



**MOUNTAIN STATE ASSESSMENT OF  
TRENDS IN COMMUNITY HEALTH**

*In partnership with DoHS and WVU Health Affairs Institute*

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## **2023-2024 Mountain State Assessment of Trends in Community Health (MATCH)**

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**Findings Report**

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# Executive Summary

## Overview

The Mountain State Assessment of Trends in Community Health (MATCH) is a public health survey in West Virginia (WV). It was created through a partnership between the WV Department of Human Services (DoHS) and West Virginia University Health Affairs Institute (HAI). The MATCH survey aims to help health officials and decision makers better understand the health and well-being challenges in our state and in our communities. The information collected will help them better deliver resources to the areas that need them most.

The 2023-2024 MATCH survey was administered to WV adult residents aged 18 years or older who are not housed in an institution or group home, between October 2023 and July 2024 in all 55 WV counties. Survey questions focused on general health, mental health, healthcare access, lifestyle, demographics, substance use, economic stability, and other topics (e.g., physical activity).

This report provides state- and regional-level prevalence estimates from the 2023-2024 MATCH. Highlights of the findings are reported below.

## General Health

- The prevalence of fair or poor general health was more than three times greater in adults with a less than high school education (42.4%) compared to adults with an associate or more education (13.3%).
- The prevalence of fair or poor general health was over four times higher in adults with a family income of \$15,000 or less (40.5%) compared to those with an income of \$85,001 or more (9.2%).

## Mental Health

- Just over one-fifth (21.8%) of adults rated their mental health as fair or poor. The prevalence of fair or poor mental health decreased as age group, education level, and annual family income level increased.
- The prevalence of fair or poor mental health was over three times higher in adults with a family income of \$15,000 or less (39.2%) compared to those with an income of \$85,001 or more (10.8%). The prevalence of fair or poor mental health was over three times higher in adults aged 18–34 years (33.0%) than in adults 65 years or older (9.2%).
- The prevalence of fair or poor mental health was higher in females (24.6%) and lower in males (18.9%) than the state estimate.
- Less than half of adults reported being extremely satisfied or satisfied with life (41.3%). The prevalence of being extremely satisfied or satisfied with life was lower in adults aged 18–34

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(33.4%) and 35–49 (34.3%) years and higher in adults aged 65 years or older (55.6%) compared to the state estimate.

- The prevalence of serious psychological distress in adults was almost five times higher in those aged 18-34 years (21.8%) than in adults aged 65 years or older (3.8%).
- Over one-fifth (22.4%) of adults had functional impairment of their social life due to their emotional state in the past 12 months, whereas the prevalence of functional impairment of household chores, friends and family relationships, and school or work performance was 19.9%, 18.1% and 16.2%, respectively.
- Females had a higher prevalence of functional impairment due to their emotional state for all categories except school or work performance, compared to the state estimates.
- The prevalence of depression, anxiety, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in adults in the past 12 months was 26.3% and decreased with increased education level.
- The prevalence of depression, anxiety, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the past 12 months was higher among adults who were female (33.1%) and lower among adults who were male (19.1%) compared to the state estimate.

## **Physical Health Conditions**

- Almost one-tenth (9.6%) of adults were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that they had Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and the prevalence increased as annual education levels decreased. The prevalence was six times higher among adults with less than high school education (23.2%) than among adults with an associate or more (3.8%) educational level.
- More than two out of five adults (44.9%) were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that they had hypertension. There was no difference among adults who were Black (45.2%) and adults who were White (45.8%), compared to the state estimate, while adults who were multi-racial or “other” (27.1%) were the only racial group with a lower prevalence.
- The prevalence of adults who were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that they had hypertension (44.9%) was higher among adults who had a high school or GED (47.7%) education level or less (52.1%) and lower among adults with an associate education level (37.2%) compared to the state estimate.
- The prevalence of adults who were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that they had hypertension was higher among adults who were male (48.5%) and lower in adults who were female (41.7%) compared to the state estimate.
- Nearly 1 out of five of adults (19.4%) were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that they had diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes was higher among adults aged 50-64 years (28.6%) and 65 years or older (30.1%) and lower in those ages 18-34 years (3.9%) and 35-49 years (13.2%) compared to the state estimate.
- Approximately one in six adults (16.9%) were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that they had asthma. The prevalence was higher among adults who had less than a high school (24.1%) education level compared to the state estimate.
- One in eight adults (12.5%) were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that they had cardiovascular (heart) disease.
- The prevalence of cardiovascular disease increased as education level decreased, with the prevalence two times higher in adults with a less than high school education level (18.6%) compared to those with an associate or more level (8.4%).

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## Poor Health Limitations

- Almost 20% of adults (19.3%), reported serious difficulty performing daily activities because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, and the prevalence increased as education and annual family income levels decreased.
- Among the 19.3% of adults who reported serious difficulty performing daily activities, more than half (55.3%) reported it as “mostly because of physical health”, whereas “mostly because of mental health” and “because of physical and mental health equally” were 14.6% and 30.0%, respectively.

## Substance Use

- Almost three-fourths (73.0%) of adults reported no substance use in the past 12 months.
- Among adults who reported they had consumed at least one alcoholic beverage in the last 30 days, 6.7% reported an amount that was considered to be heavy drinking and 17.4% reported binge drinking. Adults with an associate or more education level had a higher rate of heavy drinking (8.5%) and binge drinking (21.2%) than the state estimate.
- Cigarette smoking in the last 30 days was reported by 17.5% of adults.
- One in 13 (7.7%) of adults reported using prescription opioids/pills in the last 12 months, while 8.5% among them, reported not using them as prescribed.
- The prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) use in the past 12 months was 1.9% and was significantly lower among adults who were married or living with a partner (0.7%) and higher among those who were never married (3.6%) compared to the state estimate.
- The prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) use in the past 12 months was significantly higher among adults aged 35-49 (3.6%) and lower among adults 65 years or older (0.8%) compared to the state estimate.

## Overdoses

- The prevalence of adults who reported that they had ever overdosed was 3.2%. The prevalence was higher among adults who were never married (5.9%) and lower among adults who were married or living with a partner (1.7%) compared to the state estimate.

## Suicide

- Over one-fourth of adults (26.0%) reported that they had thought about or attempted to kill themselves at some time. The prevalence of suicide risk was higher among adults who were multi-racial or “other” (34.4%) and lower among adults who were Black (15.4%) compared to the state estimate.

## Nutrition

- When shopping for food, almost half (46.2%) of adults reported always or most of the time purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables, whereas the prevalence of “about half the time or sometimes” and “never” purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables was 48.2% and 5.6%, respectively.
- The prevalence of adults who purchased fresh fruits or vegetables always or most of the time when shopping for food was lower in those with annual family income levels of \$15,000 or less

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(35.8%) and \$15,001-\$35,000 (37.2%) and higher in those with an income of \$85,001 or more (61.9%) compared to the state estimate.

## **Physical Activity**

- Over one-third (34.5%) of adults reported they were physically inactive in the past 30 days and this increased with decreasing education level. The prevalence was over twice as high among adults with less than high school education (51.1%) than among those with an associate or more educational level (23.0%).

## **Healthcare Access and Quality**

- One in 13 (7.8%) of adults reported no health insurance coverage while 31.1% were covered by Medicare, 23.8% by Medicaid, and 66.5% by other insurance.
- Nearly one in 12 (8.4%) of adults who reported that a healthcare provider had prescribed medications in the past 12 months also reported delaying getting their prescription medications.
- Another 2.6% of adults who reported that a healthcare provider had prescribed medications in the past 12 months reported never getting their medication at all.
- Over half (58.5%) of the adults reported that they needed medical care in the past 12 months (this did not include mental health, dental care, or preventive care/annual screenings), and most (91.9%) of those who reported they needed medical care received the care they needed.
- Almost one in eight adults (12.1%) reported that they had gone to the Emergency Room two or more times in the past 12 months and the prevalence was higher in adults who were Black (22.6%) compared to the state estimate.
- Nearly a third (30.7%) of adults reported a need for mental health care in the past 12 months. The prevalence was lower in males (24.0%) and higher in females (36.9%) than the state estimate. Over half (61.0%) of the adults who reported a need for mental health care received the care they needed.
- Over half (55.1%) of adults reported that buying food for the household got harder in the past 12 months and this was higher in adults who were aged 35-49 years (64.9%) and lower in adults aged 65 years or older (42.8%).
- Over 20% (22.9%) of adults reported their household cut the size of meals or skipped meals in the past 30 days because there was not enough money for food.
- Almost one-fourth (22.4%) of adults reported that their household received assistance from Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in the past 12 months.
- Almost one-third (30.3%) of adults reported that their household received assistance from Medicaid in the past 12 months.

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# Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AAPOR	American Association of Public Opinion Research
ABS	Address-Based Sampling
ADHD	Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BBH	Bureau for Behavioral Health
BMS	Bureau for Medical Services
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
CBG	Census Block Group
CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CI	Confidence Interval
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DoHS	West Virginia Department of Human Services
ER	Emergency Room
GED	Graduate Equivalency Diploma
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LIEAP	Low Income Energy Assistance Program
MATCH	Mountain State Assessment of Trends in Community Health
MDMA	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
PEIA	Public Employees Insurance Agency
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
RBF	Ryan Brown Fund
RR2	AAPOR Response Rate definition 2
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SES	Socioeconomic Status
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SWLS	Satisfaction with Life Scale
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
WIC	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children
WV	West Virginia
WVU	West Virginia University

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# Key Terms and Definitions

## Common Statistical Terms

### **Confidence Intervals (CIs)**

CIs reflect the uncertainty present in the calculated prevalence estimates. CIs reflect a range of values, between an upper and lower boundary value, in which it is reasonable to expect the actual prevalence to lie within with a certain percent of confidence. This report uses two-sided 95% CIs.

### **Imputation**

The process of using statistical methods to replace missing data points with a useful value based on data available

### **Prevalence**

Prevalence measures how common a condition, characteristic, or health-related behavior is in a population. Prevalence is calculated as the proportion of the population affected by the indicators and can be expressed as a percentage, rate, or frequency. This report presents the prevalence estimates for the selected indicators from the Mountain State Assessment of Trends in Community Health (MATCH).

### **Relative Standard Error (RSE)**

RSE is one measure of the reliability of a calculated prevalence estimate used to determine if the estimate was stable in this report.

### **Stability**

Stability refers to the reliability of the prevalence estimates, meaning that stable estimates would be expected to be consistent if the survey was repeated. Unstable estimates, on the other hand, may not reflect the true prevalence of particular indicators. For this reason, unstable estimates were noted but not included in this report.

### **Stratification**

Stratification is a method used to observe differences in prevalence estimates between different “sub-groups.” This report stratifies estimates by relevant population characteristics (e.g., sex, age, and education) and geographic areas (regions).

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## **Weighting**

A technique to alter the relative influence of data points adjust for things like sampling design, non-response, other unobserved factors. Included aligning with known population totals.

## **Other Key Terms**

### **Population Health**

Population health can be defined as the distribution of health statuses and outcomes among specified groups of individuals. The findings in this report are representative of the adult population of West Virginia (WV).

### **Regional Groupings**

MATCH was designed to achieve state- and substate-level estimates. Three regional groupings were identified by the West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) as geographical areas of interest. More information related to the regional groupings can be found in the “Methods and Demographics” section.

### **Ryan Brown Fund**

In 2017 the West Virginia State Legislature created the Ryan Brown Addiction Prevention and Recovery Fund. As a result, in 2018 the state awarded \$20.8 million in grant funding to nine substance use disorder programs to expand residential treatment services across West Virginia and increase the residential treatment capacity and the number of treatment beds in the state by 254%. Project Hope for Women and Children opened on December 6, 2019 and the other 8 Ryan Brown residential programs, in various stages of construction, licensing approval, and so on, are anticipated to open in the coming months

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

The Mountain State Assessment of Trends in Community Health (MATCH) was established in West Virginia (WV) through a partnership between the West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) and West Virginia University Health Affairs Institute (Health Affairs). The purpose of MATCH is to understand the health of West Virginians throughout all 55 counties in the state. This understanding enhances data-driven decision making and facilitate alignment of resources to meet specific community-level health needs. MATCH is a multi-modal (i.e., internet, paper, and telephone), cross-sectional, population-based health survey that is administered to WV adult residents aged 18 years or older who were noninstitutionalized and not living in group housing. It is conducted every two years. Its inaugural fielding started in 2021 and is conducted every two years. A total of 88,000 WV households were selected to participate, using a comprehensive dataset of WV residential addresses. Survey questions focused on general health, healthcare access, mental health, lifestyle, demographics, substance use, and other topics. Further information can be found in the Methods section of this report and the 2023-2024 MATCH Methods Report.\* This document provides a high-level summary of the 2023-2024 MATCH findings. Funding for MATCH is provided by the DoHS, which administers programs that serve thousands of West Virginians.

## 2023-2024 MATCH Report Outline

The 2023 MATCH Findings Report is structured by section, chapter, and then by specific findings (as in the executive summary).

Each finding includes a brief description of each survey item as well as a table that presents total prevalence (number and percentage), and stable prevalence estimates stratified by age, education, income, sex, race, marital status, and regional maps.

Only stable prevalence estimates are reported throughout the document. Stability refers to the reliability of the prevalence estimates, meaning that stable estimates would be expected to be consistent if the survey were repeated. Prevalence estimates may not be stable for a variety of reasons including a small number of responses.

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\* Prepared by: West Virginia University Health Affairs Institute. *MATCH 2023-2024 Final Methods Report: West Virginia Mountain State Assessment of Trends in Community Health (MATCH) Survey, 2023-2024 Fielding*. Technical Report. Prepared for: West Virginia Department of Human Services. West Virginia Department of Human Services, 2025. URL: [www.wvmatchsurvey.org](http://www.wvmatchsurvey.org).

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# Chapter 2

## Methods and Demographics

The 2023-2024 Mountain State Assessment of Trends in Community Health (MATCH) survey instrument was edited with approved changes from the 2021-2022 survey in partnership with state stakeholders. The final survey questions consisted of eight sections that cover general health, healthcare access, mental health, lifestyle, demographics, substance use, and other topics (e.g., physical activity).

### 2.1 Sample Section and Data Collection

The target population of the 2023-2024 MATCH survey was West Virginia (WV) adult residents aged 18 years or older who were not institutionalized or living in group housing. Data collection ran from October 2023 to July 2024. Respondents could complete the survey via the internet, a paper instrument, or telephone.

An address-based sampling (ABS) approach was employed. The primary ABS Frame was a USPS frame of WV residential addresses. This frame was merged with address level information obtained from a WV Medicaid roster – providing additional details on potential race and socio-economic status of a respondent at the address. A total of 88,000 addresses were sampled in three batches: Soft Launch, Batch 1, and Batch 2. The Soft Launch was a small (1,000 addresses) sample without stratification or oversampling used to test infrastructure prior to a larger release. Batch 1 (43,500 addresses) and Batch 2 (43,500 addresses) were stratified at the county or subcounty level with oversampling for smaller counties, race (non-White), and poverty status.

Batch 1 of the sample used yields from the 2021-2022 fielding of MATCH for a preliminary assessment of the number of addresses needed to obtain preliminary county targets. Batch 2 of the sample was adaptive – using Batch 1 interim yields to update to final targets (for completed surveys) and create the allocation of addresses estimated to attain the final targets. The soft launch invitation letters were sent on October 6, 2023, and Batch 1 invitations were sent on December 7, 2023. Batch 2 invitations were sent on March 29, 2024.

Because this was a household-level sample, mailing materials for the respondents selected from the ABS frame contained instructions requesting that the adult (aged 18 years or older) member of the household with the most recent birthday complete the survey. Respondents could complete the survey in three ways: via the internet, using a computer, tablet, or smartphone; via a paper instrument that could be returned in a self-addressed, postage-paid envelope; or they could call a local WV number and complete the survey by telephone. If respondents wished to complete the survey but were

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physically or mentally unable to do so on their own, proxy respondents could complete the survey on their behalf.

A “push to web” design utilized four mailings per batch to contact respondents for response to the MATCH survey. First, respondents were invited to complete the survey by internet in an initial invitation letter. This letter contained an explanation of the MATCH survey, a hyperlink to a landing page, and a unique personal identification number code. The first reminder, a postcard, also invited respondents to complete the survey by internet. Respondents who did not respond to the first two contacts were then sent a paper survey packet in the third mailing. If they had not responded to the previous three attempts, they were sent a fourth and final mailing. All mailings displayed the local WV number for completing the survey by telephone.

## **2.2 Response Rate**

Using the response rate formula 2 (RR2\*) of the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), the MATCH response rate was calculated as follows: the number of completed and partially completed (completed non gated questions through the demographic section) surveys divided by the number of completed and partially completed surveys plus the number of eligible (i.e., people who refused to take the survey, people who did not complete the survey, and people who did not respond) residents. For 2023-2024 MATCH out of the 88,000 sampled WV adult residents 11,282 were deemed ineligible because the mail was returned. MATCH obtained 16,703 survey responses. This number included 14,866 fully completed surveys and 1,837 partially completed surveys that were considered acceptable to include in the analytic dataset. The overall unit response rate for 2023-2024 MATCH was 20.5% (AAPOR RR2).

## **2.3 Weighting**

To provide representative and reliable estimates, weights were constructed to correct for 2023-2024 MATCH sampling design, participant-level non-response, and calibrated to known totals for individual (e.g., sex, age, education level, race) and geographic area characteristics (e.g., the prevalence of unoccupied buildings nearby, prevalence of internet availability nearby).

## **2.4 Estimations, Confidence Intervals, and Stability**

Estimates and confidence intervals (CIs) in this report were weighted and calculated using appropriate methods to account for the complexity of the 2023-2024 MATCH program design. All CIs were two-sided 95% CIs and were computed with a missing completely at-random assumption. In a few cases, the presentation of the questions or answers changed in the 2023-2024 fielding survey instrument from the 2021-2022 instrument. Examples of changes include introducing gated questions to simplify response options, adding response options, or changing between a list of options with instructions to 1) “Select all that apply” or 2) select “Yes” or “No” for each option. In cases where gated questions or question options were added to the 2023-2024 survey instrument, results from the 2021-2022 fielding are not presented in this report. In cases where presentations changed between a list of options with “Select all that apply” or “Yes” or “No” responses, efforts were made to align the results so that they are comparable across fields and presented in the report.

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\*The American Association for Public Opinion Research. *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys*. 10th. AAPOR, 2023.

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A prevalence estimate was considered unstable if either:

- There were fewer than 50 respondents (i.e., denominator) in the subgroup, or
- The estimate's relative standard error (RSE) was 30.0% or higher (RSEs were calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself).
- The estimate's relative standard error\* (RSE\*) was 30.0% or higher (RSEs\* were calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimate by one minus the estimate itself)

Otherwise, the estimate was considered stable.

Due to the large number of prevalence estimate comparisons included in this report, a conservative approach was taken to determine differences. The comparison of two stable prevalence estimates, between 2023-2024 MATCH subgroups and state totals was done via their respective 95% CIs. If the two 95% CIs overlapped, the estimates were considered not different or “nd” from each other. Otherwise, the first estimate was considered:

- Higher or “H”, if its 95% CI was higher than the 95% CI of the second estimate and
- Lower or “L”, if its 95% CI was lower than the 95% CI of the second estimate

## 2.5 Region Level Data

The MATCH survey produced state- and substate-level estimates. The three regional groups used in this report are the WV Department of Human Services (DoHS), Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) regions; the DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) regions; and the DoHS, BBH, Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) regions. Each regional group is illustrated below in Figures 2.5.1, 2.5.2, and 2.5.3.

Figure 2.5.1: West Virginia Department of Human Services, Bureau for Medical Services Regions



Figure 2.5.2: West Virginia Department of Human Services, Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions

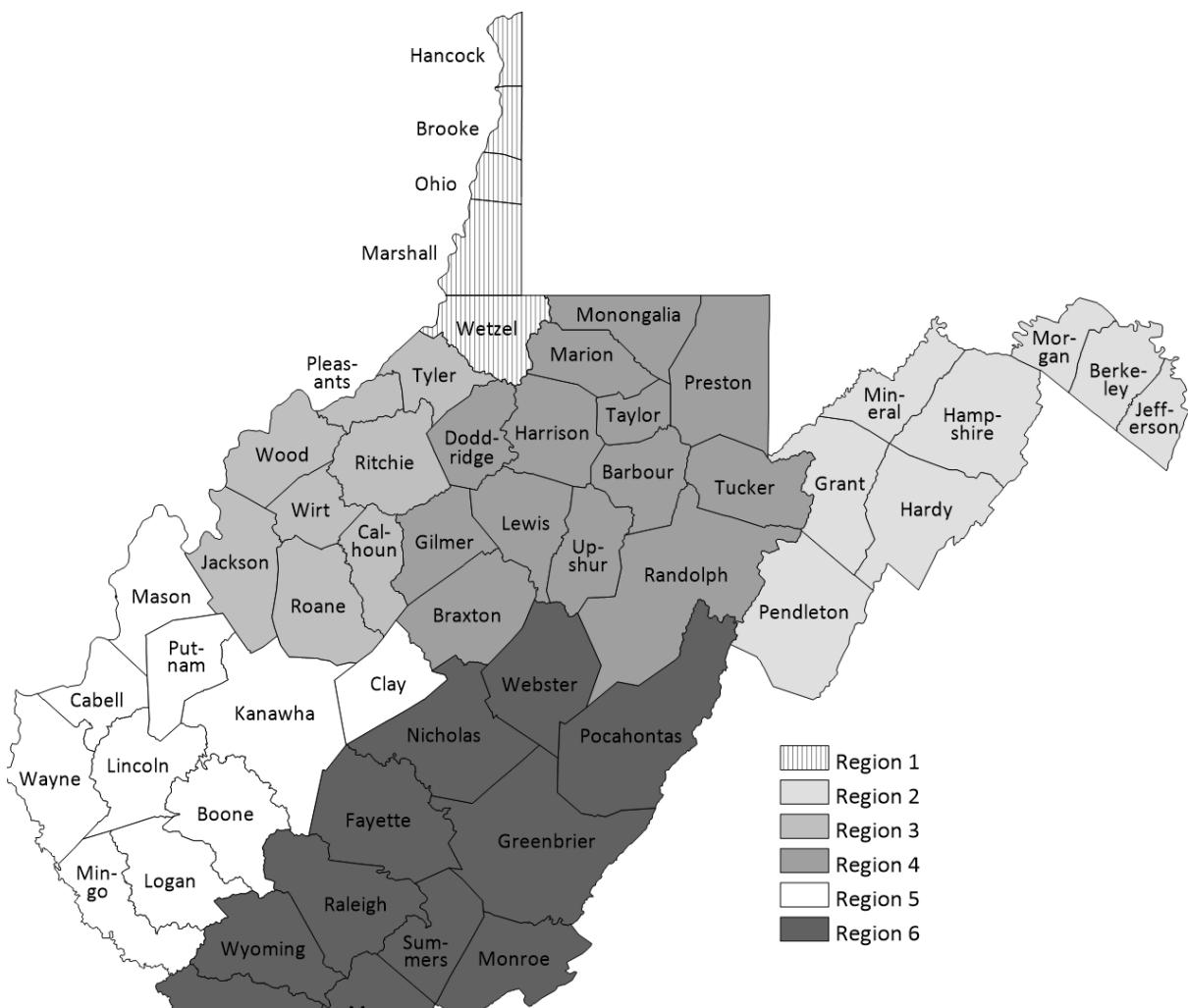
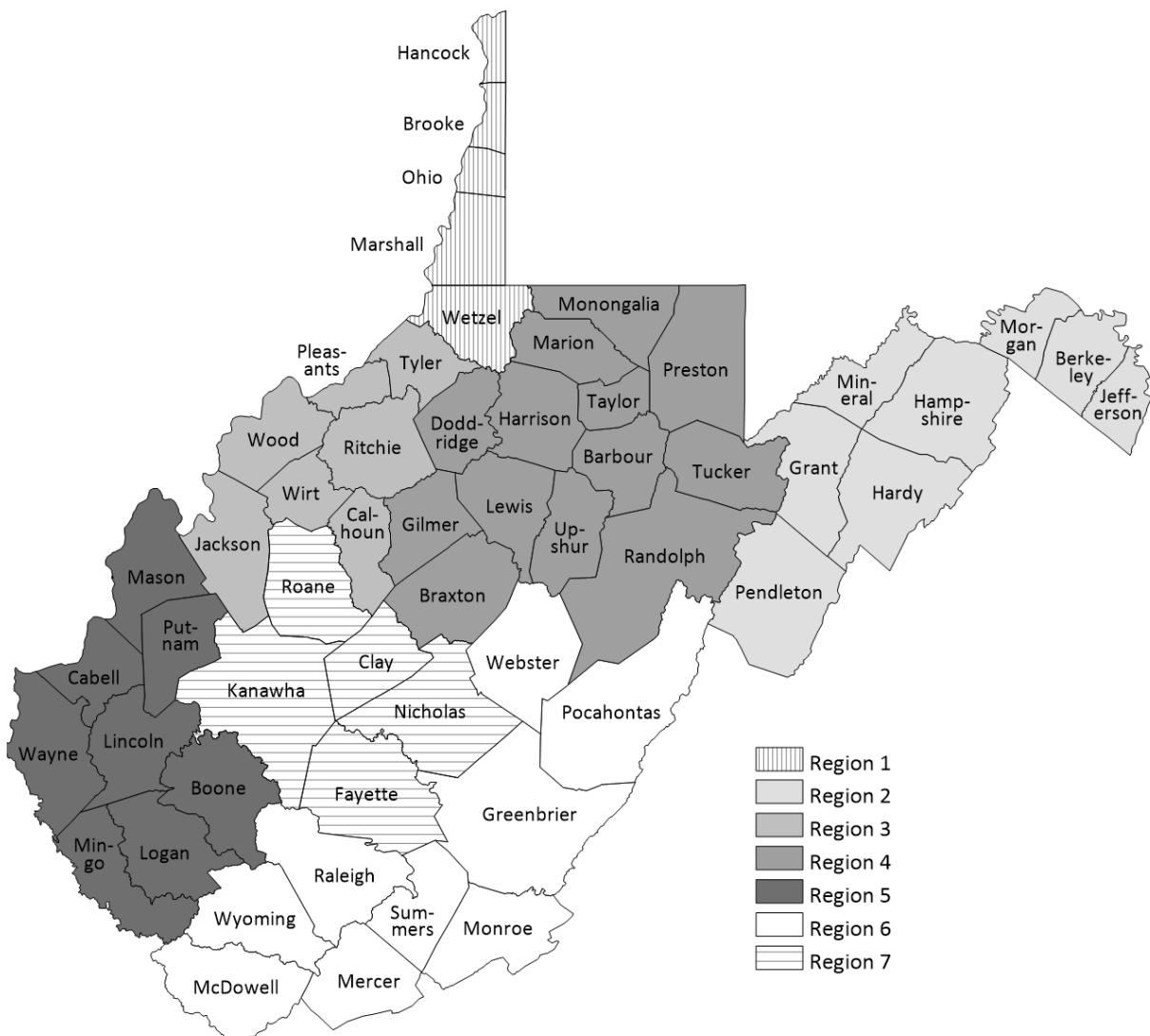


Figure 2.5.3: West Virginia Department of Human Services, Bureau for Behavioral Health, Ryan Brown Fund Regions



## 2.6 Limitations

There are some standard limitations of a voluntary survey that should be considered when interpreting the MATCH findings.

- Only WV adult residents who were 18 years of age or older and did not live in group housing were invited to participate in MATCH. Individuals living in institutions, on military bases covered by dedicated central office codes, or in other group quarters such as nursing homes, dormitories, barracks, convents, or boarding houses (with 10 or more unrelated residents) were not included in MATCH. Individuals were also excluded if they had a language barrier or a physical or mental impairment that prevented them from completing the survey and a proxy respondent was unavailable to complete the survey on that individual's behalf. The prevalence estimates included in this report do not represent these excluded groups.

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- All data collected for MATCH were self-reported, which may be subject to recall and social desirability biases due to the personal and sensitive nature of sharing private health information. Respondents possibly had difficulties remembering events, overreported socially desirable behaviors, and underreported behaviors they perceived to be less acceptable.
- Although results were weighted to improve representation across demographic and geographic populations presented throughout the report, when a respondent did not respond to specific questions (i.e., item non-response), it reduced the direct interpretability of weighted counts as population totals.
- Data were analyzed in smaller population subgroups, which decreased the sample size and limited statistical power for identifying differences between subgroups.

## 2.7 Presentation of Findings

In the following sections of this report, the prevalence estimates of indicators related to health, economic stability, and social and community context of WV adult residents stratified by demographic variables and regional groupings are presented. Prevalence estimates represent the percentages of respondents within a given demographic or geographic group who reported information about an indicator. Prevalence estimates are reported from both 2021-2022 and 2023-2024 fieldings when considered comparable. Regarding the prevalence estimates, it is important to note the following:

- Unstable prevalence estimates are not reported and are replaced by the letter “U” in this report.
- For some questions in the 2023-2024 MATCH survey, respondents provided information about their household. In these cases, the question framing is important for interpreting the results by demographic categories. Thus, the item is identified in the text using the language of “household” and in the appendix tables using a footnote to identify when the response referred to the household.
- Regional-level maps highlight regions in which the prevalence estimates were higher or lower than WV state-level prevalence estimates. Unstable estimates were identified by cross-hatching on their respective map. If regional prevalence estimates were not found to be different from WV state-level prevalence estimates, then that map was excluded from the report. Stable prevalence estimates for the maps are found in the Appendix.
- The Appendix presents regional prevalence estimates, rankings, and comparisons to WV state-level prevalence estimates.
- Due to its frequent use in creating subgroups (e.g., sex by age group), missing data on sex were imputed via random hot deck to improve estimates. Data on the other subgroups were not imputed.
- Stable regional estimates were ranked in ascending order of the estimate values. In each chapter of this report, the regional-level maps present stable estimates that were higher or lower than the total WV estimate. Regional estimates help DoHS staff, researchers, academicians, legislators, policymakers, healthcare providers, insurance providers, and the public to better understand the geographic distribution of the health needs of WV adult residents.
- When an indicator is not available in both fieldings (2021-2022, 2023-2024) or when the question presentation was altered between fieldings, the 2023-2024 prevalence estimates are reported alone with a statement of explanation.

For more information on the MATCH methods, please visit [www.wvmatchsurvey.org](http://www.wvmatchsurvey.org).

## 2.8 Respondent Demographics

Table 2.8.1: Demographic Summary of 16,703 Respondents: 2023-2024 MATCH

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Respondents <sup>a</sup>	Percent of Unweighted Sample	Percent of Weighted Sample
<b>TOTAL</b>	16,703	100.0	100.0
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	6,006	36.0	48.0
Female	10,697	64.0	52.0
<b>Age</b>			
18–34	2,754	16.5	24.2
35–49	3,259	19.6	22.3
50–64	4,303	25.8	27.3
65 or older	6,345	38.1	26.2
<b>Education</b>			
Less than HS diploma	1,312	7.9	11.3
HS diploma/GED/Some college	8,654	52.0	58.9
Associate or more	6,688	40.2	29.8
<b>Annual Family Income</b>			
\$15,000 or less	2,722	17.2	18.6
\$15,001–\$35,000	3,945	24.9	23.2
\$35,001–\$50,000	2,189	13.8	13.4
\$50,001–\$85,000	3,388	21.4	20.5
\$85,001 or more	3,591	22.7	24.3
<b>Race</b>			
White	15,263	91.7	92.4
Black	598	3.6	3.5
Multi-racial or “Other”	779	4.7	4.2
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Married	8,312	50.0	51.7
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	5,309	32.0	24.3
Never married	2,990	18.0	24.0
<b>Employment Status</b>			
Employed by self/someone else	7,437	44.8	50.8
Homemaker	1,550	9.3	8.4
Retired	6,487	39.1	29.8
Unemployed	1,708	10.3	12.5
<b>Veteran</b>			
Yes	1,586	9.6	9.6
No	14,954	90.4	90.4
<b>Living Arrangement</b>			
Self	4,440	26.9	16.5
Spouse/partner	9,457	57.5	62.8
Own children/step-children/grand children	4,661	28.4	32.8
Mother/stepmother or father/stepfather	879	5.4	10.0
Grandmother/grandfather	92	0.6	1.1
Siblings/step-siblings	452	2.8	5.3
Aunt/uncle/other relatives	119	0.7	1.1
People not related	465	2.8	4.5

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>a</sup>Due to missing item-level responses, the number of respondents within all demographic categories may not add up to the total number of respondents. Within a demographic category, the denominator for the percent of the unweighted sample includes only non-missing responses.

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## **Section 1 Health Status**

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# Chapter 3

## General Health

### 3.1 Fair or Poor General Health Status

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
24.2% (95% CI: 23.3–25.2)	24.2% (95% CI: 23.2–25.1)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In general, how would you describe your health?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “Excellent”
- “Very good”
- “Good”
- “Fair”
- “Poor”

Prevalence estimates are reported as ‘fair or poor general health status’ representing adults who answered “Fair” or “Poor” to the question.

#### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of fair or poor general health status by sex compared to the state estimate (24.2%).

#### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor general health status compared to the state estimate (24.2%): adults aged 50–64 (30.0%) and 65 or older (29.0%). There was

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (13.3%).

## **Education**

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor general health status compared to the state estimate (24.2%): adults with less than a high school diploma (42.4%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (13.3%).

## **Family Income**

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor general health status compared to the state estimate (24.2%): income of \$15,000 or less (40.5%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (31.7%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (16.6%) and \$85,001 or more (9.2%).

## **Race**

There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor general health status compared to the state estimate (24.2%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (18.7%).

## **Marital Status**

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor general health status compared to the state estimate (24.2%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (34.9%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (20.4%) and never married (21.0%).

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor general health status compared to the state estimate (24.2%): region 4 (29.6%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 1 (21.5%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor general health status compared to the state estimate (24.2%): region 6 (28.9%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (19.0%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor general health status compared to the state estimate (24.2%): regions 5 (28.3%) and 6 (29.2%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (19.0%).

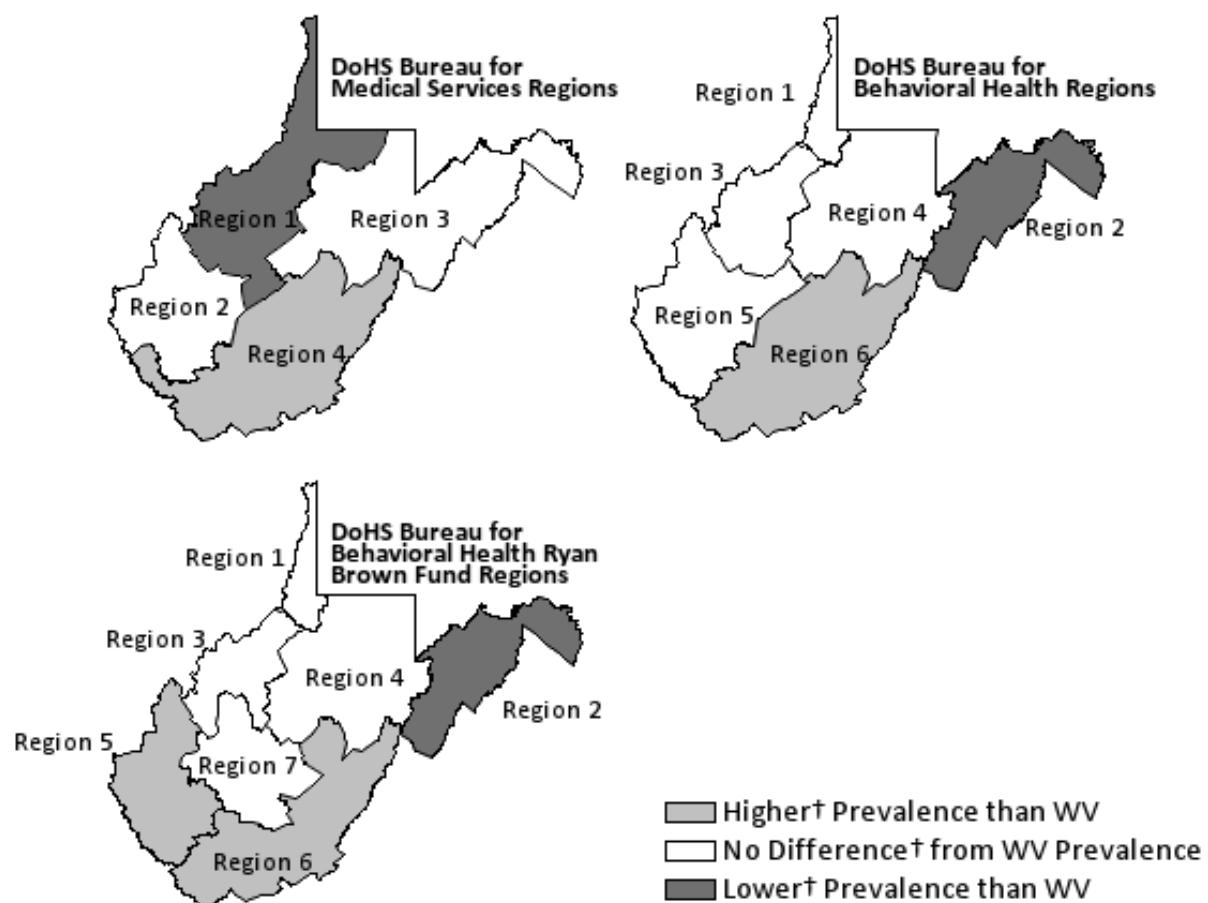
Table 3.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Fair or Poor General Health Status by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	161,104	24.4	22.9–25.8	171,769	24.0	22.9–25.1	332,873	24.2	23.2–25.1	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	19,160	12.0	9.2–14.8	25,134	14.6	12.5–16.7	44,295	13.3	11.6–15.1	
35–49	33,064	22.5	19.1–25.9	37,820	23.6	21.2–25.9	70,884	23.0	21.0–25.1	
50–64	58,720	31.2	28.1–34.3	54,059	28.8	26.6–31.1	112,779	30.0	28.1–31.9	
65 or older	50,079	30.2	27.8–32.6	54,184	27.9	25.9–29.9	104,263	29.0	27.4–30.5	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	34,340	43.1	37.6–48.7	31,083	41.7	37.1–46.3	65,424	42.4	38.8–46.1	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	103,720	25.8	23.8–27.8	108,513	26.6	25.1–28.1	212,233	26.2	24.9–27.5	
Associate or more	22,752	12.8	10.9–14.6	31,734	13.7	12.4–15.0	54,486	13.3	12.2–14.4	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	42,593	40.6	36.0–45.3	56,290	40.4	37.4–43.3	98,883	40.5	37.9–43.1	
\$15,001–\$35,000	43,732	33.5	29.9–37.1	52,586	30.3	28.0–32.7	96,318	31.7	29.7–33.7	
\$35,001–\$50,000	24,330	27.8	23.3–32.2	16,464	18.7	15.8–21.5	40,793	23.2	20.6–25.8	
\$50,001–\$85,000	23,186	17.2	14.5–19.8	21,311	16.0	13.8–18.2	44,497	16.6	14.9–18.3	
\$85,001 or more	16,769	9.6	7.5–11.7	12,516	8.6	6.9–10.3	29,285	9.2	7.8–10.6	
<b>Race</b>										
White	150,970	25.0	23.4–26.6	158,806	23.9	22.7–25.0	309,775	24.4	23.4–25.4	
Black	5,282	22.1	14.8–29.4	6,699	27.8	21.3–34.2	11,982	25.0	20.1–29.9	
Multi-racial or “Other”	4,647	14.7	10.1–19.3	5,976	23.9	18.7–29.0	10,623	18.7	15.2–22.2	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	74,065	21.1	19.2–23.0	70,964	19.8	18.3–21.3	145,028	20.4	19.3–21.6	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	49,369	37.9	34.5–41.4	66,813	33.0	30.9–35.1	116,182	34.9	33.1–36.8	
Never married	36,777	20.8	17.7–23.8	32,498	21.4	18.9–23.8	69,275	21.0	19.0–23.0	

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 3.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Fair or Poor General Health Status by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

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# Chapter 4

## Mental Health

### 4.1 Fair or Poor Mental Health Status

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
21.9% (95% CI: 20.9–22.9)	21.8% (95% CI: 20.9–22.8)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In general, how would you rate your overall mental health?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “Excellent”
- “Very good”
- “Good”
- “Fair”
- “Poor”

Prevalence estimates are reported as ‘fair or poor mental health status’ representing adults who answered “Fair” or “Poor” to the question.

#### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor mental health status (24.6%) compared to the state estimate (21.8%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor mental health status (18.9%) compared to the state estimate (21.8%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor mental health status compared to the state estimate (21.8%): adults aged 18–34 (33.0%) and 35–49 (27.0%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (9.2%).

## Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor mental health status compared to the state estimate (21.8%): adults with less than a high school diploma (34.1%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (15.6%).

## Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor mental health status compared to the state estimate (21.8%): income of \$15,000 or less (39.2%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (26.1%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (15.2%) and \$85,001 or more (10.8%).

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of fair or poor mental health status by race compared to the state estimate (21.8%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor mental health status compared to the state estimate (21.8%): adults who were never married (34.2%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (15.3%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor mental health status compared to the state estimate (21.8%): region 4 (25.5%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 3 (18.2%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor mental health status compared to the state estimate (21.8%): region 2 (17.9%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of fair or poor mental health status compared to the state estimate (21.8%): regions 5 (25.3%) and 6 (26.3%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (17.9%).

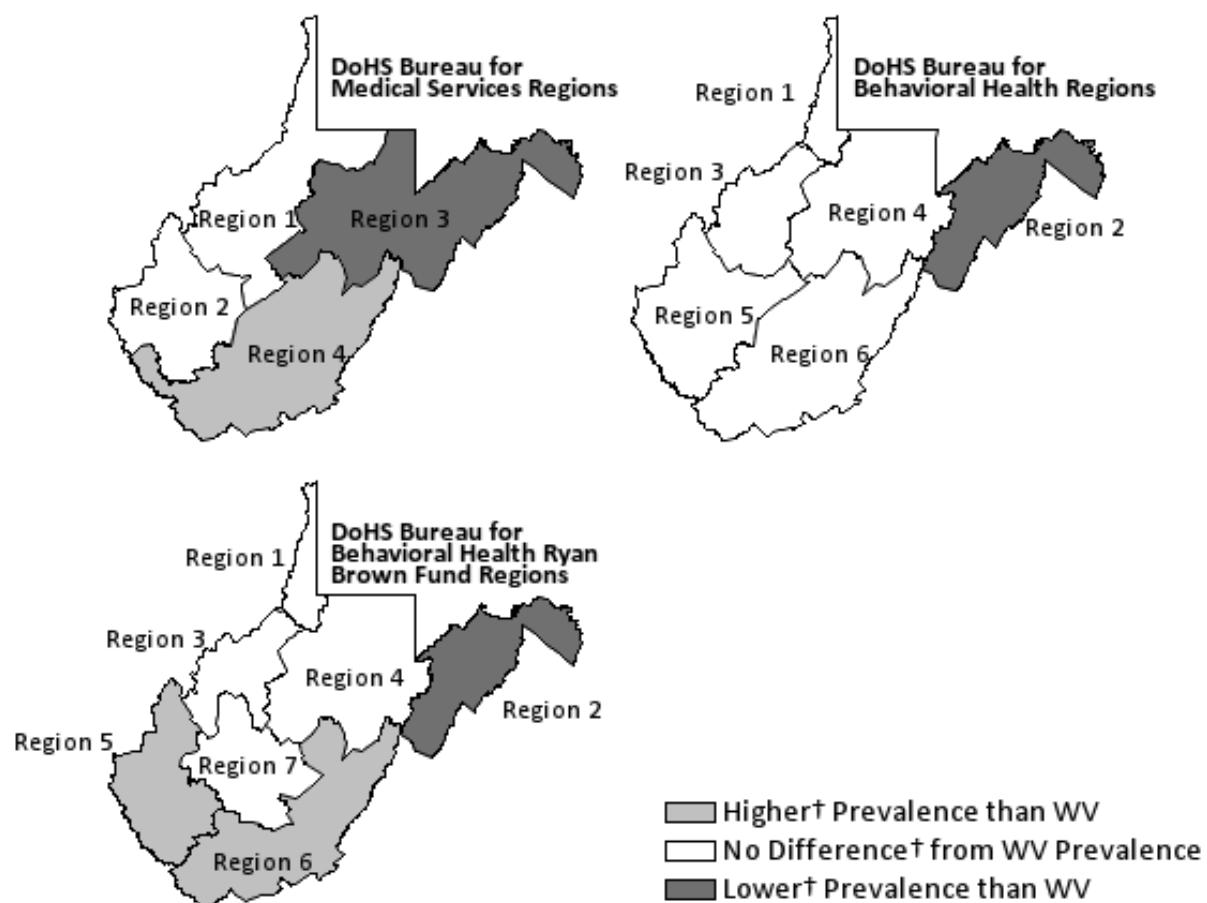
Table 4.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Fair or Poor Mental Health Status by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	125,328	18.9	17.5–20.3	176,215	24.6	23.4–25.7	301,543	21.8	20.9–22.8	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	42,228	26.3	22.5–30.0	67,952	39.4	36.4–42.3	110,179	33.0	30.6–35.4	
35–49	34,235	23.2	19.9–26.6	48,755	30.4	27.9–32.9	82,990	27.0	24.9–29.0	
50–64	34,387	18.3	15.7–20.8	40,254	21.5	19.4–23.5	74,642	19.9	18.2–21.5	
65 or older	14,381	8.7	7.3–10.1	18,750	9.6	8.3–10.9	33,131	9.2	8.2–10.1	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	23,615	29.3	24.3–34.4	29,407	39.2	34.6–43.9	53,022	34.1	30.6–37.6	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	79,295	19.7	17.8–21.7	105,013	25.7	24.1–27.3	184,308	22.7	21.5–24.0	
Associate or more	22,419	12.6	10.5–14.6	41,531	17.9	16.3–19.4	63,950	15.6	14.3–16.8	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	37,329	35.5	30.9–40.1	58,529	42.0	38.9–45.0	95,858	39.2	36.5–41.8	
\$15,001–\$35,000	30,054	23.0	19.6–26.3	49,517	28.5	26.1–30.9	79,570	26.1	24.1–28.1	
\$35,001–\$50,000	16,562	18.9	15.0–22.8	19,062	21.6	18.4–24.7	35,624	20.2	17.7–22.7	
\$50,001–\$85,000	16,987	12.5	10.0–15.1	23,861	17.9	15.6–20.2	40,848	15.2	13.5–16.9	
\$85,001 or more	18,297	10.5	8.1–12.8	16,202	11.2	9.2–13.1	34,500	10.8	9.2–12.4	
<b>Race</b>										
White	113,557	18.8	17.3–20.3	160,804	24.1	22.9–25.3	274,362	21.6	20.6–22.5	
Black	5,025	21.0	13.1–29.0	6,833	28.3	21.8–34.8	11,858	24.7	19.5–29.8	
Multi-racial or “Other”	6,746	21.1	14.5–27.6	8,434	33.5	27.3–39.6	15,180	26.5	21.9–31.2	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	40,761	11.6	10.1–13.1	67,562	18.9	17.4–20.3	108,324	15.3	14.2–16.3	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	30,588	23.5	20.5–26.6	48,287	23.8	21.9–25.7	78,876	23.7	22.0–25.4	
Never married	53,332	29.9	26.3–33.5	59,678	39.1	36.0–42.3	113,010	34.2	31.8–36.6	

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 4.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Fair or Poor Mental Health Status by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 4.2 Extremely Satisfied or Satisfied SWLS Score

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
41.7% (95% CI: 40.5–42.9)	41.3% (95% CI: 40.3–42.4)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were presented with a series of five items in the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), which is used to assess a respondent's judgment of their life satisfaction. The items were presented with the opening prompt of "How much do you disagree or agree with the following statements?".

- "In most ways my life is close to ideal"
- "The conditions of my life are excellent"
- "I am satisfied with my life"
- "So far, I have gotten the important things I want in life"
- "If I could live my life again, I would change almost nothing"

Respondents could answer each of those five items with one of the following responses:

- "Strongly disagree"
- "Somewhat disagree"
- "Neither agree nor disagree"
- "Somewhat agree"
- "Strongly agree"

Each item was scored on a scale from one to five with '1' assigned to "Strongly disagree," '2' assigned to "Somewhat disagree," '3' assigned to "Neither agree nor disagree," '4' assigned to "Somewhat agree," and '5' assigned to "Strongly agree." The scores from each of the items were summed for each respondent. Respondents with sums of 20 or higher were considered extremely satisfied or satisfied with life.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of being extremely satisfied or satisfied with life by sex compared to the state estimate (41.3%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of being extremely satisfied or satisfied with life compared to the state estimate (41.3%): adults aged 65 or older (55.6%). There were two adult

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (33.4%) and 35–49 (34.3%).

## **Education**

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of being extremely satisfied or satisfied with life compared to the state estimate (41.3%): adults with associate or more education (50.1%). There were two educational attainment levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with less than a high school diploma (30.9%) and high school diploma, GED education, or some college education (38.8%).

## **Family Income**

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of being extremely satisfied or satisfied with life compared to the state estimate (41.3%): income of \$85,001 or more (60.8%). There were three family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (23.4%), \$15,001–\$35,000 (32.5%), and \$35,001–\$50,000 (37.4%).

## **Race**

There were two race categories with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of being extremely satisfied or satisfied with life compared to the state estimate (41.3%): adults who were Black (33.7%) and multi-racial or “other” (33.7%).

## **Marital Status**

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of being extremely satisfied or satisfied with life compared to the state estimate (41.3%): adults who were married (51.6%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (33.2%) and never married (27.1%).

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of being extremely satisfied or satisfied with life among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (41.3%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of being extremely satisfied or satisfied with life among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (41.3%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of being extremely satisfied or satisfied with life among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (41.3%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 4.2.1: Weighted Prevalence of Being Extremely Satisfied or Satisfied with Life by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	254,991	40.4	38.7–42.1	286,454	42.2	40.9–43.5	541,445	41.3	40.3–42.4	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	50,178	32.5	28.5–36.4	56,385	34.3	31.4–37.2	106,563	33.4	31.0–35.9	
35–49	45,453	32.2	28.5–35.9	55,385	36.3	33.6–38.9	100,838	34.3	32.1–36.5	
50–64	69,228	38.9	35.5–42.2	75,318	42.4	39.9–44.9	144,546	40.6	38.5–42.7	
65 or older	90,073	57.3	54.8–59.9	98,583	54.1	51.9–56.4	188,656	55.6	53.9–57.3	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	23,362	31.5	26.1–36.9	20,412	30.2	25.7–34.8	43,774	30.9	27.3–34.4	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	144,937	37.9	35.6–40.2	151,865	39.6	37.8–41.4	296,801	38.8	37.3–40.2	
Associate or more	86,262	49.9	47.0–52.7	113,694	50.3	48.4–52.3	199,956	50.1	48.5–51.8	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	22,627	22.5	18.3–26.6	31,759	24.1	21.4–26.8	54,387	23.4	21.0–25.8	
\$15,001–\$35,000	38,959	31.1	27.6–34.6	55,881	33.6	31.1–36.0	94,840	32.5	30.5–34.6	
\$35,001–\$50,000	31,394	37.2	32.6–41.8	31,958	37.6	34.2–41.0	63,352	37.4	34.5–40.3	
\$50,001–\$85,000	56,409	42.3	38.6–46.0	60,686	46.8	43.9–49.7	117,095	44.5	42.2–46.9	
\$85,001 or more	97,320	56.8	53.3–60.3	94,169	65.6	62.9–68.3	191,489	60.8	58.5–63.1	
<b>Race</b>										
White	236,375	41.0	39.1–42.8	270,556	42.9	41.5–44.2	506,931	42.0	40.8–43.1	
Black	7,389	34.8	25.5–44.1	7,175	32.7	26.3–39.1	14,564	33.7	28.1–39.4	
Multi-racial or “Other”	10,737	34.7	26.7–42.7	7,703	32.4	26.4–38.4	18,440	33.7	28.5–38.9	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	174,854	52.0	49.6–54.3	175,505	51.3	49.5–53.1	350,359	51.6	50.1–53.1	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	36,729	29.9	26.7–33.1	66,529	35.4	33.2–37.5	103,258	33.2	31.4–35.0	
Never married	42,160	25.0	21.5–28.4	43,060	29.7	26.7–32.6	85,220	27.1	24.8–29.4	

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 4.3 Serious Psychological Distress Kessler Score

### West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022**

14.1% (95% CI: 13.2–14.9)

**2023-2024**

13.7% (95% CI: 12.9–14.5)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were presented with a series of six items in the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale, which is used in identifying respondents experiencing serious psychological distress. The items were presented with the opening prompt of “In the past 2 weeks, how often have you felt...”:

- “Nervous?”
- “Hopeless?”
- “Restless or fidgety?”
- “So depressed that nothing could cheer you up?”
- “Worthless?”
- “Isolated from others?”

Respondents could answer each of those six items with one of the following responses:

- “All of the time”
- “Most of the time”
- “Some of the time”
- “A little of the time”
- “None of the time”

Each item was scored on a scale from zero to four with ‘0’ assigned to “None of the time,” ‘1’ assigned to “A little of the time,” ‘2’ assigned to “Some of the time,” ‘3’ assigned to “Most of the time,” and ‘4’ assigned to “All of the time.” The scores from each of the items were summed for each respondent. Respondents with sums of 13 or higher were considered to be in serious psychological distress. Note that the item “Isolated from others” differs from the validated six item Kessler Psychological Distress Scale.

### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious psychological distress Kessler score (15.8%) compared to the state estimate (13.7%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious psychological distress Kessler score (11.5%) compared to the state estimate (13.7%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious psychological distress Kessler score compared to the state estimate (13.7%): adults aged 18–34 (21.8%) and 35–49 (18.1%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (3.8%).

## Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious psychological distress Kessler score compared to the state estimate (13.7%): adults with less than a high school diploma (21.5%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (8.8%).

## Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious psychological distress Kessler score compared to the state estimate (13.7%): income of \$15,000 or less (29.5%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (16.9%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (7.3%) and \$85,001 or more (4.8%).

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious psychological distress Kessler score by race compared to the state estimate (13.7%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious psychological distress Kessler score compared to the state estimate (13.7%): adults who were never married (21.8%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (9.4%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious psychological distress Kessler score compared to the state estimate (13.7%): region 4 (18.3%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 3 (11.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious psychological distress Kessler score compared to the state estimate (13.7%): region 6 (17.8%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (10.2%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious psychological distress Kessler score compared to the state estimate (13.7%): region 6 (19.4%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (10.2%).

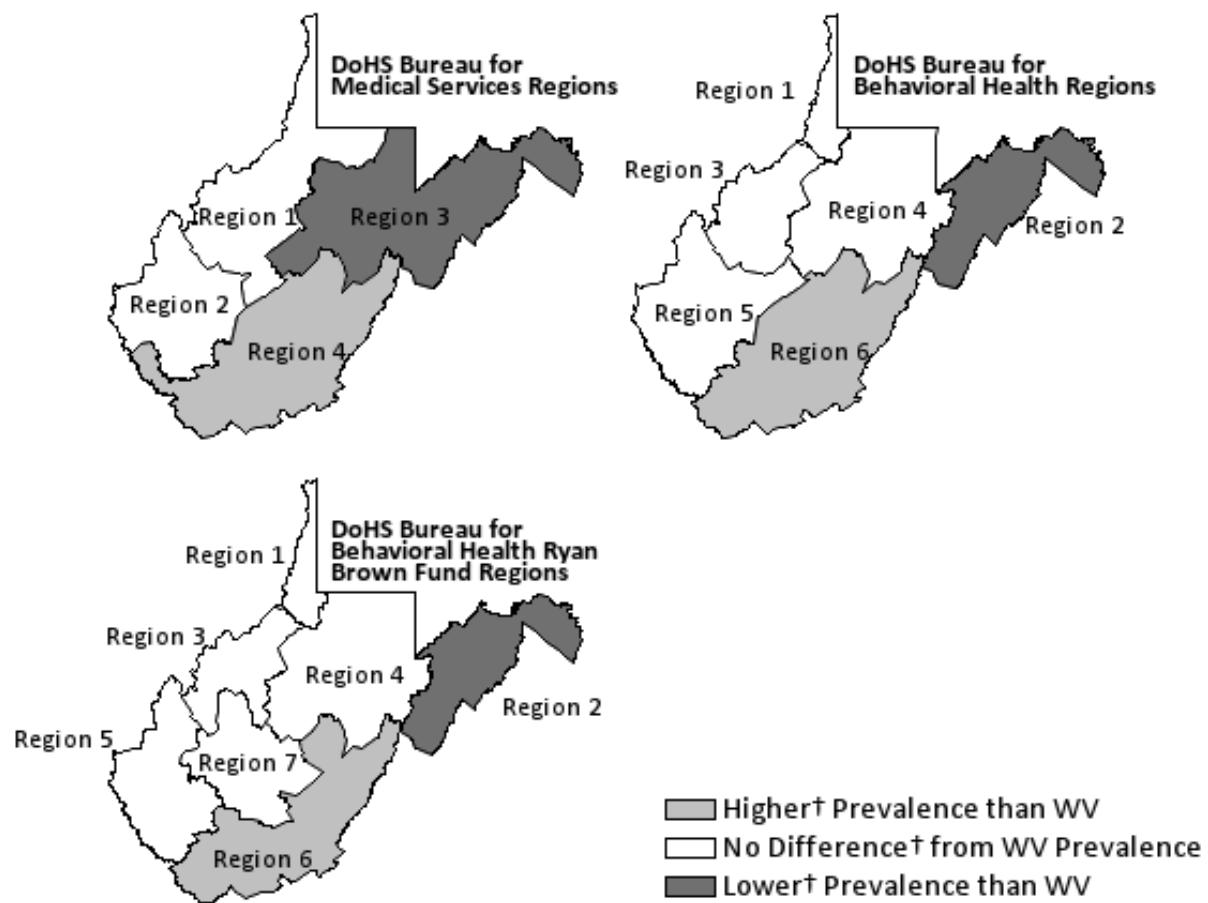
Table 4.3.1: Weighted Prevalence of Serious Psychological Distress Kessler Score by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	74,090	11.5	10.3–12.7	110,011	15.8	14.8–16.8	184,101	13.7	12.9–14.5	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	24,948	15.7	12.7–18.7	46,730	27.6	24.8–30.3	71,678	21.8	19.8–23.9	
35–49	23,277	16.1	13.1–19.1	31,522	20.0	17.8–22.1	54,798	18.1	16.3–19.9	
50–64	20,055	11.0	8.9–13.1	24,067	13.2	11.5–14.9	44,122	12.1	10.7–13.5	
65 or older	5,746	3.6	2.6–4.6	7,226	3.9	3.0–4.8	12,973	3.8	3.1–4.4	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	11,791	15.6	11.4–19.8	19,650	27.8	23.5–32.1	31,441	21.5	18.4–24.5	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	51,058	13.0	11.3–14.7	65,944	16.6	15.2–18.0	117,003	14.8	13.8–15.9	
Associate or more	11,241	6.4	5.0–7.9	24,254	10.6	9.4–11.9	35,495	8.8	7.9–9.8	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	25,491	25.5	21.2–29.8	44,058	32.5	29.5–35.4	69,550	29.5	27.0–32.0	
\$15,001–\$35,000	19,873	15.8	12.6–18.9	29,802	17.7	15.6–19.9	49,675	16.9	15.1–18.7	
\$35,001–\$50,000	10,724	12.6	9.2–16.0	13,173	15.2	12.4–18.0	23,897	13.9	11.7–16.1	
\$50,001–\$85,000	7,657	5.7	4.0–7.5	11,526	8.9	7.2–10.6	19,184	7.3	6.1–8.5	
\$85,001 or more	7,371	4.3	2.8–5.8	7,799	5.5	4.0–6.9	15,171	4.8	3.8–5.9	
<b>Race</b>										
White	67,440	11.5	10.2–12.7	100,874	15.6	14.5–16.6	168,314	13.6	12.8–14.4	
Black	U	U	U	4,031	17.3	11.5–23.0	6,084	13.0	9.0–17.0	
Multi-racial or “Other”	4,588	14.7	9.2–20.1	4,894	19.9	15.0–24.8	9,482	17.0	13.2–20.7	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	26,971	7.9	6.5–9.2	38,207	10.9	9.8–12.1	65,179	9.4	8.5–10.3	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	17,178	13.7	11.1–16.3	30,582	15.7	14.0–17.4	47,760	14.9	13.5–16.3	
Never married	29,816	17.2	14.3–20.1	40,582	27.2	24.3–30.1	70,398	21.8	19.7–23.9	

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 4.3.1: Weighted Prevalence of Serious Psychological Distress Kessler Score by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

†95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 4.4 Functional Impairment

### West Virginia State Prevalence

Functional Impairment	2021-2022	2023-2024
Household Chores	19.7% (95% CI: 18.7–20.7)	19.9% (95% CI: 19.0–20.9)
Social Life	22.7% (95% CI: 21.6–23.8)	22.4% (95% CI: 21.4–23.4)
Friends and Family Relationships	19.1% (95% CI: 18.0–20.1)	18.1% (95% CI: 17.2–19.0)
School or Work Performance	15.7% (95% CI: 14.5–16.8)	16.2% (95% CI: 15.2–17.3)

### Question

Respondents answered a four-item series designed to assess the extent to which they perceived their emotional state as causing functional impairment. Functional impairment is defined as the respondent perceiving that their emotional state interfered with other aspects of their life. In the survey, respondents were presented with a series of four items. The items were presented with the opening prompt of “In the past 12 months, thinking about when you were at your worst emotionally, how much did your emotions interfere with...”

- “Your household chores?”
- “Your social life?”
- “Your relationships with friends and family?”
- “Your performance at work or school?”

The respondents could answer each of those four items with one of the following choices:

- “A lot”
- “Some”
- “Not at all”
- “Does not apply”

Prevalence estimates for each item are reported as adults who answered “A lot” for each of the four items.

### Sex

**Household Chores:** Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with household chores in the past 12 months (24.0%) compared to the state estimate (19.9%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with household chores in the past 12 months (15.4%) compared to the state estimate (19.9%).

**Social Life:** Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with social life in the past 12 months (26.4%) compared to the state estimate (22.4%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with social life in the past 12 months (18.0%) compared to the state estimate (22.4%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Friends and Family Relationships:** Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with friends and family relationships in the past 12 months (20.7%) compared to the state estimate (18.1%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with friends and family relationships in the past 12 months (15.2%) compared to the state estimate (18.1%).

**School or Work Performance:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with school or work performance in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (16.2%).

## Age

**Household Chores:** There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with household chores in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (19.9%): adults aged 18–34 (30.0%) and 35–49 (25.3%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (6.3%).

**Social Life:** There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with social life in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): adults aged 18–34 (32.4%) and 35–49 (28.3%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (7.8%).

**Friends and Family Relationships:** There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with friends and family relationships in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (18.1%): adults aged 18–34 (26.9%) and 35–49 (24.2%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (5.6%).

**School or Work Performance:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with school or work performance in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (16.2%): adults aged 18–34 (24.6%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (10.9%) and 65 or older (3.3%).

## Education

**Household Chores:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with household chores in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (19.9%): adults with less than a high school diploma (24.8%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (16.0%).

**Social Life:** There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with social life in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): adults with associates or more education (18.5%).

**Friends and Family Relationships:** There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with friends and family relationships in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (18.1%): adults with associates or more education (13.9%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**School or Work Performance:** There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with school or work performance in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (16.2%): adults with associates or more education (12.3%).

## Family Income

**Household Chores:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with household chores in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (19.9%): income of \$15,000 or less (31.7%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (24.2%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (16.3%) and \$85,001 or more (10.5%).

**Social Life:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with social life in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): income of \$15,000 or less (37.9%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (26.6%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (16.6%) and \$85,001 or more (11.3%).

**Friends and Family Relationships:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with friends and family relationships in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (18.1%): income of \$15,000 or less (31.6%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (21.3%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (13.0%) and \$85,001 or more (9.7%).

**School or Work Performance:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with school or work performance in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (16.2%): income of \$15,000 or less (29.8%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (21.4%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (11.9%) and \$85,001 or more (8.5%).

## Race

**Household Chores:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with household chores in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (19.9%).

**Social Life:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with social life in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (22.4%).

**Friends and Family Relationships:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with friends and family relationships in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (18.1%).

**School or Work Performance:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with school or work performance in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (16.2%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

**Household Chores:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with household chores in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (19.9%): adults who were never married (28.4%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (14.5%).

**Social Life:** There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with social life in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (26.4%) and never married (32.2%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (15.8%).

**Friends and Family Relationships:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with friends and family relationships in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (18.1%): adults who were never married (26.6%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (12.8%).

**School or Work Performance:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with school or work performance in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (16.2%): adults who were never married (24.8%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (10.8%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

**Household Chores:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with household chores in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (19.9%): region 4 (24.2%).

**Social Life:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with social life in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): region 4 (26.1%).

**Friends and Family Relationships:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with friends and family relationships in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (18.1%).

**School or Work Performance:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with school or work performance in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (16.2%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

**Household Chores:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with household chores in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (19.9%): region 6 (24.1%).

**Social Life:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with social life in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (22.4%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Friends and Family Relationships:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with friends and family relationships in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (18.1%).

**School or Work Performance:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with school or work performance in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (16.2%).

#### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

**Household Chores:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with household chores in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (19.9%): region 6 (24.8%).

**Social Life:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with social life in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): region 6 (26.2%).

**Friends and Family Relationships:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with friends and family relationships in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (18.1%).

**School or Work Performance:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of reporting their emotions interfered with school or work performance in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (16.2%).

