. The prevalence of current smoking was significantly lower among those 65 and older (10.7%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased with increasing education. It was lowest among college graduates (12.0%) 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 (37.7%), and the prevalence was significantly higher than all other education groups.

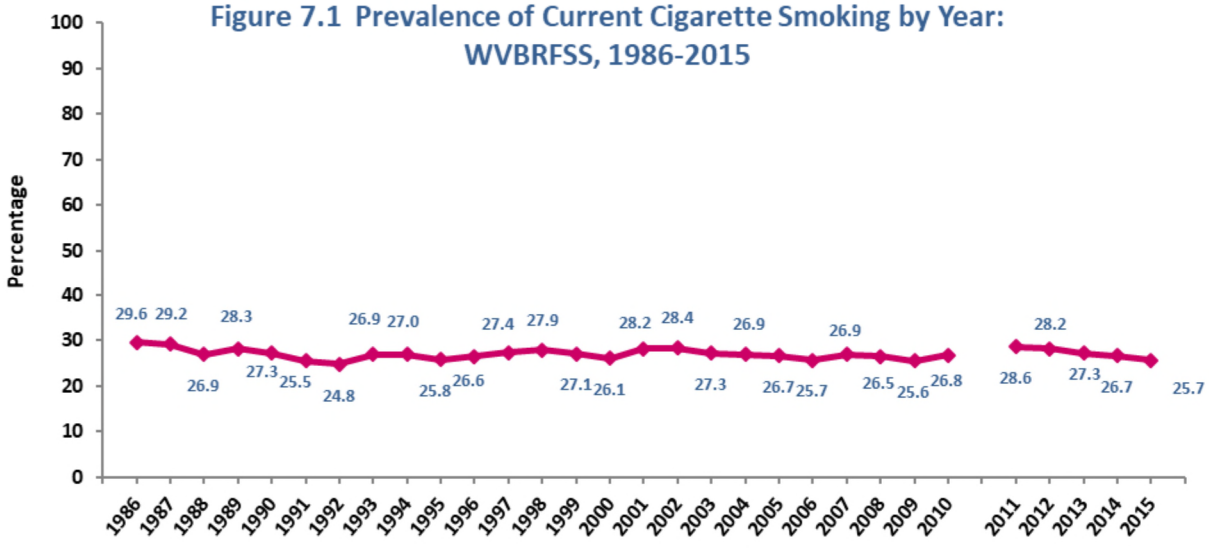
Household Income

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 (42.5%), significantly higher than among those with income levels of $25,000 or more per year. The lowest prevalence of smoking was among adults earning $75,000 or more per year (13.9%), significantly lower than those with incomes less than $50,000.

Table 7.1 Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	180,814	**25.7**	23.7-27.8	188,788	**25.7**	23.8-27.5	369,602	**25.7**	24.3-27.1
Age									
18-24	21,494	**24.4**	17.4-31.5	21,809	**26.6**	19.7-33.5	43,303	**25.5**	20.5-30.4
25-34	35,782	**34.2**	27.8-40.6	39,812	**38.4**	32.3-44.4	75,595	**36.3**	31.9-40.7
35-44	35,123	**32.0**	26.4-37.6	37,615	**34.4**	28.9-39.9	72,739	**33.2**	29.3-37.1
45-54	36,104	**30.4**	25.4-35.4	37,364	**31.6**	27.1-36.2	73,467	**31.0**	27.6-34.4
55-64	36,403	**28.3**	24.2-32.4	31,314	**23.6**	20.1-27.1	67,718	**25.9**	23.2-28.6
65+	15,479	**10.4**	7.9-12.8	20,240	**11.0**	8.7-13.3	35719	**10.7**	9.0-12.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	37,067	**34.0**	27.8-40.2	47,886	**41.1**	35.2-47.0	84,952	**37.7**	33.4-41.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	82,313	**27.7**	24.4-31.0	71,170	**25.7**	22.7-28.6	153,483	**26.7**	24.5-28.9
Some Post-H.S.	45,743	**25.2**	21.2-29.1	54,382	**26.4**	22.9-30.0	100,125	**25.8**	23.2-28.5
College Graduate	14,411	**12.8**	10.0-15.7	15,350	**11.3**	8.9-13.7	29,762	**12.0**	10.1-13.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	30,867	**43.8**	36.6-51.0	36,964	**41.5**	35.7-47.2	67,831	**42.5**	38.0-47.0
$15,000 - 24,999	35,032	**34.7**	29.0-40.4	40,813	**35.1**	30.0-40.1	75,846	**34.9**	31.1-38.7
$25,000 - 34,999	22,129	**30.2**	23.4-37.0	18,414	**28.4**	21.9-34.9	40,543	**29.3**	24.6-34.0
$35,000 - 49,999	20,246	**21.7**	16.5-26.9	22,235	**24.0**	18.8-29.2	42,481	**22.8**	19.2-26.5
$50,000 - 74,999	19,754	**22.0**	16.7-27.3	13,741	**17.7**	12.3-23.1	33,495	**20.0**	16.2-23.8
$75,000+	20,567	**15.2**	11.4-19.0	14,086	**12.3**	8.8-15.8	34,654	**13.9**	11.3-16.5

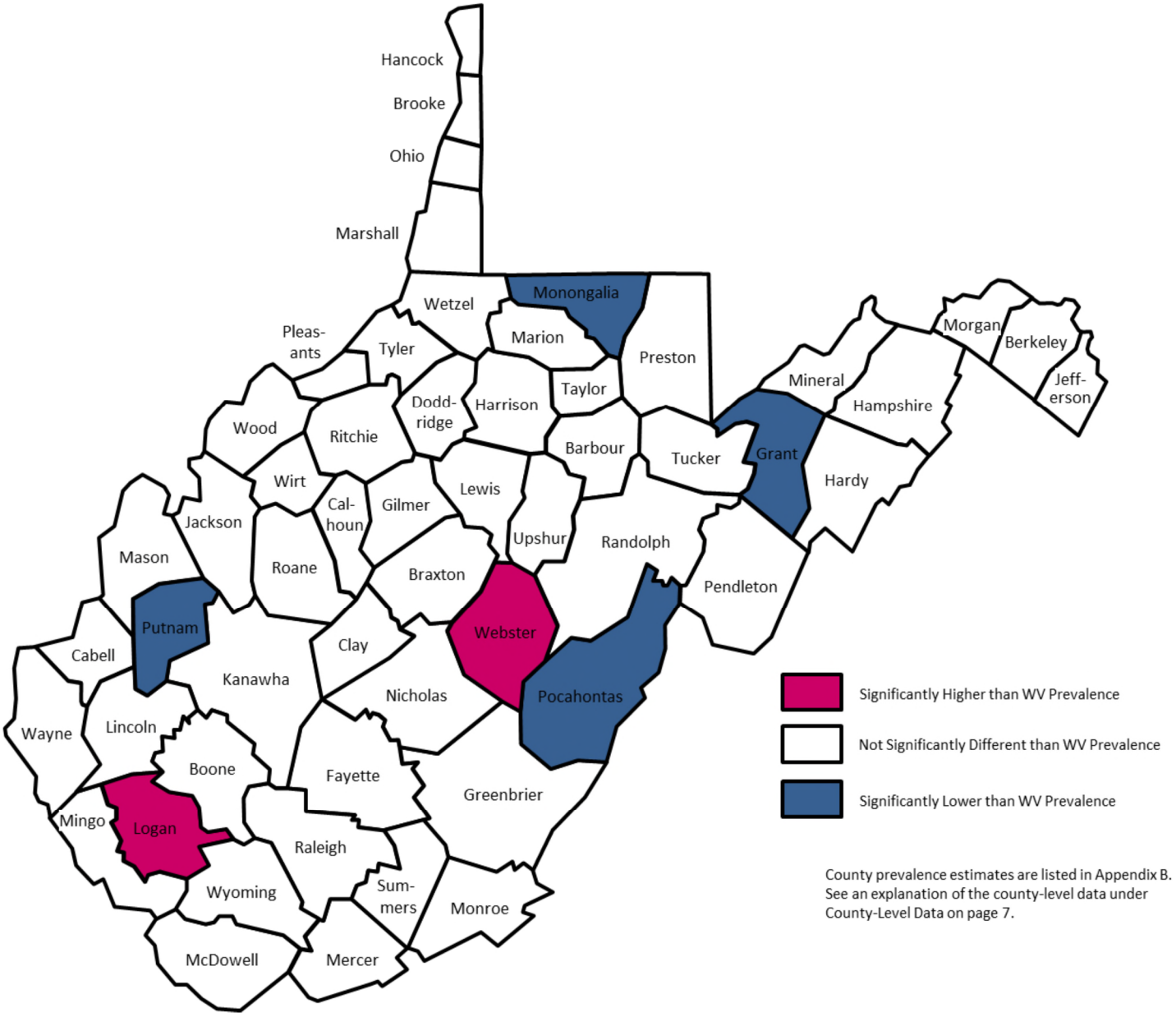
Figure 7.1 Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking by Year: WVBRFSS, 1986-2015



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 7.2 Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 27.3%



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: 55.8% (95% CI: 52.6-58.9)
U.S.: 60.5% (95% CI: 59.7-61.2)
The U.S. prevalence of smoking cessation was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5th lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 53.0% (95% CI: 48.3-57.7)
Women: 58.4% (95% CI: 54.1-62.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of smoking cessation.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are 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.

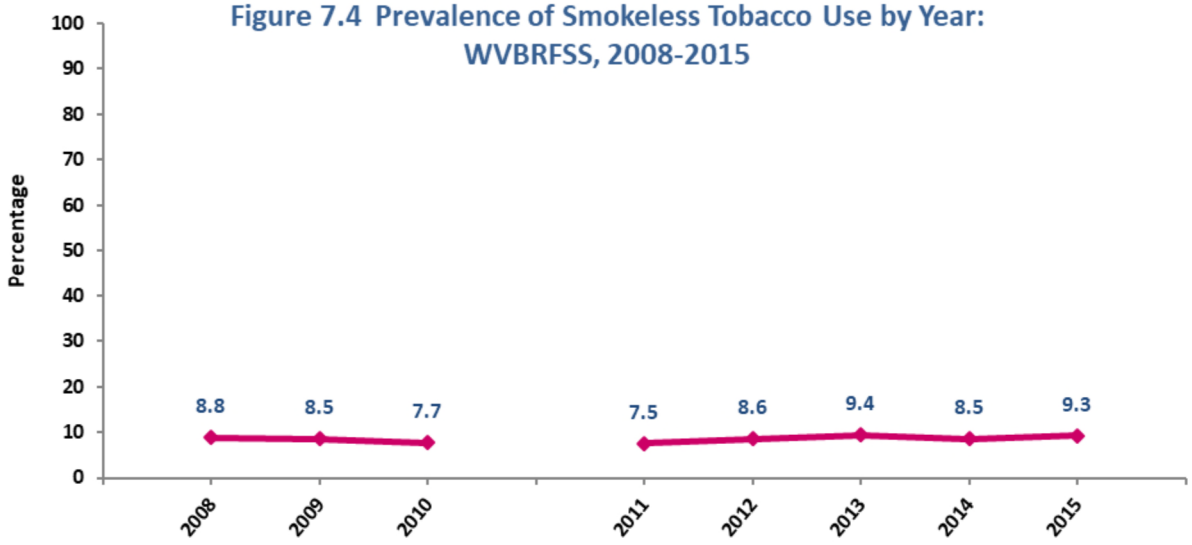
Household Income

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

Table 7.2 Prevalence of Smoking Cessation by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	95,629	**53.0**	48.3-57.7	110,224	**58.4**	54.1-62.6	205,852	**55.8**	52.6-58.9
Age									
18-24	14,936	**69.5**	54.7-84.3	13,872	**63.6**	48.6-78.6	28,808	**66.5**	55.9-77.1
25-34	19,091	**54.0**	42.4-65.6	25,811	**64.8**	54.9-74.8	44,902	**59.7**	52.1-67.4
35-44	17,327	**49.3**	38.5-60.2	21,472	**57.1**	47.2-67.0	38,799	**53.3**	46.0-60.7
45-54	18,258	**50.6**	40.6-60.6	21,348	**57.1**	48.3-65.9	39,605	**53.9**	47.2-60.6
55-64	18,750	**51.5**	42.8-60.3	16,260	**51.9**	43.4-60.4	35,010	**51.7**	45.6-57.8
65+	6,839	**44.2**	31.6-56.8	10,958	**54.1**	42.9-65.3	17,796	**49.8**	41.4-58.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	18,790	**50.7**	39.3-62.1	25,691	**53.7**	44.0-63.3	44,482	**52.4**	45.0-59.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	45,354	**55.1**	48.2-62.0	39,682	**55.8**	49.1-62.4	85,036	**55.4**	50.6-60.2
Some Post-H.S.	23,264	**50.9**	41.8-59.9	35,318	**64.9**	57.5-72.4	58,582	**58.5**	52.6-64.4
College Graduate	7,963	**56.9**	45.0-68.8	9,532	**62.1**	51.3-72.8	17,495	**59.6**	51.6-67.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	18,515	**60.0**	48.7-71.3	19,551	**52.9**	43.6-62.2	38,066	**56.1**	48.9-63.4
$15,000 - 24,999	18,259	**52.1**	41.8-62.4	24,250	**59.4**	50.4-68.4	42,509	**56**	49.2-62.9
$25,000 - 34,999	11,833	**53.5**	39.7-67.2	11,528	**62.6**	49.5-75.7	23,360	**57.6**	48.0-67.2
$35,000 - 49,999	8,806	**43.5**	29.9-57.1	12,409	**55.8**	43.4-68.2	21,215	**49.9**	40.6-59.2
$50,000 - 74,999	11,668	**60.4**	46.8-73.9	8,484	**61.7**	45.2-78.3	20,152	**60.9**	50.5-71.4
$75,000+	9,087	**44.2**	30.6-57.7	8,133	**57.7**	42.7-72.8	17,220	**49.7**	39.5-59.9

Figure 7.4 Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use by Year: WVBRFSS, 2008-2015



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Smokeless Tobacco Use

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 9.3% (95% CI: 8.3-10.3)
U.S.: 3.7% (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 highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 18.2% (95% CI: 16.3-20.0)
Women: 0.8% (95% CI: 0.5-1.2)
There was a significant gender difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use with men having a significantly higher prevalence than women.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was highest among those aged 35-44 (13.6%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (5.0%), a significant difference.

Education

College graduates had the lowest prevalence of smokeless tobacco use (5.0%), and this prevalence was significantly lower than the prevalence among those with less than a high school education (12.3%) and those with a high school degree (11.4%).

Household Income

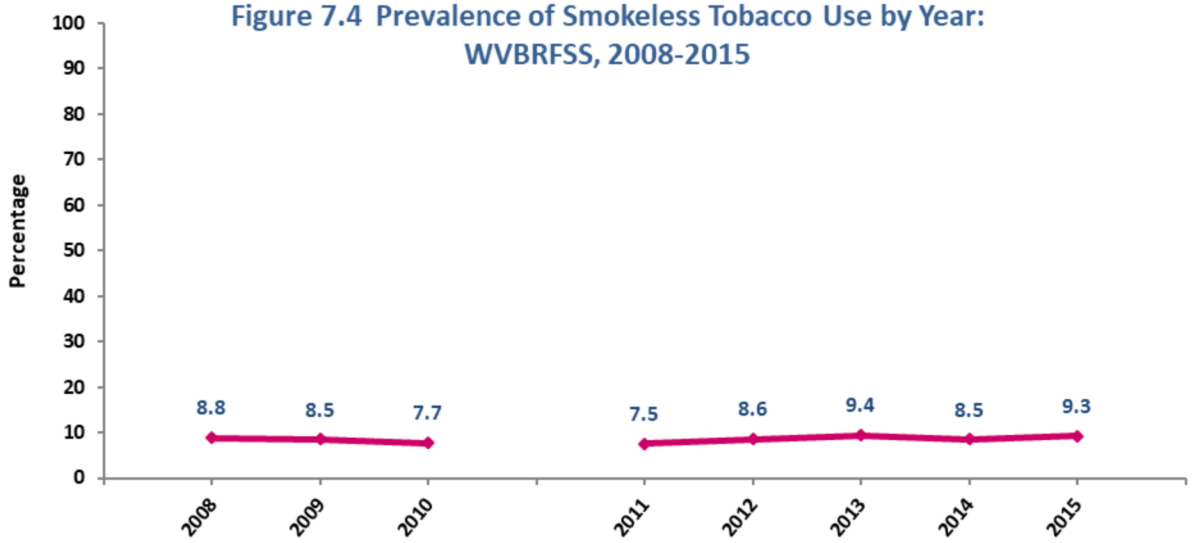
There was no income difference in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.

Table 7.3 Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	127,652	**18.2**	16.3-20.0	6,280	**0.8**	0.5-1.2	133,932	**9.3**	8.3-10.3
Age									
18-24	20,324	**23.1**	16.3-29.9	1,436	***1.8**	0.0-3.7	21,760	**12.8**	9.0-16.7
25-34	19,428	**18.5**	13.1-23.9	827	***0.8**	0.0-1.9	20,255	**9.7**	6.8-12.6
35-44	29,814	**27.0**	21.7-32.4	147	***0.1**	0.0-0.4	29,961	**13.6**	10.7-16.6
45-54	26,463	**22.4**	17.8-27.0	1,347	***1.1**	0.2-2.0	27,810	**11.7**	9.3-14.2
55-64	15,693	**12.2**	8.9-15.4	1,267	***1.0**	0.2-1.7	16,960	**6.5**	4.8-8.2
65+	15,612	**10.4**	7.9-12.9	1,256	***0.7**	0.1-1.3	16,868	**5.0**	3.8-6.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	26,284	**24.0**	18.5-29.5	1,711	***1.5**	0.1-2.8	27,996	**12.3**	9.4-15.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	63,733	**21.4**	18.4-24.5	1,697	***0.6**	0.1-1.1	65,430	**11.4**	9.7-13.1
Some Post-H.S.	25,008	**13.7**	10.4-17.1	2,068	***1.0**	0.2-1.8	27,076	**7.0**	5.3-8.7
College Graduate	11,571	**10.3**	7.6-13.1	804	***0.6**	0.1-1.1	12,375	**5.0**	3.7-6.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	16,429	**23.2**	16.8-29.6	430	***0.5**	0.0-1.2	16,859	**10.5**	7.4-13.6
$15,000 - 24,999	15,602	**15.5**	11.2-19.7	1,205	***1.0**	0.0-2.0	16,807	**7.7**	5.6-9.8
$25,000 - 34,999	14,421	**19.7**	13.4-25.9	449	***0.7**	0.0-1.7	14,869	**10.8**	7.2-14.3
$35,000 - 49,999	15,438	**16.5**	11.6-21.4	364	***0.4**	0.0-0.9	15,802	**8.5**	5.9-11.1
$50,000 - 74,999	14,544	**16.3**	11.5-21.1	966	***1.2**	0.1-2.4	15,510	**9.3**	6.5-12.1
$75,000+	25,381	**18.7**	14.6-22.9	230	***0.2**	0.0-0.5	25,611	**10.2**	7.9-12.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

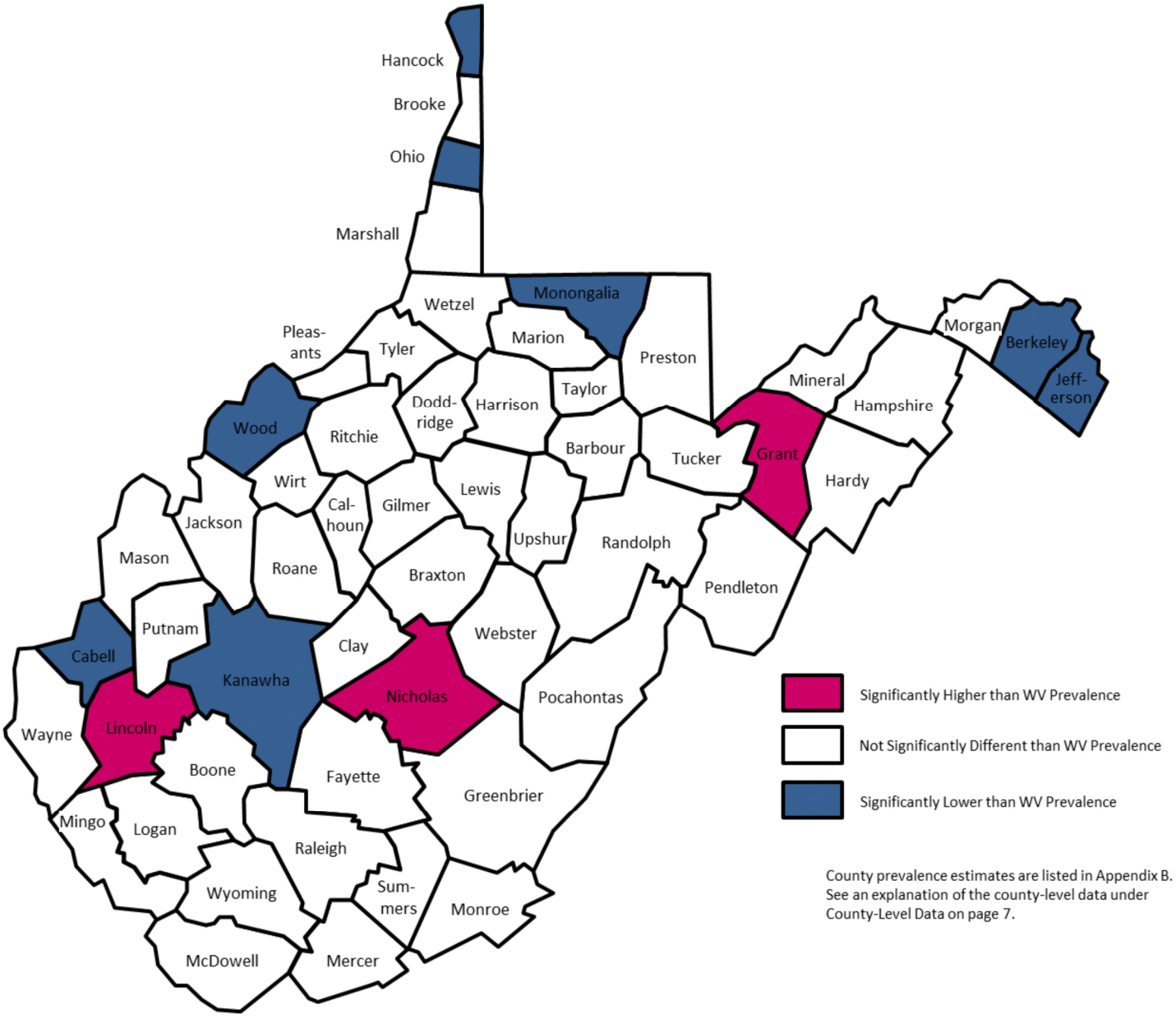
Figure 7.4 Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use by Year: WVBRFSS, 2008-2015



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 7.5 Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 8.7%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

CHAPTER 8: 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: 3.5% (95% CI: 2.9-4.1)
U.S.: 5.8% (95% CI: 5.6-5.9)
The U.S. prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 4.6% (95% CI: 3.6-5.7)
Women: 2.4% (95% CI: 1.8-3.1)
The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among men than women.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The highest prevalence of heavy drinking was among those aged 25-34 (5.4%) and the lowest prevalence was among those aged 65 and older (1.6%). The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among those 18-34 and 45-54 than among those 65 and older.

Education

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

Household Income

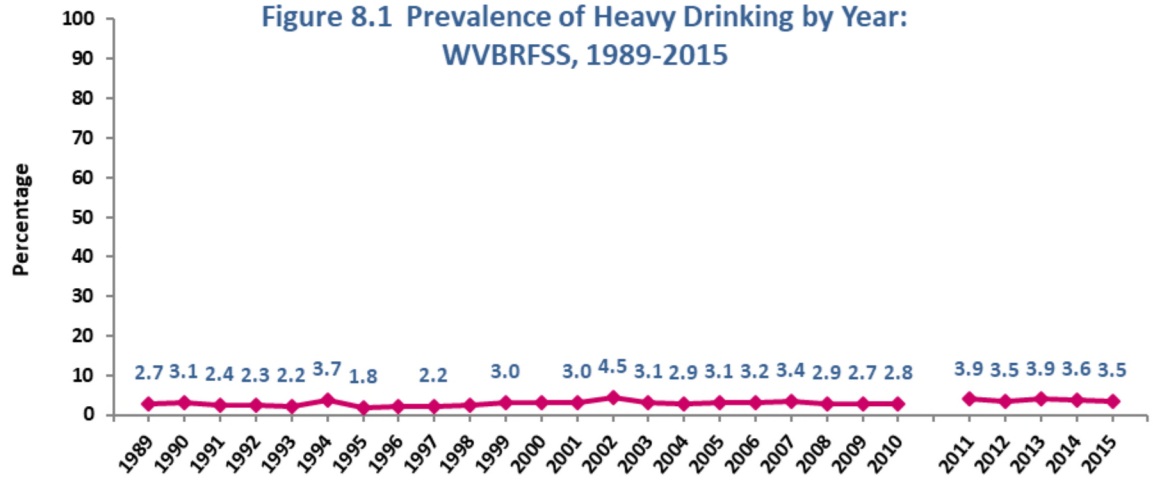
The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among those with an income of $75,000 or more (5.9%) than among those with an income of $15,000-$24,999 (2.3%).

Table 8.1 Prevalence of Heavy Drinking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	31,409	**4.6**	3.6-5.7	17,732	**2.4**	1.8-3.1	49,142	**3.5**	2.9-4.1
Age									
18-24	4,983	***6.0**	1.5-10.5	3,580	***4.6**	1.5-7.6	8,564	**5.3**	2.5-8.1
25-34	7,235	**7.2**	3.7-10.8	3,744	**3.7**	1.5-5.8	10,979	**5.4**	3.4-7.5
35-44	5,913	**5.5**	2.6-8.5	2,513	***2.3**	0.0-4.7	8,426	**3.9**	2.0-5.8
45-54	5,667	**5.0**	2.8-7.3	3,470	**3.0**	1.5-4.5	9,137	**4.0**	2.6-5.4
55-64	3,553	**2.9**	1.4-4.3	3,220	**2.5**	1.1-3.8	6,773	**2.6**	1.6-3.7
65+	4,058	**2.8**	1.6-3.9	1,204	***0.7**	0.2-1.1	5,263	**1.6**	1.0-2.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	2,683	***2.6**	0.7-4.5	1,315	***1.1**	0.0-2.6	3,998	***1.8**	0.6-3.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	12,654	**4.4**	2.8-6.0	5,904	**2.2**	0.9-3.4	18,559	**3.3**	2.3-4.3
Some Post-H.S.	10,537	**6.0**	3.4-8.6	5,526	**2.7**	1.5-4.0	16,064	**4.2**	2.8-5.6
College Graduate	5,076	**4.7**	2.9-6.5	4,987	**3.7**	2.3-5.2	10,062	**4.1**	3.0-5.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	2,528	***3.8**	1.5-6.1	2,727	***3.1**	0.9-5.3	5,255	**3.4**	1.8-5.0
$15,000 - 24,999	2,767	***2.8**	0.4-5.3	2,104	***1.8**	0.5-3.2	4,871	**2.3**	0.9-3.6
$25,000 - 34,999	2,886	***4.0**	1.4-6.7	556	***0.9**	0.0-1.9	3,442	**2.5**	1.1-4.0
$35,000 - 49,999	3,832	***4.1**	1.4-6.8	3,765	***4.1**	0.9-7.3	7,597	**4.1**	2.0-6.2
$50,000 - 74,999	3,095	**3.5**	1.5-5.6	1,806	***2.4**	0.6-4.1	4,900	**3.0**	1.6-4.3
$75,000+	10,230	**7.8**	4.4-11.2	4,167	**3.7**	1.9-5.4	14,398	**5.9**	3.9-7.9

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Figure 8.1 Prevalence of Heavy Drinking by Year: WVBRFSS, 1989-2015



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

CHAPTER 8: ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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: 10.6% (95% CI: 9.6-11.6)
U.S.: 16.3% (95% CI: 16.0-16.5)
The U.S. prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher than the West Virginia prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 2nd lowest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 16.5% (95% CI: 14.7-18.4)
Women: 5.0% (95% CI: 4.1-6.0)
Men had a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than women.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are 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 55 and older. The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly lower among those 65 and older (2.4%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly lower among those with less than a high school education (6.5%) than among those with some post-high school (12.3%) and college graduates (11.9%).

Household Income

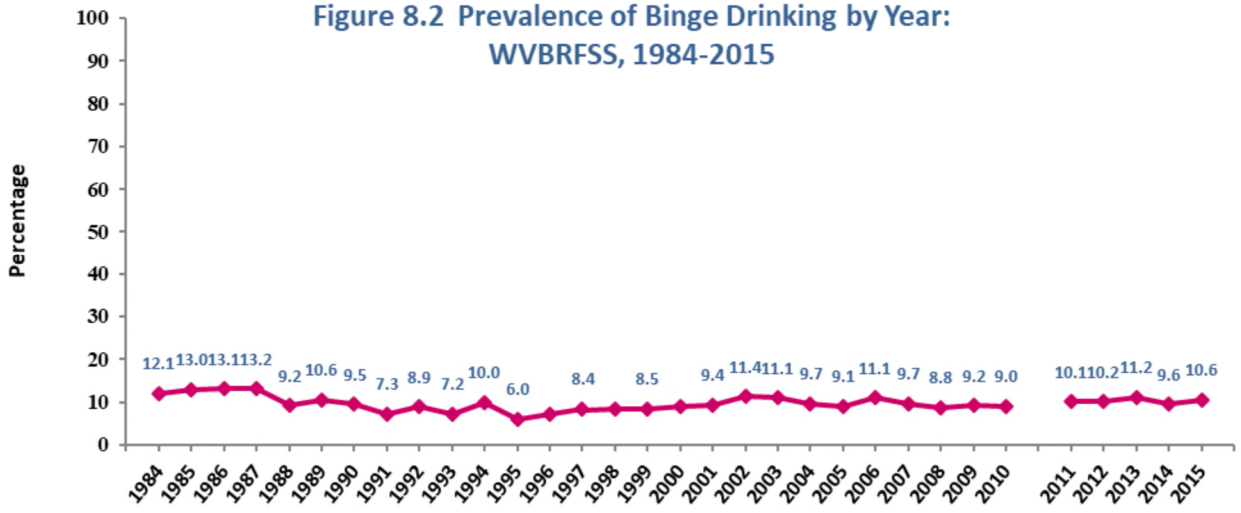
The prevalence of binge drinking was significantly higher among those with an income of $75,000 or more (16.1%) than among those with an income of less than $25,000.

Table 8.2 Prevalence of Binge Drinking by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	112,925	**16.5**	14.7-18.4	36,530	**5.0**	4.1-6.0	149,456	**10.6**	9.6-11.6
Age									
18-24	21,714	**25.3**	18.2-32.4	10,068	**12.6**	7.7-17.5	31,782	**19.2**	14.7-23.6
25-34	25,634	**25.3**	19.4-31.2	9,633	**9.4**	5.9-12.9	35,267	**17.3**	13.8-20.8
35-44	24,637	**23.0**	17.8-28.2	5,761	**5.3**	2.8-7.8	30,398	**14.1**	11.1-17.1
45-54	20,625	**17.9**	13.3-22.6	7,542	**6.5**	4.2-8.8	28,167	**12.2**	9.5-14.8
55-64	13,407	**10.7**	8.0-13.4	2,332	**1.8**	0.8-2.8	15,739	**6.2**	4.7-7.6
65+	6,724	**4.6**	2.9-6.3	1,194	***0.6**	0.2-1.1	7,918	**2.4**	1.6-3.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	12,360	**11.5**	6.8-16.2	1,952	***1.7**	0.2-3.2	14,311	**6.5**	4.0-8.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	48,321	**16.7**	13.8-19.6	10,672	**3.9**	2.5-5.3	58,993	**10.5**	8.8-12.2
Some Post-H.S.	30,901	**17.7**	13.8-21.5	15,772	**7.7**	5.5-9.9	46,673	**12.3**	10.1-14.5
College Graduate	20,884	**19.0**	15.4-22.6	8,135	**6.1**	4.1-8.0	29,019	**11.9**	9.9-13.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	10,916	**15.8**	9.9-21.8	4,784	**5.4**	2.6-8.2	15,700	**10.0**	6.9-13.1
$15,000 - 24,999	14,433	**14.5**	10.0-19.0	5,621	**4.9**	2.4-7.4	20,054	**9.4**	6.8-11.9
$25,000 - 34,999	10,748	**14.8**	9.4-20.2	3,312	**5.1**	2.2-8.1	14,060	**10.3**	7.0-13.5
$35,000 - 49,999	11,592	**12.4**	8.3-16.6	6,087	**6.6**	3.3-9.9	17,680	**9.5**	6.9-12.2
$50,000 - 74,999	17,347	**19.8**	14.5-25.2	3,997	**5.2**	2.2-8.2	21,344	**13.0**	9.7-16.2
$75,000+	31,145	**23.8**	19.0-28.6	8,329	**7.3**	4.8-9.9	39,474	**16.1**	13.2-19.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

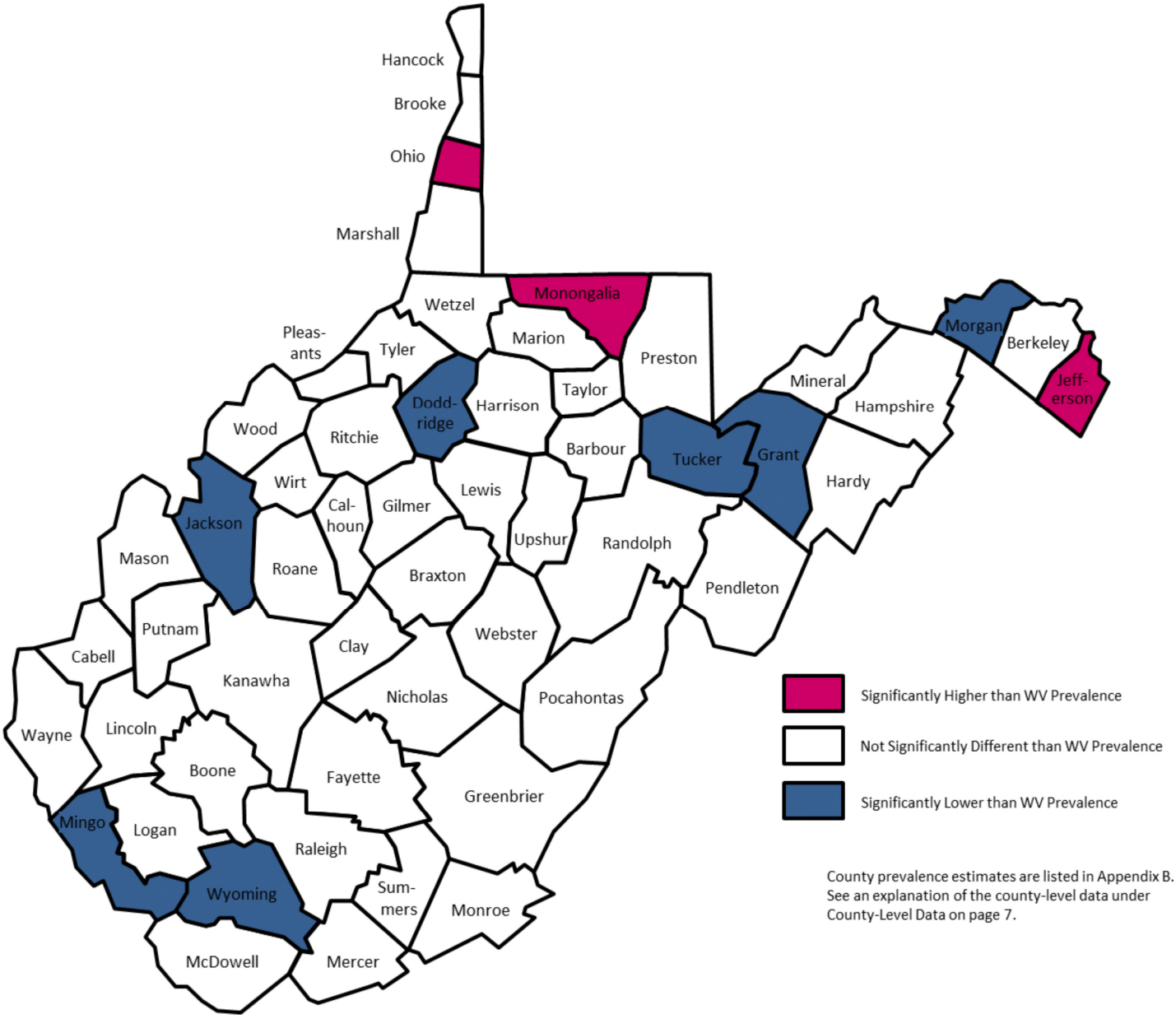
Figure 8.2 Prevalence of Binge Drinking by Year: WVBRFSS, 1984-2015



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 8.3 Prevalence of Binge Drinking by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 10.3%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

Seldom or Never Wear 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: 4.3% (95% CI: 3.6-4.9)
U.S.: 2.8% (95% CI: 2.7-2.9)
The West Virginia prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 13th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 6.1% (95% CI: 4.9-7.3)
Women: 2.5% (95% CI: 1.8-3.1)
The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt was significantly higher among men than among women.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt was highest among those aged 25-34 (6.4%), significantly higher than among those 65 and older (3.1%).