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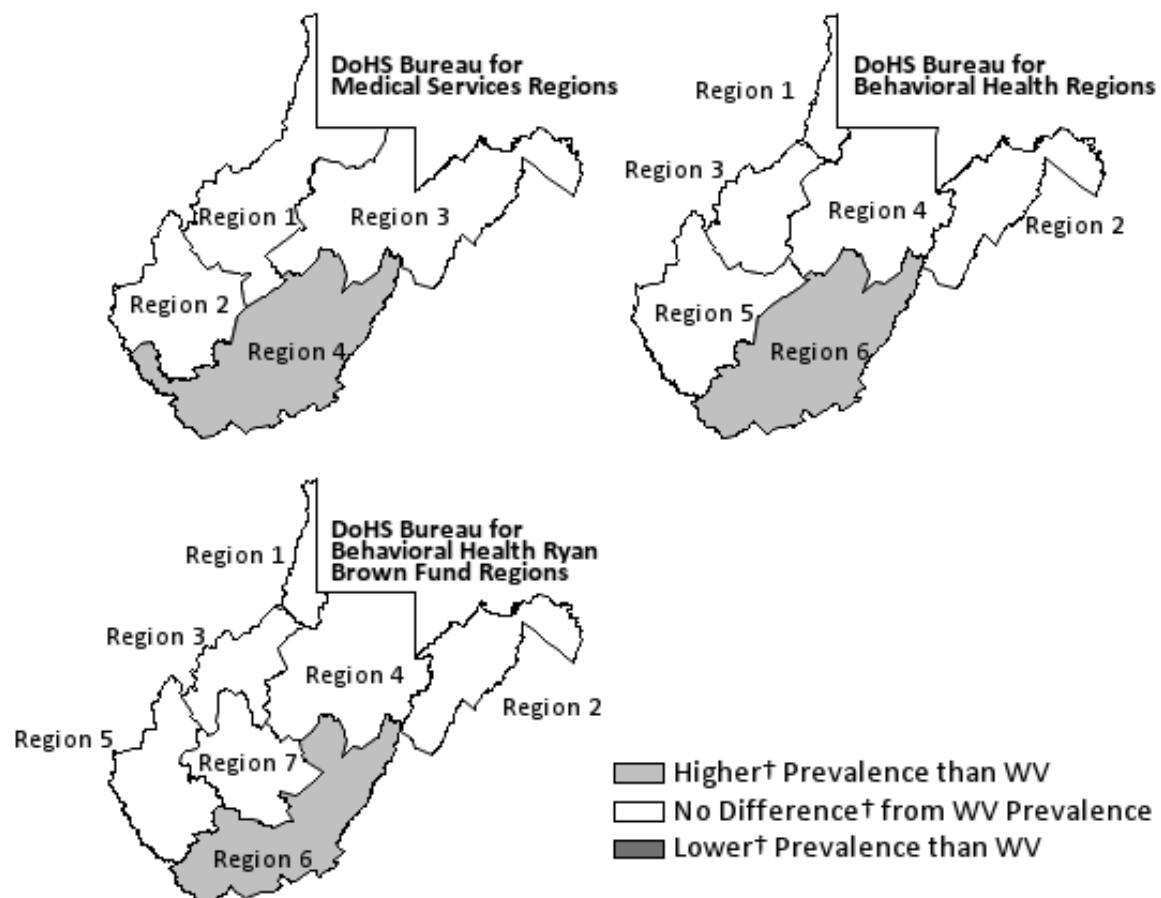
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 4.4.1: Weighted Prevalence of Functional Impairment in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Household Chores		Social Life		Friends and Family Relationships		School or Work Performance	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	19.9	19.0–20.9	22.4	21.4–23.4	18.1	17.2–19.0	16.2	15.2–17.3
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	15.4	14.0–16.9	18.0	16.5–19.5	15.2	13.7–16.7	14.3	12.7–15.9
Female	24.0	22.8–25.2	26.4	25.1–27.6	20.7	19.6–21.9	18.1	16.8–19.4
<b>Age</b>								
18–34	30.0	27.6–32.4	32.4	30.0–34.9	26.9	24.5–29.2	24.6	22.3–27.0
35–49	25.3	23.2–27.4	28.3	26.1–30.5	24.2	22.1–26.3	18.4	16.4–20.5
50–64	17.6	16.0–19.3	20.5	18.7–22.2	15.6	14.1–17.2	10.9	9.3–12.5
65 or older	6.3	5.5–7.2	7.8	6.8–8.9	5.6	4.7–6.4	3.3	2.3–4.4
<b>Education</b>								
Less than HS diploma	24.8	21.3–28.4	26.5	23.0–30.1	22.1	18.8–25.4	19.6	15.6–23.7
HS diploma/GED/Some college	21.2	19.9–22.5	23.8	22.4–25.2	19.7	18.4–21.0	18.1	16.5–19.6
Associate or more	16.0	14.7–17.3	18.5	17.2–19.9	13.9	12.6–15.1	12.3	11.0–13.6
<b>Annual Family Income</b>								
\$15,000 or less	31.7	29.1–34.4	37.9	35.1–40.6	31.6	28.9–34.3	29.8	26.4–33.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	24.2	22.0–26.3	26.6	24.4–28.8	21.3	19.2–23.4	21.4	18.8–23.9
\$35,001–\$50,000	19.9	17.2–22.6	23.9	21.0–26.8	17.7	15.1–20.3	14.4	11.5–17.3
\$50,001–\$85,000	16.3	14.4–18.1	16.6	14.7–18.5	13.0	11.3–14.8	11.9	10.0–13.8
\$85,001 or more	10.5	8.9–12.0	11.3	9.7–12.8	9.7	8.1–11.2	8.5	6.9–10.2
<b>Race</b>								
White	19.7	18.7–20.7	22.2	21.1–23.2	17.8	16.8–18.7	16.2	15.0–17.3
Black	23.5	17.7–29.2	25.0	19.3–30.7	22.6	16.9–28.3	14.5	9.6–19.4
Multi-racial or “Other”	23.2	18.7–27.8	26.5	21.7–31.3	21.9	17.3–26.5	19.1	14.4–23.9
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Married	14.5	13.4–15.6	15.8	14.6–17.0	12.8	11.7–13.9	10.8	9.7–12.0
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	22.7	20.9–24.6	26.4	24.5–28.3	20.5	18.7–22.2	17.6	15.4–19.8
Never married	28.4	26.0–30.8	32.2	29.7–34.7	26.6	24.2–29.0	24.8	22.3–27.3

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

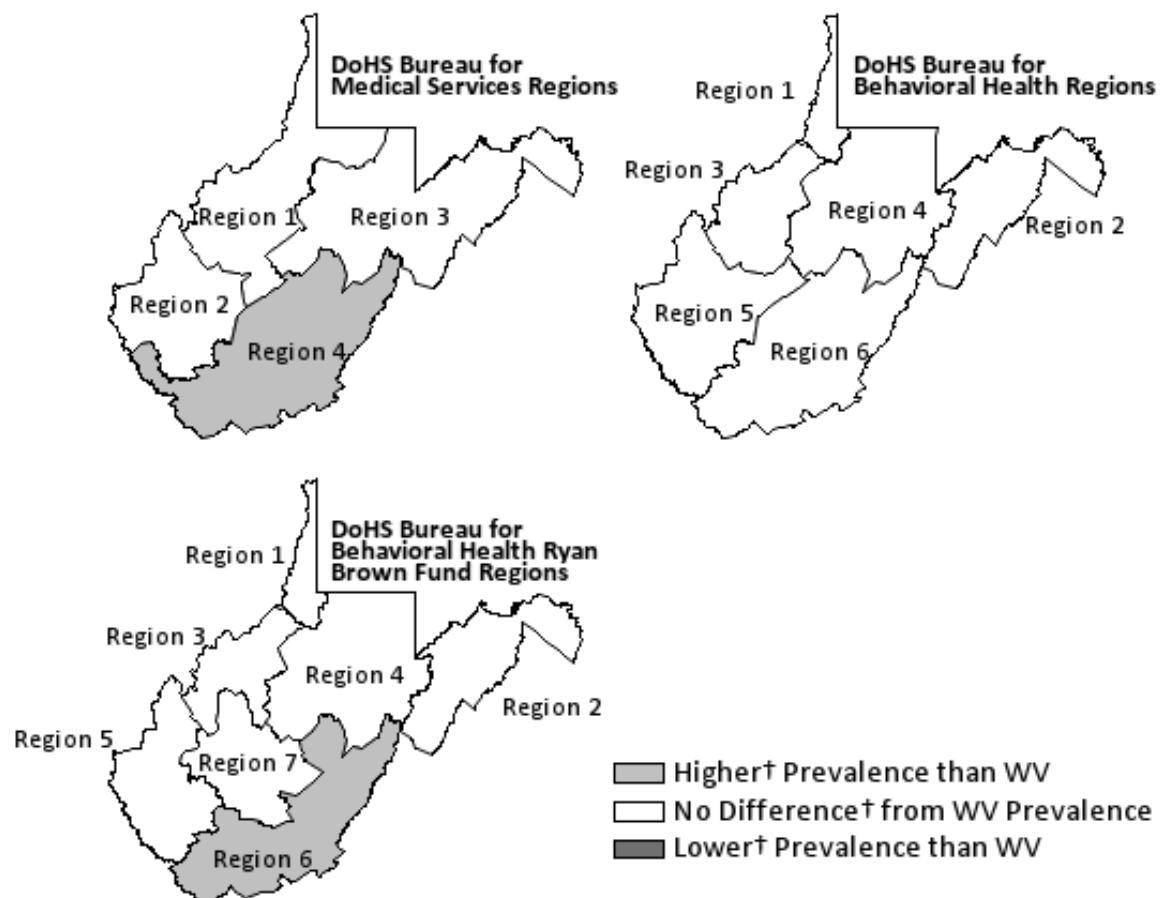
Figure 4.4.1: Weighted Prevalence of Reporting Their Emotions Interfered with Household Chores in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 4.4.2: Weighted Prevalence of Reporting Their Emotions Interfered with Social Life in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 4.5 Told They Have Depression, Anxiety, or PTSD by Healthcare Provider in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
24.3% (95% CI: 23.3–25.3)	26.3% (95% CI: 25.4–27.3)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have depression, anxiety, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)?” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No”. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of depression, anxiety, or PTSD (33.1%) compared to the state estimate (26.3%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of depression, anxiety, or PTSD (19.1%) compared to the state estimate (26.3%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of depression, anxiety, or PTSD compared to the state estimate (26.3%): adults aged 18–34 (33.1%) and 35–49 (33.3%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (13.5%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of depression, anxiety, or PTSD compared to the state estimate (26.3%): adults with less than a high school diploma (32.6%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (23.2%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of depression, anxiety, or PTSD compared to the state estimate (26.3%): income of \$15,000 or less (39.5%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (30.0%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (22.1%) and \$85,001 or more (17.7%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of depression, anxiety, or PTSD by race compared to the state estimate (26.3%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of depression, anxiety, or PTSD compared to the state estimate (26.3%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (31.1%) and never married (31.6%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (21.7%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of depression, anxiety, or PTSD compared to the state estimate (26.3%): region 3 (23.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of depression, anxiety, or PTSD compared to the state estimate (26.3%): region 2 (22.2%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of depression, anxiety, or PTSD compared to the state estimate (26.3%): region 2 (22.2%).

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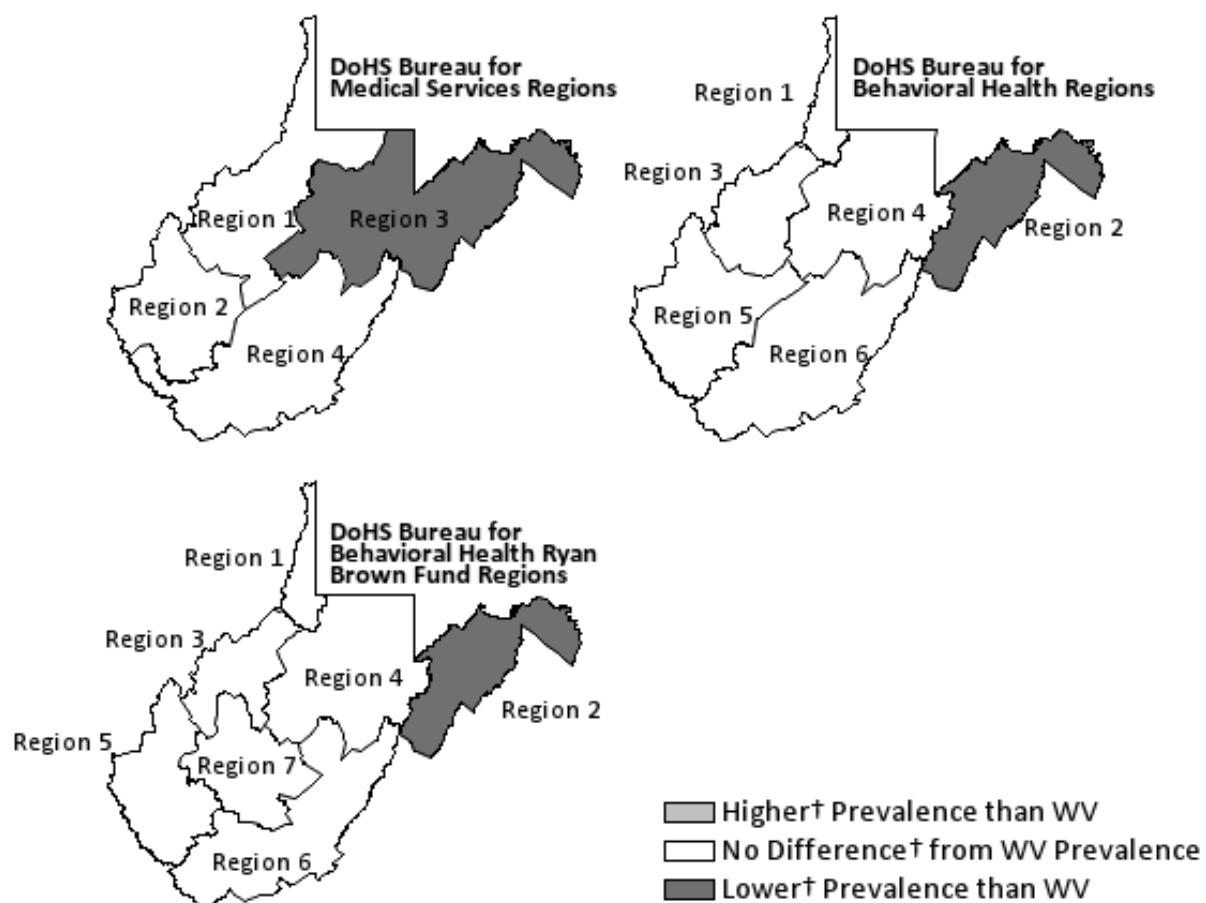
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 4.5.1: Weighted Prevalence of Depression, Anxiety, or PTSD by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	126,241	19.1	17.6–20.5	236,548	33.1	31.8–34.3	362,789	26.3	25.4–27.3	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	34,552	21.5	18.0–25.1	75,539	43.9	40.9–46.9	110,091	33.1	30.7–35.5	
35–49	35,418	24.1	20.8–27.5	66,442	41.7	39.0–44.3	101,860	33.3	31.1–35.4	
50–64	40,252	21.3	18.6–24.1	61,219	32.7	30.3–35.0	101,471	27.0	25.2–28.8	
65 or older	15,987	9.7	8.2–11.1	32,802	16.9	15.3–18.5	48,789	13.5	12.5–14.6	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	19,989	24.9	20.0–29.9	30,505	40.9	36.2–45.6	50,495	32.6	29.2–36.1	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	79,267	19.7	17.8–21.7	137,519	33.7	32.0–35.4	216,786	26.8	25.5–28.1	
Associate or more	26,749	15.0	13.0–17.0	68,139	29.4	27.7–31.2	94,888	23.2	21.8–24.5	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	33,155	31.5	27.0–36.1	63,299	45.5	42.4–48.6	96,454	39.5	36.8–42.1	
\$15,001–\$35,000	29,999	23.1	19.7–26.5	61,103	35.3	32.8–37.8	91,102	30.0	28.0–32.1	
\$35,001–\$50,000	16,959	19.3	15.4–23.2	27,203	31.1	27.7–34.5	44,161	25.2	22.6–27.8	
\$50,001–\$85,000	19,011	14.0	11.6–16.5	40,363	30.3	27.5–33.0	59,373	22.1	20.2–24.0	
\$85,001 or more	20,807	11.9	9.6–14.3	35,851	24.7	22.2–27.2	56,659	17.7	16.0–19.5	
<b>Race</b>										
White	113,593	18.8	17.3–20.3	221,815	33.4	32.1–34.7	335,408	26.4	25.4–27.4	
Black	6,078	25.6	16.7–34.6	5,881	24.4	18.4–30.3	11,959	25.0	19.6–30.4	
Multi-racial or “Other”	6,493	20.4	13.7–27.1	8,421	33.5	27.6–39.4	14,914	26.2	21.6–30.8	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	49,960	14.2	12.6–15.9	103,999	29.1	27.4–30.7	153,959	21.7	20.5–22.9	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	33,419	25.7	22.4–28.9	69,698	34.5	32.4–36.7	103,117	31.1	29.2–32.9	
Never married	42,284	23.8	20.4–27.2	61,711	40.7	37.6–43.8	103,995	31.6	29.2–33.9	

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 4.5.1: Weighted Prevalence of Depression, Anxiety, or PTSD by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 4.6 Told They Have ADHD by Healthcare Provider

### West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022**

9.9% (95% CI: 9.1–10.7)

**2023-2024**

10.9% (95% CI: 10.1–11.7)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ADHD by sex compared to the state estimate (10.9%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ADHD compared to the state estimate (10.9%): adults aged 18–34 (21.4%) and 35–49 (14.7%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (6.0%) and 65 or older (1.6%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ADHD compared to the state estimate (10.9%): adults with associate or more education (8.8%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ADHD compared to the state estimate (10.9%): income of \$15,000 or less (18.4%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (8.5%) and \$85,001 or more (7.3%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ADHD by race compared to the state estimate (10.9%).

### Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ADHD compared to the state estimate (10.9%): adults who were never married (20.2%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (7.4%) and widowed, divorced, or separated (8.7%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ADHD among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (10.9%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ADHD among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (10.9%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ADHD among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (10.9%).

Table 4.6.1: Weighted Prevalence of ADHD by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	65,827	11.1	9.8–12.5	68,893	10.7	9.8–11.7	134,720	10.9	10.1–11.7	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	33,063	21.3	17.7–25.0	35,361	21.6	18.9–24.2	68,424	21.4	19.2–23.7	
35–49	21,211	15.6	12.6–18.6	20,392	13.9	11.9–15.8	41,603	14.7	12.9–16.5	
50–64	9,233	5.7	4.0–7.4	10,467	6.4	5.1–7.6	19,699	6.0	5.0–7.1	
65 or older	2,321	1.7	0.9–2.4	2,545	1.6	0.9–2.2	4,865	1.6	1.1–2.1	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	9,482	13.4	9.1–17.7	8,086	12.9	9.2–16.7	17,568	13.2	10.3–16.1	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	43,228	12.2	10.4–14.1	40,236	11.1	9.8–12.4	83,464	11.7	10.5–12.8	
Associate or more	13,117	8.0	6.3–9.7	20,395	9.5	8.3–10.7	33,512	8.8	7.8–9.9	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	20,070	21.7	17.3–26.1	19,570	16.0	13.4–18.5	39,640	18.4	16.0–20.8	
\$15,001–\$35,000	15,119	13.3	10.1–16.6	18,447	12.2	10.1–14.2	33,566	12.7	10.8–14.5	
\$35,001–\$50,000	7,697	9.9	6.5–13.3	7,858	10.1	7.4–12.8	15,555	10.0	7.8–12.2	
\$50,001–\$85,000	10,070	8.4	5.8–11.0	10,352	8.6	6.8–10.4	20,421	8.5	6.9–10.1	
\$85,001 or more	11,835	7.3	5.2–9.4	9,851	7.3	5.7–8.9	21,687	7.3	5.9–8.6	
<b>Race</b>										
White	59,558	11.1	9.7–12.5	63,469	10.7	9.7–11.6	123,027	10.9	10.0–11.7	
Black	U	U	U	2,151	10.1	5.3–15.0	3,149	7.3	4.1–10.4	
Multi-racial or “Other”	5,272	17.3	10.8–23.8	3,147	13.5	9.0–18.0	8,420	15.7	11.5–19.8	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	23,723	7.6	6.1–9.1	22,914	7.1	6.2–8.1	46,637	7.4	6.5–8.3	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	9,524	8.7	6.3–11.0	15,311	8.7	7.3–10.2	24,835	8.7	7.4–10.0	
Never married	32,115	19.3	16.0–22.7	30,021	21.2	18.3–24.1	62,136	20.2	18.0–22.4	

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

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# Chapter 5

## Physical Health Conditions

### 5.1 Told They Have COPD by Healthcare Provider

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
10.7% (95% CI: 10.0–11.4)	9.6% (95% CI: 9.0–10.3)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, or COPD.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, or COPD.”

#### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of COPD by sex compared to the state estimate (9.6%).

#### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COPD compared to the state estimate (9.6%): adults aged 50–64 (15.0%) and 65 or older (17.0%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (0.9%) and 35–49 (4.7%).

#### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COPD compared to the state estimate (9.6%): adults with less than a high school diploma (23.2%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (3.8%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COPD compared to the state estimate (9.6%): income of \$15,000 or less (18.3%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (13.3%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (6.2%) and \$85,001 or more (2.3%).

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of COPD by race compared to the state estimate (9.6%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COPD compared to the state estimate (9.6%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (18.3%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (8.2%) and never married (4.2%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COPD compared to the state estimate (9.6%): region 4 (13.7%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 1 (7.2%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COPD compared to the state estimate (9.6%): region 6 (13.5%). There were two DoHS, BBH regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 1 (6.2%) and 2 (7.5%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COPD compared to the state estimate (9.6%): region 6 (13.5%). There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 1 (6.2%) and 2 (7.5%).

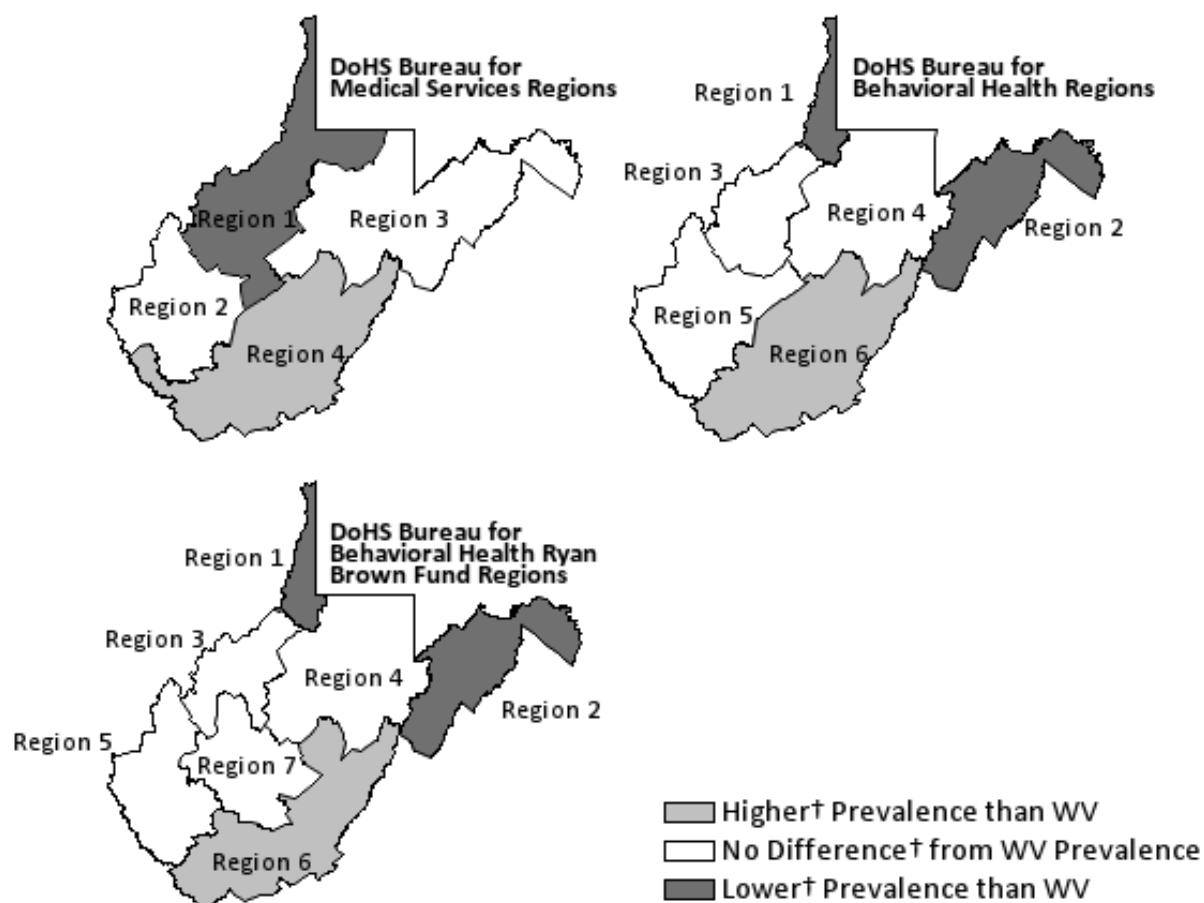
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 5.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of COPD by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	58,542	9.9	8.8–10.9	61,007	9.4	8.6–10.2	119,549	9.6	9.0–10.3
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,815	0.9	0.4–1.4
35–49	5,617	4.2	2.5–6.0	7,561	5.2	3.9–6.4	13,178	4.7	3.7–5.8
50–64	23,349	14.1	11.6–16.7	26,930	15.9	14.0–17.9	50,279	15.0	13.4–16.6
65 or older	28,418	19.8	17.5–22.0	24,647	14.6	13.0–16.2	53,064	17.0	15.6–18.3
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	15,616	21.9	17.2–26.5	16,041	24.6	20.3–28.8	31,657	23.2	20.0–26.3
HS diploma/GED/Some college	37,408	10.5	9.1–11.9	35,531	9.7	8.7–10.7	72,939	10.1	9.3–10.9
Associate or more	5,519	3.4	2.5–4.2	8,842	4.1	3.4–4.8	14,361	3.8	3.2–4.3
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	15,717	17.1	13.6–20.6	23,963	19.2	16.7–21.6	39,680	18.3	16.2–20.4
\$15,001–\$35,000	16,597	14.4	11.7–17.2	19,404	12.5	10.8–14.2	36,001	13.3	11.8–14.9
\$35,001–\$50,000	8,661	11.0	7.9–14.1	4,965	6.4	4.7–8.0	13,627	8.7	6.9–10.5
\$50,001–\$85,000	9,553	7.9	6.0–9.8	5,542	4.6	3.4–5.8	15,095	6.2	5.1–7.4
\$85,001 or more	3,643	2.3	1.3–3.2	3,154	2.3	1.5–3.2	6,797	2.3	1.7–2.9
<b>Race</b>									
White	53,478	9.9	8.8–11.0	57,487	9.6	8.8–10.4	110,964	9.7	9.1–10.4
Black	2,901	12.9	6.1–19.8	1,333	6.2	3.4–9.0	4,234	9.6	5.9–13.4
Multi-racial or “Other”	2,055	6.9	3.7–10.1	1,948	8.2	5.1–11.3	4,004	7.5	5.2–9.7
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	28,164	8.9	7.6–10.3	23,992	7.4	6.4–8.4	52,156	8.2	7.3–9.0
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	21,704	19.3	16.3–22.4	31,768	17.6	15.8–19.4	53,473	18.3	16.7–19.9
Never married	8,063	4.9	3.3–6.5	4,635	3.3	2.4–4.3	12,698	4.2	3.2–5.2

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 5.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of COPD by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 5.2 Told They Have Hypertension (high blood pressure) by Health-care Provider

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
43.2% (95% CI: 42.0–44.4)	44.9% (95% CI: 43.9–46.0)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “Hypertension, also called high blood pressure.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “Hypertension, also called high blood pressure.”

### Sex

Adults who were male had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hypertension (48.5%) compared to the state estimate (44.9%). Adults who were female had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hypertension (41.7%) compared to the state estimate (44.9%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hypertension compared to the state estimate (44.9%): adults aged 50–64 (57.5%) and 65 or older (69.3%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (14.0%) and 35–49 (34.4%).

### Education

There were two educational attainment levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hypertension compared to the state estimate (44.9%): adults with less than a high school diploma (52.1%) and high school diploma, GED education, or some college education (47.7%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (37.2%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hypertension compared to the state estimate (44.9%): income of \$15,001–\$35,000 (50.6%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (36.8%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hypertension compared to the state estimate (44.9%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (27.1%).

## Marital Status

There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hypertension compared to the state estimate (44.9%): adults who were married (47.9%) and widowed, divorced, or separated (57.8%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were never married (25.8%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hypertension compared to the state estimate (44.9%): region 4 (49.9%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hypertension compared to the state estimate (44.9%): region 6 (49.6%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 4 (40.5%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hypertension compared to the state estimate (44.9%): region 6 (49.6%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 4 (40.5%).

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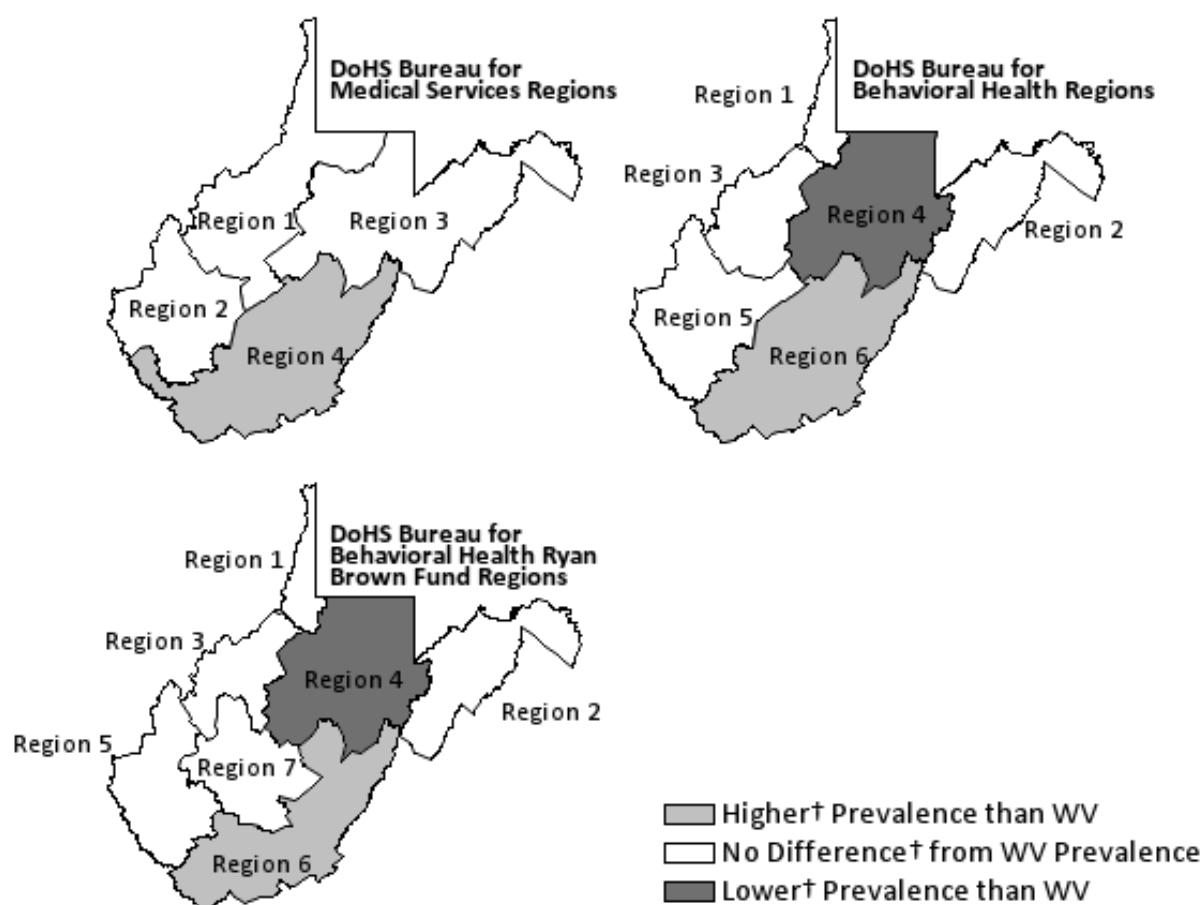
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 5.2.1: Weighted Prevalence of Hypertension by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	302,850	48.5	46.7–50.3	283,368	41.7	40.4–43.0	586,217	44.9	43.9–46.0	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	23,956	15.7	12.6–18.8	20,302	12.4	10.4–14.4	44,258	14.0	12.2–15.8	
35–49	53,879	39.3	35.3–43.3	45,352	30.0	27.5–32.6	99,231	34.4	32.1–36.8	
50–64	111,767	63.0	59.7–66.3	92,970	52.0	49.5–54.5	204,737	57.5	55.4–59.6	
65 or older	113,118	72.0	69.7–74.3	123,341	66.9	64.9–69.0	236,459	69.3	67.7–70.8	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	42,265	55.8	49.9–61.7	32,691	47.9	43.0–52.8	74,956	52.1	48.2–55.9	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	189,925	50.5	48.0–52.9	173,450	44.9	43.2–46.7	363,375	47.7	46.2–49.2	
Associate or more	70,131	41.0	38.3–43.8	76,478	34.2	32.4–36.1	146,609	37.2	35.6–38.7	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	43,084	44.8	39.9–49.8	54,705	42.0	38.9–45.1	97,789	43.2	40.4–45.9	
\$15,001–\$35,000	65,860	54.1	50.1–58.1	78,833	48.0	45.3–50.6	144,692	50.6	48.3–52.9	
\$35,001–\$50,000	44,306	52.9	47.9–57.9	37,564	45.0	41.4–48.7	81,871	49.0	45.9–52.1	
\$50,001–\$85,000	62,915	49.3	45.4–53.1	50,672	40.1	37.3–43.0	113,587	44.7	42.3–47.1	
\$85,001 or more	71,199	42.4	39.0–45.9	42,152	30.1	27.5–32.8	113,351	36.8	34.6–39.1	
<b>Race</b>										
White	283,832	49.9	48.0–51.8	265,652	42.1	40.8–43.5	549,484	45.8	44.7–46.9	
Black	10,615	45.8	36.3–55.4	10,071	44.5	37.9–51.2	20,686	45.2	39.3–51.0	
Multi-racial or “Other”	7,772	25.2	18.7–31.7	7,104	29.6	24.0–35.2	14,875	27.1	22.7–31.5	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	181,318	54.3	51.9–56.7	140,331	41.5	39.6–43.3	321,649	47.9	46.4–49.4	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	72,479	60.3	56.7–64.0	108,103	56.2	53.9–58.4	180,582	57.8	55.8–59.7	
Never married	48,043	28.5	25.1–32.0	32,643	22.6	20.1–25.1	80,686	25.8	23.6–28.0	

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 5.2.1: Weighted Prevalence of Hypertension by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 5.3 Told They Have Diabetes by Healthcare Provider

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
18.1% (95% CI: 17.2–19.0)	19.4% (95% CI: 18.5–20.2)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “Diabetes.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “Diabetes.”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of diabetes by sex compared to the state estimate (19.4%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of diabetes compared to the state estimate (19.4%): adults aged 50–64 (28.6%) and 65 or older (30.1%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (3.9%) and 35–49 (13.2%).

### Education

There were two educational attainment levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of diabetes compared to the state estimate (19.4%): adults with less than a high school diploma (25.1%) and high school diploma, GED education, or some college education (21.5%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (13.3%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of diabetes compared to the state estimate (19.4%): income of \$15,000 or less (22.9%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (23.6%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (11.8%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of diabetes by race compared to the state estimate (19.4%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of diabetes compared to the state estimate (19.4%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (27.2%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were never married (8.9%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of diabetes compared to the state estimate (19.4%): region 4 (23.5%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 1 (16.7%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of diabetes compared to the state estimate (19.4%): region 6 (22.9%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of diabetes compared to the state estimate (19.4%): region 6 (22.7%).

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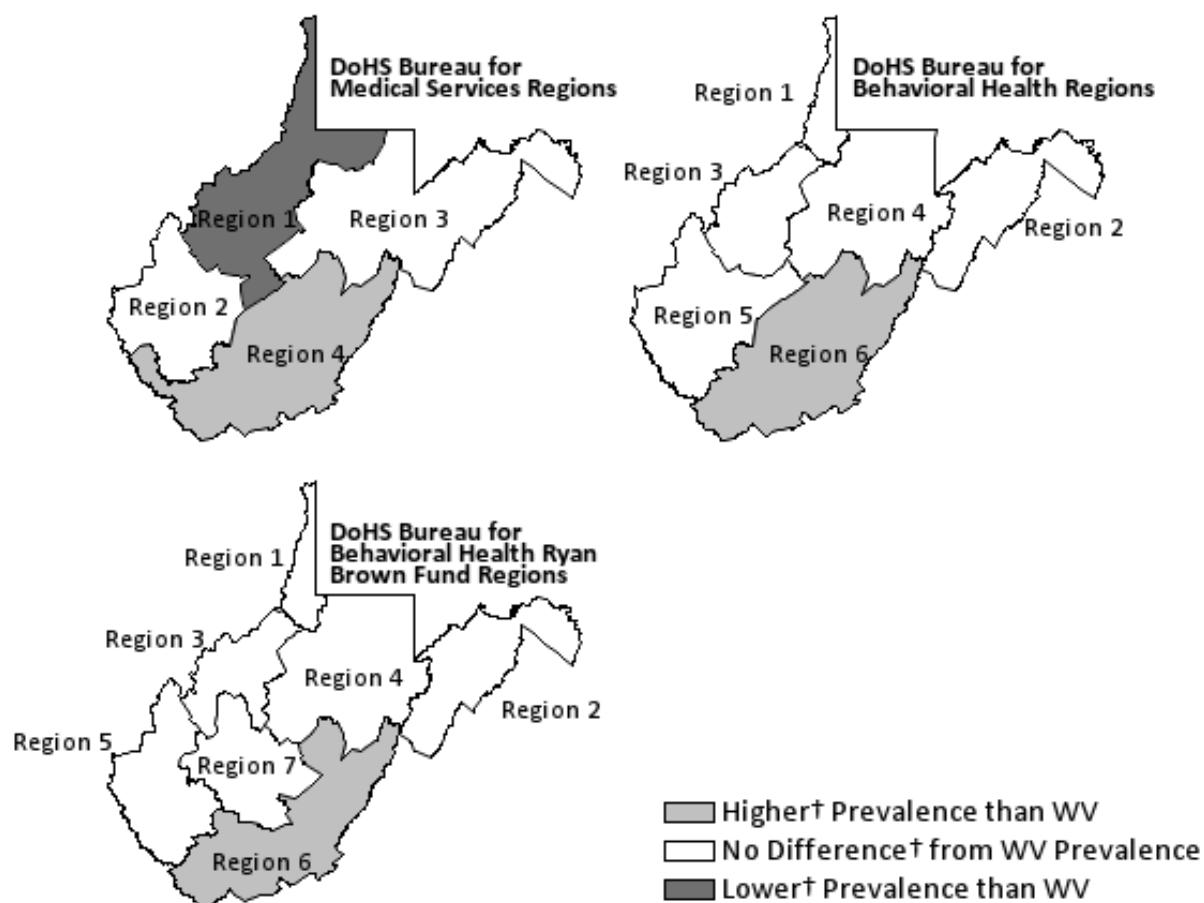
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 5.3.1: Weighted Prevalence of Diabetes by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	124,126	20.6	19.2–22.0	119,446	18.2	17.2–19.2	243,573	19.4	18.5–20.2	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	5,114	3.4	1.8–4.9	7,016	4.3	3.2–5.5	12,130	3.9	2.9–4.8	
35–49	16,184	12.0	9.4–14.6	21,243	14.4	12.3–16.5	37,427	13.2	11.6–14.9	
50–64	54,724	32.6	29.3–35.9	41,913	24.7	22.4–26.9	96,637	28.6	26.6–30.6	
65 or older	48,079	32.7	30.2–35.3	48,427	27.9	25.9–29.9	96,506	30.1	28.5–31.7	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	18,284	25.4	20.4–30.3	16,185	24.8	20.7–28.9	34,469	25.1	21.8–28.4	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	79,163	21.9	20.0–23.8	78,171	21.1	19.6–22.5	157,334	21.5	20.3–22.7	
Associate or more	25,990	15.7	13.8–17.5	24,777	11.4	10.3–12.6	50,768	13.3	12.2–14.3	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	18,822	20.4	16.5–24.4	30,688	24.6	21.9–27.4	49,510	22.9	20.6–25.1	
\$15,001–\$35,000	30,055	25.5	22.2–28.9	35,051	22.2	20.1–24.4	65,106	23.6	21.8–25.5	
\$35,001–\$50,000	19,282	24.1	20.0–28.2	15,097	18.9	15.9–21.9	34,379	21.5	19.0–24.1	
\$50,001–\$85,000	27,355	22.4	19.3–25.5	19,746	16.1	13.9–18.4	47,102	19.3	17.4–21.2	
\$85,001 or more	23,215	14.2	11.8–16.6	12,027	8.8	7.2–10.4	35,242	11.8	10.3–13.3	
<b>Race</b>										
White	114,278	20.9	19.4–22.4	110,013	18.1	17.1–19.2	224,291	19.4	18.5–20.3	
Black	4,810	21.1	13.5–28.7	5,933	26.6	20.5–32.7	10,743	23.8	18.9–28.8	
Multi-racial or “Other”	4,808	15.8	10.3–21.2	3,350	14.2	10.2–18.3	8,159	15.1	11.6–18.7	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	76,191	23.8	21.7–25.8	58,627	17.8	16.4–19.3	134,819	20.8	19.5–22.0	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	36,481	31.8	28.3–35.4	43,887	24.2	22.3–26.2	80,368	27.2	25.3–29.0	
Never married	11,185	6.8	5.2–8.4	15,952	11.3	9.4–13.2	27,138	8.9	7.7–10.1	

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 5.3.1: Weighted Prevalence of Diabetes by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 5.4 Told They Have Asthma by Healthcare Provider

## West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022** **2023-2024**  
16.2% (95% CI: 15.4–17.1) 16.9% (95% CI: 16.0–17.7)

## Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions?" Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including "Asthma." Respondents could answer "Yes" or "No" for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered "Yes" for being told they have "Asthma."

## Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of asthma (20.1%) compared to the state estimate (16.9%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of asthma (13.3%) compared to the state estimate (16.9%).

Age

There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of asthma compared to the state estimate (16.9%): adults aged 65 or older (13.0%).

## Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of asthma compared to the state estimate (16.9%): adults with less than a high school diploma (24.1%).

## Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of asthma compared to the state estimate (16.9%): income of \$15,000 or less (26.7%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (14.0%) and \$85,001 or more (11.4%).

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of asthma by race compared to the state estimate (16.9%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of asthma compared to the state estimate (16.9%): adults who were never married (20.2%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (14.7%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of asthma among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (16.9%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of asthma among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (16.9%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of asthma among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (16.9%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 5.4.1: Weighted Prevalence of Asthma by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	78,332	13.3	12.0–14.6	131,319	20.1	19.0–21.2	209,650	16.9	16.0–17.7	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	24,196	15.9	12.8–19.0	38,198	23.1	20.5–25.6	62,393	19.6	17.6–21.6	
35–49	19,644	14.5	11.7–17.4	30,516	20.5	18.2–22.8	50,161	17.7	15.8–19.5	
50–64	21,310	13.1	10.7–15.5	35,567	21.0	18.9–23.1	56,877	17.1	15.5–18.7	
65 or older	13,117	9.4	7.8–11.1	26,609	15.9	14.2–17.6	39,726	13.0	11.8–14.2	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	12,185	17.3	12.8–21.8	20,926	31.3	26.5–36.0	33,111	24.1	20.8–27.4	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	45,331	12.8	11.1–14.6	72,982	19.9	18.4–21.3	118,313	16.4	15.3–17.6	
Associate or more	20,545	12.5	10.5–14.5	36,883	17.0	15.5–18.5	57,428	15.1	13.9–16.3	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	20,668	22.7	18.3–27.1	37,481	29.7	26.6–32.7	58,149	26.7	24.2–29.3	
\$15,001–\$35,000	14,439	12.6	9.8–15.4	34,062	21.9	19.5–24.2	48,501	18.0	16.2–19.8	
\$35,001–\$50,000	8,978	11.7	8.2–15.2	14,917	19.0	16.0–22.0	23,895	15.4	13.1–17.7	
\$50,001–\$85,000	13,742	11.4	9.0–13.9	20,263	16.5	14.3–18.8	34,005	14.0	12.3–15.7	
\$85,001 or more	16,361	10.1	8.0–12.3	17,611	12.9	11.0–14.8	33,972	11.4	9.9–12.9	
<b>Race</b>										
White	69,394	12.9	11.6–14.3	120,778	20.0	18.8–21.1	190,172	16.7	15.8–17.5	
Black	2,683	12.2	5.7–18.7	4,659	21.4	15.6–27.1	7,342	16.8	12.4–21.2	
Multi-racial or “Other”	5,786	19.3	12.3–26.2	5,652	23.6	18.1–29.0	11,439	21.2	16.6–25.7	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	35,918	11.4	9.9–13.0	58,227	17.8	16.4–19.3	94,145	14.7	13.6–15.8	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	13,936	12.8	10.2–15.4	38,385	21.3	19.4–23.3	52,321	18.1	16.5–19.7	
Never married	28,246	17.2	14.1–20.3	33,859	23.6	20.8–26.4	62,106	20.2	18.1–22.3	

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 5.5 Told They Have Endocarditis by Healthcare Provider

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
0.6% (95% CI: 0.4–0.7)	0.6% (95% CI: 0.5–0.8)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “Endocarditis.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “Endocarditis.”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of endocarditis by sex compared to the state estimate (0.6%).

### Age

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of endocarditis by age compared to the state estimate (0.6%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among adult age groups.

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of endocarditis by educational status compared to the state estimate (0.6%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among educational attainment levels.

### Family Income

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of endocarditis by family income compared to the state estimate (0.6%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among family income levels.

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of endocarditis by race compared to the state estimate (0.6%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

### Marital Status

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of endocarditis by marital status compared to the state estimate (0.6%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among marital statuses.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of endocarditis among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (0.6%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of endocarditis among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (0.6%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of endocarditis among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (0.6%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

Table 5.5.1: Weighted Prevalence of Endocarditis by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,728	0.6	0.4–0.9	3,767	0.6	0.4–0.8	7,494	0.6	0.5–0.8
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
35–49	U	U	U	454	0.3	0.1–0.5	U	U	U
50–64	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,770	0.9	0.4–1.3
65 or older	937	0.7	0.3–1.1	U	U	U	2,143	0.7	0.4–1.0
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
HS diploma/GED/Some college	2,159	0.6	0.3–1.0	2,337	0.7	0.3–1.0	4,496	0.6	0.4–0.9
Associate or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,060	0.5	0.3–0.8
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	U	U	U	1,015	0.8	0.4–1.3	2,273	1.1	0.6–1.6
\$15,001–\$35,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,084	0.8	0.4–1.2
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Race</b>									
White	2,904	0.6	0.3–0.8	3,440	0.6	0.4–0.8	6,344	0.6	0.4–0.7
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	2,148	0.7	0.4–1.0	1,295	0.4	0.2–0.6	3,443	0.6	0.3–0.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	U	U	U	1,806	1.0	0.5–1.6	2,491	0.9	0.5–1.3
Never married	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 5.6 Told They Have Hepatitis C by Healthcare Provider

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
2.5% (95% CI: 2.1–2.8)	2.5% (95% CI: 2.1–3.0)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “Hepatitis C.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “Hepatitis C.”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of hepatitis C by sex compared to the state estimate (2.5%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hepatitis C compared to the state estimate (2.5%): adults aged 35–49 (4.2%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (0.9%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hepatitis C compared to the state estimate (2.5%): adults with associate or more education (0.9%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hepatitis C compared to the state estimate (2.5%): income of \$15,000 or less (7.2%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (1.4%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among family income levels.

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of hepatitis C by race compared to the state estimate (2.5%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hepatitis C compared to the state estimate (2.5%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (4.4%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (1.1%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of hepatitis C compared to the state estimate (2.5%): region 1 (1.3%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of hepatitis C among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (2.5%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of hepatitis C among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (2.5%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

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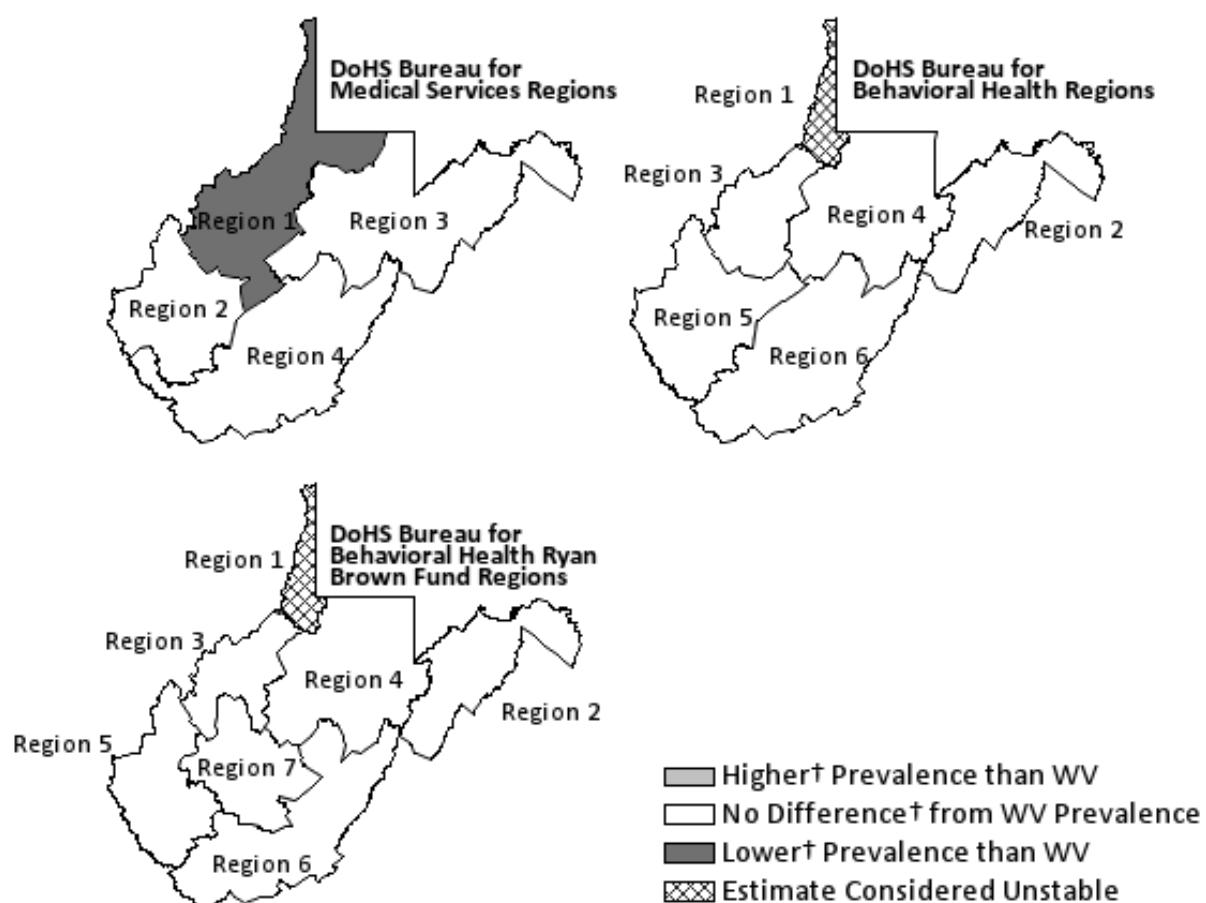
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 5.6.1: Weighted Prevalence of Hepatitis C by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,321	3.0	2.3–3.7	13,793	2.2	1.7–2.6	31,113	2.5	2.1–3.0
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	4,343	2.9	1.4–4.4	5,708	3.5	2.3–4.8	10,052	3.2	2.3–4.2
35–49	6,474	4.8	2.9–6.7	5,402	3.7	2.7–4.7	11,876	4.2	3.2–5.3
50–64	4,845	3.0	1.6–4.4	1,610	1.0	0.5–1.5	6,454	2.0	1.3–2.7
65 or older	1,659	1.2	0.6–1.8	U	U	U	2,731	0.9	0.5–1.3
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	3,572	5.1	2.1–8.0	2,693	4.3	2.2–6.5	6,265	4.7	2.9–6.6
HS diploma/GED/Some college	12,362	3.5	2.5–4.5	9,007	2.5	1.9–3.1	21,369	3.0	2.4–3.6
Associate or more	1,387	0.9	0.4–1.3	1,989	0.9	0.5–1.3	3,376	0.9	0.6–1.2
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	8,229	9.1	6.0–12.1	7,115	5.9	4.3–7.5	15,344	7.2	5.6–8.9
\$15,001–\$35,000	4,296	3.9	2.0–5.7	3,746	2.5	1.4–3.5	8,042	3.1	2.1–4.0
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,110	1.4	0.6–2.1
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	3,432	1.4	0.8–2.1
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Race</b>									
White	15,411	2.9	2.2–3.6	13,137	2.2	1.8–2.7	28,548	2.5	2.1–3.0
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	4,020	1.3	0.7–1.9	3,003	0.9	0.5–1.3	7,024	1.1	0.8–1.5
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	6,375	5.8	3.6–8.0	6,119	3.5	2.5–4.5	12,494	4.4	3.4–5.4
Never married	6,925	4.3	2.5–6.0	4,479	3.2	2.0–4.4	11,404	3.8	2.7–4.9

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 5.6.1: Weighted Prevalence of Hepatitis C by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

†95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 5.7 Told They Have HIV/AIDS by Healthcare Provider

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
0.3% (95% CI: 0.2–0.5)	0.4% (95% CI: 0.3–0.6)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “HIV/AIDS.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “HIV/AIDS.”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS by sex compared to the state estimate (0.4%).

### Age

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS by age compared to the state estimate (0.4%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among adult age groups.

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS by educational status compared to the state estimate (0.4%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among educational attainment levels.

### Family Income

There were no stable estimates for the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among family income levels.

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS by race compared to the state estimate (0.4%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

### Marital Status

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS by marital status compared to the state estimate (0.4%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among marital statuses.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (0.4%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BMS regions (see the Appendix).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There were no stable estimates for the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There were no stable estimates for the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

Table 5.7.1: Weighted Prevalence of HIV/AIDS by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,414	0.6	0.3–0.9	1,626	0.3	0.1–0.4	5,040	0.4	0.3–0.6
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
35–49	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
50–64	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,102	0.7	0.3–1.0
65 or older	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
HS diploma/GED/Some college	1,970	0.6	0.3–0.9	U	U	U	2,487	0.4	0.2–0.5
Associate or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	1,486	0.4	0.2–0.6
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$15,001–\$35,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Race</b>									
White	2,452	0.5	0.2–0.7	U	U	U	3,844	0.3	0.2–0.5
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	U	U	U	U	U	U	1,450	0.5	0.2–0.8
Never married	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 5.8 Told They Have Cardiovascular (Heart) disease by Healthcare Provider

### West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022**

10.6% (95% CI: 9.9–11.3)

**2023-2024**

12.5% (95% CI: 11.8–13.2)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “Cardiovascular (Heart) disease.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “Cardiovascular (Heart) disease.”

### Sex

Adults who were female had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cardiovascular disease (10.9%) compared to the state estimate (12.5%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cardiovascular disease compared to the state estimate (12.5%): adults aged 65 or older (28.3%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (1.2%) and 35–49 (4.6%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cardiovascular disease compared to the state estimate (12.5%): adults with less than a high school diploma (18.6%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (8.4%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cardiovascular disease compared to the state estimate (12.5%): income of \$15,001–\$35,000 (16.8%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (6.5%).

### Race

There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cardiovascular disease compared to the state estimate (12.5%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (8.4%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cardiovascular disease compared to the state estimate (12.5%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (19.9%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were never married (4.3%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cardiovascular disease compared to the state estimate (12.5%): region 4 (15.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cardiovascular disease compared to the state estimate (12.5%): region 6 (16.0%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (9.7%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cardiovascular disease compared to the state estimate (12.5%): region 6 (15.7%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (9.7%).

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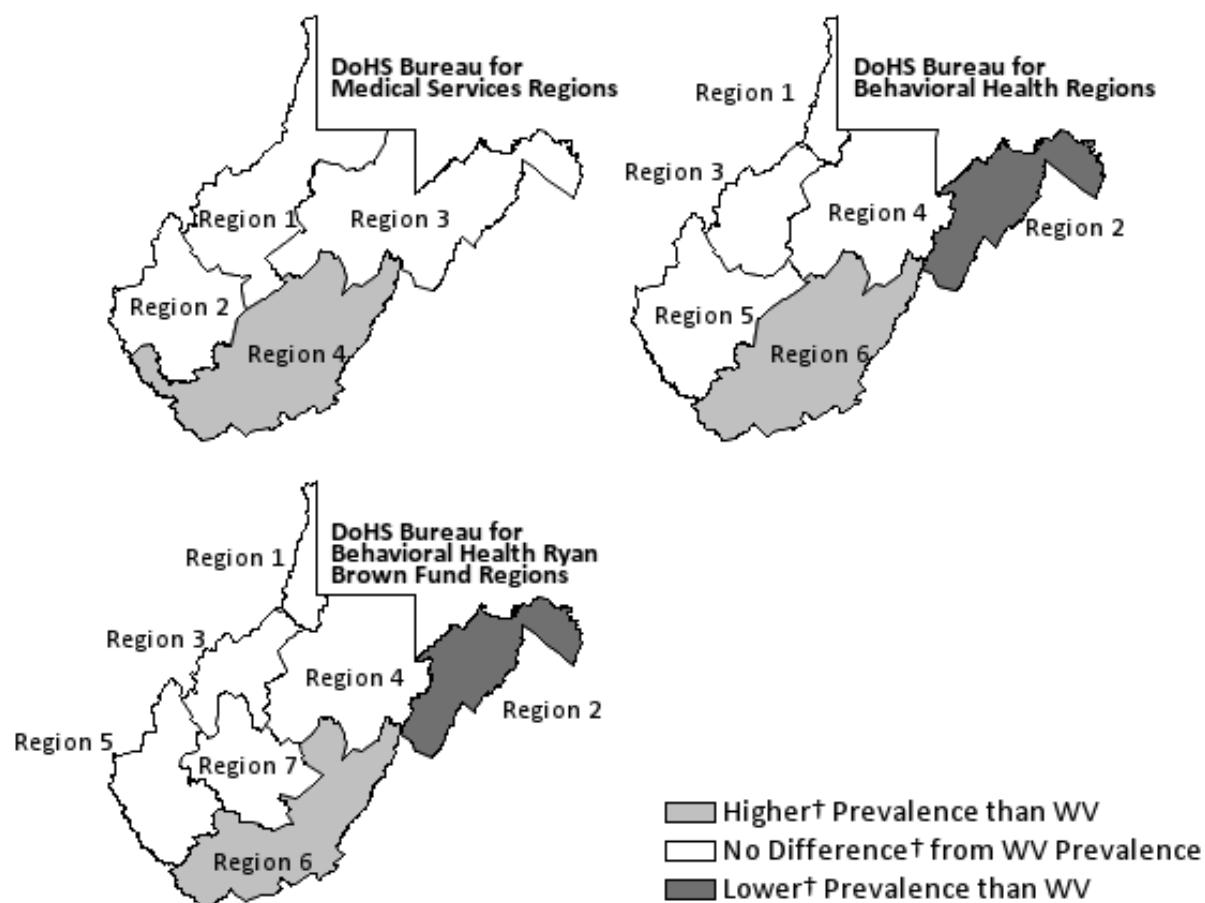
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 5.8.1: Weighted Prevalence of Cardiovascular Disease by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	85,009	14.2	13.1–15.4	70,111	10.9	10.1–11.7	155,120	12.5	11.8–13.2
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	U	U	U	1,475	0.9	0.5–1.4	3,641	1.2	0.6–1.7
35–49	5,926	4.4	2.7–6.1	7,031	4.8	3.6–6.0	12,957	4.6	3.6–5.6
50–64	27,893	16.8	14.2–19.5	20,826	12.4	10.6–14.3	48,719	14.6	13.0–16.2
65 or older	48,991	33.3	30.7–35.9	40,574	24.0	22.0–26.0	89,565	28.3	26.7–30.0
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	12,744	18.1	13.9–22.2	12,326	19.3	15.6–22.9	25,069	18.6	15.8–21.4
HS diploma/GED/Some college	54,004	15.1	13.5–16.6	43,028	11.8	10.7–13.0	97,032	13.4	12.5–14.4
Associate or more	17,824	10.8	9.3–12.3	14,228	6.6	5.6–7.5	32,053	8.4	7.6–9.2
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	14,854	16.4	12.8–19.9	16,320	13.4	11.4–15.4	31,174	14.6	12.7–16.5
\$15,001–\$35,000	21,904	19.0	16.1–21.9	23,264	15.1	13.2–17.0	45,169	16.8	15.1–18.4
\$35,001–\$50,000	12,900	16.3	12.9–19.6	9,213	11.7	9.2–14.1	22,112	14.0	11.9–16.0
\$50,001–\$85,000	15,310	12.6	10.3–14.8	10,215	8.4	6.8–10.1	25,525	10.5	9.1–11.9
\$85,001 or more	14,265	8.7	7.0–10.5	5,231	3.8	2.8–4.9	19,496	6.5	5.4–7.6
<b>Race</b>									
White	79,503	14.6	13.4–15.9	65,534	11.0	10.1–11.8	145,036	12.7	12.0–13.4
Black	2,733	12.3	6.1–18.6	2,244	10.5	5.5–15.5	4,978	11.4	7.4–15.4
Multi-racial or “Other”	2,490	8.3	4.6–12.0	1,992	8.5	5.6–11.3	4,482	8.4	6.0–10.8
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	51,906	16.3	14.6–17.9	31,330	9.7	8.5–10.8	83,236	12.9	12.0–13.9
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	24,377	21.7	18.7–24.7	33,350	18.7	17.0–20.5	57,727	19.9	18.3–21.5
Never married	8,158	5.0	3.5–6.5	4,788	3.4	2.5–4.4	12,947	4.3	3.3–5.2

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 5.8.1: Weighted Prevalence of Cardiovascular Disease by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 5.9 Told They Have Kidney disease or damage by Healthcare Provider

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
6.6% (95% CI: 6.1–7.2)	7.6% (95% CI: 7.0–8.1)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “Kidney disease/damage.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “Kidney disease/damage.”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of kidney disease or damage by sex compared to the state estimate (7.6%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of kidney disease or damage compared to the state estimate (7.6%): adults aged 65 or older (15.5%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (1.3%) and 35–49 (4.5%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of kidney disease or damage compared to the state estimate (7.6%): adults with less than a high school diploma (11.4%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (4.9%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of kidney disease or damage compared to the state estimate (7.6%): income of \$15,000 or less (10.7%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (9.8%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (3.2%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of kidney disease or damage by race compared to the state estimate (7.6%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of kidney disease or damage compared to the state estimate (7.6%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (12.2%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were never married (3.4%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of kidney disease or damage among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (7.6%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of kidney disease or damage compared to the state estimate (7.6%): region 1 (5.0%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of kidney disease or damage compared to the state estimate (7.6%): region 1 (5.0%).

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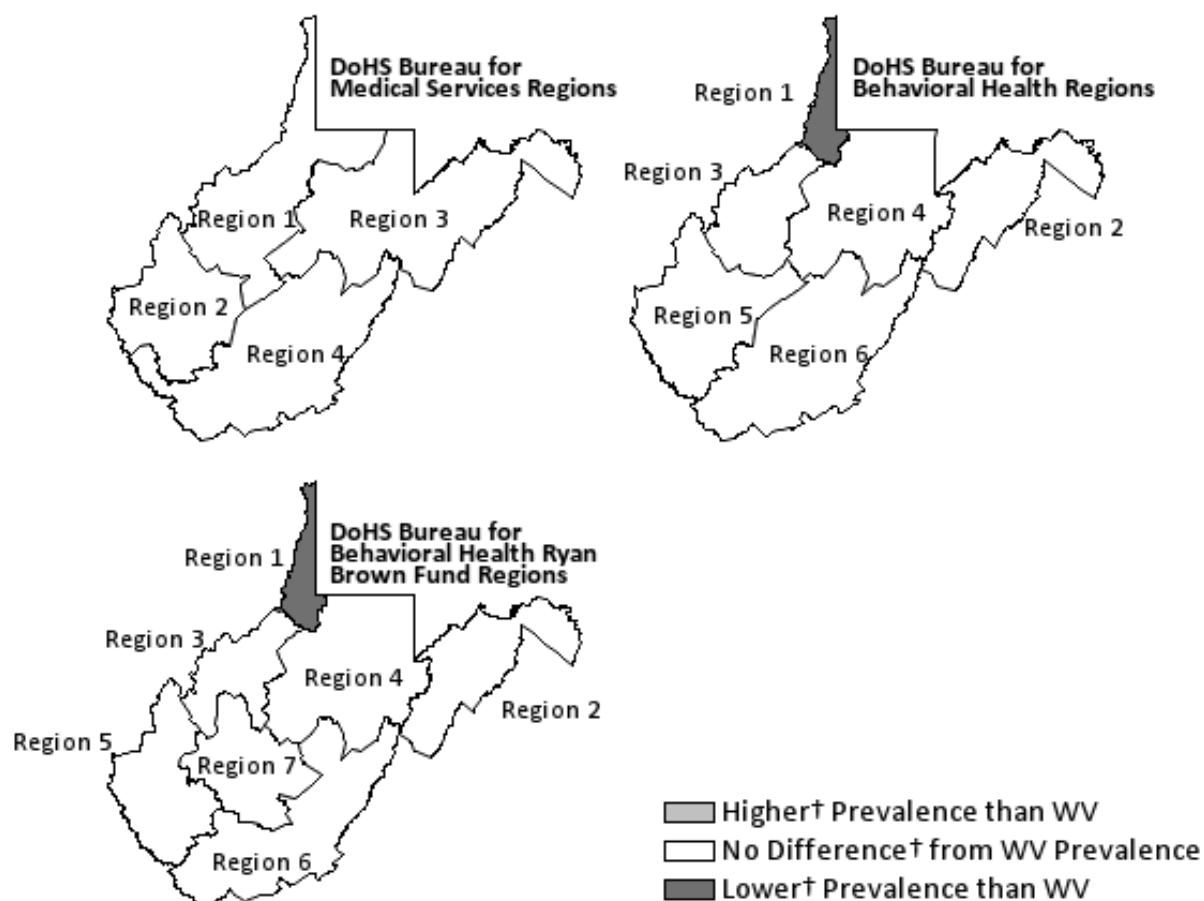
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 5.9.1: Weighted Prevalence of Kidney Disease or Damage by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	41,414	7.0	6.2–7.9	51,826	8.0	7.3–8.8	93,241	7.6	7.0–8.1
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	U	U	U	3,092	1.9	1.1–2.7	4,181	1.3	0.8–1.8
35–49	4,505	3.4	1.9–4.9	8,147	5.5	4.2–6.9	12,652	4.5	3.5–5.5
50–64	14,704	9.1	7.0–11.2	13,432	8.1	6.6–9.7	28,136	8.6	7.3–9.9
65 or older	21,117	14.8	12.9–16.7	27,024	16.0	14.3–17.8	48,141	15.5	14.2–16.8
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	7,018	10.0	6.8–13.2	8,196	13.0	9.7–16.4	15,214	11.4	9.1–13.8
HS diploma/GED/Some college	25,798	7.3	6.1–8.5	33,518	9.2	8.1–10.2	59,316	8.3	7.5–9.0
Associate or more	8,562	5.2	4.1–6.3	9,918	4.6	3.8–5.4	18,480	4.9	4.2–5.5
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	8,247	9.2	6.3–12.1	14,356	11.7	9.7–13.7	22,603	10.7	8.9–12.4
\$15,001–\$35,000	10,270	9.1	7.0–11.2	15,955	10.4	8.7–12.0	26,224	9.8	8.5–11.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	5,511	6.9	4.8–9.1	7,149	9.2	6.8–11.5	12,660	8.0	6.5–9.6
\$50,001–\$85,000	8,798	7.3	5.5–9.2	7,228	6.0	4.6–7.4	16,026	6.7	5.5–7.8
\$85,001 or more	5,689	3.5	2.3–4.7	3,935	2.9	1.9–3.9	9,624	3.2	2.4–4.0
<b>Race</b>									
White	38,039	7.1	6.2–8.0	48,107	8.0	7.3–8.8	86,146	7.6	7.0–8.2
Black	U	U	U	2,221	10.4	5.3–15.4	4,147	9.5	5.5–13.5
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	1,468	6.3	3.5–9.2	2,851	5.3	3.4–7.3
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	25,215	8.0	6.8–9.3	21,717	6.7	5.8–7.7	46,932	7.4	6.6–8.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	10,775	9.8	7.7–11.8	24,536	13.8	12.1–15.4	35,310	12.2	10.9–13.5
Never married	4,965	3.0	1.8–4.3	5,248	3.7	2.6–4.9	10,212	3.4	2.5–4.2

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 5.9.1: Weighted Prevalence of Kidney Disease or Damage by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 5.10 Told They Have Liver disease by Healthcare Provider

### West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022**

3.4% (95% CI: 3.0–3.9)

**2023-2024**

3.8% (95% CI: 3.4–4.3)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “Liver disease.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “Liver disease.”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of liver disease by sex compared to the state estimate (3.8%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of liver disease compared to the state estimate (3.8%): adults aged 18–34 (1.8%).

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of liver disease by educational status compared to the state estimate (3.8%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of liver disease compared to the state estimate (3.8%): income of \$15,000 or less (5.7%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (2.5%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of liver disease by race compared to the state estimate (3.8%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

### Marital Status

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of liver disease by marital status compared to the state estimate (3.8%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of liver disease among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (3.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of liver disease among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (3.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of liver disease among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (3.8%).

Table 5.10.1: Weighted Prevalence of Liver Disease by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	23,928	4.1	3.3–4.9	23,151	3.6	3.1–4.1	47,080	3.8	3.4–4.3
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	U	U	U	2,843	1.8	0.8–2.7	5,590	1.8	1.0–2.6
35–49	6,170	4.6	2.7–6.5	5,364	3.7	2.6–4.8	11,533	4.1	3.1–5.2
50–64	9,091	5.6	3.9–7.3	7,925	4.8	3.8–5.9	17,016	5.2	4.2–6.2
65 or older	5,921	4.3	3.1–5.5	7,020	4.3	3.3–5.2	12,940	4.3	3.5–5.0
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	2,311	3.3	1.5–5.1	2,275	3.7	2.2–5.1	4,586	3.5	2.3–4.7
HS diploma/GED/Some college	16,142	4.6	3.5–5.7	14,844	4.1	3.4–4.9	30,985	4.4	3.7–5.0
Associate or more	5,476	3.4	2.1–4.6	5,928	2.8	2.1–3.4	11,404	3.0	2.4–3.7
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	5,403	6.0	3.6–8.4	6,693	5.5	4.1–6.9	12,096	5.7	4.4–7.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	5,713	5.1	3.1–7.1	6,554	4.3	3.2–5.4	12,267	4.7	3.6–5.7
\$35,001–\$50,000	3,003	3.9	1.9–5.8	2,107	2.7	1.5–4.0	5,110	3.3	2.1–4.5
\$50,001–\$85,000	4,150	3.5	2.0–5.0	3,339	2.8	1.8–3.8	7,489	3.1	2.2–4.0
\$85,001 or more	4,390	2.7	1.4–4.0	2,898	2.1	1.3–3.0	7,288	2.5	1.6–3.3
<b>Race</b>									
White	21,666	4.1	3.3–4.9	22,092	3.7	3.2–4.3	43,758	3.9	3.4–4.4
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,430	4.5	2.2–6.9
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	11,508	3.7	2.7–4.7	9,746	3.1	2.4–3.7	21,253	3.4	2.8–4.0
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	6,305	5.8	3.9–7.7	8,232	4.7	3.7–5.7	14,537	5.1	4.2–6.1
Never married	5,683	3.5	1.9–5.0	4,488	3.2	2.0–4.4	10,170	3.3	2.3–4.4

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 5.11 Told They Have Chronic pain by Healthcare Provider

### West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022**

26.1% (95% CI: 25.1–27.1)

**2023-2024**

25.3% (95% CI: 24.4–26.3)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “Chronic pain.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “Chronic pain.”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of chronic pain by sex compared to the state estimate (25.3%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of chronic pain compared to the state estimate (25.3%): adults aged 50–64 (35.1%) and 65 or older (30.9%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (11.0%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of chronic pain compared to the state estimate (25.3%): adults with less than a high school diploma (35.0%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (17.7%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of chronic pain compared to the state estimate (25.3%): income of \$15,000 or less (38.4%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (30.7%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (20.4%) and \$85,001 or more (12.6%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of chronic pain by race compared to the state estimate (25.3%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of chronic pain compared to the state estimate (25.3%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (36.5%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were never married (18.2%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of chronic pain compared to the state estimate (25.3%): region 4 (28.9%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of chronic pain among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (25.3%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of chronic pain compared to the state estimate (25.3%): region 6 (29.5%).

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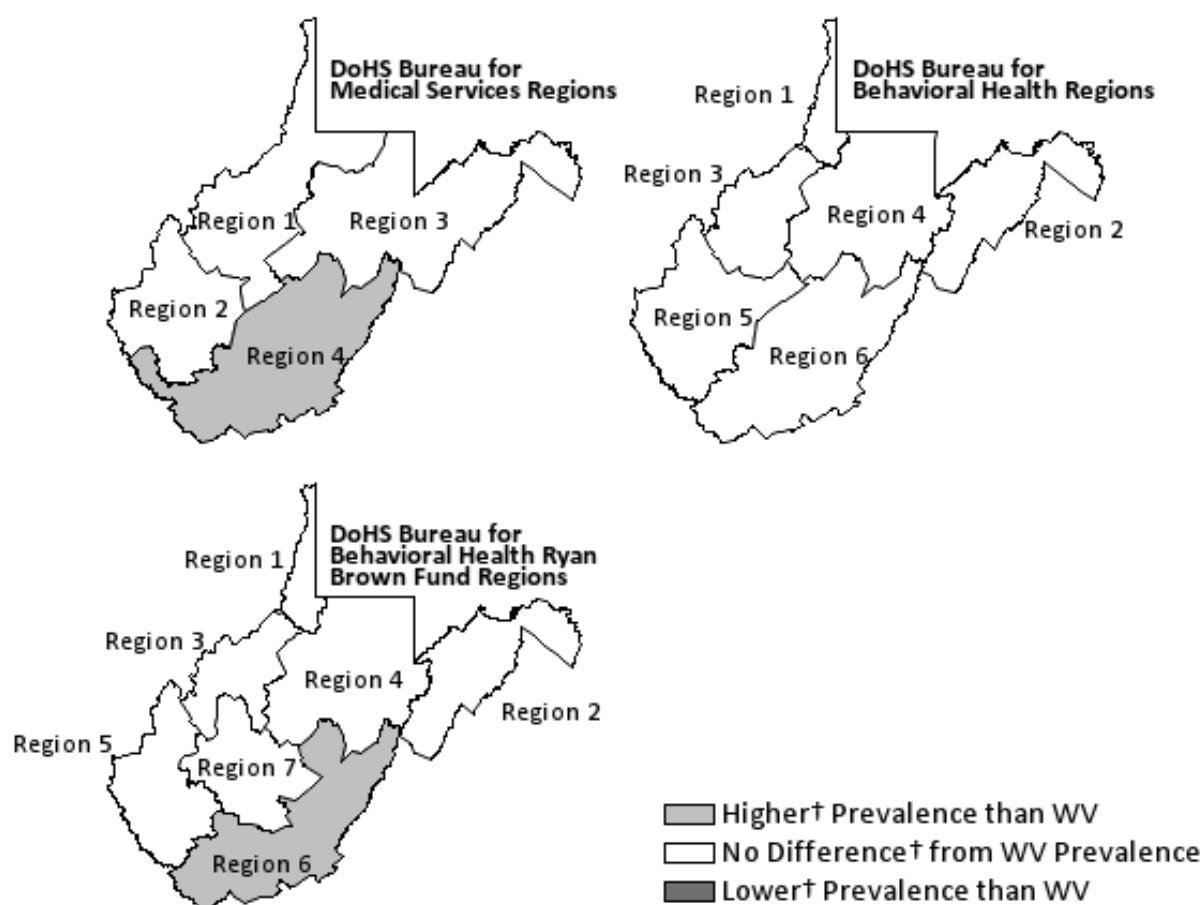
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 5.11.1: Weighted Prevalence of Chronic Pain by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	148,008	24.6	23.0–26.1	170,884	26.0	24.8–27.2	318,893	25.3	24.4–26.3	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	11,957	7.9	5.5–10.3	22,564	13.8	11.6–16.0	34,521	11.0	9.3–12.6	
35–49	30,902	22.7	19.2–26.1	35,913	24.0	21.6–26.3	66,815	23.3	21.3–25.4	
50–64	63,361	37.2	33.8–40.6	56,413	33.0	30.6–35.4	119,775	35.1	33.0–37.2	
65 or older	41,675	29.1	26.5–31.6	55,506	32.4	30.2–34.6	97,182	30.9	29.2–32.5	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	24,349	34.1	28.6–39.6	23,571	35.9	31.1–40.7	47,920	35.0	31.3–38.6	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	96,709	26.6	24.5–28.8	105,442	28.4	26.8–30.0	202,151	27.5	26.2–28.9	
Associate or more	26,694	16.1	14.1–18.2	41,151	18.8	17.3–20.3	67,845	17.7	16.4–18.9	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	35,457	37.5	32.7–42.2	50,043	39.2	36.1–42.3	85,500	38.4	35.7–41.1	
\$15,001–\$35,000	34,279	29.4	25.7–33.1	49,605	31.7	29.2–34.2	83,884	30.7	28.6–32.9	
\$35,001–\$50,000	23,090	29.2	24.4–34.0	19,598	24.7	21.4–28.0	42,688	26.9	24.0–29.8	
\$50,001–\$85,000	25,740	21.0	17.9–24.1	24,236	19.8	17.4–22.1	49,976	20.4	18.4–22.3	
\$85,001 or more	21,388	13.1	10.7–15.5	16,349	11.9	10.1–13.7	37,737	12.6	11.0–14.1	
<b>Race</b>										
White	137,964	25.2	23.5–26.9	159,373	26.1	24.9–27.4	297,337	25.7	24.7–26.7	
Black	4,457	19.9	12.9–27.0	4,751	21.8	16.1–27.6	9,208	20.9	16.3–25.5	
Multi-racial or “Other”	5,269	17.2	12.0–22.5	6,443	27.5	21.9–33.1	11,713	21.7	17.8–25.6	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	75,939	23.8	21.8–25.9	76,570	23.3	21.7–24.9	152,509	23.6	22.3–24.9	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	43,215	37.4	33.7–41.1	65,497	36.0	33.7–38.2	108,712	36.5	34.5–38.5	
Never married	28,524	17.2	14.2–20.2	27,530	19.3	16.7–21.8	56,055	18.2	16.2–20.2	

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 5.11.1: Weighted Prevalence of Chronic Pain by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 5.12 Told They Have COVID-19 by Healthcare Provider

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2023-2024: 38.4% (95% CI: 37.3–39.5)

This question was not asked on the 2021–2022 MATCH survey.

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions:” Respondents were presented with a list of 13 conditions, including “COVID-19.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each condition. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for being told they have “COVID-19.”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of COVID-19 by sex compared to the state estimate (38.4%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COVID-19 compared to the state estimate (38.4%): adults aged 35–49 (43.6%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (31.4%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COVID-19 compared to the state estimate (38.4%): adults with associate or more education (44.3%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with less than a high school diploma (28.2%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COVID-19 compared to the state estimate (38.4%): income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (43.1%) and \$85,001 or more (43.6%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (31.6%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (34.7%).

### Race

There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COVID-19 compared to the state estimate (38.4%): adults who were Black (25.6%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of COVID-19 compared to the state estimate (38.4%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (35.0%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of COVID-19 among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (38.4%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of COVID-19 among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (38.4%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of COVID-19 among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (38.4%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 5.12.1: Weighted Prevalence of COVID-19 by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	224,022	37.2	35.4–39.0	260,499	39.6	38.2–40.9	484,521	38.4	37.3–39.5	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	58,700	38.4	34.2–42.5	74,670	44.9	41.9–47.9	133,370	41.8	39.2–44.3	
35–49	59,774	43.5	39.4–47.5	65,555	43.7	41.0–46.4	125,329	43.6	41.2–46.0	
50–64	58,370	34.8	31.4–38.1	68,219	40.1	37.6–42.7	126,589	37.4	35.3–39.5	
65 or older	47,151	32.8	30.2–35.4	51,663	30.3	28.2–32.4	98,814	31.4	29.8–33.1	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	17,474	25.1	19.9–30.3	20,275	31.5	26.7–36.3	37,749	28.2	24.6–31.7	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	133,002	36.8	34.3–39.2	139,072	37.4	35.6–39.2	272,073	37.1	35.6–38.6	
Associate or more	72,744	42.9	40.0–45.8	100,195	45.4	43.5–47.4	172,938	44.3	42.6–46.0	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	26,068	29.1	24.2–33.9	41,415	33.4	30.2–36.5	67,483	31.6	28.8–34.3	
\$15,001–\$35,000	37,042	32.1	28.2–36.0	57,158	36.5	33.9–39.2	94,200	34.7	32.4–36.9	
\$35,001–\$50,000	30,365	38.0	33.0–43.0	31,227	38.9	35.3–42.5	61,592	38.4	35.4–41.5	
\$50,001–\$85,000	51,246	40.9	37.0–44.7	56,715	45.3	42.3–48.2	107,962	43.1	40.6–45.5	
\$85,001 or more	70,763	42.6	39.1–46.1	62,395	44.9	42.0–47.8	133,158	43.6	41.3–46.0	
<b>Race</b>										
White	207,821	37.9	36.0–39.8	245,249	40.1	38.8–41.5	453,070	39.1	37.9–40.2	
Black	5,253	23.3	15.0–31.7	6,054	28.0	22.0–34.0	11,307	25.6	20.4–30.8	
Multi-racial or “Other”	10,233	34.0	26.0–41.9	8,717	36.5	30.0–43.0	18,949	35.1	29.8–40.4	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	128,834	39.9	37.5–42.3	133,795	40.6	38.8–42.4	262,629	40.2	38.7–41.7	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	38,352	34.0	30.3–37.7	64,742	35.7	33.4–37.9	103,094	35.0	33.1–37.0	
Never married	55,839	34.0	30.1–37.9	60,382	41.9	38.7–45.2	116,221	37.7	35.1–40.3	

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

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# Chapter 6

## Poor Health Limitations

### 6.1 Difficulty Performing Daily Activities

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
20.4% (95% CI: 19.5–21.3)	19.3% (95% CI: 18.5–20.1)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty performing your daily activities? This includes things like bathing, climbing stairs, or doing errands alone.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No”. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

#### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities by sex compared to the state estimate (19.3%).

#### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities compared to the state estimate (19.3%): adults aged 65 or older (21.6%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (15.5%).

#### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities compared to the state estimate (19.3%): adults with less than a high school diploma (33.6%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (10.4%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## **Family Income**

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities compared to the state estimate (19.3%): income of \$15,000 or less (35.3%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (26.4%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (11.4%) and \$85,001 or more (5.9%).

## **Race**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities by race compared to the state estimate (19.3%).

## **Marital Status**

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities compared to the state estimate (19.3%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (28.9%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (14.8%).

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities compared to the state estimate (19.3%): region 4 (24.3%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 3 (16.2%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities compared to the state estimate (19.3%): region 6 (23.5%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (14.8%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities compared to the state estimate (19.3%): regions 5 (22.3%) and 6 (24.4%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (14.8%).

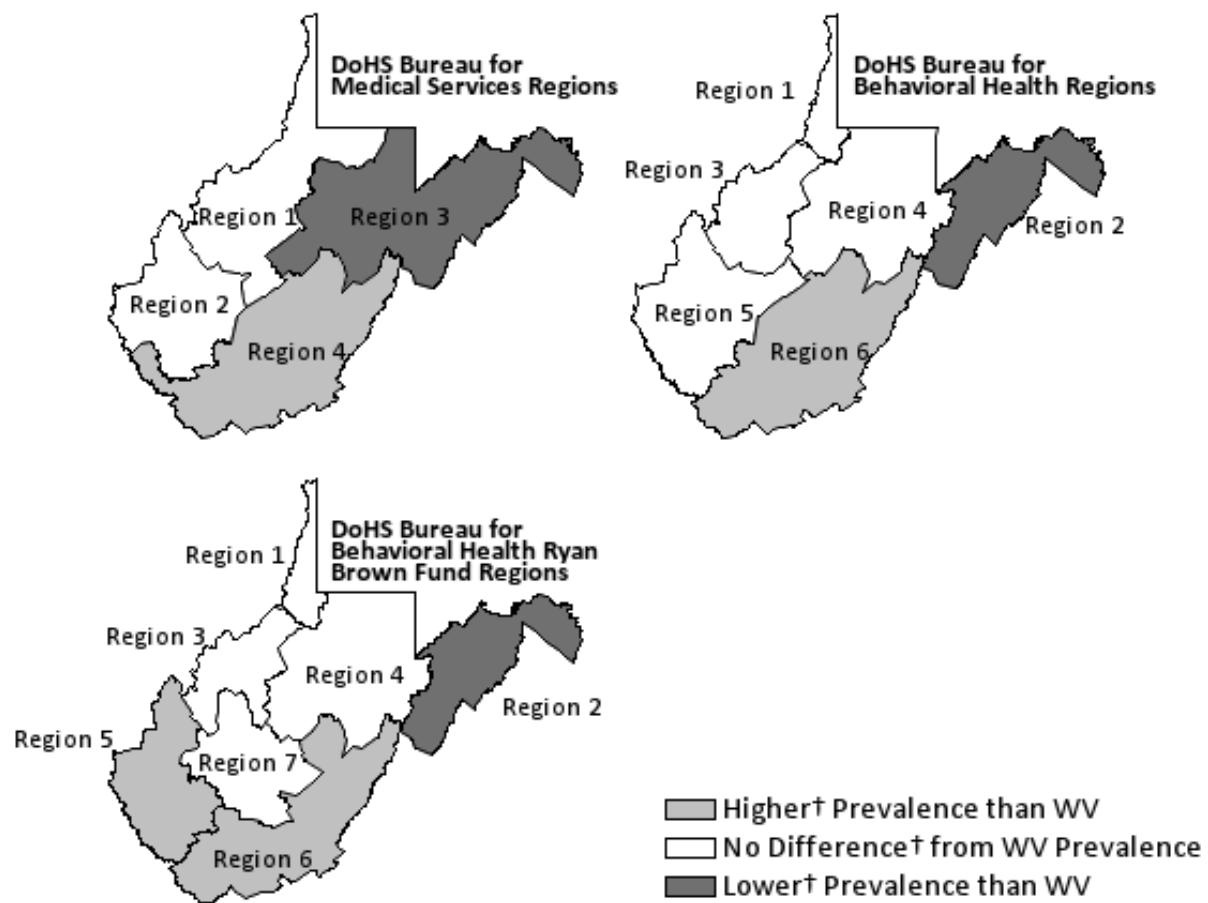
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 6.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Serious Difficulty Performing Daily Activities by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	120,545	18.3	16.9–19.6	144,579	20.3	19.2–21.3	265,124	19.3	18.5–20.1
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	21,563	13.5	10.5–16.4	30,035	17.4	15.1–19.7	51,598	15.5	13.7–17.4
35–49	25,455	17.3	14.2–20.3	28,849	18.1	16.0–20.2	54,304	17.7	15.9–19.5
50–64	40,951	21.8	19.1–24.6	40,457	21.7	19.6–23.8	81,408	21.7	20.0–23.5
65 or older	32,464	19.8	17.8–21.8	44,498	23.1	21.2–25.0	76,962	21.6	20.2–23.0
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	26,289	32.9	27.7–38.0	25,464	34.4	30.0–38.8	51,754	33.6	30.2–37.0
HS diploma/GED/Some college	77,419	19.4	17.5–21.2	92,538	22.8	21.3–24.3	169,957	21.1	19.9–22.3
Associate or more	16,494	9.3	7.7–10.8	25,890	11.2	10.0–12.4	42,383	10.4	9.4–11.3
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	36,011	34.5	30.1–39.0	49,755	35.8	32.9–38.8	85,765	35.3	32.7–37.8
\$15,001–\$35,000	35,671	27.4	23.9–30.9	44,270	25.6	23.4–27.9	79,941	26.4	24.4–28.4
\$35,001–\$50,000	16,300	18.6	14.8–22.5	15,962	18.2	15.3–21.1	32,262	18.4	16.0–20.8
\$50,001–\$85,000	16,335	12.1	9.8–14.4	14,203	10.7	8.9–12.5	30,537	11.4	9.9–12.9
\$85,001 or more	9,193	5.3	3.7–6.8	9,647	6.7	5.2–8.2	18,840	5.9	4.8–7.0
<b>Race</b>									
White	109,432	18.2	16.8–19.6	131,658	19.9	18.8–21.0	241,090	19.1	18.2–19.9
Black	5,212	22.0	14.3–29.7	5,229	21.7	15.8–27.7	10,441	21.9	17.0–26.7
Multi-racial or “Other”	5,640	17.6	11.8–23.4	7,358	29.2	23.0–35.4	12,998	22.7	18.4–27.1
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	50,743	14.5	12.8–16.1	54,123	15.2	13.8–16.5	104,865	14.8	13.8–15.9
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	36,989	28.8	25.5–32.1	58,026	28.9	26.9–31.0	95,015	28.9	27.1–30.7
Never married	32,753	18.4	15.5–21.4	31,430	20.6	18.1–23.1	64,184	19.4	17.5–21.4

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 6.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Serious Difficulty Performing Daily Activities by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 6.2 Reasons for Difficulty Performing Daily Activities

### West Virginia State Prevalence

Reasons for Difficulty Performing Daily Activities	2021-2022	2023-2024
Mostly Physical Health	57.1% (95% CI: 54.6–59.6)	55.3% (95% CI: 52.9–57.8)
Mostly Mental Health	15.7% (95% CI: 13.6–17.8)	14.6% (95% CI: 12.7–16.5)
Both Physical and Mental Health Equally	27.1% (95% CI: 25.0–29.3)	30.0% (95% CI: 27.8–32.3)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty performing your daily activities? This includes things like bathing, climbing stairs, or doing errands alone.” Respondents that answered “Yes” to this question were then asked the follow-up question: “Is that mostly due to physical health, mostly due to mental health, or due to both equally?” Respondents could answer with one of the following choices:

- “Mostly physical health”
- “Mostly mental health”
- “Both physical and mental health equally”

The prevalence estimates excluded adults answering “No” for the first stated question.

### Sex

**Mostly Physical Health:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of physical health by sex compared to the state estimate (55.3%).

**Mostly Mental Health:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of mental health by sex compared to the state estimate (14.6%).

**Both Physical and Mental Health Equally:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities because of physical and mental health equally by sex compared to the state estimate (30.0%).

### Age

**Mostly Physical Health:** There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of physical health compared to the state estimate (55.3%): adults aged 50–64 (63.4%) and 65 or older (82.7%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (23.0%) and 35–49 (36.0%).

**Mostly Mental Health:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of mental health compared to the state estimate (14.6%): adults aged 18–34 (43.5%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (4.4%) and 65 or older (2.1%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Both Physical and Mental Health Equally:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities because of physical and mental health equally compared to the state estimate (30.0%): adults aged 35–49 (44.0%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (15.2%).

## Education

**Mostly Physical Health:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of physical health by educational status compared to the state estimate (55.3%).

**Mostly Mental Health:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of mental health by educational status compared to the state estimate (14.6%).

**Both Physical and Mental Health Equally:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities because of physical and mental health equally compared to the state estimate (30.0%): adults with less than a high school diploma (41.6%).

## Family Income

**Mostly Physical Health:** There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of physical health compared to the state estimate (55.3%): income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (66.7%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (43.7%).

**Mostly Mental Health:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of mental health by family income compared to the state estimate (14.6%).

**Both Physical and Mental Health Equally:** There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities because of physical and mental health equally compared to the state estimate (30.0%): income of \$15,000 or less (40.7%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (21.5%).

## Race

**Mostly Physical Health:** There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of physical health compared to the state estimate (55.3%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (37.0%).

**Mostly Mental Health:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of mental health by race compared to the state estimate (14.6%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

**Both Physical and Mental Health Equally:** There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities because of physical and mental health equally compared to the state estimate (30.0%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (44.2%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

**Mostly Physical Health:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of physical health compared to the state estimate (55.3%): adults who were married (63.2%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were never married (34.6%).

**Mostly Mental Health:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of mental health compared to the state estimate (14.6%): adults who were never married (30.8%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (7.8%).

**Both Physical and Mental Health Equally:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities because of physical and mental health equally by marital status compared to the state estimate (30.0%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

**Mostly Physical Health:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of physical health among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (55.3%).

**Mostly Mental Health:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of mental health among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (14.6%).

**Both Physical and Mental Health Equally:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities because of physical and mental health equally among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (30.0%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

**Mostly Physical Health:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of physical health among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (55.3%).

**Mostly Mental Health:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of mental health among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (14.6%).

**Both Physical and Mental Health Equally:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities because of physical and mental health equally among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (30.0%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

**Mostly Physical Health:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of physical health among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

state estimate (55.3%).

**Mostly Mental Health:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities mostly because of mental health among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (14.6%).

**Both Physical and Mental Health Equally:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of serious difficulty performing daily activities because of physical and mental health equally among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (30.0%).

Table 6.2.1: Weighted Prevalence of Reasons for Difficulty Performing Daily Activities by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Mostly Physical Health		Mostly Mental Health		Both Physical and Mental Equally	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	55.3	52.9–57.8	14.6	12.7–16.5	30.0	27.8–32.3
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	57.3	53.1–61.4	13.1	9.8–16.3	29.7	25.9–33.5
Female	53.8	50.8–56.7	15.9	13.6–18.1	30.4	27.6–33.1
<b>Age</b>						
18–34	23.0	17.2–28.7	43.5	37.0–49.9	33.6	27.5–39.6
35–49	36.0	30.5–41.5	20.0	15.4–24.7	44.0	38.3–49.6
50–64	63.4	59.0–67.8	4.4	2.4–6.3	32.2	28.0–36.4
65 or older	82.7	80.0–85.5	2.1	0.9–3.3	15.2	12.5–17.8
<b>Education</b>						
Less than HS diploma	48.2	42.1–54.4	10.2	6.3–14.0	41.6	35.6–47.6
HS diploma/GED/Some college	57.6	54.4–60.7	16.3	13.7–18.9	26.1	23.4–28.9
Associate or more	54.7	49.7–59.6	13.7	10.2–17.1	31.7	26.9–36.5
<b>Annual Family Income</b>						
\$15,000 or less	43.7	39.4–47.9	15.6	12.1–19.1	40.7	36.4–45.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	59.4	54.9–63.8	13.6	10.2–17.0	27.1	23.1–31.0
\$35,001–\$50,000	62.6	55.7–69.6	15.8	10.5–21.2	21.5	15.8–27.3
\$50,001–\$85,000	66.7	60.2–73.2	11.2	6.9–15.5	22.2	16.3–28.0
\$85,001 or more	54.3	44.6–64.0	23.5	14.0–32.9	22.2	14.5–30.0
<b>Race</b>						
White	56.1	53.5–58.6	14.5	12.5–16.5	29.5	27.1–31.8
Black	61.1	48.6–73.7	U	U	27.2	16.0–38.4
Multi-racial or “Other”	37.0	26.8–47.1	18.8	10.6–27.1	44.2	33.3–55.1
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Married	63.2	59.4–67.1	10.8	8.2–13.4	26.0	22.5–29.4
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	60.5	56.8–64.2	7.8	5.7–9.8	31.7	28.1–35.3
Never married	34.6	29.3–39.8	30.8	25.4–36.2	34.6	29.3–40.0

*Note.* Denominators in the estimates are based on a response to a preceding question in the survey and were not answered by all respondents. See “Item” section above. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

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## **Section 2 Health Behavior**

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# Chapter 7

## Substance Use

### 7.1 Heavy Drinking in the Past 30 Days

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
6.9% (95% CI: 6.3–7.5)	6.7% (95% CI: 6.1–7.2)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 30 days, on how many days have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage, or liquor?” Those that gave an answer of one or more days to this question, were then asked the follow-up question: “One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. In the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average? *For example: A 40-ounce beer would count as 3 drinks, or a cocktail drink with 2 shots would count as 2 drinks.*” The number of drinking days reported in the initial question and the number of drinks on average reported in the follow-up question was used to estimate the average number of drinks the respondent had per day during the past month.

If the respondent reported their sex as male, averaging more than two drinks per day during the past month was considered heavy drinking. If the respondent reported their sex as female, averaging more than one drink per day during the past month was considered heavy drinking. A statement at the beginning of the section clarifies the recall period: “In this section, we ask about various health behaviors in the past 30 days.”

#### Sex

Adults who were female had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of heavy drinking in the past 30 days (5.4%) compared to the state estimate (6.7%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of heavy drinking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (6.7%): adults aged 35–49 (8.9%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (4.1%).

## Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of heavy drinking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (6.7%): adults with associate or more education (8.5%).

## Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of heavy drinking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (6.7%): income of \$85,001 or more (8.9%).

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of heavy drinking in the past 30 days by race compared to the state estimate (6.7%).

## Marital Status

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of heavy drinking in the past 30 days by marital status compared to the state estimate (6.7%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of heavy drinking in the past 30 days among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (6.7%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of heavy drinking in the past 30 days among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (6.7%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of heavy drinking in the past 30 days among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (6.7%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 7.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Heavy Drinking in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	51,612	8.0	7.1–9.0	38,080	5.4	4.9–6.0	89,692	6.7	6.1–7.2
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	9,269	6.0	4.0–7.9	9,134	5.4	4.2–6.7	18,403	5.7	4.5–6.8
35–49	13,659	9.6	7.1–12.0	12,899	8.3	6.8–9.8	26,557	8.9	7.5–10.3
50–64	19,453	10.6	8.5–12.7	10,832	5.9	4.7–7.1	30,286	8.2	7.0–9.5
65 or older	9,231	5.8	4.6–7.0	5,215	2.7	2.1–3.4	14,447	4.1	3.5–4.8
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	5,240	6.8	3.6–10.1	2,309	3.2	1.5–5.0	7,549	5.1	3.2–7.0
HS diploma/GED/Some college	30,836	7.9	6.6–9.2	17,084	4.3	3.6–5.0	47,920	6.1	5.4–6.8
Associate or more	15,452	8.8	7.2–10.5	18,687	8.2	7.1–9.3	34,139	8.5	7.5–9.4
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	7,794	7.7	5.0–10.3	3,924	2.9	1.9–3.8	11,717	4.9	3.7–6.2
\$15,001–\$35,000	9,719	7.7	5.6–9.8	8,384	4.9	3.8–6.1	18,103	6.1	5.0–7.2
\$35,001–\$50,000	6,145	7.1	4.6–9.6	5,198	6.0	4.2–7.7	11,343	6.5	5.0–8.0
\$50,001–\$85,000	10,491	7.9	5.8–9.9	7,900	6.0	4.7–7.3	18,391	6.9	5.7–8.2
\$85,001 or more	16,595	9.6	7.5–11.6	11,595	8.1	6.5–9.6	28,190	8.9	7.6–10.2
<b>Race</b>									
White	47,873	8.2	7.1–9.2	34,174	5.3	4.7–5.8	82,047	6.6	6.1–7.2
Black	U	U	U	2,188	9.3	5.5–13.2	4,039	8.9	5.7–12.0
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	1,588	6.5	3.8–9.3	3,228	5.8	3.4–8.2
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	27,263	7.9	6.6–9.3	20,364	5.8	5.0–6.7	47,627	6.9	6.1–7.7
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	12,967	10.4	8.1–12.6	8,862	4.5	3.6–5.4	21,830	6.8	5.8–7.8
Never married	11,156	6.5	4.6–8.4	8,798	5.9	4.6–7.3	19,954	6.2	5.0–7.4

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 7.2 Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
16.0% (95% CI: 15.1–16.9)	17.4% (95% CI: 16.5–18.2)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 30 days, on how many days have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage, or liquor?” Respondents that gave an answer of one or more days to this question were then asked the follow-up question: “Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times in the past 30 days did you have at least 5 (for males) or 4 (for females) drinks on an occasion?” Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered one or more times. A statement at the beginning of the section clarifies the recall period: “In this section, we ask about various health behaviors in the past 30 days.”

### Sex

Adults who were male had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days (22.0%) compared to the state estimate (17.4%). Adults who were female had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days (13.2%) compared to the state estimate (17.4%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.4%): adults aged 18–34 (21.9%) and 35–49 (22.2%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (8.2%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.4%): adults with associate or more education (21.2%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with less than a high school diploma (12.6%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.4%): income of \$85,001 or more (23.2%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,001–\$35,000 (14.6%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.4%): adults who were Black (24.1%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.4%): adults who were never married (21.6%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (15.0%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.4%): region 4 (14.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.4%): region 6 (14.4%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (17.4%).

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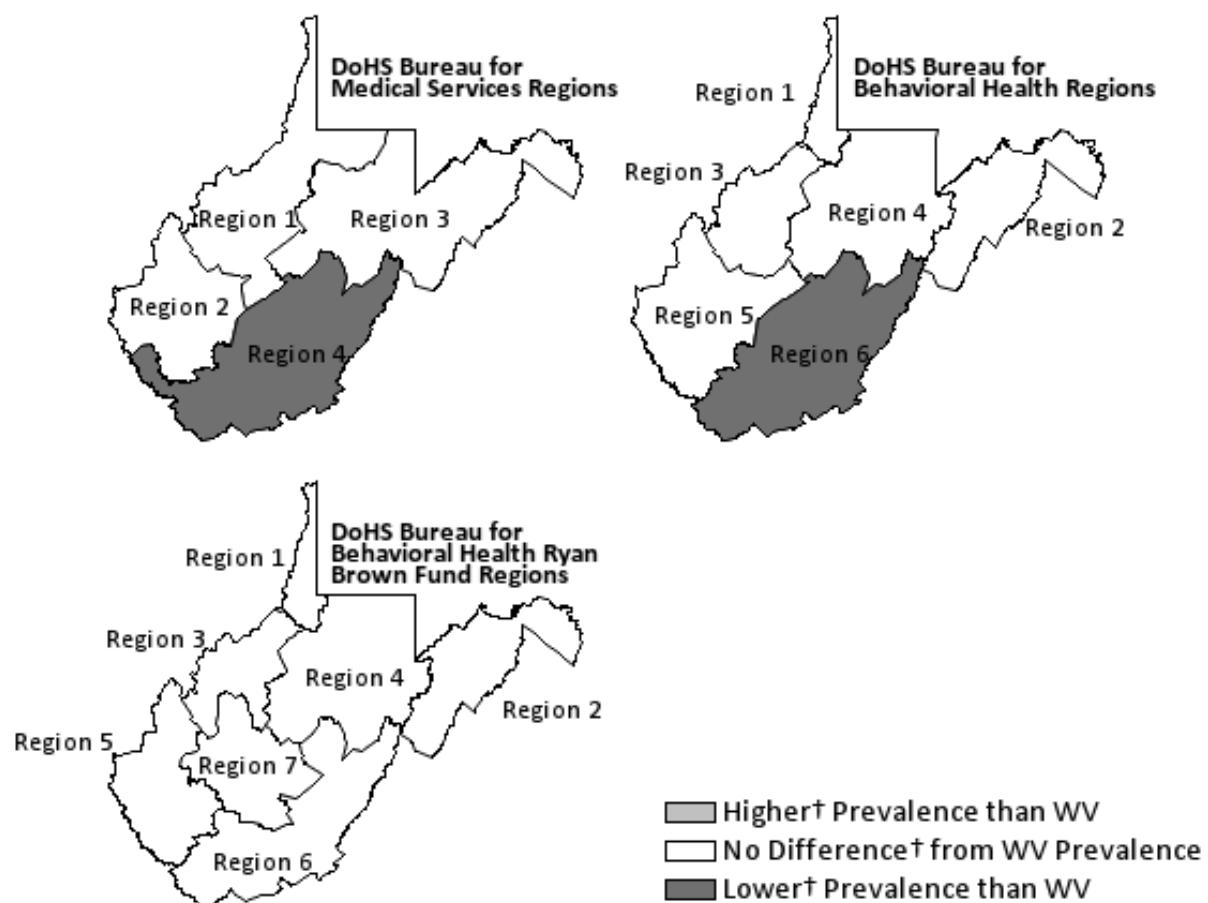
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 7.2.1: Weighted Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	141,376	22.0	20.5–23.5	92,321	13.2	12.3–14.1	233,697	17.4	16.5–18.2
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	37,841	24.3	20.7–27.9	33,219	19.7	17.3–22.0	71,059	21.9	19.8–24.0
35–49	39,866	28.1	24.5–31.6	26,526	16.9	14.9–19.0	66,392	22.2	20.2–24.3
50–64	44,678	24.3	21.4–27.2	22,785	12.4	10.7–14.0	67,463	18.3	16.6–20.0
65 or older	18,879	11.8	10.1–13.5	9,778	5.2	4.2–6.1	28,657	8.2	7.3–9.1
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	13,017	17.1	12.6–21.5	5,610	7.9	5.2–10.5	18,627	12.6	9.9–15.3
HS diploma/GED/Some college	79,982	20.6	18.5–22.6	48,765	12.2	11.0–13.5	128,747	16.3	15.2–17.5
Associate or more	48,141	27.5	24.8–30.1	37,826	16.5	15.0–18.0	85,967	21.2	19.8–22.7
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	20,686	20.3	16.4–24.2	14,692	10.7	8.7–12.7	35,379	14.8	12.8–16.8
\$15,001–\$35,000	23,269	18.4	15.2–21.6	20,062	11.8	10.0–13.5	43,331	14.6	12.9–16.3
\$35,001–\$50,000	14,521	16.8	13.3–20.3	12,695	14.5	11.9–17.2	27,215	15.7	13.4–17.9
\$50,001–\$85,000	31,665	23.7	20.4–27.0	18,158	13.7	11.7–15.7	49,823	18.7	16.8–20.7
\$85,001 or more	49,509	28.5	25.3–31.8	24,164	16.8	14.7–18.9	73,673	23.2	21.2–25.3
<b>Race</b>									
White	129,626	22.1	20.5–23.7	82,490	12.7	11.7–13.6	212,116	17.1	16.2–18.0
Black	5,424	24.2	16.0–32.5	5,596	23.9	18.3–29.5	11,020	24.1	19.1–29.0
Multi-racial or “Other”	5,630	18.0	12.2–23.7	4,078	16.7	11.7–21.7	9,708	17.4	13.5–21.3
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	72,366	21.1	19.1–23.1	43,450	12.4	11.1–13.6	115,816	16.7	15.5–17.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	27,546	22.1	19.0–25.1	20,742	10.5	9.1–11.9	48,288	15.0	13.5–16.5
Never married	41,420	24.1	20.8–27.5	27,722	18.6	16.2–21.1	69,141	21.6	19.4–23.7

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 7.2.1: Weighted Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

### 7.3 Any Cigarette Smoking in the Past 30 Days

## West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022** **2023-2024**  
20.6% (95% CI: 19.7–21.6) 17.5% (95% CI: 16.6–18.3)

## Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: "How often do you now smoke cigarettes?" The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “Every day”
- “Some days”
- “Not at all”

Prevalence estimates are reported as ‘any cigarette smoking’ representing adults who answered “Every day” or “Some days.” A statement at the beginning of the section clarifies the recall period: “In this section, we ask about various health behaviors in the past 30 days.”

## Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of any cigarette smoking in the past 30 days by sex compared to the state estimate (17.5%).

Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of any cigarette smoking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.5%): adults aged 35–49 (25.2%) and 50–64 (20.1%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (8.9%).

## Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of any cigarette smoking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.5%): adults with less than a high school diploma (35.8%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (8.0%).

## Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of any cigarette smoking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.5%): income of \$15,000 or less (37.1%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (22.9%). There were three family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (14.3%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (10.7%), and \$85,001 or more (5.3%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of any cigarette smoking in the past 30 days by race compared to the state estimate (17.5%).

## Marital Status

There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of any cigarette smoking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.5%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (23.9%) and never married (21.9%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (12.4%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of any cigarette smoking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.5%): region 1 (14.6%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of any cigarette smoking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.5%): region 5 (20.0%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (14.2%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of any cigarette smoking in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (17.5%): region 2 (14.2%).

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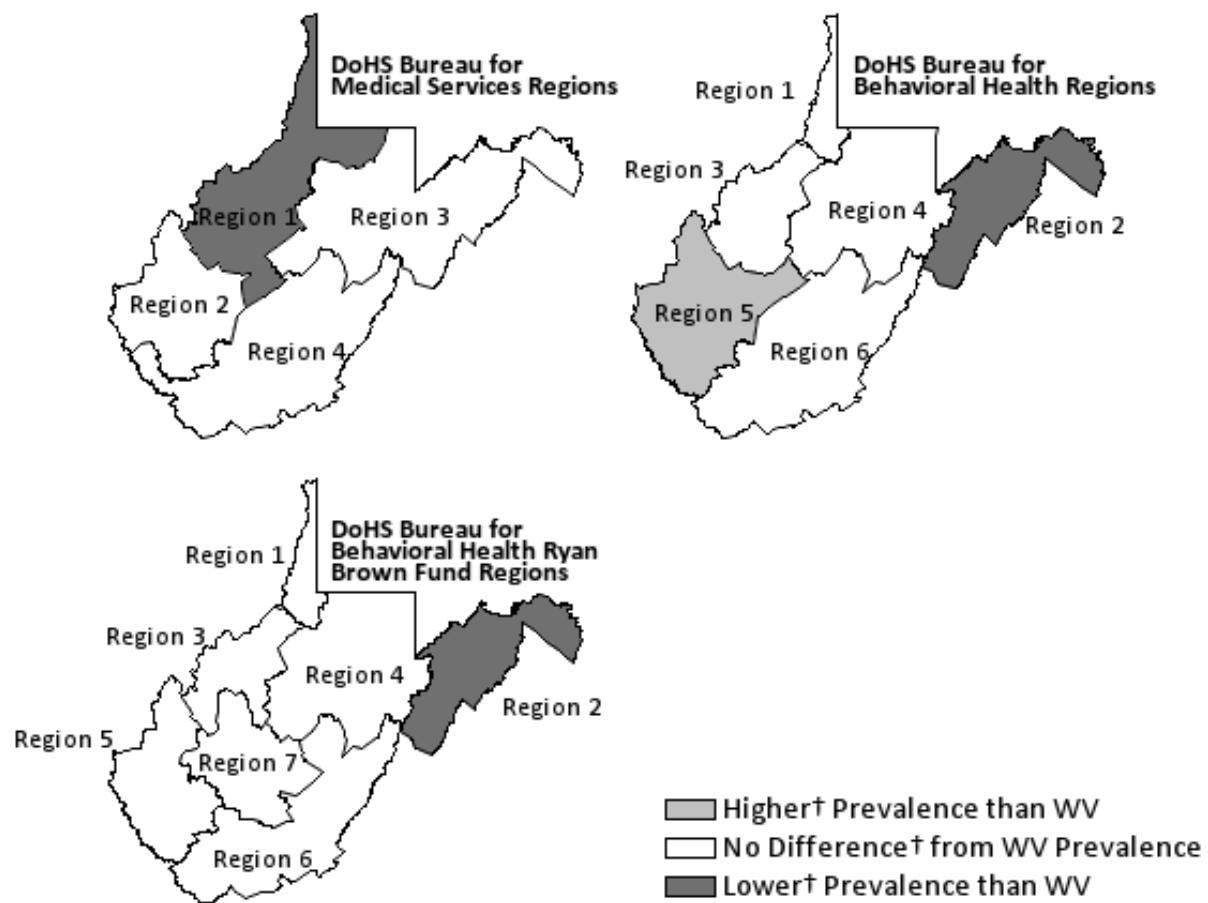
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 7.3.1: Weighted Prevalence of Any Cigarette Smoking in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	112,222	17.2	15.8–18.5	125,548	17.7	16.7–18.7	237,769	17.5	16.6–18.3
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	27,480	17.3	14.1–20.5	27,055	16.0	13.8–18.2	54,534	16.6	14.7–18.5
35–49	33,925	23.4	20.0–26.8	42,395	26.8	24.3–29.2	76,320	25.2	23.1–27.2
50–64	34,367	18.5	15.9–21.1	40,159	21.6	19.6–23.7	74,526	20.1	18.4–21.8
65 or older	16,385	10.0	8.3–11.7	15,484	8.0	6.8–9.2	31,869	8.9	7.9–10.0
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	28,910	36.7	31.1–42.2	25,479	35.0	30.4–39.5	54,389	35.8	32.2–39.5
HS diploma/GED/Some college	70,275	17.7	15.9–19.6	80,033	19.9	18.5–21.3	150,307	18.8	17.7–20.0
Associate or more	13,036	7.4	5.9–8.9	19,467	8.4	7.4–9.5	32,504	8.0	7.1–8.8
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	41,950	40.0	35.3–44.8	48,399	34.9	31.9–37.8	90,349	37.1	34.4–39.7
\$15,001–\$35,000	29,781	22.9	19.6–26.2	39,621	22.9	20.6–25.2	69,401	22.9	21.0–24.8
\$35,001–\$50,000	13,033	14.9	11.2–18.6	12,055	13.7	11.2–16.3	25,088	14.3	12.1–16.5
\$50,001–\$85,000	15,231	11.3	8.8–13.8	13,308	10.0	8.3–11.8	28,538	10.7	9.1–12.2
\$85,001 or more	8,703	5.0	3.5–6.5	8,322	5.7	4.4–7.1	17,025	5.3	4.3–6.4
<b>Race</b>									
White	99,869	16.7	15.3–18.2	116,399	17.7	16.6–18.7	216,267	17.2	16.4–18.1
Black	6,340	27.1	18.5–35.8	4,406	19.0	13.9–24.0	10,746	23.0	18.0–28.1
Multi-racial or “Other”	5,863	18.6	12.7–24.5	4,367	17.7	13.3–22.1	10,230	18.2	14.4–22.0
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	40,689	11.7	10.1–13.3	46,470	13.1	11.8–14.4	87,159	12.4	11.4–13.4
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	30,833	23.9	20.7–27.1	47,688	23.9	21.9–25.8	78,521	23.9	22.2–25.6
Never married	40,023	22.9	19.6–26.1	31,015	20.8	18.2–23.4	71,039	21.9	19.8–24.0

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 7.3.1: Weighted Prevalence of Any Cigarette Smoking in the Past 30 Days by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 7.4 Marijuana/Cannabis Use in the Past 30 Days

### West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022**

9.9% (95% CI: 9.2–10.7)

**2023-2024**

11.8% (95% CI: 11.1–12.6)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 30 days, on how many days have you used marijuana or cannabis? Please do not include CBD products. *If none, please enter 0.*” Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered one or more days. A statement before the question stated other terms for marijuana: “The next question is about the use of marijuana, also called cannabis, weed, or hashish. As a reminder, your answers to questions are confidential. No matter how you answer, it will not change your access to state programs or benefits.”

### Sex

Adults who were female had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 30 days (10.1%) compared to the state estimate (11.8%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (11.8%): adults aged 18–34 (18.5%) and 35–49 (16.6%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (9.8%) and 65 or older (4.0%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (11.8%): adults with less than a high school diploma (16.1%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (9.6%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (11.8%): income of \$15,000 or less (20.8%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (8.2%) and \$85,001 or more (8.1%).

### Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (11.8%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (16.7%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (11.8%): adults who were never married (20.3%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (7.3%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of marijuana use in the past 30 days among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (11.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of marijuana use in the past 30 days among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (11.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of marijuana use in the past 30 days among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (11.8%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 7.4.1: Weighted Prevalence of Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	88,821	13.7	12.4–15.0	71,217	10.1	9.3–11.0	160,038	11.8	11.1–12.6
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	30,901	19.9	16.4–23.4	28,787	17.1	14.8–19.5	59,688	18.5	16.4–20.5
35–49	26,498	18.3	15.2–21.5	23,425	15.0	13.0–17.0	49,923	16.6	14.8–18.4
50–64	22,314	12.2	10.0–14.3	13,853	7.5	6.2–8.8	36,167	9.8	8.6–11.1
65 or older	9,108	5.6	4.4–6.8	4,974	2.6	1.9–3.2	14,082	4.0	3.3–4.6
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	14,918	19.3	14.6–24.1	9,006	12.6	9.2–16.0	23,923	16.1	13.1–19.1
HS diploma/GED/Some college	52,877	13.5	11.8–15.2	44,226	11.0	9.9–12.2	97,103	12.2	11.2–13.3
Associate or more	21,026	12.0	10.0–14.0	17,882	7.8	6.7–8.8	38,908	9.6	8.5–10.6
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	25,613	24.7	20.5–29.0	24,342	17.8	15.3–20.3	49,955	20.8	18.5–23.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	20,834	16.3	13.3–19.3	20,458	11.9	10.1–13.7	41,291	13.8	12.1–15.4
\$35,001–\$50,000	9,159	10.5	7.5–13.6	7,732	8.8	6.7–10.9	16,891	9.7	7.8–11.5
\$50,001–\$85,000	12,853	9.5	7.2–11.8	9,099	6.9	5.5–8.3	21,953	8.2	6.8–9.6
\$85,001 or more	17,909	10.3	8.0–12.7	7,837	5.4	4.1–6.7	25,746	8.1	6.7–9.5
<b>Race</b>									
White	79,227	13.4	12.0–14.7	65,188	10.0	9.1–10.8	144,415	11.6	10.8–12.4
Black	4,217	18.5	11.2–25.7	1,999	8.5	5.4–11.6	6,216	13.4	9.5–17.4
Multi-racial or “Other”	5,302	17.0	10.8–23.2	3,963	16.3	11.6–21.0	9,265	16.7	12.6–20.7
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	26,492	7.7	6.4–9.0	24,443	6.9	6.0–7.9	50,934	7.3	6.5–8.1
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	22,217	17.5	14.5–20.4	21,385	10.7	9.2–12.2	43,602	13.4	11.9–14.8
Never married	39,838	23.2	19.8–26.6	25,046	17.0	14.5–19.4	64,883	20.3	18.1–22.5

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 7.5 Marijuana Use in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022**

13.0% (95% CI: 12.2–13.9)

**2023-2024**

14.4% (95% CI: 13.6–15.2)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, have you used any of the following?” Respondents were presented with a list of nine substances, including “Marijuana (also called cannabis, weed, or hashish).” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each substance. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for using “Marijuana (also called cannabis, weed, or hashish).”

### Sex

Adults who were female had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 12 months (12.5%) compared to the state estimate (14.4%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (14.4%): adults aged 18–34 (22.2%) and 35–49 (19.8%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (4.8%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (14.4%): adults with associate or more education (11.9%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (14.4%): income of \$15,000 or less (24.3%). There were three family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (11.5%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (10.7%), and \$85,001 or more (10.4%).

### Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (14.4%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (21.5%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of marijuana use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (14.4%): adults who were never married (24.4%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (9.3%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of marijuana use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (14.4%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of marijuana use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (14.4%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of marijuana use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (14.4%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 7.5.1: Weighted Prevalence of Marijuana Use in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	106,541	16.4	15.0–17.8	87,988	12.5	11.6–13.4	194,529	14.4	13.6–15.2
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	37,265	23.6	19.9–27.3	35,314	21.0	18.5–23.5	72,579	22.2	20.0–24.5
35–49	31,438	21.9	18.5–25.2	28,196	17.9	15.8–20.1	59,634	19.8	17.9–21.8
50–64	27,233	14.8	12.4–17.2	18,135	9.8	8.4–11.3	45,368	12.3	10.9–13.7
65 or older	10,605	6.5	5.2–7.9	6,186	3.2	2.5–4.0	16,791	4.8	4.0–5.5
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	16,204	20.9	16.0–25.7	10,787	15.0	11.4–18.6	26,990	18.1	15.0–21.1
HS diploma/GED/Some college	65,331	16.6	14.7–18.5	53,862	13.5	12.2–14.8	119,194	15.0	13.9–16.2
Associate or more	25,006	14.3	12.1–16.4	23,236	10.1	8.9–11.3	48,243	11.9	10.8–13.1
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	28,724	27.8	23.4–32.2	29,734	21.6	18.9–24.3	58,458	24.3	21.8–26.7
\$15,001–\$35,000	24,988	19.3	16.1–22.5	23,928	13.9	12.0–15.9	48,916	16.2	14.5–18.0
\$35,001–\$50,000	10,640	12.2	8.9–15.5	9,382	10.8	8.5–13.0	20,022	11.5	9.5–13.5
\$50,001–\$85,000	16,666	12.4	9.7–15.1	11,955	9.0	7.4–10.7	28,622	10.7	9.2–12.3
\$85,001 or more	21,907	12.7	10.1–15.3	11,018	7.6	6.1–9.2	32,925	10.4	8.8–12.0
<b>Race</b>									
White	95,078	16.1	14.6–17.5	80,430	12.3	11.4–13.3	175,507	14.1	13.2–15.0
Black	4,074	17.7	10.8–24.6	2,745	11.7	7.9–15.4	6,818	14.7	10.7–18.6
Multi-racial or “Other”	7,297	23.2	15.9–30.5	4,747	19.4	14.3–24.4	12,044	21.5	16.8–26.2
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	33,399	9.7	8.2–11.2	31,230	8.9	7.8–9.9	64,629	9.3	8.4–10.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	25,303	19.8	16.8–22.8	25,430	12.9	11.3–14.5	50,732	15.6	14.0–17.1
Never married	47,565	27.4	23.9–31.0	30,985	20.8	18.2–23.5	78,550	24.4	22.1–26.7

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 7.6 Prescription Opioids Use in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022**

8.3% (95% CI: 7.6–8.9)

**2023-2024**

7.7% (95% CI: 7.1–8.2)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, have you used any of the following?” Respondents were presented with a list of nine substances, including “Prescription opioids/pills (opioid pain medications, such as hydrocodone, Lorcet®, Vicodin®, oxycodone, Percocet®, Oxycontin®, MS Contin®).” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each substance. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for using “Prescription opioids/pills (opioid pain medications, such as hydrocodone, Lorcet®, Vicodin®, oxycodone, Percocet®, Oxycontin®, MS Contin®).”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of prescription opioids use in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (7.7%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of prescription opioids use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (7.7%): adults aged 65 or older (10.3%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (4.7%) and 35–49 (5.8%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of prescription opioids use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (7.7%): adults with associate or more education (6.3%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of prescription opioids use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (7.7%): income of \$15,000 or less (10.7%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (4.7%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of prescription opioids use in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (7.7%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of prescription opioids use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (7.7%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (10.9%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were never married (5.5%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of prescription opioids use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (7.7%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of prescription opioids use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (7.7%): region 4 (5.9%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of prescription opioids use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (7.7%): region 4 (5.9%).

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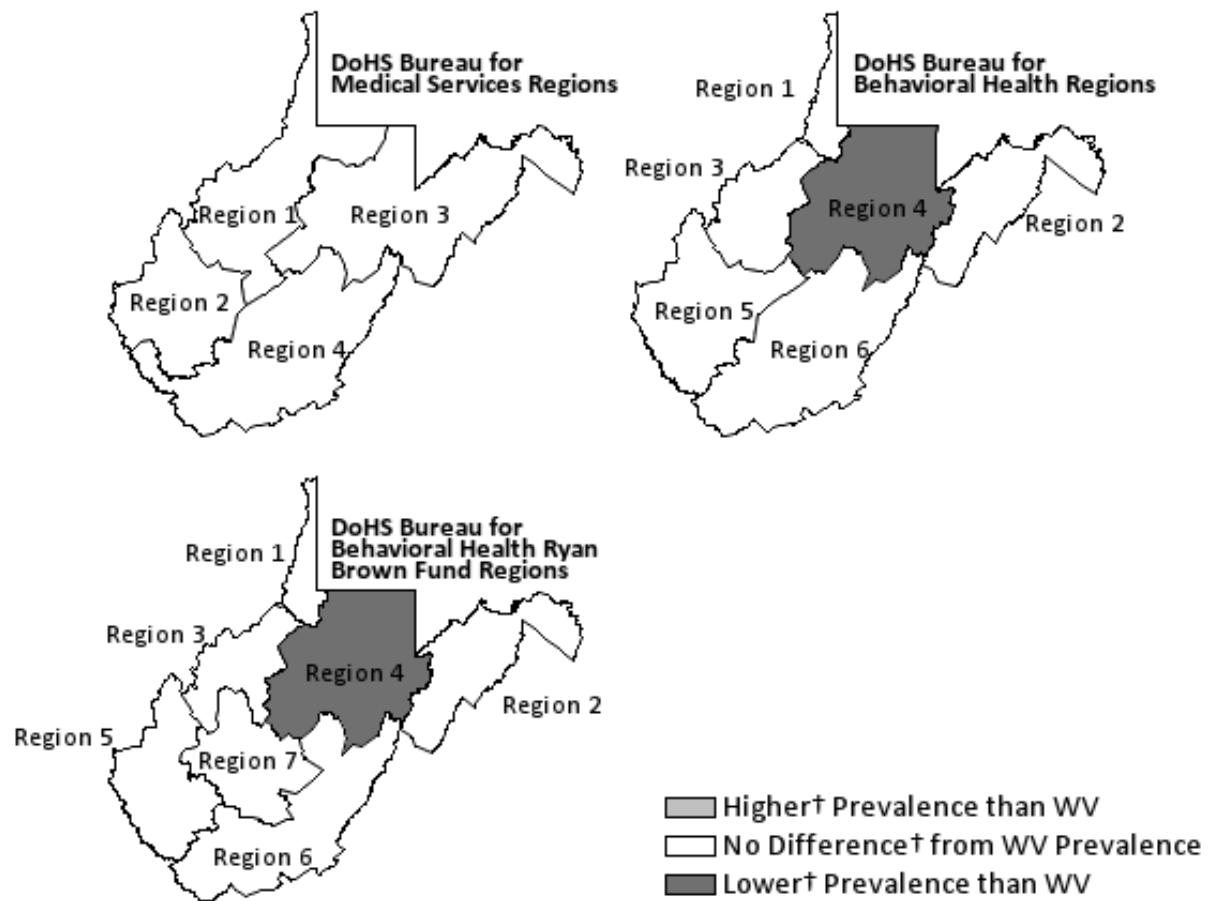
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 7.6.1: Weighted Prevalence of Prescription Opioids Use in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	48,370	7.5	6.6–8.4	55,368	7.9	7.2–8.6	103,738	7.7	7.1–8.2
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	6,744	4.3	2.5–6.1	8,490	5.1	3.7–6.4	15,233	4.7	3.6–5.8
35–49	8,383	5.9	4.1–7.7	9,038	5.8	4.5–7.0	17,421	5.8	4.7–6.9
50–64	16,090	8.8	7.0–10.6	18,229	9.9	8.4–11.4	34,319	9.3	8.2–10.5
65 or older	17,154	10.6	9.0–12.1	19,353	10.1	8.8–11.5	36,507	10.3	9.3–11.4
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	7,155	9.3	6.3–12.4	7,140	10.0	6.9–13.1	14,295	9.7	7.5–11.8
HS diploma/GED/Some college	31,725	8.1	6.9–9.3	32,032	8.0	7.1–8.9	63,757	8.1	7.3–8.8
Associate or more	9,489	5.4	4.3–6.5	15,867	6.9	5.9–7.9	25,357	6.3	5.5–7.0
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	11,758	11.5	8.6–14.4	13,735	10.1	8.3–11.8	25,493	10.7	9.1–12.3
\$15,001–\$35,000	12,263	9.5	7.3–11.7	14,397	8.4	6.9–9.9	26,660	8.9	7.6–10.2
\$35,001–\$50,000	6,699	7.7	5.1–10.3	7,559	8.6	6.7–10.6	14,258	8.2	6.6–9.8
\$50,001–\$85,000	9,132	6.8	5.1–8.5	8,563	6.5	5.0–7.9	17,696	6.6	5.5–7.8
\$85,001 or more	7,018	4.0	2.9–5.2	7,902	5.5	4.2–6.7	14,920	4.7	3.8–5.6
<b>Race</b>									
White	45,240	7.7	6.7–8.6	51,617	7.9	7.2–8.6	96,857	7.8	7.2–8.4
Black	U	U	U	1,626	7.0	4.1–9.8	2,689	5.8	3.6–7.9
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	1,946	8.0	4.6–11.3	3,990	7.2	4.5–9.9
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	23,902	6.9	5.8–8.0	25,998	7.4	6.4–8.3	49,900	7.2	6.4–7.9
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	15,486	12.3	9.9–14.7	19,810	10.0	8.7–11.4	35,295	10.9	9.6–12.2
Never married	8,819	5.1	3.5–6.8	8,909	6.0	4.5–7.5	17,728	5.5	4.4–6.7

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 7.6.1: Weighted Prevalence of Prescription Opioids Use in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 7.7 Benzodiazepines Use in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022**

6.5% (95% CI: 6.0–7.1)

**2023-2024**

5.3% (95% CI: 4.9–5.8)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, have you used any of the following?” Respondents were presented with a list of nine substances, including “Benzodiazepines (“downers” or “benzies” such as Xanax®, Ativan®, Klonopin®, Valium®).” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each substance. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for using “Benzodiazepines (“downers” or “benzies” such as Xanax®, Ativan®, Klonopin®, Valium®).”

### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of benzodiazepines use in the past 12 months (6.9%) compared to the state estimate (5.3%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of benzodiazepines use in the past 12 months (3.6%) compared to the state estimate (5.3%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of benzodiazepines use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.3%): adults aged 18–34 (3.2%).

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of benzodiazepines use in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (5.3%).

### Family Income

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of benzodiazepines use in the past 12 months by family income compared to the state estimate (5.3%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of benzodiazepines use in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (5.3%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

### Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of benzodiazepines use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.3%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (7.2%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of benzodiazepines use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (5.3%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of benzodiazepines use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (5.3%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of benzodiazepines use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.3%): region 5 (7.2%).

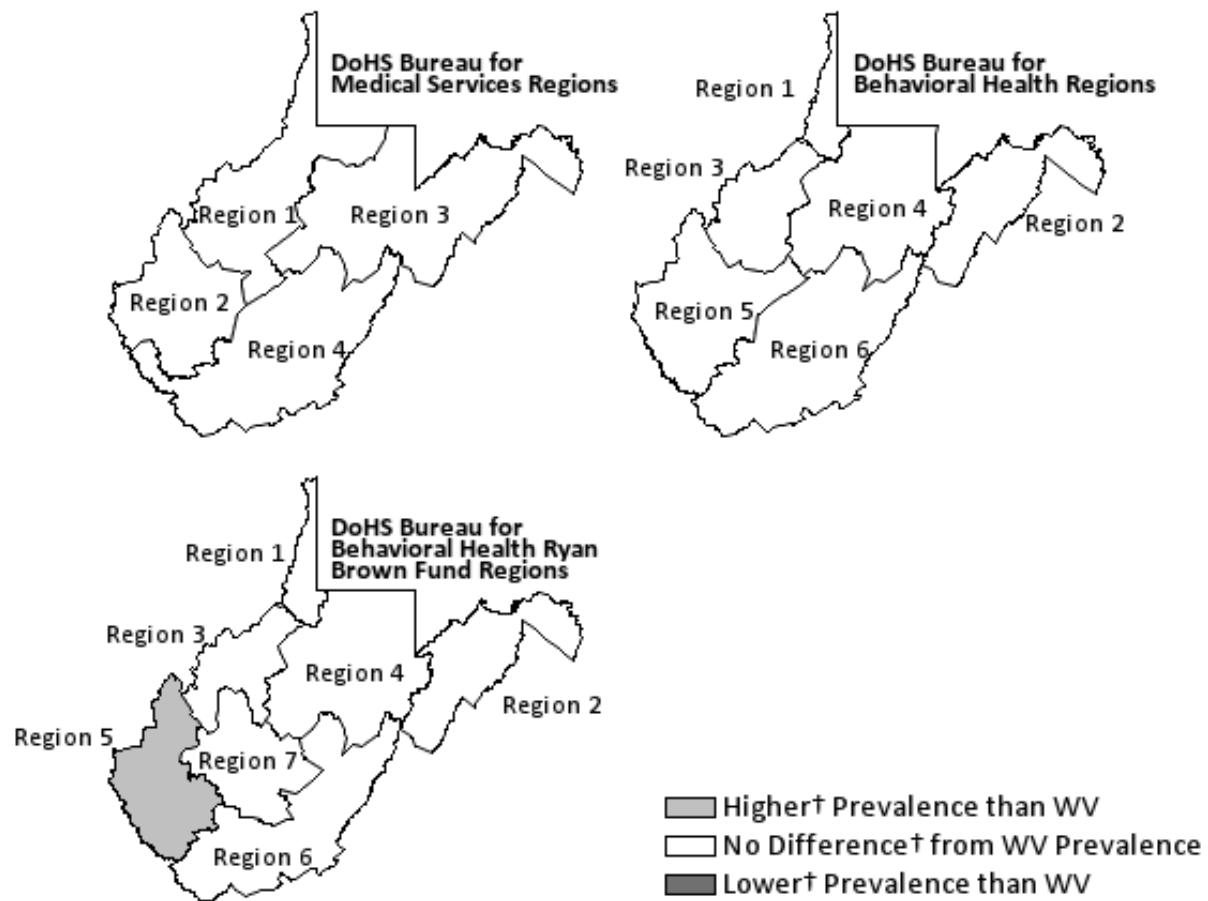
Table 7.7.1: Weighted Prevalence of Benzodiazepines Use in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	22,964	3.6	2.9–4.2	48,650	6.9	6.3–7.6	71,614	5.3	4.9–5.8
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	3,906	2.5	1.1–3.9	6,437	3.8	2.8–4.9	10,343	3.2	2.3–4.0
35–49	6,133	4.3	2.7–5.9	13,168	8.4	7.0–9.9	19,301	6.5	5.4–7.5
50–64	7,778	4.3	2.9–5.6	16,512	9.0	7.5–10.5	24,291	6.6	5.6–7.7
65 or older	5,146	3.2	2.3–4.1	12,422	6.5	5.5–7.5	17,568	5.0	4.3–5.7
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	3,586	4.7	2.6–6.7	4,120	5.8	3.8–7.7	7,706	5.2	3.8–6.6
HS diploma/GED/Some college	13,777	3.5	2.6–4.5	27,540	6.9	6.0–7.8	41,317	5.2	4.6–5.9
Associate or more	5,601	3.2	2.3–4.1	16,932	7.4	6.4–8.4	22,533	5.6	4.9–6.3
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	5,374	5.3	3.3–7.3	11,428	8.4	6.7–10.0	16,802	7.1	5.8–8.3
\$15,001–\$35,000	5,075	4.0	2.3–5.7	11,706	6.8	5.6–8.1	16,781	5.6	4.6–6.6
\$35,001–\$50,000	2,606	3.0	1.6–4.4	7,849	9.0	6.8–11.3	10,455	6.0	4.7–7.4
\$50,001–\$85,000	3,653	2.7	1.7–3.8	8,373	6.3	5.1–7.6	12,026	4.5	3.7–5.4
\$85,001 or more	5,661	3.3	1.9–4.6	7,708	5.3	4.2–6.5	13,370	4.2	3.3–5.1
<b>Race</b>									
White	21,738	3.7	3.0–4.4	46,278	7.1	6.4–7.8	68,016	5.5	5.0–6.0
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	1,272	5.2	2.9–7.5	2,227	4.0	2.4–5.6
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	10,133	3.0	2.2–3.8	24,085	6.9	5.9–7.8	34,219	4.9	4.3–5.5
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	6,388	5.1	3.5–6.7	16,975	8.6	7.4–9.8	23,364	7.2	6.3–8.2
Never married	6,285	3.6	2.2–5.1	7,307	4.9	3.7–6.2	13,592	4.2	3.3–5.2

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 7.7.1: Weighted Prevalence of Benzodiazepines Use in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 7.8 Over the Counter Stimulants Use in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022**

3.7% (95% CI: 3.2–4.2)

**2023-2024**

2.7% (95% CI: 2.4–3.1)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, have you used any of the following?” Respondents were presented with a list of nine substances, including “Over the Counter Stimulants (Dexatrim®, No-Doz®, Hydroxycut®, or 5-Hour Energy®).” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each substance. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for using “Over the Counter Stimulants (Dexatrim®, No-Doz®, Hydroxycut®, or 5-Hour Energy®).”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of over-the-counter stimulant use in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (2.7%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of over-the-counter stimulant use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.7%): adults aged 35–49 (4.6%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (0.9%).

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of over-the-counter stimulant use in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (2.7%).

### Family Income

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of over-the-counter stimulant use in the past 12 months by family income compared to the state estimate (2.7%).

### Race

There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of over-the-counter stimulant use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.7%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (1.4%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

### Marital Status

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of over-the-counter stimulant use in the past 12 months by marital status compared to the state estimate (2.7%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of over-the-counter stimulant use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (2.7%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of over-the-counter stimulant use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (2.7%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of over-the-counter stimulant use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (2.7%).

Table 7.8.1: Weighted Prevalence of Over-The-Counter Stimulant Use in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	19,925	3.1	2.4–3.7	16,880	2.4	2.0–2.8	36,805	2.7	2.4–3.1
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	4,225	2.7	1.4–3.9	5,249	3.1	2.1–4.2	9,474	2.9	2.1–3.7
35–49	8,044	5.7	3.7–7.7	5,794	3.7	2.7–4.7	13,838	4.6	3.5–5.7
50–64	5,772	3.2	1.9–4.4	4,500	2.5	1.6–3.3	10,273	2.8	2.0–3.6
65 or older	1,884	1.2	0.7–1.6	1,326	0.7	0.3–1.1	3,210	0.9	0.6–1.2
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	U	U	U	1,641	2.3	1.0–3.6	3,095	2.1	1.0–3.2
HS diploma/GED/Some college	12,948	3.3	2.4–4.2	11,170	2.8	2.2–3.4	24,118	3.1	2.5–3.6
Associate or more	5,287	3.0	2.0–4.0	4,069	1.8	1.3–2.2	9,356	2.3	1.8–2.8
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	2,697	2.7	1.1–4.2	5,518	4.0	2.8–5.2	8,215	3.4	2.5–4.4
\$15,001–\$35,000	5,690	4.4	2.6–6.2	3,594	2.1	1.4–2.8	9,283	3.1	2.2–4.0
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	2,013	2.3	1.0–3.7	5,106	2.9	1.7–4.2
\$50,001–\$85,000	3,283	2.5	1.3–3.6	3,199	2.4	1.5–3.4	6,482	2.4	1.7–3.2
\$85,001 or more	5,106	2.9	1.7–4.2	2,457	1.7	0.9–2.5	7,563	2.4	1.6–3.1
<b>Race</b>									
White	18,225	3.1	2.4–3.8	15,636	2.4	2.0–2.8	33,861	2.7	2.3–3.1
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	761	1.4	0.7–2.1
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	7,569	2.2	1.4–3.0	7,706	2.2	1.6–2.8	15,275	2.2	1.7–2.7
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	4,693	3.7	2.3–5.2	4,691	2.4	1.7–3.0	9,385	2.9	2.2–3.6
Never married	7,663	4.4	2.8–6.0	4,452	3.0	1.9–4.1	12,115	3.8	2.8–4.8

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 7.9 Stimulants Use in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
2.2% (95% CI: 1.9–2.6)	2.1% (95% CI: 1.7–2.4)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, have you used any of the following?” Respondents were presented with a list of nine substances, including “Stimulants (Adderall® or Dexedrine®).” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each substance. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for using “Stimulants (Adderall® or Dexedrine®).”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of stimulants use in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (2.1%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of stimulants use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.1%): adults aged 35–49 (3.6%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (0.4%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of stimulants use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.1%): adults with associate or more education (3.1%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among educational attainment levels.

### Family Income

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of stimulants use in the past 12 months by family income compared to the state estimate (2.1%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of stimulants use in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (2.1%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

### Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of stimulants use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.1%): adults who were never married (3.6%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of stimulants use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (2.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of stimulants use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.1%): region 1 (1.0%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of stimulants use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.1%): region 1 (1.0%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

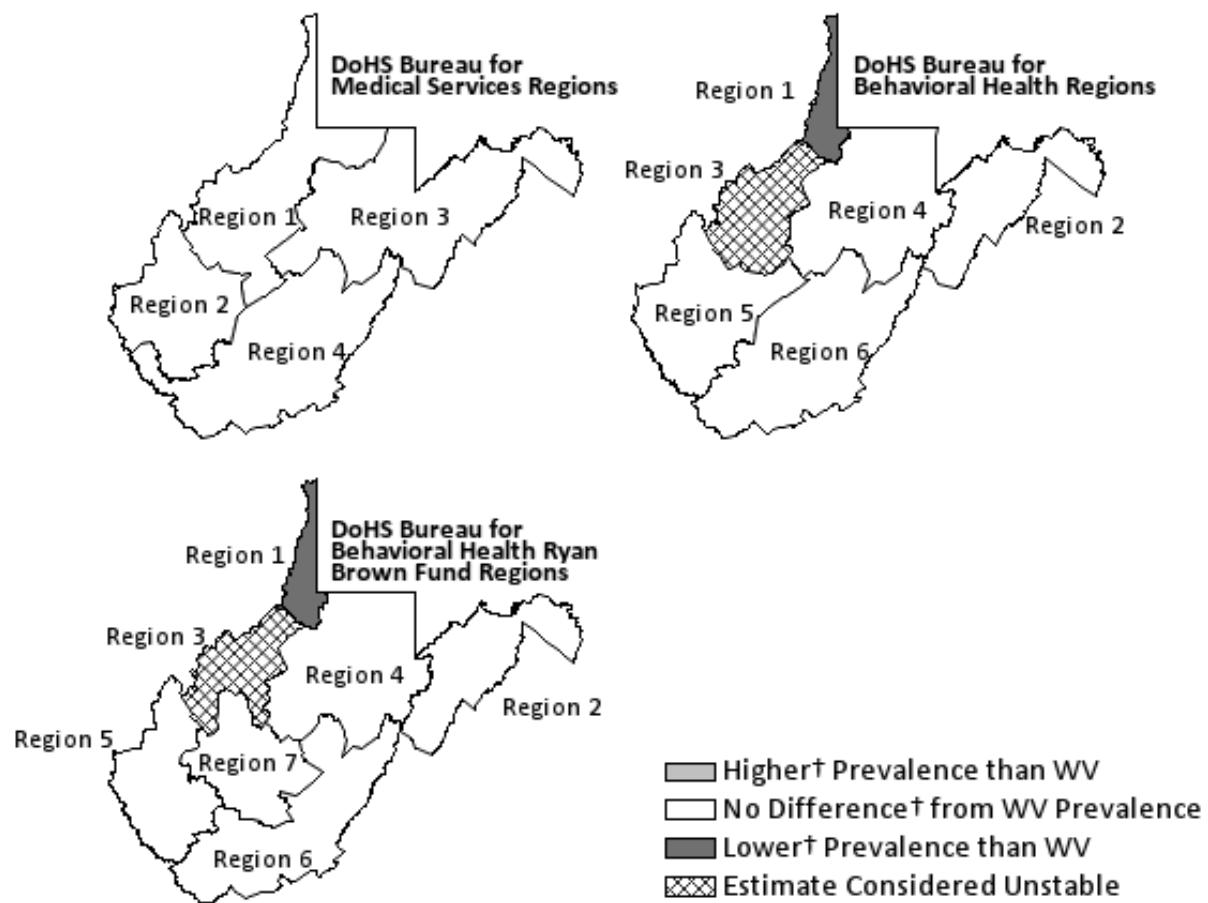
Table 7.9.1: Weighted Prevalence of Stimulants Use in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,192	1.9	1.4–2.4	15,618	2.2	1.8–2.6	27,809	2.1	1.7–2.4
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	5,109	3.3	1.7–4.8	5,611	3.3	2.3–4.4	10,720	3.3	2.4–4.2
35–49	4,012	2.8	1.6–4.1	6,856	4.4	3.2–5.5	10,867	3.6	2.8–4.5
50–64	U	U	U	2,574	1.4	0.9–1.9	4,976	1.4	0.9–1.9
65 or older	U	U	U	U	U	U	1,246	0.4	0.2–0.5
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
HS diploma/GED/Some college	7,013	1.8	1.1–2.5	7,248	1.8	1.3–2.3	14,261	1.8	1.4–2.2
Associate or more	4,695	2.7	1.7–3.7	7,684	3.4	2.6–4.1	12,379	3.1	2.5–3.7
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	U	U	U	3,224	2.4	1.5–3.2	6,028	2.5	1.7–3.4
\$15,001–\$35,000	U	U	U	2,810	1.6	1.0–2.3	4,255	1.4	0.9–1.9
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	1,953	2.2	1.1–3.4	3,697	2.1	1.2–3.1
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	2,841	2.2	1.3–3.0	4,853	1.8	1.1–2.5
\$85,001 or more	3,604	2.1	1.1–3.1	4,232	2.9	2.0–3.9	7,836	2.5	1.8–3.2
<b>Race</b>									
White	10,317	1.8	1.2–2.3	15,103	2.3	1.9–2.7	25,419	2.1	1.7–2.4
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	4,448	1.3	0.8–1.8	5,882	1.7	1.2–2.1	10,330	1.5	1.1–1.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	U	U	U	3,568	1.8	1.2–2.4	5,841	1.8	1.2–2.4
Never married	5,470	3.2	1.8–4.6	6,120	4.1	2.9–5.4	11,590	3.6	2.7–4.6

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 7.9.1: Weighted Prevalence of Stimulants Use in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 7.10 Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Heroin, or MDMA Use in the Past Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
2.5% (95% CI: 2.1–2.9)	1.9% (95% CI: 1.5–2.2)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, have you used any of the following?” Respondents were presented with a list of nine substances, including:

- “Cocaine (or powder, ‘crack’, free base, or coca paste)”
- “Methamphetamine (smoked, snorted, or injected)”
- “Heroin (smoked, snorted, or injected)”
- “MDMA (Ecstasy, Molly, Adam, XTC)”

Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each substance. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to using one or more of these substances.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or MDMA use in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (1.9%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or MDMA use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (1.9%): adults aged 35–49 (3.6%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (0.3%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or MDMA use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (1.9%): adults with associate or more education (0.8%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or MDMA use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (1.9%): income of \$15,000 or less (5.5%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among family income levels.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or MDMA use in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (1.9%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or MDMA use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (1.9%): adults who were never married (3.6%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (0.7%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or MDMA use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (1.9%): region 1 (0.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or MDMA use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (1.9%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or MDMA use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (1.9%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

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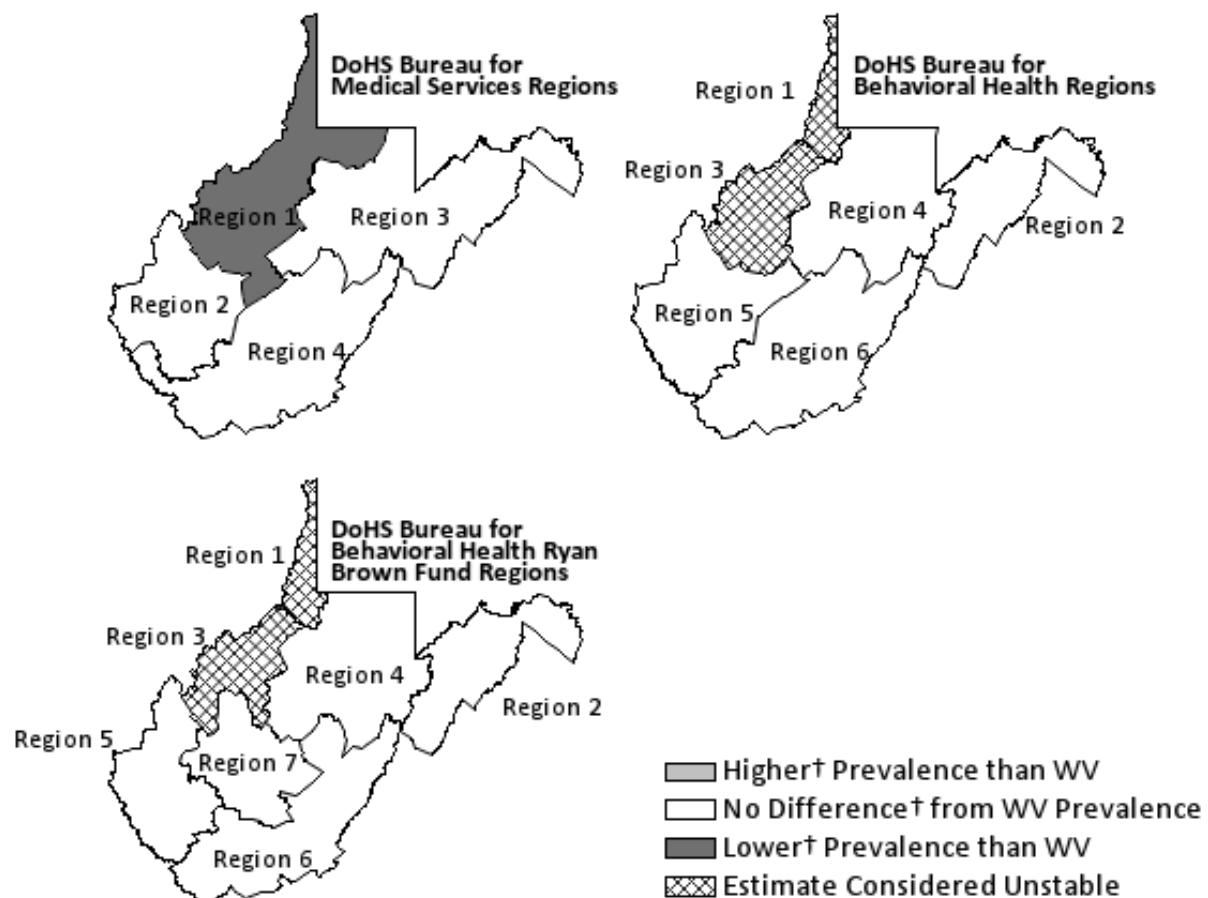
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 7.10.1: Weighted Prevalence of Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Heroin, or MDMA Use in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	14,718	2.3	1.7–2.9	10,617	1.5	1.2–1.9	25,335	1.9	1.5–2.2
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	5,106	3.2	1.6–4.9	3,959	2.4	1.4–3.3	9,065	2.8	1.8–3.7
35–49	6,198	4.3	2.6–6.1	4,699	3.0	2.0–4.0	10,897	3.6	2.7–4.6
50–64	2,747	1.5	0.7–2.3	1,416	0.8	0.4–1.2	4,164	1.1	0.7–1.6
65 or older	U	U	U	U	U	U	1,010	0.3	0.1–0.4
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	U	U	U	U	U	U	5,212	3.5	1.9–5.1
HS diploma/GED/Some college	9,662	2.5	1.7–3.3	6,973	1.7	1.3–2.2	16,635	2.1	1.6–2.6
Associate or more	1,837	1.0	0.5–1.6	1,483	0.6	0.3–1.0	3,320	0.8	0.5–1.1
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	7,287	7.2	4.5–9.9	5,770	4.2	3.0–5.5	13,057	5.5	4.1–6.9
\$15,001–\$35,000	3,348	2.6	1.1–4.1	2,596	1.5	0.7–2.3	5,944	2.0	1.2–2.8
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	1,798	1.0	0.5–1.6
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,766	1.0	0.4–1.6
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Race</b>									
White	12,467	2.1	1.5–2.7	10,061	1.5	1.2–1.9	22,528	1.8	1.5–2.2
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	U	U	U	2,067	0.6	0.3–0.9	4,603	0.7	0.4–0.9
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	4,917	3.9	2.3–5.5	4,239	2.1	1.4–2.9	9,155	2.8	2.1–3.6
Never married	7,265	4.2	2.5–5.9	4,312	2.9	1.8–4.0	11,577	3.6	2.6–4.7

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 7.10.1: Weighted Prevalence of Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Heroin, or MDMA Use in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 7.11 No Substance Use in the Past 12 Months

## West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022** **2023-2024**  
74.1% (95% CI: 73.0–75.2) 73.0% (95% CI: 72.0–74.0)

## Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, have you used any of the following?” Respondents were presented with a list of nine substances:

- “Marijuana (also called cannabis, weed, or hashish)”
- “Prescription opioids/pills (opioid pain medications, such as hydrocodone, Lorcet®, Vicodin®, oxycodone, Percocet®, Oxycontin®, MS Contin®)”
- “Benzodiazepines (“downers” or “benzies” such as Xanax®, Ativan®, Klonopin®, Valium®)”
- “Over the Counter Stimulants (Dexatrim®, No-Doz®, Hydroxycut®, or 5-Hour Energy®)”
- “Stimulants (Adderall® or Dexedrine®)”
- “Cocaine (or powder, ‘crack’, free base, or coca paste)”
- “Methamphetamine (smoked, snorted, or injected)”
- “Heroin (smoked, snorted, or injected)”
- “MDMA (Ecstasy, Molly, Adam, XTC)”

Respondents could answer "Yes" or "No" for each substance. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered "No" to using each substance.

## Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no substance use in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (73.0%).

Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no substance use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (73.0%): adults aged 65 or older (81.1%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (69.5%) and 35–49 (67.5%).

## Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no substance use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (73.0%): adults with associate or more education (76.0%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## **Family Income**

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no substance use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (73.0%): income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (77.6%) and \$85,001 or more (79.2%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (62.0%).

## **Race**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no substance use in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (73.0%).

## **Marital Status**

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no substance use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (73.0%): adults who were married (79.0%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (68.4%) and never married (64.6%).

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no substance use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (73.0%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no substance use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (73.0%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no substance use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (73.0%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 7.11.1: Weighted Prevalence of No Substance Use in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	461,032	71.9	70.2–73.6	514,643	74.0	72.9–75.2	975,675	73.0	72.0–74.0	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	107,753	68.7	64.6–72.7	117,461	70.2	67.4–73.1	225,214	69.5	67.0–71.9	
35–49	93,762	66.2	62.3–70.1	106,515	68.7	66.2–71.3	200,277	67.5	65.3–69.8	
50–64	129,219	71.5	68.4–74.6	134,770	74.1	71.9–76.3	263,989	72.8	70.9–74.7	
65 or older	129,793	80.4	78.4–82.5	154,190	81.6	79.9–83.3	283,983	81.1	79.7–82.4	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	51,780	67.9	62.5–73.4	48,885	70.2	65.7–74.8	100,665	69.0	65.5–72.6	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	276,205	70.8	68.6–73.1	291,273	73.5	71.9–75.1	567,478	72.2	70.8–73.6	
Associate or more	131,232	75.8	73.4–78.3	173,405	76.2	74.5–77.8	304,637	76.0	74.6–77.5	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	59,941	58.7	53.9–63.5	88,206	64.5	61.5–67.5	148,147	62.0	59.4–64.7	
\$15,001–\$35,000	86,786	67.9	64.2–71.6	121,401	71.8	69.4–74.2	208,187	70.1	68.0–72.2	
\$35,001–\$50,000	63,361	74.1	69.6–78.5	62,618	72.5	69.2–75.8	125,979	73.3	70.5–76.0	
\$50,001–\$85,000	102,513	76.9	73.6–80.1	102,093	78.4	76.0–80.7	204,606	77.6	75.6–79.6	
\$85,001 or more	133,320	77.6	74.6–80.7	116,195	81.0	78.7–83.2	249,515	79.2	77.2–81.1	
<b>Race</b>										
White	421,729	72.0	70.3–73.7	477,547	74.0	72.8–75.2	899,276	73.0	72.0–74.1	
Black	15,485	69.5	60.4–78.7	18,169	78.5	72.9–84.1	33,654	74.1	68.8–79.5	
Multi-racial or “Other”	22,110	70.5	62.8–78.1	17,203	69.9	64.2–75.7	39,314	70.2	65.3–75.2	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	269,804	79.3	77.3–81.2	273,723	78.7	77.2–80.2	543,527	79.0	77.8–80.2	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	82,119	65.0	61.5–68.5	138,408	70.6	68.5–72.7	220,527	68.4	66.5–70.3	
Never married	106,369	62.1	58.2–65.9	99,603	67.5	64.4–70.5	205,972	64.6	62.0–67.1	

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 7.12 Prescription Opioids/Pills Not Used As Prescribed in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
9.3% (95% CI: 7.1–11.6)	8.5% (95% CI: 5.9–11.0)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, have you used any of the following?” Respondents were presented with a list of nine substances, including “Prescription opioids/pills (opioid pain medications, such as hydrocodone, Lorcet®, Vicodin®, oxycodone, Percocet®, Oxycontin®, MS Contin®)” Respondents that answered “Yes” for using prescription opioids/pills were asked then asked the follow-up question: “At any time in the past 12 months, have you used prescription opioids, also called “pills”, in any way a doctor did not direct you to use it, including:

- Using it without a prescription of your own,
- Using it in greater amounts, more often, or longer than you were told to take it, or
- Using it in any other way a doctor did not direct you to use it?”

Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to using prescription opioids or “pills” in any way a doctor did not direct them to use it. The prevalence estimates excluded adults responding “No” to “Prescription opioids/pills (opioid pain medications, such as hydrocodone, Lorcet®, Vicodin®, oxycodone, Percocet®, Oxycontin®, MS Contin®)” when asked the first stated question.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of prescription opioids or pills not used as prescribed in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (8.5%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of prescription opioids or pills not used as prescribed in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (8.5%): adults aged 35–49 (20.4%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among adult age groups.

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of prescription opioids or pills not used as prescribed in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (8.5%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among educational attainment levels.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## **Family Income**

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of prescription opioids or pills not used as prescribed in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (8.5%): income of \$15,000 or less (18.5%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among family income levels.

## **Race**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of prescription opioids or pills not used as prescribed in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (8.5%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

## **Marital Status**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of prescription opioids or pills not used as prescribed in the past 12 months by marital status compared to the state estimate (8.5%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among marital statuses.

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of prescription opioids or pills not used as prescribed in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (8.5%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BMS regions (see the Appendix).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of prescription opioids or pills not used as prescribed in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (8.5%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of prescription opioids or pills not used as prescribed in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (8.5%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 7.12.1: Weighted Prevalence of Prescription Opioids or Pills Not Used As Prescribed in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,344	11.1	6.4–15.8	3,373	6.1	3.8–8.5	8,717	8.5	5.9–11.0
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,942	19.4	8.8–30.0
35–49	2,269	27.1	12.1–42.0	U	U	U	3,474	20.4	11.6–29.1
50–64	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
65 or older	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
HS diploma/GED/Some college	3,127	10.0	4.5–15.5	2,032	6.4	3.2–9.6	5,160	8.2	5.0–11.4
Associate or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	1,071	4.2	1.9–6.6
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	2,891	24.9	12.2–37.7	1,712	12.8	6.8–18.9	4,603	18.5	11.5–25.4
\$15,001–\$35,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Race</b>									
White	4,416	9.9	5.4–14.3	3,267	6.4	3.9–8.9	7,683	8.0	5.5–10.5
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	U	U	U	U	U	U	3,577	10.3	5.4–15.2
Never married	2,493	28.3	12.7–43.9	U	U	U	3,456	19.5	10.6–28.4

*Note.* Denominators in the estimates are based on a response to a preceding question in the survey and were not answered by all respondents. See “Item” section above. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

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# Chapter 8

## Overdoses

### 8.1 Ever Overdosed

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
3.2% (95% CI: 2.7–3.7)	3.2% (95% CI: 2.8–3.6)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever (even once) overdosed?” A statement before the question clarifies the meaning of overdose: “The next question asks about any overdose you may have had using over-the-counter medications, prescription medications, or illegal drugs.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No.” Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

#### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ever overdosed by sex compared to the state estimate (3.2%).

#### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ever overdosed compared to the state estimate (3.2%): adults aged 18–34 (5.2%) and 35–49 (5.3%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (2.0%) and 65 or older (0.7%).

#### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ever overdosed compared to the state estimate (3.2%): adults with associate or more education (1.7%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## **Family Income**

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ever overdosed compared to the state estimate (3.2%): income of \$15,000 or less (7.5%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (1.4%) and \$85,001 or more (0.9%).

## **Race**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ever overdosed by race compared to the state estimate (3.2%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

## **Marital Status**

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ever overdosed compared to the state estimate (3.2%): adults who were never married (5.9%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (1.7%).

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ever overdosed among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (3.2%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ever overdosed among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (3.2%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ever overdosed among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (3.2%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 8.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Ever Overdosed by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	22,228	3.4	2.6–4.1	21,326	3.0	2.5–3.5	43,553	3.2	2.8–3.6
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	9,980	6.3	4.0–8.5	7,199	4.3	3.0–5.5	17,179	5.2	4.0–6.5
35–49	7,196	5.0	3.2–6.8	8,982	5.7	4.4–7.0	16,178	5.3	4.2–6.4
50–64	3,596	1.9	0.9–2.9	3,993	2.2	1.5–2.8	7,590	2.0	1.4–2.7
65 or older	1,455	0.9	0.4–1.4	1,151	0.6	0.3–0.9	2,606	0.7	0.5–1.0
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	4,630	5.9	2.8–9.0	3,702	5.1	2.9–7.3	8,332	5.5	3.6–7.4
HS diploma/GED/Some college	15,056	3.8	2.8–4.8	13,378	3.3	2.7–4.0	28,434	3.6	2.9–4.2
Associate or more	2,542	1.4	0.7–2.2	4,194	1.8	1.3–2.3	6,736	1.7	1.2–2.1
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	9,488	9.0	6.0–12.1	8,912	6.4	5.0–7.9	18,401	7.5	6.0–9.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	5,805	4.5	2.6–6.3	7,474	4.3	3.1–5.6	13,280	4.4	3.3–5.4
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	1,541	1.7	0.8–2.7	3,640	2.1	1.1–3.0
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	1,952	1.5	0.8–2.2	3,800	1.4	0.8–2.1
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,811	0.9	0.4–1.4
<b>Race</b>									
White	20,243	3.4	2.6–4.2	19,862	3.0	2.5–3.5	40,105	3.2	2.7–3.7
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,061	3.7	1.8–5.5
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	6,386	1.8	1.1–2.5	5,821	1.6	1.2–2.1	12,207	1.7	1.3–2.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	4,059	3.1	1.7–4.6	7,862	3.9	3.0–4.9	11,921	3.6	2.8–4.4
Never married	11,783	6.8	4.6–8.9	7,488	5.0	3.5–6.5	19,271	5.9	4.6–7.3

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 8.2 Overdosed in the past 12 months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2023-2024: 0.6% (95% CI: 0.4–0.8)

This question was not asked on the 2021–2022 MATCH survey.

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you overdosed in the past 12 months?” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No.” Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of overdosed in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (0.6%).

### Age

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of overdosed in the past 12 months by age compared to the state estimate (0.6%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among adult age groups.

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of overdosed in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (0.6%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among educational attainment levels.

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of overdosed in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (0.6%): income of \$15,000 or less (1.8%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among family income levels.

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of overdosed in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (0.6%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

### Marital Status

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of overdosed in the past 12 months by marital status compared to the state estimate (0.6%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among marital statuses.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There were no stable estimates for the prevalence of overdosed in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions (see the Appendix).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There were no stable estimates for the prevalence of overdosed in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There were no stable estimates for the prevalence of overdosed in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

Table 8.2.1: Weighted Prevalence of Overdosed in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,456	0.7	0.3–1.0	3,207	0.5	0.3–0.7	7,663	0.6	0.4–0.8
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	U	U	U	U	U	U	4,866	1.5	0.8–2.2
35–49	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,410	0.8	0.3–1.3
50–64	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
65 or older	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
HS diploma/GED/Some college	U	U	U	2,492	0.6	0.3–0.9	5,348	0.7	0.4–1.0
Associate or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	U	U	U	2,408	1.7	0.8–2.7	4,491	1.8	1.0–2.7
\$15,001–\$35,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Race</b>									
White	4,150	0.7	0.3–1.1	3,049	0.5	0.2–0.7	7,199	0.6	0.4–0.8
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Never married	U	U	U	U	U	U	4,217	1.3	0.6–2.0

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 8.3 Immediate Family in WV Overdosed in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
4.6% (95% CI: 4.1–5.1)	5.3% (95% CI: 4.8–5.9)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has anyone other than you in your immediate family in West Virginia overdosed?” Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of having an immediate family member in WV experience an overdose in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (5.3%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having an immediate family member in WV experience an overdose in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.3%): adults aged 18–34 (8.9%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (2.4%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having an immediate family member in WV experience an overdose in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.3%): adults with less than a high school diploma (9.7%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (3.1%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having an immediate family member in WV experience an overdose in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.3%): income of \$15,000 or less (9.8%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (2.4%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of having an immediate family member in WV experience an overdose in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (5.3%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having an immediate family member in WV experience an overdose in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.3%): adults who were never married (7.9%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (3.9%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of having an immediate family member in WV experience an overdose in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (5.3%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having an immediate family member in WV experience an overdose in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.3%): region 2 (3.5%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having an immediate family member in WV experience an overdose in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.3%): region 5 (7.4%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (3.5%).

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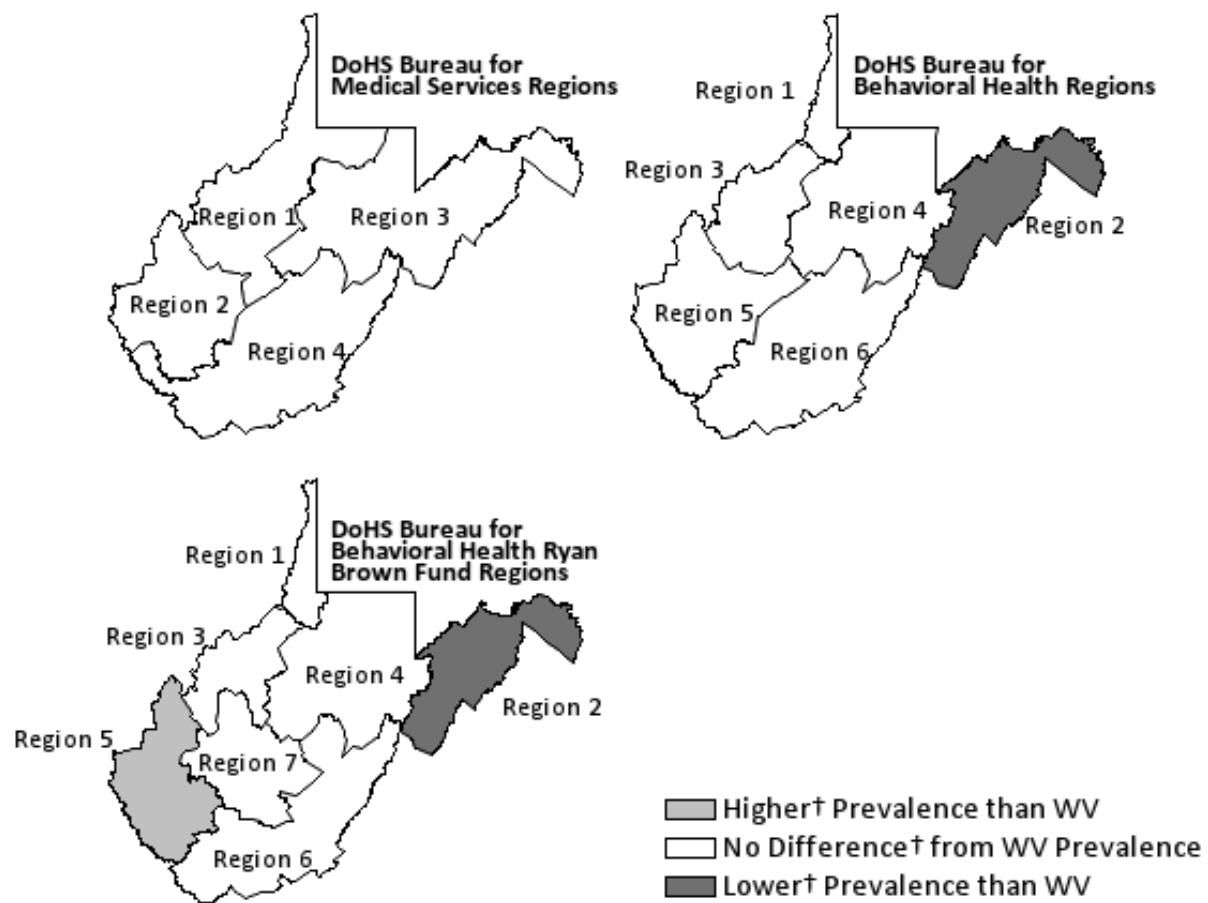
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 8.3.1: Weighted Prevalence of Having an Immediate Family Member in WV Experience an Overdose in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	31,390	4.8	3.9–5.7	41,430	5.9	5.2–6.5	72,819	5.3	4.8–5.9
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	12,274	7.7	5.3–10.1	16,854	10.0	8.2–11.8	29,128	8.9	7.4–10.4
35–49	8,792	6.1	4.0–8.2	10,288	6.5	5.1–7.9	19,080	6.3	5.1–7.5
50–64	6,211	3.3	2.1–4.6	9,863	5.3	4.3–6.3	16,075	4.3	3.5–5.1
65 or older	4,112	2.5	1.6–3.4	4,352	2.3	1.6–2.9	8,465	2.4	1.8–2.9
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	9,276	11.8	7.7–15.9	5,446	7.5	4.9–10.1	14,722	9.7	7.3–12.2
HS diploma/GED/Some college	17,730	4.5	3.4–5.5	27,420	6.8	5.9–7.7	45,150	5.6	5.0–6.3
Associate or more	4,383	2.5	1.5–3.5	8,419	3.6	2.9–4.4	12,803	3.1	2.6–3.7
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	9,526	9.1	6.2–12.0	14,414	10.4	8.5–12.2	23,940	9.8	8.2–11.5
\$15,001–\$35,000	7,535	5.8	3.7–7.8	12,336	7.2	5.7–8.6	19,871	6.6	5.4–7.8
\$35,001–\$50,000	4,146	4.7	2.5–7.0	4,899	5.6	3.9–7.3	9,046	5.2	3.7–6.6
\$50,001–\$85,000	5,407	4.0	2.3–5.7	5,312	4.0	2.8–5.2	10,719	4.0	2.9–5.0
\$85,001 or more	4,413	2.5	1.3–3.8	3,331	2.3	1.6–3.0	7,744	2.4	1.7–3.2
<b>Race</b>									
White	29,109	4.9	4.0–5.8	38,140	5.8	5.2–6.4	67,249	5.4	4.8–5.9
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	2,930	6.2	3.2–9.3
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	1,776	7.2	4.1–10.4	2,634	4.7	2.8–6.6
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	10,774	3.1	2.1–4.1	16,438	4.6	3.9–5.4	27,212	3.9	3.3–4.5
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	7,636	5.9	4.2–7.7	11,566	5.8	4.8–6.8	19,202	5.8	4.9–6.8
Never married	12,514	7.2	5.0–9.3	13,139	8.8	6.9–10.6	25,653	7.9	6.5–9.3

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 8.3.1: Weighted Prevalence of Having an Immediate Family Member in WV Experience an Overdose in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

†95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

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# Chapter 9

## Suicide

### 9.1 Suicide Risk

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
27.5% (95% CI: 26.4–28.6)	26.0% (95% CI: 25.0–27.0)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Have you ever thought about or attempted to kill yourself?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “Never”
- “It was just a brief passing thought”
- “I have had a plan at least once to kill myself but did not try to do it”
- “I have had a plan at least once to kill myself and really wanted to die”
- “I have attempted to kill myself, but did not want to die”
- “I have attempted to kill myself, and really wanted to die”

A statement before the question provided the instruction: “The next question is about thoughts of hurting yourself. If the question upsets you, you don’t have to answer it.” Prevalence estimates are reported as the category “suicide risk” and includes all respondents that answered with one of items above other than “Never.” Responding “Never” to the question, “Have you ever thought about or attempted to kill yourself?” is considered as having no suicide risk.

#### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of suicide risk by sex compared to the state estimate (26.0%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of suicide risk compared to the state estimate (26.0%): adults aged 18–34 (38.6%) and 35–49 (34.7%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (21.4%) and 65 or older (11.7%).

## Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of suicide risk by educational status compared to the state estimate (26.0%).

## Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of suicide risk compared to the state estimate (26.0%): income of \$15,000 or less (31.9%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (29.2%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (22.1%).

## Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of suicide risk compared to the state estimate (26.0%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (34.4%). There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were Black (15.4%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of suicide risk compared to the state estimate (26.0%): adults who were never married (39.0%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (20.4%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of suicide risk among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (26.0%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of suicide risk among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (26.0%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of suicide risk among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (26.0%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 9.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Suicide Risk by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	154,627	24.5	22.9–26.1	185,907	27.4	26.2–28.6	340,534	26.0	25.0–27.0	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	54,560	35.7	31.6–39.9	66,913	41.3	38.2–44.3	121,473	38.6	36.0–41.2	
35–49	47,188	33.3	29.6–37.1	55,097	35.9	33.3–38.5	102,285	34.7	32.4–36.9	
50–64	34,128	19.1	16.5–21.7	41,886	23.7	21.6–25.9	76,015	21.4	19.7–23.1	
65 or older	18,719	11.8	10.2–13.5	21,465	11.6	10.3–13.0	40,184	11.7	10.7–12.8	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	18,682	25.0	19.7–30.2	17,506	25.6	21.2–29.9	36,188	25.3	21.8–28.7	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	90,810	23.7	21.6–25.9	100,064	26.0	24.4–27.7	190,874	24.9	23.5–26.2	
Associate or more	44,688	25.9	23.4–28.5	68,032	30.3	28.5–32.2	112,719	28.4	26.9–29.9	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	29,753	29.4	24.9–33.8	45,213	33.9	30.9–36.9	74,966	31.9	29.4–34.5	
\$15,001–\$35,000	37,202	29.3	25.6–33.0	48,584	29.1	26.6–31.6	85,786	29.2	27.1–31.3	
\$35,001–\$50,000	20,735	24.6	20.2–29.0	22,673	26.8	23.5–30.0	43,408	25.7	22.9–28.4	
\$50,001–\$85,000	27,355	20.6	17.4–23.8	35,356	27.2	24.6–29.7	62,711	23.8	21.8–25.9	
\$85,001 or more	37,684	22.0	18.9–25.0	31,659	22.2	19.8–24.5	69,343	22.1	20.1–24.1	
<b>Race</b>										
White	141,110	24.5	22.8–26.2	173,262	27.5	26.2–28.7	314,372	26.0	25.0–27.1	
Black	2,503	11.1	5.1–17.0	4,417	19.8	13.7–25.9	6,921	15.4	11.1–19.7	
Multi-racial or “Other”	10,856	35.3	27.1–43.4	7,785	33.2	27.2–39.3	18,640	34.4	29.1–39.7	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	60,156	17.8	16.0–19.7	77,841	22.9	21.3–24.4	137,997	20.4	19.2–21.6	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	31,772	25.7	22.5–29.0	47,864	25.2	23.2–27.1	79,637	25.4	23.7–27.1	
Never married	62,409	37.1	33.2–41.0	59,567	41.2	38.0–44.4	121,976	39.0	36.4–41.5	

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

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# Chapter 10

## Sleep

### 10.1 Difficulty Sleeping

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

Difficulty Sleeping	2021-2022	2023-2024
Always or Usually	34.0% (95% CI: 32.9–35.1)	32.8% (95% CI: 31.8–33.8)
Sometimes or Rarely	56.0% (95% CI: 54.8–57.2)	56.0% (95% CI: 54.9–57.1)
Never	10.0% (95% CI: 9.2–10.7)	11.2% (95% CI: 10.5–11.9)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 2 weeks, how often have you had trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “Always”
- “Usually”
- “Sometimes”
- “Rarely”
- “Never”

Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘Always or Usually’ for adults answering “Always” or “Usually”, the category ‘Sometimes or Rarely’ for adults answering “Sometimes” or “Rarely”, or the category ‘Never’ for adults answering “Never” to the question.

#### Sex

**Always or Usually:** Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks (35.6%) compared to the state estimate (32.8%). Adults who

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks (29.7%) compared to the state estimate (32.8%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of sometimes or rarely having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks by sex compared to the state estimate (56.0%).

**Never:** Adults who were male had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks (13.6%) compared to the state estimate (11.2%). Adults who were female had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks (9.0%) compared to the state estimate (11.2%).

## Age

**Always or Usually:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (32.8%): adults aged 50–64 (36.1%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (24.7%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of sometimes or rarely having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (56.0%): adults aged 65 or older (64.0%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (52.2%).

**Never:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks by age compared to the state estimate (11.2%).

## Education

**Always or Usually:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (32.8%): adults with less than a high school diploma (39.0%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (26.3%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of sometimes or rarely having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (56.0%): adults with associates or more education (61.6%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with less than a high school diploma (49.6%).

**Never:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks by educational status compared to the state estimate (11.2%).

## Family Income

**Always or Usually:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (32.8%): income of \$15,000 or less (45.7%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (38.1%). There were two family income levels with a

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (26.5%) and \$85,001 or more (22.8%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of sometimes or rarely having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (56.0%): income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (62.7%) and \$85,001 or more (62.6%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (45.0%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (52.2%).

**Never:** There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (11.2%): income of \$85,001 or more (14.7%).

## Race

**Always or Usually:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of always or usually having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks by race compared to the state estimate (32.8%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of sometimes or rarely having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks by race compared to the state estimate (56.0%).

**Never:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks by race compared to the state estimate (11.2%).

## Marital Status

**Always or Usually:** There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (32.8%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (38.6%) and never married (36.6%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (28.3%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of sometimes or rarely having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (56.0%): adults who were married (59.3%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (52.9%) and never married (52.0%).

**Never:** There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (11.2%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (8.5%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

**Always or Usually:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (32.8%): region 4 (37.3%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of sometimes or rarely having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (56.0%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Never:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (11.2%).

#### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

**Always or Usually:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (32.8%): region 6 (37.1%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of sometimes or rarely having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (56.0%).

**Never:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (11.2%).

#### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

**Always or Usually:** There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks compared to the state estimate (32.8%): regions 5 (36.6%) and 6 (37.4%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of sometimes or rarely having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (56.0%).

**Never:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never having difficulty sleeping in the past two weeks among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (11.2%).

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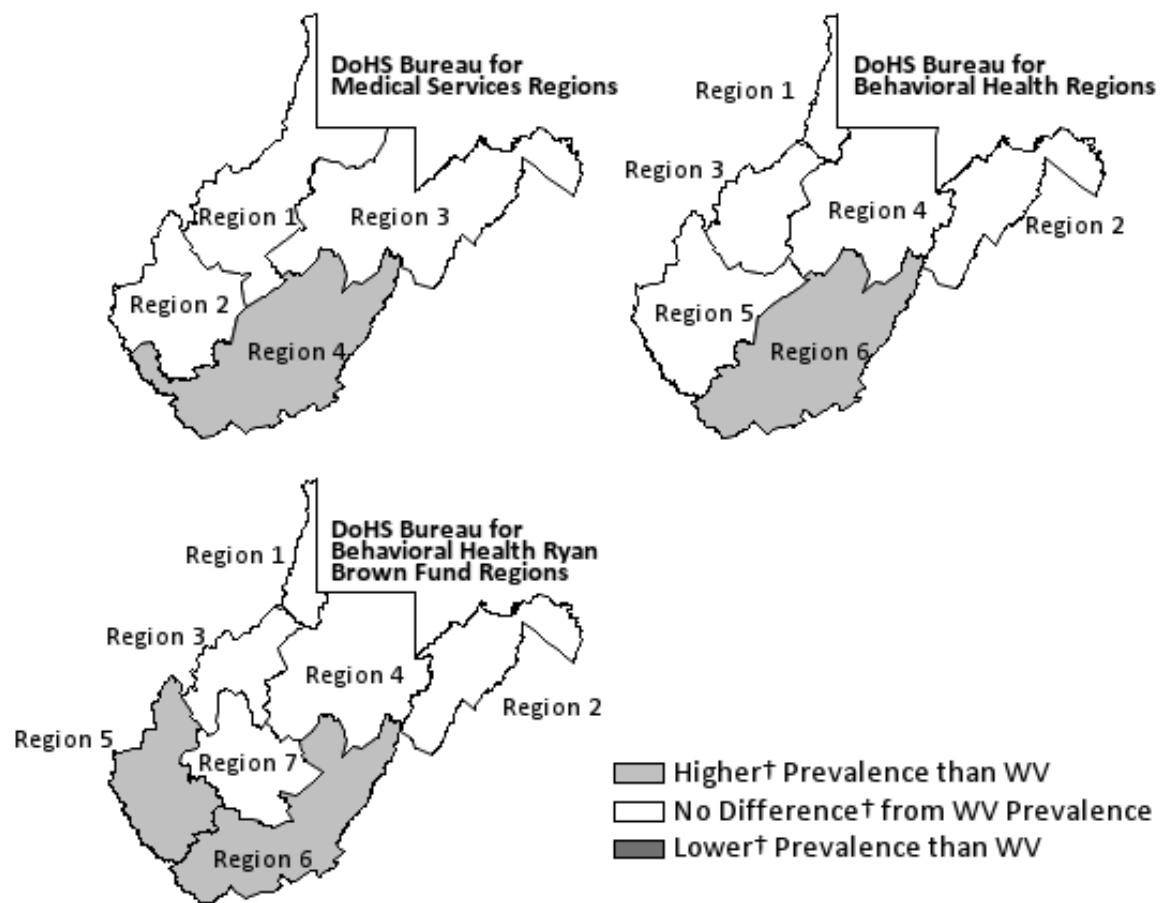
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 10.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Sleep Difficulty in the Past Two Weeks by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Always or Usually		Sometimes or Rarely		Never	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	32.8	31.8–33.8	56.0	54.9–57.1	11.2	10.5–11.9
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	29.7	28.1–31.4	56.7	54.9–58.4	13.6	12.4–14.8
Female	35.6	34.4–36.8	55.4	54.1–56.7	9.0	8.3–9.7
<b>Age</b>						
18–34	34.9	32.4–37.3	52.2	49.7–54.8	12.9	11.1–14.7
35–49	35.9	33.6–38.1	53.4	51.1–55.8	10.7	9.2–12.2
50–64	36.1	34.1–38.1	54.0	51.9–56.0	9.9	8.7–11.1
65 or older	24.7	23.3–26.1	64.0	62.4–65.6	11.3	10.2–12.4
<b>Education</b>						
Less than HS diploma	39.0	35.5–42.6	49.6	45.9–53.3	11.3	8.8–13.8
HS diploma/GED/Some college	34.9	33.5–36.3	54.5	53.0–55.9	10.7	9.7–11.6
Associate or more	26.3	24.8–27.7	61.6	60.0–63.2	12.1	11.0–13.2
<b>Annual Family Income</b>						
\$15,000 or less	45.7	43.0–48.4	45.0	42.3–47.8	9.2	7.5–11.0
\$15,001–\$35,000	38.1	35.9–40.3	52.2	50.0–54.4	9.7	8.3–11.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	34.5	31.5–37.4	56.3	53.3–59.3	9.2	7.5–10.9
\$50,001–\$85,000	26.5	24.5–28.6	62.7	60.4–64.9	10.8	9.3–12.3
\$85,001 or more	22.8	20.8–24.7	62.6	60.3–64.8	14.7	13.0–16.3
<b>Race</b>						
White	32.8	31.7–33.9	56.3	55.2–57.4	10.9	10.2–11.6
Black	31.6	26.1–37.1	53.5	47.7–59.3	14.9	10.6–19.2
Multi-racial or “Other”	34.0	29.0–39.0	51.1	45.8–56.5	14.9	10.8–19.0
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Married	28.3	27.0–29.7	59.3	57.9–60.8	12.3	11.4–13.3
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	38.6	36.7–40.5	52.9	51.0–54.8	8.5	7.5–9.6
Never married	36.6	34.1–39.1	52.0	49.4–54.5	11.4	9.7–13.1

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 10.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Always or Usually Having Difficulty Sleeping in the Past Two Weeks by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

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# Chapter 11

## Nutrition

### 11.1 Purchased Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

Purchased Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	2023-2024	
Always or Most of the Time	46.2% (95% CI: 45.1–47.3)	
About Half of the Time or Sometimes	48.2% (95% CI: 47.2–49.3)	This question or its response options were modified between the 2021–2022 MATCH and 2023–2024 MATCH surveys. As a result, the 2021–2022 MATCH findings are not directly comparable and are therefore not reported.
Never or Does Not Shop for Food	5.6% (95% CI: 5.0–6.1)	

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “When shopping for food, how often do you buy fresh fruits or vegetables that are not canned, frozen, or otherwise processed?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “Always”
- “Most of the time”
- “About half the time”
- “Sometimes”
- “Never”
- “I do not shop for food”

Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘Always or Most of the Time’ for adults answering “Always” or “Most of the time”, the category ‘About Half of the Time or Sometimes’ for adults answering “About half the time” or “Sometimes” or the category ‘Never or Does Not Shop for Food’ for adults answering “Never” or “I do not shop for food” to the question.

## Sex

**Always or Most of the Time:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of always or most of the time purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food by sex compared to the state estimate (46.2%).

**About Half of the Time or Sometimes:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of about half the time or sometimes purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food by sex compared to the state estimate (48.2%).

**Never or Does Not Shop for Food:** Adults who were male had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never or I do not shop for food purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food (7.4%) compared to the state estimate (5.6%). Adults who were female had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never or I do not shop for food purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food (3.9%) compared to the state estimate (5.6%).

## Age

**Always or Most of the Time:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or most of the time purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (46.2%): adults aged 65 or older (49.6%).

**About Half of the Time or Sometimes:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of about half the time or sometimes purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food by age compared to the state estimate (48.2%).

**Never or Does Not Shop for Food:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never or I do not shop for food purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (5.6%): adults aged 18–34 (8.6%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (4.3%).

## Education

**Always or Most of the Time:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or most of the time purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (46.2%): adults with associates or more education (57.8%). There were two educational attainment levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with less than a high school diploma (37.2%) and high school diploma, GED, or some college education (42.0%).

**About Half of the Time or Sometimes:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of about half the time or sometimes purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (48.2%): adults with high school diploma, GED, or some college education (52.1%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (38.9%).

**Never or Does Not Shop for Food:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never or I do not shop for food purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (5.6%): adults with less than a high school diploma (9.8%). There was

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (3.3%).

## Family Income

**Always or Most of the Time:** There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or most of the time purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (46.2%): income of \$85,001 or more (61.9%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (35.8%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (37.2%).

**About Half of the Time or Sometimes:** There were three family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of about half the time or sometimes purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (48.2%): income of \$15,000 or less (55.3%), \$15,001–\$35,000 (55.9%), and \$35,001–\$50,000 (52.4%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (34.1%).

**Never or Does Not Shop for Food:** There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never or I do not shop for food purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (5.6%): income of \$15,000 or less (8.8%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (3.6%).

## Race

**Always or Most of the Time:** There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or most of the time purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (46.2%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (53.8%).

**About Half of the Time or Sometimes:** There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of about half the time or sometimes purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (48.2%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (38.9%).

**Never or Does Not Shop for Food:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never or I do not shop for food purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food by race compared to the state estimate (5.6%).

## Marital Status

**Always or Most of the Time:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or most of the time purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (46.2%): adults who were married (52.1%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (40.2%) and never married (39.5%).

**About Half of the Time or Sometimes:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of about half the time or sometimes purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (48.2%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (53.8%). There was

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (44.6%).

**Never or Does Not Shop for Food:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never or I do not shop for food purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (5.6%): adults who were never married (9.9%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (3.3%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

**Always or Most of the Time:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or most of the time purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (46.2%): region 4 (40.3%).

**About Half of the Time or Sometimes:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of about half the time or sometimes purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (48.2%): region 4 (54.0%).

**Never or Does Not Shop for Food:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never or I do not shop for food purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (5.6%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

**Always or Most of the Time:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or most of the time purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (46.2%): region 6 (40.7%).

**About Half of the Time or Sometimes:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of about half the time or sometimes purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (48.2%): region 6 (53.6%).

**Never or Does Not Shop for Food:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never or I do not shop for food purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (5.6%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

**Always or Most of the Time:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or most of the time purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (46.2%): region 6 (40.5%).

**About Half of the Time or Sometimes:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of about half the time or sometimes purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food compared to the state estimate (48.2%): region 6 (53.9%).

**Never or Does Not Shop for Food:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never or I do not shop for food purchasing fresh fruits or vegetables when shopping for food among DoHS, BBH, RBF

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

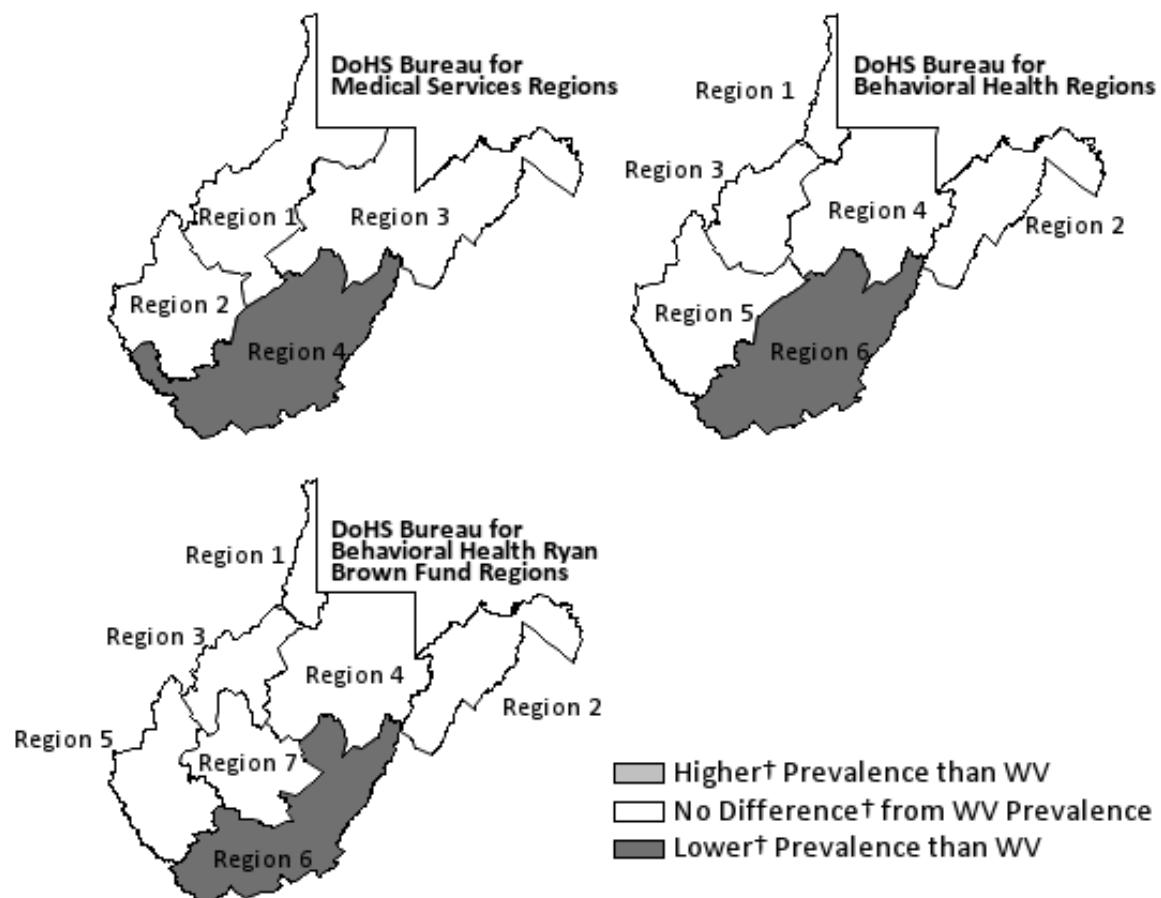
regions compared to the state estimate (5.6%).

Table 11.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Purchased Fresh Fruits and Vegetables by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Always or Most of the Time		About Half the Time or Sometimes		Never or Does Not Shop for Food	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	46.2	45.1–47.3	48.2	47.2–49.3	5.6	5.0–6.1
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	44.6	42.9–46.4	48.0	46.2–49.8	7.4	6.4–8.3
Female	47.6	46.4–48.9	48.5	47.2–49.7	3.9	3.4–4.4
<b>Age</b>						
18–34	44.9	42.3–47.4	46.5	44.0–49.1	8.6	7.0–10.2
35–49	45.3	43.0–47.7	50.1	47.7–52.4	4.6	3.7–5.5
50–64	44.7	42.6–46.7	50.4	48.3–52.4	5.0	4.0–5.9
65 or older	49.6	48.0–51.3	46.1	44.4–47.7	4.3	3.6–5.0
<b>Education</b>						
Less than HS diploma	37.2	33.7–40.8	53.0	49.3–56.7	9.8	7.4–12.2
HS diploma/GED/Some college	42.0	40.6–43.5	52.1	50.6–53.5	5.9	5.2–6.6
Associate or more	57.8	56.2–59.4	38.9	37.3–40.5	3.3	2.7–3.9
<b>Annual Family Income</b>						
\$15,000 or less	35.8	33.2–38.4	55.3	52.6–58.0	8.8	7.3–10.4
\$15,001–\$35,000	37.2	35.1–39.4	55.9	53.7–58.2	6.8	5.5–8.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	42.8	39.9–45.8	52.4	49.4–55.4	4.8	3.4–6.1
\$50,001–\$85,000	48.7	46.3–51.0	47.8	45.4–50.1	3.6	2.6–4.5
\$85,001 or more	61.9	59.6–64.1	34.1	31.9–36.3	4.0	2.9–5.2
<b>Race</b>						
White	45.7	44.6–46.8	48.8	47.6–49.9	5.5	5.0–6.1
Black	49.6	43.8–55.4	46.0	40.2–51.8	4.4	2.2–6.6
Multi-racial or “Other”	53.8	48.4–59.2	38.9	33.8–44.0	7.3	3.7–10.9
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Married	52.1	50.7–53.6	44.6	43.2–46.1	3.3	2.7–3.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	40.2	38.4–42.1	53.8	51.9–55.7	6.0	5.0–6.9
Never married	39.5	37.1–42.0	50.5	48.0–53.1	9.9	8.3–11.6

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

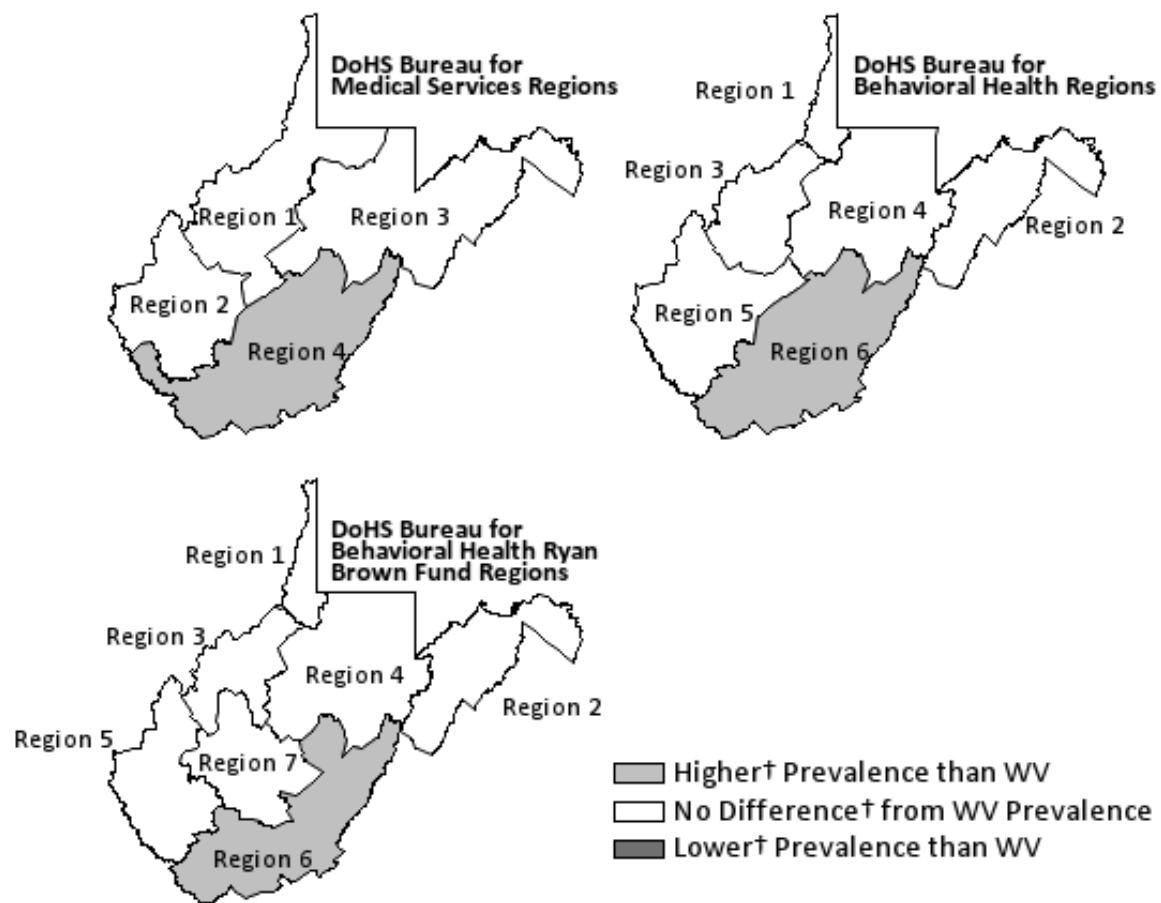
Figure 11.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Always or Most of the Time Purchasing Fresh Fruits or Vegetables When Shopping for Food by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

†95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 11.1.2: Weighted Prevalence of About Half the Time or Sometimes Purchasing Fresh Fruits or Vegetables When Shopping for Food by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

†95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

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# Chapter 12

## Physical Activity

### 12.1 No Physical Activity or Exercises in the Past 30 Days

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
34.3% (95% CI: 33.2–35.4)	34.5% (95% CI: 33.4–35.5)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “During the past 30 days, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises? Examples include walking for exercise, running, or gardening.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No.” Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘no physical activity’ representing adults responding “No” to the question.

#### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no physical activity or exercises in the past 30 days by sex compared to the state estimate (34.5%).

#### Age

There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no physical activity or exercises in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (34.5%): adults aged 18–34 (30.7%).

#### Education

There were two educational attainment levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no physical activity or exercises in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (34.5%): adults with less than a high school diploma (51.1%) and high school diploma, GED education, or some college education (37.2%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (23.0%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## **Family Income**

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no physical activity or exercises in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (34.5%): income of \$15,000 or less (46.5%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (40.4%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (29.7%) and \$85,001 or more (23.0%).

## **Race**

There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no physical activity or exercises in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (34.5%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (26.5%).

## **Marital Status**

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no physical activity or exercises in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (34.5%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (40.9%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (32.1%).

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no physical activity or exercises in the past 30 days among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (34.5%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no physical activity or exercises in the past 30 days among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (34.5%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no physical activity or exercises in the past 30 days among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (34.5%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 12.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of No Physical Activity or Exercises in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	211,215	32.6	30.9–34.3	253,874	36.3	35.0–37.5	465,089	34.5	33.4–35.5
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	48,473	30.8	26.8–34.9	51,018	30.5	27.7–33.3	99,490	30.7	28.2–33.1
35–49	45,425	31.7	27.9–35.6	53,246	34.0	31.3–36.6	98,670	32.9	30.6–35.2
50–64	64,681	35.2	31.9–38.4	71,150	38.8	36.3–41.2	135,832	37.0	34.9–39.0
65 or older	52,636	32.3	29.8–34.7	77,831	40.8	38.7–43.0	130,467	36.9	35.2–38.5
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	39,944	51.3	45.6–57.0	35,996	50.8	46.0–55.7	75,940	51.1	47.3–54.9
HS diploma/GED/Some college	134,067	34.1	31.9–36.4	160,202	40.3	38.5–42.0	294,269	37.2	35.8–38.7
Associate or more	36,330	20.7	18.3–23.0	56,918	24.7	23.1–26.4	93,248	23.0	21.6–24.4
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	46,336	44.4	39.6–49.2	66,082	48.2	45.1–51.3	112,419	46.5	43.8–49.3
\$15,001–\$35,000	53,002	40.9	37.0–44.7	69,024	40.1	37.5–42.6	122,027	40.4	38.2–42.6
\$35,001–\$50,000	27,051	30.9	26.4–35.4	31,314	35.7	32.3–39.2	58,365	33.3	30.5–36.2
\$50,001–\$85,000	36,297	27.0	23.6–30.3	43,146	32.6	29.8–35.3	79,442	29.7	27.6–31.9
\$85,001 or more	40,818	23.4	20.3–26.5	32,629	22.5	20.0–24.9	73,447	23.0	20.9–25.0
<b>Race</b>									
White	194,383	32.9	31.1–34.7	235,856	36.2	34.9–37.5	430,238	34.6	33.5–35.7
Black	9,446	40.3	30.6–50.0	9,281	40.5	33.9–47.2	18,726	40.4	34.5–46.3
Multi-racial or “Other”	7,017	22.2	15.5–28.9	7,770	32.2	26.2–38.2	14,787	26.5	21.9–31.2
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	103,856	30.1	27.9–32.3	119,007	34.0	32.2–35.7	222,863	32.1	30.7–33.4
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	50,187	39.3	35.8–42.9	82,608	41.9	39.7–44.2	132,796	40.9	39.0–42.9
Never married	56,087	32.4	28.7–36.2	50,524	34.0	31.0–37.0	106,611	33.2	30.7–35.6

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

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## **Section 3 Social Determinants of Health**

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# Chapter 13

## Healthcare Access and Quality

### 13.1 No Insurance Coverage for Age Group: 18-64

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
8.3% (95% CI: 7.4–9.1)	10.3% (95% CI: 9.4–11.2)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Do you have any kind of health insurance coverage, including private health insurance or government plans such as Medicare or Medicaid?” Respondents were presented with a list of eight types of coverage:

- “A plan purchased through your or someone else’s employer or union”
- “A plan that you or another family member bought on your own”
- “Medicare”
- “Medicare Supplement Insurance (Medigap)”
- “Medicaid or ‘Medical Card’ provided by Mountain Health Trust (Aetna, Health Plan, Unicare)”
- “Military related healthcare, such as Tricare (Champus) or VA healthcare (CHAMPVA)”
- “Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA)”
- “Another type of insurance”

Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each type of coverage. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “No” to for each coverage type. Individuals aged 65 and older were excluded from the prevalence estimate because most qualify for Medicare.

## Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no health insurance coverage among adults aged 18-64 by sex compared to the state estimate (10.3%).

## Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no health insurance coverage among adults aged 18-64 compared to the state estimate (10.3%): adults aged 18–34 (14.8%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (6.7%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among adult age groups.

## Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no health insurance coverage among adults aged 18-64 compared to the state estimate (10.3%): adults with associate or more education (6.2%).

## Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no health insurance coverage among adults aged 18-64 compared to the state estimate (10.3%): income of \$15,001–\$35,000 (15.7%) and \$35,001–\$50,000 (15.1%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (3.6%).

## Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no health insurance coverage among adults aged 18-64 compared to the state estimate (10.3%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (16.8%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no health insurance coverage among adults aged 18-64 compared to the state estimate (10.3%): adults who were never married (14.0%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (7.7%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no health insurance coverage among adults aged 18-64 among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (10.3%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no health insurance coverage among adults aged 18-64 among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (10.3%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no health insurance coverage among adults aged 18-64 among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (10.3%).

Table 13.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of No Health Insurance Coverage Among Adults Aged 18-64 by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	59,034	11.9	10.4–13.4	45,767	8.8	7.9–9.7	104,800	10.3	9.4–11.2
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	28,202	17.5	14.3–20.8	21,260	12.3	10.4–14.3	49,462	14.8	13.0–16.7
35–49	16,572	11.3	8.7–13.8	13,689	8.5	7.1–10.0	30,261	9.8	8.4–11.3
50–64	14,259	7.6	5.7–9.4	10,818	5.8	4.7–6.8	25,078	6.7	5.6–7.7
65 or older	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	9,779	17.4	11.7–23.2	5,430	10.5	7.5–13.5	15,209	14.1	10.7–17.5
HS diploma/GED/Some college	40,425	13.5	11.4–15.5	29,204	10.2	8.9–11.6	69,629	11.9	10.6–13.1
Associate or more	8,830	6.3	4.6–8.1	11,031	6.0	5.0–7.1	19,861	6.2	5.2–7.2
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	14,276	15.6	11.5–19.8	9,879	8.7	6.6–10.7	24,155	11.8	9.6–14.0
\$15,001–\$35,000	18,119	20.4	16.2–24.7	13,303	12.0	9.9–14.1	31,422	15.7	13.5–18.0
\$35,001–\$50,000	9,936	16.9	11.7–22.1	7,549	13.2	10.1–16.3	17,485	15.1	12.0–18.1
\$50,001–\$85,000	10,254	10.8	7.6–14.0	7,126	7.4	5.5–9.3	17,380	9.1	7.2–11.0
\$85,001 or more	4,876	3.3	1.8–4.9	4,986	4.0	2.8–5.2	9,862	3.6	2.6–4.7
<b>Race</b>									
White	50,625	11.3	9.8–12.9	40,033	8.4	7.4–9.3	90,659	9.8	8.9–10.7
Black	3,188	16.2	8.4–23.9	2,106	11.5	6.4–16.6	5,294	13.9	9.2–18.6
Multi-racial or “Other”	5,099	17.6	10.6–24.7	3,449	15.8	10.5–21.0	8,547	16.8	12.2–21.4
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	18,979	7.9	6.0–9.7	20,171	7.5	6.4–8.6	39,151	7.7	6.6–8.7
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	12,769	15.2	11.5–18.9	7,994	7.7	6.1–9.3	20,763	11.1	9.2–12.9
Never married	26,613	15.7	12.7–18.6	17,302	12.0	9.9–14.2	43,915	14.0	12.1–15.9

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 13.2 Health Insurance Coverage

### West Virginia State Prevalence

Health Insurance Coverage	2021-2022	2023-2024
Medicare	32.0% (95% CI: 30.9–33.0)	31.1% (95% CI: 30.1–32.0)
Medicaid	26.3% (95% CI: 25.5–27.2)	23.8% (95% CI: 22.8–24.7)
Other Insurance	57.1% (95% CI: 56.0–58.2)	66.5% (95% CI: 65.4–67.5)
No Insurance	6.6% (95% CI: 5.9–7.2)	7.8% (95% CI: 7.2–8.5)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Do you have any kind of health insurance coverage, including private health insurance or government plans such as Medicare or Medicaid?” Respondents that answered “Yes” to this question were then asked the follow-up question: “What kinds of health insurance or healthcare coverage do you have?”

- “A plan purchased through your or someone else’s employer or union”
- “A plan that you or another family member bought on your own”
- “Medicare”
- “Medicare Supplement Insurance (Medigap)”
- “Medicaid or ‘Medical Card’ provided by Mountain Health Trust (Aetna, Health Plan, Unicare)”
- “Military related healthcare, such as Tricare (Champus) or VA healthcare (CHAMPVA)”
- “Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA)”
- “Another type of insurance”

Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for each type of coverage. Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘Medicare’ for answering “Yes” to “Medicare”, the category ‘Medicaid’ for answering “Yes” to “Medicaid or ‘Medical Card’ provided by Mountain Health Trust (Aetna, Health Plan, Unicare)”, or the category ‘Other Insurance’ for answering “Yes” to one or more of “A plan purchased through your or someone else’s employer or union”, “A plan that you or another family member bought on your own”, “Medicare Supplement Insurance (Medigap)”, “Military related healthcare, such as Tricare (Champus) or VA healthcare (CHAMPVA)”, “Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA)”, or “Another type of insurance.” Prevalence estimates for category ‘No Insurance’ represents answering “No” to the question, “Do you have any kind of health insurance coverage, including private health insurance or government plans such as Medicare or Medicaid?” or not selecting “Yes” or “No” any of the options for “What kinds of health insurance or healthcare coverage do you have?”

### Sex

**Medicare:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of Medicare coverage by sex compared to the state estimate (31.1%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Medicaid:** Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicaid coverage (26.9%) compared to the state estimate (23.8%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicaid coverage (20.4%) compared to the state estimate (23.8%).

**Other Insurance:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of other insurance coverage by sex compared to the state estimate (66.5%).

**No Insurance:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no insurance coverage by sex compared to the state estimate (7.8%).

## Age

**Medicare:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicare coverage compared to the state estimate (31.1%): adults aged 65 or older (86.7%). There were three adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (8.7%), 35–49 (7.9%), and 50–64 (17.3%).

**Medicaid:** There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicaid coverage compared to the state estimate (23.8%): adults aged 18–34 (33.1%) and 35–49 (27.8%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (12.1%).

**Other Insurance:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of other insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (66.5%): adults aged 65 or older (77.4%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (55.8%).

**No Insurance:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (7.8%): adults aged 18–34 (14.8%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (0.9%).

## Education

**Medicare:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicare coverage compared to the state estimate (31.1%): adults with less than a high school diploma (42.0%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (22.9%).

**Medicaid:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicaid coverage compared to the state estimate (23.8%): adults with less than a high school diploma (49.8%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (10.7%).

**Other Insurance:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of other insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (66.5%): adults with associates or more education (84.3%). There were two educational attainment levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with less than a high school diploma (36.5%) and high school diploma, GED, or some college education (63.1%).

**No Insurance:** There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (7.8%): adults with associates or more education (4.9%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Family Income

**Medicare:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicare coverage compared to the state estimate (31.1%): income of \$15,001–\$35,000 (41.7%) and \$35,001–\$50,000 (37.7%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (14.6%).

**Medicaid:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicaid coverage compared to the state estimate (23.8%): income of \$15,000 or less (65.4%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (32.1%). There were three family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (14.2%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (7.9%), and \$85,001 or more (2.8%).

**Other Insurance:** There were three family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of other insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (66.5%): income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (72.2%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (85.9%), and \$85,001 or more (93.8%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (24.4%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (50.7%).

**No Insurance:** There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (7.8%): income of \$15,001–\$35,000 (10.7%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (3.1%).

## Race

**Medicare:** There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicare coverage compared to the state estimate (31.1%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (22.7%).

**Medicaid:** There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicaid coverage compared to the state estimate (23.8%): adults who were Black (37.8%).

**Other Insurance:** There were two race categories with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of other insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (66.5%): adults who were Black (58.9%) and multi-racial or “other” (56.7%).

**No Insurance:** There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (7.8%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (15.0%).

## Marital Status

**Medicare:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicare coverage compared to the state estimate (31.1%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (48.3%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were never married (15.9%).

**Medicaid:** There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicaid coverage compared to the state estimate (23.8%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (32.0%) and never married (38.1%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (13.1%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Other Insurance:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of other insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (66.5%): adults who were married (78.3%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (57.0%) and never married (51.1%).

**No Insurance:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of no insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (7.8%): adults who were never married (13.4%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (5.7%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

**Medicare:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicare coverage compared to the state estimate (31.1%): region 4 (35.0%).

**Medicaid:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicaid coverage compared to the state estimate (23.8%): region 4 (30.0%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 3 (19.6%).

**Other Insurance:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of other insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (66.5%): region 1 (69.4%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 4 (61.5%).

**No Insurance:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no insurance coverage among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (7.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

**Medicare:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicare coverage compared to the state estimate (31.1%): region 6 (34.5%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (26.8%).

**Medicaid:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicaid coverage compared to the state estimate (23.8%): region 6 (29.5%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (15.6%).

**Other Insurance:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of other insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (66.5%): region 2 (73.3%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 6 (61.9%).

**No Insurance:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no insurance coverage among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (7.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

**Medicare:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicare coverage compared to the state estimate (31.1%): region 2 (26.8%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Medicaid:** There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of Medicaid coverage compared to the state estimate (23.8%): regions 5 (27.1%) and 6 (31.2%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (15.6%).

**Other Insurance:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of other insurance coverage compared to the state estimate (66.5%): region 2 (73.3%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 6 (60.7%).

**No Insurance:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of no insurance coverage among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (7.8%).