Education

The prevalence of seldom or never wear a seat belt decreased with increasing educational attainment level and was significantly lower among college graduates (2.2%) than among those with a high school education or G.E.D. (4.9%) and among those with less than a high school education (6.7%).

Household Income

There was no income difference in the prevalence of seldom or never wear a seatbelt.

Table 9.1 Prevalence of Seldom or Never Wear a Seatbelt: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	41,582	**6.1**	4.9-7.3	17,641	**2.5**	1.8-3.1	59,223	**4.3**	3.6-4.9
Age									
18-24	5,004	***6.0**	1.1-10.9	3,096	***4.0**	0.7-7.3	8,100	***5.0**	2.0-8.0
25-34	9,976	**9.8**	5.7-13.8	2,839	***2.9**	0.8-5.0	12,815	**6.4**	4.1-8.8
35-44	7,117	**6.7**	3.5-9.9	3,071	***2.9**	1.0-4.7	10,188	**4.8**	2.9-6.7
45-54	5,892	**5.2**	2.9-7.4	2,319	***2.0**	0.7-3.3	8,211	**3.6**	2.3-4.9
55-64	6,877	**5.5**	3.4-7.6	2,708	**2.1**	0.9-3.3	9,585	**3.8**	2.6-5.0
65+	6,549	**4.5**	2.9-6.2	3,607	**2.0**	1.0-2.9	10,156	**3.1**	2.2-4.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	9,229	**9.0**	5.4-12.6	5,009	**4.5**	2.1-6.9	14,239	**6.7**	4.5-8.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	19,831	**6.9**	5.0-8.8	7,441	**2.8**	1.7-3.8	27,271	**4.9**	3.8-6.0
Some Post-H.S.	8,752	**4.9**	2.5-7.3	3,668	***1.8**	0.6-3.1	12,420	**3.3**	2.0-4.6
College Graduate	3,699	**3.4**	1.8-5.0	1,524	***1.1**	0.3-2.0	5,223	**2.2**	1.3-3.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	6,209	**9.2**	4.4-13.9	2,028	***2.4**	0.6-4.1	8,237	**5.4**	3.0-7.7
$15,000 - 24,999	4,837	**5.1**	2.7-7.5	5,095	**4.6**	2.4-6.7	9,932	**4.8**	3.2-6.4
$25,000 - 34,999	4,894	**6.9**	3.5-10.2	1,068	***1.7**	0.0-3.6	5,962	**4.4**	2.4-6.4
$35,000 - 49,999	6,510	**7.1**	3.8-10.4	1,397	***1.6**	0.2-2.9	7,907	**4.4**	2.5-6.2
$50,000 - 74,999	4,829	***5.5**	2.2-8.8	2,506	***3.3**	0.7-5.9	7,335	**4.5**	2.4-6.6
$75,000+	5,767	***4.4**	1.6-7.3	2,270	***2.1**	0.6-3.5	8,037	**3.3**	1.7-5.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

2015

SECTION 3: PREVENTIVE PRACTICES

CHAPTER 10: CHOLESTEROL TESTING

Ever Had Cholesterol Checked

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question, "Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?"

Prevalence

WV: 85.7% (95% CI: 84.5-86.9)
U.S.: 81.4% (95% CI: 81.2-81.7)
West Virginia's prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 7th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 83.7% (95% CI: 81.8-85.5)
Women: 87.6% (95% CI: 86.1-89.1)
The prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 86.3% (95% CI: 85.1-87.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 76.4% (95% CI: 68.1-84.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *70.6% (95% CI: 56.7-84.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *83.0% (95% CI: 71.5-94.4)
Hispanic: *74.9% (95% CI: 60.6-89.2)
The prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Black, Non-Hispanic and Other, Non-Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked significantly increased with increasing age. The prevalence ranged from a low of 61.7% among the youngest adults to a high of 97.2% among those aged 65 and older.

Education

The prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked was significantly higher among college graduates (90.8%) than among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of ever had cholesterol checked was significantly lower among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (80.3%) than among those earning $35,000 or more per year.

Table 10.1 Prevalence of Ever Had Cholesterol Checked by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	581,270	**83.7**	81.8-85.5	639,604	**87.6**	86.1-89.1	1,220,874	**85.7**	84.5-86.9
Age									
18-24	49,822	**62.5**	54.2-70.9	44,522	**60.8**	53.0-68.6	94,344	**61.7**	56.0-67.4
25-34	67,711	**65.3**	58.8-71.7	74,279	**73.8**	68.1-79.5	141,991	**69.5**	65.1-73.8
35-44	89,105	**81.8**	77.3-86.4	94,262	**86.2**	82.0-90.4	183,367	**84.0**	80.9-87.1
45-54	104,441	**87.8**	84.1-91.4	109,831	**91.6**	88.7-94.4	214,272	**89.7**	87.4-92.0
55-64	120,883	**93.1**	90.7-95.4	129,149	**96.5**	95.0-98.1	250,031	**94.8**	93.4-96.2
65+	145,838	**97.2**	96.0-98.5	180,378	**97.2**	96.0-98.5	326,216	**97.2**	96.3-98.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	89,795	**81.7**	76.4-86.9	98,830	**87.1**	82.5-91.7	188,625	**84.4**	81.0-87.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	237,717	**81.4**	78.2-84.5	242,338	**88.2**	85.8-90.5	480,055	**84.7**	82.7-86.6
Some Post-H.S.	151,672	**85.4**	82.0-88.8	172,290	**84.3**	81.0-87.5	323,962	**84.8**	82.4-87.1
College Graduate	100,920	**89.7**	86.8-92.6	124,616	**91.7**	89.3-94.1	225,536	**90.8**	89.0-92.7
Income									
Less than $15,000	54,112	**79.1**	73.0-85.2	71,103	**81.1**	76.1-86.1	125,215	**80.3**	76.4-84.1
$15,000 - 24,999	83,659	**84.1**	79.4-88.7	99,387	**86.5**	82.4-90.5	183,046	**85.3**	82.3-88.4
$25,000 - 34,999	60,275	**81.1**	75.1-87.0	56,456	**86.4**	80.6-92.1	116,731	**83.5**	79.4-87.7
$35,000 - 49,999	77,385	**84.4**	79.2-89.5	84,735	**90.6**	86.9-94.4	162,120	**87.5**	84.3-90.7
$50,000 - 74,999	79,092	**88.7**	84.5-92.9	70,064	**92.4**	88.1-96.7	149,156	**90.4**	87.4-93.4
$75,000+	121,556	**90.8**	87.6-93.9	100,219	**88.1**	84.4-91.9	221,775	**89.5**	87.1-92.0

Had Cholesterol Checked in Past 5 Years

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 82.3% (95% CI: 81.1-83.6)
U.S.: 77.9% (95% CI: 77.7-78.2)
The West Virginia prevalence of had cholesterol checked in the past 5 years was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 7th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 79.5% (95% CI: 77.5-81.5)
Women: 85.0% (95% CI: 83.4-86.6)
The prevalence of had cholesterol checked in the past 5 years was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 83.0% (95% CI: 81.7-84.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 73.7% (95% CI: 65.2-82.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *61.2% (95% CI: 45.9-76.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *80.3% (95% CI: 68.5-92.1)
Hispanic: *72.2% (95% CI: 57.6-86.7)
The prevalence of had cholesterol checked in the past 5 years was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Other, Non-Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of had cholesterol checked in the past 5 years was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (95.6%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of had cholesterol checked in the past 5 years was significantly higher among those with a college degree (88.1%) than among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of had cholesterol checked in the past 5 years was significantly lower among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (76.9%) than among those earning $35,000 or more per year.

Table 10.2 Prevalence of Had Cholesterol Checked in the Past 5 Years by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	544,305	**79.5**	77.5-81.5	611,643	**85.0**	83.4-86.6	1,155,948	**82.8**	81.1-83.6
Age									
18-24	41,212	**54.7**	45.9-63.5	40,631	**57.4**	49.4-65.4	81,843	**56.0**	50.0-62.0
25-34	60,955	**59.5**	52.8-66.2	69,027	**70.0**	64.1-76.0	129,982	**64.7**	60.2-69.2
35-44	83,956	**77.1**	72.2-82.1	87,613	**81.9**	77.4-86.5	171,569	**79.5**	76.1-82.9
45-54	97,250	**83.7**	79.6-87.8	106,666	**89.0**	86.0-92.1	203,916	**86.4**	83.8-88.9
55-64	116,316	**89.7**	86.9-92.4	126,008	**94.7**	92.8-96.5	242,324	**92.2**	90.5-93.9
65+	141,781	**95.5**	93.8-97.2	175,034	**95.8**	94.3-97.3	316,815	**95.6**	94.5-96.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	85,574	**78.8**	73.4-84.2	92,569	**84.7**	79.8-89.5	178,143	**81.7**	78.1-85.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	220,763	**77.3**	74.0-80.6	233,784	**85.7**	83.2-88.2	454,547	**81.4**	79.3-83.5
Some Post-H.S.	139,815	**79.7**	75.8-83.7	164,141	**81.1**	77.7-84.5	303,956	**80.5**	77.9-83.0
College Graduate	96,987	**86.4**	83.2-89.6	119,619	**89.5**	87.0-92.1	216,606	**88.1**	86.1-90.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	49,072	**74.6**	68.0-81.1	68,412	**78.7**	73.5-83.8	117,484	**76.9**	72.8-81.0
$15,000 - 24,999	79,943	**80.6**	75.5-85.7	93,795	**83.8**	79.5-88.0	173,737	**82.3**	79.0-85.6
$25,000 - 34,999	56,510	**76.0**	69.6-82.3	54,640	**83.6**	77.6-89.5	111,150	**79.5**	75.2-83.9
$35,000 - 49,999	73,585	**81.8**	76.5-87.2	81,989	**88.0**	83.9-92.1	155,574	**85.0**	81.6-88.4
$50,000 - 74,999	73,738	**82.7**	77.7-87.7	67,720	**89.8**	85.3-94.4	141,458	**86.0**	82.6-89.4
$75,000+	115,049	**86.4**	82.6-90.1	96,955	**86.5**	82.6-90.5	212,004	**86.5**	83.7-89.2

CHAPTER 11: DIABETES TESTING

Diabetes Test

Definition

Reported not having diabetes and responding "Yes" to the question, "Have you had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years?"

Prevalence

WV: 64.5% (95% CI: 62.9-66.2)
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: 60.9% (95% CI: 58.4-63.5)
Women: 67.9% (95% CI: 65.7-70.1)
The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past year three years was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 65.2% (95% CI: 63.4-66.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 53.0% (95% CI: 43.1-62.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *46.3% (95% CI: 29.7-62.9)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *72.3% (95% CI: 57.2-87.4)
Hispanic: *59.8% (95% CI: 42.5-77.2)
The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past 3 years was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Black, Non-Hispanic adults and Other, Non-Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past three years increased with age and was highest among those aged 45 and older, significantly higher than among those younger than 45.

Education

The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past three years was highest among college graduates (72.4%), significantly higher than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of had a diabetes test in the past three years was lowest among those with an annual household income of $15,000 or less (55.8%) and was significantly lower than the prevalence among those with an income of $50,000 or more.

Table 11.1 Prevalence of Had a Diabetes Test in the Past Three Years by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	348,415	**60.9**	58.4-63.5	417,327	**67.9**	65.7-70.1	765,741	**64.5**	62.9-66.2
Age									
18-24	24,027	**30.4**	22.6-38.2	36,990	**48.5**	40.5-56.4	61,017	**39.3**	33.6-45.0
25-34	44,384	**43.5**	36.7-50.3	58,581	**60.6**	54.2-67.0	102,965	**51.8**	47.1-56.5
35-44	50,965	**56.1**	49.7-62.4	63,199	**64.1**	58.2-70.0	114,164	**60.3**	55.9-64.6
45-54	68,297	**69.4**	64.0-74.9	67,663	**70.1**	65.3-75.0	135,960	**69.8**	66.1-73.4
55-64	76,846	**79.6**	75.4-83.8	78,613	**76.6**	72.7-80.5	155,460	**78.1**	75.2-80.9
65+	81,518	**80.3**	76.5-84.1	106,553	**78.2**	74.8-81.6	188,070	**79.1**	76.6-81.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	46,879	**59.4**	52.0-66.9	54,671	**63.3**	56.4-70.1	101,550	**61.4**	56.4-66.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	144,877	**59.0**	54.9-63.0	156,167	**69.5**	66.0-73.0	301,044	**64.0**	61.3-66.7
Some Post-H.S.	89,568	**59.5**	54.4-64.6	115,295	**63.9**	59.6-68.2	204,863	**61.9**	58.6-65.2
College Graduate	65,777	**70.2**	65.7-74.8	89,888	**74.1**	70.5-77.6	155,666	**72.4**	69.6-75.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	27,925	**51.9**	43.6-60.1	39,819	**58.9**	52.1-65.6	67,744	**55.8**	50.5-61.0
$15,000 - 24,999	46,102	**59.8**	52.9-66.7	65,043	**69.6**	64.1-75.1	111,145	**65.2**	60.8-69.5
$25,000 - 34,999	36,909	**62.7**	54.9-70.5	37,176	**70.7**	63.2-78.2	74,085	**66.5**	61.0-71.9
$35,000 - 49,999	51,731	**66.7**	59.9-73.5	50,745	**64.1**	57.9-70.3	102,476	**65.4**	60.8-70.0
$50,000 - 74,999	48,445	**67.3**	60.5-74.0	48,931	**70.6**	64.1-77.1	97,376	**68.9**	64.2-73.6
$75,000+	76,108	**66.6**	61.1-72.1	73,956	**71.8**	66.9-76.8	150,064	**69.1**	65.4-72.8

HIV Test

Definition

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: 36.7% (95% CI: 35.1-38.2)
U.S.: 38.0% (95% CI: 37.7-38.3)
The West Virginia prevalence of ever had a HIV test was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked 24th among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 37.1% (95% CI: 34.7-39.4)
Women: 36.3% (95% CI: 34.2-38.4)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of ever had a HIV test.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 35.8% (95% CI: 34.2-37.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 50.3% (95% CI: 41.2-59.4)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *26.4% (95% CI: 12.9-40.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *54.5% (95% CI: 39.8-69.3)
Hispanic: *60.0% (95% CI: 43.1-77.0)
The prevalence of ever had a HIV test was significantly higher among Black, Non-Hispanic; Multiracial, Non-Hispanic; and Hispanic adults than among White, Non-Hispanic adults. Additionally, the prevalence was higher among Black, Non-Hispanic and Hispanic adults than among Other, Non-Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of ever had a HIV test was significantly higher among those aged 25-44 than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of ever had a HIV test was significantly higher among those with some college (39.4%) or a college degree (40.7%) than among high school graduates (32.9%).

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of ever had a HIV test.

Table 12.1 Prevalence of Ever Had a HIV Test by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	232,822	**37.1**	34.7-39.4	240,444	**36.3**	34.2-38.4	473,267	**36.7**	35.1-38.2
Age									
18-24	27,298	**34.2**	26.0-42.5	31,751	**44.3**	36.1-52.5	59,049	**39.0**	33.1-44.8
25-34	42,453	**44.7**	37.7-51.6	59,448	**64.7**	58.6-70.7	101,902	**54.5**	49.7-59.3
35-44	52,554	**52.1**	46.0-58.3	58,385	**57.6**	51.6-63.6	110,939	**54.9**	50.6-59.2
45-54	43,576	**39.7**	34.3-45.1	43,728	**40.3**	35.4-45.3	87,304	**40.0**	36.4-43.7
55-64	38,500	**34.0**	29.6-38.4	28,776	**23.7**	20.1-27.3	67,276	**28.7**	25.8-31.5
65+	27,798	**21.9**	18.2-25.6	17,293	**10.7**	8.4-13.0	45,091	**15.6**	13.5-17.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	36,653	**39.0**	32.3-45.7	35,975	**35.1**	28.8-41.3	72,629	**36.9**	32.4-41.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	93,901	**35.2**	31.5-38.9	75,445	**30.5**	27.1-33.8	169,346	**32.9**	30.4-35.4
Some Post-H.S.	63,058	**38.8**	34.1-43.4	74,839	**40.0**	35.9-44.2	137,897	**39.4**	36.3-42.5
College Graduate	38,657	**37.3**	33.0-41.6	54,053	**43.5**	39.5-47.5	92,710	**40.7**	37.7-43.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	25,696	**40.4**	33.1-47.7	31,298	**39.2**	33.2-45.2	56,994	**39.7**	35.1-44.4
$15,000 - 24,999	33,542	**38.5**	32.3-44.7	41,388	**39.0**	33.6-44.4	74,930	**38.7**	34.7-42.8
$25,000 - 34,999	26,757	**40.5**	32.9-48.1	22,443	**36.7**	29.7-43.7	49,200	**38.7**	33.5-43.8
$35,000 - 49,999	31,190	**36.2**	29.8-42.6	25,376	**30.0**	24.3-35.7	56,566	**33.1**	28.8-37.4
$50,000 - 74,999	30,356	**37.7**	31.3-44.0	24,789	**35.3**	28.8-41.8	55,145	**36.6**	32.0-41.1
$75,000+	44,617	**36.4**	31.4-41.5	44,052	**42.8**	37.5-48.2	88,669	**39.4**	35.7-43.0

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: 47.3% (95% CI: 45.8-48.9)
U.S.: 40.3% (95% CI: 40.0-40.6)
The West Virginia prevalence of had a flu vaccine in the past year was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 43.2% (95% CI: 41.0-45.4)
Women: 51.3% (95% CI: 49.2-53.4)
The prevalence of had a flu vaccine in the past year was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 47.6% (95% CI: 46.0-49.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 45.9% (95% CI: 37.0-54.7)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *38.4% (95% CI: 23.8-52.9)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *35.4% (95% CI: 22.1-48.6)
Hispanic: *51.5% (95% CI: 34.8-68.2)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of had a flu vaccine in the past year.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of had a flu vaccine in the past year was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (69.1%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of had a flu vaccine in the past year was significantly higher among college graduates (55.4%) than among those with some college (45.6%) or a high school degree (44.6%).

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of had a flu vaccine in the past year.

Table 13.1 Prevalence of Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	293,666	**43.2**	41.0-45.4	364,535	**51.3**	49.2-53.4	658,201	**47.3**	45.8-48.9
Age									
18-24	21,317	**25.5**	18.4-32.5	24,984	**32.4**	24.9-40.0	46,300	**28.8**	23.6-34.0
25-34	23,006	**22.6**	17.1-28.0	42,413	**43.9**	37.7-50.0	65,419	**32.9**	28.7-37.2
35-44	36,071	**34.0**	28.4-39.5	42,899	**40.3**	34.6-46.1	78,970	**37.1**	33.1-41.1
45-54	48,470	**42.2**	36.8-47.7	51,474	**45.1**	40.2-49.9	99,944	**43.7**	40.0-47.3
55-64	63,014	**50.6**	46.1-55.1	74,375	**57.7**	53.5-61.8	137,389	**54.2**	51.1-57.3
65+	100,693	**69.1**	65.4-72.9	125,010	**69.0**	65.8-72.3	225,703	**69.1**	66.6-71.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	47,620	**45.7**	39.2-52.2	56,349	**50.9**	44.9-57.0	103,968	**48.4**	44.0-52.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	117,189	**40.7**	37.2-44.1	130,173	**48.9**	45.5-52.2	247,362	**44.6**	42.2-47.0
Some Post-H.S.	74,569	**42.0**	37.5-46.5	96,984	**48.9**	44.9-52.9	171,553	**45.6**	42.6-48.7
College Graduate	54,057	**49.7**	45.4-54.1	80,325	**60.0**	56.2-63.7	134,382	**55.4**	52.5-58.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	29,069	**42.0**	34.8-49.2	41,423	**48.4**	42.5-54.3	70,492	**45.5**	41.0-50.1
$15,000 - 24,999	45,219	**47.5**	41.5-53.6	54,429	**49.4**	44.1-54.6	99,648	**48.5**	44.6-52.5
$25,000 - 34,999	30,380	**42.7**	35.7-49.7	32,170	**50.3**	43.3-57.2	62,550	**46.3**	41.3-51.2
$35,000 - 49,999	38,128	**41.5**	35.5-47.5	41,984	**47.2**	41.3-53.0	80,112	**44.3**	40.1-48.5
$50,000 - 74,999	34,576	**39.7**	33.8-45.6	43,608	**57.6**	51.4-63.9	78,184	**48.0**	43.6-52.4
$75,000+	62,512	**47.9**	42.8-52.9	61,243	**55.6**	50.5-60.8	123,755	**51.4**	47.8-55.1

Flu Vaccine, Ages 65 and Older

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?" Restricted to adults aged 65 and older.

Prevalence

WV: 69.1% (95% CI: 66.6-71.5)
U.S.: 60.5% (95% CI: 60.0-61.1)
The West Virginia prevalence of had a flu vaccine in the past year among those aged 65 and older was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 69.1% (95% CI: 65.4-72.9)
Women: 69.0% (95% CI: 65.8-72.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had a flu vaccine in the past year among those aged 65 and older.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of had a flu vaccine in the past year among those aged 65 and older.

Household Income

The prevalence of had a flu vaccine in the past year among those aged 65 and older was significantly lower among those with a household income of less than $15,000 per year (61.4%) than among those earning $50,000 or more per year.

Table 13.2 Prevalence of Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year Among Those Aged 65 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	100,693	**69.1**	65.4-72.9	125,010	**69.0**	65.8-72.3	225,703	**69.1**	66.6-71.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	21,591	**63.7**	54.1-73.2	27,642	**68.1**	60.1-76.1	49,233	**66.1**	59.9-72.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	37,103	**68.1**	62.0-74.2	57,597	**69.3**	64.5-74.1	94,701	**68.8**	65.0-72.6
Some Post-H.S.	23,284	**72.8**	65.1-80.4	24,308	**66.0**	59.2-72.7	47,592	**69.1**	64.0-74.2
College Graduate	18,715	**75.5**	69.1-81.9	15,380	**75.2**	68.3-82.0	34,094	**75.3**	70.7-80.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	5,479	**46.5**	31.7-61.2	13,819	**70.3**	60.5-80.1	19,298	**61.4**	53.0-69.7
$15,000 - 24,999	18,005	**64.1**	54.6-73.6	22,704	**70.2**	63.0-77.3	40,709	**67.3**	61.5-73.2
$25,000 - 34,999	12,007	**68.8**	57.5-80.1	11,701	**64.2**	53.5-74.9	23,708	**66.4**	58.7-74.2
$35,000 - 49,999	15,291	**68.1**	58.8-77.5	16,757	**68.8**	59.7-77.9	32,048	**68.5**	61.9-75.0
$50,000 - 74,999	12,648	**74.9**	65.0-84.7	10,398	**84.6**	76.1-93.1	23,046	**79.0**	72.1-85.8
$75,000+	15,851	**84.2**	76.7-91.7	6,253	**71.7**	59.4-83.9	22,104	**80.2**	73.7-86.7

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?"

Prevalence

WV: 38.2% (95% CI: 36.7-39.6)
U.S.: 34.7% (95% CI: 34.4-35.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 37.3% (95% CI: 35.1-39.5)
Women: 38.9% (95% CI: 37.0-40.9)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 38.4% (95% CI: 36.9-40.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 35.7% (95% CI: 27.1-44.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *33.9% (95% CI: 20.0-47.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *39.2% (95% CI: 25.0-53.3)
Hispanic: *23.9% (95% CI: 9.3-38.5)
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 6.

Age

The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (70.1%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine was highest among those with less than a high school education (49.1%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine was significantly lower among those earning $50,000 or more per year than among those with an annual household income of less than $50,000.

Table 13.3 Prevalence of Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccine by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	237,813	**37.3**	35.1-39.5	266,405	**38.9**	37.0-40.9	504,217	**38.2**	36.7-39.6
Age									
18-24	16,988	**24.7**	16.7-32.6	15,970	**25.1**	17.3-32.9	32,958	**24.9**	19.3-30.5
25-34	17,276	**19.8**	13.7-26.0	14,456	**15.9**	11.3-20.4	31,732	**17.8**	14.0-21.6
35-44	19,131	**19.1**	14.4-23.8	22,191	**21.4**	16.4-26.4	41,323	**20.3**	16.8-23.7
45-54	33,540	**29.9**	24.8-35.0	33,785	**30.0**	25.4-34.6	67,325	**29.9**	26.5-33.4
55-64	48,683	**39.6**	35.1-44.1	53,007	**41.5**	37.4-45.6	101,690	**40.5**	37.5-43.6
65+	101,401	**70.5**	66.8-74.3	124,844	**69.8**	66.6-73.0	226,245	**70.1**	67.7-72.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	49,160	**48.1**	41.6-54.7	53,078	**50.0**	43.9-56.1	102,238	**49.1**	44.6-53.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	93,263	**34.6**	31.2-38.0	108,621	**42.4**	39.1-45.7	201,883	**38.4**	36.0-40.8
Some Post-H.S.	62,032	**38.3**	33.8-42.8	68,041	**35.7**	31.9-39.5	130,073	**36.9**	34.0-39.8
College Graduate	32,856	**32.0**	28.1-36.0	36,012	**27.7**	24.4-31.0	68,868	**29.6**	27.1-32.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	28,641	**42.2**	35.1-49.4	41,291	**50.7**	44.7-56.7	69,932	**46.8**	42.2-51.5
$15,000 - 24,999	40,637	**44.3**	38.3-50.3	50,260	**46.4**	41.1-51.6	90,897	**45.4**	41.5-49.4
$25,000 - 34,999	30,433	**43.9**	36.7-51.1	23,940	**38.9**	32.2-45.7	54,373	**41.6**	36.6-46.5
$35,000 - 49,999	34,287	**39.5**	33.3-45.7	33,096	**38.0**	32.4-43.6	67,382	**38.7**	34.6-42.9
$50,000 - 74,999	21,715	**27.1**	21.9-32.2	19,545	**26.4**	21.3-31.6	41,260	**26.8**	23.1-30.4
$75,000+	37,914	**31.3**	26.5-36.1	23,406	**21.7**	17.6-25.8	61,321	**26.8**	23.6-30.0

Pneumonia Vaccine, Ages 65 and Older

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?" Restricted to adults aged 65 and older.

Prevalence

WV: 70.1% (95% CI: 67.7-72.6)
U.S.: 71.3% (95% CI: 70.8-71.8)
The West Virginia prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine among those aged 65 and older was similar to the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 15th lowest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 70.5% (95% CI: 66.8-74.3)
Women: 69.8% (95% CI: 66.6-73.0)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine among those aged 65 and older.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Education

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

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of ever had a pneumonia vaccine among those aged 65 and older.

Table 13.4 Prevalence of Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccine Among Those Aged 65 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	101,401	**70.5**	66.8-74.3	124,844	**69.8**	66.6-73.0	226,245	**70.1**	67.7-72.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	23,455	**69.9**	60.5-79.4	29,225	**74.3**	67.1-81.5	52,680	**72.3**	66.4-78.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	37,037	**68.4**	62.2-74.6	56,942	**68.8**	63.9-73.7	93,979	**68.7**	64.8-72.5
Some Post-H.S.	22,798	**73.5**	65.7-81.4	24,557	**67.4**	60.6-74.2	47,355	**70.2**	65.1-75.4
College Graduate	17,777	**72.3**	65.8-78.8	14,036	**69.3**	62.2-76.4	31,813	**70.9**	66.1-75.7
Income									
Less than $15,000	6,337	**53.7**	39.0-68.5	15,660	**80.6**	72.7-88.5	21,997	**70.4**	62.4-78.5
$15,000 - 24,999	19,860	**72.8**	63.7-82.0	23,136	**72.3**	65.3-79.3	42,996	**72.6**	66.9-78.2
$25,000 - 34,999	13,154	**77.4**	68.1-86.7	11,493	**63.1**	52.3-73.9	24,647	**70.0**	62.6-77.4
$35,000 - 49,999	17,265	**77.2**	69.0-85.4	15,895	**65.2**	56.1-74.4	33,159	**71.0**	64.7-77.2
$50,000 - 74,999	11,244	**66.2**	55.9-76.6	7,744	**63.0**	50.1-76.0	18,988	**67.9**	56.8-73.0
$75,000+	13,640	**73.0**	63.9-82.1	5,789	**66.4**	53.4-79.3	19,429	**70.9**	63.4-78.4

Tetanus Vaccine

Definition

Responding "Yes, received Tdap", "Yes, received tetanus shot, but not Tdap", or "Yes, received tetanus shot but not sure what type" to the question, "Since 2005, have you had a tetanus shot?"

Prevalence

WV: 63.9% (95% CI: 62.3-65.4)
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: 69.6% (95% CI: 67.4-71.8)
Women: 58.3% (95% CI: 56.2-60.5)
The prevalence of had a tetanus vaccine was significantly higher among men than women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 64.3% (95% CI: 62.7-65.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 55.2% (95% CI: 45.8-64.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *57.6% (95% CI: 42.8-72.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *74.5% (95% CI: 62.8-86.3)
Hispanic: *60.3% (95% CI: 43.3-77.4)
There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of had a tetanus vaccine.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of had a tetanus vaccine generally decreased with age. The prevalence of had a tetanus vaccine was significantly lower among those aged 65 and older (48.6%) than among all other age groups. The prevalence was highest among those aged 18-24 (79.1%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those aged 35 and older.

Education

The prevalence of had a tetanus vaccine was significantly higher among college graduates (70.3%) than among those with less than a high school education (56.4%) and among those with a high school education (62.2%).

Household Income

The prevalence of had a tetanus vaccine was significantly higher among those earning $75,000 or more per year (71.1%) than among those with an annual household income of less than $35,000 a year.

Table 13.5 Prevalence of Had a Tetanus Vaccine by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	414,440	**69.6**	67.4-71.8	356,021	**58.3**	56.2-60.5	770,461	**63.9**	62.3-65.4
Age									
18-24	58,916	**82.6**	76.3-88.9	48,188	**75.1**	67.9-82.4	107,105	**79.1**	74.2-83.9
25-34	66,540	**71.1**	64.6-77.6	60,572	**70.9**	64.7-77.2	127,111	**71.0**	66.5-75.5
35-44	67,062	**72.2**	66.6-77.7	59,546	**64.5**	58.6-70.4	126,608	**68.4**	64.3-72.4
45-54	75,564	**72.7**	67.7-77.7	57,259	**57.8**	52.7-63.0	132,823	**65.4**	61.8-69.1
55-64	75,025	**70.0**	65.6-74.3	64,014	**56.9**	52.4-61.3	139,038	**63.3**	60.1-66.4
65+	69,790	**56.1**	51.7-60.6	64,389	**42.4**	37.8-46.1	134,179	**48.6**	45.7-51.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	57,840	**64.9**	58.3-71.5	43,312	**48.1**	41.4-54.7	101,152	**56.4**	51.7-61.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	172,374	**69.4**	65.9-72.9	122,230	**54.3**	50.7-57.9	294,604	**62.2**	59.7-64.7
Some Post-H.S.	112,278	**70.3**	66.0-74.6	109,318	**62.5**	58.4-66.6	221,595	**66.2**	63.2-69.2
College Graduate	71,125	**73.2**	69.3-77.1	80,630	**67.9**	64.2-71.6	151,754	**70.3**	67.6-73.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	39,870	**65.3**	58.3-72.4	44,379	**58.7**	52.6-64.9	84,250	**61.7**	57.0-66.3
$15,000 - 24,999	57,314	**67.9**	62.0-73.8	58,125	**59.6**	54.2-65.0	115,440	**63.5**	59.4-67.5
$25,000 - 34,999	42,701	**65.9**	58.7-73.1	30,945	**55.4**	48.1-62.6	73,646	**61.0**	55.9-66.2
$35,000 - 49,999	58,691	**70.5**	64.8-76.2	45,799	**58.1**	52.0-64.3	104,490	**64.5**	60.2-68.7
$50,000 - 74,999	53,275	**69.7**	63.4-75.9	39,979	**60.8**	54.5-67.2	93,255	**65.6**	61.1-70.0
$75,000+	86,531	**74.5**	70.2-78.9	65,317	**67.0**	62.0-71.9	151,848	**71.1**	67.8-74.4

Tdap Vaccine

Definition

Respondents who reported they had a tetanus vaccine and responding "Yes, received Tdap" to the question, "Since 2005, have you had a tetanus shot?"

Prevalence

WV: 21.6% (95% CI: 20.2-23.0)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 19.7% (95% CI: 17.7-21.7)
Women: 23.4% (95% CI: 21.5-25.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had the Tdap vaccine.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 21.7% (95% CI: 20.2-23.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 17.9% (95% CI: 11.0-24.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *23.4% (95% CI: 10.2-36.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *18.0% (95% CI: 6.7-29.3)
Hispanic: *33.3% (95% CI: 16.0-50.6)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of had the Tdap vaccine.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of had the Tdap vaccine was significantly higher among those aged 18-24 (39.9%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of had the Tdap vaccine was significantly higher among college graduates (32.3%) than among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of had the Tdap vaccine was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (29.7%) than among those earning less than $35,000 a year.