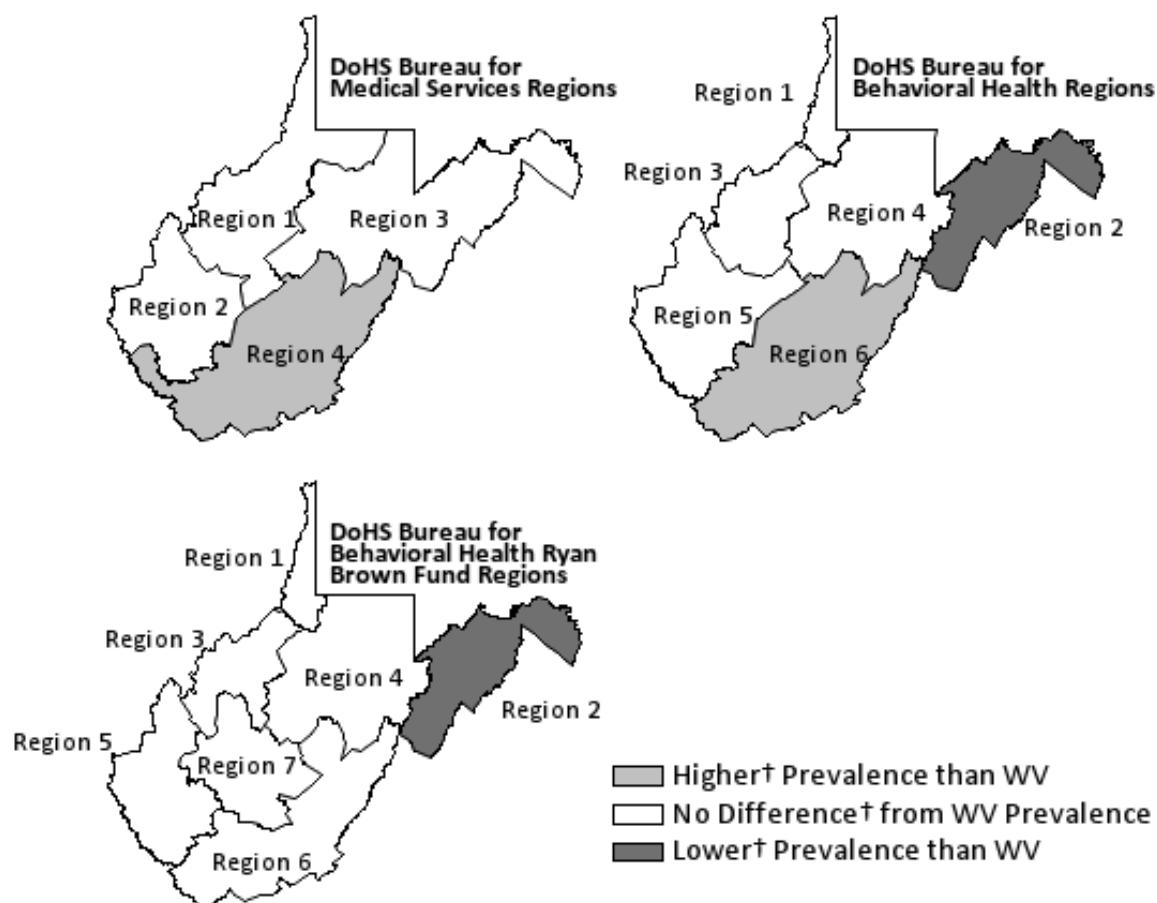
Table 13.2.1: Weighted Prevalence of Health Insurance Coverage by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Medicare		Medicaid		Other Insurance		No Insurance	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	31.1	30.1–32.0	23.8	22.8–24.7	66.5	65.4–67.5	7.8	7.2–8.5
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	31.1	29.6–32.7	20.4	18.9–21.9	68.1	66.4–69.8	9.1	8.0–10.3
Female	31.0	29.8–32.1	26.9	25.7–28.0	64.9	63.7–66.2	6.6	6.0–7.3
<b>Age</b>								
18–34	8.7	7.2–10.1	33.1	30.7–35.5	55.8	53.2–58.3	14.8	13.0–16.7
35–49	7.9	6.6–9.2	27.8	25.7–29.9	63.5	61.2–65.7	9.8	8.4–11.3
50–64	17.3	15.7–18.9	22.9	21.2–24.6	68.3	66.4–70.3	6.7	5.6–7.7
65 or older	86.7	85.5–87.8	12.1	10.9–13.3	77.4	75.9–78.8	0.9	0.6–1.2
<b>Education</b>								
Less than HS diploma	42.0	38.3–45.7	49.8	46.0–53.5	36.5	32.9–40.1	10.1	7.7–12.5
HS diploma/GED/Some college	33.0	31.7–34.3	25.4	24.2–26.7	63.1	61.6–64.5	8.9	8.0–9.8
Associate or more	22.9	21.6–24.1	10.7	9.7–11.6	84.3	83.2–85.5	4.9	4.1–5.7
<b>Annual Family Income</b>								
\$15,000 or less	32.5	30.0–35.0	65.4	62.8–68.0	24.4	22.0–26.8	10.2	8.4–12.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	41.7	39.6–43.9	32.1	29.9–34.3	50.7	48.5–53.0	10.7	9.1–12.2
\$35,001–\$50,000	37.7	34.9–40.5	14.2	12.0–16.4	72.2	69.3–75.1	10.2	8.2–12.3
\$50,001–\$85,000	29.2	27.2–31.2	7.9	6.6–9.2	85.9	84.1–87.6	6.5	5.1–7.8
\$85,001 or more	14.6	13.3–16.0	2.8	2.0–3.6	93.8	92.7–94.9	3.1	2.2–3.9
<b>Race</b>								
White	31.4	30.4–32.4	23.0	22.1–24.0	67.2	66.1–68.2	7.4	6.7–8.0
Black	31.7	26.4–37.0	37.8	32.2–43.5	58.9	53.1–64.7	11.1	7.4–14.9
Multi-racial or “Other”	22.7	18.4–26.9	28.7	23.9–33.5	56.7	51.3–62.1	15.0	10.9–19.2
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Married	30.0	28.7–31.3	13.1	12.1–14.1	78.3	77.1–79.6	5.7	4.9–6.4
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	48.3	46.4–50.3	32.0	30.1–33.9	57.0	55.0–59.0	6.8	5.7–7.9
Never married	15.9	14.1–17.7	38.1	35.6–40.6	51.1	48.6–53.7	13.4	11.6–15.1

*Note.* Respondents who reported having health insurance coverage were presented with a list of health insurance coverage types and could select one or more of the items from the list. See “Item” section above. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

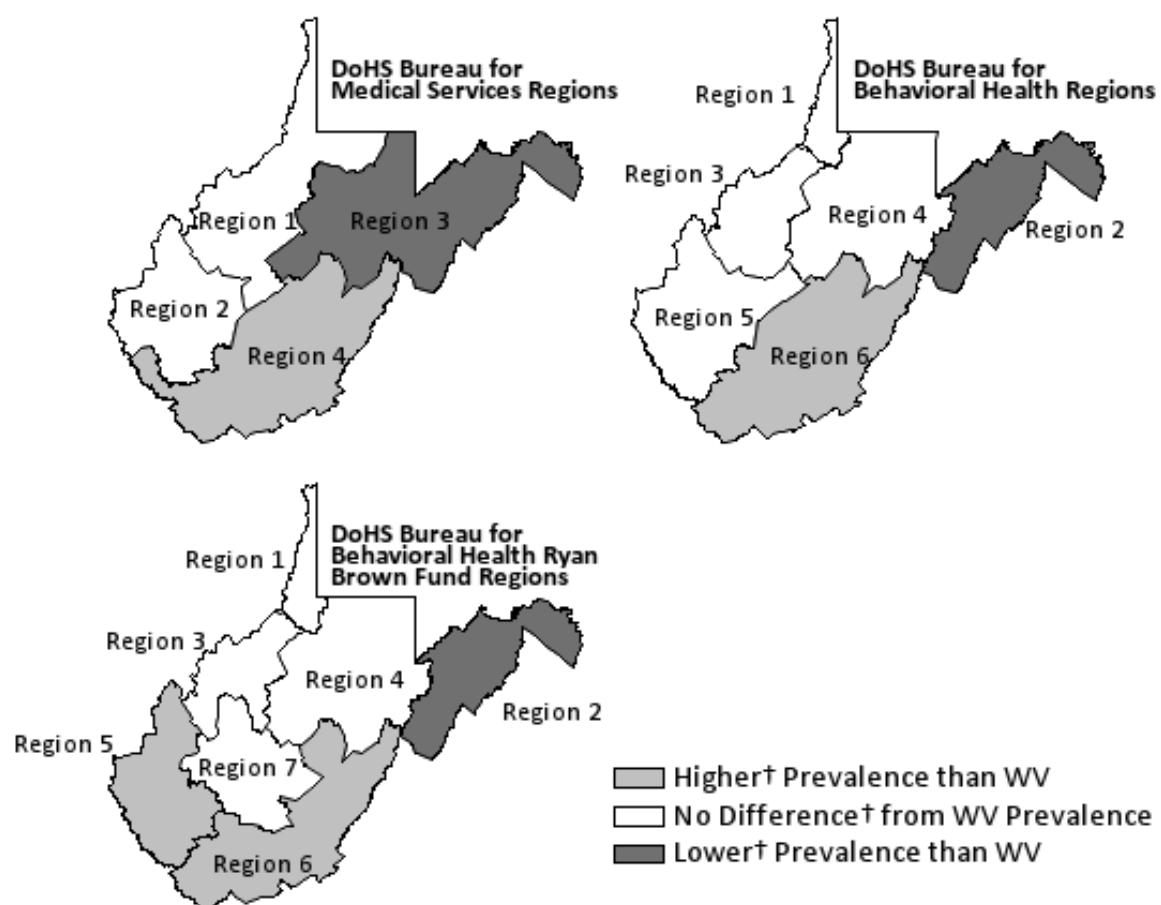
Figure 13.2.1: Weighted Prevalence of Medicare Coverage by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

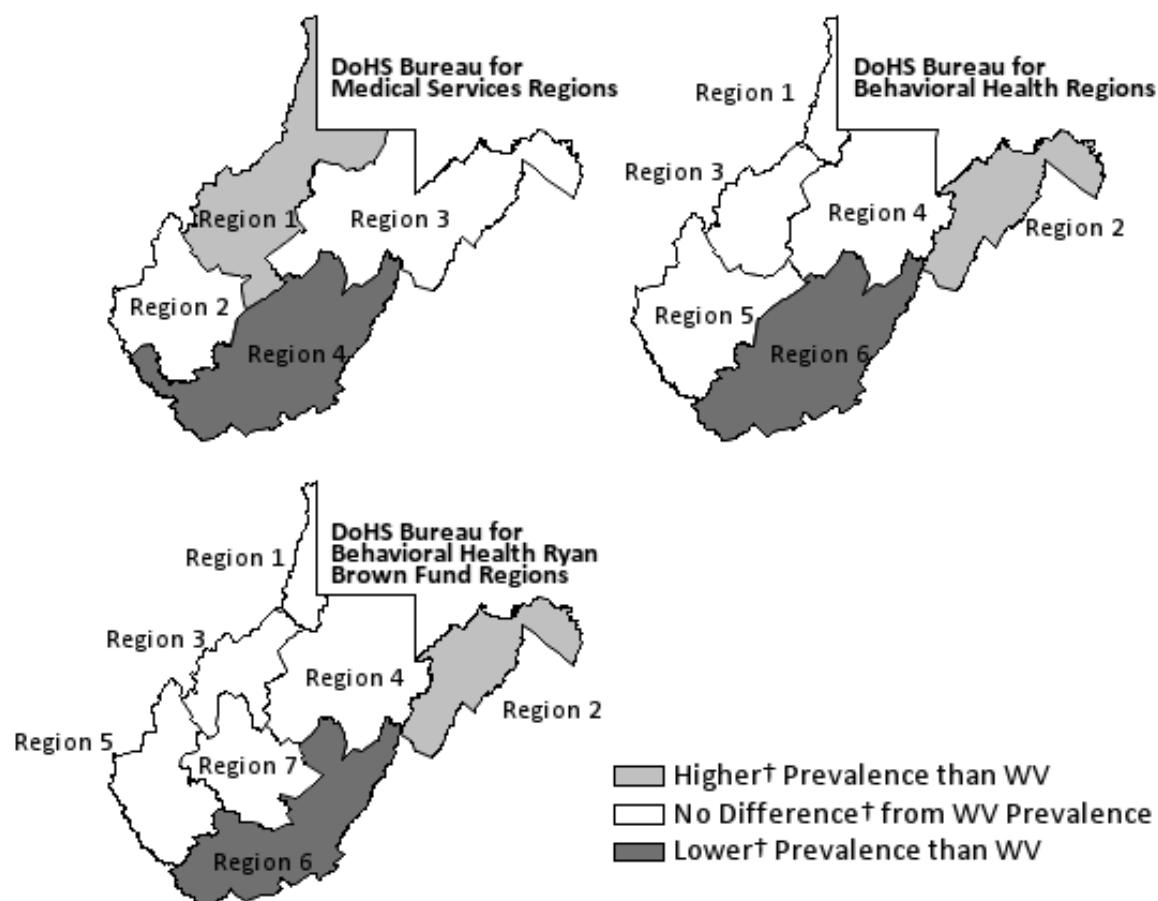
Figure 13.2.2: Weighted Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 13.2.3: Weighted Prevalence of Other Insurance Coverage by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 13.3 Prescription Medication

### West Virginia State Prevalence

Prescription Medication	2023-2024
Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications	20.8% (95% CI: 19.9–21.8)
Got Prescription on Time	93.7% (95% CI: 93.1–94.3) This question or its response
Delayed Getting Prescription	8.4% (95% CI: 7.7–9.0)
Never Got Prescription	2.6% (95% CI: 2.2–2.9)

options were modified between the 2021–2022 MATCH and 2023–2024 MATCH surveys. As a result, the 2021–2022 MATCH findings are not directly comparable and are therefore not reported.

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Has a doctor or healthcare provider prescribed any medications for you in the past 12 months?” Respondents that answered “Yes” to this question were then asked the follow-up question: “Thinking about any medications that a doctor or healthcare provider prescribed for you in the past 12 months, which of the following are true? *Select all that apply.*” The following responses were offered, and one or more could be selected:

- “I got my prescription medication on time”
- “I delayed getting my prescription medication”
- “I did not get my prescription medication at all”

Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications’ for answering “No” to the first question, the category ‘Got Prescription on Time’ for answering “I got my prescription medication on time” to the question, the category ‘Delayed Getting Prescription’ is for answering “I delayed getting my prescription medication”, or the category ‘Never Got Prescription’ for answering “I did not get my prescription medication at all” to the question.

### Sex

**Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications:** Adults who were male had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of not having a prescription medication in the past 12 months (25.1%) compared to the state estimate (20.8%). Adults who were female had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of not having a prescription medication in the past 12 months (16.9%) compared to the state estimate (20.8%).

**Got Prescription on Time:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of getting a prescription medication on time in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (93.7%).

**Delayed Getting Prescription:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of delaying getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (8.4%).

**Never Got Prescription:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (2.6%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Age

**Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications:** There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of not having a prescription medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (20.8%): adults aged 18–34 (34.3%) and 35–49 (24.1%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (14.5%) and 65 or older (12.2%).

**Got Prescription on Time:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of getting a prescription medication on time in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (93.7%): adults aged 65 or older (96.9%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (91.0%).

**Delayed Getting Prescription:** There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of delaying getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (8.4%): adults aged 18–34 (13.2%) and 35–49 (11.6%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (3.5%).

**Never Got Prescription:** There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.6%): adults aged 65 or older (1.1%).

## Education

**Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of not having a prescription medication in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (20.8%).

**Got Prescription on Time:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of getting a prescription medication on time in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (93.7%).

**Delayed Getting Prescription:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of delaying getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (8.4%).

**Never Got Prescription:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (2.6%).

## Family Income

**Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of not having a prescription medication in the past 12 months by family income compared to the state estimate (20.8%).

**Got Prescription on Time:** There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of getting a prescription medication on time in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (93.7%): income of \$85,001 or more (96.2%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (91.4%).

**Delayed Getting Prescription:** There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of delaying getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (8.4%):

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

income of \$15,000 or less (11.3%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (5.4%).

**Never Got Prescription:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months by family income compared to the state estimate (2.6%).

## Race

**Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications:** There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of not having a prescription medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (20.8%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (31.4%).

**Got Prescription on Time:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of getting a prescription medication on time in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (93.7%).

**Delayed Getting Prescription:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of delaying getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (8.4%).

**Never Got Prescription:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (2.6%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

## Marital Status

**Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of not having a prescription medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (20.8%): adults who were never married (31.5%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (17.9%) and widowed, divorced, or separated (16.5%).

**Got Prescription on Time:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of getting a prescription medication on time in the past 12 months by marital status compared to the state estimate (93.7%).

**Delayed Getting Prescription:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of delaying getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (8.4%): adults who were never married (12.0%).

**Never Got Prescription:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months by marital status compared to the state estimate (2.6%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

**Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of not having a prescription medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (20.8%): region 3 (23.8%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 4 (17.2%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Got Prescription on Time:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of getting a prescription medication on time in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (93.7%).

**Delayed Getting Prescription:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of delaying getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (8.4%).

**Never Got Prescription:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (2.6%).

#### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

**Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications:** There were two DoHS, BBH regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of not having a prescription medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (20.8%): regions 2 (24.9%) and 4 (24.4%). There were two DoHS, BBH regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 3 (16.8%) and 6 (17.6%).

**Got Prescription on Time:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of getting a prescription medication on time in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (93.7%).

**Delayed Getting Prescription:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of delaying getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (8.4%).

**Never Got Prescription:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (2.6%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

#### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

**Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications:** There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of not having a prescription medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (20.8%): regions 2 (24.9%) and 4 (24.4%). There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 3 (17.2%) and 5 (17.6%).

**Got Prescription on Time:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of getting a prescription medication on time in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (93.7%).

**Delayed Getting Prescription:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of delaying getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (8.4%).

**Never Got Prescription:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never getting a prescription medication in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (2.6%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

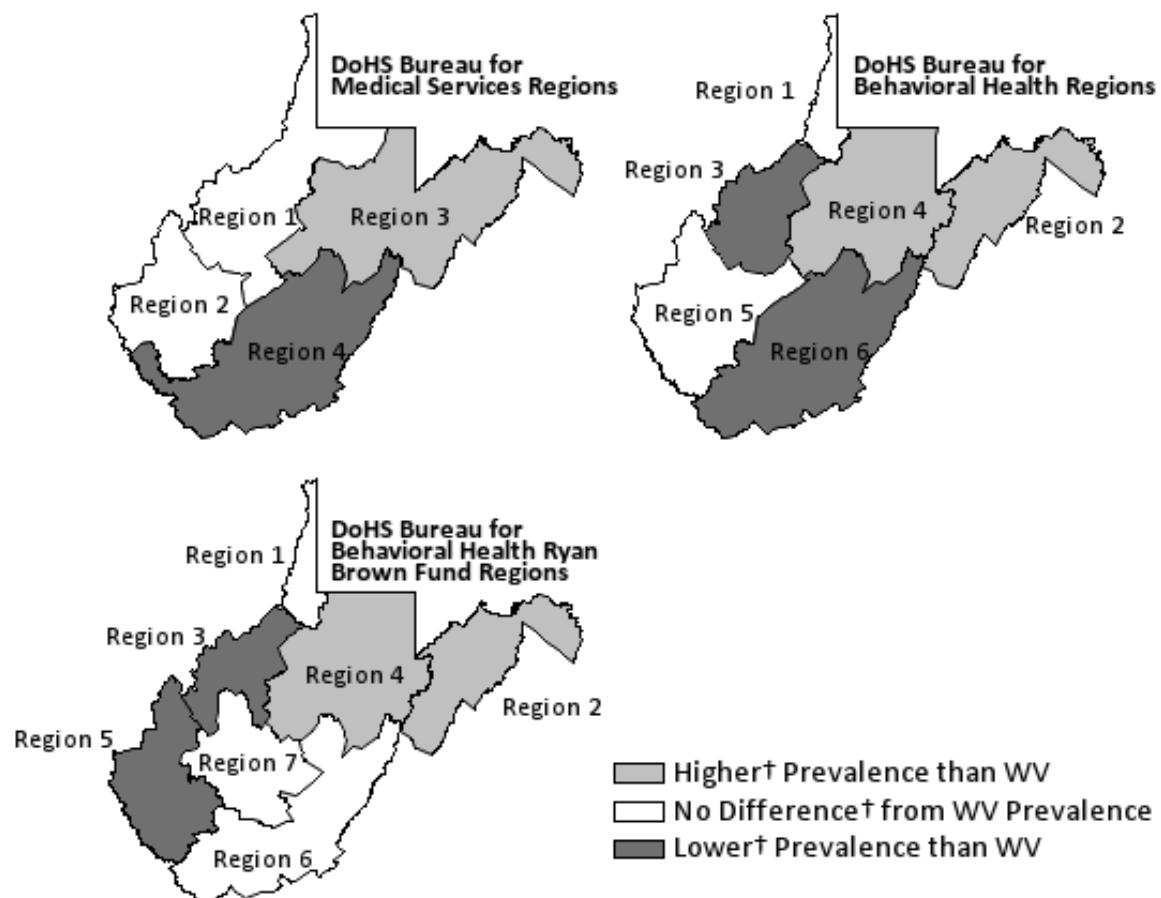
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 13.3.1: Weighted Prevalence of Receipt and Timing of Prescription Medication in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Provider did not Prescribe Medications		Got Prescription on Time		Delayed Getting Prescription		Never Got Prescription	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	20.8	19.9–21.8	93.7	93.1–94.3	8.4	7.7–9.0	2.6	2.2–2.9
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	25.1	23.5–26.7	95.1	94.2–96.0	6.9	5.8–7.9	2.0	1.4–2.6
Female	16.9	15.9–17.9	92.5	91.8–93.3	9.6	8.8–10.4	3.0	2.5–3.5
<b>Age</b>								
18–34	34.3	31.8–36.8	91.0	89.3–92.8	13.2	11.2–15.2	4.0	2.9–5.2
35–49	24.1	22.1–26.2	91.9	90.6–93.2	11.6	10.0–13.2	3.6	2.7–4.6
50–64	14.5	13.0–15.9	93.8	92.7–94.8	7.5	6.3–8.6	2.2	1.6–2.8
65 or older	12.2	11.2–13.3	96.9	96.2–97.5	3.5	2.8–4.1	1.1	0.7–1.4
<b>Education</b>								
Less than HS diploma	23.2	20.1–26.4	93.0	90.9–95.1	8.2	5.9–10.5	3.1	1.6–4.6
HS diploma/GED/Some college	20.9	19.6–22.2	93.7	92.9–94.5	8.3	7.4–9.3	2.3	1.8–2.8
Associate or more	19.9	18.5–21.3	94.0	93.1–94.9	8.4	7.4–9.5	2.8	2.2–3.5
<b>Annual Family Income</b>								
\$15,000 or less	23.8	21.4–26.2	91.4	89.7–93.0	11.3	9.4–13.2	3.9	2.7–5.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	19.8	17.9–21.7	91.8	90.4–93.2	9.8	8.2–11.4	2.4	1.7–3.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	20.1	17.6–22.6	93.9	92.5–95.4	8.5	6.8–10.3	2.6	1.5–3.7
\$50,001–\$85,000	18.8	16.8–20.8	94.6	93.4–95.8	7.8	6.3–9.2	2.4	1.6–3.2
\$85,001 or more	21.6	19.6–23.6	96.2	95.2–97.1	5.4	4.3–6.6	1.9	1.2–2.7
<b>Race</b>								
White	20.2	19.2–21.1	93.8	93.2–94.4	8.2	7.6–8.9	2.5	2.1–2.9
Black	25.7	20.7–30.8	94.8	92.2–97.5	7.7	4.0–11.3	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	31.4	26.2–36.6	90.7	87.3–94.1	11.7	8.1–15.3	2.7	1.1–4.2
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Married	17.9	16.8–19.1	94.7	94.0–95.5	7.0	6.1–7.8	2.2	1.7–2.6
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	16.5	15.0–18.0	92.8	91.8–93.9	8.3	7.1–9.4	2.4	1.8–3.0
Never married	31.5	29.0–33.9	92.2	90.6–93.8	12.0	10.1–13.9	3.9	2.7–5.0

*Note.* Respondents were presented with a list of statements about receiving prescription medication and could select one or more of the items from the list. See “Item” section above. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 13.3.1: Weighted Prevalence of Not Having a Prescription Medication in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 13.4 Needed Medical Care in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
65.6% (95% CI: 64.5–66.8)	58.5% (95% CI: 57.4–59.6)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care? (Do not include mental health, dental care, or preventive care/annual screenings.)” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No.” Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed medical care in the past 12 months (62.8%) compared to the state estimate (58.5%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed medical care in the past 12 months (53.9%) compared to the state estimate (58.5%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed medical care in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (58.5%): adults aged 18–34 (52.9%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed medical care in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (58.5%): adults with less than a high school diploma (50.0%).

### Family Income

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of needed medical care in the past 12 months by family income compared to the state estimate (58.5%).

### Race

There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed medical care in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (58.5%): adults who were Black (45.2%).

### Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed medical care in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (58.5%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (61.9%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were never married (52.4%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of needed medical care in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (58.5%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed medical care in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (58.5%): region 3 (63.3%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed medical care in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (58.5%): region 3 (63.9%).

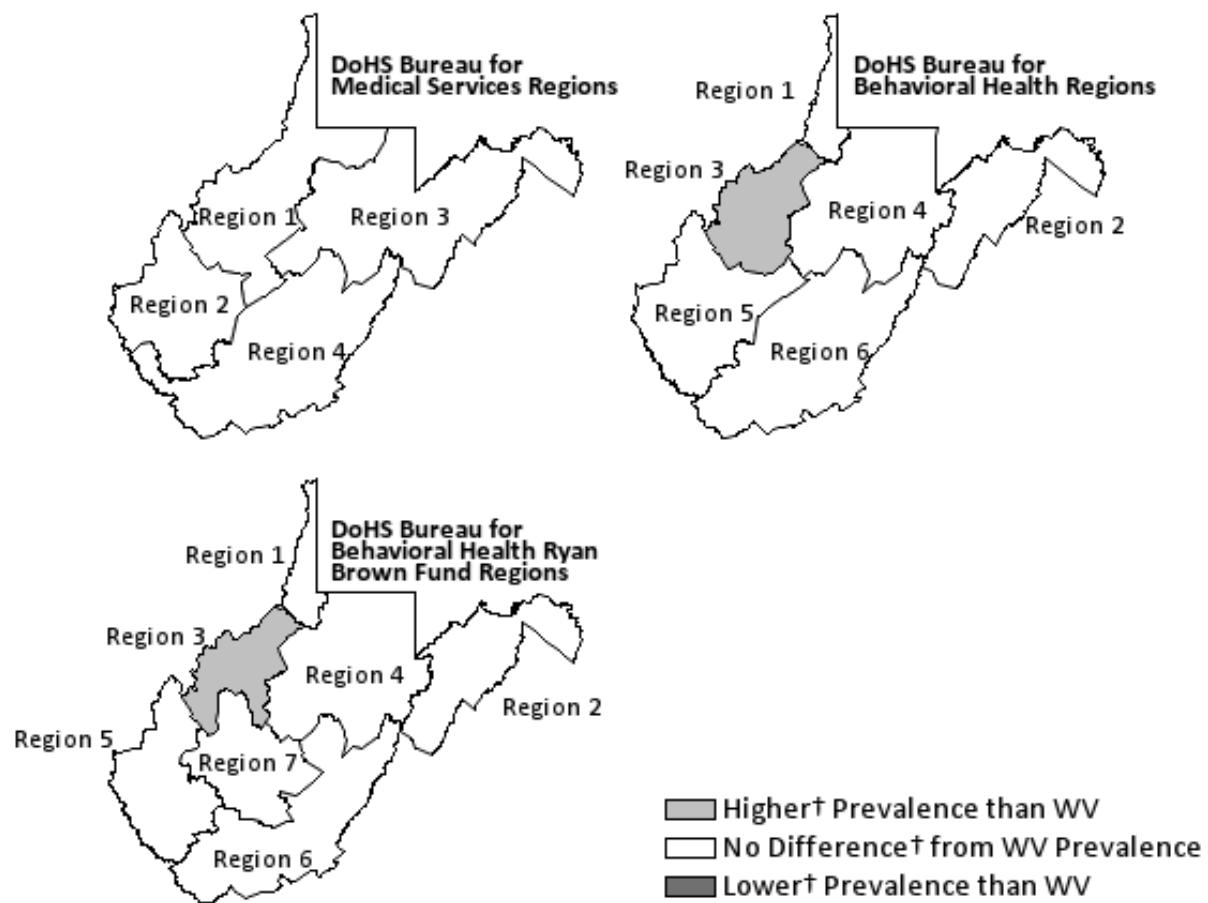
Table 13.4.1: Weighted Prevalence of Needed Medical Care in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	355,973	53.9	52.2–55.7	447,355	62.8	61.5–64.0	803,328	58.5	57.4–59.6
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	71,526	44.5	40.3–48.7	104,316	60.7	57.7–63.6	175,842	52.9	50.3–55.4
35–49	79,432	54.2	50.3–58.1	102,599	64.1	61.5–66.7	182,031	59.4	57.1–61.7
50–64	108,111	57.6	54.3–60.9	121,620	65.3	62.9–67.7	229,730	61.4	59.4–63.5
65 or older	96,699	58.7	56.2–61.2	117,760	61.2	59.1–63.4	214,459	60.1	58.4–61.7
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	37,872	47.5	41.9–53.2	38,519	52.8	48.0–57.5	76,390	50.0	46.3–53.8
HS diploma/GED/Some college	222,123	55.4	53.0–57.7	255,836	63.0	61.3–64.7	477,959	59.2	57.8–60.7
Associate or more	95,382	53.7	50.9–56.5	151,830	65.4	63.6–67.3	247,212	60.4	58.7–62.0
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	52,656	50.3	45.4–55.1	84,590	61.0	58.0–64.1	137,246	56.4	53.7–59.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	74,425	57.4	53.5–61.2	109,356	63.6	61.0–66.1	183,781	60.9	58.7–63.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	52,737	60.0	55.4–64.7	55,140	62.8	59.4–66.3	107,877	61.4	58.5–64.3
\$50,001–\$85,000	69,165	51.3	47.5–55.1	87,102	65.5	62.8–68.2	156,267	58.4	56.0–60.7
\$85,001 or more	91,674	52.7	49.3–56.2	89,395	61.6	58.8–64.4	181,070	56.8	54.5–59.1
<b>Race</b>									
White	329,385	54.6	52.8–56.5	419,925	63.5	62.2–64.8	749,310	59.3	58.2–60.4
Black	9,841	41.6	32.3–50.8	11,719	48.7	42.1–55.4	21,560	45.2	39.5–50.9
Multi-racial or “Other”	15,788	49.3	41.2–57.5	14,405	57.4	50.9–63.8	30,193	52.9	47.5–58.2
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	198,709	56.7	54.4–59.1	224,093	62.9	61.1–64.6	422,802	59.8	58.4–61.3
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	73,339	56.7	53.2–60.2	130,814	65.3	63.2–67.4	204,153	61.9	60.0–63.8
Never married	82,614	46.5	42.6–50.3	90,055	59.3	56.2–62.5	172,669	52.4	49.8–55.0

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 13.4.1: Weighted Prevalence of Needed Medical Care in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 13.5 Received Needed Medical Care in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
92.0% (95% CI: 91.1–92.8)	91.9% (95% CI: 91.2–92.7)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care? (Do not include mental health, dental care, or preventive care/annual screenings.)” Respondents that answered “Yes” for needing medical care in the past 12 months were then asked the follow-up question: “Were you able to get the medical care you needed in the past 12 months?” Respondents could answer “Yes, I got the medical care I needed” or “No, I did not get the medical care I needed.” Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes, I got the medical care I needed” to the question. The prevalence estimates excluded adults responding “No” to the first stated question.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of received needed medical care in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (91.9%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of received needed medical care in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (91.9%): adults aged 65 or older (97.1%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (88.5%) and 35–49 (87.3%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of received needed medical care in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (91.9%): adults with associate or more education (94.0%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of received needed medical care in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (91.9%): income of \$85,001 or more (96.7%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (87.7%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (88.8%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of received needed medical care in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (91.9%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (85.3%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of received needed medical care in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (91.9%): adults who were married (93.7%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were never married (88.2%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of received needed medical care in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (91.9%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of received needed medical care in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (91.9%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of received needed medical care in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (91.9%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 13.5.1: Weighted Prevalence of Received Needed Medical Care in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	328,203	92.7	91.4–94.0	407,368	91.3	90.4–92.3	735,571	91.9	91.2–92.7
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	63,999	89.5	85.7–93.2	91,559	87.8	85.3–90.3	155,559	88.5	86.4–90.6
35–49	69,818	87.9	84.5–91.4	89,016	86.8	84.6–89.0	158,833	87.3	85.4–89.3
50–64	100,306	93.7	91.7–95.8	113,043	93.0	91.5–94.6	213,349	93.4	92.1–94.6
65 or older	93,875	97.8	96.8–98.8	112,723	96.6	95.5–97.7	206,598	97.1	96.4–97.9
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	34,219	90.8	86.2–95.3	32,928	86.1	81.4–90.7	67,147	88.4	85.1–91.6
HS diploma/GED/Some college	203,497	92.1	90.3–93.8	231,644	90.9	89.6–92.1	435,140	91.4	90.4–92.5
Associate or more	90,019	95.0	93.2–96.7	141,703	93.4	92.2–94.6	231,721	94.0	93.0–95.0
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	46,896	89.8	86.1–93.4	72,639	86.4	83.7–89.1	119,535	87.7	85.5–89.8
\$15,001–\$35,000	66,253	89.1	85.7–92.6	96,596	88.6	86.4–90.8	162,849	88.8	86.9–90.7
\$35,001–\$50,000	47,915	91.3	87.3–95.2	50,520	91.8	89.4–94.1	98,435	91.5	89.3–93.8
\$50,001–\$85,000	64,381	93.4	90.8–96.0	82,183	94.6	93.0–96.2	146,565	94.1	92.6–95.5
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	85,938	96.2	94.8–97.7	174,379	96.7	95.6–97.8
<b>Race</b>									
White	305,063	93.1	91.8–94.5	383,349	91.6	90.6–92.5	688,412	92.3	91.5–93.0
Black	U	U	U	10,712	92.0	87.4–96.7	19,339	90.0	85.1–94.9
Multi-racial or “Other”	13,681	86.7	79.6–93.7	12,064	83.7	77.6–89.9	25,745	85.3	80.5–90.0
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	185,699	93.9	92.2–95.5	209,148	93.5	92.4–94.6	394,847	93.7	92.7–94.7
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	67,831	93.1	90.6–95.6	117,913	90.6	88.9–92.2	185,744	91.5	90.1–92.9
Never married	73,891	89.7	86.6–92.8	77,953	86.8	84.0–89.6	151,845	88.2	86.1–90.3

*Note.* Denominators in the estimates are based on a response to a preceding question in the survey and were not answered by all respondents. See “Item” section above. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 13.6 Telehealth Visits in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
35.5% (95% CI: 34.4–36.7)	26.0% (95% CI: 25.0–26.9)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, have you had a telehealth visit with a doctor or healthcare provider? Telehealth would include phone, video chat, mobile app, or online patient portals such as MyWVUChart or MyCareCorner.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No.” Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of telehealth visits in the past 12 months (28.4%) compared to the state estimate (26.0%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of telehealth visits in the past 12 months (23.4%) compared to the state estimate (26.0%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of telehealth visits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (26.0%): adults aged 35–49 (29.4%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (23.5%).

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of telehealth visits in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (26.0%).

### Family Income

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of telehealth visits in the past 12 months by family income compared to the state estimate (26.0%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of telehealth visits in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (26.0%).

### Marital Status

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of telehealth visits in the past 12 months by marital status compared to the state estimate (26.0%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of telehealth visits in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (26.0%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of telehealth visits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (26.0%): region 1 (21.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of telehealth visits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (26.0%): region 1 (21.8%).

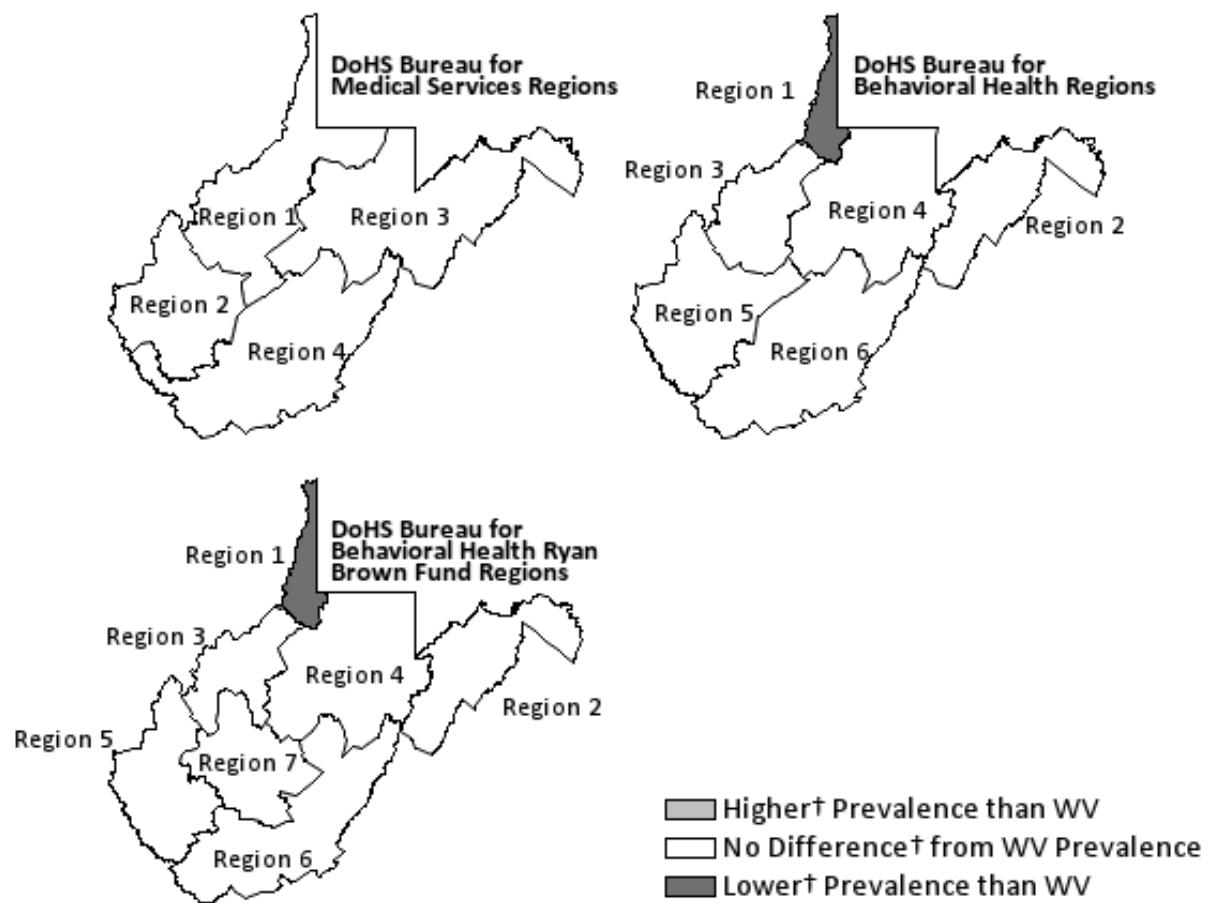
Table 13.6.1: Weighted Prevalence of Telehealth Visits in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	154,512	23.4	21.9–24.8	203,061	28.4	27.3–29.6	357,572	26.0	25.0–26.9
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	30,512	19.0	15.7–22.3	51,839	30.1	27.4–32.8	82,351	24.7	22.6–26.9
35–49	38,288	26.0	22.6–29.5	51,860	32.4	29.8–34.9	90,147	29.4	27.2–31.5
50–64	46,739	24.9	22.0–27.7	52,761	28.3	26.1–30.5	99,501	26.6	24.8–28.4
65 or older	38,875	23.5	21.4–25.7	45,569	23.5	21.7–25.3	84,444	23.5	22.1–24.9
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	19,368	24.1	19.3–28.9	19,541	26.3	22.1–30.6	38,909	25.2	21.9–28.4
HS diploma/GED/Some college	90,697	22.6	20.7–24.6	111,851	27.5	25.9–29.1	202,548	25.1	23.8–26.3
Associate or more	44,118	24.7	22.3–27.1	71,240	30.7	29.0–32.5	115,358	28.1	26.7–29.6
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	26,534	25.3	21.1–29.4	40,469	29.1	26.4–31.9	67,002	27.5	25.1–29.9
\$15,001–\$35,000	29,715	22.7	19.5–25.9	47,565	27.5	25.2–29.8	77,280	25.4	23.5–27.3
\$35,001–\$50,000	21,878	25.0	20.8–29.1	24,052	27.3	24.1–30.4	45,930	26.1	23.5–28.7
\$50,001–\$85,000	29,257	21.7	18.7–24.7	36,320	27.3	24.8–29.8	65,576	24.5	22.5–26.4
\$85,001 or more	40,336	23.2	20.2–26.1	44,051	30.4	27.8–33.1	84,387	26.5	24.4–28.5
<b>Race</b>									
White	137,411	22.8	21.2–24.3	188,874	28.5	27.3–29.7	326,284	25.7	24.8–26.7
Black	8,489	35.6	26.2–44.9	6,811	28.4	22.7–34.0	15,300	32.0	26.5–37.5
Multi-racial or “Other”	8,344	26.1	18.8–33.4	6,701	26.9	21.6–32.3	15,045	26.5	21.8–31.2
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	79,845	22.8	20.8–24.7	100,729	28.2	26.6–29.8	180,574	25.5	24.2–26.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	34,142	26.3	23.2–29.5	55,653	27.7	25.7–29.6	89,795	27.1	25.4–28.8
Never married	39,824	22.4	19.1–25.6	45,409	29.8	26.9–32.7	85,233	25.8	23.6–28.0

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 13.6.1: Weighted Prevalence of Telehealth Visits in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 13.7 Emergency Room Visits in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022**

11.4% (95% CI: 10.6–12.1)

**2023-2024**

12.1% (95% CI: 11.4–12.8)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, how many different times have you gone to the emergency room to receive medical care for yourself? Enter 0 if you have not gone to an emergency room to receive medical help for yourself in the past 12 months.” Respondents could answer with a number of times. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who reported two or more visits in the past 12 months.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of emergency room visits in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (12.1%).

### Age

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of emergency room visits in the past 12 months by age compared to the state estimate (12.1%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of emergency room visits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (12.1%): adults with less than a high school diploma (19.2%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (8.0%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of emergency room visits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (12.1%): income of \$15,000 or less (20.8%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (15.1%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (4.2%).

### Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of emergency room visits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (12.1%): adults who were Black (22.6%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of emergency room visits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (12.1%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (16.0%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (9.9%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of emergency room visits in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (12.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of emergency room visits in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (12.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of emergency room visits in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (12.1%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 13.7.1: Weighted Prevalence of Emergency Room Visits in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	70,814	10.8	9.7–11.8	94,946	13.3	12.4–14.2	165,760	12.1	11.4–12.8
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	17,546	10.9	8.3–13.6	28,540	16.6	14.4–18.9	46,086	13.9	12.2–15.6
35–49	16,095	11.0	8.6–13.5	20,992	13.2	11.3–15.1	37,088	12.2	10.7–13.7
50–64	19,469	10.4	8.4–12.4	23,201	12.4	10.7–14.1	42,671	11.4	10.1–12.7
65 or older	17,590	10.7	9.2–12.3	21,744	11.2	9.9–12.6	39,334	11.0	10.0–12.0
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	13,471	16.9	12.8–21.1	16,076	21.7	17.8–25.6	29,547	19.2	16.4–22.1
HS diploma/GED/Some college	43,504	10.9	9.5–12.4	58,642	14.5	13.2–15.7	102,146	12.7	11.8–13.7
Associate or more	13,289	7.5	6.1–8.9	19,609	8.5	7.4–9.5	32,897	8.0	7.2–8.9
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	18,629	17.9	14.2–21.5	31,822	23.0	20.4–25.6	50,450	20.8	18.6–23.0
\$15,001–\$35,000	19,903	15.4	12.5–18.3	25,708	14.9	13.1–16.8	45,611	15.1	13.5–16.8
\$35,001–\$50,000	6,638	7.6	5.3–9.9	10,941	12.4	10.0–14.9	17,580	10.0	8.3–11.7
\$50,001–\$85,000	13,691	10.1	8.0–12.3	13,615	10.3	8.5–12.1	27,306	10.2	8.8–11.6
\$85,001 or more	7,797	4.5	3.1–5.9	5,713	3.9	2.9–5.0	13,511	4.2	3.3–5.1
<b>Race</b>									
White	60,088	10.0	8.9–11.1	85,684	12.9	12.0–13.9	145,772	11.5	10.8–12.3
Black	5,930	24.9	16.7–33.1	4,833	20.3	15.1–25.4	10,763	22.6	17.7–27.4
Multi-racial or “Other”	4,539	14.4	8.5–20.4	4,304	17.2	12.7–21.6	8,843	15.6	11.8–19.5
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	32,096	9.2	7.9–10.5	37,903	10.6	9.5–11.8	69,999	9.9	9.0–10.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	19,649	15.2	12.6–17.9	32,973	16.4	14.7–18.1	52,623	16.0	14.5–17.4
Never married	18,055	10.2	7.9–12.5	23,252	15.3	13.1–17.6	41,307	12.6	11.0–14.2

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 13.8 Treated Unfairly by Healthcare Provider in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
9.7% (95% CI: 9.0–10.4)	9.2% (95% CI: 8.6–9.9)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In your opinion, have you felt that a doctor, other healthcare provider, or their staff treated you unfairly?” A statement before the question clarifies the recall period: “For the next questions, think about the healthcare you have received in the past 12 months.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No.” Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of treated unfairly by healthcare provider in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (9.2%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of treated unfairly by healthcare provider in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (9.2%): adults aged 18–34 (12.0%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (7.4%).

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of treated unfairly by healthcare provider in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (9.2%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of treated unfairly by healthcare provider in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (9.2%): income of \$15,000 or less (13.3%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (6.4%).

### Race

There were two race categories with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of treated unfairly by healthcare provider in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (9.2%): adults who were Black (14.6%) and multi-racial or “other” (13.9%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## **Marital Status**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of treated unfairly by healthcare provider in the past 12 months by marital status compared to the state estimate (9.2%).

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of treated unfairly by healthcare provider in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (9.2%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of treated unfairly by healthcare provider in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (9.2%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of treated unfairly by healthcare provider in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (9.2%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 13.8.1: Weighted Prevalence of Treated Unfairly by Healthcare Provider in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	51,582	7.8	6.8–8.8	75,524	10.5	9.7–11.4	127,105	9.2	8.6–9.9
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	15,875	9.9	7.3–12.5	24,023	13.9	11.9–16.0	39,898	12.0	10.4–13.6
35–49	9,510	6.5	4.6–8.3	22,138	13.8	11.9–15.7	31,648	10.3	9.0–11.6
50–64	14,694	7.8	6.1–9.6	13,975	7.5	6.2–8.8	28,669	7.7	6.5–8.8
65 or older	11,501	7.0	5.6–8.4	14,911	7.7	6.5–8.9	26,413	7.4	6.5–8.3
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	8,841	11.1	7.6–14.7	7,208	9.7	7.0–12.4	16,048	10.4	8.2–12.7
HS diploma/GED/Some college	31,235	7.8	6.5–9.1	43,787	10.7	9.6–11.9	75,022	9.3	8.4–10.1
Associate or more	10,892	6.1	4.8–7.4	24,263	10.4	9.2–11.6	35,156	8.6	7.7–9.5
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	14,309	13.8	10.5–17.1	18,020	13.0	10.9–15.0	32,328	13.3	11.5–15.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	10,157	7.8	5.7–9.9	19,441	11.2	9.5–12.9	29,598	9.8	8.4–11.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	5,951	6.8	4.4–9.2	9,852	11.2	8.6–13.7	15,803	9.0	7.3–10.8
\$50,001–\$85,000	9,061	6.7	4.8–8.6	12,687	9.5	7.9–11.2	21,748	8.1	6.8–9.4
\$85,001 or more	9,605	5.5	3.9–7.1	10,761	7.4	5.9–8.9	20,366	6.4	5.3–7.5
<b>Race</b>									
White	43,965	7.3	6.3–8.3	67,954	10.2	9.4–11.1	111,919	8.8	8.2–9.5
Black	3,202	13.4	7.1–19.7	3,804	15.8	10.2–21.5	7,006	14.6	10.4–18.9
Multi-racial or “Other”	4,357	13.7	7.7–19.6	3,561	14.2	9.9–18.5	7,917	13.9	10.0–17.7
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	22,781	6.5	5.4–7.6	33,933	9.5	8.4–10.6	56,714	8.0	7.2–8.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	11,846	9.2	7.0–11.4	20,228	10.0	8.7–11.4	32,074	9.7	8.5–10.9
Never married	16,657	9.4	7.1–11.7	20,780	13.7	11.4–15.9	37,437	11.4	9.8–13.0

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 13.9 Ever Asked about Mental Health by Healthcare Provider

## West Virginia State Prevalence

**2021-2022** **2023-2024**  
65.7% (95% CI: 64.5–66.8) 71.5% (95% CI: 70.5–72.5)

## Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever asked you questions about your mental health, such as whether you have been feeling worried, anxious, down, or depressed?" Respondents could answer "Yes" or "No". Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered "Yes" to the question.

## Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ever asked about mental health by healthcare provider (77.2%) compared to the state estimate (71.5%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ever asked about mental health by healthcare provider (65.3%) compared to the state estimate (71.5%).

Age

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ever asked about mental health by healthcare provider by age compared to the state estimate (71.5%).

## Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ever asked about mental health by healthcare provider by educational status compared to the state estimate (71.5%).

## Family Income

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ever asked about mental health by healthcare provider by family income compared to the state estimate (71.5%).

## Race

There were two race categories with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ever asked about mental health by health-care provider compared to the state estimate (71.5%): adults who were Black (61.1%) and multi-racial or “other” (60.0%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ever asked about mental health by healthcare provider compared to the state estimate (71.5%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (74.4%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ever asked about mental health by healthcare provider among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (71.5%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of ever asked about mental health by healthcare provider among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (71.5%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of ever asked about mental health by healthcare provider compared to the state estimate (71.5%): region 6 (67.6%).

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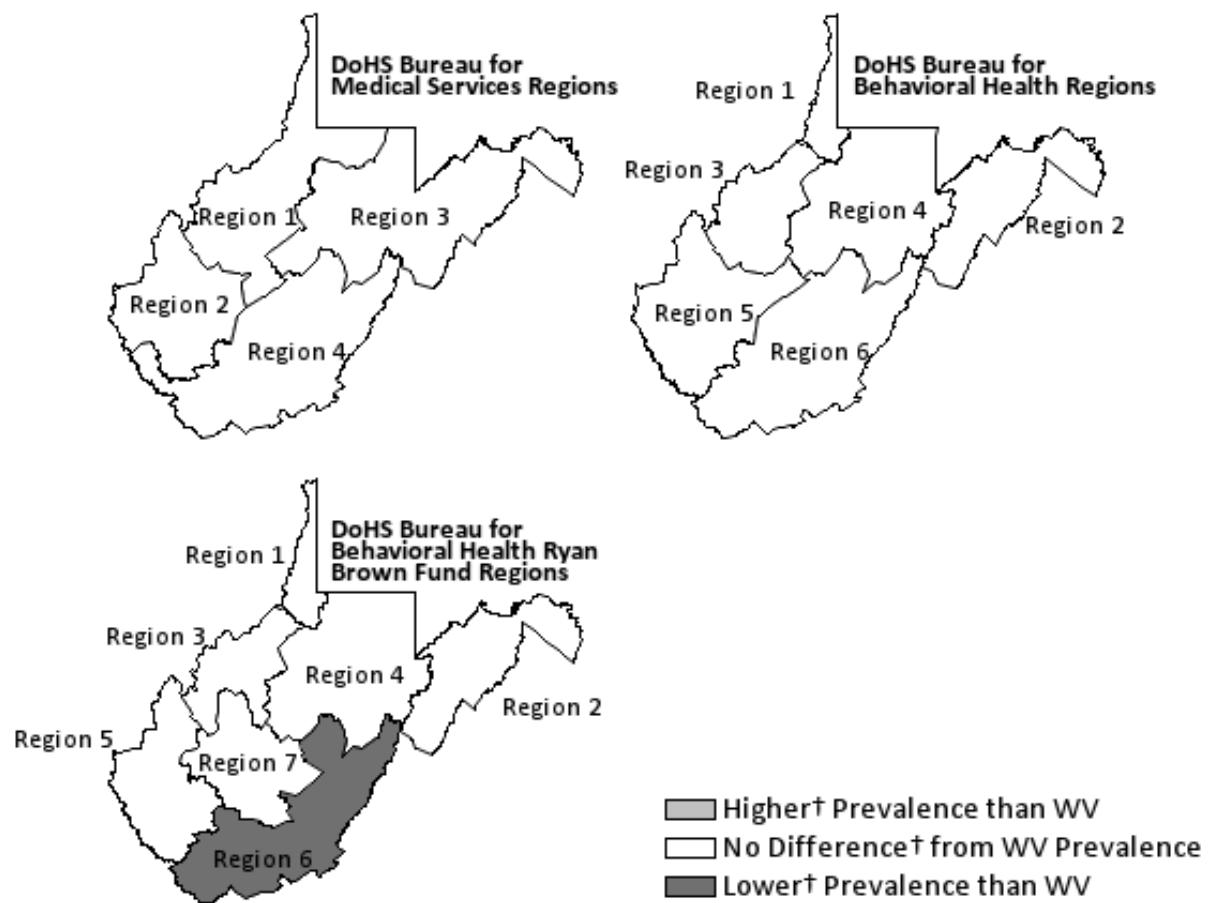
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 13.9.1: Weighted Prevalence of Ever Asked About Mental Health by Healthcare Provider by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	431,868	65.3	63.6–67.0	553,933	77.2	76.2–78.3	985,801	71.5	70.5–72.5
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	95,101	59.1	55.0–63.2	133,977	77.6	75.1–80.1	229,078	68.7	66.3–71.1
35–49	92,565	63.4	59.5–67.2	129,280	80.6	78.4–82.7	221,844	72.4	70.2–74.6
50–64	130,467	69.3	66.2–72.3	144,788	77.3	75.2–79.4	275,255	73.3	71.4–75.1
65 or older	113,262	68.4	66.0–70.8	144,199	74.1	72.2–76.0	257,460	71.5	70.0–73.0
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	50,996	63.9	58.4–69.3	55,294	73.9	69.9–78.0	106,289	68.7	65.3–72.2
HS diploma/GED/Some college	266,004	66.2	64.0–68.5	316,724	77.6	76.1–79.1	582,728	71.9	70.6–73.3
Associate or more	113,683	64.0	61.3–66.7	180,391	77.7	76.0–79.3	294,074	71.7	70.2–73.3
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	71,048	67.9	63.3–72.4	109,382	78.5	75.8–81.1	180,430	73.9	71.4–76.4
\$15,001–\$35,000	85,290	65.2	61.5–68.9	135,277	77.9	75.8–80.0	220,568	72.5	70.4–74.5
\$35,001–\$50,000	58,063	66.2	61.5–70.8	67,933	77.0	74.0–79.9	125,996	71.6	68.8–74.4
\$50,001–\$85,000	86,939	64.3	60.7–67.9	102,584	76.9	74.5–79.3	189,522	70.6	68.4–72.8
\$85,001 or more	110,295	63.4	60.1–66.8	113,018	77.9	75.5–80.3	223,313	70.0	67.9–72.2
<b>Race</b>									
White	399,864	66.2	64.5–68.0	520,073	78.2	77.1–79.3	919,937	72.5	71.5–73.5
Black	14,010	58.6	49.2–68.0	15,330	63.5	57.0–70.0	29,340	61.1	55.4–66.8
Multi-racial or “Other”	16,969	53.0	44.9–61.2	17,367	68.8	62.6–75.0	34,337	60.0	54.7–65.3
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	232,013	66.0	63.8–68.3	277,097	77.4	75.9–78.9	509,110	71.8	70.4–73.1
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	89,666	69.4	66.2–72.6	157,101	77.6	75.8–79.4	246,767	74.4	72.7–76.1
Never married	108,981	61.3	57.5–65.1	116,817	76.7	74.0–79.4	225,798	68.4	66.0–70.8

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 13.9.1: Weighted Prevalence of Ever Asked About Mental Health by Healthcare Provider by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 13.10 Needed Healthcare Provider for Mental Health, Emotions, or Nerves in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
31.2% (95% CI: 30.0–32.3)	30.7% (95% CI: 29.7–31.7)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, was there ever a time when you felt that you might need to see a doctor or healthcare provider for problems with your mental health, emotions, or nerves?” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No”. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months (36.9%) compared to the state estimate (30.7%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months (24.0%) compared to the state estimate (30.7%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.7%): adults aged 18–34 (45.2%) and 35–49 (41.6%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (27.7%) and 65 or older (11.2%).

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (30.7%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.7%): income of \$15,000 or less (43.4%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (34.0%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (26.8%) and \$85,001 or more (23.8%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (30.7%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.7%): adults who were never married (43.0%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (24.8%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.7%): region 3 (26.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (30.7%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (30.7%).

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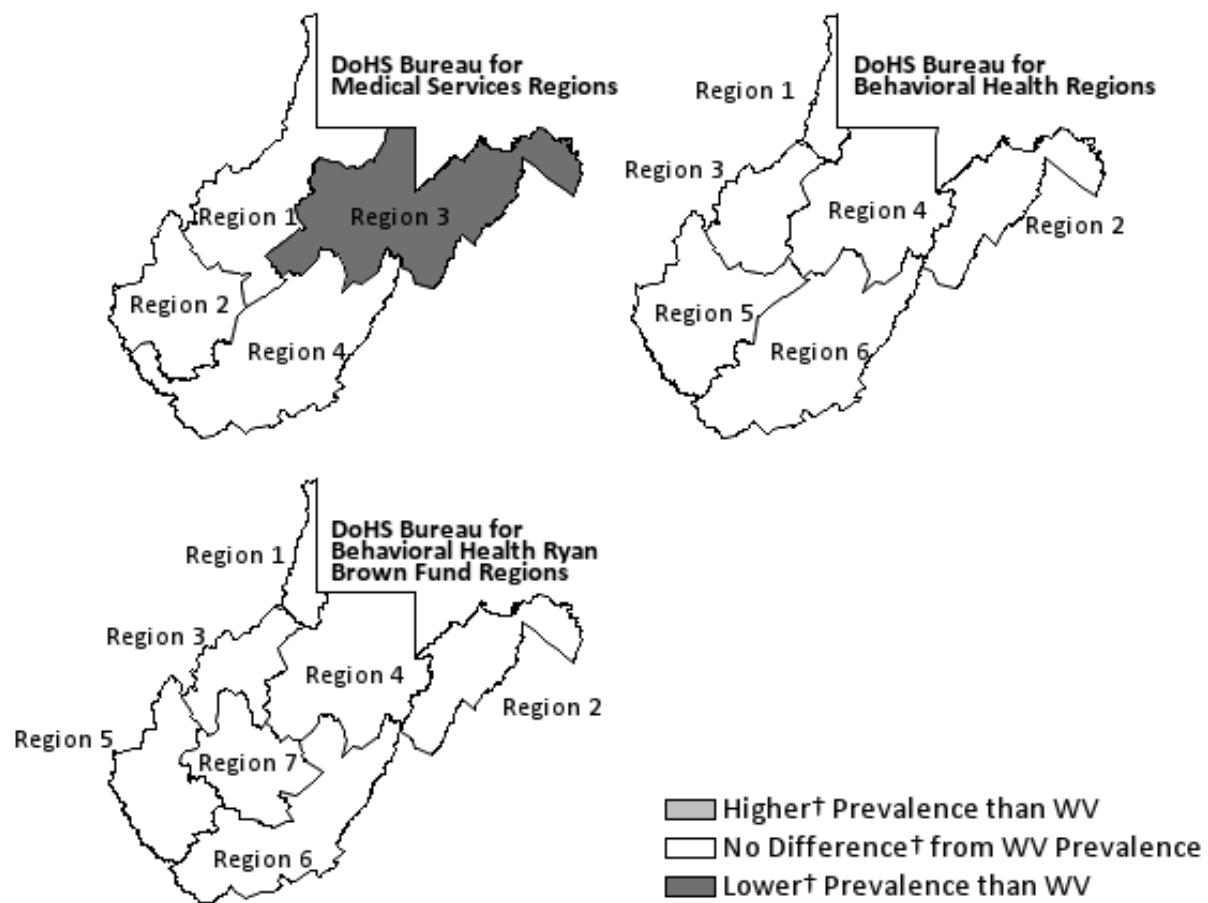
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 13.10.1: Weighted Prevalence of Needed to See Healthcare Provider for Mental Health, Emotions, or Nerves in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	158,443	24.0	22.4–25.6	263,570	36.9	35.7–38.2	422,013	30.7	29.7–31.7
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	56,423	35.3	31.2–39.3	93,845	54.5	51.5–57.4	150,268	45.2	42.7–47.7
35–49	48,784	33.2	29.4–36.9	78,760	49.4	46.7–52.1	127,544	41.6	39.3–43.9
50–64	39,293	20.9	18.2–23.6	64,140	34.4	32.1–36.8	103,433	27.7	25.8–29.5
65 or older	13,943	8.4	7.1–9.8	26,202	13.5	12.1–15.0	40,145	11.2	10.2–12.2
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	19,992	25.0	19.9–30.0	28,007	37.9	33.2–42.5	47,999	31.2	27.7–34.6
HS diploma/GED/Some college	98,399	24.6	22.4–26.7	146,099	35.9	34.2–37.7	244,499	30.3	28.9–31.7
Associate or more	39,816	22.4	19.9–24.9	89,090	38.5	36.6–40.4	128,907	31.5	29.9–33.0
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	39,657	37.8	33.1–42.6	65,750	47.7	44.6–50.8	105,407	43.4	40.7–46.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	37,498	28.8	25.1–32.5	65,729	38.0	35.4–40.5	103,226	34.0	31.9–36.2
\$35,001–\$50,000	18,724	21.4	17.2–25.6	31,501	35.8	32.3–39.3	50,225	28.6	25.8–31.3
\$50,001–\$85,000	27,769	20.6	17.4–23.8	43,961	33.0	30.3–35.7	71,730	26.8	24.7–28.9
\$85,001 or more	28,992	16.6	13.9–19.4	46,937	32.5	29.8–35.2	75,929	23.8	21.8–25.8
<b>Race</b>									
White	145,867	24.2	22.5–25.9	243,432	36.7	35.4–38.0	389,299	30.8	29.7–31.8
Black	4,791	20.1	11.9–28.3	8,552	36.0	29.4–42.6	13,343	28.0	22.7–33.4
Multi-racial or “Other”	7,762	24.3	17.3–31.3	10,873	43.2	36.9–49.6	18,636	32.6	27.7–37.5
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	60,753	17.3	15.4–19.2	114,699	32.2	30.5–33.9	175,452	24.8	23.5–26.1
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	34,404	26.6	23.2–29.9	68,514	34.1	32.0–36.2	102,918	31.1	29.3–33.0
Never married	62,382	35.2	31.4–39.0	79,122	52.1	48.9–55.2	141,504	43.0	40.4–45.5

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 13.10.1: Weighted Prevalence of Needed to See Healthcare Provider for Mental Health, Emotions, or Nerves in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 13.11 Saw Healthcare Provider for Mental Health, Emotions, or Nerves in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
56.7% (95% CI: 54.5–58.9)	61.0% (95% CI: 59.0–62.9)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, was there ever a time when you felt that you might need to see a doctor or healthcare provider for problems with your mental health, emotions, or nerves?” respondents that answered “Yes” to this question were then asked the follow-up question: “In the past 12 months, did you see a doctor or healthcare provider for problems with your mental health, emotions, or nerves?” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No”. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the follow-up question. The prevalence estimates excluded adults responding “No” to the first stated question.

### Sex

Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of saw healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months (55.0%) compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

### Age

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months by age compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

### Family Income

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months by family income compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## **Marital Status**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months by marital status compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for mental health, emotions, or nerves in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 13.11.1: Weighted Prevalence of Saw Healthcare Provider for Mental Health, Emotions, or Nerves in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	86,914	55.0	51.1–58.9	169,217	64.5	62.4–66.7	256,132	61.0	59.0–62.9
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	29,362	52.1	44.8–59.5	57,576	61.6	57.5–65.6	86,938	58.0	54.3–61.8
35–49	27,015	55.4	48.4–62.3	52,553	66.8	63.3–70.3	79,567	62.4	58.9–66.0
50–64	22,214	56.7	49.5–63.9	41,977	66.0	61.9–70.1	64,191	62.5	58.7–66.2
65 or older	8,324	60.5	52.2–68.8	16,736	64.8	59.4–70.2	25,060	63.3	58.7–67.9
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	10,564	53.5	41.4–65.6	17,223	62.1	54.3–69.9	27,786	58.5	51.7–65.4
HS diploma/GED/Some college	52,837	53.8	48.6–59.0	93,037	64.0	61.0–67.0	145,874	59.9	57.1–62.6
Associate or more	23,278	58.5	52.0–64.9	58,744	66.2	63.1–69.3	82,022	63.8	60.9–66.8
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	21,765	55.3	47.2–63.3	44,123	67.6	63.3–71.8	65,888	62.9	58.9–67.0
\$15,001–\$35,000	19,415	51.8	43.9–59.7	40,966	62.7	58.3–67.2	60,381	58.8	54.7–62.8
\$35,001–\$50,000	9,775	52.2	40.9–63.5	18,696	59.4	53.1–65.7	28,471	56.7	50.9–62.5
\$50,001–\$85,000	16,125	58.1	49.1–67.1	30,059	68.4	63.9–72.9	46,183	64.4	59.9–68.9
\$85,001 or more	16,564	57.1	48.0–66.2	30,165	64.5	59.5–69.5	46,730	61.7	57.0–66.3
<b>Race</b>									
White	79,008	54.3	50.2–58.4	159,003	65.6	63.4–67.8	238,012	61.4	59.3–63.5
Black	U	U	U	3,501	41.2	29.9–52.4	6,381	48.0	36.6–59.4
Multi-racial or “Other”	5,026	64.7	49.6–79.9	6,624	62.3	52.5–72.2	11,649	63.3	54.7–71.9
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	35,946	59.4	53.4–65.4	74,768	65.4	62.3–68.6	110,714	63.4	60.4–66.3
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	19,574	57.2	49.8–64.6	45,635	67.2	63.6–70.7	65,209	63.8	60.4–67.3
Never married	30,816	49.4	42.6–56.2	48,279	61.3	56.8–65.7	79,095	56.0	52.1–59.9

*Note.* Denominators in the estimates are based on a response to a preceding question in the survey and were not answered by all respondents. See “Item” section above. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 13.12 Had Prescription Mental Health, Emotions, or Nerves in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
28.7% (95% CI: 27.6–29.7)	30.5% (95% CI: 29.5–31.5)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, did you have a prescription for medicine(s) to help with your mental health, emotions, or nerves?” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No”. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having a mental health prescription for medication in the past 12 months (38.0%) compared to the state estimate (30.5%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having a mental health prescription for medication in the past 12 months (22.3%) compared to the state estimate (30.5%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having a mental health prescription for medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.5%): adults aged 35–49 (36.4%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (21.6%).

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of having a mental health prescription for medication in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (30.5%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having a mental health prescription for medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.5%): income of \$15,000 or less (38.1%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (33.8%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (25.1%).

### Race

There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having a mental health prescription for medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.5%): adults who were Black (23.1%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having a mental health prescription for medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.5%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (34.2%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (28.0%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having a mental health prescription for medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.5%): region 3 (27.6%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having a mental health prescription for medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.5%): region 2 (25.7%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of having a mental health prescription for medication in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.5%): region 5 (34.1%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (25.7%).

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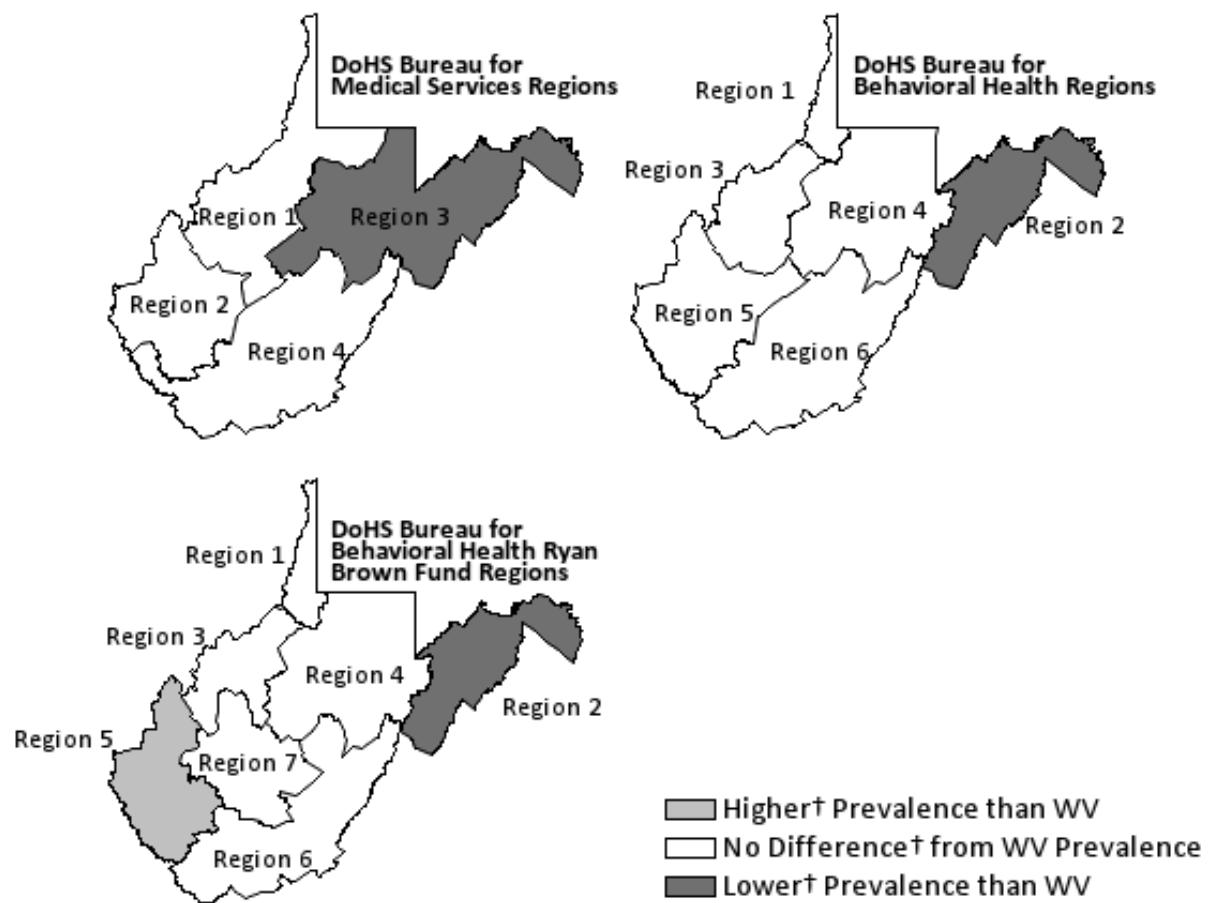
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 13.12.1: Weighted Prevalence of Having a Mental Health Prescription for Medication in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	146,731	22.3	20.8–23.8	270,577	38.0	36.8–39.3	417,308	30.5	29.5–31.5
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	36,383	22.7	19.1–26.4	69,720	40.6	37.7–43.5	106,103	32.0	29.6–34.3
35–49	43,033	29.4	25.8–32.9	68,534	42.9	40.2–45.6	111,567	36.4	34.2–38.6
50–64	44,028	23.6	20.8–26.4	78,057	41.9	39.5–44.4	122,086	32.8	30.9–34.7
65 or older	23,287	14.2	12.4–16.0	53,605	27.9	26.0–29.9	76,892	21.6	20.3–22.9
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	17,537	21.9	17.2–26.5	28,517	38.9	34.2–43.5	46,054	30.0	26.6–33.3
HS diploma/GED/Some college	91,901	23.1	21.0–25.1	154,376	38.1	36.4–39.9	246,276	30.7	29.3–32.0
Associate or more	37,058	20.9	18.6–23.3	87,369	37.7	35.8–39.6	124,427	30.4	29.0–31.9
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	32,387	31.1	26.7–35.6	60,111	43.4	40.3–46.4	92,498	38.1	35.5–40.7
\$15,001–\$35,000	34,921	26.9	23.3–30.5	67,150	39.0	36.4–41.5	102,072	33.8	31.7–35.9
\$35,001–\$50,000	18,448	21.1	17.2–25.1	32,788	37.8	34.3–41.3	51,236	29.4	26.7–32.1
\$50,001–\$85,000	24,226	18.0	15.1–20.9	49,999	37.6	34.8–40.4	74,225	27.7	25.7–29.8
\$85,001 or more	30,103	17.4	14.7–20.1	49,622	34.3	31.6–37.1	79,725	25.1	23.1–27.1
<b>Race</b>									
White	134,039	22.3	20.8–23.9	255,226	38.6	37.3–39.9	389,264	30.9	29.8–31.9
Black	5,405	22.7	14.4–30.9	5,626	23.6	17.6–29.6	11,031	23.1	18.0–28.3
Multi-racial or “Other”	7,221	22.8	15.8–29.9	9,057	36.2	30.1–42.4	16,278	28.8	24.0–33.5
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	67,012	19.2	17.3–21.1	130,103	36.6	34.8–38.3	197,114	28.0	26.7–29.3
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	34,063	26.4	23.2–29.6	78,501	39.2	37.0–41.4	112,564	34.2	32.3–36.0
Never married	45,026	25.5	22.1–29.0	60,644	39.9	36.9–43.0	105,670	32.2	29.8–34.6

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 13.12.1: Weighted Prevalence of Having a Mental Health Prescription for Medication in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 13.13 Needed Healthcare Provider for Problems with Alcohol or Drug Use in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
2.8% (95% CI: 2.4–3.1)	2.8% (95% CI: 2.4–3.2)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, was there ever a time when you felt that you might need to see a doctor or healthcare provider because of problems with alcohol or drug use?” A statement before the question provided additional guidance: “The next question is about getting treatment for drug or alcohol use.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No”. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (2.8%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.8%): adults aged 35–49 (4.9%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (0.3%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.8%): adults with associate or more education (1.8%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.8%): income of \$15,000 or less (6.2%).

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (2.8%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.8%): adults who were never married (4.3%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (1.5%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (2.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (2.8%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of needed to see healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (2.8%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 13.13.1: Weighted Prevalence of Needed to See Healthcare Provider for Problems with Alcohol or Drug Use in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	20,530	3.1	2.5–3.8	17,265	2.4	2.0–2.9	37,795	2.8	2.4–3.2
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	7,659	4.8	2.9–6.7	4,727	2.8	1.8–3.8	12,386	3.8	2.7–4.9
35–49	6,290	4.3	2.9–5.8	8,604	5.5	4.1–6.8	14,894	4.9	3.9–5.9
50–64	6,050	3.3	1.9–4.6	3,159	1.7	1.1–2.3	9,210	2.5	1.8–3.2
65 or older	U	U	U	U	U	U	1,177	0.3	0.2–0.5
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	U	U	U	2,916	4.0	1.9–6.2	6,288	4.2	2.5–5.8
HS diploma/GED/Some college	12,743	3.2	2.3–4.1	11,283	2.8	2.2–3.4	24,026	3.0	2.5–3.5
Associate or more	4,415	2.5	1.5–3.5	3,066	1.3	0.9–1.8	7,480	1.8	1.3–2.4
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	7,005	6.7	4.2–9.2	8,137	5.9	4.4–7.3	15,142	6.2	4.9–7.6
\$15,001–\$35,000	4,992	3.8	2.2–5.5	3,363	2.0	1.1–2.8	8,355	2.8	1.9–3.6
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	1,556	1.8	0.9–2.7	2,984	1.7	0.9–2.5
\$50,001–\$85,000	3,163	2.3	1.2–3.5	1,846	1.4	0.7–2.1	5,008	1.9	1.2–2.6
\$85,001 or more	3,633	2.1	0.9–3.3	1,935	1.3	0.7–2.0	5,568	1.7	1.0–2.5
<b>Race</b>									
White	17,858	3.0	2.3–3.7	16,340	2.5	2.0–2.9	34,198	2.7	2.3–3.1
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	1,636	3.5	1.5–5.5
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	1,961	3.5	1.6–5.4
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	5,243	1.5	0.9–2.1	5,477	1.6	1.1–2.0	10,720	1.5	1.1–1.9
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	6,318	4.9	3.1–6.8	6,811	3.4	2.5–4.3	13,129	4.0	3.1–4.9
Never married	8,968	5.1	3.3–6.9	4,977	3.3	2.2–4.5	13,945	4.3	3.2–5.4

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 13.14 Saw Healthcare Provider for Problems with Alcohol or Drug Use in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
65.1% (95% CI: 59.2–71.1)	67.9% (95% CI: 61.7–74.1)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, was there ever a time when you felt that you might need to see a doctor or healthcare provider because of problems with alcohol or drug use?” adults who answered “Yes” to this question were then asked the follow-up question: “In the past 12 months, have you seen any doctor or healthcare provider for problems with your use of alcohol or drugs?” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No”. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the follow-up question. The prevalence estimates excluded adults responding “No” to the first stated question.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (67.9%).