Table 13.6 Prevalence of Had the Tdap Vaccine Among Those Who Had a Tetanus Vaccine by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	117,544	**19.7**	17.7-21.7	142,984	**23.4**	21.5-25.3	260,528	**21.6**	20.2-23.0
Age									
18-24	25,509	**35.8**	27.1-44.4	28,551	**44.5**	35.9-53.2	54,060	**39.9**	33.7-46.1
25-34	19,460	**20.8**	15.2-26.3	30,714	**36.0**	29.6-42.3	50,174	**28.0**	23.8-32.3
35-44	19,274	**20.7**	15.8-25.7	25,163	**27.3**	22.1-32.5	44,437	**24.0**	20.4-27.6
45-54	17,296	**16.6**	12.5-20.8	16,768	**16.9**	13.2-20.6	34,064	**16.8**	14.0-19.6
55-64	15,492	**14.4**	11.2-17.7	20,943	**18.6**	15.3-21.9	36,434	**16.6**	14.3-18.9
65+	20,513	**16.5**	13.2-19.8	20,502	**13.5**	10.9-16.1	41,015	**14.9**	12.8-16.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	11,039	**12.4**	7.6-17.2	11,702	**13.0**	8.1-17.9	22,741	**12.7**	9.3-16.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	45,792	**18.4**	15.3-21.5	37,665	**16.7**	14.0-19.4	83,457	**17.6**	15.5-19.7
Some Post-H.S.	33,495	**21.0**	16.8-25.1	50,767	**29.0**	24.9-33.1	84,262	**25.2**	22.2-28.1
College Graduate	27,148	**27.9**	23.8-32.1	42,623	**35.9**	31.9-39.9	69,770	**32.3**	29.4-35.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	6,759	**11.1**	6.1-16.0	11,700	**15.5**	11.0-20.0	18,459	**13.5**	10.2-16.8
$15,000 - 24,999	12,851	**15.2**	10.6-19.8	18,438	**18.9**	14.5-23.4	31,290	**17.2**	14.0-20.4
$25,000 - 34,999	8,251	**12.7**	7.5-17.9	12,990	**23.2**	16.4-30.1	21,241	**17.6**	13.3-21.9
$35,000 - 49,999	20,252	**24.3**	18.7-30.0	17,699	**22.5**	17.4-27.5	37,951	**23.4**	19.6-27.2
$50,000 - 74,999	15,362	**20.1**	15.0-25.2	19,256	**29.3**	23.4-35.2	34,617	**24.3**	20.4-28.2
$75,000+	29,635	**25.5**	20.6-30.5	33,717	**34.6**	29.2-39.9	63,352	**29.7**	26.0-33.3

Shingles Vaccine

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question, "Have you ever had the shingles or zoster vaccine?" Question asked among those aged 45 and older.

Prevalence

WV: 22.8% (95% CI: 21.3-24.3)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 20.7% (95% CI: 18.6-22.9)
Women: 24.7% (95% CI: 22.6-26.7)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had the shingles vaccine.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 23.5% (95% CI: 21.9-25.0)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *7.0% (95% CI: 0.8-13.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *21.3% (95% CI: 4.6-37.9)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *20.1% (95% CI: 4.2-36.1)
Hispanic: *0.0% (95% CI: 0.0-0.0)
The prevalence of had the shingles vaccine was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Black, Non-Hispanic adults and Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of had the shingles vaccine was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (36.2%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of had the shingles vaccine was significantly higher among college graduates (32.2%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of had the shingles vaccine was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (26.9%) than among those earning less than $25,000 per year.

Table 13.7 Prevalence of Had the Shingles Vaccine Among Those Aged 45 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	67,817	**20.7**	18.6-22.9	92,335	**24.7**	22.6-26.7	160,152	**22.8**	21.3-24.3
Age									
45-54	2,465	***4.1**	1.4-6.8	2,420	***3.9**	1.5-6.3	4,885	**4.0**	2.2-5.8
55-64	16,395	**13.3**	10.4-16.2	21,528	**16.8**	13.8-19.8	37,923	**15.1**	13.0-17.2
65+	48,778	**34.6**	30.7-38.5	67,101	**37.5**	34.1-40.9	115,879	**36.2**	33.7-38.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	9,763	**14.6**	9.4-19.8	14,546	**20.5**	15.1-26.0	24,309	**17.7**	13.9-21.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	23,930	**17.7**	14.5-21.0	40,235	**24.7**	21.5-27.9	64,165	**21.5**	19.2-23.8
Some Post-H.S.	17,325	**23.9**	19.1-28.7	19,639	**23.1**	18.9-27.3	36,964	**23.5**	20.3-26.6
College Graduate	16,800	**32.1**	27.2-37.0	17,681	**32.3**	27.7-36.8	34,481	**32.2**	28.8-35.5
Income									
Less than $15,000	3,569	**10.0**	4.7-15.4	9,716	**20.2**	14.5-25.9	13,284	**15.9**	11.8-19.9
$15,000 - 24,999	7,899	**14.5**	9.7-19.3	13,244	**22.1**	17.2-26.9	21,144	**18.5**	15.0-21.9
$25,000 - 34,999	6,290	**17.2**	11.3-23.0	7,644	**22.2**	15.6-28.9	13,934	**19.6**	15.2-24.1
$35,000 - 49,999	10,698	**23.1**	17.0-29.1	13,305	**27.3**	21.5-33.2	24,002	**25.2**	21.0-29.4
$50,000 - 74,999	10,080	**24.1**	17.9-30.2	9,655	**25.1**	18.8-31.4	19,735	**24.6**	20.1-29.0
$75,000+	15,725	**29.4**	23.8-35.1	9,814	**23.6**	18.0-29.2	25,539	**26.9**	22.9-30.9

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

HPV Vaccine

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question, "A vaccine to prevent the human papillomavirus or HPV infection is available and is called the cervical cancer or genital warts vaccine, HPV shot, Gardasil or Cervarix. Have you ever had an HPV vaccination?" Responses restricted to adults aged 18-49.

Prevalence

WV: 16.9% (95% CI: 14.9-19.0)
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: 10.4% (95% CI: 8.0-12.9)
Women: 23.0% (95% CI: 19.9-26.1)
The prevalence of ever had the HPV vaccine was significantly higher among women than men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 16.8% (95% CI: 14.7-18.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 24.1% (95% CI: 11.5-36.7)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *11.0% (95% CI: 0.0-25.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *16.9% (95% CI: 2.1-31.6)
Hispanic: *21.0% (95% CI: 1.8-40.1)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of ever had the HPV vaccine.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of ever had the HPV vaccine was significantly higher among those aged 18-24 (46.7%) than among all other age groups.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of ever had the HPV vaccine.

Household Income

There was no consistent annual household income difference in the prevalence of ever had the HPV vaccine.

Table 13.8 Prevalence of Ever Had the HPV Vaccine Among Those Aged 18-49 by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	30,155	**10.4**	8.0-12.9	71,010	**23.0**	19.9-26.1	101,165	**16.9**	14.9-19.0
Age									
18-24	17,740	**28.4**	19.9-37.0	44,108	**62.9**	54.9-71.0	61,848	**46.7**	40.4-53.0
25-34	7,665	**8.9**	4.9-13.0	19,934	**22.7**	17.3-28.1	27,599	**15.9**	12.4-19.3
35-44	3,264	***3.5**	1.4-5.7	4,411	**4.5**	2.0-7.0	7,676	**4.0**	2.4-5.7
45-49	1,485	***3.3**	0.4-6.2	2,557	***5.6**	2.1-9.0	4,042	**4.4**	2.2-6.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	1,516	***5.2**	0.5-9.9	7,243	**19.8**	10.0-29.5	8,759	**13.4**	7.3-19.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	12,826	**10.3**	6.4-14.2	22,918	**24.8**	18.8-30.7	35,745	**16.4**	13.0-19.9
Some Post-H.S.	11,603	**13.4**	8.2-18.7	28,310	**26.7**	21.1-32.4	39,913	**20.8**	16.8-24.7
College Graduate	4,210	**8.7**	4.4-13.1	12,539	**17.3**	12.7-21.8	16,749	**13.9**	10.6-17.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	2,101	***7.6**	1.2-14.1	11,741	**33.7**	23.8-43.5	13,842	**22.2**	15.6-28.8
$15,000 - 24,999	2,557	***7.7**	1.9-13.5	13,171	**28.8**	19.8-37.7	15,728	**19.9**	13.9-25.9
$25,000 - 34,999	2,869	***11.0**	1.9-20.1	8,428	**32.5**	20.6-44.4	11,297	**21.7**	14.0-29.4
$35,000 - 49,999	4,248	***11.3**	4.0-18.7	5,533	**14.0**	7.0-21.0	9,782	**12.7**	7.7-17.8
$50,000 - 74,999	2,787	***7.1**	1.6-12.6	4,118	**12.4**	5.2-19.5	6,905	**9.5**	5.1-14.0
$75,000+	5,622	**8.9**	3.8-13.9	10,884	**17.2**	10.9-23.5	16,506	**13.0**	9.0-17.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

HPV Vaccine - Full Course

Definition

Reporting they had the HPV vaccine and responding "3" to the question, "How many HPV shots did you receive?" Responses restricted to adults aged 18-49.

Prevalence

WV: 77.1% (95% CI: 70.9-83.3)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 70.0% (95% CI: 57.0-83.1)
Women: 79.7% (95% CI: 72.6-86.7)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of had the full course of the HPV vaccine.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of had the full course of the HPV vaccine.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of had the full course of the HPV vaccine.

Household Income

There was no consistent annual household income difference in the prevalence of had the full course of the HPV vaccine.

Table 13.9 Prevalence of Had the Full Course of the HPV Vaccine Among Those Aged 18-49 by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	15,509	**70.0**	57.0-83.1	49,508	**79.7**	72.6-86.7	65,017	**77.1**	70.9-83.3
Age									
18-24	9,360	**68.4**	50.0-86.8	34,030	**82.0**	73.5-90.5	43,389	**78.6**	70.7-86.5
25-34	3,973	**76.7**	54.5-98.8	12,737	**79.2**	67.3-91.0	16,710	**78.6**	68.3-88.8
35-44	1,611	**75.9**	48.2-100.0	1,267	***42.4**	7.1-77.7	2,878	**56.3**	28.1-84.5
45-49	565	***48.6**	0.0-99.2	1,475	**94.5**	83.2-100.0	2,040	**74.9**	46.7-100.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	896	***73.9**	29.6-100.0	3,119	**61.2**	27.9-94.6	4,016	**63.7**	35.2-92.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	6,423	**65.8**	43.8-87.8	17,239	**82.5**	70.5-94.4	23,662	**77.2**	66.2-88.1
Some Post-H.S.	7,083	**82.5**	65.5-99.4	20,619	**82.5**	72.1-92.9	27,702	**82.5**	73.6-91.4
College Graduate	1,106	***42.7**	11.2-74.3	8,531	**76.4**	63.2-89.6	9,638	**70.1**	57.3-82.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	426	***25.6**	0.0-69.1	6,680	**64.7**	45.8-83.7	7,106	**59.3**	41.3-77.3
$15,000 - 24,999	853	**79.9**	43.1-100.0	5,957	**55.6**	33.5-77.8	6,810	**57.8**	37.1-78.6
$25,000 - 34,999	2,389	**90.9**	72.3-100.0	7,310	**95.4**	86.5-100.0	9,700	**94.3**	86.2-100.0
$35,000 - 49,999	1,685	**64.3**	27.4-100.0	4,336	**89.1**	73.3-100.0	6,021	**80.4**	63.1-97.7
$50,000 - 74,999	1,417	**80.5**	50.9-100.0	3,230	**90.8**	77.2-100.0	4,647	**87.4**	74.2-100.0
$75,000+	2,058	***45.6**	9.9-81.3	8,020	**80.2**	64.4-96.0	10,078	**69.4**	52.5-86.4

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

HPV Vaccine, Women Aged 18-26

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question, "A vaccine to prevent the human papillomavirus or HPV infection is available and is called the cervical cancer or genital warts vaccine, HPV shot, Gardasil or Cervarix. Have you ever had an HPV vaccination?" Responses restricted to women aged 18-26.

Prevalence

WV: 60.1% (95% CI: 52.7-67.4)
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.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of ever had the HPV vaccine among women aged 18-26.

Education

There was no consistent educational attainment difference in the prevalence of ever had the HPV vaccine among women aged 18-26.

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of ever had the HPV vaccine among women aged 18-26.

Table 13.10 Prevalence of Ever Had the HPV Vaccine Among Women Aged 18-26 by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	51,101	**60.1**	52.7-67.4
Age			
18-24	44,108	**62.9**	54.7-71.1
25-26	6,993	**46.6**	31.2-62.1
Education			
Less than H.S.	5,134	**55.2**	29.7-80.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	17,869	**68.9**	57.1-80.6
Some Post-H.S.	23,621	**61.3**	49.9-72.7
College Graduate	4,476	**39.6**	23.9-55.4
Income			
Less than $15,000	9,622	**74.0**	57.3-90.7
$15,000 - 24,999	8,231	**73.5**	56.6-90.4
$25,000 - 34,999	6,448	**70.3**	51.3-89.4
$35,000 - 49,999	3,703	**60.5**	34.3-86.7
$50,000 - 74,999	2,565	***44.0**	16.5-71.6
$75,000+	5,789	**54.9**	32.0-77.8

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

HPV Vaccine, Women Aged 18-26 - Full Course

Definition

Reporting they had the HPV vaccine and responding "Yes" to the question, "A vaccine to prevent the human papillomavirus or HPV infection is available and is called the cervical cancer or genital warts vaccine, HPV shot, Gardasil or Cervarix. Have you ever had an HPV vaccination?" Responses restricted to women aged 18-26.

Prevalence

WV: 82.7% (95% CI: 74.9-90.5)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of had the full course of the HPV vaccine among women aged 18-26.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of had the full course of the HPV vaccine among women aged 18-26.

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of had the full course of the HPV vaccine among women aged 18-26.

Table 13.11 Prevalence of Had the Full Course of the HPV Vaccine Among Women Aged 18-26 by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	39,183	**82.7**	74.9-90.5
Age			
18-24	34,030	**82.0**	73.4-90.5
25-26	5,153	**88.2**	72.5-100.0
Education			
Less than H.S.	1,940	***49.6**	10.4-88.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	15,168	**90.7**	81.9-99.5
Some Post-H.S.	18,376	**82.6**	71.5-93.7
College Graduate	3,699	**82.6**	61.0-100.0
Income			
Less than $15,000	5,829	**64.9**	44.2-85.5
$15,000 - 24,999	4,683	**62.4**	35.3-89.5
$25,000 - 34,999	5,681	**94.2**	82.9-100.0
$35,000 - 49,999	3,335	**90.1**	70.8-100.0
$50,000 - 74,999	2,360	**100.0**	100.0-100.0
$75,000+	4,793	**92.1**	76.7-100.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

2015

SECTION 4: CHRONIC DISEASES

CHAPTER 14: HYPERTENSION

Hypertension Prevalence

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 42.7% (95% CI: 41.2-44.1)
U.S.: 32.0% (95% CI: 31.7-32.3)
West Virginia's prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 44.4% (95% CI: 42.2-46.6)
Women: 41.1% (95% CI: 39.1-43.0)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of hypertension.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 42.9% (95% CI: 41.4-44.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 47.1% (95% CI: 38.5-55.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *41.8% (95% CI: 27.0-56.7)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *31.8% (95% CI: 20.0-43.6)
Hispanic: *18.8% (95% CI: 6.8-30.9)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of hypertension.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of hypertension significantly increased with increasing age. The prevalence ranged from a low of 11.3% among the youngest adults to a high of 65.7% among those aged 65 and older.

Education

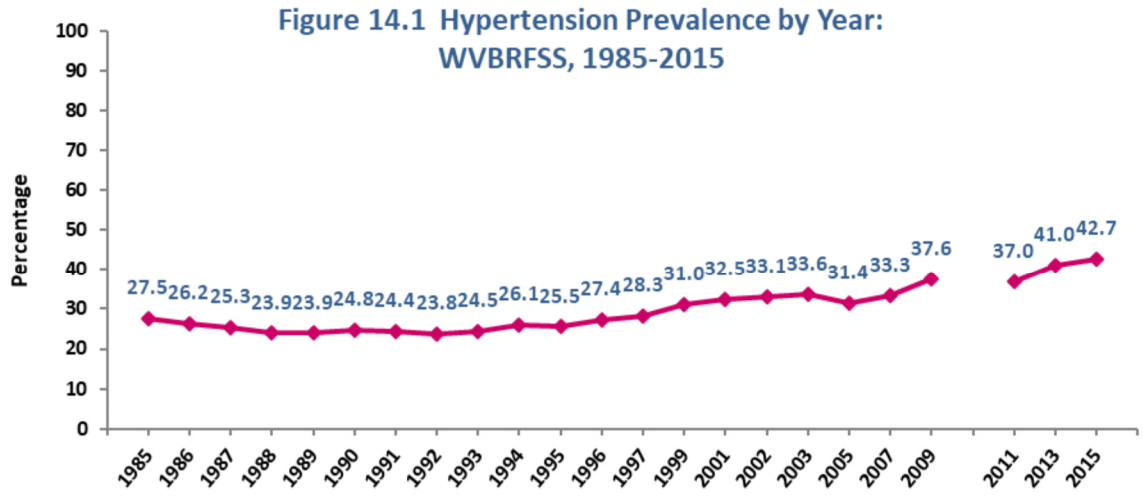
Adults with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of hypertension (56.8%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with some college and college graduates.

Household Income

The prevalence of hypertension was 51.5% in the lowest income group (less than $15,000 annually). The lowest prevalence of hypertension (30.4%) was among those in the highest income bracket ($75,000 or more annually) and was significantly lower than the prevalence among all other income groups.

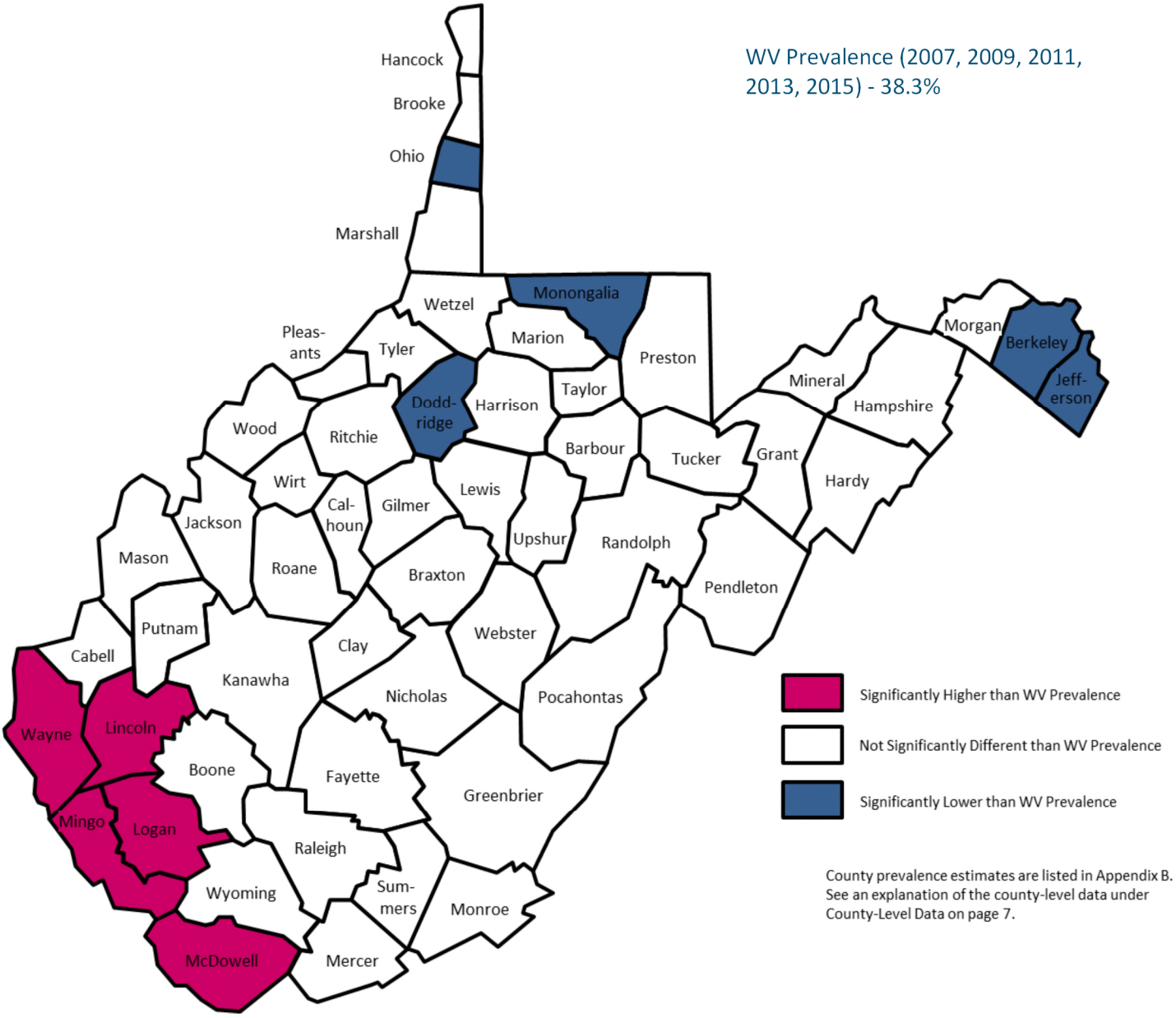
Table 14.1 Hypertension Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	318,554	**44.4**	42.2-46.6	307,999	**41.1**	39.1-43.0	626,552	**42.7**	41.2-44.1
Age									
18-24	10,237	**11.7**	6.7-16.6	9,067	**10.9**	6.0-15.7	19,303	**11.3**	7.8-14.7
25-34	22,838	**21.0**	15.7-26.2	18,450	**17.5**	12.6-22.4	41,288	**19.3**	15.7-22.9
35-44	38,593	**34.2**	28.7-39.8	35,420	**31.8**	26.3-37.3	74,013	**33.0**	29.1-36.9
45-54	63,856	**52.9**	47.7-58.2	50,088	**41.4**	36.6-46.1	113,944	**47.1**	43.6-50.7
55-64	80,455	**61.2**	57.0-65.4	69,687	**51.9**	47.8-55.9	150,141	**56.5**	53.5-59.4
65+	100,813	**66.0**	62.2-69.8	122,671	**65.4**	62.2-68.7	223,484	**65.7**	63.2-68.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	64,870	**57.3**	51.0-63.5	66,617	**56.4**	50.5-62.2	131,488	**56.8**	52.6-61.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	140,710	**46.3**	42.8-49.8	140,103	**49.4**	46.2-52.7	280,813	**47.8**	45.4-50.2
Some Post-H.S.	69,101	**37.5**	33.4-41.7	67,813	**32.3**	28.8-35.8	136,914	**34.7**	32.0-37.4
College Graduate	43,084	**37.9**	33.9-41.9	33,069	**24.1**	21.2-27.0	76,154	**30.4**	27.9-32.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	37,597	**52.6**	45.5-59.8	45,688	**50.6**	44.8-56.3	83,284	**51.5**	47.0-56.0
$15,000 - 24,999	51,597	**50.6**	44.7-56.5	58,825	**49.9**	44.8-55.0	110,423	**50.2**	46.4-54.1
$25,000 - 34,999	33,802	**44.9**	38.0-51.9	27,761	**41.9**	35.3-48.5	61,563	**43.5**	38.7-48.3
$35,000 - 49,999	41,346	**43.7**	37.8-49.7	36,620	**39.0**	33.4-44.7	77,966	**41.4**	37.3-45.5
$50,000 - 74,999	43,927	**48.5**	42.5-54.6	29,246	**37.4**	31.6-43.2	73,174	**43.4**	39.1-47.6
$75,000+	50,561	**36.9**	32.2-41.5	25,963	**22.6**	18.6-26.6	46,524	**30.4**	27.2-33.5



Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 14.2 Hypertension Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015



Hypertension Medication

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 79.7% (95% CI: 77.8-81.6)
U.S.: 77.3% (95% CI: 76.9-77.7)
The West Virginia prevalence of taking medication for hypertension was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 14th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 78.4% (95% CI: 75.7-81.2)
Women: 80.9% (95% CI: 78.3-83.6)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of taking medication for hypertension.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 80.1% (95% CI: 78.1-82.1)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 81.3% (95% CI: 71.5-91.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *68.6% (95% CI: 44.5-92.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *69.5% (95% CI: 49.4-89.6)
Hispanic: *45.2% (95% CI: 10.5-79.8)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of taking medication for hypertension.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of taking medication for hypertension increased with advancing age. The prevalence ranged from a low of 24.4% among those aged 18-24 to a high of 92.4% among those aged 65 and older.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of taking medication for hypertension.

Household Income

There was no difference in the prevalence of taking medication for hypertension between income brackets.

Table 14.2 Use of Hypertension Medication by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	249,887	**78.4**	75.7-81.2	248,986	**80.9**	78.3-83.6	498,873	**79.7**	77.8-81.6
Age									
18-24	2,707	***26.4**	7.1-45.8	2,000	***22.1**	2.2-41.9	4,707	***24.4**	10.5-38.2
25-34	7,483	***32.8**	19.9-45.7	7,634	***41.4**	25.9-56.9	15,117	**36.6**	26.6-46.6
35-44	23,555	***61.0**	50.8-71.2	22,453	***63.7**	53.0-74.4	46,008	**62.3**	54.9-69.7
45-54	51,972	**81.4**	75.9-86.8	40,445	**80.7**	74.6-86.9	92,417	**81.1**	77.0-85.2
55-64	70,520	**87.7**	83.7-91.6	59,923	**86.0**	81.9-90.1	130,443	**86.9**	84.0-89.7
65+	92,190	**91.4**	88.7-94.2	114,106	**93.1**	90.9-95.4	206,296	**92.4**	90.6-94.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	51,173	**78.9**	72.2-85.5	54,516	**81.8**	75.5-88.2	105,689	**80.4**	75.8-85.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	109,881	**78.1**	73.7-82.4	115,327	**82.3**	78.4-86.2	225,208	**80.2**	77.3-83.1
Some Post-H.S.	52,784	**76.4**	70.5-82.3	51,272	**76.0**	70.2-81.8	104,056	**76.2**	72.0-80.3
College Graduate	35,331	**82.0**	76.5-87.5	27,476	**83.1**	77.8-88.4	62,807	**82.5**	78.6-86.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	28,933	**77.0**	69.2-84.8	36,895	**80.8**	74.2-87.3	65,828	**79.0**	74.0-84.0
$15,000 - 24,999	39,146	**75.9**	68.3-83.5	45,011	**76.5**	70.0-83.0	84,157	**76.2**	71.2-81.2
$25,000 - 34,999	27,075	**80.1**	72.0-88.1	21,791	**78.5**	69.3-87.7	48,866	**79.4**	73.3-85.4
$35,000 - 49,999	33,711	**81.5**	74.3-88.8	29,348	**80.6**	71.7-89.4	63,059	**81.1**	75.4-86.8
$50,000 - 74,999	34,440	**78.4**	70.7-86.1	22,231	**76.0**	66.8-85.2	56,672	**77.4**	71.5-83.4
$75,000+	39,710	**78.5**	71.6-85.5	21,196	**81.6**	73.4-89.9	60,906	**79.6**	74.2-85.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

CHAPTER 15: HIGH CHOLESTEROL

High Cholesterol

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 39.0% (95% CI: 37.5-40.5)
U.S.: 36.5% (95% CI: 36.2-36.8)
The WV prevalence of high cholesterol was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 9th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 40.3% (95% CI: 37.9-42.6)
Women: 37.8% (95% CI: 35.8-39.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of high cholesterol.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 39.7% (95% CI: 38.1-41.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 28.9% (95% CI: 20.5-37.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *28.0% (95% CI: 10.2-45.7)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *29.4% (95% CI: 16.9-41.8)
Hispanic: *19.1% (95% CI: 6.7-31.6)
The prevalence of high cholesterol was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Black, Non-Hispanic adults and Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of high cholesterol increased with age and was highest among those aged 45 and older, significantly higher than among those younger than 45.

Education

The prevalence of high cholesterol was highest among those with less than a high school education (51.9%), significantly higher than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

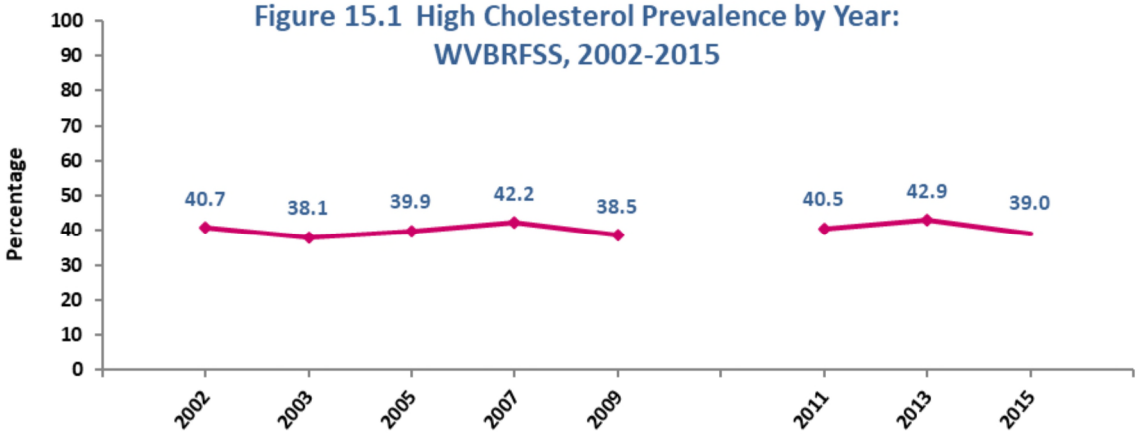
The prevalence of high cholesterol was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (50.8%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those with an income of $25,000 or more.

Table 15.1 Prevalence of High Cholesterol by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	231,961	**40.3**	37.9-42.6	239,457	**37.8**	35.8-39.8	471,418	**39.0**	37.5-40.5
Age									
18-24	4,407	***8.8**	2.5-15.2	1,700	***3.8**	0.4-7.2	6,107	**6.5**	2.8-10.2
25-34	11,942	**18.0**	11.3-24.7	8,954	**12.1**	7.3-16.9	20,896	**14.9**	10.8-18.9
35-44	31,747	**35.9**	29.6-42.2	27,491	**29.4**	23.9-35.0	59,238	**32.6**	28.4-36.8
45-54	47,686	**46.0**	40.3-51.7	46,275	**42.8**	37.8-47.8	93,962	**44.4**	40.6-48.2
55-64	61,752	**51.3**	46.7-55.9	63,401	**49.5**	45.3-53.6	125,153	**50.4**	47.3-53.4
65+	72,664	**50.4**	46.3-54.5	89,838	**50.3**	46.7-53.8	162,501	**50.3**	47.7-53.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	46,595	**52.6**	45.6-59.6	49,335	**51.3**	45.1-57.6	95,930	**51.9**	47.3-56.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	89,542	**38.2**	34.5-41.8	94,614	**39.3**	36.0-42.6	184,155	**38.7**	36.3-41.2
Some Post-H.S.	58,026	**38.4**	33.8-43.0	59,338	**34.7**	30.8-38.6	117,363	**36.4**	33.5-39.4
College Graduate	37,527	**37.4**	33.2-41.6	35,691	**28.8**	25.4-32.1	73,218	**32.6**	30.0-35.3
Income									
Less than $15,000	28,507	**54.9**	46.8-63.1	33,572	**47.7**	41.4-54.0	62,080	**50.8**	45.7-55.8
$15,000 - 24,999	38,762	**46.3**	40.0-52.6	40,266	**40.8**	35.5-46.0	79,028	**43.3**	39.3-47.4
$25,000 - 34,999	19,590	**32.5**	25.5-39.5	21,139	**37.8**	31.0-44.6	40,729	**35.0**	30.1-39.9
$35,000 - 49,999	32,434	**42.0**	35.7-48.3	32,488	**38.8**	33.1-44.5	64,922	**40.3**	36.1-44.5
$50,000 - 74,999	32,993	**42.2**	35.9-48.5	26,561	**38.0**	32.3-43.8	59,555	**40.2**	35.9-44.5
$75,000+	44,379	**36.7**	31.8-41.6	26,418	**26.4**	21.8-30.9	70,798	**32.0**	28.7-35.4

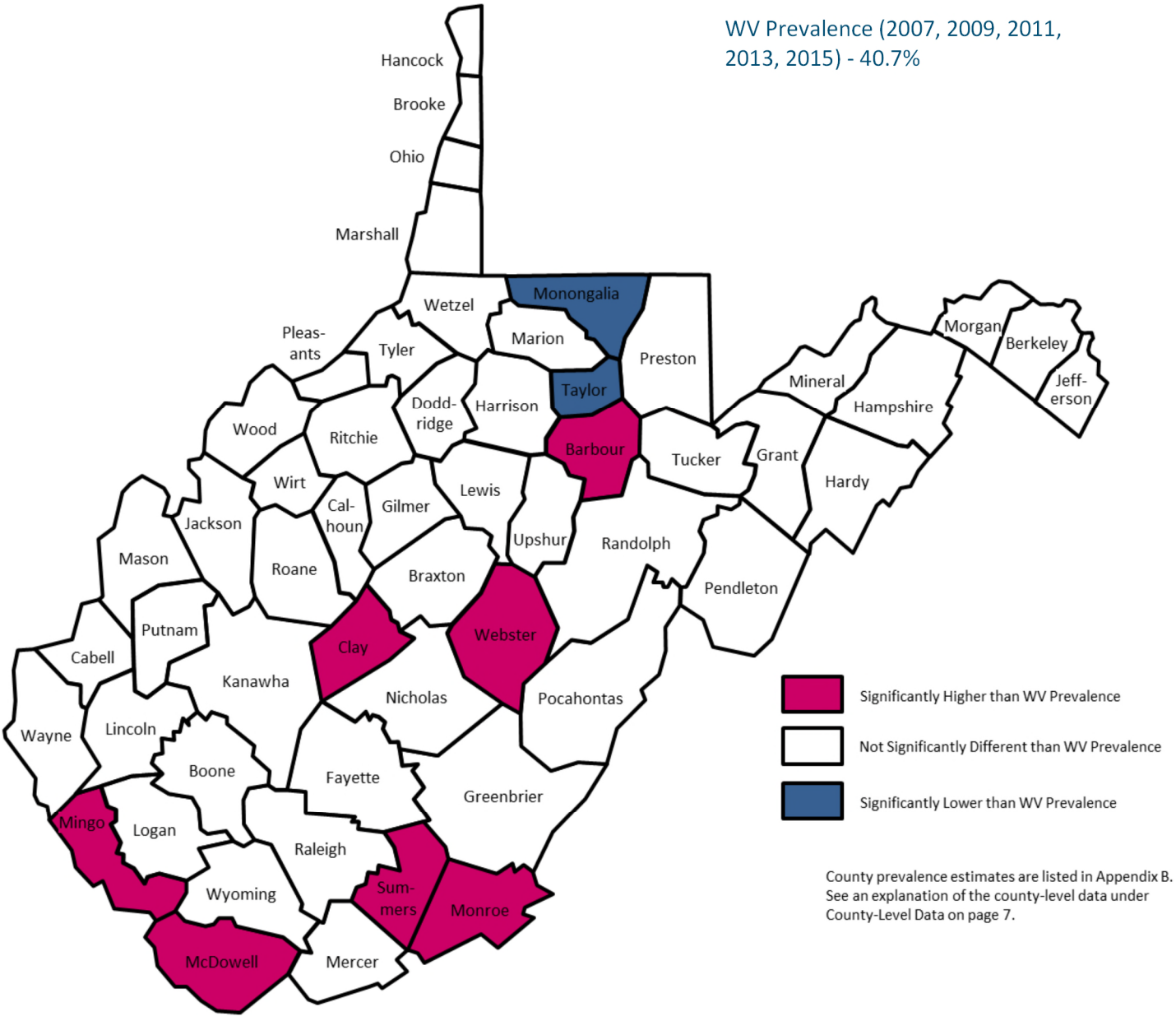
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Figure 15.1 High Cholesterol Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 2002-2015



Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 15.2 Prevalence of High Cholesterol by County: WVBRFSS, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015



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: 7.0% (95% CI: 6.3-7.7)
U.S.: 4.3% (95% CI: 4.2-4.4)
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: 9.1% (95% CI: 8.0-10.3)
Women: 5.0% (95% CI: 4.2-5.8)
The prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher among men than among women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 7.0% (95% CI: 6.3-7.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 9.1% (95% CI: 4.5-13.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *7.0% (95% CI: 1.6-12.3)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *6.1% (95% CI: 0.0-12.3)
Hispanic: *2.0% (95% CI: 0.0-6.0)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of heart attack.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of heart attack was highest among those aged 65 and older (15.1%), significantly higher than all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of heart attack was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (12.9%) than all other educational attainment groups. College graduates had the lowest heart attack prevalence (2.6%), significantly lower than all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of heart attack decreased with increasing household income. The prevalence of heart attack was highest among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (12.0%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $25,000 or more. The prevalence of heart attack was lowest among those with a household income of $75,000 or more per year (2.8%) and was significantly lower than among those earning less than $35,000 annually.