### Age

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months by age compared to the state estimate (67.9%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among adult age groups.

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (67.9%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among educational attainment levels.

### Family Income

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months by family income compared to the state estimate (67.9%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among family income levels.

### Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (67.9%). There was at least

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

### **Marital Status**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months by marital status compared to the state estimate (67.9%).

### **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

#### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of saw healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (67.9%).

#### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of saw healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (67.9%): region 4 (86.2%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

#### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of saw healthcare provider for problems with alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (67.9%): region 4 (86.2%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

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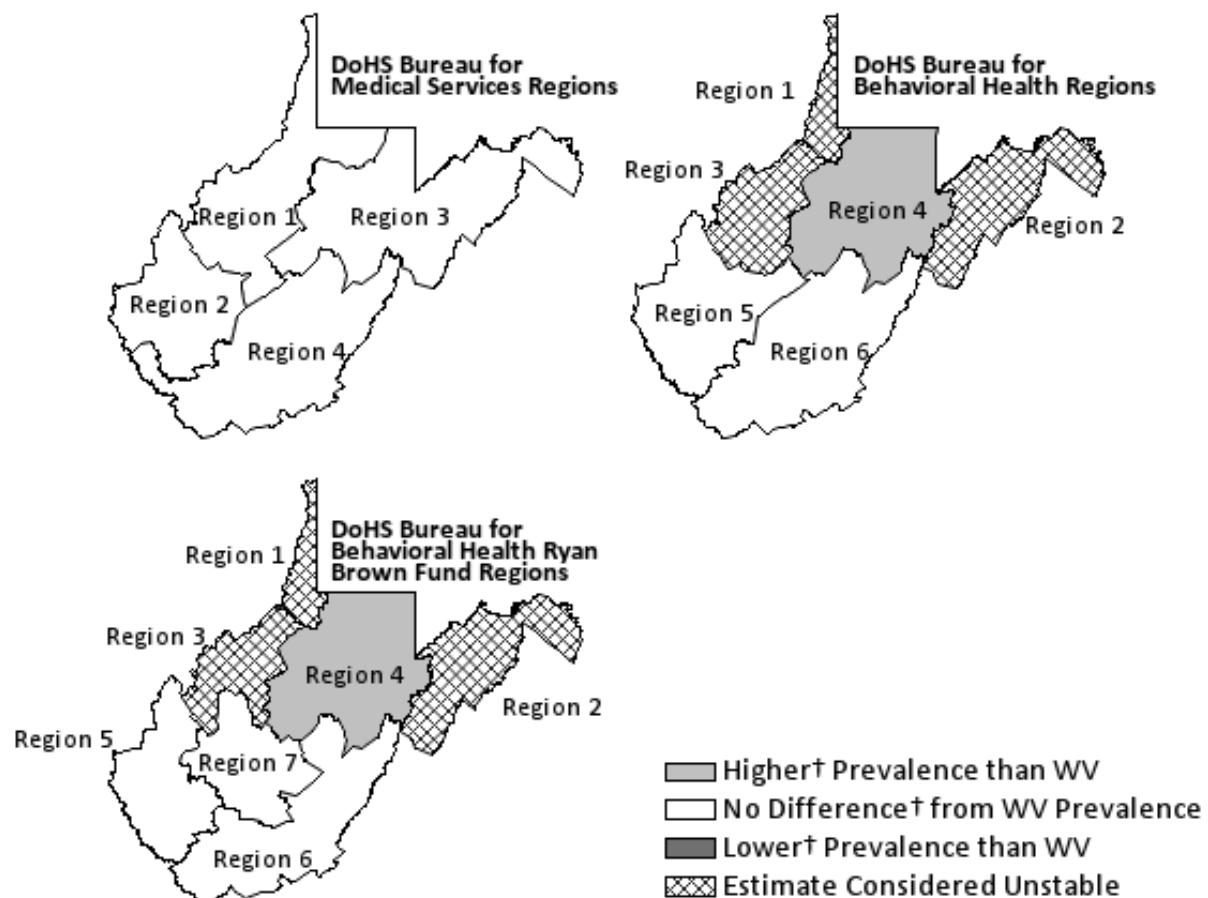
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 13.14.1: Weighted Prevalence of Saw Healthcare Provider for Problems with Alcohol or Drug Use in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	14,085	69.4	59.5–79.2	11,438	66.3	58.1–74.4	25,523	67.9	61.7–74.1
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	U	U	U	U	U	U	7,747	62.5	48.9–76.2
35–49	U	U	U	6,211	72.2	61.5–82.9	10,992	73.8	65.1–82.5
50–64	U	U	U	1,893	59.9	42.8–77.0	6,152	68.4	55.6–81.3
65 or older	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
HS diploma/GED/Some college	9,446	74.1	62.5–85.8	6,824	60.5	50.1–70.8	16,270	67.7	59.7–75.8
Associate or more	U	U	U	2,215	72.3	57.5–87.0	3,963	54.6	40.0–69.2
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	U	U	U	5,717	70.3	59.0–81.5	11,427	75.5	66.6–84.3
\$15,001–\$35,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	5,855	70.1	57.0–83.2
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Race</b>									
White	12,402	70.3	59.5–81.1	10,996	67.3	58.9–75.7	23,398	68.9	61.9–75.8
Black	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	U	U	U	3,556	64.9	49.8–80.1	6,429	61.2	48.7–73.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	U	U	U	4,749	69.7	58.1–81.4	9,920	75.6	66.9–84.2
Never married	6,040	67.4	50.9–83.8	3,134	63.0	46.6–79.3	9,174	65.8	53.7–77.9

*Note.* Denominators in the estimates are based on a response to a preceding question in the survey and were not answered by all respondents. See “Item” section above. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 13.14.1: Weighted Prevalence of Saw Healthcare Provider for Problems with Alcohol or Drug Use in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* Denominators in the estimates are based on a response to a preceding question in the survey and were not answered by all respondents. See “Item” section above.

See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

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# Chapter 14

## Economic Stability

### 14.1 Gotten Harder to Pay Debt in the Past 12 Months

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
36.4% (95% CI: 35.1–37.7)	43.9% (95% CI: 42.7–45.2)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has paying off your debt gotten easier, stayed the same, or gotten harder?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “I do not have any debt”
- “Easier”
- “Stayed the same”
- “Harder”

Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘paying off debt got harder’ for responding “Harder” to the question. The prevalence estimates excluded adults responding, “I do not have any debt” to the question.

#### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults reporting that paying off debt got harder in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (43.9%).

#### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying off debt got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (43.9%): adults aged 18–34 (50.1%)

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

and 35–49 (53.7%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (28.0%).

## **Education**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults reporting that paying off debt got harder in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (43.9%).

## **Family Income**

There were three family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying off debt got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (43.9%): income of \$15,000 or less (52.6%), \$15,001–\$35,000 (49.0%), and \$35,001–\$50,000 (49.5%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (34.4%).

## **Race**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults reporting that paying off debt got harder in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (43.9%).

## **Marital Status**

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying off debt got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (43.9%): adults who were never married (50.0%).

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying off debt got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (43.9%): region 4 (49.1%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying off debt got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (43.9%): region 6 (49.0%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying off debt got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (43.9%): region 6 (50.0%).

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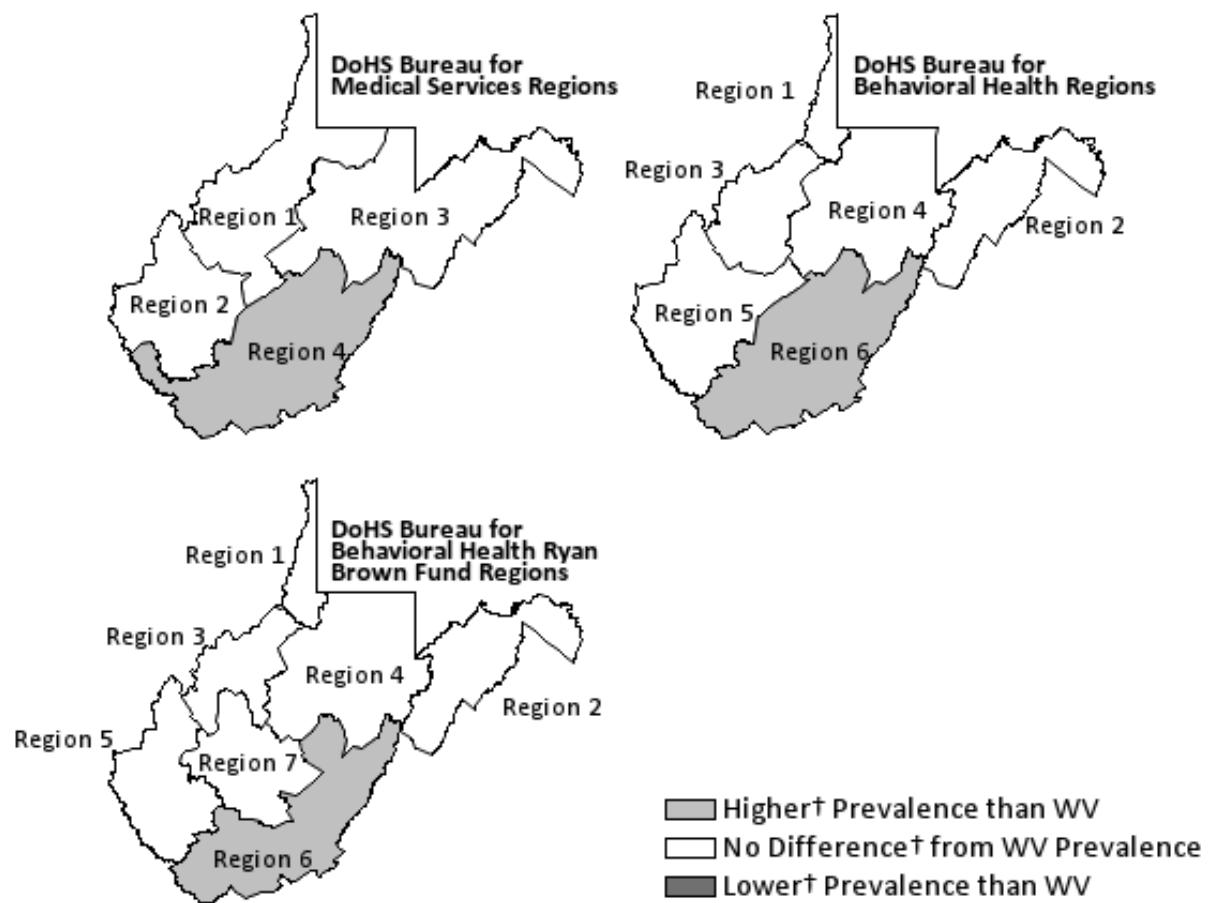
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Adults Reporting That Paying Off Debt Got Harder in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	212,054	41.6	39.6–43.6	258,965	46.0	44.6–47.5	471,019	43.9	42.7–45.2	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	50,664	43.2	38.4–47.9	74,124	56.4	53.1–59.6	124,788	50.1	47.3–53.0	
35–49	67,604	51.7	47.6–55.9	79,794	55.5	52.7–58.3	147,398	53.7	51.2–56.2	
50–64	66,091	41.7	38.1–45.3	68,127	42.7	40.1–45.4	134,218	42.2	40.0–44.5	
65 or older	27,695	26.9	23.9–29.8	36,625	28.9	26.5–31.4	64,320	28.0	26.1–29.9	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	24,282	44.3	37.5–51.1	24,558	46.4	40.8–52.0	48,839	45.3	40.9–49.7	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	135,433	43.2	40.5–45.9	146,457	46.3	44.3–48.3	281,890	44.8	43.1–46.5	
Associate or more	51,528	36.7	33.6–39.9	87,671	45.7	43.6–47.9	139,199	41.9	40.1–43.7	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	39,283	51.6	46.0–57.2	55,070	53.4	49.8–57.0	94,353	52.6	49.5–55.8	
\$15,001–\$35,000	48,406	46.8	42.4–51.3	69,498	50.7	47.8–53.6	117,905	49.0	46.5–51.5	
\$35,001–\$50,000	33,182	47.5	42.0–53.0	36,229	51.5	47.5–55.5	69,410	49.5	46.1–52.9	
\$50,001–\$85,000	39,060	37.4	33.3–41.6	47,049	43.3	40.2–46.5	86,109	40.4	37.8–43.1	
\$85,001 or more	46,720	33.8	30.0–37.6	41,852	35.2	32.3–38.2	88,572	34.4	32.0–36.9	
<b>Race</b>										
White	194,700	41.5	39.4–43.6	240,337	45.9	44.4–47.4	435,037	43.8	42.6–45.1	
Black	7,702	43.9	33.0–54.9	8,110	43.3	35.8–50.7	15,813	43.6	37.1–50.1	
Multi-racial or “Other”	8,582	39.4	30.2–48.5	10,169	54.6	47.6–61.6	18,751	46.4	40.5–52.3	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	113,881	40.1	37.5–42.7	125,051	42.4	40.4–44.4	238,931	41.3	39.6–42.9	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	41,632	42.2	38.0–46.4	72,715	46.6	44.0–49.1	114,347	44.9	42.6–47.1	
Never married	55,954	45.1	40.5–49.7	60,029	55.6	52.0–59.2	115,983	50.0	47.0–53.0	

*Note.* The prevalence estimates excluded adults responding, “I do not have any debt” to the question, “In the past 12 months, has paying off your debt gotten easier, stayed the same, or gotten harder?” HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 14.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Adults Reporting That Paying Off Debt Got Harder in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 14.2 Gotten Harder to Pay for Housing in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
28.6% (95% CI: 27.2–29.9)	38.3% (95% CI: 37.0–39.7)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has paying your rent or mortgage gotten easier, stayed the same, or gotten harder?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “I do not pay rent or a mortgage”
- “Easier”
- “Stayed the same”
- “Harder”

Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘paying your rent or mortgage got harder’ for responding “Harder” to the question. The prevalence estimates excluded adults responding, “I do not pay rent or a mortgage” to the question.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults reporting that paying for housing got harder in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (38.3%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying for housing got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (38.3%): adults aged 18–34 (46.2%) and 35–49 (43.4%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (34.1%) and 65 or older (23.1%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying for housing got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (38.3%): adults with associate or more education (33.0%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying for housing got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (38.3%): income of \$15,000

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

or less (47.6%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (47.1%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (25.9%).

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults reporting that paying for housing got harder in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (38.3%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying for housing got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (38.3%): adults who were never married (46.4%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (33.5%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying for housing got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (38.3%): region 4 (44.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults reporting that paying for housing got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (38.3%): region 6 (43.6%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults reporting that paying for housing got harder in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (38.3%).

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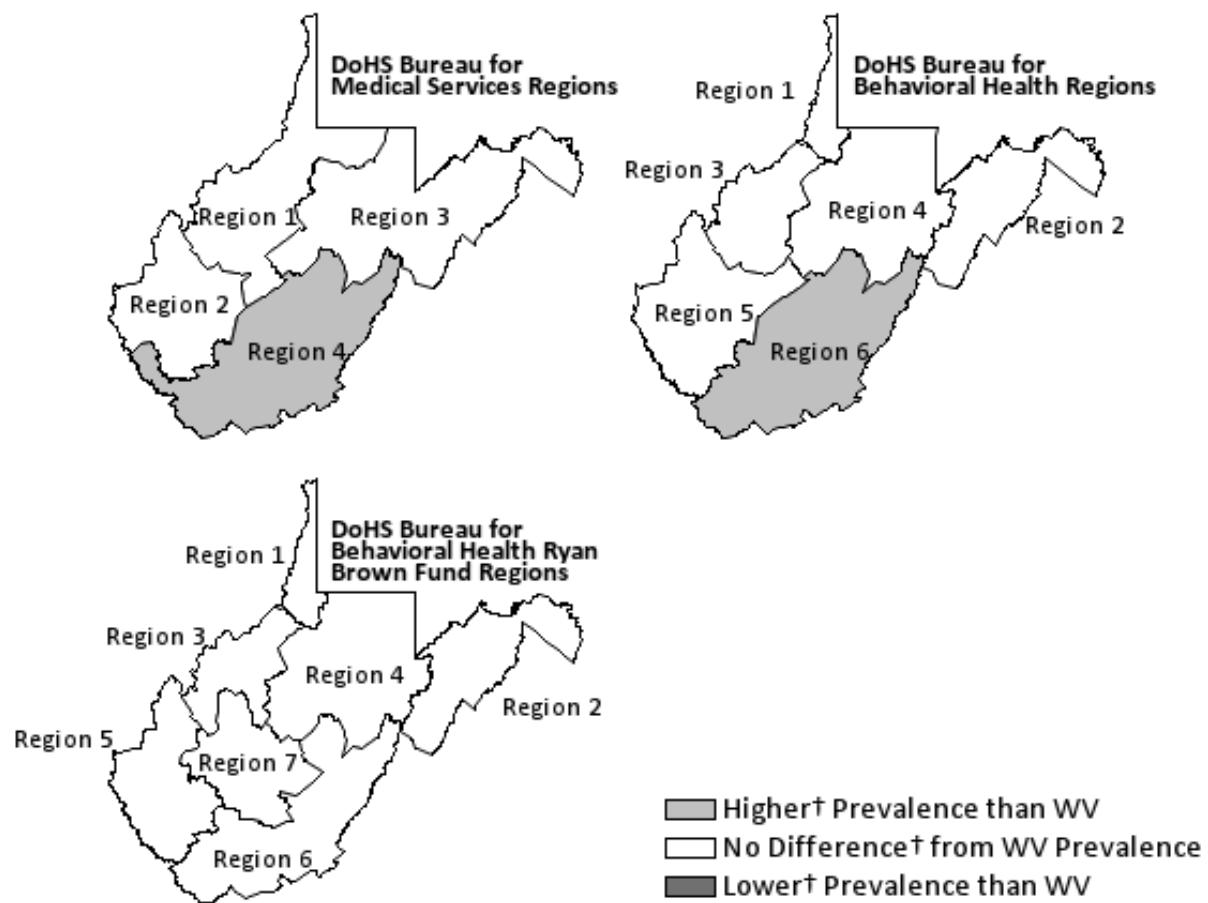
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.2.1: Weighted Prevalence of Adults Reporting That Paying for Housing Got Harder in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	157,666	36.7	34.5–38.9	184,685	39.8	38.3–41.4	342,351	38.3	37.0–39.7
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	48,324	42.0	37.2–46.8	65,182	49.9	46.6–53.3	113,505	46.2	43.4–49.1
35–49	53,992	43.2	38.9–47.5	56,460	43.6	40.7–46.6	110,452	43.4	40.8–46.0
50–64	41,370	32.8	29.0–36.7	43,658	35.5	32.5–38.4	85,028	34.1	31.7–36.6
65 or older	13,980	22.0	18.2–25.7	19,190	23.9	20.9–27.0	33,170	23.1	20.7–25.4
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	20,249	44.4	36.9–51.9	21,061	43.9	38.0–49.7	41,310	44.1	39.4–48.9
HS diploma/GED/Some college	98,800	38.4	35.4–41.4	105,158	42.5	40.2–44.8	203,958	40.4	38.5–42.3
Associate or more	38,401	30.4	27.2–33.6	58,201	34.9	32.7–37.1	96,602	33.0	31.1–34.8
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	33,762	46.7	40.9–52.6	45,114	48.3	44.6–52.1	78,876	47.6	44.3–51.0
\$15,001–\$35,000	34,941	43.1	38.1–48.2	53,714	50.0	46.6–53.4	88,656	47.1	44.2–50.0
\$35,001–\$50,000	23,849	43.2	36.8–49.6	22,531	43.0	38.4–47.6	46,381	43.1	39.1–47.1
\$50,001–\$85,000	27,977	32.5	27.9–37.2	32,950	37.9	34.4–41.4	60,927	35.2	32.4–38.1
\$85,001 or more	33,530	27.9	23.9–31.8	24,355	23.5	20.7–26.3	57,886	25.9	23.4–28.3
<b>Race</b>									
White	141,666	36.6	34.3–39.0	168,876	39.7	38.0–41.3	310,542	38.2	36.8–39.6
Black	5,947	32.1	21.8–42.3	6,873	36.4	29.4–43.4	12,819	34.2	28.0–40.4
Multi-racial or “Other”	9,378	40.8	31.6–49.9	8,659	49.8	42.3–57.3	18,037	44.7	38.5–50.8
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	76,882	34.0	31.0–36.9	76,081	33.1	30.9–35.2	152,963	33.5	31.7–35.3
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	29,928	36.5	32.0–41.0	53,559	42.9	40.1–45.8	83,487	40.4	37.9–42.9
Never married	50,536	42.4	37.7–47.1	53,835	50.9	47.2–54.5	104,370	46.4	43.4–49.4

*Note.* The prevalence estimates excluded adults responding, “I do not pay rent or a mortgage” to the question, “In the past 12 months, has paying your rent or mortgage gotten easier, stayed the same, or gotten harder?” HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 14.2.1: Weighted Prevalence of Adults Reporting That Paying for Housing Got Harder in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

†95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 14.3 Very Worried an Incident May Prevent Ability to Pay Housing in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2023-2024: 23.9% (95% CI: 22.7–25.1)

This question or its response options were modified between the 2021–2022 MATCH and 2023–2024 MATCH surveys. As a result, the 2021–2022 MATCH findings are not directly comparable and are therefore not reported.

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has paying your rent or mortgage gotten easier, stayed the same, or gotten harder?” Respondents that answered “Easier”, “Stayed the same”, or “Harder” to this question were then asked the follow-up question: “How worried are you that if you get sick or have an accident, you will not be able to pay your rent or mortgage?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “Very worried”
- “Somewhat worried”
- “Not at all worried”

Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘very worried an incident might prevent them from paying for housing’ for responding “Very worried” to the question. The prevalence estimates excluded adults responding, “I do not pay rent or mortgage” to the first question.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of being very worried an incident might prevent them from paying for housing by sex compared to the state estimate (23.9%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of being very worried an incident might prevent them from paying for housing compared to the state estimate (23.9%): adults aged 18–34 (31.1%) and 35–49 (28.8%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (6.1%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of being very worried an incident might prevent them from paying for housing compared to the state estimate (23.9%): adults with less than a high school diploma (30.7%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (18.0%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## **Family Income**

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of being very worried an incident might prevent them from paying for housing compared to the state estimate (23.9%): income of \$15,000 or less (32.8%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (34.4%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (9.1%).

## **Race**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of being very worried an incident might prevent them from paying for housing by race compared to the state estimate (23.9%).

## **Marital Status**

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of being very worried an incident might prevent them from paying for housing compared to the state estimate (23.9%): adults who were never married (31.9%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (18.7%).

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of being very worried an incident might prevent them from paying for housing among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (23.9%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of being very worried an incident might prevent them from paying for housing among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (23.9%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of being very worried an incident might prevent them from paying for housing among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (23.9%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.3.1: Weighted Prevalence of Being Very Worried an Incident Might Prevent Them from Paying for Housing by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	90,498	21.1	19.2–23.0	122,183	26.5	25.0–27.9	212,681	23.9	22.7–25.1	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	32,750	28.5	24.0–33.0	43,429	33.3	30.1–36.5	76,179	31.1	28.4–33.8	
35–49	29,483	23.6	20.0–27.3	43,521	33.8	30.9–36.6	73,005	28.8	26.5–31.1	
50–64	24,953	19.9	16.6–23.1	29,527	24.0	21.4–26.7	54,480	21.9	19.8–24.0	
65 or older	3,248	5.1	3.4–6.8	5,509	7.0	5.0–8.9	8,757	6.1	4.8–7.4	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	13,375	29.6	22.6–36.7	15,043	31.7	26.1–37.2	28,418	30.7	26.2–35.1	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	58,788	22.9	20.2–25.5	72,779	29.5	27.4–31.7	131,567	26.1	24.4–27.8	
Associate or more	18,335	14.5	12.0–17.0	34,280	20.6	18.7–22.5	52,615	18.0	16.4–19.5	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	23,251	32.3	26.7–37.9	30,704	33.2	29.6–36.9	53,955	32.8	29.6–36.0	
\$15,001–\$35,000	25,860	32.0	27.1–36.9	38,669	36.1	32.8–39.4	64,529	34.4	31.5–37.2	
\$35,001–\$50,000	12,891	23.4	17.8–28.9	15,620	29.9	25.6–34.1	28,511	26.5	23.0–30.1	
\$50,001–\$85,000	17,234	20.0	16.0–24.1	20,235	23.3	20.1–26.5	37,470	21.7	19.1–24.3	
\$85,001 or more	7,750	6.4	4.4–8.5	12,569	12.2	10.0–14.4	20,319	9.1	7.6–10.6	
<b>Race</b>										
White	78,467	20.3	18.3–22.3	112,018	26.4	24.9–27.9	190,485	23.5	22.3–24.8	
Black	4,485	24.2	15.1–33.3	5,222	27.8	21.1–34.5	9,706	26.0	20.3–31.7	
Multi-racial or “Other”	7,298	31.7	22.7–40.7	4,817	27.9	21.4–34.4	12,114	30.1	24.2–36.0	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	38,188	16.9	14.5–19.2	47,219	20.6	18.7–22.5	85,407	18.7	17.2–20.2	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	17,902	21.9	17.9–25.9	36,766	29.7	26.9–32.4	54,668	26.6	24.3–28.9	
Never married	34,301	28.9	24.5–33.3	37,131	35.2	31.7–38.7	71,432	31.9	29.0–34.7	

*Note.* Denominators in the estimates are based on a response to a preceding question in the survey and were not answered by all respondents. See “Item” section above. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 14.4 Type of Home Payment

### West Virginia State Prevalence

Type of Home Payment	2021-2022	2023-2024
Pay Rent	22.7% (95% CI: 21.7–23.6)	22.4% (95% CI: 21.5–23.3)
Pay Mortgage	32.7% (95% CI: 31.6–33.8)	34.6% (95% CI: 33.6–35.6)
Purchased Home with No Payments Due	24.5% (95% CI: 23.6–25.5)	26.8% (95% CI: 25.9–27.7)
Inherited Home with No Payments Due	6.0% (95% CI: 5.5–6.6)	7.0% (95% CI: 6.4–7.6)
Some Other Arrangement	14.1% (95% CI: 13.3–15.0)	9.2% (95% CI: 8.5–9.8)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “How do you pay for your home?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “Pay rent”
- “Pay mortgage”
- “Purchased home with no payments due”
- “Inherited home with no payments due”
- “Some other arrangement”

Prevalence estimates are reported as the same categories as they were presented on the survey.

### Sex

**Pay Rent:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults paying rent by sex compared to the state estimate (22.4%).

**Pay Mortgage:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults paying mortgage by sex compared to the state estimate (34.6%).

**Purchased Home with No Payments Due:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults with no payments because they purchased their home by sex compared to the state estimate (26.8%).

**Inherited Home with No Payments Due:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults with no payments because they inherited their home by sex compared to the state estimate (7.0%).

**Some Other Arrangement:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults with some other arrangement for paying for home by sex compared to the state estimate (9.2%).

### Age

**Pay Rent:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying rent compared to the state estimate (22.4%): adults aged 18–34 (41.0%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (16.3%) and 65 or older (10.3%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Pay Mortgage:** There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying mortgage compared to the state estimate (34.6%): adults aged 35–49 (49.0%) and 50–64 (40.0%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (29.9%) and 65 or older (21.1%).

**Purchased Home with No Payments Due:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they purchased their home compared to the state estimate (26.8%): adults aged 65 or older (54.2%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (8.5%) and 35–49 (11.8%).

**Inherited Home with No Payments Due:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults with no payments because they inherited their home by age compared to the state estimate (7.0%).

**Some Other Arrangement:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with some other arrangement for paying for home compared to the state estimate (9.2%): adults aged 18–34 (12.7%).

## Education

**Pay Rent:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying rent compared to the state estimate (22.4%): adults with less than a high school diploma (34.8%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (16.5%).

**Pay Mortgage:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying mortgage compared to the state estimate (34.6%): adults with associates or more education (48.5%). There were two educational attainment levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with less than a high school diploma (16.2%) and high school diploma, GED, or some college education (31.1%).

**Purchased Home with No Payments Due:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults with no payments because they purchased their home by educational status compared to the state estimate (26.8%).

**Inherited Home with No Payments Due:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they inherited their home compared to the state estimate (7.0%): adults with less than a high school diploma (10.9%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (4.3%).

**Some Other Arrangement:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with some other arrangement for paying for home compared to the state estimate (9.2%): adults with less than a high school diploma (12.5%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (5.3%).

## Family Income

**Pay Rent:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying rent compared to the state estimate (22.4%): income of \$15,000 or less (45.5%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (31.0%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (14.0%) and \$85,001 or more (6.1%).

**Pay Mortgage:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying mortgage compared to the state estimate (34.6%): income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (45.0%) and \$85,001 or more (60.5%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (9.3%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (20.7%).

**Purchased Home with No Payments Due:** There were three family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they purchased their home compared to the state estimate (26.8%): income of \$15,001–\$35,000 (29.8%), \$35,001–\$50,000 (31.3%), and \$50,001–\$85,000 (30.8%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (14.9%).

**Inherited Home with No Payments Due:** There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they inherited their home compared to the state estimate (7.0%): income of \$15,000 or less (13.2%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (4.5%) and \$85,001 or more (2.7%).

**Some Other Arrangement:** There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with some other arrangement for paying for home compared to the state estimate (9.2%): income of \$15,000 or less (17.0%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (5.7%) and \$85,001 or more (6.1%).

## Race

**Pay Rent:** There were two race categories with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying rent compared to the state estimate (22.4%): adults who were Black (51.7%) and multi-racial or “other” (34.7%).

**Pay Mortgage:** There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying mortgage compared to the state estimate (34.6%): adults who were Black (26.7%).

**Purchased Home with No Payments Due:** There were two race categories with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they purchased their home compared to the state estimate (26.8%): adults who were Black (13.2%) and multi-racial or “other” (13.6%).

**Inherited Home with No Payments Due:** There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they inherited their home compared to the state estimate (7.0%): adults who were Black (3.9%).

**Some Other Arrangement:** There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with some other arrangement for paying for home compared to the state estimate (9.2%): adults who were Black (4.5%).

## Marital Status

**Pay Rent:** There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying rent compared to the state estimate (22.4%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (26.1%) and never married (43.2%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (10.9%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Pay Mortgage:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying mortgage compared to the state estimate (34.6%): adults who were married (46.1%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (24.1%) and never married (20.8%).

**Purchased Home with No Payments Due:** There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they purchased their home compared to the state estimate (26.8%): adults who were married (32.3%) and widowed, divorced, or separated (30.2%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were never married (11.8%).

**Inherited Home with No Payments Due:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they inherited their home compared to the state estimate (7.0%): adults who were never married (10.4%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (5.0%).

**Some Other Arrangement:** There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with some other arrangement for paying for home compared to the state estimate (9.2%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (11.6%) and never married (13.8%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (5.7%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

**Pay Rent:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying rent compared to the state estimate (22.4%): region 3 (19.4%).

**Pay Mortgage:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying mortgage compared to the state estimate (34.6%): region 3 (41.5%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 4 (27.5%).

**Purchased Home with No Payments Due:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they purchased their home compared to the state estimate (26.8%): region 4 (31.1%).

**Inherited Home with No Payments Due:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they inherited their home compared to the state estimate (7.0%): region 4 (10.0%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 3 (5.1%).

**Some Other Arrangement:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults with some other arrangement for paying for home among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (9.2%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

**Pay Rent:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying rent compared to the state estimate (22.4%): region 4 (25.5%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (19.2%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Pay Mortgage:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying mortgage compared to the state estimate (34.6%): region 2 (48.5%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 6 (27.7%).

**Purchased Home with No Payments Due:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they purchased their home compared to the state estimate (26.8%): region 6 (31.1%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (20.6%).

**Inherited Home with No Payments Due:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they inherited their home compared to the state estimate (7.0%): region 6 (9.8%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (4.0%).

**Some Other Arrangement:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults with some other arrangement for paying for home among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (9.2%).

#### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

**Pay Rent:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying rent compared to the state estimate (22.4%): region 4 (25.5%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (19.2%).

**Pay Mortgage:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults paying mortgage compared to the state estimate (34.6%): region 2 (48.5%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 6 (27.4%).

**Purchased Home with No Payments Due:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they purchased their home compared to the state estimate (26.8%): region 6 (31.4%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (20.6%).

**Inherited Home with No Payments Due:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of adults with no payments because they inherited their home compared to the state estimate (7.0%): region 2 (4.0%).

**Some Other Arrangement:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of adults with some other arrangement for paying for home among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (9.2%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.4.1: Weighted Prevalence of Type of Home Payment by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Pay Rent		Pay Mortgage	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	22.4	21.5–23.3	34.6	33.6–35.6
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	21.4	19.8–22.9	35.5	33.8–37.2
Female	23.4	22.3–24.5	33.8	32.6–35.0
<b>Age</b>				
18–34	41.0	38.5–43.5	29.9	27.6–32.2
35–49	23.7	21.7–25.7	49.0	46.6–51.3
50–64	16.3	14.8–17.8	40.0	38.0–42.1
65 or older	10.3	9.3–11.3	21.1	19.7–22.4
<b>Education</b>				
Less than HS diploma	34.8	31.2–38.3	16.2	13.4–19.1
HS diploma/GED/Some college	23.1	21.8–24.4	31.1	29.7–32.5
Associate or more	16.5	15.3–17.8	48.5	46.9–50.2
<b>Annual Family Income</b>				
\$15,000 or less	45.5	42.8–48.2	9.3	7.7–10.9
\$15,001–\$35,000	31.0	28.9–33.1	20.7	18.9–22.5
\$35,001–\$50,000	19.4	16.9–22.0	33.7	30.9–36.6
\$50,001–\$85,000	14.0	12.3–15.7	45.0	42.7–47.4
\$85,001 or more	6.1	4.9–7.2	60.5	58.3–62.7
<b>Race</b>				
White	20.7	19.8–21.7	35.1	34.0–36.2
Black	51.7	45.9–57.5	26.7	21.6–31.9
Multi-racial or “Other”	34.7	29.6–39.9	30.6	25.7–35.4
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Married	10.9	10.0–11.9	46.1	44.6–47.5
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	26.1	24.4–27.8	24.1	22.4–25.7
Never married	43.2	40.7–45.7	20.8	18.7–22.9

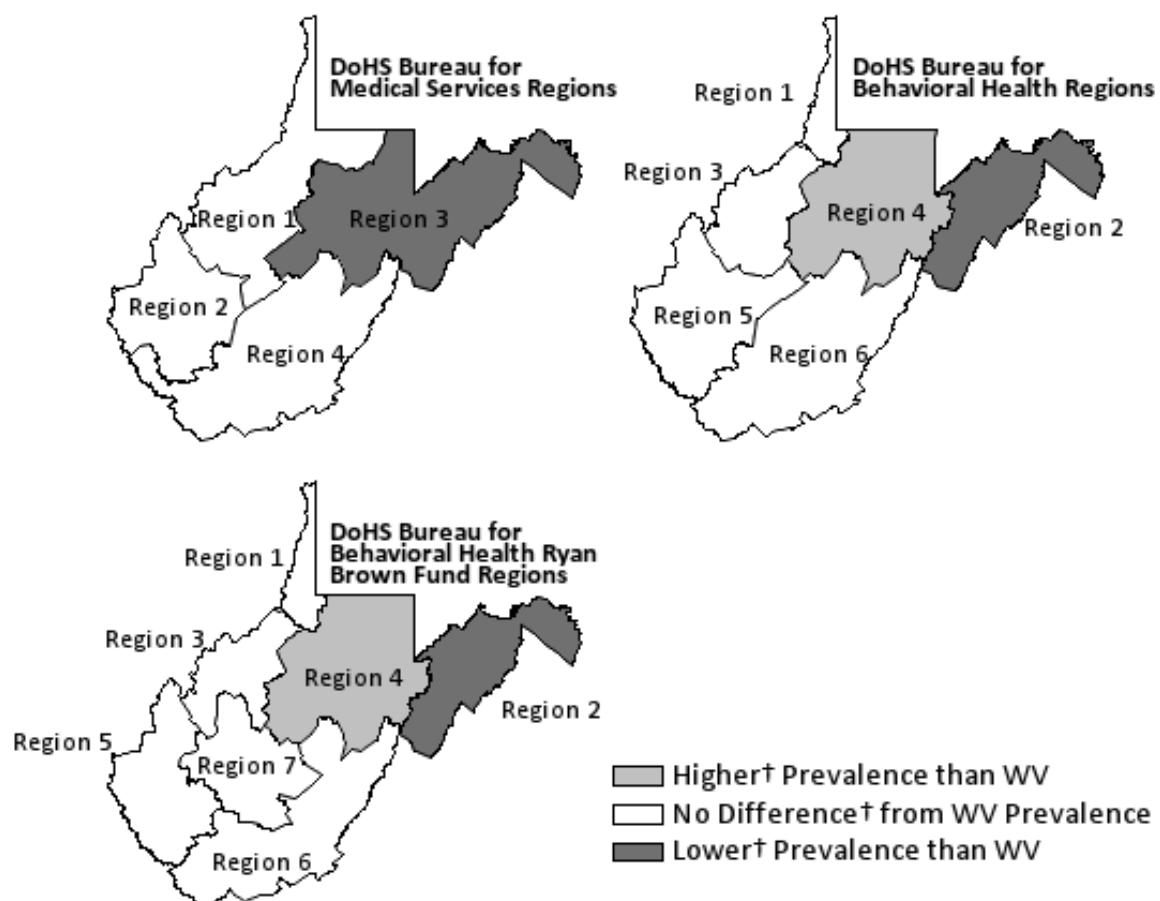
*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Table 14.4.2: Weighted Prevalence of Type of Home Payment by Demographic Characteristics: MATCH, 2023 (continued)

Characteristic	No Payments, Purchased Home		No Payments, Inherited Home		Some Other Arrangement	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	26.8	25.9–27.7	7.0	6.4–7.6	9.2	8.5–9.8
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	26.6	25.2–28.1	7.6	6.7–8.6	8.9	7.8–9.9
Female	27.0	25.9–28.1	6.4	5.8–7.0	9.4	8.6–10.2
<b>Age</b>						
18–34	8.5	7.0–10.0	7.8	6.4–9.3	12.7	10.9–14.5
35–49	11.8	10.3–13.2	7.7	6.5–9.0	7.9	6.6–9.1
50–64	29.5	27.6–31.4	6.7	5.7–7.7	7.5	6.4–8.6
65 or older	54.2	52.5–55.8	5.9	5.1–6.7	8.6	7.6–9.6
<b>Education</b>						
Less than HS diploma	25.6	22.4–28.8	10.9	8.4–13.5	12.5	10.0–14.9
HS diploma/GED/Some college	27.7	26.5–29.0	7.6	6.9–8.4	10.4	9.5–11.4
Associate or more	25.4	24.0–26.7	4.3	3.7–4.9	5.3	4.6–6.0
<b>Annual Family Income</b>						
\$15,000 or less	14.9	13.2–16.7	13.2	11.3–15.2	17.0	14.9–19.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	29.8	27.8–31.8	8.8	7.5–10.1	9.8	8.5–11.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	31.3	28.7–34.0	7.2	5.6–8.8	8.3	6.6–10.1
\$50,001–\$85,000	30.8	28.7–32.9	4.5	3.5–5.5	5.7	4.6–6.8
\$85,001 or more	24.7	22.9–26.6	2.7	2.0–3.4	6.1	4.8–7.3
<b>Race</b>						
White	27.9	27.0–28.9	7.1	6.5–7.7	9.2	8.5–9.8
Black	13.2	9.0–17.3	3.9	2.2–5.6	4.5	2.4–6.6
Multi-racial or “Other”	13.6	10.4–16.8	8.0	4.6–11.4	13.1	9.1–17.1
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Married	32.3	31.0–33.6	5.0	4.3–5.6	5.7	5.0–6.4
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	30.2	28.5–31.9	8.1	6.9–9.2	11.6	10.3–12.9
Never married	11.8	10.2–13.4	10.4	8.8–11.9	13.8	12.0–15.6

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

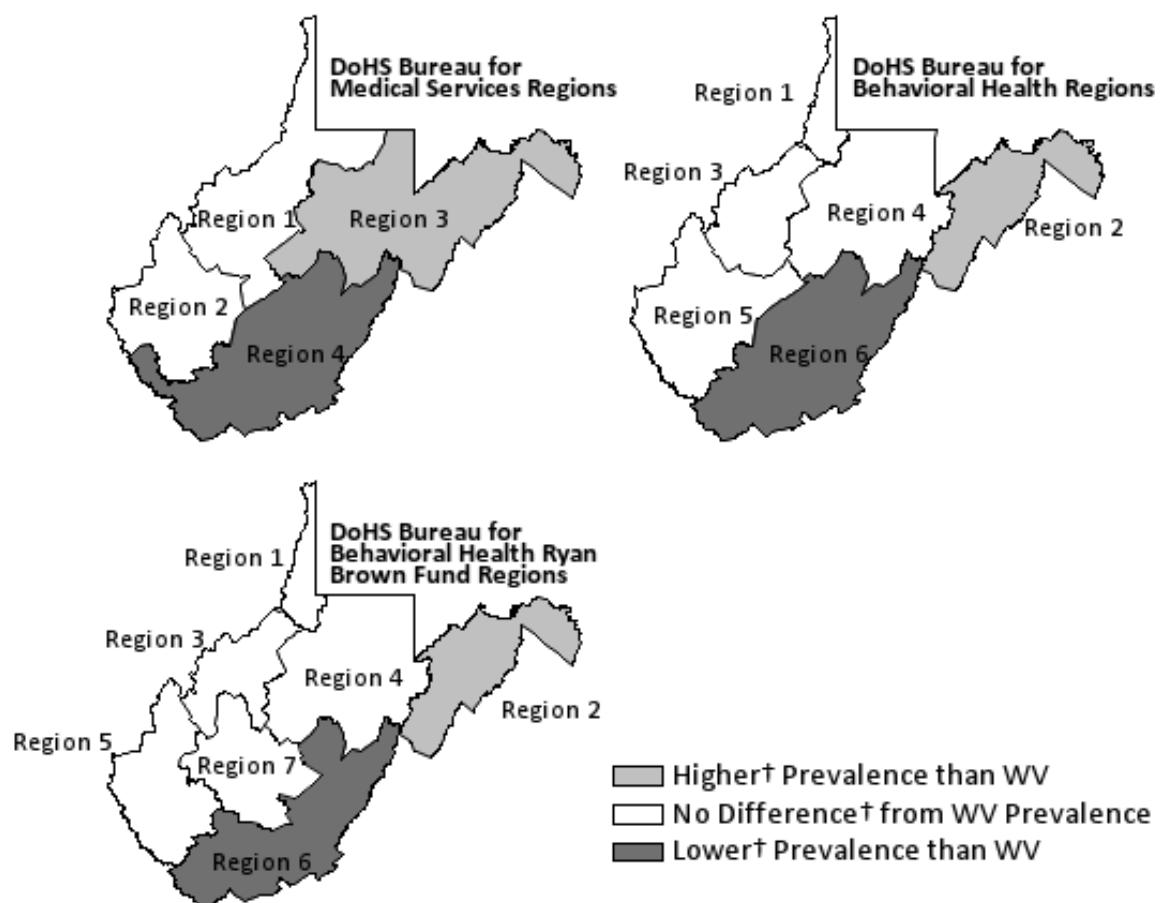
Figure 14.4.1: Weighted Prevalence of Adults Paying Rent by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

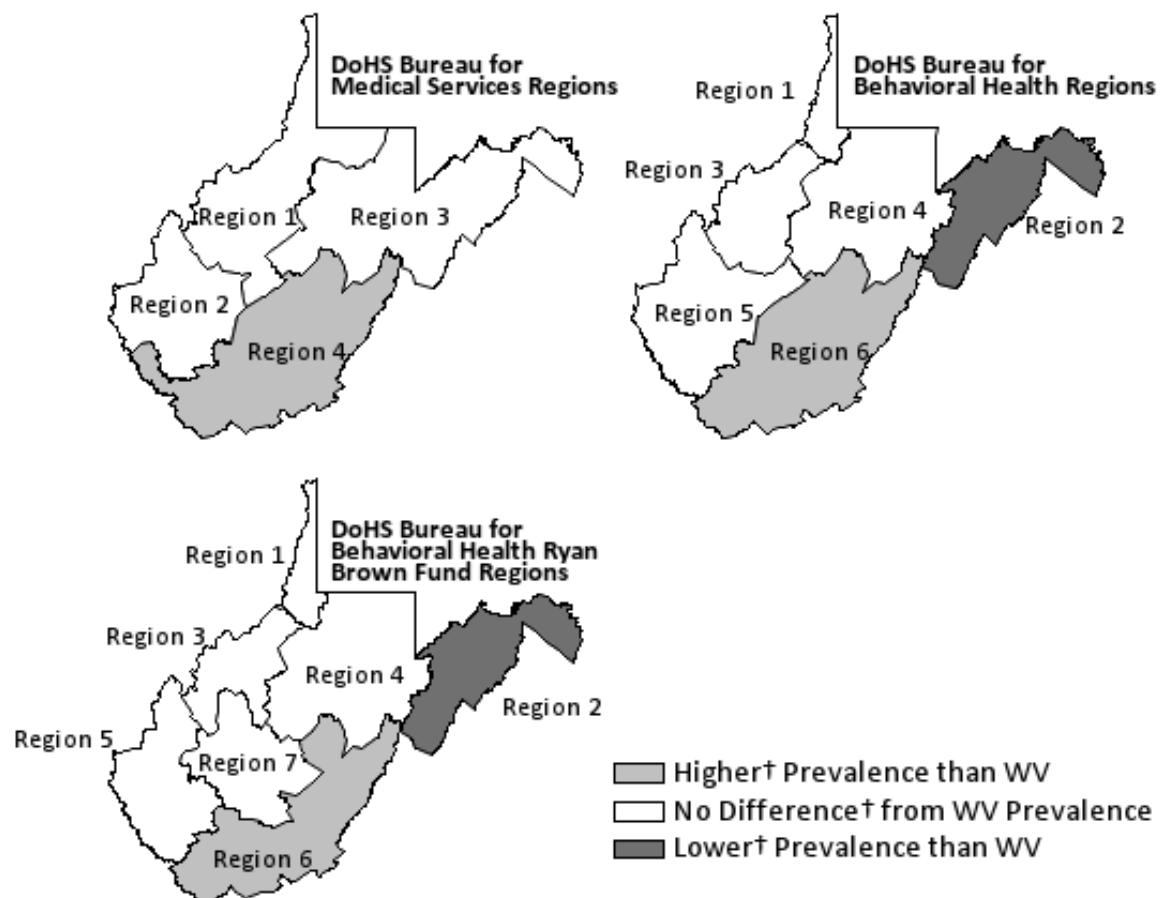
Figure 14.4.2: Weighted Prevalence of Adults Paying Mortgage by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

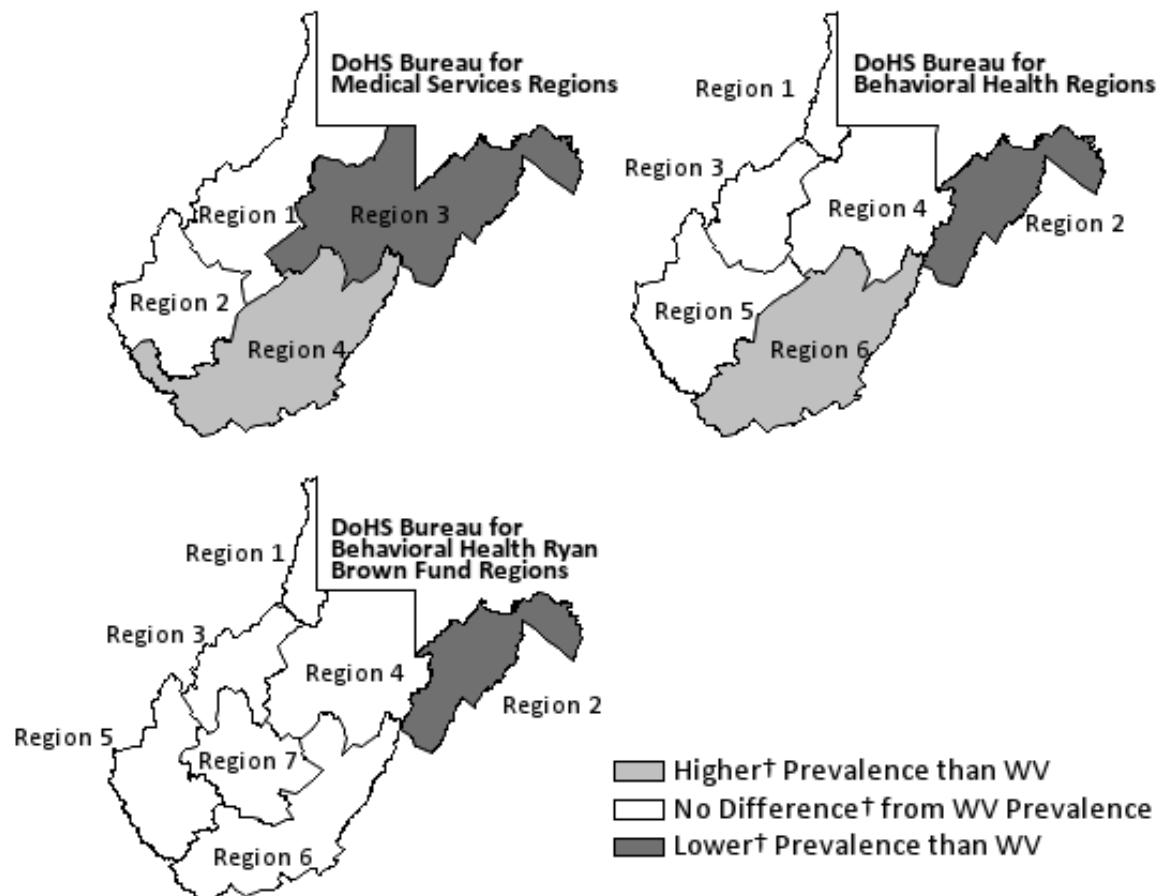
Figure 14.4.3: Weighted Prevalence of Adults with No Payments Because They Purchased Their Home by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 14.4.4: Weighted Prevalence of Adults with No Payments Because They Inherited Their Home by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 14.5 Gotten Harder to Buy Food in the Past 12 Months for Self/Household

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
30.3% (95% CI: 29.1–31.4)	55.1% (95% CI: 54.1–56.2)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has buying food for yourself or your household gotten easier, stayed the same, or gotten harder?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “Easier”
- “Stayed the same”
- “Harder”

A statement before the question clarifies that this is asking about their household: “These next questions are about the food eaten in your household and paying for food.” Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘buying food for the household got harder’ for adults who responded “Harder” to the question.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of buying food for the household got harder in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (55.1%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of buying food for the household got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (55.1%): adults aged 35–49 (64.9%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (42.8%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of buying food for the household got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (55.1%): adults with associate or more education (50.8%).

### Family Income

There were three family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of buying food for the household got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (55.1%): income of \$15,000 or less

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

(60.6%), \$15,001–\$35,000 (61.0%), and \$35,001–\$50,000 (62.1%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (46.6%).

## Race

There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of buying food for the household got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (55.1%): adults who were Black (41.5%).

## Marital Status

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of buying food for the household got harder in the past 12 months by marital status compared to the state estimate (55.1%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of buying food for the household got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (55.1%): region 4 (62.3%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 1 (51.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of buying food for the household got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (55.1%): region 6 (62.0%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 4 (49.4%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of buying food for the household got harder in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (55.1%): region 6 (62.1%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 4 (49.4%).

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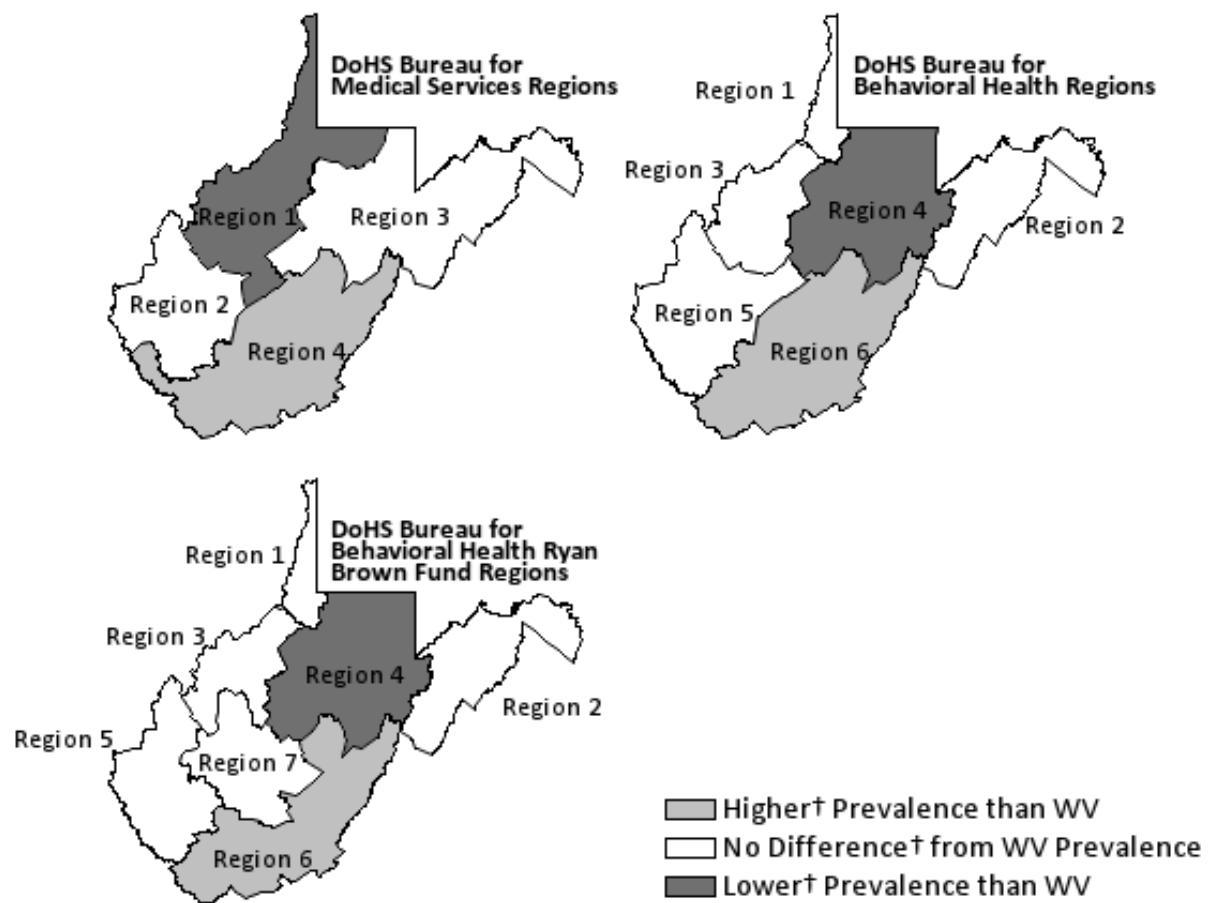
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.5.1: Weighted Prevalence of Buying Food for the Household Got Harder in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	360,638	54.5	52.8–56.3	397,862	55.7	54.4–56.9	758,500	55.1	54.1–56.2
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	85,063	53.0	48.8–57.3	102,393	59.5	56.6–62.5	187,456	56.4	53.9–58.9
35–49	91,021	62.3	58.5–66.2	107,397	67.2	64.6–69.7	198,418	64.9	62.6–67.1
50–64	111,588	59.3	56.1–62.5	106,344	56.7	54.2–59.1	217,932	58.0	56.0–60.0
65 or older	72,917	43.9	41.3–46.4	81,195	41.9	39.8–44.0	154,113	42.8	41.2–44.5
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	44,832	56.6	51.0–62.3	41,208	55.3	50.6–60.0	86,040	56.0	52.3–59.7
HS diploma/GED/Some college	229,462	57.1	54.8–59.5	232,307	57.1	55.4–58.9	461,770	57.1	55.7–58.6
Associate or more	84,908	47.6	44.8–50.4	123,526	53.3	51.4–55.2	208,434	50.8	49.2–52.5
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	61,934	59.1	54.3–63.8	85,824	61.7	58.7–64.7	147,758	60.6	57.9–63.2
\$15,001–\$35,000	77,148	59.3	55.5–63.0	107,433	62.3	59.8–64.8	184,581	61.0	58.8–63.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	54,215	61.7	57.0–66.3	55,028	62.4	59.1–65.7	109,242	62.1	59.2–64.9
\$50,001–\$85,000	71,994	53.2	49.4–56.9	68,888	51.7	48.9–54.6	140,882	52.5	50.1–54.8
\$85,001 or more	82,977	47.7	44.3–51.2	65,584	45.3	42.4–48.1	148,561	46.6	44.3–48.9
<b>Race</b>									
White	334,320	55.4	53.6–57.2	373,364	56.3	55.0–57.6	707,684	55.9	54.7–57.0
Black	9,285	38.8	29.6–48.1	10,575	44.3	37.6–50.9	19,859	41.5	35.8–47.3
Multi-racial or “Other”	15,762	49.3	41.1–57.4	13,134	52.5	46.1–58.9	28,896	50.7	45.3–56.1
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	192,580	54.8	52.5–57.1	194,557	54.5	52.7–56.3	387,136	54.7	53.2–56.1
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	73,095	56.4	53.0–59.9	111,172	55.2	53.0–57.4	184,267	55.7	53.8–57.6
Never married	93,046	52.4	48.6–56.3	89,190	58.7	55.6–61.8	182,236	55.3	52.8–57.9

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 14.5.1: Weighted Prevalence of Buying Food for the Household Got Harder in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 14.6 Cut Size of or Skipped Meals in the Past 30 Days for Self/Household

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
14.0% (95% CI: 13.2–14.8)	22.9% (95% CI: 21.9–23.8)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “At any time in the past 30 days, have you or anyone in your household cut the size of your meals or skipped meals because there was not enough money for food?” A statement before the question clarifies that this is asking about their household: “These next questions are about the food eaten in your household and paying for food.” Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No”. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” to the question.

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of the household cutting the size of meals or skipping meals during the past 30 days by sex compared to the state estimate (22.9%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household cutting the size of meals or skipping meals during the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (22.9%): adults aged 18–34 (31.7%) and 35–49 (31.2%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (7.6%).

### Education

There were two educational attainment levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household cutting the size of meals or skipping meals during the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (22.9%): adults with less than a high school diploma (31.1%) and high school diploma, GED education, or some college education (25.5%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (14.7%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household cutting the size of meals or skipping meals during the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (22.9%): income of \$15,000 or less (43.7%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (29.6%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (15.7%) and \$85,001 or more (8.3%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of the household cutting the size of meals or skipping meals during the past 30 days by race compared to the state estimate (22.9%).

## Marital Status

There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household cutting the size of meals or skipping meals during the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (22.9%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (25.7%) and never married (32.8%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (16.9%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household cutting the size of meals or skipping meals during the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (22.9%): region 4 (26.5%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household cutting the size of meals or skipping meals during the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (22.9%): region 4 (19.2%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household cutting the size of meals or skipping meals during the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (22.9%): region 4 (19.2%).

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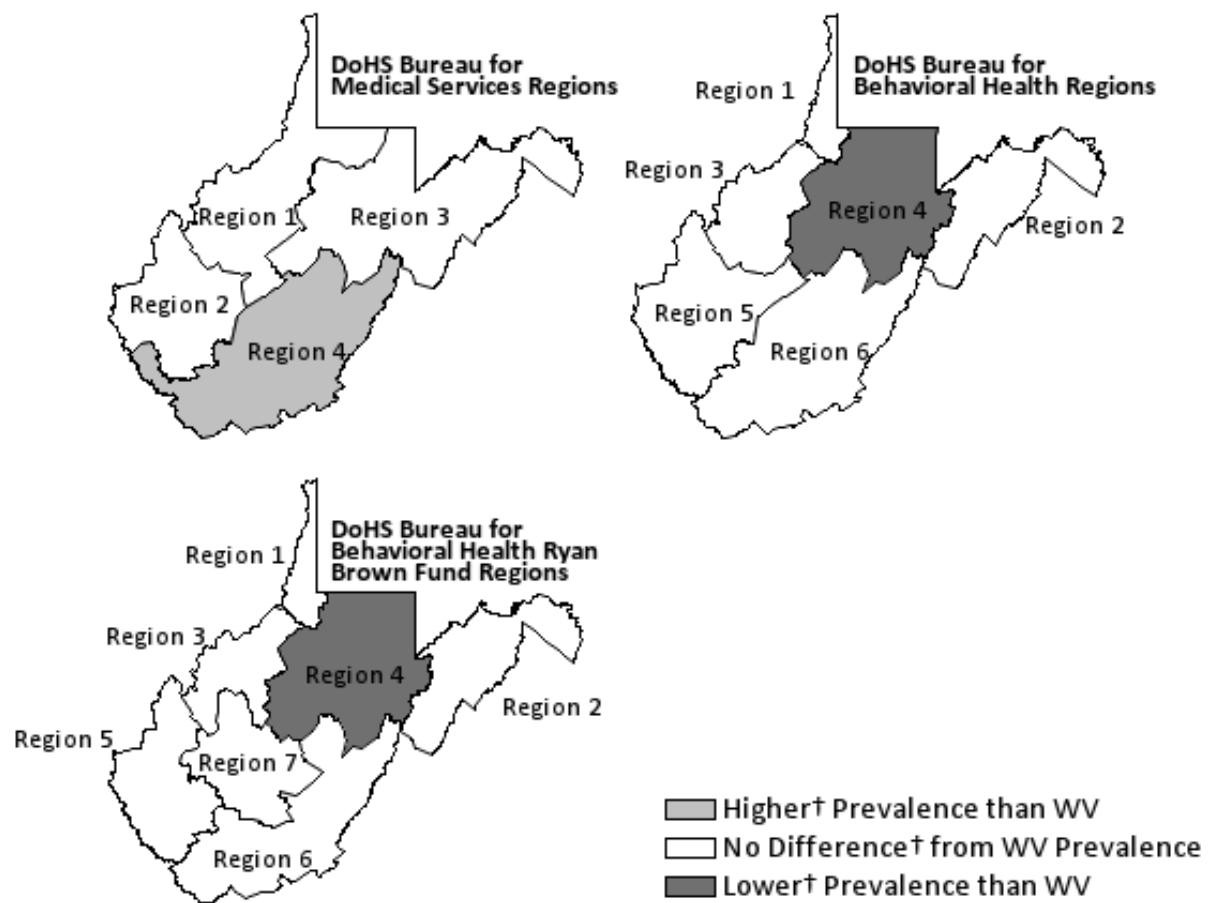
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.6.1: Weighted Prevalence of The Household Cutting the Size of Meals or Skipping Meals During the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Weighted Frequency	Male			Female			Total		
		%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	
<b>TOTAL</b>	138,280	20.9	19.4–22.4	176,414	24.7	23.5–25.8	314,694	22.9	21.9–23.8	
<b>Age</b>										
18–34	44,820	27.9	24.1–31.7	60,677	35.3	32.4–38.2	105,497	31.7	29.4–34.1	
35–49	40,912	27.8	24.2–31.4	54,716	34.3	31.7–36.8	95,628	31.2	29.0–33.4	
50–64	41,804	22.3	19.4–25.1	44,165	23.6	21.5–25.7	85,969	22.9	21.2–24.7	
65 or older	10,744	6.5	5.2–7.7	16,555	8.5	7.3–9.7	27,299	7.6	6.7–8.5	
<b>Education</b>										
Less than HS diploma	22,830	28.7	23.5–34.0	25,028	33.5	29.1–37.9	47,858	31.1	27.6–34.5	
HS diploma/GED/Some college	92,844	23.1	21.0–25.2	113,238	27.8	26.2–29.5	206,082	25.5	24.2–26.8	
Associate or more	22,263	12.5	10.5–14.6	37,781	16.3	14.9–17.8	60,044	14.7	13.5–15.9	
<b>Annual Family Income</b>										
\$15,000 or less	43,499	41.3	36.5–46.1	63,267	45.6	42.5–48.6	106,765	43.7	41.0–46.4	
\$15,001–\$35,000	34,666	26.6	23.0–30.2	54,971	31.8	29.4–34.3	89,637	29.6	27.5–31.7	
\$35,001–\$50,000	19,160	21.9	17.6–26.2	20,407	23.2	19.9–26.4	39,567	22.5	19.9–25.2	
\$50,001–\$85,000	20,403	15.1	12.2–17.9	21,645	16.3	14.0–18.5	42,048	15.7	13.8–17.5	
\$85,001 or more	15,548	8.9	6.6–11.2	10,804	7.5	5.8–9.1	26,352	8.3	6.8–9.7	
<b>Race</b>										
White	124,555	20.6	19.0–22.2	162,454	24.5	23.3–25.7	287,009	22.6	21.7–23.6	
Black	5,488	23.0	15.1–30.8	6,539	27.5	21.1–33.9	12,027	25.2	20.1–30.3	
Multi-racial or “Other”	7,825	24.4	17.7–31.1	7,135	28.3	22.8–33.8	14,960	26.1	21.7–30.6	
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Married	54,066	15.4	13.6–17.2	65,206	18.3	16.8–19.7	119,272	16.9	15.7–18.0	
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	30,977	23.8	20.6–27.0	54,306	26.9	24.9–28.9	85,283	25.7	24.0–27.4	
Never married	52,687	29.7	26.0–33.3	55,626	36.6	33.5–39.6	108,313	32.8	30.4–35.2	

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 14.6.1: Weighted Prevalence of The Household Cutting the Size of Meals or Skipping Meals During the Past 30 Days by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 14.7 Received Free Groceries or Meals

### West Virginia State Prevalence

#### Received Free Groceries or Meals 2023-2024

Food Pantries or Food Banks	10.2% (95% CI: 9.6–10.9)	This question or its response options were modified between the 2021–2022 MATCH and 2023–2024 MATCH surveys. As a result, the 2021–2022 MATCH findings are not directly comparable and are therefore not reported.
Other Place	7.4% (95% CI: 6.9–8.0)	
No Free Groceries or Meals	84.6% (95% CI: 83.8–85.4)	

were modified between the 2021–2022 MATCH and 2023–2024 MATCH surveys. As a result, the 2021–2022 MATCH findings are not directly comparable and are therefore not reported.

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 30 days, did you or anyone in your household get free groceries or free meals from the following? Select all that apply.” The following responses were offered, and one or more could be selected:

- “Food pantries or food banks”
- “Meals on Wheels”
- “Religious organizations”
- “Shelters or soup kitchens”
- “I received free groceries or free meals but not from any of the above”
- “I did not receive free groceries or free meals”

Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘Food Pantries or Food Banks’ for answering “Food pantries or food banks”, the category ‘Other Places’ for answering “Meals on Wheels”, “Religious organizations”, “Shelters or soup kitchens”, and/or “I received free groceries or free meals but not from any of the above”, and the category ‘No Free Groceries or Meals’ for answering “I did not receive free groceries or free meals” to the question.

### Sex

**Food Pantries or Food Banks:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from food banks or pantries in the past 30 days by sex compared to the state estimate (10.2%).

**Other Place:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from some other place besides food banks or pantries in the past 30 days by sex compared to the state estimate (7.4%).

**No Free Groceries or Meals:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of the household not receiving free groceries or meals in the past 30 days by sex compared to the state estimate (84.6%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Age

**Food Pantries or Food Banks:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (10.2%): adults aged 35–49 (12.6%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (7.2%).

**Other Place:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from some other place besides food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (7.4%): adults aged 18–34 (10.2%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (5.9%).

**No Free Groceries or Meals:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving free groceries or meals in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (84.6%): adults aged 65 or older (87.7%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (81.1%).

## Education

**Food Pantries or Food Banks:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (10.2%): adults with less than a high school diploma (24.4%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (4.0%).

**Other Place:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from some other place besides food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (7.4%): adults with less than a high school diploma (12.1%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (5.4%).

**No Free Groceries or Meals:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving free groceries or meals in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (84.6%): adults with associates or more education (92.0%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with less than a high school diploma (68.0%).

## Family Income

**Food Pantries or Food Banks:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (10.2%): income of \$15,000 or less (27.8%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (14.3%). There were three family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (6.3%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (3.6%), and \$85,001 or more (0.7%).

**Other Place:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from some other place besides food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (7.4%): income of \$15,000 or less (16.8%) and \$15,001–\$35,000

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

(9.3%). There were three family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (4.8%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (5.2%), and \$85,001 or more (1.7%).

**No Free Groceries or Meals:** There were three family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving free groceries or meals in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (84.6%): income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (90.0%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (92.0%), and \$85,001 or more (97.7%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (62.0%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (79.4%).

## Race

**Food Pantries or Food Banks:** There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (10.2%): adults who were Black (18.2%).

**Other Place:** There were two race categories with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from some other place besides food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (7.4%): adults who were Black (15.3%) and multi-racial or “other” (13.2%).

**No Free Groceries or Meals:** There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving free groceries or meals in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (84.6%): adults who were Black (71.3%).

## Marital Status

**Food Pantries or Food Banks:** There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (10.2%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (14.2%) and never married (13.7%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (6.7%).

**Other Place:** There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from some other place besides food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (7.4%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (10.0%) and never married (10.8%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (4.7%).

**No Free Groceries or Meals:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving free groceries or meals in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (84.6%): adults who were married (89.9%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (79.2%) and never married (78.8%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

**Food Pantries or Food Banks:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (10.2%): region 4 (14.5%).

**Other Place:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from some other place besides food banks or pantries in the past 30 days among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (7.4%).

**No Free Groceries or Meals:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving free groceries or meals in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (84.6%): region 4 (80.5%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

**Food Pantries or Food Banks:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (10.2%): region 6 (14.4%). There were two DoHS, BBH regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 1 (7.8%) and 2 (6.8%).

**Other Place:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from some other place besides food banks or pantries in the past 30 days among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (7.4%).

**No Free Groceries or Meals:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving free groceries or meals in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (84.6%): region 2 (88.5%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 6 (80.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

**Food Pantries or Food Banks:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from food banks or pantries in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (10.2%): region 6 (15.1%). There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 1 (7.8%) and 2 (6.8%).

**Other Place:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of the household receiving free groceries or meals from some other place besides food banks or pantries in the past 30 days among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (7.4%).

**No Free Groceries or Meals:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving free groceries or meals in the past 30 days compared to the state estimate (84.6%): region 2 (88.5%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 6 (80.5%).

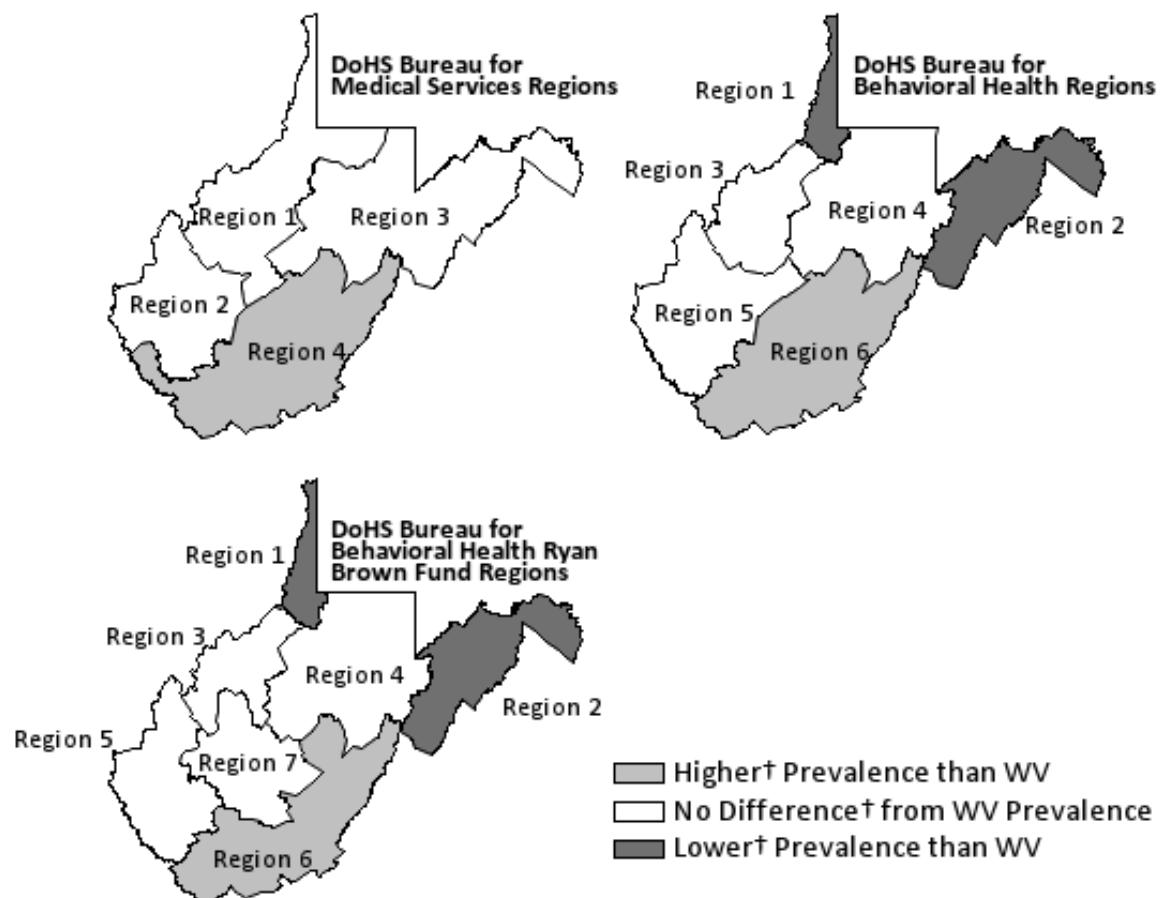
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.7.1: Weighted Prevalence of The Household Receiving Free Groceries or Meals in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Food Pantries or Banks		Other Place		No Free Groceries or Meals	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	10.2	9.6–10.9	7.4	6.9–8.0	84.6	83.8–85.4
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	9.2	8.1–10.2	7.1	6.2–8.0	85.7	84.5–87.0
Female	11.2	10.4–12.1	7.7	7.0–8.4	83.5	82.5–84.5
<b>Age</b>						
18–34	11.3	9.7–12.9	10.2	8.6–11.8	81.1	79.1–83.2
35–49	12.6	11.1–14.2	7.3	6.1–8.4	82.8	81.0–84.6
50–64	10.1	8.9–11.3	5.9	5.0–6.8	86.2	84.8–87.6
65 or older	7.2	6.4–8.1	6.5	5.7–7.3	87.7	86.7–88.8
<b>Education</b>						
Less than HS diploma	24.4	21.2–27.7	12.1	9.7–14.6	68.0	64.5–71.5
HS diploma/GED/Some college	10.7	9.9–11.6	7.5	6.8–8.3	84.0	83.0–85.0
Associate or more	4.0	3.4–4.6	5.4	4.6–6.2	92.0	91.1–92.9
<b>Annual Family Income</b>						
\$15,000 or less	27.8	25.3–30.2	16.8	14.7–18.9	62.0	59.3–64.7
\$15,001–\$35,000	14.3	12.8–15.9	9.3	8.0–10.5	79.4	77.7–81.2
\$35,001–\$50,000	6.3	4.8–7.7	4.8	3.5–6.1	90.0	88.1–91.8
\$50,001–\$85,000	3.6	2.6–4.5	5.2	4.1–6.3	92.0	90.6–93.4
\$85,001 or more	0.7	0.4–1.1	1.7	1.1–2.4	97.7	97.0–98.4
<b>Race</b>						
White	9.9	9.3–10.6	6.9	6.3–7.5	85.3	84.5–86.1
Black	18.2	13.7–22.7	15.3	11.4–19.3	71.3	66.1–76.5
Multi-racial or “Other”	10.3	7.2–13.4	13.2	9.3–17.0	79.5	75.2–83.9
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Married	6.7	5.9–7.4	4.7	4.1–5.3	89.9	89.0–90.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	14.2	12.9–15.6	10.0	8.9–11.1	79.2	77.6–80.8
Never married	13.7	11.9–15.4	10.8	9.1–12.4	78.8	76.6–80.9

*Note.* Respondents were presented with a list of statements about their household receiving free groceries or free meals and could select one or more of the items from the list. See “Item” section above. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

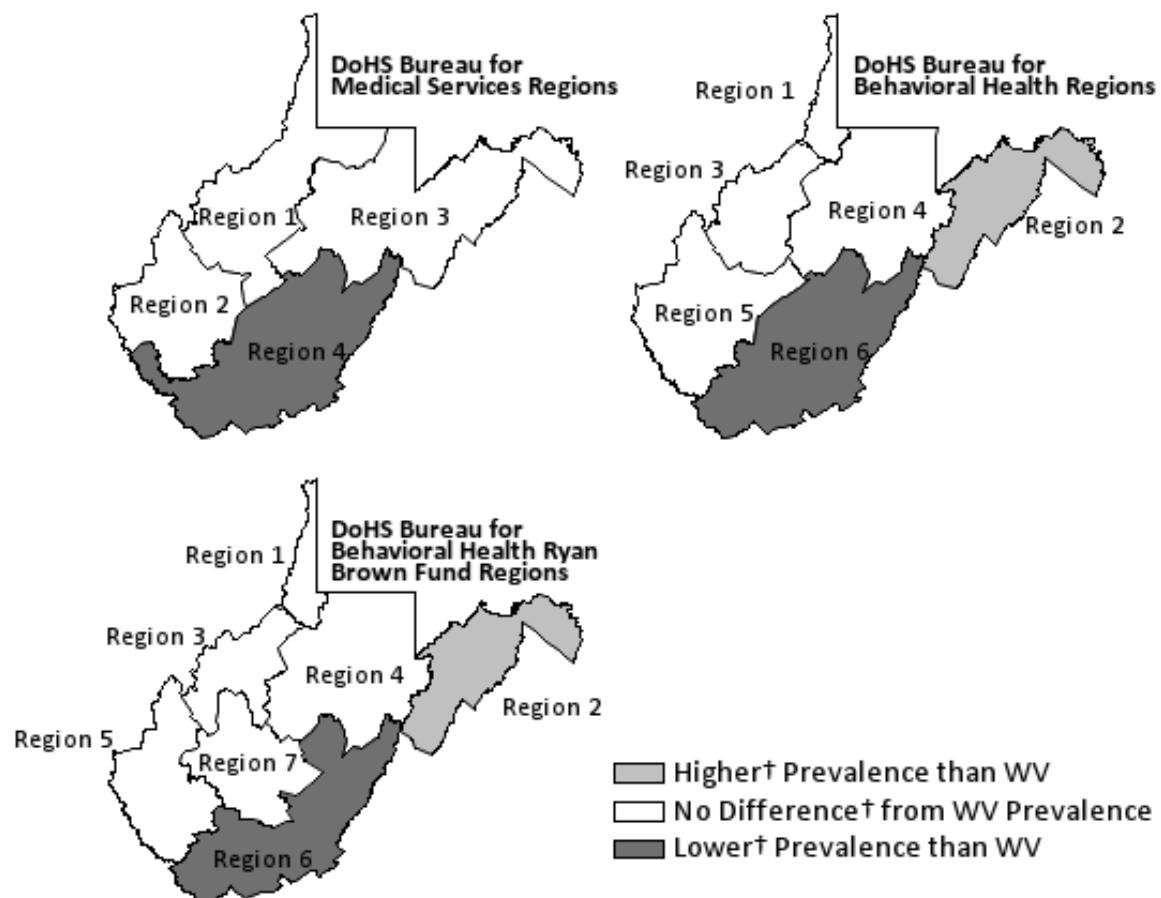
Figure 14.7.1: Weighted Prevalence of The Household Receiving Free Groceries or Meals from Food Banks or Pantries in the Past 30 Days by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 14.7.2: Weighted Prevalence of The Household Not Receiving Free Groceries or Meals in the Past 30 Days by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 14.8 Someone in Household Received Public Benefits in the Past 12 Months: TANF

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
1.6% (95% CI: 1.3–1.9)	2.1% (95% CI: 1.7–2.4)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has anyone in your household received any of the following public benefits?” Respondents were presented with a list of eight types public benefits that included “Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).” Respondents could select “Yes” or “No” for each type of public benefits that someone in their household could have received in the past 12 months. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for “Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving TANF in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (2.1%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving TANF in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.1%): adults aged 65 or older (0.7%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving TANF in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.1%): adults with less than a high school diploma (6.7%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (0.8%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving TANF in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.1%): income of \$15,000 or less (6.1%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (0.9%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among family income levels.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving TANF in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (2.1%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving TANF in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (2.1%): adults who were married (1.3%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving TANF in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (2.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving TANF in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (2.1%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving TANF in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (2.1%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.8.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving TANF in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	13,000	2.0	1.4–2.7	14,291	2.1	1.7–2.5	27,291	2.1	1.7–2.4
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	5,817	3.8	2.0–5.6	3,687	2.2	1.3–3.1	9,504	3.0	2.0–4.0
35–49	3,546	2.5	1.2–3.9	5,084	3.3	2.2–4.4	8,630	2.9	2.1–3.8
50–64	U	U	U	3,660	2.0	1.4–2.7	6,585	1.8	1.2–2.4
65 or older	U	U	U	1,827	1.0	0.4–1.5	2,539	0.7	0.4–1.1
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	4,687	6.2	2.9–9.5	4,762	7.2	4.5–10.0	9,449	6.7	4.5–8.9
HS diploma/GED/Some college	6,444	1.7	1.0–2.4	8,374	2.1	1.7–2.6	14,817	1.9	1.5–2.3
Associate or more	U	U	U	1,130	0.5	0.3–0.7	2,999	0.8	0.4–1.1
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	5,978	6.1	3.4–8.8	7,964	6.2	4.6–7.8	13,942	6.1	4.7–7.6
\$15,001–\$35,000	U	U	U	2,967	1.8	1.2–2.4	6,328	2.2	1.4–3.0
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	1,104	0.8	0.4–1.3	2,405	0.9	0.4–1.4
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Race</b>									
White	11,459	2.0	1.4–2.6	12,570	2.0	1.6–2.4	24,029	2.0	1.6–2.3
Black	U	U	U	751	3.3	1.4–5.2	1,355	3.0	1.3–4.6
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	4,213	1.2	0.6–1.9	4,720	1.4	0.9–1.8	8,934	1.3	0.9–1.7
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	3,728	3.0	1.4–4.7	5,391	2.8	2.0–3.7	9,118	2.9	2.1–3.8
Never married	5,059	3.0	1.5–4.5	3,993	2.8	1.8–3.7	9,052	2.9	2.0–3.8

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 14.9 Someone in Household Received Public Benefits in the Past 12 Months: SNAP

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
27.4% (95% CI: 26.4–28.3)	22.4% (95% CI: 21.5–23.3)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has anyone in your household received any of the following public benefits?” Respondents were presented with a list of eight types public benefits that included “Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).” Respondents could select “Yes” or “No” for each type of public benefits that someone in their household could have received in the past 12 months. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for “Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).”

### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving SNAP in the past 12 months (26.1%) compared to the state estimate (22.4%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving SNAP in the past 12 months (18.4%) compared to the state estimate (22.4%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving SNAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): adults aged 18–34 (27.0%) and 35–49 (27.4%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (13.5%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving SNAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): adults with less than a high school diploma (48.0%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (9.7%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving SNAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): income of \$15,000 or less (64.1%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (31.0%). There were three family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (13.2%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (6.3%), and \$85,001 or more (2.1%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving SNAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): adults who were Black (34.2%).

## Marital Status

There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving SNAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (34.7%) and never married (31.0%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (12.5%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving SNAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): region 4 (28.7%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 3 (18.8%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There were two DoHS, BBH regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving SNAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): regions 5 (25.2%) and 6 (27.9%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (15.0%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving SNAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (22.4%): regions 5 (26.7%) and 6 (28.5%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (15.0%).

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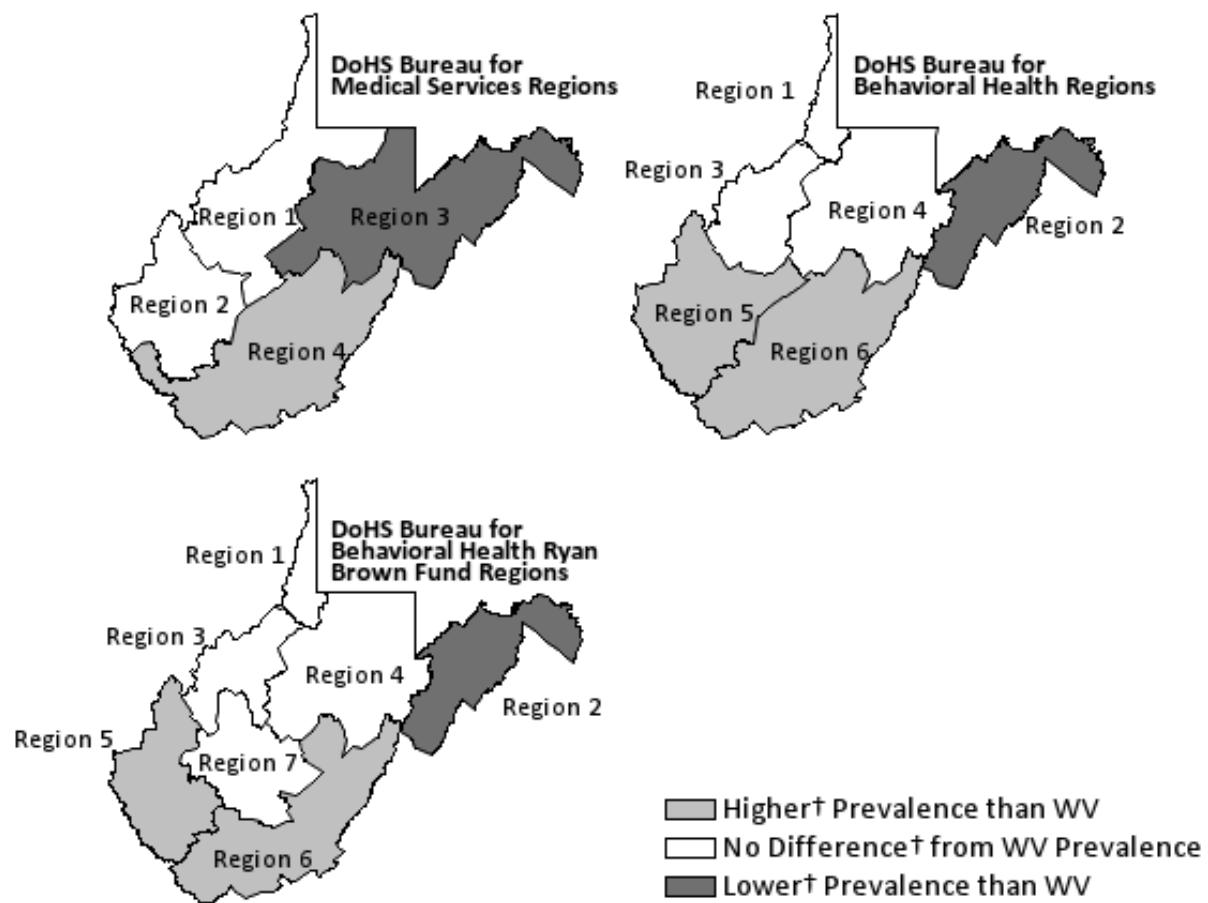
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.9.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving SNAP in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	118,165	18.4	17.0–19.8	182,044	26.1	25.0–27.2	300,208	22.4	21.5–23.3
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	33,314	21.3	17.8–24.9	54,453	32.3	29.5–35.2	87,767	27.0	24.8–29.3
35–49	31,756	22.2	18.8–25.5	50,203	32.1	29.6–34.7	81,959	27.4	25.3–29.4
50–64	37,273	20.4	17.7–23.0	45,529	24.9	22.8–27.1	82,803	22.6	20.9–24.3
65 or older	15,756	9.9	8.2–11.6	31,014	16.5	14.8–18.2	46,770	13.5	12.3–14.7
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	31,786	41.0	35.3–46.7	39,408	55.6	50.8–60.4	71,194	48.0	44.2–51.8
HS diploma/GED/Some college	72,627	18.6	16.8–20.5	116,641	29.4	27.8–31.0	189,268	24.1	22.9–25.3
Associate or more	13,210	7.6	6.1–9.1	25,656	11.2	10.1–12.4	38,866	9.7	8.7–10.6
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	58,764	57.0	52.1–61.8	94,527	69.5	66.5–72.5	153,291	64.1	61.4–66.8
\$15,001–\$35,000	34,073	26.8	23.2–30.3	57,681	34.2	31.7–36.7	91,753	31.0	28.9–33.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	10,650	12.4	9.0–15.9	11,881	13.9	11.3–16.5	22,531	13.2	11.0–15.3
\$50,001–\$85,000	8,022	6.0	4.0–8.1	8,583	6.5	5.1–8.0	16,605	6.3	5.0–7.5
\$85,001 or more	2,942	1.7	0.8–2.6	3,608	2.5	1.6–3.4	6,550	2.1	1.5–2.7
<b>Race</b>									
White	105,974	18.1	16.6–19.6	165,950	25.6	24.4–26.8	271,924	22.0	21.1–23.0
Black	6,577	28.2	19.9–36.6	9,392	40.0	33.6–46.5	15,969	34.2	28.8–39.5
Multi-racial or “Other”	5,461	17.7	12.3–23.1	6,569	27.2	21.9–32.5	12,030	21.9	18.0–25.7
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	35,063	10.3	8.8–11.8	51,323	14.7	13.4–16.0	86,386	12.5	11.5–13.5
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	36,965	29.3	25.9–32.8	74,442	38.1	35.9–40.3	111,408	34.7	32.8–36.6
Never married	45,137	26.2	22.7–29.6	54,367	36.6	33.6–39.7	99,504	31.0	28.7–33.3

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 14.9.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving SNAP in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 14.10 Someone in Household Received Public Benefits in the Past 12 Months: WIC

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
4.9% (95% CI: 4.3–5.4)	4.7% (95% CI: 4.2–5.1)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has anyone in your household received any of the following public benefits?” Respondents were presented with a list of eight types public benefits that included “Women Infants and Children (WIC).” Respondents could select “Yes” or “No” for each type of public benefits that someone in their household could have received in the past 12 months. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for “Women Infants and Children (WIC).”

### Sex

Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving WIC in the past 12 months (3.4%) compared to the state estimate (4.7%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving WIC in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (4.7%): adults aged 18–34 (12.0%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (1.6%) and 65 or older (0.6%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving WIC in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (4.7%): adults with associate or more education (3.1%).

### Family Income

There was one family income level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving WIC in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (4.7%): income of \$15,000 or less (8.5%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (1.3%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving WIC in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (4.7%): adults who were Black (9.0%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving WIC in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (4.7%): adults who were never married (6.5%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (3.1%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving WIC in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (4.7%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving WIC in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (4.7%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving WIC in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (4.7%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.10.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving WIC in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	21,673	3.4	2.7–4.1	39,673	5.8	5.1–6.5	61,346	4.7	4.2–5.1
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	11,644	7.6	5.2–9.9	26,886	16.1	13.9–18.3	38,531	12.0	10.4–13.6
35–49	6,129	4.3	2.7–6.0	9,060	5.9	4.5–7.3	15,189	5.1	4.1–6.2
50–64	2,772	1.5	0.8–2.3	2,836	1.6	1.0–2.2	5,608	1.6	1.1–2.1
65 or older	1,128	0.7	0.3–1.1	U	U	U	1,983	0.6	0.3–0.8
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	U	U	U	6,238	9.4	6.3–12.4	9,801	6.9	4.9–9.0
HS diploma/GED/Some college	13,978	3.6	2.6–4.6	25,159	6.5	5.5–7.4	39,137	5.1	4.4–5.7
Associate or more	4,133	2.4	1.5–3.3	8,188	3.6	2.9–4.3	12,321	3.1	2.5–3.7
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	4,681	4.8	2.3–7.2	14,618	11.3	9.1–13.5	19,299	8.5	6.8–10.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	5,610	4.5	2.7–6.2	11,663	7.1	5.6–8.6	17,273	6.0	4.8–7.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	4,236	5.0	2.6–7.3	4,790	5.6	3.9–7.3	9,026	5.3	3.8–6.8
\$50,001–\$85,000	4,408	3.3	1.8–4.9	5,592	4.3	3.1–5.4	10,000	3.8	2.8–4.8
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	2,417	1.7	0.9–2.4	4,113	1.3	0.8–1.8
<b>Race</b>									
White	18,174	3.1	2.4–3.9	34,944	5.5	4.8–6.2	53,117	4.4	3.9–4.9
Black	U	U	U	2,428	10.7	6.4–14.9	4,105	9.0	5.4–12.6
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	2,301	9.6	6.1–13.1	4,125	7.6	4.4–10.7
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	12,884	3.8	2.8–4.8	17,121	4.9	4.1–5.8	30,004	4.4	3.7–5.0
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	2,984	2.4	1.1–3.8	6,800	3.6	2.7–4.5	9,784	3.1	2.4–3.9
Never married	5,340	3.2	1.6–4.7	15,045	10.3	8.3–12.3	20,385	6.5	5.2–7.7

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 14.11 Someone in Household Received Public Benefits in the Past 12 Months: Medicaid

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
34.5% (95% CI: 33.6–35.5)	30.3% (95% CI: 29.3–31.3)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has anyone in your household received any of the following public benefits?” Respondents were presented with a list of eight types public benefits that included “Medicaid.” Respondents could select “Yes” or “No” for each type of public benefits that someone in their household could have received in the past 12 months. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for “Medicaid.”

### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving Medicaid in the past 12 months (33.3%) compared to the state estimate (30.3%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving Medicaid in the past 12 months (27.0%) compared to the state estimate (30.3%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving Medicaid in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.3%): adults aged 18–34 (39.9%) and 35–49 (36.4%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (16.0%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving Medicaid in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.3%): adults with less than a high school diploma (56.5%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (16.5%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving Medicaid in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.3%): income of \$15,000 or less (71.0%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (39.9%). There were three family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (23.7%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (16.0%), and \$85,001 or more (6.6%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving Medicaid in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.3%): adults who were Black (47.7%).

## Marital Status

There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving Medicaid in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.3%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (40.0%) and never married (43.4%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (19.6%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving Medicaid in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.3%): region 4 (38.0%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 1 (26.5%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving Medicaid in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.3%): region 6 (37.3%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (24.9%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving Medicaid in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (30.3%): region 6 (37.9%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 2 (24.9%).

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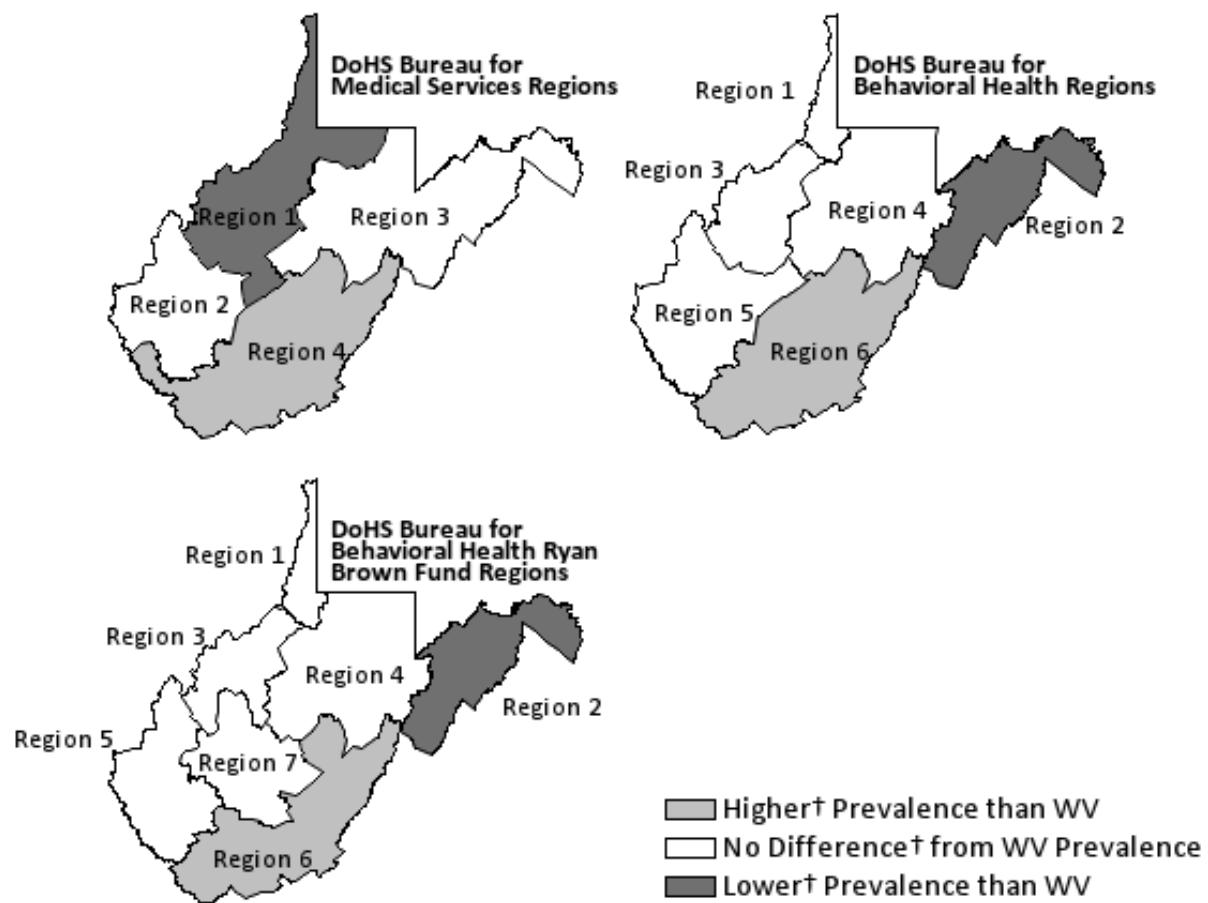
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.11.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving Medicaid in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	172,440	27.0	25.4–28.7	230,094	33.3	32.1–34.5	402,533	30.3	29.3–31.3
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	53,189	34.4	30.3–38.5	75,096	45.0	42.0–48.0	128,285	39.9	37.4–42.4
35–49	42,708	30.0	26.3–33.7	65,982	42.3	39.6–44.9	108,690	36.4	34.2–38.7
50–64	53,940	29.7	26.6–32.9	55,796	30.8	28.6–33.1	109,736	30.3	28.4–32.2
65 or older	22,537	14.2	12.3–16.1	32,502	17.5	15.8–19.3	55,040	16.0	14.7–17.3
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	40,313	52.9	47.1–58.7	42,039	60.5	55.8–65.3	82,353	56.5	52.7–60.3
HS diploma/GED/Some college	107,324	27.8	25.6–30.0	145,648	37.0	35.3–38.7	252,972	32.5	31.1–33.8
Associate or more	24,237	14.0	11.9–16.0	41,747	18.4	16.9–19.9	65,984	16.5	15.3–17.7
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	67,378	67.3	62.7–72.0	98,880	73.7	70.9–76.6	166,257	71.0	68.4–73.6
\$15,001–\$35,000	47,266	37.3	33.4–41.2	70,476	41.8	39.2–44.4	117,742	39.9	37.6–42.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	18,934	22.3	18.0–26.6	21,344	25.1	21.9–28.2	40,278	23.7	21.0–26.3
\$50,001–\$85,000	20,636	15.6	12.6–18.6	21,386	16.3	14.2–18.5	42,022	16.0	14.1–17.8
\$85,001 or more	11,076	6.5	4.6–8.3	9,707	6.8	5.2–8.3	20,784	6.6	5.4–7.8
<b>Race</b>									
White	151,987	26.1	24.4–27.8	210,528	32.8	31.5–34.0	362,515	29.6	28.6–30.6
Black	11,094	48.6	38.8–58.4	10,809	46.8	40.1–53.5	21,903	47.7	41.7–53.6
Multi-racial or “Other”	9,183	30.0	22.6–37.3	8,252	34.2	28.3–40.2	17,436	31.9	27.0–36.7
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	56,900	16.8	14.9–18.6	77,976	22.4	20.9–23.9	134,876	19.6	18.4–20.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	46,518	37.4	33.8–41.1	80,353	41.7	39.4–43.9	126,871	40.0	38.1–42.0
Never married	67,932	39.8	35.9–43.7	70,091	47.5	44.4–50.7	138,023	43.4	40.8–45.9

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 14.11.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving Medicaid in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 14.12 Someone in Household Received Public Benefits in the Past 12 Months: LIEAP

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
10.7% (95% CI: 10.0–11.3)	10.3% (95% CI: 9.7–11.0)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has anyone in your household received any of the following public benefits?” Respondents were presented with a list of eight types public benefits that included “Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP).” Respondents could select “Yes” or “No” for each type of public benefits that someone in their household could have received in the past 12 months. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for “Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP).”

### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving LIEAP in the past 12 months (12.6%) compared to the state estimate (10.3%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving LIEAP in the past 12 months (7.9%) compared to the state estimate (10.3%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving LIEAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (10.3%): adults aged 50–64 (12.3%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (7.9%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving LIEAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (10.3%): adults with less than a high school diploma (27.0%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (3.1%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving LIEAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (10.3%): income of \$15,000 or less (33.3%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (14.8%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (4.3%) and \$50,001–\$85,000 (1.2%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among family income levels.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving LIEAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (10.3%): adults who were Black (16.0%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving LIEAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (10.3%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (18.4%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (6.0%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving LIEAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (10.3%): region 4 (15.7%). There were two DoHS, BMS regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 1 (7.7%) and 3 (8.4%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving LIEAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (10.3%): region 6 (15.1%). There were two DoHS, BBH regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 1 (7.1%) and 2 (6.2%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving LIEAP in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (10.3%): regions 5 (12.8%) and 6 (14.8%). There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 1 (7.1%) and 2 (6.2%).

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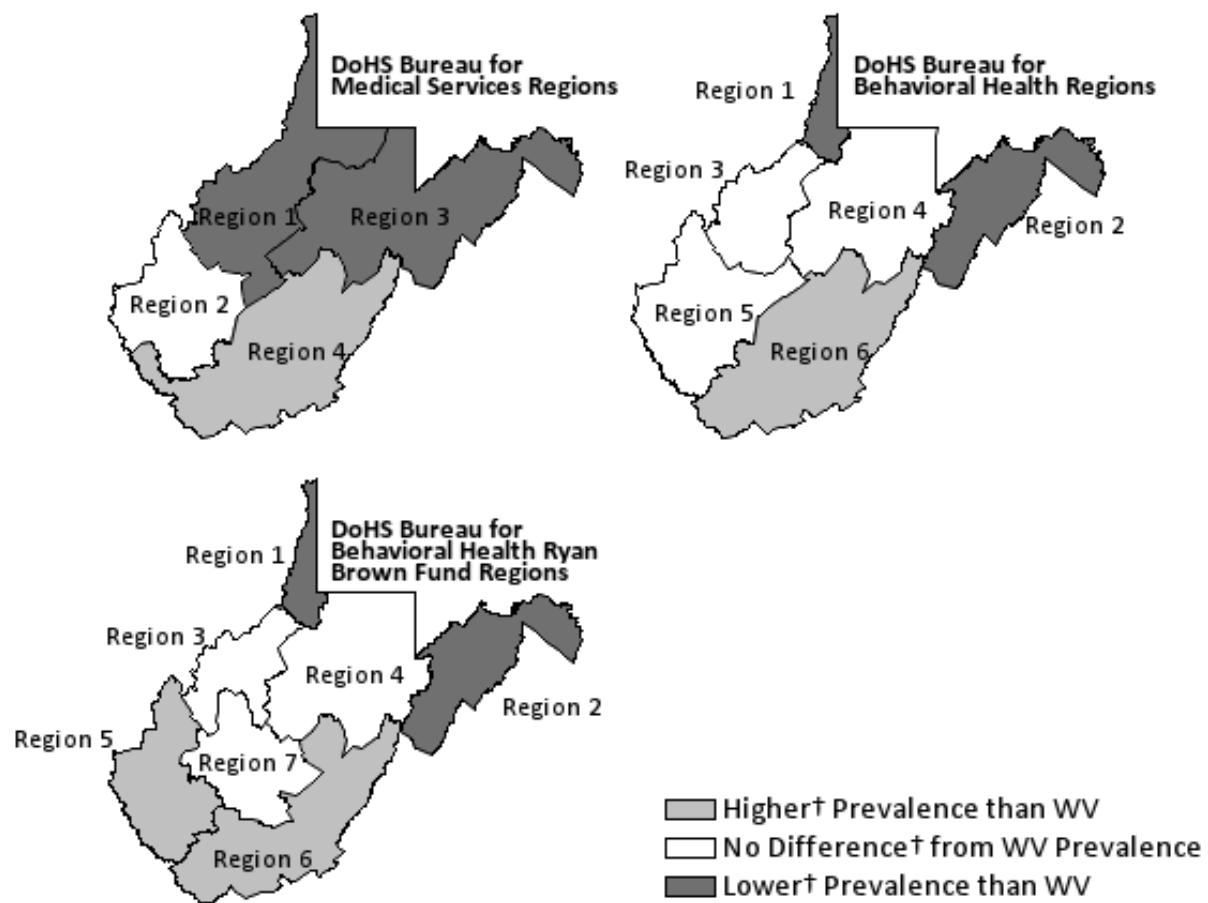
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.12.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving LIEAP in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	50,019	7.9	6.9–8.9	86,519	12.6	11.7–13.4	136,538	10.3	9.7–11.0
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	9,837	6.4	4.3–8.5	15,259	9.2	7.3–11.0	25,096	7.9	6.5–9.3
35–49	11,007	7.8	5.6–10.0	24,698	16.0	14.0–18.0	35,705	12.1	10.6–13.5
50–64	19,491	10.8	8.7–12.9	24,930	13.9	12.2–15.6	44,420	12.3	11.0–13.7
65 or older	9,619	6.1	4.8–7.3	21,261	11.4	10.0–12.9	30,880	9.0	8.0–9.9
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	16,140	21.2	16.6–25.8	22,819	33.5	28.8–38.2	38,959	27.0	23.7–30.4
HS diploma/GED/Some college	30,201	7.9	6.6–9.1	54,395	13.9	12.8–15.1	84,596	10.9	10.1–11.8
Associate or more	3,311	1.9	1.3–2.5	9,007	4.0	3.3–4.7	12,319	3.1	2.6–3.6
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	27,030	27.4	23.2–31.6	49,730	37.8	34.7–40.8	76,760	33.3	30.8–35.8
\$15,001–\$35,000	15,902	12.7	9.9–15.5	26,983	16.4	14.4–18.3	42,886	14.8	13.2–16.4
\$35,001–\$50,000	2,641	3.1	1.5–4.8	4,715	5.5	3.8–7.3	7,355	4.3	3.1–5.5
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	1,725	1.3	0.7–2.0	3,112	1.2	0.7–1.7
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Race</b>									
White	43,668	7.5	6.5–8.5	80,923	12.7	11.8–13.6	124,590	10.2	9.6–10.9
Black	4,166	18.1	10.8–25.3	3,206	13.9	10.2–17.6	7,372	16.0	11.9–20.1
Multi-racial or “Other”	2,157	7.0	3.4–10.7	2,362	9.9	6.6–13.2	4,520	8.3	5.8–10.8
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	16,497	4.9	3.8–5.9	25,023	7.2	6.3–8.1	41,520	6.0	5.3–6.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	16,590	13.4	10.9–15.9	41,276	21.6	19.6–23.5	57,867	18.4	16.8–19.9
Never married	16,931	10.1	7.8–12.3	19,393	13.3	11.2–15.5	36,324	11.6	10.0–13.2

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 14.12.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving LIEAP in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 14.13 Someone in Household Received Public Benefits in the Past 12 Months: School Clothing Vouchers

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
7.5% (95% CI: 6.9–8.1)	6.1% (95% CI: 5.6–6.7)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has anyone in your household received any of the following public benefits?” Respondents were presented with a list of eight types public benefits that included “School clothing vouchers.” Respondents could select “Yes” or “No” for each type of public benefits that someone in their household could have received in the past 12 months. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for “School clothing vouchers.”

### Sex

Adults who were female had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving school clothing vouchers in the past 12 months (7.7%) compared to the state estimate (6.1%). Adults who were male had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving school clothing vouchers in the past 12 months (4.4%) compared to the state estimate (6.1%).

### Age

There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving school clothing vouchers in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (6.1%): adults aged 18–34 (10.6%) and 35–49 (10.1%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (3.6%) and 65 or older (1.2%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving school clothing vouchers in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (6.1%): adults with less than a high school diploma (13.2%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (3.0%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving school clothing vouchers in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (6.1%): income of \$15,000 or less (15.3%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (9.2%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (2.5%) and \$85,001 or more (0.7%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving school clothing vouchers in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (6.1%): adults who were Black (10.2%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving school clothing vouchers in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (6.1%): adults who were never married (9.3%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (4.3%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving school clothing vouchers in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (6.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving school clothing vouchers in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (6.1%): region 2 (4.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving school clothing vouchers in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (6.1%): region 2 (4.1%).

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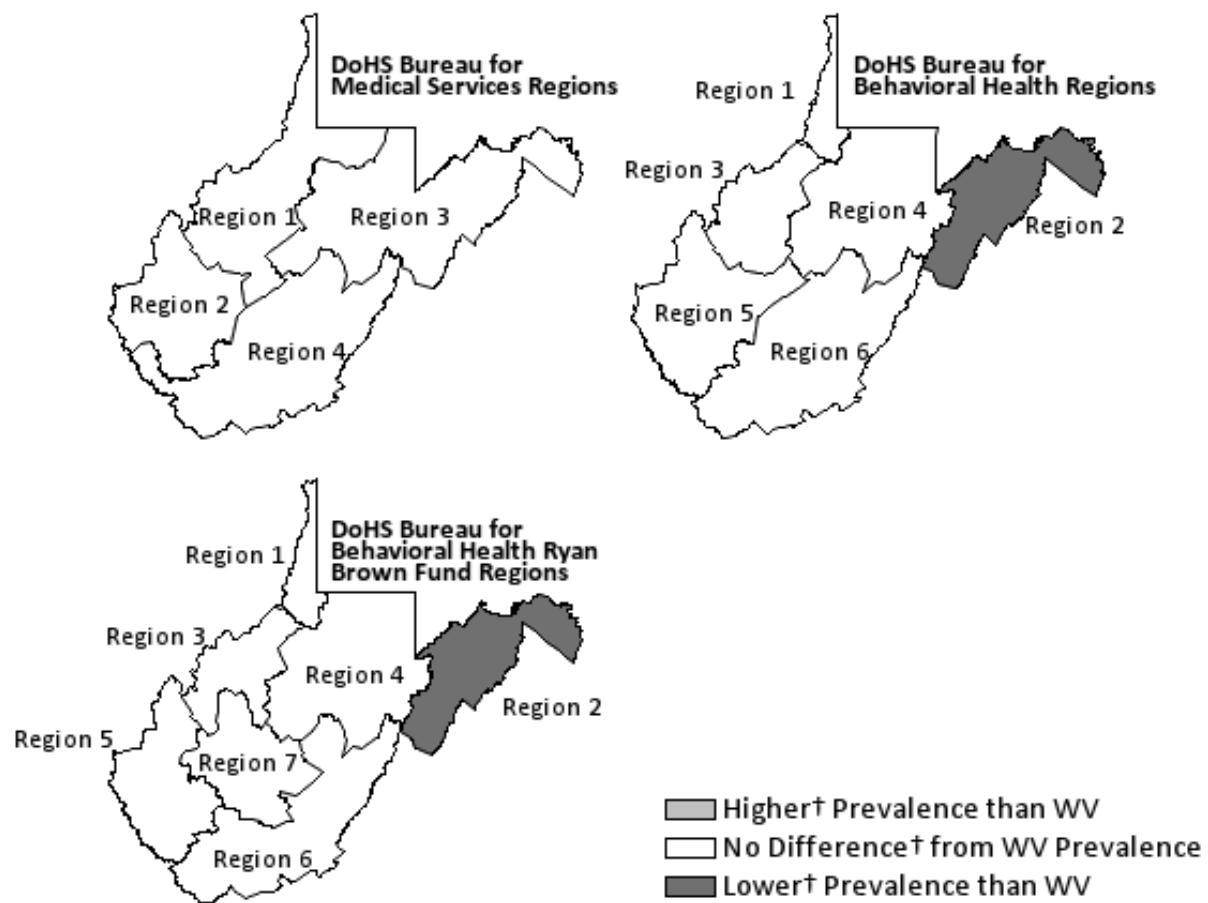
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.13.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving School Clothing Vouchers in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	27,968	4.4	3.6–5.2	52,641	7.7	7.0–8.4	80,610	6.1	5.6–6.7
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	11,476	7.5	5.1–9.8	22,374	13.5	11.4–15.6	33,850	10.6	9.0–12.2
35–49	8,962	6.4	4.4–8.3	20,815	13.5	11.7–15.4	29,777	10.1	8.8–11.5
50–64	6,234	3.5	2.2–4.7	6,576	3.7	2.8–4.5	12,810	3.6	2.8–4.3
65 or older	U	U	U	2,827	1.5	0.9–2.2	4,124	1.2	0.8–1.6
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	5,901	7.9	4.4–11.3	12,823	19.3	14.9–23.7	18,723	13.2	10.4–16.0
HS diploma/GED/Some college	18,319	4.8	3.7–5.9	31,626	8.1	7.2–9.0	49,945	6.5	5.8–7.2
Associate or more	3,748	2.2	1.2–3.1	8,105	3.6	2.9–4.3	11,853	3.0	2.4–3.5
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	11,090	11.4	7.9–14.9	23,558	18.2	15.6–20.7	34,648	15.3	13.2–17.3
\$15,001–\$35,000	8,708	7.0	4.7–9.2	17,963	10.9	9.1–12.7	26,671	9.2	7.8–10.6
\$35,001–\$50,000	3,842	4.5	2.5–6.5	4,911	5.8	4.1–7.5	8,753	5.2	3.9–6.5
\$50,001–\$85,000	3,016	2.3	1.0–3.6	3,641	2.8	1.8–3.8	6,657	2.5	1.7–3.3
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	1,603	1.1	0.5–1.7	2,320	0.7	0.4–1.0
<b>Race</b>									
White	23,816	4.1	3.3–5.0	46,914	7.4	6.6–8.1	70,730	5.8	5.3–6.4
Black	2,064	9.2	3.9–14.6	2,517	11.1	7.1–15.1	4,582	10.2	6.8–13.5
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	3,026	12.6	7.7–17.4	5,113	9.4	6.0–12.9
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	11,833	3.5	2.6–4.4	17,629	5.1	4.3–5.9	29,462	4.3	3.7–4.9
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	5,132	4.2	2.6–5.7	16,177	8.6	7.2–10.0	21,309	6.8	5.8–7.9
Never married	11,004	6.6	4.4–8.7	18,244	12.6	10.3–14.8	29,248	9.3	7.8–10.9

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 14.13.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving School Clothing Vouchers in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 14.14 Someone in Household Received Public Benefits in the Past 12 Months: Tel-Assistance/LIFELINE

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2023-2024: 5.2% (95% CI: 4.8–5.7)

This item was not included in the 2021–2022 MATCH Findings Report.

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has anyone in your household received any of the following public benefits?” Respondents were presented with a list of eight types public benefits that included “Tel-Assistance/LIFELINE.” Respondents could select “Yes” or “No” for each type of public benefits that someone in their household could have received in the past 12 months. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for “Tel-Assistance/LIFELINE.”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (5.2%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.2%): adults aged 35–49 (8.1%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (2.4%).

### Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.2%): adults with less than a high school diploma (11.9%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associate or more education (1.9%).

### Family Income

There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.2%): income of \$15,000 or less (17.1%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (7.4%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (1.9%) and \$50,001–\$85,000 (1.3%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among family income levels.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE in the past 12 months by race compared to the state estimate (5.2%).

## Marital Status

There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.2%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (8.5%) and never married (7.3%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (2.8%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.2%): region 1 (4.0%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.2%): region 2 (3.1%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (5.2%): region 7 (7.4%). There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 2 (3.1%) and 3 (3.5%).

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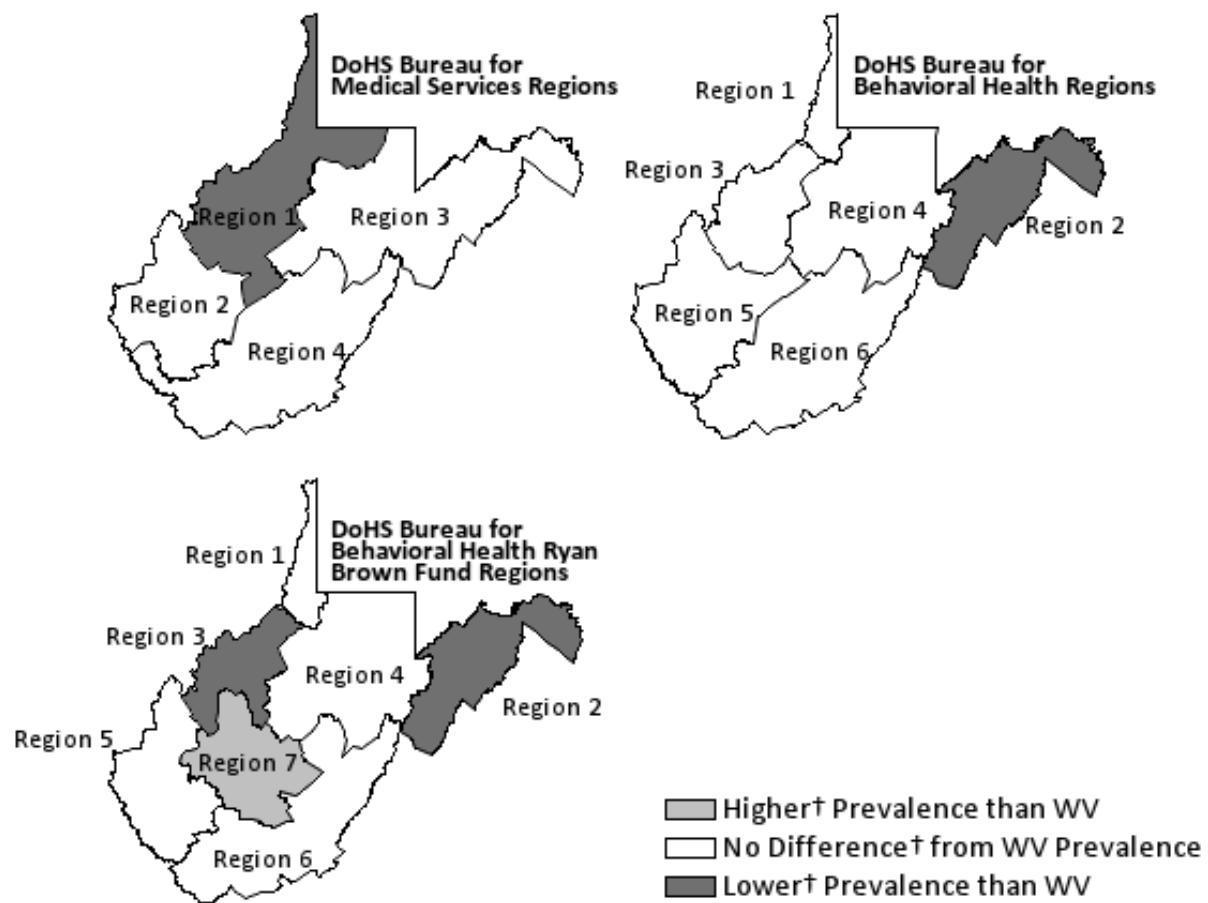
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.14.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving Support from Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	27,211	4.3	3.6–5.1	41,747	6.1	5.5–6.8	68,958	5.2	4.8–5.7
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	5,760	3.8	2.1–5.4	9,603	5.8	4.2–7.3	15,363	4.8	3.7–6.0
35–49	8,272	5.9	4.1–7.7	15,542	10.1	8.4–11.9	23,814	8.1	6.9–9.4
50–64	10,306	5.7	4.1–7.3	11,230	6.3	5.1–7.5	21,536	6.0	5.0–7.0
65 or older	2,809	1.8	1.1–2.4	5,206	2.8	2.1–3.6	8,015	2.4	1.8–2.9
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	7,495	10.1	6.6–13.6	9,300	14.0	10.4–17.7	16,795	11.9	9.4–14.5
HS diploma/GED/Some college	17,022	4.5	3.5–5.4	26,983	6.9	6.1–7.8	44,005	5.7	5.1–6.4
Associate or more	2,656	1.5	0.9–2.2	5,127	2.3	1.7–2.9	7,784	1.9	1.5–2.4
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	15,856	16.3	12.7–19.9	22,665	17.6	15.3–20.0	38,521	17.1	15.0–19.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	8,105	6.5	4.4–8.6	13,152	8.0	6.4–9.6	21,258	7.4	6.1–8.6
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	2,350	2.8	1.3–4.2	3,267	1.9	1.1–2.8
\$50,001–\$85,000	U	U	U	1,634	1.2	0.6–1.9	3,292	1.3	0.7–1.8
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Race</b>									
White	24,489	4.3	3.5–5.0	38,478	6.1	5.4–6.8	62,967	5.2	4.7–5.7
Black	U	U	U	1,650	7.3	4.5–10.1	3,248	7.2	4.4–9.9
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	1,619	6.8	4.0–9.6	2,722	5.0	3.2–6.8
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	7,840	2.3	1.6–3.1	11,540	3.3	2.7–4.0	19,381	2.8	2.3–3.3
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	8,488	6.9	5.0–8.9	17,990	9.5	8.2–10.9	26,478	8.5	7.4–9.7
Never married	10,883	6.5	4.6–8.4	11,805	8.1	6.2–10.0	22,688	7.3	5.9–8.6

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 14.14.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving Support from Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## 14.15 Someone in Household Received Public Benefits in the Past 12 Months: Jobs and Hope

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2023-2024: 1.3% (95% CI: 1.1–1.6)

This item was not included in the 2021–2022 MATCH Findings Report.

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has anyone in your household received any of the following public benefits?” Respondents were presented with a list of eight types public benefits that included “Jobs and Hope.” Respondents could select “Yes” or “No” for each type of public benefits that someone in their household could have received in the past 12 months. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “Yes” for “Jobs and Hope.”

### Sex

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Jobs and Hope in the past 12 months by sex compared to the state estimate (1.3%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Jobs and Hope in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (1.3%): adults aged 18–34 (3.1%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among adult age groups.

### Education

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Jobs and Hope in the past 12 months by educational status compared to the state estimate (1.3%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among educational attainment levels.

### Family Income

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Jobs and Hope in the past 12 months by family income compared to the state estimate (1.3%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among family income levels.

### Race

There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Jobs and Hope in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (1.3%): adults who were Black (8.9%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## **Marital Status**

There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Jobs and Hope in the past 12 months by marital status compared to the state estimate (1.3%).

## **West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions**

### **DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Jobs and Hope in the past 12 months among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (1.3%).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Jobs and Hope in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (1.3%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH regions (see the Appendix).

### **DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions**

There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of someone in the household receiving support from Jobs and Hope in the past 12 months among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (1.3%). There were unstable prevalence estimates among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions (see the Appendix).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.15.1: Weighted Prevalence of Someone in the Household Receiving Support from Jobs and Hope in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	10,275	1.6	1.1–2.1	7,380	1.1	0.8–1.3	17,655	1.3	1.1–1.6
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	6,088	4.0	2.3–5.6	3,797	2.3	1.4–3.2	9,885	3.1	2.2–4.0
35–49	U	U	U	2,193	1.4	0.8–2.0	4,182	1.4	0.9–1.9
50–64	2,060	1.1	0.5–1.8	735	0.4	0.2–0.6	2,795	0.8	0.5–1.1
65 or older	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
HS diploma/GED/Some college	5,679	1.5	0.8–2.1	4,152	1.1	0.7–1.4	9,831	1.3	0.9–1.6
Associate or more	3,173	1.8	1.0–2.6	2,687	1.2	0.7–1.7	5,860	1.5	1.0–1.9
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	2,950	3.0	1.4–4.7	2,531	2.0	1.2–2.8	5,481	2.4	1.6–3.3
\$15,001–\$35,000	2,801	2.3	0.9–3.6	1,089	0.7	0.3–1.0	3,890	1.4	0.7–2.0
\$35,001–\$50,000	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
\$50,001–\$85,000	3,778	2.8	1.4–4.3	2,266	1.7	0.9–2.6	6,044	2.3	1.5–3.1
\$85,001 or more	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Race</b>									
White	6,275	1.1	0.7–1.5	5,770	0.9	0.7–1.2	12,045	1.0	0.8–1.2
Black	2,891	12.8	6.0–19.6	1,125	5.0	2.1–7.9	4,016	8.9	5.1–12.6
Multi-racial or “Other”	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	2,925	0.9	0.4–1.3	3,388	1.0	0.6–1.4	6,312	0.9	0.6–1.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	1,590	1.3	0.6–2.0	2,243	1.2	0.8–1.6	3,834	1.2	0.9–1.6
Never married	5,759	3.4	1.9–4.9	1,750	1.2	0.7–1.8	7,509	2.4	1.6–3.2

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

## 14.16 Household Did Not Receive Any Public Benefits in the Past 12 Months

### West Virginia State Prevalence

2021-2022	2023-2024
59.7% (95% CI: 58.7–60.7)	64.5% (95% CI: 63.5–65.5)

### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “In the past 12 months, has anyone in your household received any of the following public benefits?” for each of the following types of public benefits:

- “Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)”
- “Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)”
- “Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)”
- “Medicaid”
- “Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP)”
- “Tel-Assistance/LIFELINE”
- “Jobs and Hope”

Respondents could answer “Yes” or “No” for someone in their household receiving each type of public benefit in the past 12 months. Prevalence estimates are reported as adults who answered “No” for each coverage type.

### Sex

Adults who were male had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving public benefits in the past 12 months (68.0%) compared to the state estimate (64.5%). Adults who were female had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving public benefits in the past 12 months (61.3%) compared to the state estimate (64.5%).

### Age

There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving public benefits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (64.5%): adults aged 65 or older (77.7%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (53.9%) and 35–49 (59.7%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Education

There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving public benefits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (64.5%): adults with associate or more education (80.3%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with less than a high school diploma (34.7%).

## Family Income

There were three family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving public benefits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (64.5%): income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (73.3%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (80.9%), and \$85,001 or more (92.0%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (20.0%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (52.0%).

## Race

There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving public benefits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (64.5%): adults who were Black (45.3%).

## Marital Status

There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving public benefits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (64.5%): adults who were married (76.9%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (52.3%) and never married (50.6%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

There were two DoHS, BMS regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving public benefits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (64.5%): regions 1 (68.1%) and 3 (67.4%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 4 (56.6%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving public benefits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (64.5%): region 2 (70.8%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 6 (57.3%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of the household not receiving public benefits in the past 12 months compared to the state estimate (64.5%): region 2 (70.8%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 6 (56.5%).

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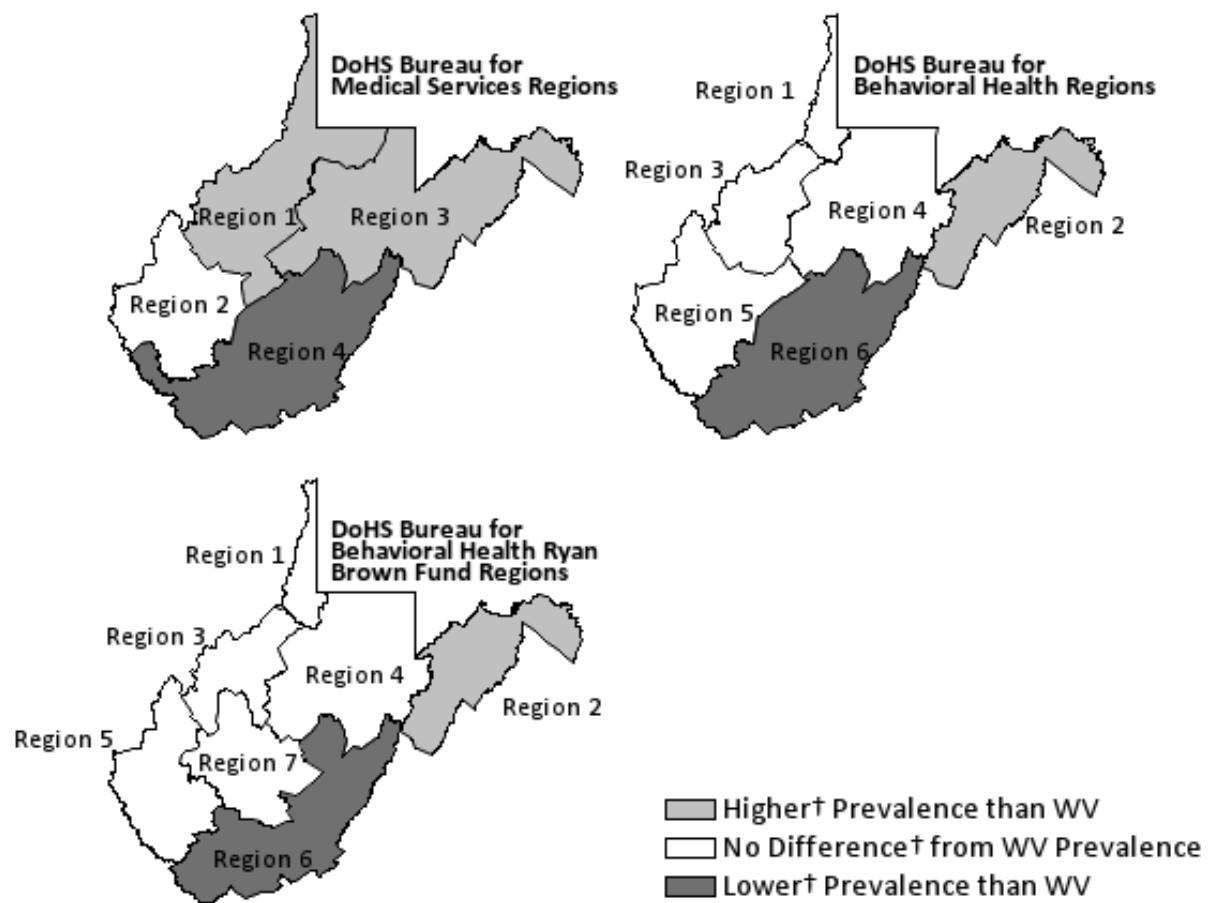
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 14.16.1: Weighted Prevalence of The Household Not Receiving Public Benefits in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI	Weighted Frequency	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	439,800	68.0	66.4–69.7	429,938	61.3	60.1–62.5	869,738	64.5	63.5–65.5
<b>Age</b>									
18–34	92,857	59.0	54.8–63.2	83,280	49.2	46.2–52.2	176,137	53.9	51.4–56.5
35–49	93,696	65.3	61.5–69.1	85,965	54.6	52.0–57.3	179,662	59.7	57.5–62.0
50–64	123,189	66.8	63.7–70.0	117,788	64.0	61.7–66.4	240,977	65.4	63.5–67.4
65 or older	129,584	80.7	78.6–82.8	142,065	75.2	73.3–77.1	271,649	77.7	76.3–79.1
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS diploma	31,317	39.9	34.3–45.5	20,922	29.0	24.8–33.3	52,239	34.7	31.1–38.3
HS diploma/GED/Some college	262,977	67.1	64.8–69.4	228,470	57.3	55.6–59.0	491,447	62.1	60.7–63.5
Associate or more	144,184	82.8	80.7–85.0	179,554	78.4	76.9–79.9	323,738	80.3	79.0–81.6
<b>Annual Family Income</b>									
\$15,000 or less	24,771	23.8	19.5–28.1	23,606	17.2	14.7–19.6	48,376	20.0	17.7–22.3
\$15,001–\$35,000	70,766	55.1	51.2–59.0	84,804	49.6	47.0–52.2	155,570	52.0	49.7–54.2
\$35,001–\$50,000	63,758	74.1	69.6–78.6	62,250	72.5	69.3–75.7	126,008	73.3	70.5–76.0
\$50,001–\$85,000	107,599	80.8	77.5–84.0	106,782	81.0	78.7–83.2	214,380	80.9	78.9–82.9
\$85,001 or more	158,731	92.2	90.3–94.2	131,960	91.7	90.0–93.3	290,690	92.0	90.7–93.3
<b>Race</b>									
White	408,722	69.3	67.5–71.0	403,853	62.0	60.7–63.3	812,575	65.5	64.4–66.5
Black	10,283	43.9	34.5–53.3	11,043	46.6	39.9–53.4	21,326	45.3	39.5–51.0
Multi-racial or “Other”	19,325	61.7	53.7–69.7	13,680	55.7	49.3–62.0	33,005	59.0	53.8–64.3
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married	273,086	79.7	77.7–81.6	260,418	74.2	72.6–75.7	533,503	76.9	75.6–78.1
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	71,116	56.1	52.5–59.8	98,080	49.8	47.6–52.0	169,196	52.3	50.3–54.2
Never married	93,649	53.9	50.0–57.8	69,910	46.8	43.6–49.9	163,559	50.6	48.0–53.1

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

Figure 14.16.1: Weighted Prevalence of The Household Not Receiving Public Benefits in the Past 12 Months by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

†95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

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# Chapter 15

## Neighborhood and Built Environment

### 15.1 Type of Home

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

Type of Home	2021-2022	2023-2024
House	72.5% (95% CI: 71.5–73.5)	74.1% (95% CI: 73.1–75.0)
Apartment	10.6% (95% CI: 9.9–11.2)	10.9% (95% CI: 10.2–11.6)
Condominium or Townhouse	2.8% (95% CI: 2.3–3.2)	2.6% (95% CI: 2.2–2.9)
Mobile Home or Trailer	12.9% (95% CI: 12.1–13.6)	11.8% (95% CI: 11.1–12.4)
Some Other Housing Arrangement	1.3% (95% CI: 1.0–1.6)	2.9% (95% CI: 2.6–3.3)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “What kind of home do you live in?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “House”
- “Apartment”
- “Condominium”
- “Mobile home or trailer”
- “Townhouse”
- “Rooming house or boarding house”
- “Some other housing arrangement”

Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘House’ for answering “House”, the category ‘Apartment’ for answering “Apartment”, the category ‘Condominium or Townhouse’ for answering “Condominium” or “Townhouse”, and the category ‘Some Other Housing Arrangement’ for answering “Some other housing arrangement” or “Rooming house or boarding house” to this question.

## Sex

**House:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of living in a house by sex compared to the state estimate (74.1%).

**Apartment:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of living in an apartment by sex compared to the state estimate (10.9%).

**Condominium or Townhouse:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of living in a condominium or townhouse by sex compared to the state estimate (2.6%).

**Mobile Home or Trailer:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of living in a mobile home or trailer by sex compared to the state estimate (11.8%).

**Some Other Housing Arrangement:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of living in some other housing arrangement by sex compared to the state estimate (2.9%).

## Age

**House:** There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a house compared to the state estimate (74.1%): adults aged 50–64 (77.5%) and 65 or older (82.4%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (62.2%).

**Apartment:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in an apartment compared to the state estimate (10.9%): adults aged 18–34 (21.0%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 50–64 (7.4%) and 65 or older (6.0%).

**Condominium or Townhouse:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a condominium or townhouse compared to the state estimate (2.6%): adults aged 18–34 (4.5%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (1.5%).

**Mobile Home or Trailer:** There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a mobile home or trailer compared to the state estimate (11.8%): adults aged 65 or older (9.6%).

**Some Other Housing Arrangement:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in some other housing arrangement compared to the state estimate (2.9%): adults aged 18–34 (5.0%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (1.5%).

## Education

**House:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a house compared to the state estimate (74.1%): adults with associates or more education (81.3%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with less than a high school diploma (58.1%).

**Apartment:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in an apartment compared to the state estimate (10.9%): adults with less than a high school diploma (16.7%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (9.1%).

**Condominium or Townhouse:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a condominium or townhouse compared to the state estimate (2.6%): adults with associates or more education (4.1%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among educational attainment levels.

**Mobile Home or Trailer:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a mobile home or trailer compared to the state estimate (11.8%): adults with less than a high school diploma (21.7%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (4.9%).

**Some Other Housing Arrangement:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in some other housing arrangement compared to the state estimate (2.9%): adults with associates or more education (4.3%).

## Family Income

**House:** There were three family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a house compared to the state estimate (74.1%): income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (78.3%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (82.1%), and \$85,001 or more (90.2%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (50.6%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (65.9%).

**Apartment:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in an apartment compared to the state estimate (10.9%): income of \$15,000 or less (25.6%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (14.3%). There were three family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$35,001–\$50,000 (7.2%), \$50,001–\$85,000 (6.4%), and \$85,001 or more (2.5%).

**Condominium or Townhouse:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of living in a condominium or townhouse by family income compared to the state estimate (2.6%).

**Mobile Home or Trailer:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a mobile home or trailer compared to the state estimate (11.8%): income of \$15,000 or less (19.9%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (17.1%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (8.2%) and \$85,001 or more (3.5%).

**Some Other Housing Arrangement:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of living in some other housing arrangement by family income compared to the state estimate (2.9%).

## Race

**House:** There were two race categories with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a house compared to the state estimate (74.1%): adults who were Black (56.5%) and multi-racial or “other” (64.9%).

**Apartment:** There were two race categories with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in an apartment compared to the state estimate (10.9%): adults who were Black (34.2%) and multi-racial or “other” (18.1%).

**Condominium or Townhouse:** There were two race categories with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a condominium or townhouse compared to the state estimate (2.6%): adults who were Black (4.6%)

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

and multi-racial or “other” (8.1%).

**Mobile Home or Trailer:** There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a mobile home or trailer compared to the state estimate (11.8%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (6.7%). There was at least one unstable prevalence estimate among race categories.

**Some Other Housing Arrangement:** There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in some other housing arrangement compared to the state estimate (2.9%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (9.9%).

## Marital Status

**House:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a house compared to the state estimate (74.1%): adults who were married (83.8%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (67.6%) and never married (59.9%).

**Apartment:** There were two marital statuses with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in an apartment compared to the state estimate (10.9%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (13.2%) and never married (23.4%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (3.9%).

**Condominium or Townhouse:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a condominium or townhouse compared to the state estimate (2.6%): adults who were never married (4.3%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (1.7%).

**Mobile Home or Trailer:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a mobile home or trailer compared to the state estimate (11.8%): adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (15.2%).

**Some Other Housing Arrangement:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in some other housing arrangement compared to the state estimate (2.9%): adults who were never married (5.2%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (1.7%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

**House:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of living in a house among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (74.1%).

**Apartment:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in an apartment compared to the state estimate (10.9%): region 4 (7.9%).

**Condominium or Townhouse:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a condominium or townhouse compared to the state estimate (2.6%): region 4 (1.4%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Mobile Home or Trailer:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a mobile home or trailer compared to the state estimate (11.8%): region 4 (16.4%). There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 1 (9.0%).

**Some Other Housing Arrangement:** There was one DoHS, BMS region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in some other housing arrangement compared to the state estimate (2.9%): region 4 (1.6%).

#### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

**House:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a house compared to the state estimate (74.1%): region 1 (82.0%). There was one DoHS, BBH region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 5 (71.2%).

**Apartment:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in an apartment compared to the state estimate (10.9%): region 4 (14.1%). There were two DoHS, BBH regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 2 (8.1%) and 6 (7.9%).

**Condominium or Townhouse:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a condominium or townhouse compared to the state estimate (2.6%): region 2 (5.5%). There were two DoHS, BBH regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 3 (1.3%) and 6 (1.4%).

**Mobile Home or Trailer:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a mobile home or trailer compared to the state estimate (11.8%): region 6 (15.1%). There were two DoHS, BBH regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 1 (5.5%) and 2 (9.5%).

**Some Other Housing Arrangement:** There was one DoHS, BBH region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in some other housing arrangement compared to the state estimate (2.9%): region 2 (6.2%). There were two DoHS, BBH regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 1 (1.3%) and 6 (1.5%).

#### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

**House:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a house compared to the state estimate (74.1%): region 1 (82.0%). There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: region 5 (70.7%).

**Apartment:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in an apartment compared to the state estimate (10.9%): region 4 (14.1%). There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 2 (8.1%) and 6 (8.4%).

**Condominium or Townhouse:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a condominium or townhouse compared to the state estimate (2.6%): region 2 (5.5%). There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 3 (1.4%) and 6 (1.6%).

**Mobile Home or Trailer:** There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in a mobile home or trailer compared to the state estimate (11.8%): regions 5 (16.9%) and 6 (15.4%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 1 (5.5%) and 2 (9.5%).

**Some Other Housing Arrangement:** There was one DoHS, BBH, RBF region with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of living in some other housing arrangement compared to the state estimate (2.9%): region 2 (6.2%). There were two DoHS, BBH, RBF regions with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: regions 1 (1.3%) and 6 (1.7%).