Table 16.1 Heart Attack Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	65,553	**9.1**	8.0-10.3	37,392	**5.0**	4.2-5.8	102,945	**7.0**	6.3-7.7
Age									
18-24	0	**0.0**	0.0-0.0	0	**0.0**	0.0-0.0	0	**0.0**	0.0-0.0
25-34	0	**0.0**	0.0-0.0	2,126	**2.0**	0.2-3.9	2,126	**1.0**	0.1-1.9
35-44	3,479	**3.1**	1.0-5.2	939	**0.8**	0.0-1.7	4,419	**2.0**	0.8-3.1
45-54	9,527	**7.9**	5.0-10.8	7,428	**6.2**	3.9-8.4	16,955	**7.0**	5.2-8.8
55-64	20,982	**16.0**	12.8-19.2	7,293	**5.4**	3.6-7.3	28,275	**10.6**	8.8-12.5
65+	31,262	**20.5**	17.3-23.8	19,605	**10.6**	8.2-12.9	50,866	**15.1**	13.1-17.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	18,319	**16.0**	12.0-20.1	11,499	**9.8**	6.5-13.1	29,818	**12.9**	10.3-15.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	28,356	**9.4**	7.6-11.2	15,358	**5.4**	4.1-6.8	43,713	**7.5**	6.3-8.6
Some Post-H.S.	14,502	**7.9**	6.0-9.8	8,176	**3.9**	2.6-5.3	22,678	**5.8**	4.6-6.9
College Graduate	4,272	**3.8**	2.5-5.0	2,359	**1.7**	0.9-2.6	6,631	**2.6**	1.9-3.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	11,075	**15.8**	11.2-20.4	8,046	**9.0**	5.9-12.0	19,121	**12.0**	9.3-14.6
$15,000 - 24,999	13,693	**13.4**	9.7-17.1	8,070	**6.9**	4.7-9.1	21,764	**9.9**	7.8-12.0
$25,000 - 34,999	7,024	**9.4**	5.8-13.1	2,342	**3.5**	1.4-5.6	9,366	**6.6**	4.5-8.8
$35,000 - 49,999	6,735	**7.1**	4.5-9.7	1,950	**2.1**	0.5-3.7	8,685	**4.6**	3.1-6.1
$50,000 - 74,999	6,906	**7.6**	4.8-10.4	1,820	**2.3**	0.6-4.0	8,726	**5.2**	3.5-6.9
$75,000+	6,117	**4.5**	2.7-6.2	1,002	**0.9**	0.0-1.7	7,119	**2.8**	1.8-3.9

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

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: 7.4% (95% CI: 6.7-8.1)
U.S.: 4.1% (95% CI: 4.0-4.2)
The West Virginia prevalence of coronary heart disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 8.9% (95% CI: 7.7-10.1)
Women: 6.0% (95% CI: 5.2-6.9)
The prevalence of coronary heart disease was significantly higher among men than among women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 7.5% (95% CI: 6.7-8.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 5.7% (95% CI: 2.2-9.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *6.5% (95% CI: 0.5-12.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *9.6% (95% CI: 1.9-17.2)
Hispanic: *2.0% (95% CI: 0.0-6.0)
The prevalence of coronary heart disease was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

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

Education

The prevalence of coronary heart disease decreased with each increasing educational attainment level and was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (11.9%) than among those with some college or a college degree.

Household Income

The prevalence of coronary heart disease was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (12.1%) than among all those earning $75,000 or more annually (3.0%).

Table 16.2 Angina or Coronary Heart Disease Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	63,060	**8.9**	7.7-10.1	45,048	**6.0**	5.2-6.9	108,108	**7.4**	6.7-8.1
Age									
18-24	735	***0.8**	0.0-2.5	0	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	735	***0.4**	0.0-1.3
25-34	2,332	***2.1**	0.0-4.4	953	***0.9**	0.0-1.9	3,285	***1.5**	0.3-2.8
35-44	3,261	***2.9**	0.8-5.0	2,544	***2.3**	0.5-4.0	5,805	**2.6**	1.2-4.0
45-54	8,467	**7.1**	4.4-9.9	6,379	**5.3**	3.2-7.4	14,846	**6.2**	4.5-7.9
55-64	18,824	**14.6**	11.2-17.9	10,139	**7.6**	5.4-9.7	28,963	**11.0**	9.0-13.0
65+	29,441	**19.8**	16.6-23.0	24,615	**13.4**	10.9-15.8	54,056	**16.2**	14.3-18.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	15,441	**14.1**	9.7-18.5	11,548	**9.9**	6.7-13.1	26,989	**11.9**	9.2-14.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	26,074	**8.6**	6.9-10.4	20,451	**7.3**	5.7-8.8	46,525	**8.0**	6.8-9.2
Some Post-H.S.	14,511	**7.9**	5.9-9.9	8,381	**4.0**	2.8-5.2	22,892	**5.8**	4.7-7.0
College Graduate	7,034	**6.2**	4.4-8.0	4,585	**3.3**	2.1-4.6	11,619	**4.6**	3.6-5.7
Income									
Less than $15,000	9,892	**14.4**	9.2-19.6	9,300	**10.3**	7.1-13.5	19,192	**12.1**	9.2-15.0
$15,000 - 24,999	12,346	**12.3**	8.6-15.9	10,607	**9.1**	6.4-11.8	22,953	**10.5**	8.3-12.8
$25,000 - 34,999	6,487	**8.7**	5.1-12.3	1,916	**2.9**	1.2-4.6	8,403	**6.0**	3.9-8.1
$35,000 - 49,999	6,651	**7.0**	4.5-9.5	3,757	**4.0**	1.8-6.2	10,408	**5.5**	3.9-7.2
$50,000 - 74,999	9,713	**10.9**	7.2-14.5	2,867	**3.7**	1.7-5.7	12,580	**7.5**	5.3-9.7
$75,000+	5,450	**4.0**	2.5-5.5	1,985	***1.7**	0.6-2.9	7,435	**3.0**	2.0-3.9

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

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: 4.7% (95% CI: 4.1-5.3)
U.S.: 3.0% (95% CI: 2.9-3.1)
The West Virginia prevalence of stroke was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 4.2% (95% CI: 3.3-5.0)
Women: 5.3% (95% CI: 4.4-6.2)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of stroke.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of stroke increased with age. The prevalence of stroke was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (8.7%) than the prevalence among all other age groups under age 45.

Education

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

Household Income

The prevalence of stroke was highest among those with an annual household income less than $15,000 (9.4%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $25,000 or more per year.

Table 16.3 Stroke Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	29,744	**4.2**	3.3-5.0	39,800	**5.3**	4.4-6.2	69,544	**4.7**	4.1-5.3
Age									
18-24	226	***0.3**	0.0-0.8	437	***0.5**	0.0-1.6	663	***0.4**	0.0-0.9
25-34	426	***0.4**	0.0-1.1	2,117	***2.0**	0.2-3.8	2,543	***1.2**	0.2-2.2
35-44	2,039	***1.8**	0.3-3.3	3,875	***3.5**	1.2-5.7	5,914	**2.7**	1.3-4.0
45-54	5,985	**5.0**	2.7-7.3	7,940	**6.6**	4.1-9.0	13,925	**5.8**	4.1-7.5
55-64	7,514	**5.7**	3.5-8.0	9,118	**6.8**	4.7-8.9	16,632	**6.3**	4.7-7.8
65+	13,554	**8.9**	6.7-11.2	16,039	**8.6**	6.5-10.6	29,593	**8.7**	7.2-10.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	11,598	**10.3**	6.8-13.7	14,306	**12.1**	8.5-15.8	25,904	**11.2**	8.7-13.8
H.S. or G.E.D.	11,656	**3.8**	2.7-5.0	14,552	**5.1**	3.8-6.5	26,208	**4.5**	3.6-5.4
Some Post-H.S.	4,624	**2.5**	1.4-3.7	6,759	**3.2**	2.1-4.4	11,383	**2.9**	2.1-3.7
College Graduate	1,762	**1.6**	0.8-2.3	4,183	**3.0**	1.8-4.3	5,945	**2.4**	1.6-3.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	5,504	**7.9**	4.5-11.4	9,404	**10.5**	7.2-13.8	14,908	**9.4**	7.0-11.8
$15,000 - 24,999	7,952	**7.8**	4.8-10.8	8,497	**7.2**	4.7-9.7	16,450	**7.5**	5.5-9.4
$25,000 - 34,999	2,558	**3.4**	1.5-5.4	2,052	***3.1**	0.5-5.7	4,610	**3.3**	1.7-4.9
$35,000 - 49,999	3,064	***3.2**	1.2-5.2	5,327	**5.7**	3.0-8.3	8,391	**4.5**	2.8-6.1
$50,000 - 74,999	1,706	***1.9**	0.6-3.1	1,118	***1.4**	0.2-2.6	2,824	**1.7**	0.8-2.6
$75,000+	2,782	***2.0**	0.8-3.3	1,331	***1.2**	0.0-2.3	4,113	**1.6**	0.8-2.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

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: 14.0% (95% CI: 13.0-14.9)
U.S.: 8.4% (95% CI: 8.2-8.5)
The West Virginia prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 15.7% (95% CI: 14.2-17.2)
Women: 12.3% (95% CI: 11.1-13.6)
The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among men than among women.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 14.2% (95% CI: 13.1-15.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 13.8% (95% CI: 8.4-19.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *12.1% (95% CI: 4.4-19.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *12.2% (95% CI: 3.8-20.7)
Hispanic: *3.0% (95% CI: 0.0-7.4)
The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic and Black, Non-Hispanic adults than among Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of cardiovascular disease increased with age. The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (28.9%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was highest among those with less than a high school education (26.0%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

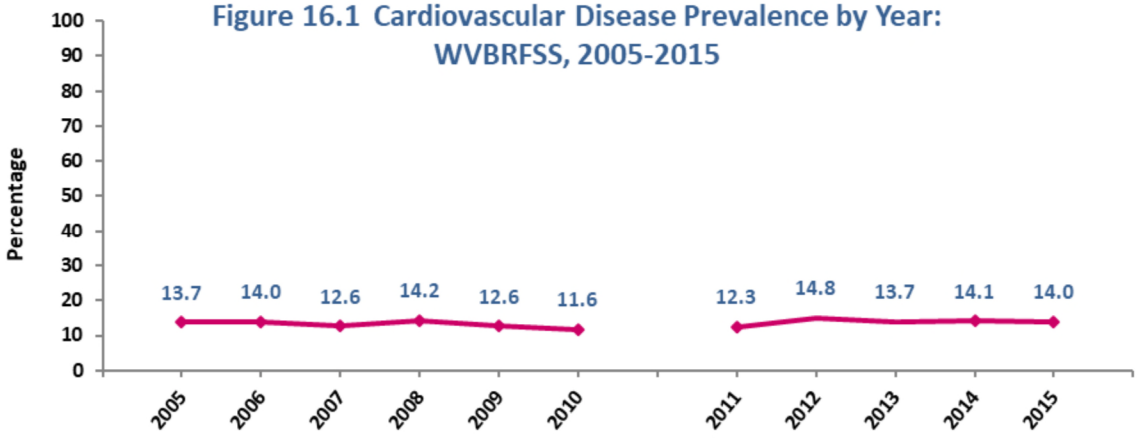
The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was highest among those with an annual household income less than $15,000 (24.8%) and was significantly higher than the prevalence among those earning $25,000 or more per year.

Table 16.4 Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	111,666	**15.7**	14.2-17.2	92,036	**12.3**	11.1-13.6	203,702	**14.0**	13.0-14.9
Age									
18-24	961	***1.1**	0.0-2.8	437	***0.5**	0.0-1.6	1,398	***0.8**	0.0-1.8
25-34	2,758	***2.5**	0.1-4.9	4,400	***4.2**	1.6-6.7	7,158	**3.3**	1.6-5.1
35-44	6,291	**5.7**	3.0-8.3	6,394	**5.7**	2.9-8.6	12,685	**5.7**	3.8-7.6
45-54	15,685	**13.2**	9.6-16.8	15,813	**13.1**	9.8-16.4	31,498	**13.2**	10.7-15.6
55-64	33,164	**25.5**	21.5-29.5	20,257	**15.1**	12.1-18.1	53,421	**20.2**	17.7-22.7
65+	52,504	**34.9**	31.1-38.8	44,116	**24.0**	20.9-27.1	96,619	**28.9**	26.5-31.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	30,933	**27.8**	22.4-33.2	28,471	**24.3**	19.4-29.1	59,404	**26.0**	22.4-29.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	45,512	**15.1**	12.9-17.4	38,942	**13.8**	11.7-15.9	84,455	**14.5**	13.0-16.1
Some Post-H.S.	24,892	**13.6**	11.0-16.2	16,542	**7.9**	6.1-9.7	41,434	**10.6**	9.0-12.1
College Graduate	10,225	**9.0**	7.0-11.1	7,997	**5.8**	4.3-7.4	18,222	**7.3**	6.0-8.6
Income									
Less than $15,000	18,548	**27.2**	21.0-33.5	20,496	**22.9**	18.2-27.5	39,043	**24.8**	21.0-28.5
$15,000 - 24,999	22,398	**22.2**	17.5-26.9	20,025	**17.2**	13.6-20.7	42,423	**19.5**	16.6-22.4
$25,000 - 34,999	10,587	**14.4**	10.1-18.7	5,724	**8.6**	5.0-12.2	16,312	**11.7**	8.8-14.5
$35,000 - 49,999	12,404	**13.1**	9.6-16.7	9,059	**9.7**	6.2-13.1	21,463	**11.4**	8.9-13.9
$50,000 - 74,999	13,644	**15.1**	11.0-19.2	4,236	**5.4**	3.0-7.8	17,880	**10.6**	8.1-13.1
$75,000+	11,290	**8.3**	5.9-10.6	3,089	**2.7**	1.2-4.2	14,379	**5.7**	4.3-7.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

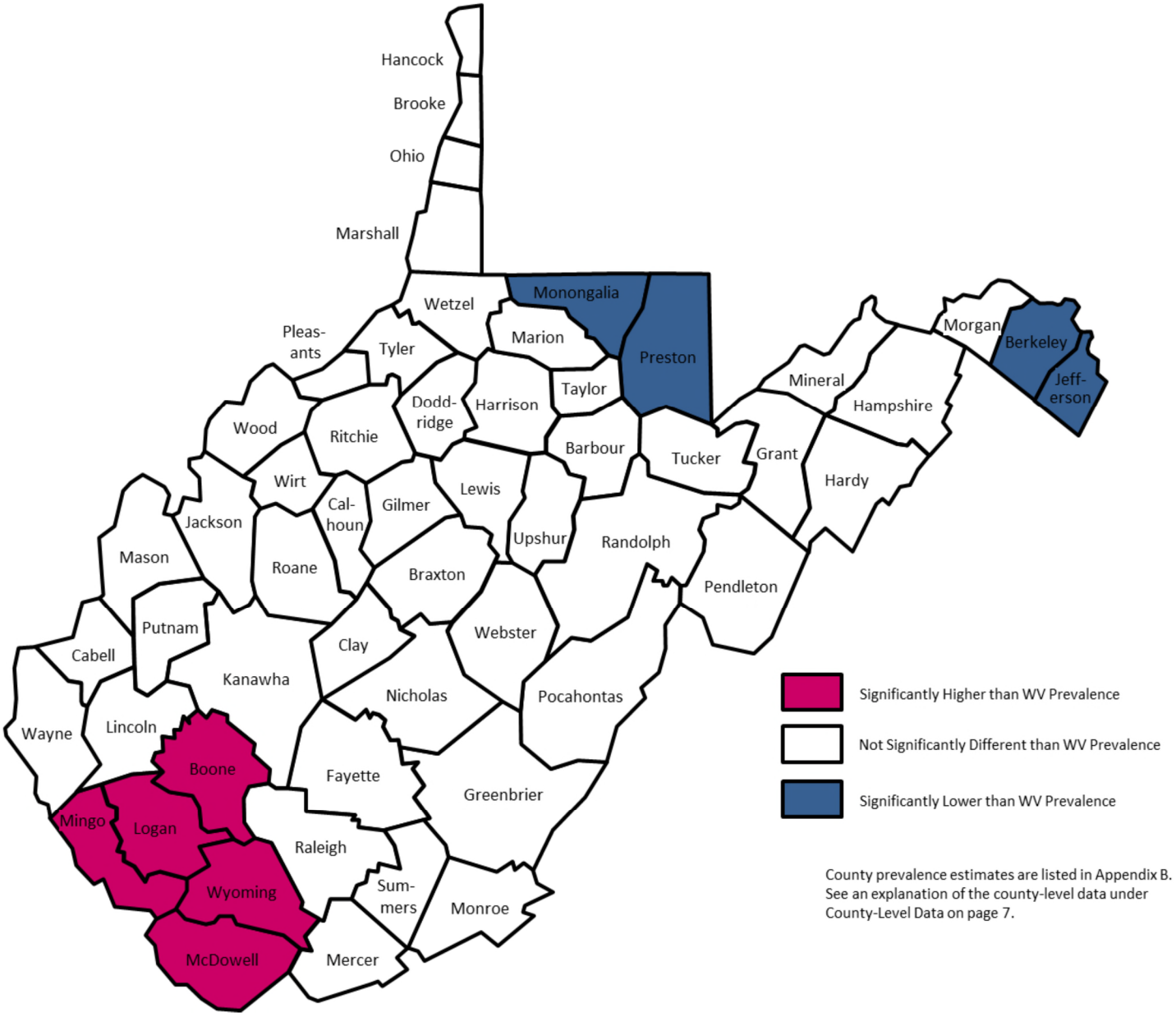
Figure 16.1 Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 2005-2015



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 16.2 Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 13.8%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

CHAPTER 17: DIABETES

Diabetes Prevalence

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 14.5% (95% CI: 13.5-15.4)
U.S.: 10.5% (95% CI: 10.3-10.7)
The West Virginia prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 14.7% (95% CI: 13.3-16.2)
Women: 14.2% (95% CI: 12.9-15.5)
There was no gender difference for the prevalence of diabetes.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 14.6% (95% CI: 13.5-15.6)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 17.4% (95% CI: 10.9-23.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *13.6% (95% CI: 5.4-21.9)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *13.1% (95% CI: 4.4-21.7)
Hispanic: *4.1% (95% CI: 0.0-9.1)
The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic and Black, Non-Hispanic adults than among Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of diabetes increased with age. The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (25.7%) than among those under age 55.

Education

The prevalence of diabetes decreased with increasing education. It was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (22.1%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

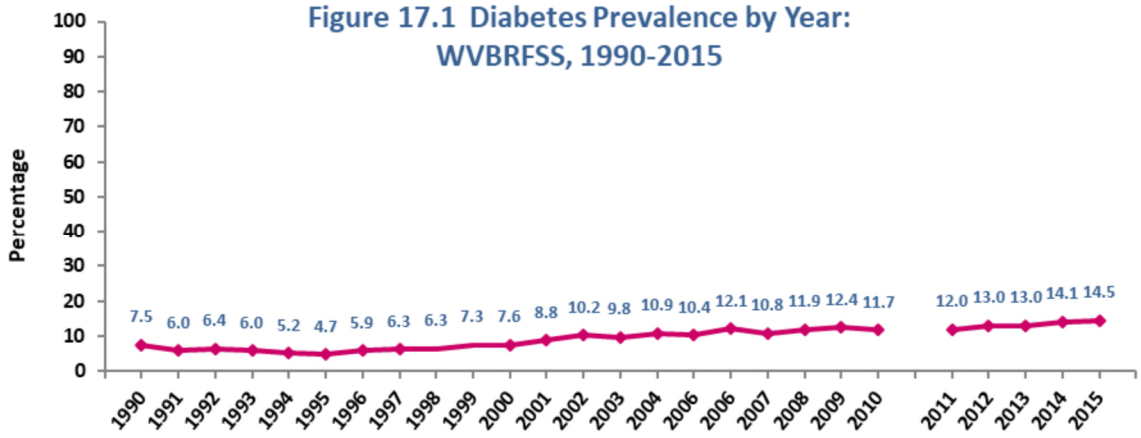
Household Income

The prevalence of diabetes decreased as income increased. The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (21.2%) than all income brackets over $35,000. The diabetes prevalence was significantly lower among those earning $75,000 or more a year (9.2%) than among those earning less than $35,000.

Table 17.1 Diabetes Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	105,814	**14.7**	13.3-16.2	106,460	**14.2**	12.9-15.5	212,274	**14.5**	13.5-15.4
Age									
18-24	1,454	***1.6**	0.0-3.3	1,615	**2.0**	0.0-4.0	3,069	***1.8**	0.5-3.1
25-34	3,843	***3.5**	1.1-5.9	2,730	**2.6**	0.6-4.6	6,573	**3.1**	1.5-4.6
35-44	10,700	**9.5**	6.2-12.8	9,780	**8.8**	5.6-12.0	20,479	**9.1**	6.8-11.4
45-54	17,722	**14.7**	10.9-18.5	20,784	**17.2**	13.4-21.0	38,506	**15.9**	13.2-18.6
55-64	28,608	**21.8**	18.1-25.6	27,538	**20.5**	17.1-23.8	56,146	**21.1**	18.6-23.6
65+	43,208	**28.5**	24.9-32.2	43,801	**23.4**	20.4-26.3	87,009	**25.7**	23.4-28.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	24,652	**21.7**	16.8-26.6	26,534	**22.4**	17.8-27.0	51,185	**22.1**	18.7-25.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	42,360	**13.9**	11.7-16.2	49,458	**17.5**	15.2-19.8	91,818	**15.6**	14.0-17.3
Some Post-H.S.	24,108	**13.1**	10.5-15.8	21,776	**10.4**	8.3-12.4	45,884	**11.7**	10.0-13.3
College Graduate	14,694	**12.9**	10.3-15.5	8,691	**6.3**	4.7-8.0	23,386	**9.3**	7.8-10.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	15,016	**21.0**	15.3-26.8	19,228	**21.3**	16.8-25.7	34,243	**21.2**	17.6-24.7
$15,000 - 24,999	20,156	**19.9**	15.6-24.3	20,484	**17.4**	13.8-21.0	40,640	**18.6**	15.8-21.3
$25,000 - 34,999	11,264	**15.0**	10.4-19.6	10,597	**16.0**	11.4-20.6	21,862	**15.5**	12.2-18.7
$35,000 - 49,999	13,036	**13.8**	10.0-17.5	12,109	**12.9**	9.3-16.5	25,144	**13.3**	10.7-16.0
$50,000 - 74,999	12,415	**13.7**	9.7-17.7	7,120	**9.2**	6.0-12.3	19,535	**11.6**	9.0-14.2
$75,000+	16,637	**12.1**	9.2-15.1	6,629	**5.8**	3.4-8.1	23,266	**9.2**	7.3-11.1

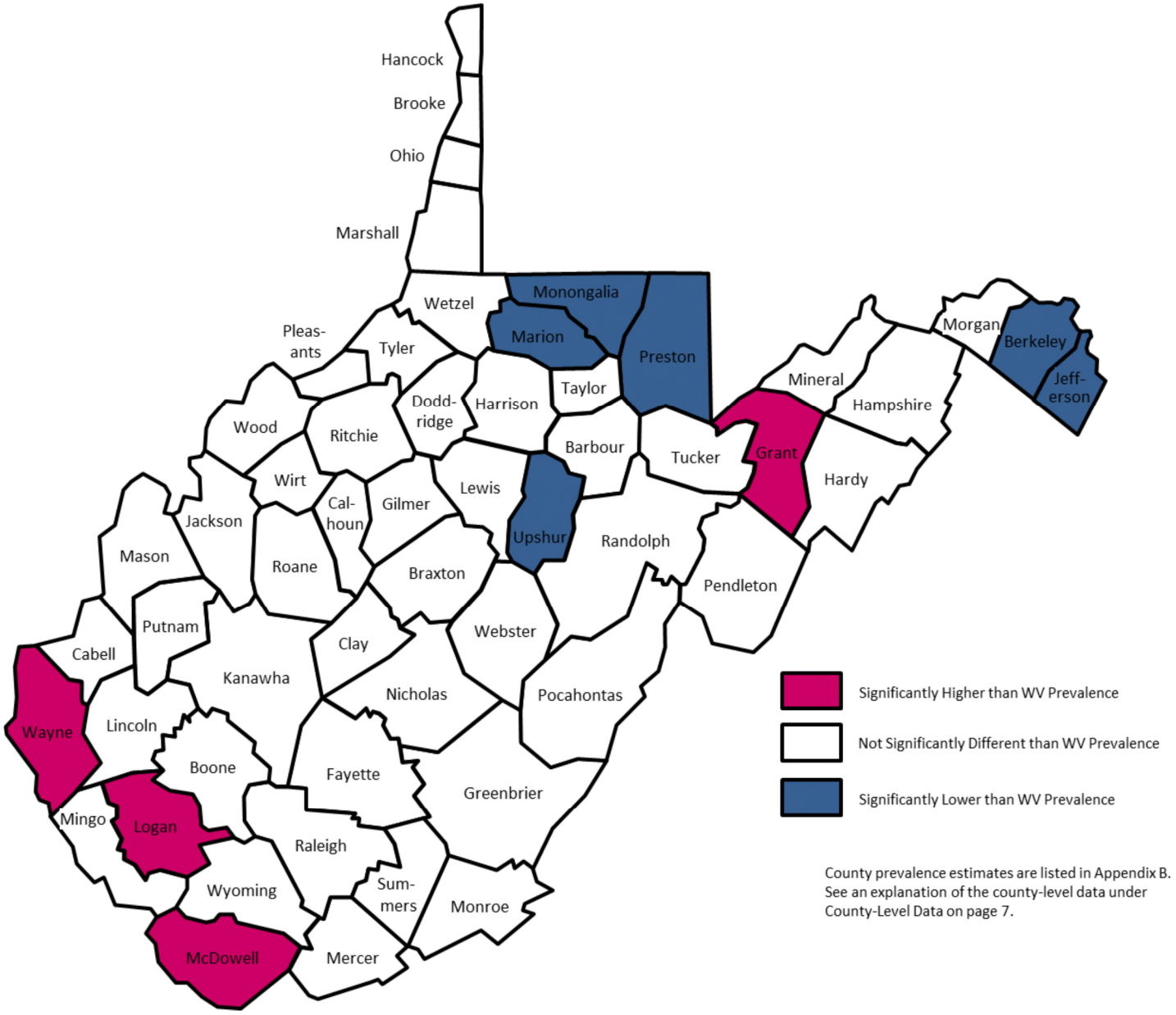
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 17.2 Diabetes Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 13.3%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

Pre-Diabetes or Borderline 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

WV: 9.7% (95% CI: 8.7-10.6)
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

Men: 9.3% (95% CI: 8.0-10.6)
Women: 10.0% (95% CI: 8.7-11.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 9.6% (95% CI: 8.6-10.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 14.0% (95% CI: 8.0-20.0)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *11.2% (95% CI: 0.0-24.2)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *4.7% (95% CI: 0.1-9.3)
Hispanic: *9.9% (95% CI: 0.4-19.4)
There was no race/ethnic difference in the prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes generally increased with age. The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes was significantly higher among those aged 55 and older than among those aged 44 and younger.

Education

The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes generally decreased with higher levels of educational attainment.

Household Income

The prevalence of pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes generally decreased with increasing income. It was highest among those with a household income less than $15,000 (14.4%), significantly higher than among those earning $50,000 or more. It was lowest among those with a household income of $75,000 or more (6.3%), significantly lower than among those earning less than $25,000 a year.

Table 17.2 Prevalence of Pre-Diabetes or Borderline Diabetes by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	56,174	**9.3**	8.0-10.6	63,674	**10.0**	8.7-11.3	119,848	**9.7**	8.7-10.6
Age									
18-24	832	***1.0**	0.0-2.3	3,108	***3.9**	0.8-7.0	3,940	***2.4**	0.7-4.0
25-34	4,236	***4.0**	1.4-6.7	3,343	***3.3**	1.1-5.6	7,579	**3.7**	2.0-5.4
35-44	5,619	**5.7**	2.7-8.7	11,450	**11.4**	7.1-15.6	17,069	**8.6**	6.0-11.2
45-54	11,670	**11.4**	7.5-15.4	9,549	**9.6**	6.7-12.5	21,220	**10.5**	8.1-13.0
55-64	16,586	**16.4**	12.7-20.1	15,145	**14.4**	11.1-17.7	31,730	**15.4**	12.9-17.9
65+	16,912	**15.7**	12.3-19.0	19,883	**13.9**	11.1-16.6	36,795	**14.6**	12.5-16.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	11,715	**13.2**	8.3-18.1	10,549	**11.6**	7.4-15.7	22,265	**12.4**	9.2-15.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	25,888	**10.1**	8.0-12.2	27,506	**11.9**	9.5-14.2	53,394	**10.9**	9.3-12.5
Some Post-H.S.	9,086	**5.8**	3.9-7.6	15,549	**8.4**	6.1-10.6	24,636	**7.2**	5.7-8.6
College Graduate	9,192	**9.5**	7.0-12.0	9,591	**7.6**	5.7-9.5	18,783	**8.4**	6.9-9.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	8,589	**15.5**	9.4-21.7	9,553	**13.6**	9.4-17.7	18,142	**14.4**	10.8-18.0
$15,000 - 24,999	8,913	**11.0**	6.9-15.1	10,426	**10.8**	7.2-14.4	19,339	**10.9**	8.2-13.6
$25,000 - 34,999	3,952	**6.2**	3.2-9.3	6,397	**11.9**	7.0-16.8	10,349	**8.8**	6.0-11.7
$35,000 - 49,999	9,142	**11.3**	7.2-15.3	8,512	**10.4**	6.0-14.8	17,654	**10.8**	7.8-13.8
$50,000 - 74,999	4,285	**5.7**	3.1-8.3	6,238	**8.8**	5.6-12.1	10,522	**7.2**	5.1-9.3
$75,000+	8,530	**7.2**	4.7-9.7	5,673	**5.3**	3.1-7.6	14,203	**6.3**	4.6-8.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

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: 7.7% (95% CI: 7.0-8.4)
U.S.: 5.9% (95% CI: 5.8-6.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of skin cancer is significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 5th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 8.5% (95% CI: 7.4-9.6)
Women: 7.0% (95% CI: 6.1-7.9)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of skin cancer.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 8.1% (95% CI: 7.3-8.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: *3.4% (95% CI: 0.4-6.4)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *2.5% (95% CI: 0.0-6.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *5.9% (95% CI: 0.1-11.8)
Hispanic: *2.2% (95% CI: 0.0-6.4)
The prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Black, Non-Hispanic; Other, Non-Hispanic; and Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of skin cancer was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (20.4%) than among all other age groups.

Education

There was no consistent educational attainment difference in the prevalence of skin cancer.

Household Income

There was no consistent annual household income difference in prevalence of skin cancer.

Table 18.1 Skin Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	60,805	**8.5**	7.4-9.6	52,329	**7.0**	6.1-7.9	113,133	**7.7**	7.0-8.4
Age									
18-24	1,193	***1.4**	0.0-3.3	0	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	1,193	***0.7**	0.0-1.7
25-34	1,437	***1.3**	0.0-3.1	1,082	***1.0**	0.0-0.2	2,519	***1.2**	0.1-2.3
35-44	2,526	***2.2**	0.5-4.0	2,459	***2.2**	0.6-3.8	4,985	**2.2**	1.0-3.4
45-54	5,899	**4.9**	2.6-7.1	5,029	**4.2**	2.5-5.9	10,929	**4.5**	3.1-6.0
55-64	12,870	**9.8**	7.2-12.4	10,247	**7.6**	5.5-9.7	23,117	**8.7**	7.0-10.4
65+	36,361	**24.0**	20.6-27.4	32,880	**17.6**	14.8-20.3	69,241	**20.4**	18.3-22.6
Education									
Less than H.S.	14,275	**12.5**	8.8-16.3	10,676	**9.1**	5.9-12.2	24,951	**10.8**	8.3-13.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	20,685	**6.8**	5.2-8.4	23,632	**8.4**	6.7-10.0	44,316	**7.6**	6.4-8.7
Some Post-H.S.	15,076	**8.2**	6.1-10.4	10,377	**4.9**	3.6-6.3	25,453	**6.5**	5.2-7.7
College Graduate	10,769	**9.5**	7.3-11.6	7,165	**5.2**	3.7-6.8	17,934	**7.1**	5.8-8.4
Income									
Less than $15,000	5,933	**8.3**	4.7-12.0	5,829	**6.5**	3.8-9.2	11,762	**7.3**	5.1-9.5
$15,000 - 24,999	10,008	**9.9**	6.5-13.4	9,128	**7.8**	5.4-10.2	19,137	**8.8**	6.8-10.8
$25,000 - 34,999	6,444	**8.6**	5.0-12.1	4,129	**6.2**	3.5-8.9	10,572	**7.5**	5.2-9.7
$35,000 - 49,999	10,126	**10.7**	7.3-14.1	6,256	**6.7**	4.2-9.1	16,382	**8.7**	6.6-10.8
$50,000 - 74,999	5,644	**6.2**	3.9-8.6	3,755	**4.8**	2.7-6.9	9,399	**5.6**	4.0-7.2
$75,000+	11,446	**8.4**	6.1-10.7	5,524	**4.8**	2.9-6.7	16,970	**6.8**	5.2-8.3

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

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: 7.9% (95% CI: 7.2-8.6)
U.S.: 6.6% (95% CI: 6.5-6.7)
The West Virginia prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among the 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 5.9% (95% CI: 5.0-6.9)
Women: 9.8% (95% CI: 8.7-10.9)
The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 8.1% (95% CI: 7.3-8.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 6.7% (95% CI: 3.0-10.4)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *3.9% (95% CI: 0.0-8.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *7.9% (95% CI: 1.1-14.7)
Hispanic: *2.8% (95% CI: 0.0-7.0)
The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (16.8%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of other cancer was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (12.3%) than among any other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of other cancer decreased with increasing income. It was highest among those with a household income of less than $15,000 (11.7%) and was significantly higher than among those earning $35,000 or more per year.

Table 18.2 Other Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	42,772	**5.9**	5.0-6.9	73,249	**9.8**	8.7-10.9	116,021	**7.9**	7.2-8.6
Age									
18-24	458	***0.5**	0.0-1.5	103	***0.1**	0.0-0.4	560	***0.3**	0.0-0.9
25-34	1,987	***1.8**	0.0-3.7	4,147	***3.9**	1.5-6.4	6,134	**2.9**	1.3-4.4
35-44	1,794	***1.6**	0.2-3.0	8,975	**8.1**	5.1-11.1	10,769	**4.8**	3.1-6.5
45-54	5,548	**4.6**	2.2-7.0	11,574	**9.6**	6.8-12.4	17,122	**7.1**	5.3-8.9
55-64	8,294	**6.3**	4.0-8.7	15,833	**11.8**	9.3-14.3	24,126	**9.1**	7.4-10.8
65+	24,691	**16.2**	13.2-19.2	32,383	**17.3**	14.6-19.9	57,074	**16.8**	14.8-18.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	10,273	**9.0**	5.5-12.6	18,258	**15.5**	11.6-19.5	28,531	**12.3**	9.7-15.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	16,453	**5.4**	4.0-6.8	25,705	**9.1**	7.4-10.8	42,158	**7.2**	6.1-8.3
Some Post-H.S.	9,522	**5.2**	3.4-7.0	17,978	**8.6**	6.6-10.5	27,500	**7.0**	5.6-8.3
College Graduate	5,544	**4.9**	3.3-6.4	11,307	**8.3**	6.4-10.1	16,851	**6.7**	5.5-8.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	6,561	**9.2**	4.9-13.5	12,236	**13.7**	10.1-17.3	18,797	**11.7**	8.9-14.5
$15,000 - 24,999	7,762	**7.6**	4.7-10.5	13,540	**11.5**	8.3-14.7	21,303	**9.7**	7.5-11.9
$25,000 - 34,999	4,783	**6.4**	3.3-9.4	6,298	**9.5**	6.2-12.9	11,081	**7.8**	5.6-10.1
$35,000 - 49,999	4,112	**4.3**	2.4-6.3	8,337	**8.9**	5.8-11.9	12,449	**6.6**	4.8-8.4
$50,000 - 74,999	3,616	**4.0**	2.0-6.0	6,070	**7.8**	5.0-10.5	9,686	**5.8**	4.1-7.4
$75,000+	6,945	**5.1**	3.1-7.0	6,329	**5.5**	3.4-7.6	13,273	**5.3**	3.8-6.7

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

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: 14.1% (95% CI: 13.2-15.1)
U.S.: 11.3% (95% CI: 11.1-11.4)
The West Virginia prevalence of cancer was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 13.2% (95% CI: 11.8-14.6)
Women: 15.0% (95% CI: 13.7-16.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of cancer.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 14.6% (95% CI: 13.6-15.6)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 8.5% (95% CI: 4.2-12.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *6.3% (95% CI: 0.0-12.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *10.3% (95% CI: 2.8-17.8)
Hispanic: *4.9% (95% CI: 0.0-10.9)
The prevalence of cancer was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Black, Non-Hispanic; Other, Non-Hispanic; and Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of cancer was significantly higher among those aged 55 and older than among those aged 54 and younger.

Education

The prevalence of cancer decreased with increasing education. The prevalence of cancer was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (20.7%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

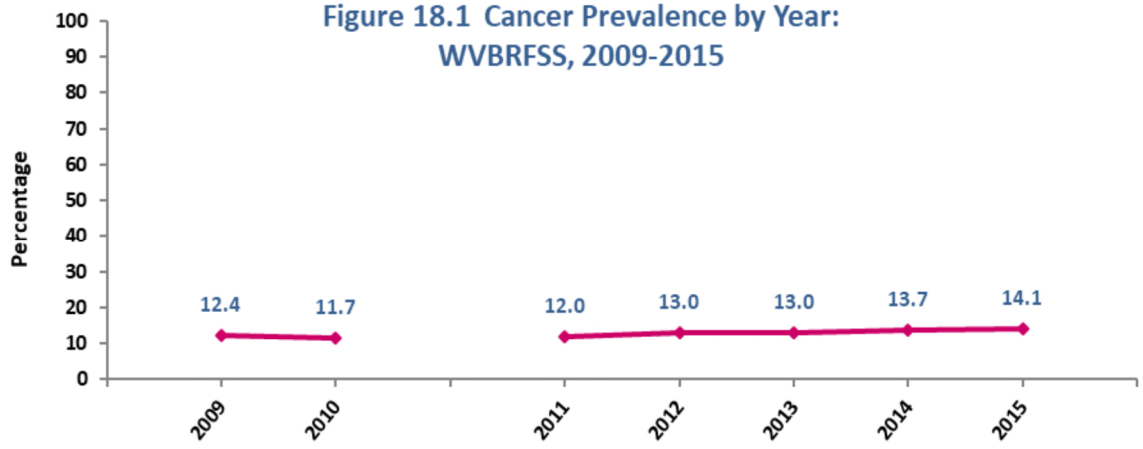
The prevalence of cancer was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (17.5%) than among all other income brackets over $50,000.

Table 18.3 Cancer Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	94,502	**13.2**	11.8-14.6	112,264	**15.0**	13.7-16.3	206,766	**14.1**	13.2-15.1
Age									
18-24	1,651	***1.9**	0.0-4.0	103	***0.1**	0.0-0.4	1,753	***1.0**	0.0-2.2
25-34	3,424	***3.1**	0.6-5.7	5,230	**5.0**	2.3-7.7	8,654	**4.0**	2.2-5.9
35-44	4,321	**3.8**	1.6-6.1	11,434	**10.3**	7.0-13.6	15,754	**7.0**	5.0-9.1
45-54	10,985	**9.1**	6.0-12.2	14,911	**12.4**	9.4-15.5	25,896	**10.8**	8.6-13.0
55-64	20,127	**15.4**	12.1-18.7	23,671	**17.6**	14.6-20.6	43,798	**16.5**	14.3-18.7
65+	53,477	**35.3**	31.4-39.2	56,285	**30.0**	26.8-33.3	109,762	**32.4**	29.9-34.9
Education									
Less than H.S.	22,737	**20.0**	15.3-24.7	25,027	**21.3**	16.8-25.8	47,764	**20.7**	17.4-24.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	33,666	**11.1**	9.1-13.1	44,136	**15.6**	13.4-17.8	77,802	**13.3**	11.8-14.7
Some Post-H.S.	22,246	**12.1**	9.5-14.8	26,464	**12.6**	10.4-14.9	48,710	**12.4**	10.7-14.1
College Graduate	14,872	**13.1**	10.6-15.6	16,158	**11.8**	9.6-14.1	31,031	**12.4**	10.7-14.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	11,612	**16.4**	11.1-21.7	16,546	**18.5**	14.3-22.6	28,158	**17.5**	14.3-20.8
$15,000 - 24,999	16,237	**16.1**	12.0-20.3	21,140	**18.1**	14.3-21.8	37,377	**17.2**	14.4-20.0
$25,000 - 34,999	9,370	**12.5**	8.2-16.8	9,196	**13.9**	9.9-17.8	18,566	**13.1**	10.2-16.1
$35,000 - 49,999	13,032	**13.8**	10.0-17.5	13,211	**14.0**	10.4-17.7	26,243	**13.9**	11.3-16.5
$50,000 - 74,999	8,874	**9.8**	6.8-12.8	8,634	**11.1**	7.8-14.3	17,508	**10.4**	8.2-12.6
$75,000+	17,127	**12.6**	9.6-15.5	10,870	**9.5**	6.7-12.2	27,997	**11.2**	9.1-13.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

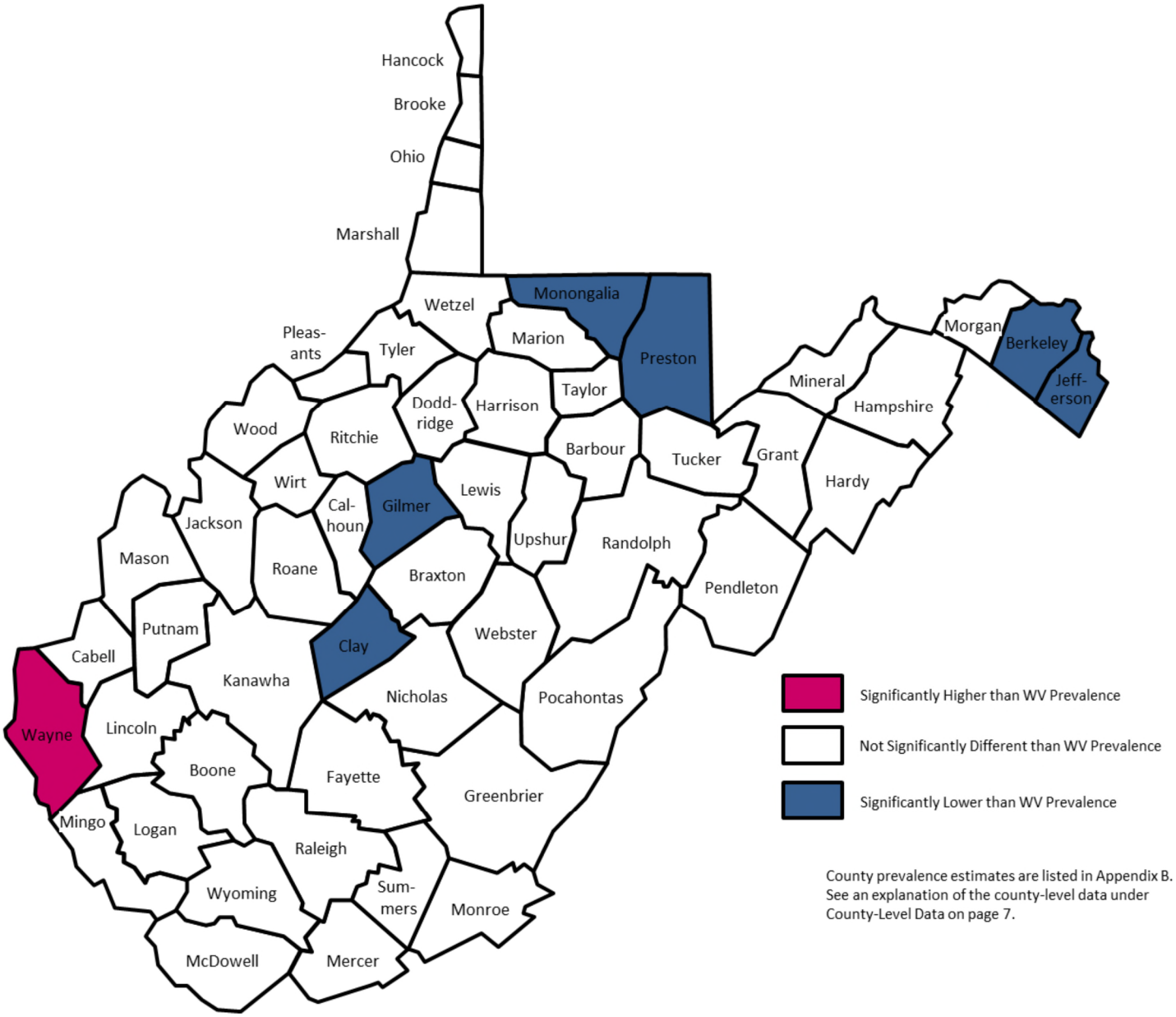
Figure 18.1 Cancer Prevalence by Year: WVBRFSS, 2009-2015



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 18.2 Cancer Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 13.4%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

Lifetime Asthma

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 15.1 (95% CI: 14.0-16.2)
U.S.: 13.8% (95% CI: 13.6-14.0)
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: 12.7% (95% CI: 11.2-14.2)
Women: 17.3% (95% CI: 15.8-18.9)
The prevalence of lifetime asthma was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 15.1% (95% CI: 14.0-16.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 18.5% (95% CI: 11.1-25.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *13.8% (95% CI: 5.1-22.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *15.6% (95% CI: 6.0-25.1)
Hispanic: *10.8% (95% CI: 2.6-18.9)
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 6.

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 (21.6%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of lifetime asthma was highest among those with a household income of less than $15,000 per year (24.3%), and lowest among those with an income of $75,000 per year (9.9%), a significant difference.

Table 19.1 Lifetime Asthma Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	91,279	**12.7**	11.2-14.2	129,825	**17.3**	15.8-18.9	221,104	**15.1**	14.0-16.2
Age									
18-24	11,078	**12.5**	7.5-17.5	14,787	**17.9**	11.9-23.9	25,865	**15.1**	11.2-19.0
25-34	16,472	**15.1**	10.2-19.9	18,739	**17.9**	13.4-22.3	35,211	**16.4**	13.1-19.7
35-44	14,283	**12.7**	8.7-16.6	20,565	**18.6**	14.0-23.1	34,848	**15.6**	12.6-18.6
45-54	15,476	**12.8**	9.1-16.5	19,853	**16.4**	12.9-20.0	35,328	**14.6**	12.0-17.2
55-64	15,183	**11.6**	8.6-14.6	24,851	**18.5**	15.3-21.7	40,034	**15.1**	12.9-17.3
65+	18,517	**12.2**	9.5-14.8	30,021	**16.1**	13.4-18.7	48,538	**14.3**	12.4-16.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	19,644	**17.4**	12.6-22.2	30,109	**25.6**	20.6-30.6	49,754	**21.6**	18.1-25.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	37,550	**12.4**	10.0-14.7	49,945	**17.7**	15.2-20.1	87,495	**14.9**	13.2-16.6
Some Post-H.S.	24,232	**13.1**	10.1-16.2	28,786	**13.8**	10.9-16.6	53,018	**13.5**	11.4-15.5
College Graduate	9,330	**8.2**	5.8-10.5	20,902	**15.2**	12.5-18.0	30,232	**12.0**	10.2-13.9
Income									
Less than $15,000	15,546	**21.8**	15.7-27.9	23,588	**26.3**	21.3-31.4	39,134	**24.3**	20.4-28.2
$15,000 - 24,999	20,031	**19.7**	14.9-24.5	24,169	**20.5**	16.4-24.6	44,201	**20.1**	17.0-23.3
$25,000 - 34,999	9,813	**13.1**	8.3-17.9	10,332	**15.7**	10.6-20.8	20,145	**14.3**	10.8-17.8
$35,000 - 49,999	7,776	**8.2**	5.0-11.4	13,530	**14.4**	10.4-18.4	21,306	**11.3**	8.7-13.9
$50,000 - 74,999	8,903	**9.8**	5.8-13.9	9,451	**12.1**	8.2-16.0	18,354	**10.9**	8.1-13.7
$75,000+	10,315	**7.5**	5.0-10.0	14,577	**12.7**	9.4-16.0	24,892	**9.9**	7.9-11.9

Current Asthma

Definition

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

Prevalence

WV: 10.8% (95% CI: 9.9-11.8)
U.S.: 8.8% (95% CI: 8.7-9.0)
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: 7.8% (95% CI: 6.6-9.0)
Women: 13.7% (95% CI: 12.4-15.1)
The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among women than among men.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 10.9% (95% CI: 9.9-11.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 12.0% (95% CI: 6.2-17.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *10.5% (95% CI: 2.9-18.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *11.7% (95% CI: 2.9-20.5)
Hispanic: *8.3% (95% CI: 1.6-14.9)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of current asthma.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among those 55-64 (12.7%) than among those 18-24 (7.3%).

Education

The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (18.3%) than among all other education levels.

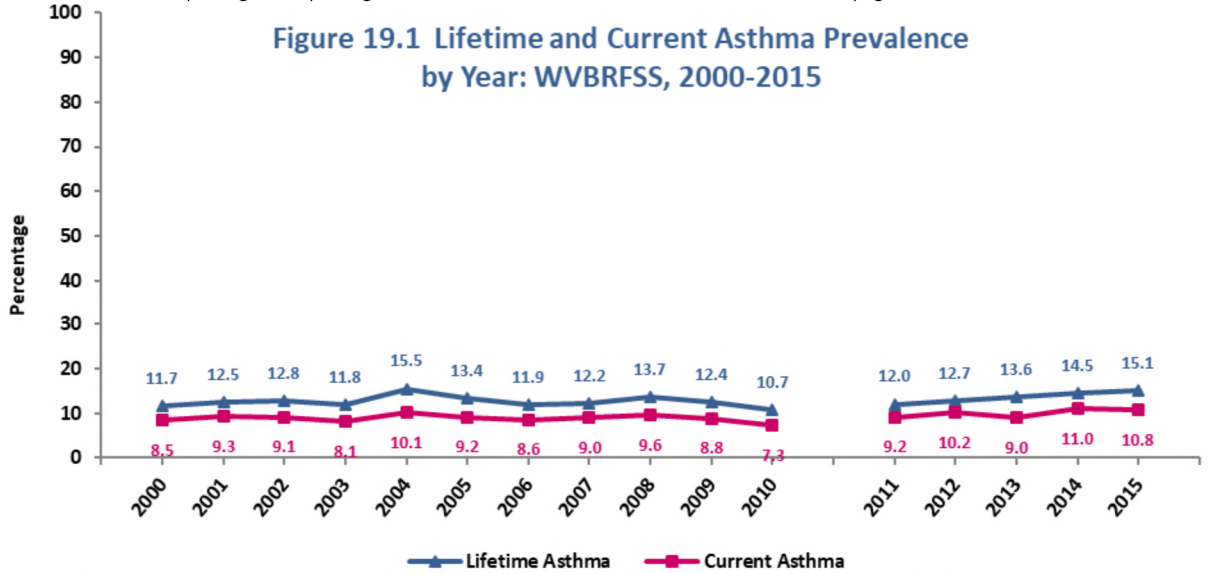
Household Income

The prevalence of current asthma was significantly higher among those earning less than $25,000 a year than among those with an annual household income of $25,000 or more.

Table 19.2 Current Asthma Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	56,043	**7.8**	6.6-9.0	102,485	**13.7**	12.4-15.1	158,528	**10.8**	9.9-11.8
Age									
18-24	3,585	***4.1**	1.3-6.8	8,896	**10.8**	5.9-15.8	12,481	**7.3**	4.5-10.1
25-34	9,444	**8.6**	4.8-12.5	13,291	**12.8**	9.0-16.6	22,735	**10.7**	8.0-13.4
35-44	8,246	**7.3**	4.3-10.4	17,735	**16.0**	11.7-20.3	25,981	**11.6**	9.0-14.3
45-54	9,449	**7.8**	5.0-10.7	17,064	**14.1**	10.8-17.4	26,513	**11.0**	8.8-13.1
55-64	12,129	**9.3**	6.5-12.1	21,279	**15.9**	12.9-19.0	33,408	**12.7**	10.6-14.8
65+	13,189	**8.7**	6.4-11.1	23,212	**12.4**	10.1-14.8	36,402	**10.8**	9.1-12.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	15,551	**13.8**	9.5-18.1	26,375	**22.6**	17.8-27.4	41,926	**18.3**	15.1-21.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	23,725	**7.8**	6.0-9.7	39,928	**14.2**	12.0-16.4	63,653	**10.9**	9.4-12.3
Some Post-H.S.	11,074	**6.0**	4.1-7.9	20,776	**10.0**	7.6-12.4	31,851	**8.1**	6.5-9.7
College Graduate	5,170	**4.5**	2.7-6.4	15,405	**11.3**	8.8-13.7	20,575	**8.2**	6.6-9.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	13,046	**18.4**	12.5-24.3	19,944	**22.4**	17.6-27.2	32,990	**20.6**	16.9-24.4
$15,000 - 24,999	12,074	**11.9**	8.1-15.7	21,761	**18.5**	14.5-22.5	33,835	**15.4**	12.6-18.2
$25,000 - 34,999	6,341	**8.5**	4.6-12.5	6,389	**9.7**	5.7-13.8	12,729	**9.1**	6.3-11.9
$35,000 - 49,999	4,269	**4.5**	2.2-6.8	11,843	**12.6**	8.8-16.3	16,113	**8.6**	6.3-10.8
$50,000 - 74,999	2,988	**3.3**	1.1-5.5	6,787	**8.7**	5.2-12.2	9,775	**5.8**	3.8-7.8
$75,000+	6,761	**4.9**	2.8-7.0	10,137	**8.9**	6.2-11.6	16,898	**6.7**	5.0-8.4

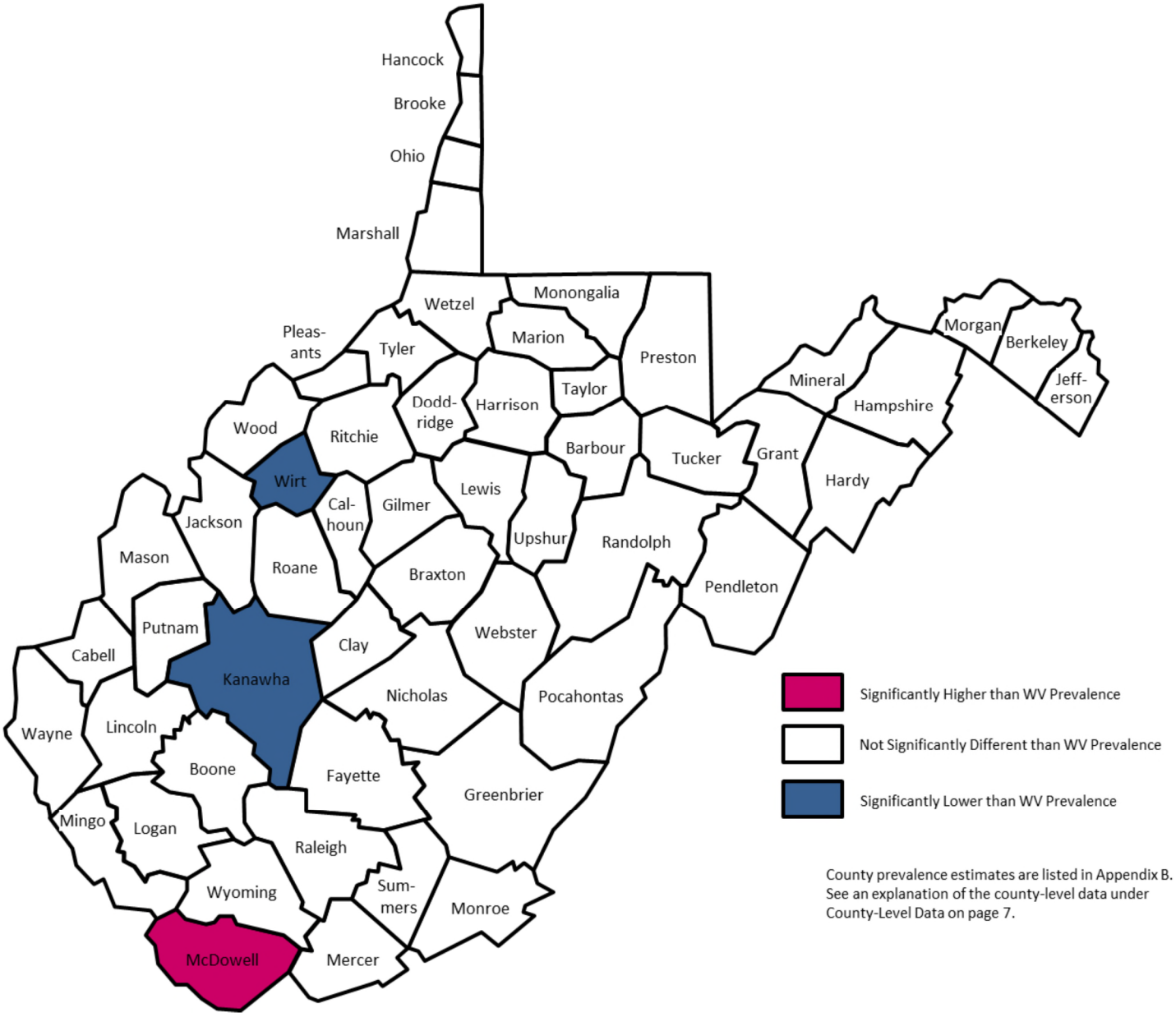
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 19.2 Current Asthma Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 10.1%



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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: 13.3% (95% CI: 12.4-14.3)
U.S.: 6.3% (95% CI: 6.1-6.4)
The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 12.2% (95% CI: 10.7-13.6)
Women: 14.5% (95% CI: 13.1-15.8)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of COPD.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 13.8% (95% CI: 12.7-14.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 7.9% (95% CI: 3.3-12.5)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *6.8% (95% CI: 0.5-13.0)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *10.9% (95% CI: 3.0-18.7)
Hispanic: *5.1% (95% CI: 0.0-13.0)
The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanic adults than among Black, Non-Hispanic adults.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The highest prevalence of COPD was among those aged 65 and older (20.8%), significantly higher than the prevalence among those aged 54 and younger.

Education

Those with less than a high school education had the highest prevalence of COPD (27.6%), significantly higher than all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of COPD was highest among those with an income of less than $15,000 per year (26.3%) and lowest among those with an income of $75,000 or more per year (4.3%), a significant difference.

Table 19.3 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	87,089	**12.2**	10.7-13.6	108,379	**14.5**	13.1-15.8	195,468	**13.3**	12.4-14.3
Age									
18-24	4,592	***5.2**	1.3-9.1	2,289	***2.7**	0.5-5.0	6,880	**4.0**	1.7-6.3
25-34	7,076	**6.5**	2.9-10.1	3,317	***3.2**	1.0-5.3	10,394	**4.8**	2.7-7.0
35-44	8,536	**7.6**	4.3-10.9	12,096	**10.9**	7.4-14.4	20,632	**9.2**	6.8-11.6
45-54	10,443	**8.7**	5.6-11.8	24,036	**19.9**	15.9-23.8	34,478	**14.3**	11.8-16.8
55-64	24,430	**18.8**	15.1-22.5	26,380	**19.7**	16.4-23.0	50,810	**19.3**	16.8-21.7
65+	31,773	**20.9**	17.6-24.2	38,765	**20.8**	17.9-23.7	70,538	**20.8**	18.6-23.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	27,685	**24.5**	19.2-29.8	35,920	**30.5**	25.5-35.6	63,605	**27.6**	23.9-31.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	36,252	**12.0**	9.8-14.1	46,012	**16.3**	14.0-18.5	82,264	**14.0**	12.5-15.6
Some Post-H.S.	17,027	**9.3**	6.8-11.7	20,042	**9.6**	7.5-11.7	37,069	**9.4**	7.8-11.0
College Graduate	5,603	**4.9**	3.3-6.5	6,321	**4.6**	3.1-6.1	11,924	**4.8**	3.7-5.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	17,534	**24.7**	18.6-30.9	24,720	**27.5**	22.5-32.5	42,254	**26.3**	22.4-30.2
$15,000 - 24,999	18,656	**18.4**	13.8-23.0	24,888	**21.2**	17.2-25.2	43,544	**19.9**	16.9-22.9
$25,000 - 34,999	12,852	**17.1**	11.9-22.4	8,530	**12.9**	8.4-17.3	21,382	**15.1**	11.6-18.6
$35,000 - 49,999	8,100	**8.5**	5.5-11.6	12,050	**12.8**	9.3-16.4	20,150	**10.7**	8.3-13.0
$50,000 - 74,999	5,129	**5.7**	2.7-8.6	4,436	**5.7**	3.1-8.2	9,566	**5.7**	3.7-7.6
$75,000+	6,783	**4.9**	3.1-6.8	3,939	**3.4**	1.7-5.1	10,722	**4.3**	3.0-5.5

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

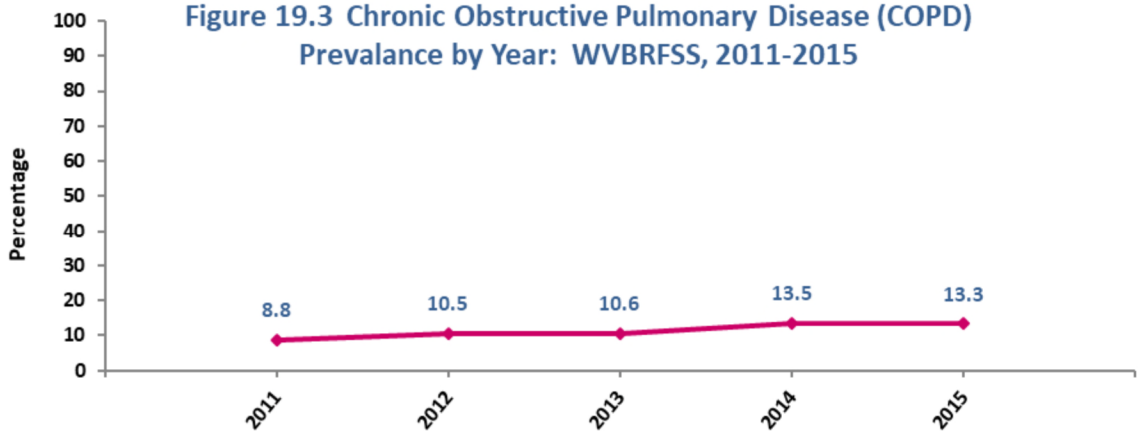
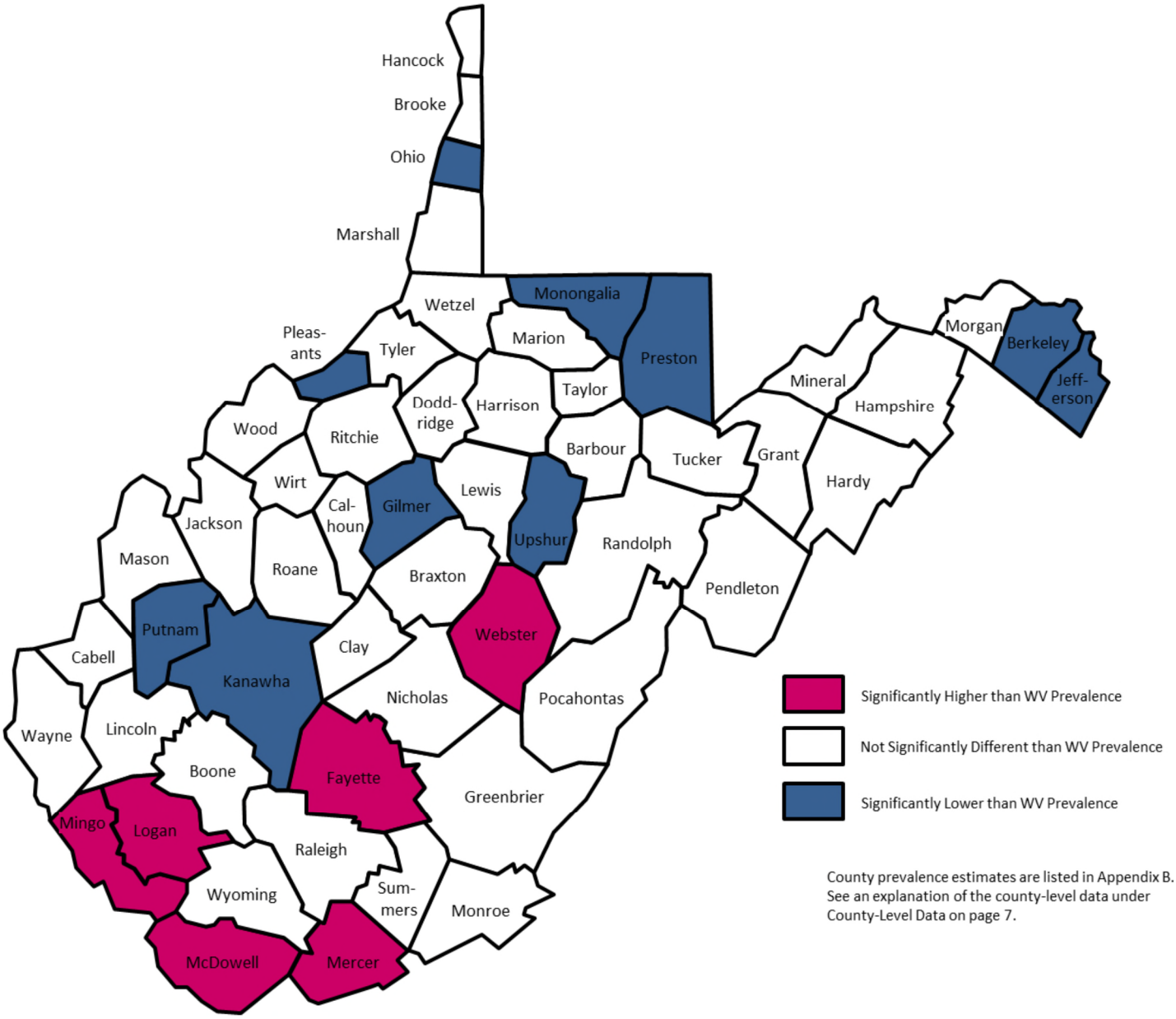


Figure 19.4 Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 11.3%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

CHAPTER 20: 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: 38.0% (95% CI: 36.6-39.4)
U.S.: 24.7% (95% CI: 24.5-24.9)
The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 36.3% (95% CI: 34.2-38.4)
Women: 39.6% (95% CI: 37.7-41.5)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of arthritis.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 38.5% (95% CI: 37.0-39.9)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 34.5% (95% CI: 26.6-42.4)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *30.2% (95% CI: 16.3-44.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *38.5% (95% CI: 25.6-51.4)
Hispanic: *26.3% (95% CI: 12.0-40.5)
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 6.

Age

The prevalence of arthritis significantly increased with age. The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among those aged 55 and older than among those younger than 55.

Education

The prevalence of arthritis was highest among those with less than a high school education (54.9%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups. The arthritis prevalence was lowest among those with a college degree (26.7%) and was significantly lower than all other education groups.

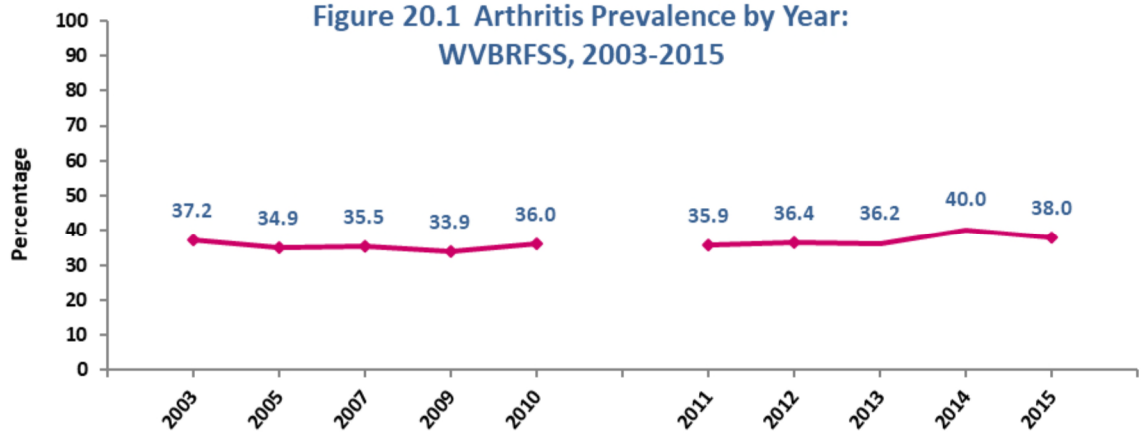
Household Income

The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (55.3%) than among those earning $25,000 or more per year. The arthritis prevalence was significantly lower among than those earning $75,000 or more per year (24.2%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 20.1 Prevalence of Arthritis by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	260,604	**36.3**	34.2-38.4	296,186	**39.6**	37.7-41.5	556,790	**38.0**	36.6-39.4
Age									
18-24	4,272	***4.8**	1.5-8.1	1,533	**1.8**	0.2-3.5	5,805	**3.4**	1.5-5.3
25-34	13,187	**12.1**	7.8-16.4	15,757	**15.0**	10.6-19.5	28,944	**13.5**	10.4-16.6
35-44	32,324	**28.7**	23.5-34.0	31,205	**28.1**	22.9-33.4	63,530	**28.4**	24.7-32.1
45-54	48,701	**40.4**	35.1-45.6	54,396	**45.1**	40.3-49.8	103,098	**42.7**	39.2-46.3
55-64	76,468	**58.5**	54.2-62.8	71,129	**53.2**	49.1-57.2	147,597	**55.8**	52.8-58.8
65+	83,983	**55.1**	51.1-59.1	118,574	**63.7**	60.4-67.0	202,557	**59.8**	57.3-62.4
Education									
Less than H.S.	64,262	**56.3**	50.1-62.6	62,888	**53.6**	47.7-59.5	127,150	**54.9**	50.6-59.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	107,600	**35.4**	32.2-38.6	125,540	**44.6**	41.4-47.8	233,140	**39.8**	37.5-42.1
Some Post-H.S.	57,256	**31.2**	27.3-35.1	70,090	**33.4**	29.9-36.9	127,346	**32.4**	29.8-35.0
College Graduate	30,568	**27.0**	23.4-30.5	36,351	**26.5**	23.4-29.7	66,919	**26.7**	24.4-29.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	38,334	**53.6**	46.5-60.8	50,676	**56.6**	50.7-62.4	89,010	**55.3**	50.7-59.8
$15,000 - 24,999	46,140	**45.4**	39.7-51.2	58,333	**49.6**	44.4-54.7	104,473	**47.6**	43.8-51.5
$25,000 - 34,999	33,879	**45.4**	38.4-52.5	27,498	**41.6**	35.0-48.1	61,376	**43.6**	38.8-48.5
$35,000 - 49,999	32,401	**34.4**	28.9-39.8	34,407	**36.7**	31.2-42.2	66,808	**35.5**	31.6-39.4
$50,000 - 74,999	31,613	**35.0**	29.4-40.6	21,760	**27.9**	22.7-33.0	53,373	**31.7**	27.9-35.6
$75,000+	34,438	**25.2**	21.1-29.2	26,427	**23.1**	19.1-27.2	60,865	**24.2**	21.3-27.1

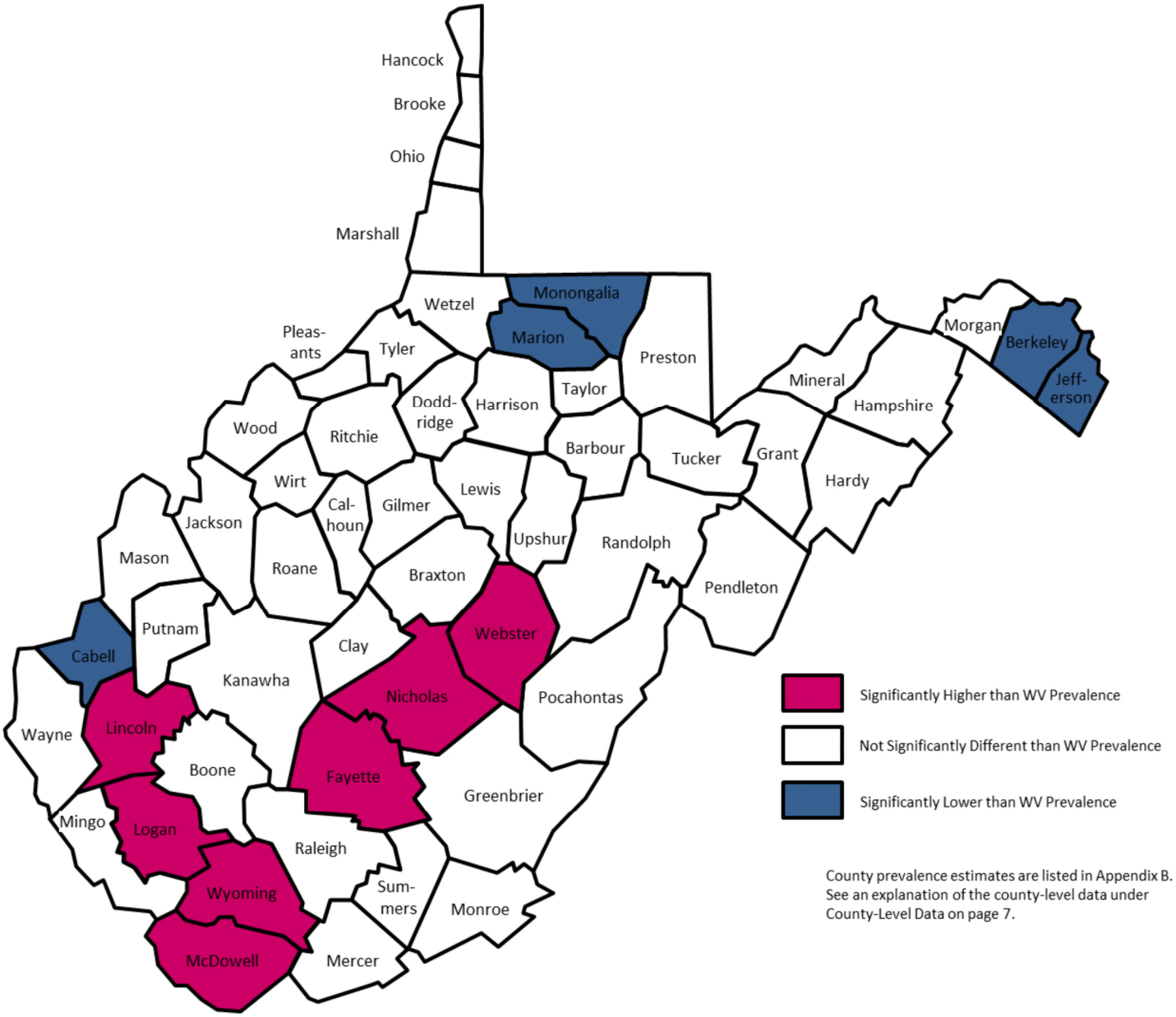
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.



*Due to changes in sample composition and weighting methodology, 2011-2015 results are not directly comparable to previous years.

Figure 20.2 Arthritis Prevalence by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 37.3%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

Activity Limitations

Definition

Reported having been told they have arthritis and responding "Yes" to the question, "Are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?"

Prevalence

WV: 57.3% (95% CI: 55.0-59.6)
U.S.: 50.1% (95% CI: 49.6-50.7)
The West Virginia prevalence of activity limitations due to arthritis was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 55.8% (95% CI: 52.3-59.3)
Women: 58.6% (95% CI: 55.6-61.7)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of activity limitations due to arthritis.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no consistent age difference in the prevalence of activity limitations due to arthritis.

Education

The prevalence of activity limitations due to arthritis was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (65.2%) and those with some post high school education (53.4%) than among college graduates (51.6%).

Household Income

The prevalence of activity limitations due to arthritis became steadily lower as household income increased. The prevalence of activity limitations due to arthritis was 40.8% for those earning $75,000 or more per year and 74.3% for those earning less than $15,000 per year. The prevalence of activity limitations due to arthritis was significantly higher among those earning less than $25,000 than among those earning more than $35,000.

Table 20.2 Prevalence of Activity Limitations Due to Arthritis by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	137,129	**55.8**	52.3-59.3	165,437	**58.6**	55.6-61.7	302,566	**57.3**	55.0-59.6
Age									
18-24	1,237	***32.4**	0.0-69.4	460	***30.0**	0.0-67.9	1,698	***31.7**	3.2-60.3
25-34	7,297	***63.3**	44.6-82.1	7,000	***50.6**	33.6-67.6	14,297	***56.4**	43.5-69.3
35-44	18,626	***61.5**	50.6-72.4	16,790	***56.8**	45.2-68.5	35,416	**59.2**	51.2-67.2
45-54	25,742	**56.0**	47.3-64.7	36,800	**71.4**	64.6-78.1	62,542	**64.1**	58.7-69.6
55-64	40,912	**56.4**	50.4-62.5	44,169	**65.1**	59.5-70.6	85,081	**60.6**	56.5-64.7
65+	41,964	**52.4**	46.8-58.0	59,139	**51.3**	46.9-55.7	101,104	**51.8**	48.3-55.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	37,353	**63.4**	55.3-71.4	39,711	**67.1**	59.9-74.2	77,064	**65.2**	59.9-70.6
H.S. or G.E.D.	59,241	**57.8**	52.5-63.1	66,180	**56.0**	51.3-60.6	125,422	**56.8**	53.3-60.3
Some Post-H.S.	26,516	**48.6**	41.4-55.8	38,880	**57.2**	51.0-63.4	65,396	**53.4**	48.7-58.1
College Graduate	13,746	**46.6**	39.0-54.2	20,013	**55.7**	48.9-62.6	33,759	**51.6**	46.5-56.7
Income									
Less than $15,000	27,822	**75.8**	67.9-83.7	35,903	**73.2**	66.7-79.6	63,724	**74.3**	69.3-79.3
$15,000 - 24,999	26,600	**60.4**	52.5-68.3	36,182	**65.7**	59.1-72.2	62,783	**63.3**	58.3-68.4
$25,000 - 34,999	18,193	**55.5**	45.2-65.8	14,234	**53.6**	43.9-63.3	32,428	**54.7**	47.5-61.8
$35,000 - 49,999	14,751	**48.0**	38.6-57.3	15,877	**48.6**	39.0-58.1	30,628	**48.3**	41.6-55.0
$50,000 - 74,999	12,889	**41.3**	32.1-50.5	8,796	***41.5**	31.3-51.7	21,686	**41.4**	34.5-48.3
$75,000+	11,364	**35.5**	26.4-44.7	12,030	**47.6**	37.6-57.6	23,395	**40.8**	34.1-47.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Work Limitations

Definition

Reported having been told they have arthritis and responding "Yes" to the question, "Do arthritis or joint symptoms now affect whether you work, the type of work you do, or the amount of work you do?"

Prevalence

WV: 45.6% (95% CI: 43.3-48.0)
U.S.: 35.5% (95% CI: 35.0-36.0)
The West Virginia prevalence of work limitations due to arthritis was significantly higher than the national prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 45.3% (95% CI: 41.7-48.8)
Women: 46.0% (95% CI: 42.9-49.0)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of work limitations due to arthritis.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no consistent age difference in the prevalence of work limitations due to arthritis.

Education

The prevalence of work limitations due to arthritis was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (55.2%) than among those with a high school education (44.2%) or college graduates (33.8%). Additionally, the prevalence of work limitations due to arthritis was significantly lower among college graduates than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of work limitations due to arthritis became steadily lower as household income increased. The prevalence of work limitations due to arthritis was significantly higher among those earning less than $15,000 per year (65.9%) than among all other income brackets.

Table 20.3 Prevalence of Work Limitations Due to Arthritis by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	109,990	**45.3**	41.7-48.8	128,435	**46.0**	42.9-49.0	238,425	**45.6**	43.3-48.0
Age									
18-24	1,880	***49.3**	11.7-86.9	460	***30.0**	0.0-67.9	2,341	***43.8**	13.7-73.8
25-34	5,232	***44.2**	24.6-63.9	8,063	***58.3**	41.8-74.7	13,295	***51.8**	38.9-64.7
35-44	15,030	***51.4**	40.0-62.8	14,090	***47.5**	36.1-58.9	29,121	**49.4**	41.4-57.5
45-54	22,252	**48.9**	40.0-57.9	31,605	**62.4**	55.3-69.4	53,857	**56.0**	50.3-61.7
55-64	35,249	**49.3**	43.1-55.6	36,483	**54.6**	48.8-60.4	71,732	**51.9**	47.6-56.2
65+	28,856	**36.3**	31.0-41.6	36,906	**32.3**	28.2-36.4	65,762	**33.9**	30.7-37.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	30,976	**52.9**	44.5-61.4	33,445	**57.6**	50.0-65.1	64,421	**55.2**	49.6-60.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	46,707	**46.1**	40.7-51.6	49,923	**42.6**	38.0-47.2	96,630	**44.2**	40.7-47.8
Some Post-H.S.	22,854	**42.7**	35.6-49.8	31,822	**47.2**	41.0-53.4	54,676	**45.2**	40.5-49.9
College Graduate	9,181	**31.2**	23.9-38.5	12,929	**36.0**	29.3-42.7	22,110	**33.8**	28.9-38.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	24,113	**66.2**	57.1-75.4	31,298	**65.7**	58.7-72.6	55,411	**65.9**	60.3-71.5
$15,000 - 24,999	22,891	**53.6**	45.3-62.0	30,005	**54.9**	48.1-61.8	52,895	**54.4**	49.1-59.7
$25,000 - 34,999	16,029	**49.2**	38.8-59.5	13,710	**52.1**	42.4-61.8	29,739	**50.5**	43.3-57.7
$35,000 - 49,999	13,623	**44.3**	35.0-53.6	10,937	**33.4**	24.5-42.4	24,561	**38.7**	32.2-45.2
$50,000 - 74,999	8,524	**27.3**	19.3-35.3	6,469	***30.9**	20.8-41.0	14,993	**28.8**	22.5-35.1
$75,000+	7,344	**23.6**	14.8-32.5	7,242	***28.8**	19.9-37.8	14,586	**25.9**	19.6-32.2

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Social Activity Limitations

Definition

Reported having been told they have arthritis and responding "A Lot" to the question, "During the past 30 days, to what extent has your arthritis or joint symptoms interfered with our normal social activities, such as going shopping, to the movies, or to religious or social gatherings?"

Prevalence

WV: 26.7% (95% CI: 24.6-28.8)
U.S.: 20.2% (95% CI: 19.7-20.6)
The West Virginia prevalence of social activity limitations due to arthritis was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 7th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 25.6% (95% CI: 22.3-28.8)
Women: 27.7% (95% CI: 24.9-30.5)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of social activity limitations due to arthritis.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no consistent age difference in the prevalence of social activity limitations due to arthritis.

Education

The prevalence of social activity limitations due to arthritis was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (39.6%) than among all other educational attainment levels. Additionally, prevalence of social activity limitations due to arthritis was significantly lower among college graduates (13.2%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of social activity limitations due to arthritis was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (46.2%) than all other income brackets. The prevalence of social activity limitations due to arthritis was significantly lower among those earning $75,000 or more per year (9.1%) than among those earning less than $50,000 a year.

Table 20.4 Prevalence of Social Activity Limitations Due to Arthritis by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	62,079	**25.6**	22.3-28.8	77,648	**27.7**	24.9-30.5	139,727	**26.7**	24.6-28.8
Age									
18-24	0	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	0	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	0	***0.0**	0.0-0.0
25-34	2,373	***19.5**	3.1-35.9	4,670	***33.8**	17.7-49.9	7,043	***27.1**	15.5-38.7
35-44	8,075	***27.0**	16.8-37.2	8,223	**27.7**	17.9-37.5	16,298	**27.4**	20.3-34.4
45-54	12,342	**26.8**	18.6-35.0	19,628	**38.1**	30.9-45.2	31,970	**32.7**	27.3-38.2
55-64	22,428	**31.6**	25.5-37.8	19,307	**29.0**	23.6-34.5	41,735	**30.4**	26.2-34.5
65+	16,175	**20.6**	16.1-25.2	24,887	**21.7**	18.0-25.4	41,062	**21.3**	18.4-24.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	23,614	**40.3**	32.0-48.7	22,997	**38.9**	31.6-46.2	46,610	**39.6**	34.1-45.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	24,848	**24.8**	20.0-29.5	29,823	**25.5**	21.5-29.5	54,670	**25.2**	22.1-28.3
Some Post-H.S.	9,836	**18.1**	12.6-23.7	19,402	**28.7**	23.0-34.4	29,239	**24.0**	19.9-28.0
College Graduate	3,782	**12.8**	7.6-18.0	4,856	**13.5**	8.8-18.2	8,638	**13.2**	9.7-16.7
Income									
Less than $15,000	17,932	**48.8**	39.0-58.7	21,507	**44.3**	37.1-51.5	39,439	**46.2**	40.3-52.2
$15,000 - 24,999	13,475	**31.4**	23.3-39.5	19,007	**34.9**	28.3-41.4	32,482	**33.3**	28.2-38.5
$25,000 - 34,999	8,675	**26.8**	17.5-36.2	6,336	**23.9**	15.1-32.7	15,011	**25.5**	19.0-32.0
$35,000 - 49,999	5,676	**18.5**	11.5-25.4	6,555	**20.1**	11.8-28.4	12,230	**19.3**	13.9-24.8
$50,000 - 74,999	2,625	**8.4**	3.7-13.1	2,987	**14.1**	6.8-21.4	5,612	**10.7**	6.6-14.8
$75,000+	1,765	**5.6**	1.7-9.6	3,380	**13.4**	6.7-20.1	5,145	**9.1**	5.3-12.9

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

CHAPTER 21: 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: 3.1-4.2)
U.S.: 2.7% (95% CI: 2.6-2.8)
The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher in West Virginia than in the U.S. West Virginia ranked the 3rd highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 3.6% (95% CI: 2.9-4.4)
Women: 3.6% (95% CI: 2.9-4.4)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of kidney disease.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among those aged 65 and older (7.3%) than among all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of kidney disease was highest among those with less than a high school education (7.1%) and was significantly higher than all other educational attainment groups.

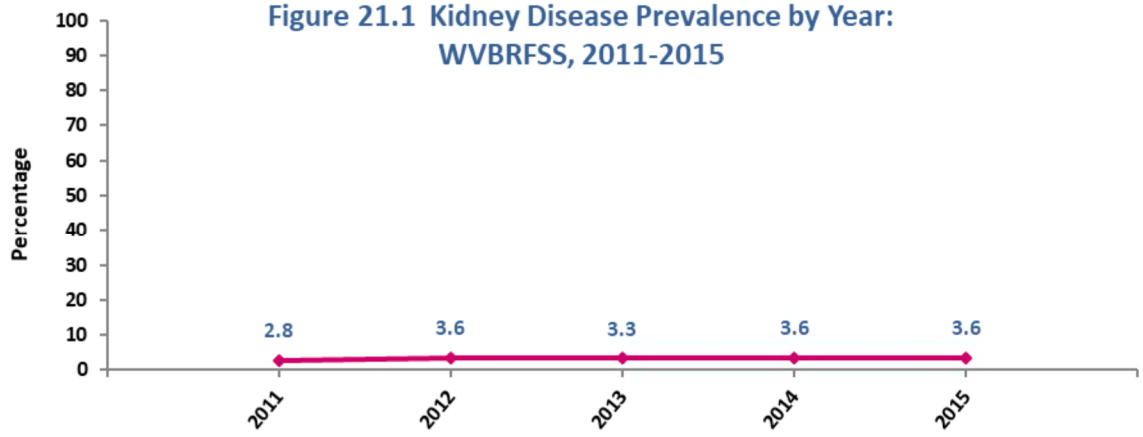
Household Income

The prevalence of kidney disease was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (8.2%) than among those earning $25,000 or more per year. The kidney disease prevalence was significantly lower among than those earning $75,000 or more per year (1.5%) than among those earning $25,000 or less.

Table 21.1 Prevalence of Kidney Disease by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	26,081	**3.6**	2.9-4.4	27,340	**3.6**	2.9-4.4	53,421	**3.6**	3.1-4.2
Age									
18-24	396	***0.4**	0.0-1.3	0	***0.0**	0.0-0.0	396	***0.2**	0.0-0.7
25-34	242	***0.2**	0.0-0.7	2,068	***2.0**	0.5-3.5	2,310	***1.1**	0.3-1.8
35-44	1,962	***1.7**	0.4-3.1	3,805	***3.4**	1.4-5.5	5,768	**2.6**	1.3-3.8
45-54	3,948	**3.3**	1.5-5.0	5,589	**4.6**	2.6-6.7	9,537	**4.0**	2.6-5.3
55-64	6,077	**4.6**	2.5-6.8	4,504	**3.4**	2.0-4.7	10,582	**4.0**	2.7-5.3
65+	13,455	**8.9**	6.4-11.3	11,374	**6.1**	4.3-7.8	24,828	**7.3**	5.9-8.8
Education									
Less than H.S.	8,796	**7.7**	4.5-11.0	7,583	**6.5**	3.8-9.1	16,379	**7.1**	5.0-9.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	10,537	**3.5**	2.4-4.5	9,345	**3.3**	2.3-4.3	19,882	**3.4**	2.7-4.1
Some Post-H.S.	4,181	**2.3**	1.0-3.5	7,182	**3.4**	2.1-4.8	11,363	**2.9**	2.0-3.8
College Graduate	2,566	**2.3**	1.2-3.3	3,230	**2.4**	1.3-3.4	5,797	**2.3**	1.5-3.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	7,557	**10.6**	6.2-15.0	5,615	**6.2**	3.6-8.9	13,172	**8.2**	5.7-10.6
$15,000 - 24,999	5,654	**5.6**	3.2-8.0	5,461	**4.7**	2.7-6.6	11,116	**5.1**	3.6-6.6
$25,000 - 34,999	1,919	***2.6**	0.7-4.5	1,646	***2.5**	0.7-4.2	3,565	**2.5**	1.2-3.8
$35,000 - 49,999	2,369	***2.5**	1.0-4.0	1,140	***1.2**	0.1-2.3	3,509	**1.9**	0.9-2.8
$50,000 - 74,999	963	***1.1**	0.1-2.0	1,640	***2.1**	0.6-3.6	2,603	**1.5**	0.7-2.4
$75,000+	2,698	**2.0**	0.8-3.1	2,664	***2.3**	0.8-3.8	5,361	**2.1**	1.2-3.0

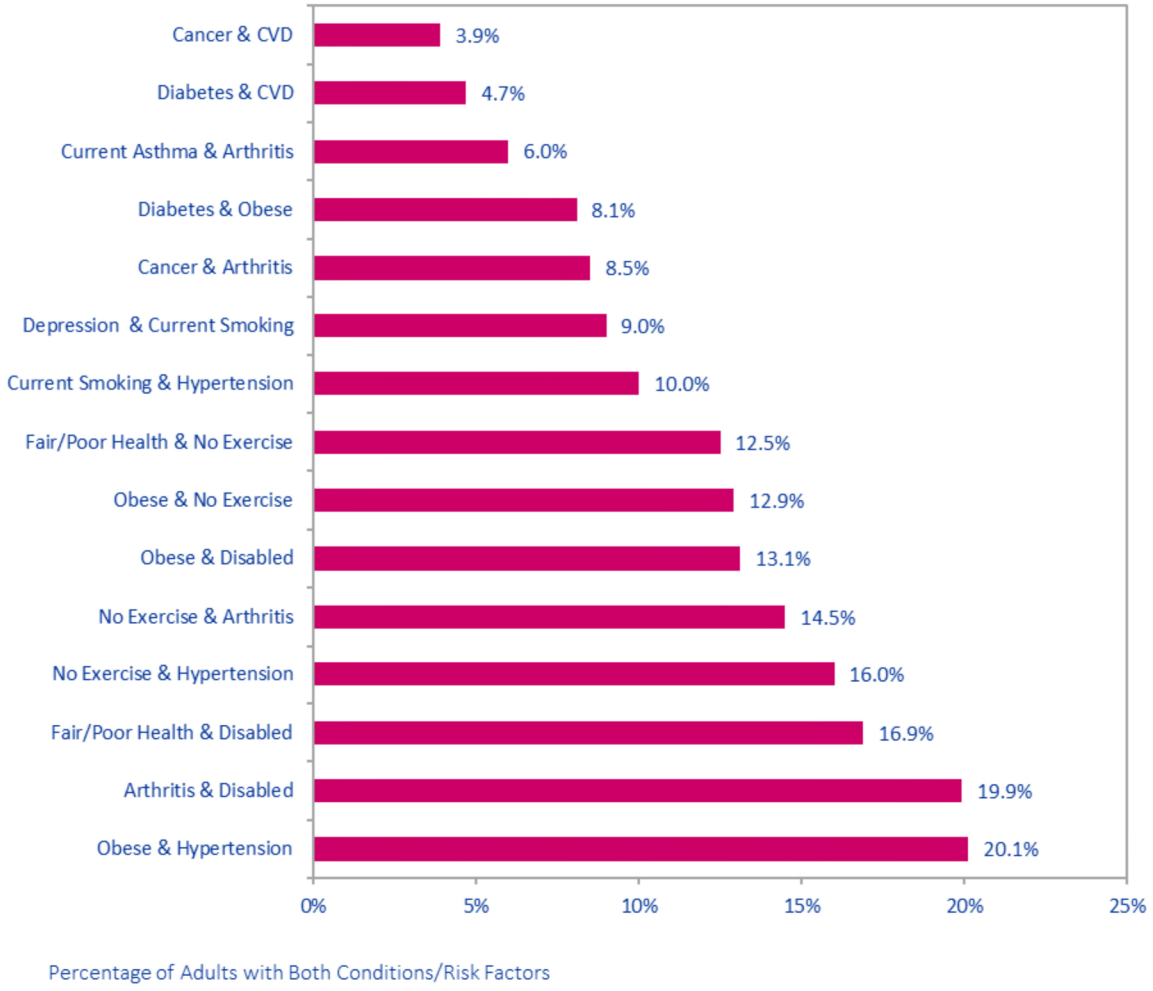
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.



Comorbid Health Conditions and Risk Factors

Many behavioral risk factors and health conditions are interrelated. For example, physical activity and nutrition are related to obesity, which is related to cardiovascular disease. Comorbidity is the presence of more than one health condition or risk factor in an individual at the same time. Identifying common comorbid factors is important to understanding how to prevent and reduce serious health conditions and chronic diseases. The purpose of this chapter is to introduce some of the common comorbidities among West Virginia adults in 2015 (see Figure 22.1 and Table 22.1). For definitions of risk factors and health conditions, please refer to appropriate chapter in this report.

Figure 22.1 Comorbidities: The Prevalence of Multiple Risk Behaviors and/or Health Conditions Among Adults: WVBRFSS, 2015



CHAPTER 22: COMORBIDITIES

Table 22.1 Comorbidities: The Prevalence of Multiple Risk Behaviors and/or Health Conditions Among Adults: WVBRFSS, 2015

% of Total Population	Fair/Poor Health	No Health Coverage	No Exercise	Obese	Current Smoker	CVD	Diabetes	Current Asthma	Disabled	Cancer	Arthritis	Hyper-tension	Depres-sion
Fair/Poor Health	25.9 (24.6-27.2)	1.6 (1.2-2.0)	12.5 (11.5-13.5)	11.8 (10.8-12.8)	8.7 (7.8-9.6)	8.4 (7.6-9.2)	7.6 (6.9-8.4)	5.7 (5.0-6.3)	16.9 (15.8-18.0)	6.0 (5.3-6.6)	17.1 (16.0-18.2)	16.8 (15.8-17.9)	11.2 (10.3-12.1)
No Health Coverage	1.6 (1.2-2.0)	7.6 (6.7-8.4)	2.0 (1.6-2.4)	2.5 (2.0-3.0)	3.2 (2.6-3.8)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)	0.4 (0.2-0.6)	0.8 (0.6-1.1)	1.3 (1.0-1.7)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	1.7 (1.4-2.1)	2.0 (1.6-2.5)	1.6 (1.2-2.1)
No Exercise	12.5 (11.5-13.5)	2.0 (1.6-2.4)	30.8 (29.4-32.2)	12.9 (11.8-14.0)	9.9 (8.9-10.9)	5.5 (4.8-6.1)	6.1 (5.4-6.8)	4.5 (3.9-5.1)	12.9 (11.9-13.9)	5.0 (4.4 -5.6)	14.5 (13.5-15.5)	16.0 (14.9-17.1)	9.4 (8.5-10.3)
Obese	11.8 (10.8-12.8)	2.5 (2.0-3.0)	12.9 (11.8-14.0)	35.6 (34.1-37.1)	7.6 (6.8-8.5)	5.4 (4.8-6.1)	8.1 (7.3-8.9)	4.6 (4.0-5.2)	13.1 (12.1-14.1)	4.9 (4.3-5.5)	16.6 (15.5-17.7)	20.1 (18.9-21.4)	10.1 (9.2-11.1)
Current Smoking	8.7 (7.8-9.6)	3.2 (2.6-3.8)	9.9 (8.9-10.9)	7.6 (6.8-8.5)	25.7 (24.3-27.1)	3.5 (3.0-4.1)	3.3 (2.8-3.9)	3.4 (2.9-4.0)	9.2 (8.3-10.1)	2.4 (2.0-2.9)	9.9 (9.0-10.8)	10.0 (9.1-10.9)	9.0 (8.1-9.9)
CVD	8.4 (7.6-9.2)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)	5.5 (4.8-6.1)	5.4 (4.8-6.1)	3.5 (3.0-4.1)	14.0 (13.0-14.9)	4.7 (4.1-5.3)	2.7 (2.2-3.2)	8.2 (7.4-9.0)	3.9 (3.4-4.4)	8.9 (8.1-9.7)	10.6 (9.7-11.5)	4.6 (4.0-5.2)
Diabetes	7.6 (6.9-8.4)	0.4 (0.2-0.6)	6.1 (5.4-6.8)	8.1 (7.3-8.9)	3.3 (2.8-3.9)	4.7 (4.1-5.3)	14.5 (13.5-15.4)	2.7 (2.2-3.2)	7.1 (6.4-7.9)	3.7 (3.2-4.2)	9.0 (8.2-9.8)	11.0 (10.1-11.8)	4.5 (3.9-5.1)
Current Asthma	5.7 (5.0-6.3)	0.8 (0.6-1.1)	4.5 (3.9-5.1)	4.6 (4.0-5.2)	3.4 (2.9-4.0)	2.7 (2.2-3.2)	2.7 (2.2-3.2)	10.8 (9.9-11.8)	5.6 (4.9-6.3)	2.6 (2.2-3.1)	6.0 (5.3-6.7)	5.6 (5.0-6.3)	4.5 (3.9-5.2)
Disabled	16.9 (15.8-18.0)	1.3 (1.0-1.7)	12.9 (11.9-13.9)	13.1 (12.1-14.1)	9.2 (8.3-10.1)	8.2 (7.4-9.0)	7.1 (6.4-7.9)	5.6 (4.9-6.3)	28.3 (27.0-29.6)	6.3 (5.6-6.9)	19.9 (18.7-21.0)	17.4 (16.3-18.5)	12.4 (11.4-13.4)
Cancer	6.0 (5.3-6.6)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	5.0 (4.4-5.6)	4.9 (4.3-5.5)	2.4 (2.0-2.9)	3.9 (3.4-4.4)	3.7 (3.2-4.2)	2.6 (2.2-3.1)	6.3 (5.6-6.9)	14.1 (13.2-15.1)	8.5 (7.8-9.3)	8.5 (7.8-9.3)	4.2 (3.7-4.8)
Arthritis	17.1 (16.0-18.2)	1.7 (1.4-2.1)	14.5 (13.5-15.5)	16.6 (15.5-17.7)	9.9 (9.0-10.8)	8.9 (8.1-9.7)	9.0 (8.2-9.8)	6.0 (5.3-6.7)	19.9 (18.7-21.0)	8.5 (7.8-9.3)	38.0 (36.6-39.4)	23.6 (22.4-24.8)	12.8 (11.8-13.8)
Hypertension	16.8 (15.8-17.9)	2.0 (1.6-2.5)	16.0 (14.9-17.1)	20.1 (18.9-21.4)	10.0 (9.1-10.9)	10.6 (9.7-11.5)	11.0 (10.1-11.8)	5.6 (5.0-6.3)	17.4 (16.3-18.5)	8.5 (7.8-9.3)	23.6 (22.4-24.8)	42.7 (41.2-44.1)	11.8 (10.9-12.7)
Depression	11.2 (10.3-12.1)	1.6 (1.2-2.1)	9.4 (8.5-10.3)	10.1 (9.2-11.1)	9.0 (8.1-9.9)	4.6 (4.0-5.2)	4.5 (3.9-5.1)	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	12.4 (11.4-13.4)	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	12.8 (11.8-13.8)	11.8 (10.9-12.7)	23.1 (21.8-24.4)

*Table interpretation: Each cell represents the percentage of West Virginia adults with **both** of the conditions/risk factors. For example, 6.0% of West Virginia adults have **both** asthma and arthritis.*

West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

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SECTION 5: MENTAL HEALTH

Ever Diagnosed with 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: 23.1% (95% CI: 21.8-24.4)
U.S.: 17.6% (95% CI: 17.4-17.8)
The West Virginia prevalence of ever diagnosed with depression was significantly higher than the U.S. prevalence. West Virginia ranked the 4th highest among 53 BRFSS participants.

Gender

Men: 17.2% (95% CI: 15.5-18.9)
Women: 28.7% (95% CI: 26.9-30.6)
The prevalence of ever diagnosed with depression was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 23.4% (95% CI: 22.1-24.7)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 18.4% (95% CI: 11.3-25.4)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *19.4% (95% CI: 6.5-32.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *29.7% (95% CI: 17.8-41.6)
Hispanic: *23.5% (95% CI: 8.7-38.2)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of ever diagnosed with depression.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of ever diagnosed with depression was lowest among those 65 and older (15.7%), which was significantly lower than all age groups between the ages of 25-64. The prevalence of ever diagnosed with depression was highest among those 45-54 (30.3%), significantly higher than among those under 35 and those over 65.

Education

The prevalence of ever diagnosed with depression decreased as educational attainment level increased and was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (32.2%) than among all other educational attainment levels and significantly lower among college graduates (15.7%) than among all other attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of ever diagnosed with depression generally decreased with increasing household income and was highest among those with an income less than $15,000 (42.9%), significantly higher than among all other income levels. The prevalence of ever diagnosed with depression was lowest among those with an income of $75,000 or more (14.0%), which was significantly lower than among those with an income of less than $35,000.

Table 23.1 Prevalence of Ever Diagnosed with Depression by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	123,327	**17.2**	15.5-18.9	214,921	**28.7**	26.9-30.6	338,248	**23.1**	21.8-24.4
Age									
18-24	11,364	**12.9**	7.8-17.9	22,395	**27.1**	20.4-33.9	33,759	**19.8**	15.5-24.1
25-34	16,148	**14.9**	10.1-19.7	32,316	**30.8**	25.2-36.5	48,464	**22.7**	19.0-26.5
35-44	25,578	**22.7**	17.9-27.6	37,897	**34.0**	28.6-39.4	63,475	**28.3**	24.7-32.0
45-54	26,587	**22.1**	17.5-26.6	46,620	**38.4**	33.8-43.1	73,207	**30.3**	27.0-33.6
55-64	22,707	**17.3**	13.9-20.8	41,772	**31.3**	27.6-35.1	64,479	**24.4**	21.8-27.0
65+	20,256	**13.4**	10.8-16.0	32,690	**17.5**	14.8-20.1	52,946	**15.7**	13.8-17.5
Education									
Less than H.S.	30,403	**27.2**	21.5-33.0	43,488	**36.9**	31.3-42.5	73,891	**32.2**	28.2-36.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	52,320	**17.2**	14.6-19.8	85,840	**30.4**	27.4-33.4	138,160	**23.6**	21.6-25.6
Some Post-H.S.	27,488	**15.0**	12.0-18.0	58,743	**28.1**	24.6-31.6	86,231	**22.0**	19.6-24.3
College Graduate	12,659	**11.1**	8.5-13.7	26,850	**19.6**	16.6-22.6	39,508	**15.7**	13.7-17.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	29,091	**40.9**	33.8-48.0	39,998	**44.4**	38.7-50.1	69,089	**42.9**	38.4-47.3
$15,000 - 24,999	22,164	**21.9**	17.1-26.8	43,960	**37.4**	32.4-42.4	66,123	**30.3**	26.7-33.8
$25,000 - 34,999	15,427	**20.6**	14.9-26.3	17,571	**26.5**	20.4-32.5	32,997	**23.3**	19.2-27.5
$35,000 - 49,999	11,234	**11.9**	8.4-15.4	19,369	**20.6**	16.0-25.2	30,603	**16.2**	13.3-19.2
$50,000 - 74,999	12,961	**14.6**	10.3-18.9	19,576	**25.3**	19.9-30.6	32,537	**19.5**	16.1-23.0
$75,000+	10,903	**8.0**	5.4-10.6	24,386	**21.3**	17.0-25.6	35,289	**14.0**	11.6-16.5

Figure 23.1 Prevalence of Ever Diagnosed with Depression by Year: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

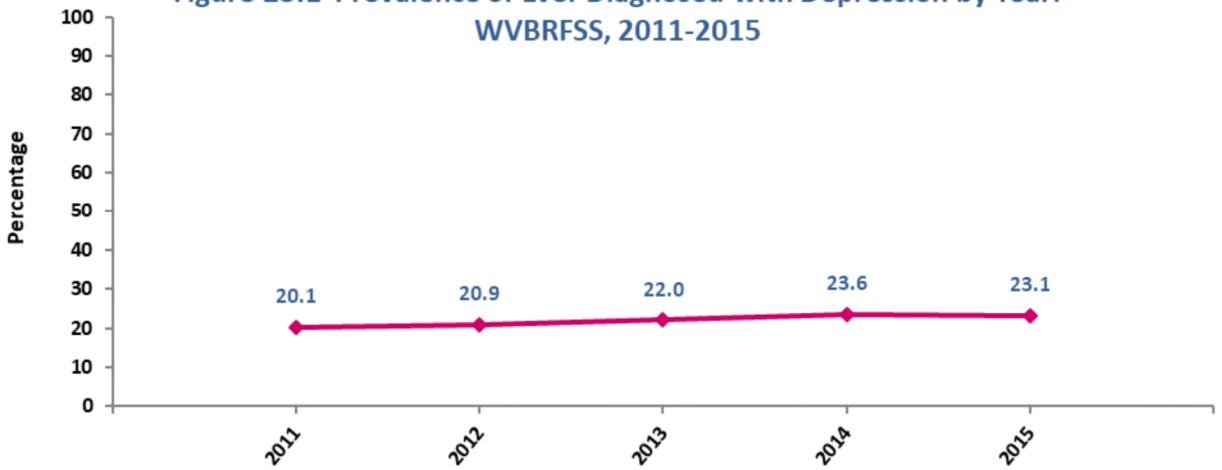
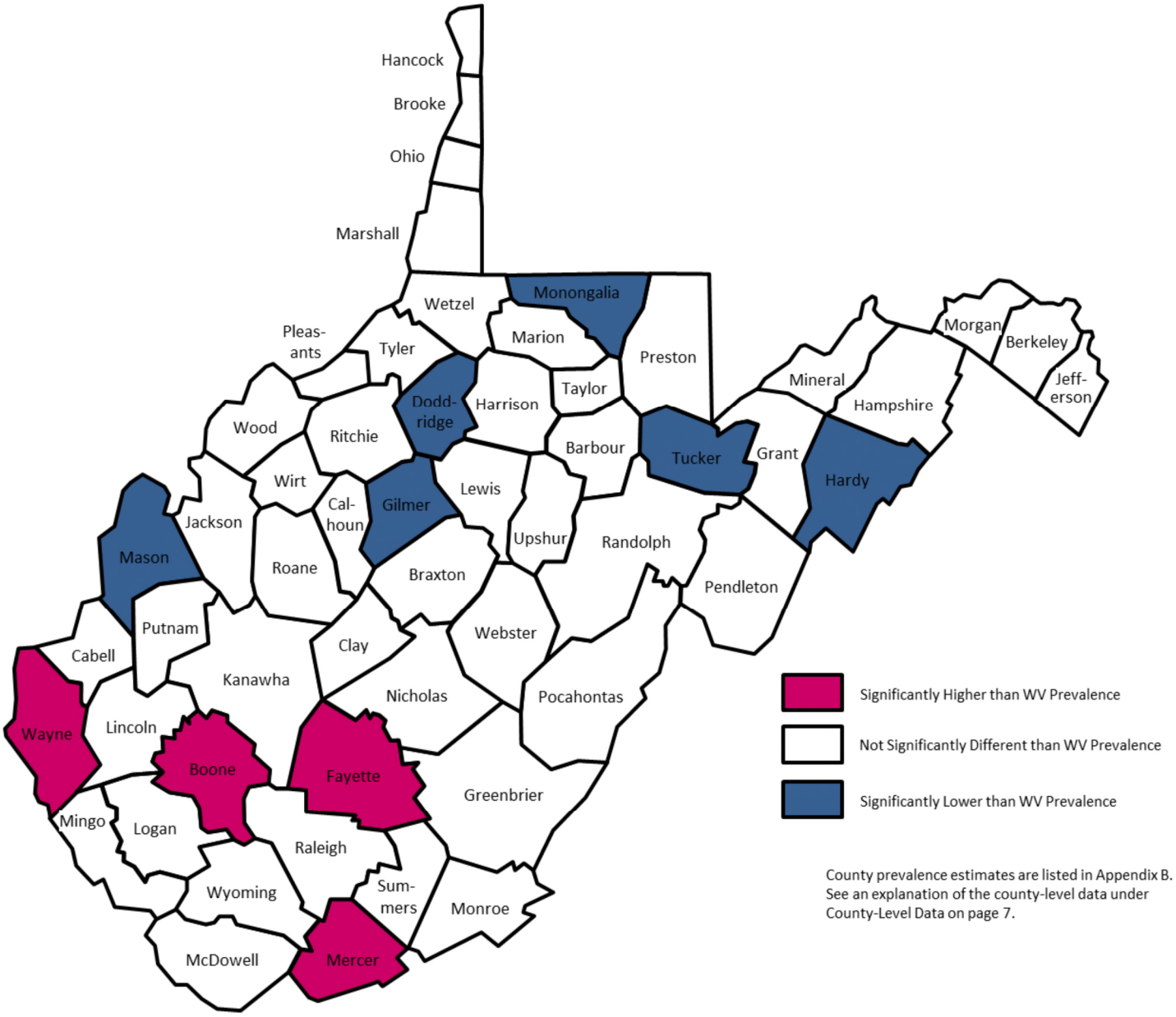


Figure 23.2 Prevalence of Ever Diagnosed with Depression by County: WVBRFSS, 2011-2015

WV Prevalence (2011-2015) - 21.9%



County prevalence estimates are listed in Appendix B. See an explanation of the county-level data under County-Level Data on page 7.

Current Depression

Definition

Current depression is defined using responses to the Anxiety and Depression module, which is based on the Patient Health Questionnaire 8 (PHQ-8), a screening tool used for depression. The questions cover eight categories of depressive symptoms experienced in the past two weeks. A rating scale was used to calculate the severity of the symptoms and anyone experiencing a score of 10 or higher was considered to have symptoms consistent with current depression. If any response to the eight questions was missing, respondent was excluded from analysis.

Prevalence

WV: 13.7% (95% CI: 12.6-14.9)
This question was part of a state added module and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 11.3% (95% CI: 9.8-12.9)
Women: 16.1% (95% CI: 14.4-17.7)
The prevalence of current depression was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 13.7% (95% CI: 12.5-14.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 15.0% (95% CI: 7.5-22.4)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *12.4% (95% CI: 2.1-22.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *17.7% (95% CI: 7.3-28.2)
Hispanic: *11.5% (95% CI: 0.0-23.9)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of current depression.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of current depression was highest among those aged 45-54 (19.1%) and lowest among those 65 and older (6.9%) which was a significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of current depression was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (23.0%) than among all other educational attainment levels and was significantly lower among college graduates (6.7%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of current depression generally decreased with increasing household income and was highest among those with an income less than $15,000 (34.8%), significantly higher than among all other income levels. The prevalence of current depression was lowest among those with an income of $75,000 or more (5.4%), which was significantly lower than among those with an income of less than $35,000.

Table 23.2 Prevalence of Current Depression by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	68,787	**11.3**	9.8-12.9	101,215	**16.1**	14.4-17.7	170,002	**13.7**	12.6-14.9
Age									
18-24	7,759	**10.6**	5.3-15.9	11,308	**15.7**	9.8-21.6	19,067	**13.1**	9.1-17.1
25-34	9,123	**10.3**	6.0-14.6	14,224	**17.1**	12.2-22.0	23,347	**13.6**	10.3-16.8
35-44	12,226	**12.7**	8.5-16.9	21,702	**22.7**	17.4-27.9	33,928	**17.7**	14.3-21.1
45-54	15,255	**14.7**	10.6-18.8	23,649	**23.5**	19.1-28.0	38,904	**19.1**	16.0-22.1
55-64	14,445	**12.5**	9.2-15.8	20,372	**17.2**	13.9-20.5	34,817	**14.9**	12.5-17.2
65+	9,700	**7.6**	5.2-10.0	9,725	**6.3**	4.5-8.1	19,425	**6.9**	5.4-8.3
Education									
Less than H.S.	16,564	**19.2**	13.7-24.8	24,142	**26.6**	20.7-32.4	40,706	**23.0**	18.9-27.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	27,833	**10.9**	8.6-13.3	38,995	**16.6**	13.9-19.3	66,828	**13.7**	11.9-15.4
Some Post-H.S.	19,547	**11.9**	8.8-14.9	27,675	**15.6**	12.6-18.6	47,222	**13.8**	11.7-16.0
College Graduate	4,843	**4.7**	2.7-6.8	10,403	**8.2**	6.1-10.4	15,246	**6.7**	5.2-8.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	18,230	**32.1**	24.6-39.6	27,469	**37.0**	30.9-43.0	45,699	**34.8**	30.1-39.6
$15,000 - 24,999	12,245	**14.3**	9.7-18.9	20,506	**21.5**	16.6-26.4	32,751	**18.1**	14.7-21.5
$25,000 - 34,999	6,971	**10.7**	6.1-15.4	6,665	**11.4**	6.8-15.9	13,636	**11.0**	7.8-14.3
$35,000 - 49,999	5,840	**6.8**	3.9-9.7	6,011	**7.3**	4.5-10.1	11,851	**7.0**	5.0-9.0
$50,000 - 74,999	5,896	**7.2**	3.8-10.7	7,520	**10.4**	6.7-14.1	13,416	**8.7**	6.2-11.2
$75,000+	4,835	**3.9**	2.0-5.9	7,345	**7.1**	4.3-9.9	12,180	**5.4**	3.7-7.1

Depression Severity

Definition

Five categories of depression severity were defined based on the previous rating scale for current depression with the following classifications: mild depression (5-9), moderate depression (10-14), moderately severe depression (15-19), and severe depression (20-24).

Prevalence

Mild Depression
WV: 19.6% (95% CI: 18.3-20.9)
Moderate Depression
WV: 7.8% (95% CI: 6.9-8.7)
Moderately Severe Depression
WV: 4.0% (95% CI: 3.4-4.7)
Severe Depression
WV: 1.9% (95% CI: 1.4-2.3)
This question was part of a state added module and national data are not available; therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Mild Depression
Men: 17.7% (95% CI: 15.9-19.6)
Women: 21.4% (95% CI: 19.6-23.2)
Moderate Depression
Men: 7.1% (95% CI: 5.8-8.3)
Women: 8.5% (95% CI: 7.3-9.7)
Moderately Severe Depression
Men: 2.7% (95% CI: 1.9-3.5)
Women: 5.3% (95% CI: 4.3-6.4)
Severe Depression
Men: 1.5% (95% CI: 0.9-2.1)
Women: 2.2% (95% CI: 1.6-2.9)
The prevalence of mild depression, moderate depression, moderately severe depression, and severe depression were significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of mild depression was significantly higher among those 25-34 (23.4%) than among those 65 and older (16.4%) and the prevalence of mild depression was significantly lower among those 65 and older than all other age groups. The prevalence of moderately severe depression was lowest among those 65 and older (1.7%), significantly lower than among those between the ages of 35-64. The prevalence of severe depression was lowest among those 65 and older (0.3%), which was significantly lower than among those aged 25-64.

Education

The prevalence of mild depression was significantly lower among those with a college degree (14.4%) than among those with less than a high school degree or those with a high school degree. The prevalence of moderate depression was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (11.8%) than among those with a high school degree (7.0%) and among college graduates (4.8%). The prevalence of moderately severe depression was lower among college graduates (1.2%) than among all other educational attainment levels. The prevalence of severe depression was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (4.2%) than among those with more than a high school education.

Household Income

The prevalence of mild depression was significantly lower among those with an income of $75,000 (15.1%) than among those with an income below $35,000. The prevalence of moderate depression was significantly higher among those with an income below $15,000 (14.7%) than among those with an income of $25,000 or more. The prevalence of moderately severe depression and severe depression were significantly higher among those with an income less than $15,000 than among all other income levels.

Table 23.3 Depression Severity by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Mild			Moderate			Moderately Severe			Severe		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	242,826	**19.6**	18.3-20.9	96,603	**7.8**	6.9-8.7	50,161	**4.0**	3.4-4.7	23,238	**1.9**	1.4-2.3
Sex												
Male	107,898	**17.7**	15.9-19.6	43,047	**7.0**	5.8-8.3	16,579	**2.7**	1.9-3.5	9,161	**1.5**	0.9-2.1
Female	134,929	**21.4**	19.6-23.2	53,556	**8.5**	7.3-9.7	33,582	**5.3**	4.3-6.4	14,077	**2.2**	1.6-2.9
Age												
18-24	29,829	**20.5**	15.7-25.3	10,607	**7.3**	4.2-10.4	6,404	**4.4**	2.0-6.8	2,056	**1.4**	0.1-2.7
25-34	40,241	**23.4**	19.2-27.6	16,824	**9.8**	6.9-12.7	3,533	**2.1**	0.9-3.2	2,990	**1.7**	0.6-2.9
35-44	36,400	**19.0**	15.5-22.4	17,238	**9.0**	6.5-11.5	10,956	**5.7**	3.5-7.9	5,734	**3.0**	1.6-4.4
45-54	42,617	**20.9**	17.7-24.1	19,483	**9.5**	7.3-11.8	11,985	**5.9**	4.1-7.6	7,435	**3.6**	2.1-5.2
55-64	46,477	**19.8**	17.2-22.4	18,510	**7.9**	6.2-9.6	12,048	**5.1**	3.6-6.7	4,258	**1.8**	1.1-2.6
65+	46,566	**16.4**	14.3-18.5	13,940	**4.9**	3.6-6.2	4,720	**1.7**	1.0-2.4	765	**0.3**	0.0-0.5
Education												
Less than H.S.	43,155	**24.4**	20.2-28.6	20,840	**11.8**	8.7-14.8	12,381	**7.0**	4.5-9.5	7,485	**4.2**	2.3-6.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	105,544	**21.6**	19.4-23.7	34,234	**7.0**	5.7-8.3	22,161	**4.5**	3.4-5.7	10,433	**2.1**	1.4-2.8
Some Post-H.S.	61,193	**17.9**	15.5-20.3	30,644	**9.0**	7.1-10.8	12,799	**3.7**	2.7-4.8	3,780	**1.1**	0.5-1.7
College Graduate	32,802	**14.4**	12.2-16.5	10,885	**4.8**	3.4-6.1	2,820	**1.2**	0.6-1.8	1,541	***0.7**	0.3-1.1
Income												
Less than $15,000	29,089	**22.2**	18.2-26.2	19,279	**14.7**	11.3-18.1	17,657	**13.5**	10.0-16.9	8,763	**6.7**	4.2-9.2
$15,000 - 24,999	44,327	**24.5**	20.8-28.2	18,616	**10.3**	7.6-12.9	9,448	**5.2**	3.1-7.3	4,687	**2.6**	1.3-3.9
$25,000 - 34,999	28,941	**23.4**	18.9-27.9	8,096	**6.6**	4.0-9.1	3,185	***2.6**	0.9-4.2	2,355	***1.9**	0.4-3.4
$35,000 - 49,999	32,144	**19.1**	15.6-22.5	7,320	**4.3**	2.7-5.9	2,764	***1.6**	0.6-2.6	1,767	***1.0**	0.3-1.8
$50,000 - 74,999	28,828	**18.7**	15.1-22.3	9,919	**6.4**	4.2-8.7	3,249	**2.1**	0.9-3.3	249	***0.2**	0.0-0.5
$75,000+	34,052	**15.1**	12.2-17.9	9,755	**4.3**	2.8-5.9	1,688	***0.7**	0.2-1.3	737	***0.3**	0.0-0.6

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Ever Diagnosed with Anxiety

Definition
ever

Responding "Yes" to the question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider told you that you have an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, post-traumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder?"

Prevalence

WV: 21.0.% (95% CI: 19.7-22.3)
This question was part of a state added module and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 15.6% (95% CI: 14.0-17.3)
Women: 26.1% (95% CI: 24.2-27.9)
The prevalence of ever diagnosed with anxiety was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 21.2% (95% CI: 19.9-22.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 14.5% (95% CI: 8.3-20.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *18.8% (95% CI: 3.9-33.8)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *22.7% (95% CI: 11.2-34.2)
Hispanic: *31.0% (95% CI: 14.6-47.4)
There was no race/ethnicity difference in the prevalence of current depression.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of ever diagnosed with anxiety was lowest among those 65 and older (13.9%), which was significantly lower than all other age groups.

Education

The prevalence of ever diagnosed with anxiety was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (29.3%) than among all other educational attainment levels and was significantly lower among college graduates (15.1%) than among all other educational attainment levels.

Household Income

The prevalence of ever diagnosed with anxiety decreased with increasing household income and was highest among those with an income less than $15,000 (38.6%), significantly higher than among all other income levels. The prevalence of current depression was lowest among those with an income of $75,000 or more (12.8%), which was significantly lower than among those with an income of less than $35,000.

Table 24.1 Prevalence of Ever Diagnosed with Anxiety by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	102,301	**15.6**	14.0-17.3	180,516	**26.1**	24.2-27.9	282,817	**21.0**	19.7-22.3
Age									
18-24	10,213	**12.8**	7.5-18.1	22,891	**29.9**	22.7-37.0	33,104	**21.2**	16.6-25.7
25-34	13,713	**14.6**	9.9-19.3	30,660	**33.3**	27.3-39.3	44,372	**23.8**	19.9-27.7
35-44	17,758	**17.5**	12.9-22.1	35,437	**34.4**	28.7-40.1	53,195	**26.0**	22.3-29.8
45-54	24,862	**22.2**	17.5-26.9	31,764	**28.6**	24.2-33.0	56,626	**25.4**	22.2-28.6
55-64	18,060	**14.7**	11.4-17.9	32,320	**25.5**	21.8-29.3	50,380	**20.2**	17.7-22.7
65+	17,415	**12.3**	9.7-14.9	26,790	**15.1**	12.6-17.6	44,204	**13.9**	12.0-15.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	23,325	**23.4**	17.7-29.2	37,209	**34.8**	29.1-40.6	60,535	**29.3**	25.2-33.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	41,785	**15.2**	12.7-17.7	68,351	**26.4**	23.4-29.4	110,136	**20.6**	18.6-22.6
Some Post-H.S.	24,325	**14.0**	11.0-17.0	52,418	**26.9**	23.3-30.5	76,743	**20.8**	18.4-23.2
College Graduate	12,866	**12.4**	9.4-15.3	22,536	**17.2**	14.2-20.2	35,403	**15.1**	12.9-17.2
Income									
Less than $15,000	23,293	**35.6**	28.3-42.8	34,489	**41.0**	35.1-46.9	57,783	**38.6**	34.0-43.2
$15,000 - 24,999	17,059	**18.6**	14.0-23.2	38,901	**36.1**	31.0-41.3	55,960	**28.1**	24.5-31.7
$25,000 - 34,999	14,902	**21.8**	15.7-28.0	14,833	**23.9**	17.9-29.9	29,735	**22.8**	18.5-27.1
$35,000 - 49,999	9,891	**11.0**	7.6-14.4	18,496	**21.0**	16.1-25.9	28,387	**15.9**	12.9-19.0
$50,000 - 74,999	11,542	**13.7**	9.5-17.9	11,769	**15.8**	11.5-20.1	23,311	**14.7**	11.7-17.7
$75,000+	9,231	**7.3**	4.8-9.9	20,663	**19.2**	15.1-23.4	29,894	**12.8**	10.4-15.2

CHAPTER 25: CURRENT TREATMENT FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Current Treatment for Mental Health

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question, "Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?"

Prevalence

WV: 16.8% (95% CI: 15.7-18.0)
This question was part of a state added module and national data are not available, therefore, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 11.5% (95% CI: 10.0-13.0)
Women: 21.9% (95% CI: 20.2-23.6)
The prevalence of current treatment for mental health was significantly higher among females than among males.

Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic: 17.1% (95% CI: 16.0-18.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic: 9.1% (95% CI: 4.2-13.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic: *13.1% (95% CI: 0.6-25.5)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic: *12.2% (95% CI: 3.4-20.9)
Hispanic: *18.8% (95% CI: 5.5-32.1)
The prevalence of current treatment for mental health was significantly higher among White, Non-Hispanics than among Black, Non-Hispanics.
* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Age

The prevalence of current treatment for mental health was highest among those 45-54 (23.8%), significantly higher than among those aged 34 and younger and among those aged 65 and older. The prevalence of current treatment for mental health was lowest among those 65 and older (11.4%), which was significantly lower than among those aged 35-64.

Education

The prevalence of current treatment for mental health was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (22.9%) than among all other educational attainment levels except those with some post-high school education, and was significantly lower among college graduates (15.1%) than among all other educational attainment levels except those with a high school education or G.E.D.

Household Income

The prevalence of current treatment for mental health decreased with increasing household income and was highest among those with an income less than $15,000 (30.7%), significantly higher than among all other income levels over $25,000. The prevalence of current treatment for mental health was lowest among those with an income of $75,000 or more (10.6%), which was significantly lower than among those with an income of less than $35,000.

Table 25.1 Current Treatment for Mental Health by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	75,594	**11.5**	10.0-13.0	152,024	**21.9**	20.2-23.6	227,619	**16.8**	15.7-18.0
Age									
18-24	8,917	**11.2**	6.3-16.1	12,088	**15.8**	10.1-21.4	21,005	**13.4**	9.7-17.2
25-34	6,355	**6.7**	3.3-10.1	21,112	**22.9**	17.5-28.4	27,467	**14.7**	11.4-18.0
35-44	14,543	**14.2**	10.2-18.3	26,162	**25.0**	20.0-30.1	40,706	**19.7**	16.4-23.0
45-54	17,792	**15.8**	11.5-20.2	35,406	**32.0**	27.3-36.7	53,199	**23.8**	20.6-27.1
55-64	14,800	**12.1**	8.9-15.2	33,331	**26.4**	22.7-30.0	48,132	**19.3**	16.9-21.8
65+	12,906	**9.0**	6.8-11.3	23,561	**13.3**	11.0-15.6	36,467	**11.4**	9.8-13.0
Education									
Less than H.S.	17,229	**17.1**	11.7-22.5	30,292	**28.3**	22.8-33.8	47,520	**22.9**	19.0-26.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	27,303	**9.9**	7.9-11.9	56,348	**21.7**	18.9-24.5	83,651	**15.6**	13.9-17.4
Some Post-H.S.	20,962	**12.0**	9.2-14.8	44,706	**22.9**	19.6-26.2	65,668	**17.8**	15.5-20.0
College Graduate	9,766	**9.3**	6.8-11.8	20,679	**15.8**	13.0-18.6	30,445	**12.9**	11.0-14.8
Income									
Less than $15,000	18,640	**27.6**	20.5-34.7	28,140	**33.2**	27.7-38.8	46,780	**30.7**	26.3-35.1
$15,000 - 24,999	15,352	**16.7**	12.1-21.3	30,821	**28.7**	23.9-33.5	46,173	**23.1**	19.8-26.5
$25,000 - 34,999	7,991	**11.8**	7.4-16.1	13,245	**21.3**	15.7-27.0	21,236	**16.3**	12.8-19.9
$35,000 - 49,999	7,358	**8.2**	5.1-11.2	16,960	**19.2**	14.6-23.8	24,318	**13.6**	10.8-16.4
$50,000 - 74,999	7,469	**8.8**	5.7-12.0	12,813	**17.3**	12.9-21.7	20,283	**12.8**	10.1-15.5
$75,000+	7,031	**5.6**	3.5-7.6	17,710	**16.4**	12.6-20.2	24,741	**10.6**	8.5-12.7

Confusion or Memory Loss

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question, "During the past 12 months, have you experienced confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse?" Question asked of respondents aged 45 and older.

Prevalence

WV: 10.0% (95% CI: 8.9-11.1)
Because this question is part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

Men: 10.3% (95% CI: 8.6-12.0)
Women: 9.7% (95% CI: 8.3-11.2)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of cognitive decline in past year.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

The prevalence of cognitive decline in past year was significantly lower among those aged 65 and older (7.7%) than among those younger than 65.

Education

The prevalence of cognitive decline in past year was significantly higher among those with less than a high school education (16.5%) than among all other educational attainment groups.

Household Income

The prevalence of cognitive decline in past year was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (22.6%) than all other income brackets.

Table 26.1 Prevalence of Cognitive Decline in the Past Year Among Those Aged 45 and Older by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	39,586	**10.3**	8.6-12.0	41,220	**9.7**	8.3-11.2	80,805	**10.0**	8.9-11.1
Age									
45-54	12,530	**11.0**	7.3-14.7	13,942	**12.7**	9.3-16.0	26,472	**11.8**	9.3-14.3
55-64	13,117	**10.6**	7.8-13.3	15,085	**11.8**	9.1-14.6	28,202	**11.2**	9.3-13.2
65+	13,659	**9.5**	6.9-12.0	11,152	**6.2**	4.5-7.9	24,811	**7.7**	6.2-9.1
Education									
Less than H.S.	13,627	**17.8**	12.3-23.3	11,601	**15.1**	10.5-19.7	25,228	**16.5**	12.9-20.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	14,786	**9.2**	6.8-11.5	17,532	**9.9**	7.7-12.1	32,317	**9.5**	7.9-11.1
Some Post-H.S.	7,754	**9.1**	5.7-12.6	8,421	**8.2**	5.7-10.8	16,176	**8.7**	6.6-10.7
College Graduate	3,419	**5.6**	3.2-7.9	3,665	**5.5**	3.3-7.7	7,085	**5.5**	3.9-7.1
Income									
Less than $15,000	8,759	**20.9**	14.1-27.8	12,745	**23.9**	17.7-30.2	21,504	**22.6**	18.0-27.3
$15,000 - 24,999	8,406	**13.5**	8.7-18.3	7,711	**11.4**	7.9-14.9	16,118	**12.4**	9.5-15.4
$25,000 - 34,999	5,177	**12.0**	6.8-17.3	2,568	**6.5**	2.9-10.1	7,745	**9.4**	6.1-12.7
$35,000 - 49,999	4,181	**7.8**	4.0-11.5	3,798	**6.9**	3.8-10.1	7,979	**7.3**	4.9-9.8
$50,000 - 74,999	3,703	**7.1**	3.2-11.0	2,781	***6.3**	2.5-10.0	6,484	**6.7**	4.0-9.4
$75,000+	3,440	***5.3**	1.5-9.0	2,084	***4.0**	1.6-6.5	5,524	**4.7**	2.3-7.1

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Day-to-Day Household Activities/Chores

Definition

Gave up household activities or chores: Responding "Always" or "Usually" to the question, "During the past 12 months, as a result of confusion or memory loss, how often have you given up day-to-day household activities or chores you used to do, such as cooking, cleaning, taking medications, driving, or paying bills?"
Need assistance with activities: Responding "Always" or "Usually" to the question, "As a result of confusion or memory loss, how often do you need assistance with these day-to-day activities?"
Rarely or never get help with activities: Responding "Never" or "Rarely" to the question, "When you need help with these day-to-day activities, how often are you able to get the help that you need?"

Prevalence

Gave up household activities or chores: 17.2% (95% CI: 12.6-21.7)
Need assistance with activities: 16.2% (95% CI: 11.9-20.4)
Rarely or never get help with activities: 13.9% (95% CI: 7.6-20.2)
Because these questions are part of a state selected optional module and complete national data are not available, a U.S. comparison was not conducted.

Gender

There was no gender difference for any of these indictors.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference for any of these indicators.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference for any of these indicators.

Household Income

There was no household income difference in the prevalence of usually or always gave up household activities or chores in past year due to cognitive decline. The prevalence of usually or always need assistance with activities was significantly higher among those with an annual household income of less than $15,000 (25.2%) than among those earning $50,000 or more per year (2.1%). There was no household income difference in the prevalence of rarely or never get help with activities.

Table 26.2 Prevalence of Effects of Cognitive Decline on Day-to-Day Household Activities or Chores by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Usually or Always Gave Up Activities in Past Year			Usually or Always Need Assistance With Activities			Rarely or Never Get Help With Activities		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	14,506	**17.2**	12.6-21.7	13,691	**16.2**	11.9-20.4	3,992	**13.9**	7.6-20.2
Gender									
Male	7,533	**18.4**	11.2-25.6	5,672	**13.9**	8.0-19.8	1,682	***13.2**	4.8-21.6
Female	6,973	**16.1**	10.4-21.7	8,019	**18.3**	12.3-24.3	2,310	***14.4**	5.4-23.5
Age									
45-54	5,293	**18.9**	10.2-27.7	5,769	**20.8**	12.1-29.4	1,258	***11.2**	1.4-21.0
55-64	4,691	**16.0**	9.2-22.9	3,735	**12.6**	6.4-18.9	2,078	**23.3**	9.7-36.8
65+	4,522	**17.5**	8.9-26.0	3,985	**15.3**	8.1-22.5	656	***8.3**	0.0-16.7
Education									
Less than H.S.	4,325	**16.7**	7.5-25.9	5,118	**20.0**	10.9-29.1	1,815	***18.8**	5.1-32.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	6,274	**18.2**	11.8-24.7	5,954	**17.1**	10.7-23.5	2,177	**18.1**	8.2-28.0
Some Post-H.S.	3,394	**20.3**	8.7-31.8	2,197	***13.0**	4.5-21.6	0	**0.0**	0.0-0.0
College Graduate	513	***7.0**	0.4-13.6	421	***5.7**	0.0-11.3	0	**0.0**	0.0-0.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	3,979	**17.6**	9.0-26.2	5,698	**25.2**	15.1-35.2	955	***9.2**	0.0-18.9
$15,000 - 24,999	2,037	**18.9**	8.6-29.3	1,759	***10.7**	3.5-17.9	850	***16.7**	2.4-31.1
$25,000 - 34,999	1,693	***21.7**	4.9-38.5	1,176	***14.7**	0.0-29.6	306	***12.2**	0.0-29.3
$35,000 - 49,999	1,536	***18.4**	3.6-33.1	622	***7.4**	0.0-15.2	280	***25.2**	0.0-56.7
$50,000 - 74,999	73	***1.1**	0.0-3.2	498	***7.4**	0.0-17.3	644	***34.1**	0.0-73.1
$75,000+	268	***4.5**	0.0-11.5	130	***2.1**	0.0-6.4	0	**0.0**	0.0-0.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Work/Social Activities

Definition

Responding "Always" or "Usually" to the question, "During the past 12 months, how often has confusion of memory loss interfered with your ability to work, volunteer, or engage in social activities outside the home?"

Prevalence

WV: 18.3% (95% CI: 13.9-22.6)
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

Men: 14.7% (95% CI: 8.9-20.5)
Women: 21.7% (95% CI: 15.3-28.0)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of cognitive decline interfered with work or social activities in past year.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of cognitive decline interfered with work or social activities in past year.

Education

There was no educational attainment difference in the prevalence of cognitive decline interfered with work or social activities in past year.

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of cognitive decline interfered with work or social activities in past year.

Table 26.3 Prevalence of Cognitive Decline Interfered With Work or Social Activities in Past Year by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	15,132	**18.3**	13.9-22.6
Age			
45-54	6,422	**23.7**	14.8-32.6
55-64	5,130	**18.1**	10.9-25.3
65+	3,097	**11.9**	5.8-18.0
Education			
Less than H.S.	4,352	**17.5**	9.2-25.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	6,748	**19.9**	13.1-26.7
Some Post-H.S.	3,087	**18.5**	8.6-28.5
College Graduate	945	***12.9**	2.6-23.1
Income			
Less than $15,000	5,885	**26.4**	16.6-36.2
$15,000 - 24,999	2,565	**15.8**	7.4-24.2
$25,000 - 34,999	758	***10.4**	0.3-20.5
$35,000 - 49,999	635	***7.9**	0.0-16.1
$50,000 - 74,999	498	***7.4**	0.0-17.4
$75,000+	501	***8.3**	0.0-17.9

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Discussed with Doctor

Definition

Responding "Yes" to the question, "Have you or anyone else discussed your confusion or memory loss with a health care professional?"

Prevalence

WV: 46.5% (95% CI: 40.8-52.2)
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: 41.9% (95% CI: 33.4-50.5)
Women: 50.7% (95% CI: 43.2-58.3)
There was no gender difference in the prevalence of discussed cognitive decline with doctor.

Race/Ethnicity

No race/ethnicity statistics are reported due to unreliable estimates.

Age

There was no age difference in the prevalence of discussed cognitive decline with doctor.

Education

The prevalence of discussed cognitive decline with doctor was significantly lower among those with less than a high school education (35.2%) than among those with some college (60.8%).

Household Income

There was no annual household income difference in the prevalence of discussed cognitive decline with doctor.

Table 26.4 Prevalence of Discussed Cognitive Decline With Doctor by Demographic Characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2015

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95% CI
TOTAL	17,205	**41.9**	33.4-50.5	22,167	**50.7**	43.2-58.3	39,372	**46.5**	40.8-52.2
Age									
45-54	5,156	***41.4**	24.1-58.7	7,681	***50.8**	37.1-64.5	12,837	***46.6**	35.6-57.5
55-64	4,423	***32.7**	19.9-45.5	8,615	***53.6**	41.4-65.8	13,038	**44.0**	35.1-53.0
65+	7,346	***49.7**	36.1-63.3	5,345	***46.7**	32.5-60.9	12,691	**48.4**	38.6-58.2
Education									
Less than H.S.	4,395	***31.0**	15.8-46.2	4,631	***40.4**	24.3-56.4	9,027	***35.2**	24.1-46.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	5,850	***39.0**	26.3-51.7	10,465	***52.9**	41.9-63.9	16,315	**46.9**	38.4-55.3
Some Post-H.S.	5,364	***65.7**	47.9-83.5	4,828	***56.2**	40.5-71.9	10,192	***60.8**	48.9-72.8
College Graduate	1,595	***43.6**	22.5-64.7	2,243	***58.5**	37.9-79.2	3,838	***51.3**	36.5-66.0
Income									
Less than $15,000	3,879	***42.2**	24.7-59.7	4,342	***32.6**	19.4-45.8	8,221	***36.5**	25.8-47.2
$15,000 - 24,999	2,900	***34.5**	16.5-52.5	5,047	***62.9**	47.4-78.4	7,947	***48.4**	36.0-60.7
$25,000 - 34,999	3,252	***62.5**	40.2-84.7	1,660	***64.7**	38.3-91.1	4,912	***63.2**	45.8-80.5
$35,000 - 49,999	1,684	***38.9**	15.2-62.6	2,517	***62.5**	41.0-83.9	4,201	***50.3**	33.2-67.3
$50,000 - 74,999	1,540	***41.6**	12.2-71.0	1,350	***44.6**	15.4-73.8	2,890	***42.9**	22.2-63.7
$75,000+	831	***22.6**	1.3-43.9	1,328	***55.1**	24.5-85.6	2,159	***35.4**	14.9-56.0

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this estimate. See discussion of unstable estimates on page 6.

Appendix A
Behavioral Risk Factor Prevlance in 50 States, District of Columbia, and Territories
United States, 2015

State	Fair or Poor Health		Obesity		Physical Inactivity		Current Smoking		Cardiovascular Disease		Diabetes		Cancer		Arthritis		Depression	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Alabama	22.2	6	35.6	2	31.9	7	21.4	11	11.1	5	13.5	4	14.0	7	33.3	2	22.1	7
Alaska	13.6	46	29.8	27	22.0	43	19.1	17	6.0	52	7.6	50	7.6	51	21.2	47	16.0	46
Arizona	18.8	14	28.4	36	24.7	34	14.0	46	8.0	25	10.1	26	13.6	9	23.6	35	18.5	32
Arkansas	23.8	3	34.5	6	34.2	3	24.9	4	10.9	6	12.6	8	12.4	19	29.7	7	23.5	3
California	18.0	19	24.2	49	20.0	49	11.7	51	16.5	49	10.0	27	9.7	46	19.1	50	12.9	50
Colorado	13.9	42	20.2	53	17.9	53	15.6	38	6.2	51	6.8	53	11.7	29	22.7	44	19.3	25
Connecticut	14.9	35	25.3	44	23.5	37	13.5	50	7.2	44	9.3	34	11.5	32	24.5	31	17.6	37
Delaware	17.6	24	29.7	29	29.4	13	17.4	28	9.3	17	11.5	13	12.9	15	28.1	13	17.8	36
D.C.	12.0	53	22.1	52	19.4	50	16.0	34	6.8	46	8.5	42	8.4	50	18.5	52	18.0	35
Florida	18.4	17	26.8	37	26.2	26	15.8	37	9.4	15	11.3	17	14.6	1	25.9	23	16.5	42
Georgia	18.1	18	30.7	21	27.3	17	17.7	25	9.2	20	11.3	18	11.7	28	24.6	28	18.3	33
Guam	19.8	11	31.6	14	31.1	8	27.4	1	6.5	48	12.0	9	4.1	53	15.8	53	9.4	53
Hawaii	13.6	47	22.7	51	22.5	41	14.1	45	6.2	50	8.5	41	9.5	48	18.9	51	11.6	52
Idaho	14.6	40	28.6	35	21.2	47	13.8	48	7.3	43	8.1	48	13.0	12	25.3	26	19.7	21
Illinois	16.4	28	30.8	19	24.8	32	15.1	42	8.1	22	9.9	28	9.8	45	23.3	39	15.3	49
Indiana	18.8	15	31.3	16	29.4	12	20.6	13	10.0	11	11.4	15	11.2	34	27.6	16	20.4	16
Iowa	13.0	48	32.1	12	26.3	25	18.1	23	7.6	35	8.8	39	12.1	21	25.9	24	19.0	26
Kansas	15.7	32	34.2	7	26.5	23	17.7	24	7.9	27	9.7	31	12.2	20	24.5	29	19.4	24
Kentucky	22.2	5	34.6	5	32.5	5	25.9	2	12.1	2	13.4	5	14.1	5	32.0	4	18.7	30
Louisiana	21.9	7	36.2	1	31.9	6	21.9	9	10.9	7	12.7	6	11.1	36	27.9	14	20.1	18
Maine	16.1	30	30.0	25	24.8	33	19.5	16	9.7	12	9.9	29	14.5	2	31.0	5	24.0	2
Maryland	13.9	44	28.9	33	24.1	36	15.1	43	7.9	28	10.3	25	10.3	42	23.5	36	16.3	43
Massachusetts	14.6	39	24.3	48	26.5	24	14.0	47	7.6	32	8.9	37	11.6	30	24.1	34	20.9	14
Michigan	17.7	22	31.2	17	25.5	29	20.7	12	9.2	18	10.7	20	11.8	26	30.0	6	19.7	20
Minnesota	12.4	51	26.1	41	21.8	44	16.2	33	6.7	47	7.6	51	11.1	35	21.6	45	18.9	27
Mississippi	23.6	4	35.6	3	36.8	2	22.5	5	11.2	3	14.7	2	11.9	24	28.6	11	18.2	34
Missouri	17.8	21	32.4	11	27.0	20	22.3	6	10.7	8	11.5	14	13.1	10	29.3	8	21.8	8
Montana	15.1	34	23.6	50	22.5	40	18.9	20	7.6	33	7.9	49	14.1	4	26.8	20	19.9	19
Nebraska	13.9	41	31.4	15	25.3	30	17.1	31	7.5	37	8.8	38	11.6	31	23.4	37	17.5	38
Nevada	17.6	23	26.7	38	24.7	35	17.5	26	7.7	30	9.7	32	10.6	40	21.5	46	16.6	41
New Hampshire	12.1	52	26.3	40	22.6	38	15.9	36	7.4	41	8.1	47	12.9	13	26.6	22	20.9	12
New Jersey	16.0	31	25.6	43	27.2	18	13.5	49	7.1	45	9.0	36	9.8	44	22.9	41	12.7	51
New Mexico	20.8	10	28.8	34	22.6	39	17.5	27	8.0	26	11.5	12	10.6	39	24.5	30	20.2	17
New York	16.8	25	25.0	46	29.3	14	15.2	40	7.4	39	9.8	30	9.6	47	23.4	38	15.7	47
North Carolina	19.2	13	30.1	23	26.2	27	19.0	19	9.2	19	10.7	22	13.1	11	26.9	18	18.8	29
North Dakota	13.9	43	31.0	18	26.8	21	18.7	21	7.3	42	8.7	40	9.9	43	22.9	42	18.8	28
Ohio	16.5	26	29.8	28	27.0	19	21.6	10	9.3	16	11.0	19	11.8	27	28.4	12	19.6	22
Oklahoma	21.8	8	33.9	8	33.2	4	22.2	7	10.7	9	11.7	11	10.7	38	27.7	15	22.7	6
Oregon	18.6	16	30.1	24	18.8	52	17.1	30	7.7	31	10.7	21	14.0	6	26.8	21	26.7	1
Pennsylvania	16.4	27	30.0	26	27.8	16	18.1	22	9.5	13	10.4	23	12.6	18	29.2	9	18.5	31
Puerto Rico	36.4	1	29.5	30	48.1	1	10.7	52	10.4	10	16.5	1	5.2	52	22.8	43	17.1	40
Rhode Island	16.2	29	26.0	42	28.1	15	15.5	39	7.5	36	9.0	35	12.0	22	26.9	19	21.3	10
South Carolina	18.0	20	31.7	13	26.7	22	19.7	15	9.5	14	11.8	10	12.7	16	29.1	10	19.5	23
South Dakota	13.7	45	30.4	22	21.5	46	20.1	14	8.6	21	9.3	33	12.0	23	24.3	33	16.1	44
Tennessee	21.1	9	33.8	9	30.4	10	21.9	8	11.2	4	12.7	7	12.9	14	32.0	3	21.2	11
Texas	19.4	12	32.4	10	29.5	11	15.2	41	8.0	23	11.4	16	8.9	49	20.0	48	16.1	45
Utah	12.5	50	24.5	47	20.3	48	9.1	53	5.5	53	7.0	52	11.5	33	19.6	49	20.8	15
Vermont	12.6	49	25.1	45	22.2	42	16.0	35	8.0	24	8.2	46	12.6	17	27.0	17	22.8	5
Virginia	15.2	33	29.2	31	25.1	31	16.5	32	7.5	38	10.3	24	10.8	37	23.2	40	15.7	48
Washington	14.9	36	26.4	39	19.0	51	15.0	44	7.6	34	8.4	43	11.9	25	24.5	32	21.7	9
West Virginia	25.9	2	35.6	4	30.8	9	25.7	3	14.0	1	14.5	3	14.1	3	38.0	1	23.1	4
Wisconsin	14.6	38	30.7	20	21.6	45	17.3	29	7.4	40	8.4	45	10.5	41	24.7	27	17.5	39
Wyoming	14.9	37	29.0	32	26.2	28	19.1	18	7.8	29	8.4	44	14.0	8	25.9	25	20.9	13
United States	**17.7**		**28.9**		**26.1**		**16.7**		**8.4**		**10.5**		**11.3**		**24.7**		**17.6**	

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data; West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2016

Appendix B
2011-2015 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Fair or Poor Health			Disability			No Health Care Coverage (18-64)			Obesity			Obese or Overweight			Physical Inactivity		
	%	Rank	Sig	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	26.2	25	ns	26.4	39	ns	30.7	2	H	35.1	32	ns	72.0	20	ns	38.2	7	ns
Berkeley	21.7	47	L	24.3	49	L	18.9	34	ns	34.8	34	ns	71.5	25	ns	27.6	46	L
Boone	37.3	3	H	37.1	7	H	20.6	22	ns	35.6	30	ns	74.5	9	ns	32.7	29	ns
Braxton	27.9	21	ns	25.2	43	ns	22.1	14	ns	29.9	51	ns	68.9	40	ns	31.8	33	ns
Brooke	26.4	24	ns	31.5	19	ns	19.1	31	ns	35.5	31	ns	69.8	35	ns	32.5	30	ns
Cabell	21.2	50	L	26.0	41	ns	19.4	29	ns	30.3	50	L	66.7	46	ns	28.9	42	ns
Calhoun	32.1	12	ns	31.3	20	ns	*22.9	11	ns	31.7	47	ns	*63.3	52	ns	29.1	41	ns
Clay	32.2	11	ns	34.0	11	ns	21.4	17	ns	40.4	9	ns	76.3	6	ns	42.0	1	H
Doddridge	25.1	31	ns	22.6	50	ns	*27.2	4	ns	*37.4	19	ns	76.9	5	ns	*32.3	31	ns
Fayette	33.6	8	H	32.6	15	ns	17.9	40	ns	37.7	18	ns	69.7	36	ns	35.4	18	ns
Gilmer	*25.3	29	ns	*27.9	33	ns	*20.8	21	ns	*42.8	3	ns	*80.5	1	ns	*41.5	2	ns
Grant	28.0	20	ns	30.3	23	ns	*23.1	10	ns	*41.7	5	ns	77.8	3	ns	36.1	15	ns
Greenbrier	27.0	23	ns	32.6	14	ns	22.8	12	ns	33.6	41	ns	66.6	48	ns	33.2	26	ns
Hampshire	28.4	19	ns	27.5	36	ns	15.3	50	ns	36.9	20	ns	71.6	23	ns	28.7	43	ns
Hancock	25.7	26	ns	24.8	48	ns	20.4	23	ns	38.3	17	ns	74.3	10	ns	36.1	16	ns
Hardy	23.0	42	ns	21.6	52	L	11	55	L	38.3	15	ns	78.9	2	H	36.3	12	ns
Harrison	23.2	40	ns	29.8	26	ns	20.9	20	ns	33.5	43	ns	70.9	28	ns	33.3	25	ns
Jackson	23.1	41	ns	25.4	42	ns	17.4	44	ns	32.6	45	ns	69.6	38	ns	30.9	36	ns
Jefferson	12.7	55	L	21.5	53	L	15.9	49	ns	31.9	46	ns	63.2	53	L	24.7	52	L
Kanawha	23.2	39	L	28.4	30	ns	18.9	33	ns	33.8	40	ns	68.6	41	ns	30.3	37	ns
Lewis	24.3	33	ns	27.5	35	ns	16.9	46	ns	36.9	21	ns	71.0	27	ns	28.5	44	ns
Lincoln	33.5	9	H	35.5	8	ns	18	39	ns	38.8	14	ns	72.5	16	ns	36.1	14	ns
Logan	35.9	5	H	38.0	5	H	24.3	6	ns	40.9	7	H	73.4	13	ns	39.1	5	H
Marion	21.0	51	L	24.9	47	L	18.7	36	ns	31.5	48	ns	66.7	45	ns	25.8	50	L
Marshall	23.4	36	ns	29.2	29	ns	19.7	25	ns	34.7	36	ns	70.6	29	ns	27.1	48	ns
Mason	22.4	45	ns	27.4	38	ns	17.4	43	ns	36.4	26	ns	75.0	8	ns	38.7	6	H
McDowell	43.2	1	H	42.2	2	H	23.8	7	ns	47.1	1	H	72.2	17	ns	36.3	11	ns
Mercer	28.9	15	ns	30.0	24	ns	21.4	16	ns	34.6	37	ns	71.8	22	ns	35.1	19	ns
Mineral	19.1	53	L	28.2	31	ns	19.1	32	ns	36.6	24	ns	66.6	47	ns	23.5	54	L
Mingo	35.8	6	H	37.9	6	H	18.5	37	ns	39.3	12	ns	74.2	11	ns	40.8	3	H
Monongalia	15.7	54	L	20.3	54	L	14.2	51	L	27.2	55	L	61.3	54	L	23.0	55	L
Monroe	25.1	30	ns	32.3	16	ns	24.5	5	ns	27.6	54	ns	61.2	55	ns	31.8	34	ns
Morgan	24.3	34	ns	27.5	37	ns	19.4	27	ns	38.3	16	ns	70.4	30	ns	29.6	38	ns
Nicholas	31.8	13	H	34.1	10	ns	22.3	13	ns	36.5	25	ns	70.1	31	ns	36.8	9	ns
Ohio	19.6	52	L	26.3	40	ns	12.8	53	L	29.0	52	L	64.4	50	ns	23.9	53	L
Pendleton	21.3	49	ns	*29.5	28	ns	13.6	52	ns	*44.4	2	ns	77.7	4	ns	*32.1	32	ns
Pleasants	21.5	48	ns	29.8	25	ns	16.5	48	ns	*34.0	39	ns	*69.7	37	ns	25.7	51	ns
Pocahontas	28.7	17	ns	27.7	34	ns	*27.9	3	ns	30.8	49	ns	64.0	51	ns	27.4	47	ns
Preston	23.4	37	ns	25.0	46	ns	16.9	45	ns	33.5	42	ns	65.9	49	ns	33.2	27	ns
Putnam	23.4	38	ns	25.0	45	L	12.2	54	L	32.9	44	ns	72.2	18	ns	27.8	45	ns
Raleigh	27.8	22	ns	31.5	18	ns	19.4	28	ns	34.9	33	ns	71.2	26	ns	31.6	35	ns
Randolph	25.4	28	ns	29.5	27	ns	19.1	30	ns	35.6	29	ns	70.1	32	ns	29.2	40	ns
Ritchie	33.7	7	ns	38.9	4	ns	21.2	19	ns	*41.7	6	ns	70.0	33	ns	35.7	17	ns
Roane	28.6	18	ns	30.6	21	ns	16.5	47	ns	39.7	11	ns	71.6	24	ns	33.2	28	ns
Summers	32.4	10	ns	31.7	17	ns	18.8	35	ns	34.1	38	ns	71.9	21	ns	33.5	23	ns
Taylor	22.9	43	ns	22.5	51	L	21.6	15	ns	36.7	22	ns	72.1	19	ns	34.9	21	ns
Tucker	24.4	32	ns	18.8	55	L	*23.2	9	ns	*40.7	8	ns	73.9	12	ns	36.6	10	ns
Tyler	22.3	46	ns	28.2	32	ns	21.3	18	ns	28.0	53	ns	67.4	43	ns	37.3	8	ns
Upshur	22.7	44	ns	25.0	44	ns	17.8	41	ns	35.7	28	ns	66.9	44	ns	26.4	49	ns
Wayne	28.7	16	ns	33.4	13	ns	17.8	42	ns	35.8	27	ns	68.0	42	ns	35.0	20	ns
Webster	*40.5	2	H	40.6	3	H	*31.0	1	ns	*40.0	10	ns	75.2	7	ns	36.2	13	ns
Wetzel	30.3	14	ns	33.4	12	ns	18.4	38	ns	36.6	23	ns	69.8	34	ns	33.4	24	ns
Wirt	23.8	35	ns	*34.4	9	ns	*23.5	8	ns	*42.7	4	ns	*72.8	15	ns	*34.2	22	ns
Wood	25.7	27	ns	30.5	22	ns	20	24	ns	34.7	35	ns	69.6	39	ns	29.4	39	ns
Wyoming	36.2	4	H	42.7	1	H	19.5	26	ns	39.2	13	ns	73.3	14	ns	40.6	4	H
West Virginia	**25.5**			**25.2**			**23.7**			**34.5**			**68.8**			**31.4**		

Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2015.

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.

County	< 5 Servings of Fruits & Vegetables**			Current Smoking			Smokeless Tobacco Use			Binge Drinking			Hypertension**			High Cholesterol**		
	%	Rank	Sig	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	87.5	25	ns	34.9	3	ns	11.1	18	ns	*6.3	48	ns	41.2	18	ns	49.9	7	H
Berkeley	86.4	38	ns	28.7	27	ns	5.9	48	L	10.8	16	ns	30.9	53	L	38.0	42	ns
Boone	90.2	8	ns	33.1	6	ns	11.5	15	ns	8.8	34	ns	43.7	11	ns	42.0	25	ns
Braxton	85.5	46	ns	23.6	45	ns	13.7	8	ns	7.5	42	ns	36.1	44	ns	40.3	31	ns
Brooke	87.7	24	ns	29.6	19	ns	7.1	43	ns	14.1	9	ns	38.2	33	ns	35.3	49	ns
Cabell	87.1	30	ns	29.7	17	ns	5.6	52	L	12.3	12	ns	36.6	41	ns	40.7	29	ns
Calhoun	83.0	53	ns	*37.2	2	ns	*8.9	33	ns	17.6	2	ns	36.5	43	ns	*36.4	47	ns
Clay	92.0	5	ns	26.8	33	ns	14.0	7	ns	*6.0	49	ns	48.0	3	ns	*52.6	3	H
Doddridge	87.3	28	ns	22.0	50	ns	*13.0	10	ns	*4.9	53	L	24.9	55	L	*31.5	53	ns
Fayette	88.2	18	ns	29.4	22	ns	11.4	16	ns	9.3	31	ns	40.4	22	ns	37.4	44	ns
Gilmer	96.7	1	H	*29.3	23	ns	*22.7	1	ns	*17.3	3	ns	*38.4	30	ns	*49.3	9	ns
Grant	85.3	48	ns	13.9	55	L	18.8	2	H	*4.6	54	L	43.3	12	ns	43.9	22	ns
Greenbrier	86.3	40	ns	26.0	38	ns	9.9	29	ns	9.8	26	ns	40.7	21	ns	39.1	38	ns
Hampshire	83.9	51	ns	28.2	29	ns	6.7	45	ns	12.2	13	ns	37.8	35	ns	39.2	37	ns
Hancock	86.6	34	ns	29.8	16	ns	4.4	53	L	10.6	18	ns	37.5	37	ns	37.9	43	ns
Hardy	85.8	44	ns	25.9	39	ns	10.3	24	ns	9.4	30	ns	35.8	45	ns	33.8	50	ns
Harrison	86.6	35	ns	26.5	35	ns	10.3	25	ns	8.3	37	ns	36.6	42	ns	42.1	24	ns
Jackson	87.5	27	ns	27.1	32	ns	9.6	31	ns	6.4	47	L	41.5	17	ns	41.2	28	ns
Jefferson	83.4	52	ns	26.3	36	ns	4.1	55	L	15.1	7	H	32.1	51	L	36.8	46	ns
Kanawha	87.8	21	ns	26.1	37	ns	6.4	46	L	10.6	17	ns	38.6	28	ns	40.5	30	ns
Lewis	87.5	26	ns	30.2	13	ns	11.6	14	ns	7.1	44	ns	44.9	9	ns	45.8	14	ns
Lincoln	93.4	2	H	29.5	21	ns	17.7	3	H	11.6	14	ns	48.0	2	H	46.2	13	ns
Logan	89.0	13	ns	33.0	7	H	10.9	20	ns	7.6	41	ns	46.9	5	H	44.4	19	ns
Marion	85.9	42	ns	24.7	42	ns	10.8	23	ns	10.3	24	ns	34.1	50	ns	36.0	48	ns
Marshall	85.4	47	ns	23.6	44	ns	8.0	37	ns	14.6	8	ns	34.7	47	ns	44.9	18	ns
Mason	91.9	6	H	30.8	11	ns	7.1	44	ns	7.9	39	ns	43.2	13	ns	39.7	34	ns
McDowell	87.3	29	ns	30.7	12	ns	8.0	36	ns	9.8	27	ns	46.1	6	H	49.2	10	H
Mercer	89.9	9	ns	29.7	18	ns	7.9	39	ns	8.4	36	ns	40.3	23	ns	41.9	26	ns
Mineral	86.0	41	ns	26.8	34	ns	8.0	38	ns	14.1	10	ns	37.3	40	ns	38.2	41	ns
Mingo	91.3	7	H	32.4	8	ns	9.6	32	ns	5.3	51	L	47.3	4	H	49.4	8	H
Monongalia	86.3	39	ns	19.9	53	L	5.8	49	L	24.7	1	H	26.7	54	L	30.8	55	L
Monroe	85.7	45	ns	24.8	41	ns	11.7	13	ns	8.1	38	ns	40.2	24	ns	51.3	4	H
Morgan	86.9	33	ns	21.1	51	ns	6.2	47	ns	*4.1	55	L	37.4	38	ns	43.9	21	ns
Nicholas	88.7	15	ns	31.3	9	ns	14.9	6	H	10.3	23	ns	42.7	14	ns	39.3	36	ns
Ohio	88.4	16	ns	28.9	26	ns	*4.2	54	L	17.0	4	H	31.6	52	L	39.0	39	ns
Pendleton	85.0	49	ns	*22.5	48	ns	*9.8	30	ns	*6.4	46	ns	*35.6	46	ns	*50.3	6	ns
Pleasants	89.6	10	ns	24.8	40	ns	15.5	4	ns	*10.6	19	ns	*34.2	49	ns	*31.6	52	ns
Pocahontas	82.3	54	ns	14.8	54	L	*10.1	26	ns	*7.4	43	ns	34.4	48	ns	37.1	45	ns
Preston	88.1	19	ns	29.6	20	ns	10.8	22	ns	12.9	11	ns	37.3	39	ns	38.5	40	ns
Putnam	86.5	36	ns	22.3	49	L	7.7	41	ns	10.6	20	ns	41.1	19	ns	44.1	20	ns
Raleigh	87.8	22	ns	27.2	31	ns	10.0	27	ns	7.7	40	ns	39.6	26	ns	43.0	23	ns
Randolph	85.8	43	ns	28.3	28	ns	10.0	28	ns	8.9	33	ns	37.8	34	ns	39.9	33	ns
Ritchie	89.4	11	ns	29.2	24	ns	*12.4	12	ns	*10.5	21	ns	*45.2	8	ns	*39.6	35	ns
Roane	88.3	17	ns	33.6	5	ns	11.3	17	ns	11.4	15	ns	39.2	27	ns	45.7	15	ns
Summers	86.4	37	ns	20.7	52	ns	*5.7	50	ns	8.9	32	ns	39.7	25	ns	51.3	5	H
Taylor	86.9	32	ns	27.8	30	ns	7.7	42	ns	9.4	29	ns	38.3	32	ns	*32.8	51	L
Tucker	*74.5	55	ns	23.6	43	ns	*8.8	34	ns	*5.2	52	L	*42.2	16	ns	31.4	54	ns
Tyler	87.9	20	ns	*31.1	10	ns	*10.9	21	ns	15.9	5	ns	38.5	29	ns	*47.7	12	ns
Upshur	84.2	50	ns	22.8	46	ns	11.1	19	ns	10.4	22	ns	38.3	31	ns	45.0	17	ns
Wayne	88.9	14	ns	28.9	25	ns	8.6	35	ns	7.0	45	ns	44.1	10	H	39.9	32	ns
Webster	92.8	3	ns	*41.9	1	H	*15.1	5	ns	*9.8	28	ns	48.2	1	ns	*58.3	1	H
Wetzel	89.3	12	ns	29.9	15	ns	12.4	11	ns	8.6	35	ns	45.9	7	ns	45.3	16	ns
Wirt	92.2	4	ns	*22.7	47	ns	*7.8	40	ns	*15.8	6	ns	*41.0	20	ns	*54.2	2	ns
Wood	87.0	31	ns	30.1	14	ns	5.6	51	L	9.9	25	ns	37.5	36	ns	41.3	27	ns
Wyoming	87.8	23	ns	33.7	4	ns	13.4	9	ns	5.3	50	L	42.3	15	ns	48.4	11	ns
West Virginia	**87.4**			**16.7**			**8.7**			**10.3**			**38.3**			**40.7**		

Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2015.
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.
P ** This question was asked 2007-2015 (odd years).

Appendix B, Continued
2011-2015 WV Behavioral Risk Factors and Health Conditions by County

County	Cardiovascular Disease			Diabetes			Cancer			Current Asthma			COPD			Arthritis			Depression		
	%	Rank	Sig	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.	%	Rank	Sig.
Barbour	15.6	16	ns	16.3	6	ns	15.4	6	ns	13.1	8	ns	12.8	20	ns	37.2	38	ns	22.4	24	ns
Berkeley	11.1	45	L	9.9	50	L	9.0	53	L	10.2	28	ns	8.3	45	L	32.3	51	L	20.7	34	ns
Boone	18.2	5	H	15.7	10	ns	14.5	17	ns	10.5	24	ns	14.5	9	ns	40.5	21	ns	31.1	1	H
Braxton	15.0	21	ns	13.3	28	ns	13.3	29	ns	13.4	5	ns	12.2	24	ns	38.0	33	ns	20.6	35	ns
Brooke	14.5	25	ns	14.4	22	ns	13.0	35	ns	11.5	17	ns	9.9	37	ns	37.3	37	ns	19.0	42	ns
Cabell	12.4	35	ns	13.1	33	ns	12.2	41	ns	12.0	12	ns	9.9	36	ns	31.0	53	L	22.7	22	ns
Calhoun	*9.5	52	ns	12.1	37	ns	15.5	5	ns	*13.9	4	ns	9.5	38	ns	37.3	36	ns	22.1	28	ns
Clay	17.1	9	ns	15.5	14	ns	7.4	54	L	11.1	19	ns	11.8	28	ns	41.6	18	ns	25.8	8	ns
Doddridge	10.0	50	ns	11.5	42	ns	14.7	14	ns	*7.5	48	ns	14.0	11	ns	*40.0	23	ns	13.8	54	L
Fayette	14.6	23	ns	13.4	27	ns	15.1	8	ns	9.9	30	ns	16.3	5	H	42.4	10	H	26.5	6	H
Gilmer	*16.8	11	ns	*16.3	7	ns	*7.1	55	L	*18.0	2	ns	*5.3	55	L	*33.9	46	ns	*10.5	55	L
Grant	18.2	6	ns	22.1	1	H	14.4	18	ns	*18.3	1	ns	7.5	47	ns	42.4	11	ns	16.0	49	ns
Greenbrier	13.0	30	ns	13.1	32	ns	14.2	19	ns	8.9	35	ns	13.1	16	ns	41.2	20	ns	22.7	21	ns
Hampshire	12.5	33	ns	12.9	34	ns	12.9	37	ns	8.8	38	ns	10.6	32	ns	37.2	39	ns	21.6	31	ns
Hancock	10.5	48	ns	14.6	20	ns	11.1	48	ns	7.4	49	ns	8.9	43	ns	34.5	44	ns	19.5	40	ns
Hardy	12.7	32	ns	11.3	43	ns	11.0	49	ns	7.0	51	ns	7.8	46	ns	31.8	52	ns	15.6	50	L
Harrison	12.0	38	ns	13.2	31	ns	13.9	24	ns	11.7	14	ns	13.0	17	ns	39.2	28	ns	21.7	30	ns
Jackson	12.4	36	ns	11.7	40	ns	13.8	25	ns	8.8	37	ns	13.0	19	ns	37.9	35	ns	20.1	38	ns
Jefferson	8.4	54	L	9.0	53	L	9.6	51	L	8.3	43	ns	5.7	53	L	22.1	54	L	17.7	46	ns
Kanawha	14.5	24	ns	14.4	21	ns	13.3	30	ns	8.5	40	L	9.5	40	L	35.0	41	ns	22.6	23	ns
Lewis	15.5	17	ns	15.9	9	ns	14.6	16	ns	10.6	22	ns	10.9	30	ns	41.9	14	ns	17.4	48	ns
Lincoln	17.5	7	ns	16.3	8	ns	15.6	4	ns	12.1	11	ns	13.3	15	ns	44.8	6	H	25.4	10	ns
Logan	18.4	4	H	18.4	4	H	13.4	28	ns	13.3	6	ns	17.2	4	H	44.6	7	H	26.7	5	ns
Marion	11.9	40	ns	10.2	49	L	12.9	36	ns	12.1	10	ns	9.3	41	ns	32.8	49	L	20.3	36	ns
Marshall	12.1	37	ns	11.7	41	ns	15.7	3	ns	10.9	21	ns	12.2	25	ns	39.2	26	ns	24.1	16	ns
Mason	12.4	34	ns	10.8	48	ns	13.8	26	ns	8.2	44	ns	13.0	18	ns	42.3	12	ns	15.5	51	L
McDowell	20.1	2	H	20.5	2	H	12.4	40	ns	16.2	3	H	18.2	3	H	48.4	2	H	25.2	11	ns
Mercer	14.4	27	ns	13.8	25	ns	12.9	38	ns	9.7	32	ns	15.3	7	H	39.7	24	ns	25.9	7	H
Mineral	11.1	43	ns	11.2	44	ns	13.2	32	ns	7.7	47	ns	9.1	42	ns	33.4	48	ns	17.5	47	ns
Mingo	19.2	3	H	15.0	16	ns	11.5	45	ns	12.6	9	ns	20.2	1	H	41.7	16	ns	25.4	9	ns
Monongalia	7.9	55	L	8.8	54	L	9.4	52	L	8.4	41	ns	6.8	51	L	21.4	55	L	18.3	44	L
Monroe	10.8	47	ns	15.2	15	ns	13.2	33	ns	6.7	52	ns	9.5	39	ns	38.2	32	ns	22.1	27	ns
Morgan	16.4	12	ns	13.3	30	ns	14.8	13	ns	8.5	39	ns	12.4	23	ns	35.0	42	ns	24.1	17	ns
Nicholas	15.2	19	ns	12.0	38	ns	14.1	22	ns	9.7	33	ns	14.5	8	ns	45.7	4	H	24.6	13	ns
Ohio	10.8	46	ns	12.3	36	ns	11.3	47	ns	10.4	25	ns	7.4	48	L	34.9	43	ns	18.8	43	ns
Pendleton	11.9	39	ns	14.8	18	ns	12.0	42	ns	*10.3	26	ns	*6.3	52	ns	*41.4	19	ns	*24.3	14	ns
Pleasants	9.9	51	ns	15.7	12	ns	14.0	23	ns	*6.7	53	ns	*5.5	54	L	38.4	31	ns	14.7	52	ns
Pocahontas	14.7	22	ns	13.3	29	ns	11.5	46	ns	10.1	29	ns	10.1	33	ns	41.7	17	ns	21.4	33	ns
Preston	9.2	53	L	9.8	51	L	9.8	50	L	9.9	31	ns	7.0	49	L	33.7	47	ns	19.6	39	ns
Putnam	11.7	41	ns	11.1	47	ns	12.8	39	ns	8.1	45	ns	8.5	44	L	35.5	40	ns	22.1	26	ns
Raleigh	15.2	18	ns	12.7	35	ns	14.2	20	ns	11.5	18	ns	12.6	21	ns	40.3	22	ns	23.4	19	ns
Randolph	13.4	28	ns	13.7	26	ns	14.9	11	ns	13.2	7	ns	10.6	31	ns	38.9	29	ns	20.1	37	ns
Ritchie	14.4	26	ns	15.6	13	ns	13.2	31	ns	*10.5	23	ns	11.7	29	ns	41.8	15	ns	19.2	41	ns
Roane	17.1	10	ns	15.7	11	ns	14.1	21	ns	6.5	54	ns	14.3	10	ns	37.9	34	ns	23.5	18	ns
Summers	15.0	20	ns	14.7	19	ns	16.3	2	ns	8.1	46	ns	13.8	12	ns	39.6	25	ns	21.5	32	ns
Taylor	11.1	44	ns	11.2	45	ns	13.5	27	ns	8.9	36	ns	12.1	26	ns	38.7	30	ns	22.3	25	ns
Tucker	10.0	49	ns	9.5	52	ns	14.8	12	ns	11.6	16	ns	10.1	34	ns	32.7	50	ns	13.8	53	L
Tyler	11.2	42	ns	11.2	46	ns	15.3	7	ns	*7.1	50	ns	12.6	22	ns	45.3	5	ns	25.1	12	ns
Upshur	12.7	31	ns	8.8	55	L	15.1	9	ns	10.9	20	ns	6.9	50	L	34.1	45	ns	17.9	45	ns
Wayne	16.1	14	ns	17.1	5	H	17.4	1	H	11.9	13	ns	13.8	13	ns	42.2	13	ns	28.1	3	H
Webster	15.8	15	ns	20.1	3	ns	11.7	43	ns	*8.4	42	ns	19.1	2	H	*48.9	1	H	28.5	2	ns
Wetzel	17.1	8	ns	11.9	39	ns	13.0	34	ns	10.2	27	ns	10.0	35	ns	43.7	9	ns	24.1	15	ns
Wirt	16.2	13	ns	13.9	24	ns	11.6	44	ns	*4.9	55	L	13.5	14	ns	*46.7	3	ns	22.0	29	ns
Wood	13.3	29	ns	14.4	23	ns	14.7	15	ns	8.9	34	ns	12.0	27	ns	39.2	27	ns	23.0	20	ns
Wyoming	20.3	1	H	14.9	17	ns	15.1	10	ns	11.7	15	ns	15.4	6	ns	44.0	8	H	27.8	4	ns
West Virginia	**13.8**			**13.3**			**13.4**			**10.1**			**11.3**			**37.3**			**21.9**		

Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, 2015.
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.