Table 15.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Type of Home by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	House		Apartment		Condominium or Townhouse	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	74.1	73.1–75.0	10.9	10.2–11.6	2.6	2.2–2.9
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	75.3	73.8–76.9	10.7	9.6–11.8	2.5	1.9–3.1
Female	72.9	71.8–74.0	11.1	10.3–11.9	2.7	2.3–3.1
<b>Age</b>						
18–34	62.2	59.8–64.6	21.0	19.0–23.0	4.5	3.5–5.5
35–49	73.0	70.9–75.1	9.8	8.4–11.3	2.8	2.0–3.5
50–64	77.5	75.8–79.2	7.4	6.5–8.4	1.9	1.2–2.5
65 or older	82.4	81.2–83.7	6.0	5.3–6.8	1.5	1.1–1.9
<b>Education</b>						
Less than HS diploma	58.1	54.5–61.8	16.7	14.1–19.3	U	U
HS diploma/GED/Some college	73.5	72.2–74.7	10.7	9.8–11.7	2.0	1.5–2.4
Associate or more	81.3	80.0–82.6	9.1	8.1–10.0	4.1	3.5–4.8
<b>Annual Family Income</b>						
\$15,000 or less	50.6	47.9–53.3	25.6	23.3–28.0	2.2	1.3–3.1
\$15,001–\$35,000	65.9	63.8–68.1	14.3	12.7–15.9	2.1	1.4–2.8
\$35,001–\$50,000	78.3	75.9–80.8	7.2	5.6–8.7	2.4	1.5–3.3
\$50,001–\$85,000	82.1	80.3–83.9	6.4	5.2–7.6	2.9	2.2–3.7
\$85,001 or more	90.2	88.8–91.6	2.5	1.7–3.2	3.5	2.7–4.4
<b>Race</b>						
White	75.1	74.2–76.1	9.7	9.0–10.3	2.3	1.9–2.6
Black	56.5	50.8–62.2	34.2	28.7–39.7	4.6	2.9–6.3
Multi-racial or “Other”	64.9	59.8–70.0	18.1	14.0–22.2	8.1	5.0–11.2
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Married	83.8	82.7–84.9	3.9	3.3–4.5	1.7	1.4–2.1
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	67.6	65.8–69.5	13.2	11.9–14.5	2.8	2.1–3.5
Never married	59.9	57.5–62.4	23.4	21.3–25.5	4.3	3.3–5.2

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

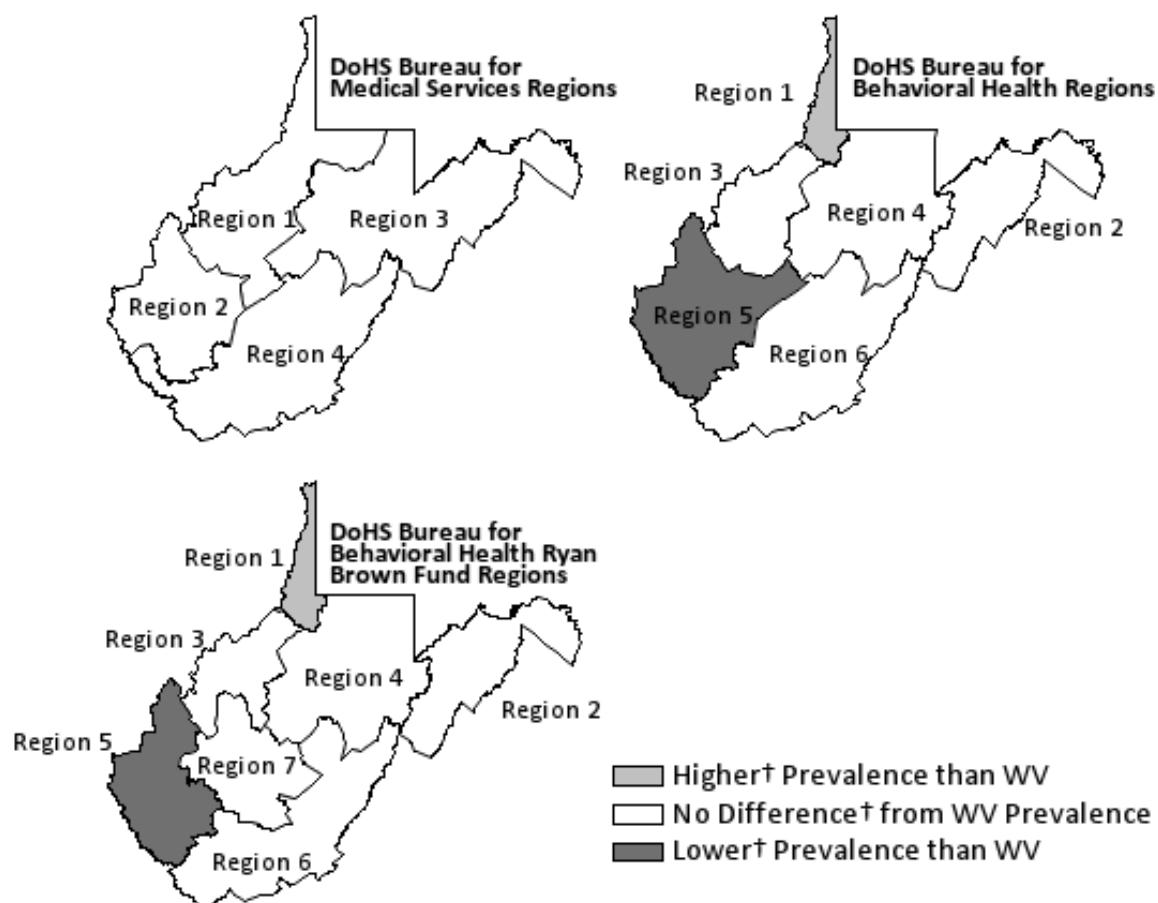
<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 15.1.2: Weighted Prevalence of Type of Home by Demographic Characteristics: MATCH, 2023 (continued)

Characteristic	Mobile Home or Trailer		Some Other Housing Arrangement	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	11.8	11.1–12.4	2.9	2.6–3.3
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	10.7	9.6–11.8	2.9	2.3–3.5
Female	12.7	11.9–13.6	3.0	2.5–3.4
<b>Age</b>				
18–34	11.6	10.0–13.1	5.0	4.0–6.1
35–49	13.6	12.1–15.2	3.3	2.5–4.1
50–64	12.5	11.1–13.8	2.3	1.6–3.0
65 or older	9.6	8.5–10.6	1.5	1.1–1.8
<b>Education</b>				
Less than HS diploma	21.7	18.8–24.7	3.0	1.5–4.6
HS diploma/GED/Some college	13.3	12.4–14.3	2.2	1.8–2.7
Associate or more	4.9	4.2–5.6	4.3	3.6–5.0
<b>Annual Family Income</b>				
\$15,000 or less	19.9	17.9–22.0	3.7	2.6–4.9
\$15,001–\$35,000	17.1	15.3–18.8	2.4	1.7–3.1
\$35,001–\$50,000	11.6	9.7–13.5	2.8	1.8–3.8
\$50,001–\$85,000	8.2	6.9–9.5	2.7	2.0–3.3
\$85,001 or more	3.5	2.6–4.3	3.4	2.5–4.3
<b>Race</b>				
White	12.3	11.6–13.0	2.6	2.2–2.9
Black	U	U	5.0	3.2–6.8
Multi-racial or “Other”	6.7	4.5–8.9	9.9	6.3–13.5
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Married	10.3	9.4–11.2	1.7	1.3–2.1
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	15.2	13.8–16.7	3.4	2.6–4.1
Never married	11.3	9.7–12.8	5.2	4.2–6.3

*Note.* HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

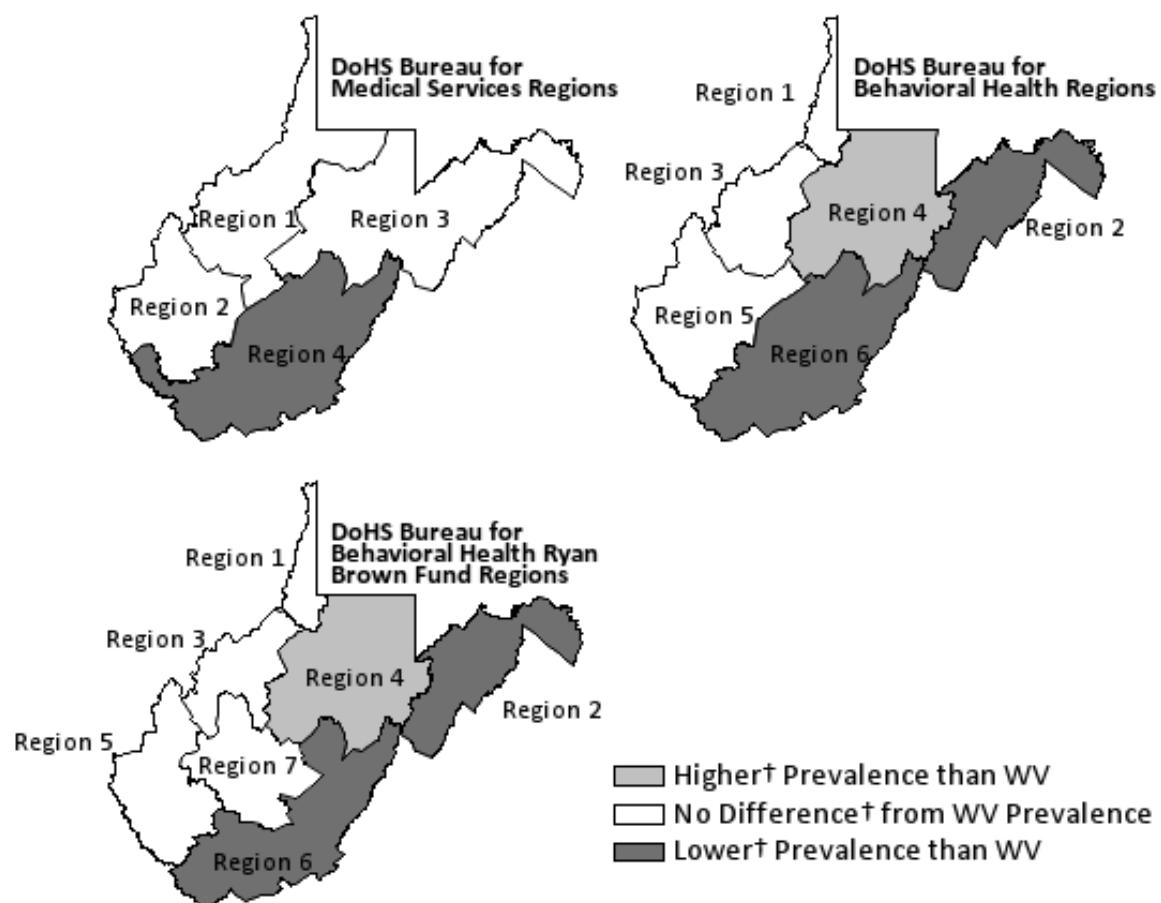
Figure 15.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Living in a House by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



Note. See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

†95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

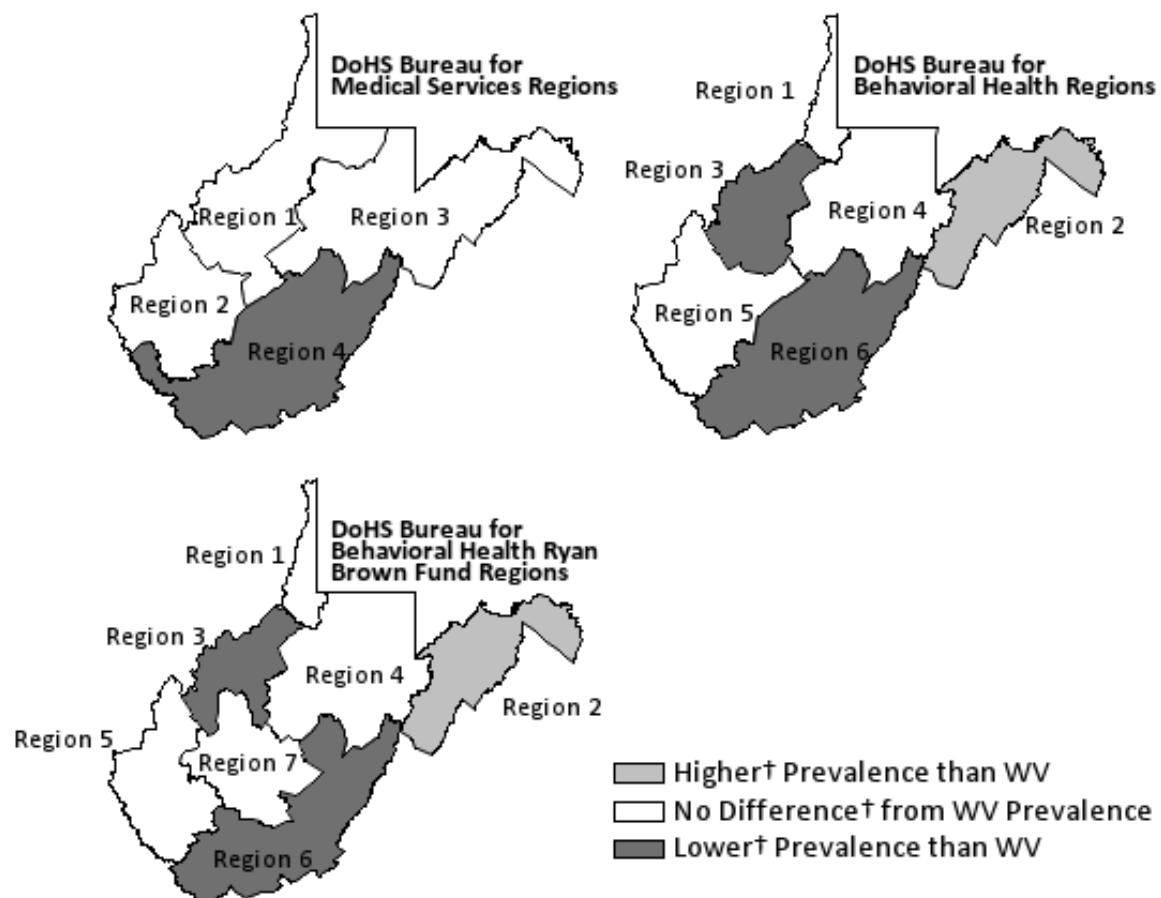
Figure 15.1.2: Weighted Prevalence of Living in an Apartment by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

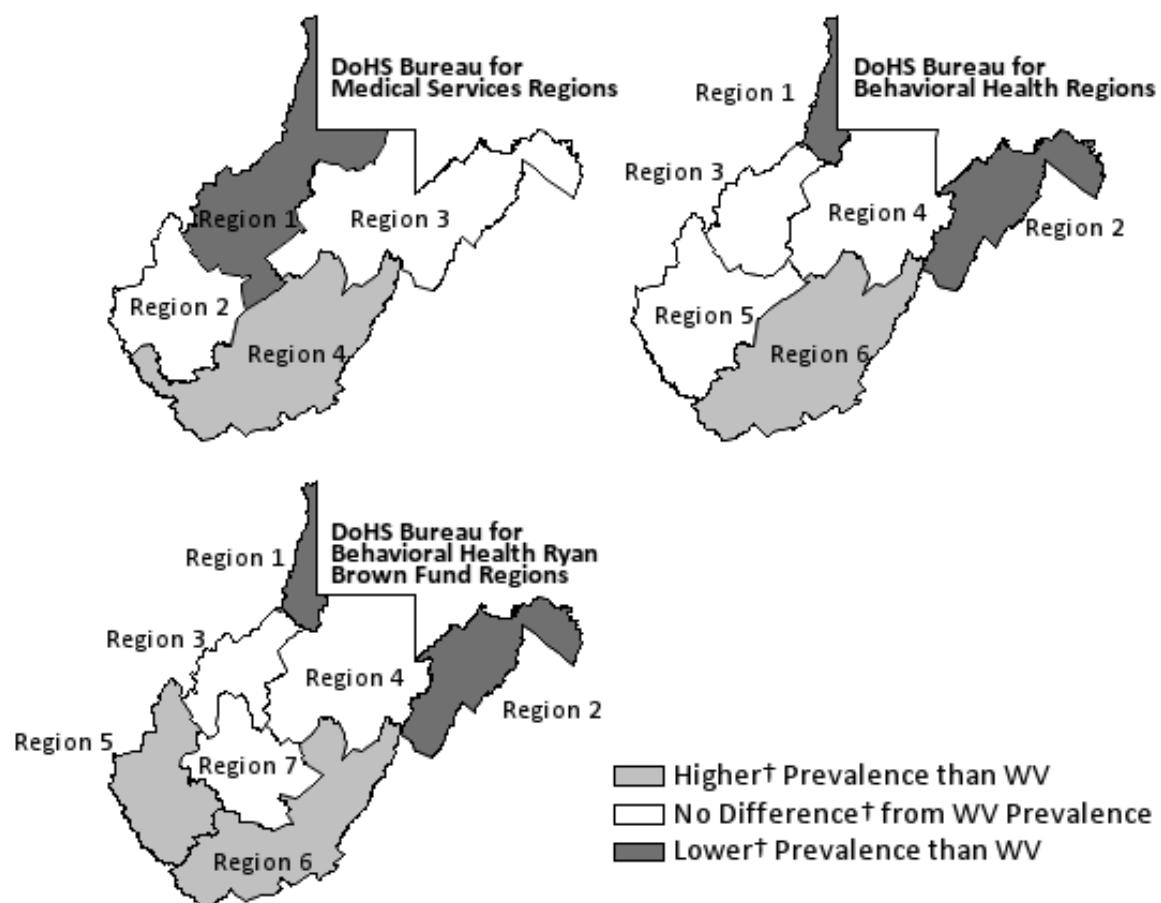
Figure 15.1.3: Weighted Prevalence of Living in a Condominium or Townhouse by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

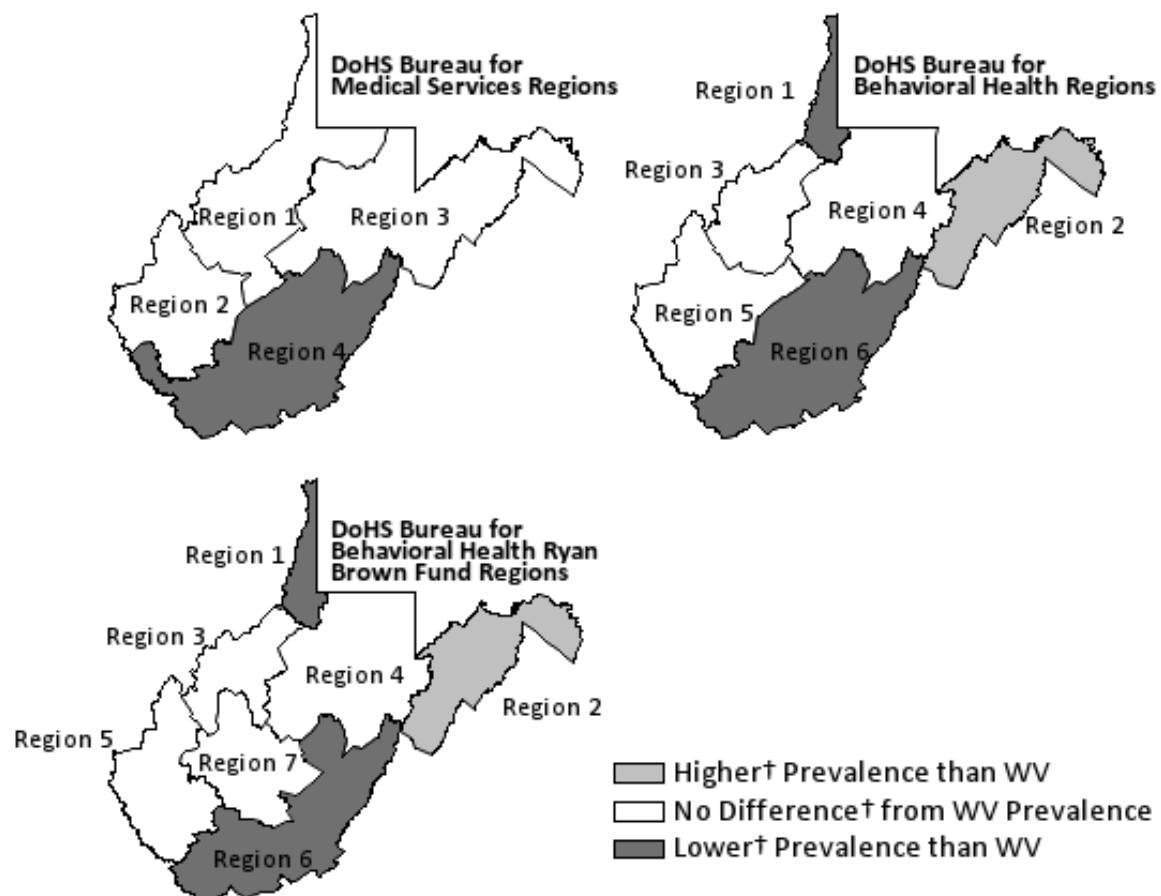
Figure 15.1.4: Weighted Prevalence of Living in a Mobile Home or Trailer by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Figure 15.1.5: Weighted Prevalence of Living in Some Other Housing Arrangement by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH



*Note.* See the Appendix for regional prevalence estimates. DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services; WV = West Virginia.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

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# Chapter 16

## Social and Community Context

### 16.1 Received Needed Emotional Support

#### West Virginia State Prevalence

Received Needed Emotional Support	2021-2022	2023-2024
Always or Usually	58.6% (95% CI: 57.4–59.8)	61.0% (95% CI: 59.9–62.0)
Sometimes or Rarely	21.0% (95% CI: 20.0–22.0)	31.1% (95% CI: 30.0–32.1)
Never	20.4% (95% CI: 19.4–21.4)	8.0% (95% CI: 7.4–8.6)

#### Question

In the survey, respondents were asked the question: “How often do you get the emotional support you need?” The following responses were offered, and only one could be selected:

- “Always”
- “Usually”
- “Sometimes”
- “Rarely”
- “Never”

Prevalence estimates are reported as the category ‘Always/Usually’ for answering “Always” or “Usually”, the category ‘Sometimes/Rarely’ for answering “Sometimes” or “Rarely”, or the category ‘Never’ for answering “Never” to the question.

#### Sex

**Always or Usually:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of always or usually receiving the emotional support they need by sex compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of sometimes or rarely receiving the emotional support they need by sex compared to the state estimate (31.1%).

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<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

**Never:** Adults who were male had a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never receiving the emotional support they need (10.6%) compared to the state estimate (8.0%). Adults who were female had a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never receiving the emotional support they need (5.6%) compared to the state estimate (8.0%).

## Age

**Always or Usually:** There was one adult age group with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually receiving the emotional support they need compared to the state estimate (61.0%): adults aged 65 or older (71.9%). There were two adult age groups with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 18–34 (55.6%) and 35–49 (53.3%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There were two adult age groups with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of sometimes or rarely receiving the emotional support they need compared to the state estimate (31.1%): adults aged 18–34 (37.1%) and 35–49 (39.2%). There was one adult age group with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults aged 65 or older (19.8%).

**Never:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never receiving the emotional support they need by age compared to the state estimate (8.0%).

## Education

**Always or Usually:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually receiving the emotional support they need compared to the state estimate (61.0%): adults with associates or more education (64.6%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with less than a high school diploma (53.7%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of sometimes or rarely receiving the emotional support they need by educational status compared to the state estimate (31.1%).

**Never:** There was one educational attainment level with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of never receiving the emotional support they need compared to the state estimate (8.0%): adults with less than a high school diploma (12.8%). There was one educational attainment level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults with associates or more education (4.9%).

## Family Income

**Always or Usually:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually receiving the emotional support they need compared to the state estimate (61.0%): income of \$50,001–\$85,000 (64.7%) and \$85,001 or more (70.5%). There were two family income levels with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$15,000 or less (47.8%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (56.9%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There were two family income levels with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of sometimes or rarely receiving the emotional support they need compared to the state estimate (31.1%): income of \$15,000 or less (42.2%) and \$15,001–\$35,000 (34.9%). There was one family income level with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: income of \$85,001 or more (22.9%).

**Never:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never receiving the emotional support they need by family income compared to the state estimate (8.0%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

## Race

**Always or Usually:** There was one race category with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually receiving the emotional support they need compared to the state estimate (61.0%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (51.5%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There was one race category with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of sometimes or rarely receiving the emotional support they need compared to the state estimate (31.1%): adults who were multi-racial or “other” (42.9%).

**Never:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never receiving the emotional support they need by race compared to the state estimate (8.0%).

## Marital Status

**Always or Usually:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of always or usually receiving the emotional support they need compared to the state estimate (61.0%): adults who were married (67.3%). There were two marital statuses with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated (57.2%) and never married (51.2%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There was one marital status with a higher<sup>†</sup> prevalence of sometimes or rarely receiving the emotional support they need compared to the state estimate (31.1%): adults who were never married (40.4%). There was one marital status with a lower<sup>†</sup> prevalence compared to the state estimate: adults who were married (25.7%).

**Never:** There were no differences<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never receiving the emotional support they need by marital status compared to the state estimate (8.0%).

## West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) Regions

### DoHS, Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) Regions

**Always or Usually:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of always or usually receiving the emotional support they need among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of sometimes or rarely receiving the emotional support they need among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (31.1%).

**Never:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never receiving the emotional support they need among DoHS, BMS regions compared to the state estimate (8.0%).

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) Regions

**Always or Usually:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of always or usually receiving the emotional support they need among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of sometimes or rarely receiving the emotional support they need among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (31.1%).

**Never:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never receiving the emotional support they need among DoHS, BBH regions compared to the state estimate (8.0%).

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

### DoHS, Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH), Ryan Brown Fund (RBF) Regions

**Always or Usually:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of always or usually receiving the emotional support they need among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (61.0%).

**Sometimes or Rarely:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of sometimes or rarely receiving the emotional support they need among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (31.1%).

**Never:** There was no difference<sup>†</sup> in the prevalence of never receiving the emotional support they need among DoHS, BBH, RBF regions compared to the state estimate (8.0%).

Table 16.1.1: Weighted Prevalence of Received Needed Emotional Support by Demographic Characteristics: 2023-2024 MATCH

Characteristic	Always or Usually		Sometimes or Rarely		Never	
	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI	%	95 % CI
<b>TOTAL</b>	61.0	59.9–62.0	31.1	30.0–32.1	8.0	7.4–8.6
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	60.0	58.2–61.7	29.5	27.8–31.1	10.6	9.5–11.7
Female	61.9	60.6–63.1	32.5	31.3–33.7	5.6	5.0–6.2
<b>Age</b>						
18–34	55.6	53.0–58.1	37.1	34.6–39.5	7.4	5.9–8.8
35–49	53.3	50.9–55.6	39.2	36.9–41.5	7.5	6.3–8.8
50–64	61.7	59.7–63.7	29.7	27.8–31.5	8.6	7.5–9.8
65 or older	71.9	70.4–73.5	19.8	18.5–21.1	8.2	7.3–9.2
<b>Education</b>						
Less than HS diploma	53.7	50.0–57.4	33.5	30.0–37.1	12.8	10.2–15.3
HS diploma/GED/Some college	60.5	59.0–61.9	30.9	29.5–32.3	8.6	7.8–9.4
Associate or more	64.6	63.1–66.2	30.5	29.0–32.0	4.9	4.2–5.5
<b>Annual Family Income</b>						
\$15,000 or less	47.8	45.0–50.5	42.2	39.5–44.9	10.0	8.3–11.7
\$15,001–\$35,000	56.9	54.7–59.1	34.9	32.7–37.0	8.2	7.0–9.5
\$35,001–\$50,000	61.2	58.2–64.1	30.6	27.7–33.4	8.3	6.5–10.0
\$50,001–\$85,000	64.7	62.4–67.0	28.2	26.0–30.4	7.1	5.8–8.4
\$85,001 or more	70.5	68.4–72.7	22.9	21.0–24.9	6.5	5.3–7.7
<b>Race</b>						
White	61.6	60.5–62.7	30.3	29.3–31.4	8.1	7.4–8.7
Black	55.1	49.2–60.9	36.5	30.7–42.3	8.5	5.2–11.7
Multi-racial or “Other”	51.5	46.1–56.9	42.9	37.5–48.2	5.6	3.4–7.9
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Married	67.3	65.9–68.7	25.7	24.4–27.0	7.1	6.3–7.9
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	57.2	55.3–59.2	33.3	31.5–35.1	9.5	8.3–10.7
Never married	51.2	48.7–53.8	40.4	37.9–43.0	8.3	6.9–9.8

Note. HS = high school; GED = Graduate Equivalency Diploma; U = unstable prevalence estimate.

<sup>†</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

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## **Section 4 Appendix**

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## **Chapter 17**

## **Appendix**

The Appendix presents a series of tables that show the weighted prevalence and ranking of health-related indicators by region and a statistical comparison of the regional prevalence estimates to West Virginia state prevalence estimates.

Table 17.0.1: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Fair or Poor General Health Status			Fair or Poor Mental Health Status			Extremely Satisfied or Satisfied SWLS Score			Serious Psychological Distress Kessler Score			Functional Impairment Household Chores		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
	West Virginia	24.2		21.8			41.3			13.7			19.9		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	21.5	4	L	21.5	3	nd	41.5	2	nd	12.8	3	nd	17.8	4	nd
Region 2	25.5	2	nd	23.4	2	nd	40.2	3	nd	14.2	2	nd	20.7	2	nd
Region 3	21.9	3	nd	18.2	4	L	44.1	1	nd	11.1	4	L	18.5	3	nd
Region 4	29.6	1	H	25.5	1	H	38.6	4	nd	18.3	1	H	24.2	1	H
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	22.9	4	nd	21.1	3	nd	39.9	4	nd	13.1	3	nd	18.7	4	nd
Region 2	19.0	6	L	17.9	6	L	44.0	1	nd	10.2	6	L	18.8	3	nd
Region 3	23.8	3	nd	20.6	4	nd	41.9	3	nd	13.0	4	nd	18.5	5	nd
Region 4	22.1	5	nd	20.4	5	nd	43.4	2	nd	12.3	5	nd	17.4	6	nd
Region 5	26.2	2	nd	24.0	2	nd	39.8	5	nd	14.6	2	nd	20.9	2	nd
Region 6	28.9	1	H	24.8	1	nd	39.1	6	nd	17.8	1	H	24.1	1	H
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	22.9	5	nd	21.1	4	nd	39.9	6	nd	13.1	3	nd	18.7	5	nd
Region 2	19.0	7	L	17.9	7	L	44.0	1	nd	10.2	7	L	18.8	4	nd
Region 3	23.6	4	nd	20.2	6	nd	41.9	3	nd	12.5	5	nd	18.3	6	nd
Region 4	22.1	6	nd	20.4	5	nd	43.4	2	nd	12.3	6	nd	17.4	7	nd
Region 5	28.3	2	H	25.3	2	H	39.9	5	nd	15.7	2	nd	21.0	2	nd
Region 6	29.2	1	H	26.3	1	H	38.5	7	nd	19.4	1	H	24.8	1	H
Region 7	24.0	3	nd	21.3	3	nd	40.1	4	nd	12.9	4	nd	20.9	3	nd

*Note.* SWLS = Satisfaction With Life Scale; Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.2: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Functional Impairment Social Life			Functional Impairment Friends and Family Relationships			Functional Impairment School or Work Performance			Depression, Anxiety, or PTSD			ADHD		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	22.4			18.1			16.2			26.3			10.9		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services</b>															
<b>Regions</b>															
Region 1	21.3	3	nd	17.6	3	nd	15.4	3	nd	26.8	3	nd	11.6	2	nd
Region 2	23.0	2	nd	18.8	2	nd	17.4	2	nd	28.0	2	nd	12.6	1	nd
Region 3	20.5	4	nd	16.7	4	nd	14.7	4	nd	23.1	4	L	9.9	3	nd
Region 4	26.1	1	H	19.8	1	nd	18.0	1	nd	28.2	1	nd	8.9	4	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health</b>															
<b>Regions</b>															
Region 1	21.4	3	nd	19.4	2	nd	16.1	3	nd	28.3	2	nd	12.1	2	nd
Region 2	20.4	6	nd	16.4	5	nd	14.6	6	nd	22.2	6	L	11.4	4	nd
Region 3	21.3	4	nd	16.2	6	nd	14.9	5	nd	27.8	3	nd	11.6	3	nd
Region 4	20.8	5	nd	17.3	4	nd	15.1	4	nd	24.4	5	nd	9.6	5	nd
Region 5	23.5	2	nd	19.0	3	nd	17.5	2	nd	28.4	1	nd	12.6	1	nd
Region 6	25.5	1	nd	19.6	1	nd	17.8	1	nd	27.5	4	nd	8.6	6	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health</b>															
<b>Ryan Brown Fund</b>															
<b>Regions</b>															
Region 1	21.4	4	nd	19.4	2	nd	16.1	3	nd	28.3	2	nd	12.1	2	nd
Region 2	20.4	7	nd	16.4	6	nd	14.6	6	nd	22.2	7	L	11.4	3	nd
Region 3	21.0	5	nd	16.0	7	nd	14.4	7	nd	27.1	5	nd	11.1	4	nd
Region 4	20.8	6	nd	17.3	5	nd	15.1	5	nd	24.4	6	nd	9.6	6	nd
Region 5	24.5	2	nd	19.0	3	nd	18.7	2	nd	29.3	1	nd	13.5	1	nd
Region 6	26.2	1	H	20.7	1	nd	19.0	1	nd	27.5	3	nd	9.5	7	nd
Region 7	22.2	3	nd	18.0	4	nd	15.3	4	nd	27.5	4	nd	10.0	5	nd

*Note.* PTSD = Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; ADHD = Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder; Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.3: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	%	COPD			Hypertension			Diabetes			Asthma			Endocarditis		
		Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	
West Virginia	9.6				44.9			19.4			16.9			0.6		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>																
Region 1	7.2	4	L	42.2	4	nd	16.7	4	L	15.9	4	nd	0.6	3	nd	
Region 2	10.1	2	nd	46.0	2	nd	19.4	2	nd	17.2	2	nd	0.7	1	nd	
Region 3	8.9	3	nd	43.2	3	nd	19.2	3	nd	16.7	3	nd	0.5	4	nd	
Region 4	13.7	1	H	49.9	1	H	23.5	1	H	17.9	1	nd	0.7	2	nd	
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>																
Region 1	6.2	6	L	46.8	2	nd	18.9	3	nd	16.3	4	nd	U	U	U	
Region 2	7.5	5	L	41.6	5	nd	17.9	5	nd	16.3	5	nd	U	U	U	
Region 3	9.6	3	nd	46.1	4	nd	18.8	4	nd	15.5	6	nd	U	U	U	
Region 4	8.3	4	nd	40.5	6	L	17.4	6	nd	16.4	3	nd	U	U	U	
Region 5	10.4	2	nd	46.5	3	nd	20.0	2	nd	17.4	2	nd	0.7	1	nd	
Region 6	13.5	1	H	49.6	1	H	22.9	1	H	18.1	1	nd	U	U	U	
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>																
Region 1	6.2	7	L	46.8	4	nd	18.9	5	nd	16.3	4	nd	U	U	U	
Region 2	7.5	6	L	41.6	6	nd	17.9	6	nd	16.3	5	nd	U	U	U	
Region 3	9.3	4	nd	45.5	5	nd	19.1	4	nd	15.1	7	nd	U	U	U	
Region 4	8.3	5	nd	40.5	7	L	17.4	7	nd	16.4	3	nd	U	U	U	
Region 5	11.3	2	nd	46.8	3	nd	20.1	3	nd	18.4	2	nd	0.9	1	nd	
Region 6	13.5	1	H	49.6	1	H	22.7	1	H	18.6	1	nd	U	U	U	
Region 7	10.3	3	nd	47.1	2	nd	20.5	2	nd	16.1	6	nd	U	U	U	

*Note.* COPD = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.4: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Hepatitis C			HIV/AIDS			Cardiovascular Disease			Kidney Disease or Damage			Liver Disease		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	2.5			0.4			12.5			7.6			3.8		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services</b>															
<b>Regions</b>															
Region 1	1.3	4	L	0.4	1	nd	11.8	3	nd	6.3	4	nd	3.7	3	nd
Region 2	3.5	1	nd	U	U	U	12.1	2	nd	8.6	2	nd	4.5	1	nd
Region 3	2.4	3	nd	U	U	U	11.4	4	nd	6.9	3	nd	3.2	4	nd
Region 4	3.2	2	nd	U	U	U	15.8	1	H	8.9	1	nd	4.1	2	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health</b>															
<b>Regions</b>															
Region 1	U	U	U	U	U	U	12.9	3	nd	5.0	6	L	3.5	4	nd
Region 2	2.6	3	nd	U	U	U	9.7	6	L	7.0	4	nd	3.1	6	nd
Region 3	2.0	4	nd	U	U	U	13.9	2	nd	8.5	3	nd	4.4	2	nd
Region 4	1.5	5	nd	U	U	U	11.3	5	nd	6.0	5	nd	3.3	5	nd
Region 5	3.5	1	nd	U	U	U	12.3	4	nd	8.8	1	nd	4.5	1	nd
Region 6	3.2	2	nd	U	U	U	16.0	1	H	8.7	2	nd	4.1	3	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health</b>															
<b>Ryan Brown Fund</b>															
<b>Regions</b>															
Region 1	U	U	U	U	U	U	12.9	4	nd	5.0	7	L	3.5	5	nd
Region 2	2.6	4	nd	U	U	U	9.7	7	L	7.0	5	nd	3.1	7	nd
Region 3	1.9	5	nd	U	U	U	13.6	2	nd	8.5	3	nd	4.5	2	nd
Region 4	1.5	6	nd	U	U	U	11.3	6	nd	6.0	6	nd	3.3	6	nd
Region 5	3.4	2	nd	U	U	U	12.7	5	nd	9.0	1	nd	3.8	4	nd
Region 6	3.6	1	nd	U	U	U	15.7	1	H	8.3	4	nd	4.3	3	nd
Region 7	3.1	3	nd	U	U	U	13.2	3	nd	8.7	2	nd	5.0	1	nd

*Note.* HIV = Human Immunodeficiency Virus; AIDS = Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.5: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Chronic Pain			COVID-19			Difficulty Performing Daily Activities			Reason Daily Physical Health			Reason Daily Mental Health		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	25.3			38.4			19.3			55.3			14.6		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	23.7	3	nd	37.7	3	nd	18.0	3	nd	54.7	3	nd	16.3	2	nd
Region 2	26.5	2	nd	38.7	2	nd	20.4	2	nd	58.5	1	nd	11.9	4	nd
Region 3	23.4	4	nd	37.3	4	nd	16.2	4	L	56.1	2	nd	14.0	3	nd
Region 4	28.9	1	H	40.6	1	nd	24.3	1	H	51.5	4	nd	16.6	1	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	24.7	4	nd	39.3	2	nd	17.8	4	nd	58.2	3	nd	16.5	3	nd
Region 2	22.1	6	nd	37.2	5	nd	14.8	6	L	60.1	2	nd	12.1	4	nd
Region 3	27.0	3	nd	34.2	6	nd	19.6	3	nd	60.9	1	nd	10.5	6	nd
Region 4	22.5	5	nd	38.6	4	nd	17.2	5	nd	49.1	6	nd	19.3	1	nd
Region 5	27.2	2	nd	38.6	3	nd	21.2	2	nd	57.3	4	nd	11.9	5	nd
Region 6	28.3	1	nd	40.7	1	nd	23.5	1	H	52.2	5	nd	17.0	2	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	24.7	5	nd	39.3	2	nd	17.8	5	nd	58.2	3	nd	16.5	2	nd
Region 2	22.1	7	nd	37.2	5	nd	14.8	7	L	60.1	2	nd	12.1	5	nd
Region 3	26.9	3	nd	34.6	7	nd	19.2	4	nd	62.0	1	nd	9.8	7	nd
Region 4	22.5	6	nd	38.6	4	nd	17.2	6	nd	49.1	7	nd	19.3	1	nd
Region 5	27.4	2	nd	39.3	3	nd	22.3	2	H	56.8	5	nd	12.0	6	nd
Region 6	29.5	1	H	41.7	1	nd	24.4	1	H	51.4	6	nd	15.8	3	nd
Region 7	26.1	4	nd	37.1	6	nd	19.8	3	nd	57.2	4	nd	14.5	4	nd

Note. COVID-19 = Coronavirus Disease 2019; AIDS = Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.6: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Reason Daily Difficulty Both Equally				Heavy Drinking			Binge Drinking			Any Cigarette Smoking			Recent Marijuana Use		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	
	West Virginia	30.0		6.7			17.4			17.5			11.8			
DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions																
Region 1	29.0	4	nd	7.0	3	nd	19.7	1	nd	14.6	4	L	11.2	4	nd	
Region 2	29.6	3	nd	7.0	2	nd	17.9	2	nd	19.6	2	nd	12.5	1	nd	
Region 3	29.9	2	nd	7.2	1	nd	16.8	3	nd	16.3	3	nd	11.6	3	nd	
Region 4	31.9	1	nd	5.0	4	nd	14.1	4	L	20.2	1	nd	12.3	2	nd	
DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions																
Region 1	25.3	6	nd	7.8	2	nd	19.8	1	nd	14.4	5	nd	10.9	6	nd	
Region 2	27.8	5	nd	8.5	1	nd	19.3	2	nd	14.2	6	L	12.4	2	nd	
Region 3	28.6	4	nd	6.1	5	nd	16.9	5	nd	18.7	3	nd	11.0	5	nd	
Region 4	31.7	1	nd	6.2	4	nd	17.5	3	nd	15.2	4	nd	11.1	4	nd	
Region 5	30.9	2	nd	6.8	3	nd	17.5	4	nd	20.0	1	H	12.5	1	nd	
Region 6	30.8	3	nd	5.2	6	nd	14.4	6	L	19.9	2	nd	12.3	3	nd	
DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions																
Region 1	25.3	7	nd	7.8	2	nd	19.8	1	nd	14.4	6	nd	10.9	7	nd	
Region 2	27.8	6	nd	8.5	1	nd	19.3	2	nd	14.2	7	L	12.4	2	nd	
Region 3	28.1	5	nd	6.4	5	nd	17.2	5	nd	18.3	4	nd	10.9	6	nd	
Region 4	31.7	2	nd	6.2	6	nd	17.5	4	nd	15.2	5	nd	11.1	5	nd	
Region 5	31.3	3	nd	6.7	3	nd	16.2	6	nd	19.6	3	nd	11.8	4	nd	
Region 6	32.8	1	nd	5.1	7	nd	14.5	7	nd	20.6	1	nd	12.4	3	nd	
Region 7	28.3	4	nd	6.5	4	nd	18.0	3	nd	19.9	2	nd	13.0	1	nd	

Note. Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.7: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Marijuana Use			Prescription Opioid Use			Benzodiazepines Use			Over-the-Counter Stimulant Use			Stimulants Use		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	14.4			7.7			5.3			2.7			2.1		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	13.3	4	nd	6.7	4	nd	4.7	3	nd	3.0	1	nd	1.9	3	nd
Region 2	15.4	1	nd	9.3	1	nd	6.7	1	nd	2.8	3	nd	2.7	1	nd
Region 3	14.3	3	nd	7.2	3	nd	4.3	4	nd	2.5	4	nd	2.0	2	nd
Region 4	14.7	2	nd	7.6	2	nd	5.8	2	nd	2.8	2	nd	1.6	4	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	12.3	6	nd	8.7	2	nd	4.3	5	nd	2.6	5	nd	1.0	5	L
Region 2	15.6	1	nd	7.6	3	nd	4.0	6	nd	2.3	6	nd	2.2	3	nd
Region 3	13.1	5	nd	7.0	5	nd	5.5	3	nd	3.0	1	nd	U	U	U
Region 4	13.4	4	nd	5.9	6	L	4.4	4	nd	2.9	2	nd	2.6	2	nd
Region 5	15.3	2	nd	9.4	1	nd	6.8	1	nd	2.8	3	nd	2.6	1	nd
Region 6	14.6	3	nd	7.3	4	nd	5.6	2	nd	2.6	4	nd	1.6	4	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	12.3	7	nd	8.7	2	nd	4.3	6	nd	2.6	5	nd	1.0	6	L
Region 2	15.6	1	nd	7.6	5	nd	4.0	7	nd	2.3	6	nd	2.2	3	nd
Region 3	13.1	6	nd	7.2	6	nd	5.2	4	nd	3.1	2	nd	U	U	U
Region 4	13.4	5	nd	5.9	7	L	4.4	5	nd	2.9	4	nd	2.6	2	nd
Region 5	14.9	4	nd	9.5	1	nd	7.2	1	H	3.1	1	nd	2.8	1	nd
Region 6	15.1	3	nd	7.8	4	nd	5.6	3	nd	3.0	3	nd	1.6	5	nd
Region 7	15.2	2	nd	8.1	3	nd	6.1	2	nd	2.1	7	nd	2.1	4	nd

*Note.* Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.8: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Cocaine, Meth., Heroin, or MDMA Use			No Substance Use			Prescription Opioids or Pills Not Used as Prescribed			Ever Overdosed			Overdosed in the past 12 months		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	1.9			73.0			8.5			3.2			0.6		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	0.8	4	L	74.8	1	nd	U	U	U	2.8	4	nd	U	U	U
Region 2	2.7	1	nd	70.4	4	nd	12.7	1	nd	3.4	2	nd	U	U	U
Region 3	1.9	3	nd	74.0	2	nd	U	U	U	2.8	3	nd	U	U	U
Region 4	2.2	2	nd	72.5	3	nd	U	U	U	4.1	1	nd	U	U	U
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	U	U	U	75.3	2	nd	U	U	U	2.3	6	nd	U	U	U
Region 2	2.1	3	nd	71.8	5	nd	U	U	U	2.6	4	nd	U	U	U
Region 3	U	U	U	74.2	3	nd	U	U	U	3.9	1	nd	U	U	U
Region 4	1.1	4	nd	76.0	1	nd	U	U	U	2.6	5	nd	U	U	U
Region 5	2.7	1	nd	70.2	6	nd	12.5	1	nd	3.8	2	nd	U	U	U
Region 6	2.2	2	nd	73.1	4	nd	U	U	U	3.6	3	nd	U	U	U
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	U	U	U	75.3	2	nd	U	U	U	2.3	7	nd	U	U	U
Region 2	2.1	3	nd	71.8	6	nd	U	U	U	2.6	5	nd	U	U	U
Region 3	U	U	U	74.0	3	nd	U	U	U	4.2	2	nd	U	U	U
Region 4	1.1	5	nd	76.0	1	nd	U	U	U	2.6	6	nd	U	U	U
Region 5	2.7	1	nd	69.8	7	nd	U	U	U	4.3	1	nd	U	U	U
Region 6	2.1	4	nd	72.3	5	nd	U	U	U	3.4	3	nd	U	U	U
Region 7	2.5	2	nd	72.5	4	nd	15.4	1	nd	3.1	4	nd	U	U	U

*Note.* Meth. = Methamphetamine; MDMA = 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine; Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.9: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Immediate Family Member in WV Overdosed			Suicide Risk			Difficulty Sleeping Always or Usually			Difficulty Sleeping Sometimes or Rarely			Difficulty Sleeping Never		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	5.3			26.0			32.8			56.0			11.2		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	5.0	3	nd	25.9	2	nd	31.1	3	nd	57.2	2	nd	11.6	2	nd
Region 2	6.4	2	nd	25.0	4	nd	33.9	2	nd	55.7	3	nd	10.5	3	nd
Region 3	4.0	4	nd	25.1	3	nd	30.4	4	nd	57.4	1	nd	12.2	1	nd
Region 4	6.5	1	nd	28.9	1	nd	37.3	1	H	52.6	4	nd	10.2	4	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	3.9	5	nd	22.1	6	nd	33.2	3	nd	53.6	5	nd	13.2	1	nd
Region 2	3.5	6	L	26.0	3	nd	29.4	6	nd	59.2	1	nd	11.4	3	nd
Region 3	5.7	3	nd	25.2	4	nd	32.8	4	nd	56.7	3	nd	10.5	4	nd
Region 4	4.9	4	nd	26.6	2	nd	29.9	5	nd	57.6	2	nd	12.5	2	nd
Region 5	6.5	1	nd	25.1	5	nd	34.1	2	nd	55.5	4	nd	10.3	5	nd
Region 6	6.3	2	nd	28.9	1	nd	37.1	1	H	52.6	6	nd	10.3	6	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	3.9	6	nd	22.1	7	nd	33.2	3	nd	53.6	5	nd	13.2	1	nd
Region 2	3.5	7	L	26.0	3	nd	29.4	7	nd	59.2	1	nd	11.4	3	nd
Region 3	5.7	3	nd	25.0	6	nd	32.3	4	nd	57.2	3	nd	10.6	5	nd
Region 4	4.9	5	nd	26.6	2	nd	29.9	6	nd	57.6	2	nd	12.5	2	nd
Region 5	7.4	1	H	25.5	5	nd	36.6	2	H	53.5	6	nd	9.9	7	nd
Region 6	6.5	2	nd	28.9	1	nd	37.4	1	H	52.7	7	nd	10.0	6	nd
Region 7	5.1	4	nd	25.7	4	nd	31.9	5	nd	57.0	4	nd	11.1	4	nd

Note. WV = West Virginia; Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.10: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Purchased Fresh Produce Always or Most of the Time			Purchased Fresh Produce About Half of the Time or Sometimes			Purchased Fresh Produce Never			Physical Inactivity			No Insurance Coverage (Age 18-64)		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
	West Virginia	46.2			48.2			5.6			34.5			10.3	
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	47.8	1	nd	46.7	4	nd	5.5	3	nd	33.1	4	nd	9.8	3	nd
Region 2	47.2	3	nd	47.5	2	nd	5.3	4	nd	35.7	2	nd	11.1	2	nd
Region 3	47.6	2	nd	46.7	3	nd	5.7	2	nd	33.2	3	nd	11.2	1	nd
Region 4	40.3	4	L	54.0	1	H	5.7	1	nd	36.8	1	nd	8.4	4	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	48.6	2	nd	46.4	4	nd	5.0	6	nd	34.1	4	nd	8.6	6	nd
Region 2	48.5	3	nd	45.9	5	nd	5.7	4	nd	31.1	6	nd	10.8	2	nd
Region 3	43.0	5	nd	51.3	2	nd	5.8	2	nd	35.6	3	nd	12.4	1	nd
Region 4	48.9	1	nd	45.3	6	nd	5.8	1	nd	33.2	5	nd	10.1	4	nd
Region 5	46.5	4	nd	48.2	3	nd	5.3	5	nd	36.1	2	nd	10.8	3	nd
Region 6	40.7	6	L	53.6	1	H	5.7	3	nd	36.3	1	nd	8.8	5	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	48.6	2	nd	46.4	5	nd	5.0	7	nd	34.1	5	nd	8.6	7	nd
Region 2	48.5	3	nd	45.9	6	nd	5.7	2	nd	31.1	7	nd	10.8	3	nd
Region 3	42.9	6	nd	51.6	2	nd	5.4	5	nd	35.7	3	nd	12.8	1	nd
Region 4	48.9	1	nd	45.3	7	nd	5.8	1	nd	33.2	6	nd	10.1	4	nd
Region 5	44.5	5	nd	49.9	3	nd	5.7	3	nd	36.4	2	nd	11.3	2	nd
Region 6	40.5	7	L	53.9	1	H	5.6	4	nd	36.8	1	nd	8.9	6	nd
Region 7	47.5	4	nd	47.2	4	nd	5.3	6	nd	35.1	4	nd	9.6	5	nd

*Note.* Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.11: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Health Insurance Coverage Medicare			Health Insurance Coverage Medicaid			Health Insurance Coverage Other Insurance			Health Insurance Coverage No Insurance			Prescription Medication Provider did not Prescribe Any Medications		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	31.1			23.8			66.5			7.8			20.8		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services</b>															
<b>Regions</b>															
Region 1	29.9	3	nd	21.7	3	nd	69.4	1	H	7.5	3	nd	21.4	2	nd
Region 2	31.0	2	nd	25.9	2	nd	64.9	3	nd	8.4	2	nd	19.6	3	nd
Region 3	29.6	4	nd	19.6	4	L	68.5	2	nd	8.7	1	nd	23.8	1	H
Region 4	35.0	1	H	30.0	1	H	61.5	4	L	6.1	4	nd	17.2	4	L
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health</b>															
<b>Regions</b>															
Region 1	32.0	3	nd	24.2	3	nd	69.5	2	nd	6.3	6	nd	20.4	3	nd
Region 2	26.8	6	L	15.6	6	L	73.3	1	H	8.4	2	nd	24.9	1	H
Region 3	32.8	2	nd	22.7	4	nd	63.9	5	nd	9.2	1	nd	16.8	6	L
Region 4	29.6	5	nd	22.0	5	nd	68.0	3	nd	8.1	4	nd	24.4	2	H
Region 5	31.6	4	nd	26.4	2	nd	64.3	4	nd	8.2	3	nd	19.2	4	nd
Region 6	34.5	1	H	29.5	1	H	61.9	6	L	6.3	5	nd	17.6	5	L
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health</b>															
<b>Ryan Brown Fund</b>															
<b>Regions</b>															
Region 1	32.0	4	nd	24.2	4	nd	69.5	2	nd	6.3	7	nd	20.4	3	nd
Region 2	26.8	7	L	15.6	7	L	73.3	1	H	8.4	3	nd	24.9	1	H
Region 3	32.5	3	nd	20.9	6	nd	65.1	5	nd	9.5	1	nd	17.2	7	L
Region 4	29.6	6	nd	22.0	5	nd	68.0	3	nd	8.1	4	nd	24.4	2	H
Region 5	31.1	5	nd	27.1	2	H	63.2	6	nd	8.7	2	nd	17.6	6	L
Region 6	34.6	1	nd	31.2	1	H	60.7	7	L	6.4	6	nd	17.7	5	nd
Region 7	33.1	2	nd	25.6	3	nd	65.3	4	nd	7.1	5	nd	20.3	4	nd

*Note.* Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.12: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Prescription Medication Got			Prescription Medication Delayed Getting			Prescription Medication Never Got			Needed Medical Care			Received Needed Medical Care		
	Prescription on Time			Prescription			Prescription			Care			Care		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	93.7			8.4			2.6			58.5			91.9		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	93.7	2	nd	7.9	4	nd	2.1	4	nd	58.6	2	nd	92.5	1	nd
Region 2	93.5	4	nd	9.0	1	nd	3.3	1	nd	57.7	4	nd	92.2	2	nd
Region 3	94.0	1	nd	7.9	3	nd	2.1	3	nd	58.1	3	nd	91.6	3	nd
Region 4	93.7	3	nd	8.6	2	nd	2.9	2	nd	60.1	1	nd	91.2	4	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	94.0	2	nd	7.9	4	nd	U	U	U	57.6	4	nd	90.3	6	nd
Region 2	94.3	1	nd	7.6	6	nd	2.0	5	nd	57.7	3	nd	91.4	4	nd
Region 3	93.7	3	nd	7.7	5	nd	2.0	4	nd	63.3	1	H	92.6	2	nd
Region 4	93.6	5	nd	8.3	3	nd	2.2	3	nd	57.1	6	nd	92.9	1	nd
Region 5	93.6	4	nd	8.8	2	nd	3.2	1	nd	57.4	5	nd	92.0	3	nd
Region 6	93.5	6	nd	8.9	1	nd	3.1	2	nd	60.7	2	nd	91.4	5	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	94.0	3	nd	7.9	6	nd	U	U	U	57.6	6	nd	90.3	7	nd
Region 2	94.3	1	nd	7.6	7	nd	2.0	6	nd	57.7	5	nd	91.4	5	nd
Region 3	93.4	5	nd	8.0	5	nd	2.2	5	nd	63.9	1	H	92.3	3	nd
Region 4	93.6	4	nd	8.3	4	nd	2.2	4	nd	57.1	7	nd	92.9	1	nd
Region 5	93.4	6	nd	8.7	2	nd	2.8	3	nd	58.2	4	nd	91.7	4	nd
Region 6	94.2	2	nd	8.6	3	nd	3.3	1	nd	59.4	2	nd	91.3	6	nd
Region 7	93.3	7	nd	8.9	1	nd	3.2	2	nd	58.5	3	nd	92.5	2	nd

*Note.* Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.13: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Telehealth Visits			Two or More ER Visits			Treated Unfairly by Healthcare Provider			Provider Ever Asked About Mental Health			Needed Mental Health Care		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	26.0			12.1			9.2			71.5			30.7		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	25.4	3	nd	11.9	3	nd	8.7	4	nd	71.1	2	nd	31.0	3	nd
Region 2	25.3	4	nd	12.8	1	nd	9.4	2	nd	74.0	1	nd	32.9	1	nd
Region 3	26.1	2	nd	11.4	4	nd	9.1	3	nd	71.0	3	nd	26.8	4	L
Region 4	27.6	1	nd	12.3	2	nd	9.9	1	nd	69.4	4	nd	32.9	2	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	21.8	6	L	12.9	2	nd	7.8	6	nd	69.9	4	nd	30.2	3	nd
Region 2	26.0	3	nd	10.6	6	nd	9.2	4	nd	68.0	6	nd	28.0	6	nd
Region 3	26.0	4	nd	13.7	1	nd	9.2	3	nd	70.7	3	nd	29.6	4	nd
Region 4	26.9	2	nd	11.1	5	nd	9.1	5	nd	73.6	2	nd	28.8	5	nd
Region 5	25.1	5	nd	12.8	3	nd	9.6	1	nd	74.0	1	nd	33.2	1	nd
Region 6	28.0	1	nd	12.3	4	nd	9.5	2	nd	69.3	5	nd	32.3	2	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	21.8	7	L	12.9	4	nd	7.8	7	nd	69.9	5	nd	30.2	4	nd
Region 2	26.0	5	nd	10.6	7	nd	9.2	4	nd	68.0	6	nd	28.0	7	nd
Region 3	26.7	4	nd	13.4	2	nd	8.9	6	nd	70.0	4	nd	29.0	5	nd
Region 4	26.9	2	nd	11.1	5	nd	9.1	5	nd	73.6	3	nd	28.8	6	nd
Region 5	24.2	6	nd	13.4	1	nd	9.6	2	nd	74.6	1	nd	33.5	1	nd
Region 6	27.6	1	nd	11.1	6	nd	9.5	3	nd	67.6	7	L	32.5	2	nd
Region 7	26.9	3	nd	13.3	3	nd	9.7	1	nd	73.9	2	nd	32.5	3	nd

Note. ER = Emergency Room; Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.14: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Received Needed Mental Health Care			Had Mental Health Prescription for Medication			Needed Healthcare for Alcohol or Drug Use			Saw Provider for Alcohol or Drug Use			Paying Off Debt Got Harder		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	61.0			30.5			2.8			67.9			43.9		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	63.2	1	nd	30.5	3	nd	2.3	3	nd	71.6	1	nd	41.2	4	nd
Region 2	61.2	2	nd	33.3	1	nd	3.2	2	nd	65.2	4	nd	43.9	2	nd
Region 3	60.0	3	nd	27.6	4	L	2.1	4	nd	66.5	3	nd	43.1	3	nd
Region 4	58.7	4	nd	30.8	2	nd	3.8	1	nd	69.2	2	nd	49.1	1	H
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	66.3	1	nd	31.5	2	nd	U	U	U	U	U	U	39.4	6	nd
Region 2	57.3	6	nd	25.7	6	L	2.2	4	nd	U	U	U	43.1	3	nd
Region 3	64.1	2	nd	29.8	5	nd	1.9	5	nd	U	U	U	42.4	4	nd
Region 4	61.7	3	nd	30.1	4	nd	2.3	3	nd	86.2	1	H	42.3	5	nd
Region 5	61.3	4	nd	33.4	1	nd	3.5	1	nd	66.9	3	nd	44.2	2	nd
Region 6	58.7	5	nd	30.4	3	nd	3.4	2	nd	67.1	2	nd	49.0	1	H
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	66.3	1	nd	31.5	3	nd	U	U	U	U	U	U	39.4	7	nd
Region 2	57.3	7	nd	25.7	7	L	2.2	5	nd	U	U	U	43.1	4	nd
Region 3	64.1	2	nd	29.1	6	nd	2.0	6	nd	U	U	U	42.0	6	nd
Region 4	61.7	3	nd	30.1	5	nd	2.3	4	nd	86.2	1	H	42.3	5	nd
Region 5	61.3	5	nd	34.1	1	H	3.9	1	nd	67.8	3	nd	45.4	2	nd
Region 6	57.6	6	nd	30.1	4	nd	3.3	2	nd	69.6	2	nd	50.0	1	H
Region 7	61.7	4	nd	32.2	2	nd	3.0	3	nd	62.3	4	nd	43.3	3	nd

*Note.* Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.15: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Paying for Housing Got Harder			Very Worried Incident Prevents Paying Housing			Type of Home Payment Pay			Type of Home Payment Pay			Home Payment No Payments, Purchased Home		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
	West Virginia	38.3		23.9			22.4			34.6			26.8		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	36.4	4	nd	22.4	3	nd	24.1	2	nd	34.9	2	nd	26.1	3	nd
Region 2	38.5	2	nd	24.7	2	nd	24.8	1	nd	32.1	3	nd	26.3	2	nd
Region 3	36.6	3	nd	22.3	4	nd	19.4	4	L	41.5	1	H	25.1	4	nd
Region 4	44.1	1	H	27.8	1	nd	21.1	3	nd	27.5	4	L	31.1	1	H
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	34.0	6	nd	22.9	4	nd	20.0	4	nd	35.7	2	nd	28.4	3	nd
Region 2	37.9	4	nd	22.4	5	nd	19.2	5	L	48.5	1	H	20.6	6	L
Region 3	40.3	2	nd	23.3	3	nd	19.0	6	nd	35.1	3	nd	29.2	2	nd
Region 4	34.7	5	nd	21.7	6	nd	25.5	1	H	33.2	4	nd	26.6	4	nd
Region 5	39.0	3	nd	25.0	2	nd	24.5	2	nd	31.7	5	nd	26.6	5	nd
Region 6	43.6	1	H	27.4	1	nd	21.0	3	nd	27.7	6	L	31.1	1	H
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	34.0	7	nd	22.9	5	nd	20.0	5	nd	35.7	3	nd	28.4	3	nd
Region 2	37.9	5	nd	22.4	6	nd	19.2	6	L	48.5	1	H	20.6	7	L
Region 3	41.0	2	nd	23.5	3	nd	19.0	7	nd	36.2	2	nd	28.8	2	nd
Region 4	34.7	6	nd	21.7	7	nd	25.5	1	H	33.2	4	nd	26.6	5	nd
Region 5	40.0	3	nd	26.6	2	nd	22.5	3	nd	31.4	5	nd	28.0	4	nd
Region 6	43.2	1	nd	27.5	1	nd	22.0	4	nd	27.4	7	L	31.4	1	H
Region 7	38.9	4	nd	23.4	4	nd	24.7	2	nd	31.0	6	nd	26.1	6	nd

Note. Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.16: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Home Payment			Type of Home			Buying Food Got Harder			Cut Size of or Skipped Meals			Free Groceries or Meals Food Pantries or Banks <sup>a</sup>		
	No Payments, Inherited Home			Payment Some Other Arrangement			Harder			Skipped Meals			Banks <sup>a</sup>		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	7.0			9.2			55.1			22.9			10.2		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	6.4	3	nd	8.5	4	nd	51.1	4	L	20.4	4	nd	9.0	3	nd
Region 2	7.5	2	nd	9.2	2	nd	55.8	2	nd	25.3	2	nd	10.2	2	nd
Region 3	5.1	4	L	8.9	3	nd	53.6	3	nd	20.5	3	nd	8.7	4	nd
Region 4	10.0	1	H	10.4	1	nd	62.3	1	H	26.5	1	H	14.5	1	H
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	5.7	4	nd	10.2	2	nd	53.4	5	nd	21.3	4	nd	7.8	5	L
Region 2	4.0	6	L	7.7	6	nd	54.9	3	nd	20.8	5	nd	6.8	6	L
Region 3	8.4	2	nd	8.3	5	nd	53.8	4	nd	22.3	3	nd	10.1	3	nd
Region 4	5.7	5	nd	9.0	4	nd	49.4	6	L	19.2	6	L	9.8	4	nd
Region 5	7.9	3	nd	9.4	3	nd	56.4	2	nd	25.5	2	nd	10.7	2	nd
Region 6	9.8	1	H	10.4	1	nd	62.0	1	H	26.1	1	nd	14.4	1	H
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	5.7	5	nd	10.2	2	nd	53.4	6	nd	21.3	5	nd	7.8	6	L
Region 2	4.0	7	L	7.7	7	nd	54.9	3	nd	20.8	6	nd	6.8	7	L
Region 3	8.1	4	nd	7.9	6	nd	53.7	5	nd	21.9	4	nd	9.5	5	nd
Region 4	5.7	6	nd	9.0	5	nd	49.4	7	L	19.2	7	L	9.8	4	nd
Region 5	8.5	3	nd	9.5	3	nd	58.6	2	nd	25.8	2	nd	11.1	2	nd
Region 6	8.7	1	nd	10.5	1	nd	62.1	1	H	26.0	1	nd	15.1	1	H
Region 7	8.7	2	nd	9.5	4	nd	54.9	4	nd	25.5	3	nd	10.8	3	nd

*Note.* Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>a</sup>Question asked about information for the respondent's household.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.17: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Free Groceries or Meals Other Place <sup>a</sup>			Free Groceries or Meals Did Not Receive Them <sup>a</sup>			TANF <sup>a</sup>			SNAP <sup>a</sup>			WIC <sup>a</sup>		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
	West Virginia	7.4		84.6		2.1				22.4			4.7		
DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions															
Region 1	6.9	4	nd	85.6	2	nd	2.1	3	nd	20.0	3	nd	4.3	4	nd
Region 2	7.8	2	nd	84.4	3	nd	2.1	2	nd	24.3	2	nd	4.5	3	nd
Region 3	7.3	3	nd	86.4	1	nd	1.9	4	nd	18.8	4	L	4.6	2	nd
Region 4	7.9	1	nd	80.5	4	L	2.3	1	nd	28.7	1	H	5.4	1	nd
DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions															
Region 1	6.7	5	nd	87.3	2	nd	U	U	U	19.9	5	nd	4.7	4	nd
Region 2	6.6	6	nd	88.5	1	H	1.7	5	nd	15.0	6	L	4.0	5	nd
Region 3	7.2	4	nd	84.2	4	nd	2.0	4	nd	22.7	3	nd	3.8	6	nd
Region 4	7.4	3	nd	85.0	3	nd	2.1	2	nd	20.6	4	nd	4.8	2	nd
Region 5	8.0	1	nd	83.7	5	nd	2.2	1	nd	25.2	2	H	4.7	3	nd
Region 6	7.7	2	nd	80.8	6	L	2.1	3	nd	27.9	1	H	5.3	1	nd
DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions															
Region 1	6.7	6	nd	87.3	2	nd	U	U	U	19.9	6	nd	4.7	4	nd
Region 2	6.6	7	nd	88.5	1	H	1.7	6	nd	15.0	7	L	4.0	7	nd
Region 3	7.6	3	nd	84.5	4	nd	2.0	4	nd	22.1	4	nd	4.0	6	nd
Region 4	7.4	4	nd	85.0	3	nd	2.1	2	nd	20.6	5	nd	4.8	3	nd
Region 5	8.0	2	nd	83.1	6	nd	2.7	1	nd	26.7	2	H	4.4	5	nd
Region 6	7.1	5	nd	80.5	7	L	2.0	3	nd	28.5	1	H	5.7	1	nd
Region 7	8.3	1	nd	83.9	5	nd	1.7	5	nd	23.7	3	nd	4.8	2	nd

Note. TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>a</sup>Question asked about information for the respondent's household.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.18: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Medicaid (Household) <sup>a</sup>			LIEAP <sup>a</sup>			Tel-Assistance or LIFELINE <sup>a</sup>			Jobs and Hope <sup>a</sup>			School Clothing Vouchers <sup>a</sup>		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	30.3			10.3			5.2			1.3			6.1		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	26.5	4	L	7.7	4	L	4.0	4	L	1.5	1	nd	4.9	4	nd
Region 2	31.5	2	nd	11.4	2	nd	6.7	2	nd	1.5	2	nd	7.7	1	nd
Region 3	27.6	3	nd	8.4	3	L	4.1	3	nd	1.0	4	nd	5.3	3	nd
Region 4	38.0	1	H	15.7	1	H	6.9	1	nd	1.4	3	nd	6.8	2	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	26.3	5	nd	7.1	5	L	4.0	4	nd	U	U	U	5.7	4	nd
Region 2	24.9	6	L	6.2	6	L	3.1	6	L	1.1	5	nd	4.1	6	L
Region 3	29.7	3	nd	9.2	3	nd	3.9	5	nd	1.8	1	nd	4.8	5	nd
Region 4	27.5	4	nd	9.0	4	nd	4.7	3	nd	1.1	4	nd	5.8	3	nd
Region 5	32.4	2	nd	12.0	2	nd	6.7	2	nd	1.5	2	nd	7.8	1	nd
Region 6	37.3	1	H	15.1	1	H	6.8	1	nd	1.4	3	nd	6.6	2	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	26.3	6	nd	7.1	6	L	4.0	5	nd	U	U	U	5.7	5	nd
Region 2	24.9	7	L	6.2	7	L	3.1	7	L	1.1	5	nd	4.1	7	L
Region 3	28.0	4	nd	8.8	5	nd	3.5	6	L	U	U	U	4.7	6	nd
Region 4	27.5	5	nd	9.0	4	nd	4.7	4	nd	1.1	4	nd	5.8	4	nd
Region 5	33.5	2	nd	12.8	2	H	6.7	2	nd	1.7	1	nd	7.6	1	nd
Region 6	37.9	1	H	14.8	1	H	6.3	3	nd	1.4	2	nd	7.4	2	nd
Region 7	32.6	3	nd	12.0	3	nd	7.4	1	H	1.3	3	nd	6.9	3	nd

*Note.* LIEAP = Low Income Energy Assistance Program; Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>a</sup>Question asked about information for the respondent's household.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.19: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	No Public Benefits <sup>a</sup>			Type of Home House			Type of Home Apartment			Type of Home Condominium or Townhouse			Type of Home Mobile Home or Trailer		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	64.5			74.1			10.9			2.6			11.8		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>															
Region 1	68.1	1	H	74.5	2	nd	12.8	2	nd	3.0	2	nd	9.0	4	L
Region 2	63.3	3	nd	72.0	4	nd	13.0	1	nd	2.0	3	nd	12.3	2	nd
Region 3	67.4	2	H	75.7	1	nd	9.0	3	nd	3.6	1	nd	10.8	3	nd
Region 4	56.6	4	L	73.8	3	nd	7.9	4	L	1.4	4	L	16.4	1	H
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>															
Region 1	67.4	2	nd	82.0	1	H	10.3	3	nd	1.8	4	nd	5.5	6	L
Region 2	70.8	1	H	76.0	2	nd	8.1	5	L	5.5	1	H	9.5	5	L
Region 3	64.6	4	nd	75.9	3	nd	9.0	4	nd	1.3	6	L	13.1	3	nd
Region 4	67.4	3	nd	71.9	5	nd	14.1	1	H	3.2	2	nd	10.1	4	nd
Region 5	62.4	5	nd	71.2	6	L	12.5	2	nd	1.9	3	nd	13.6	2	nd
Region 6	57.3	6	L	75.1	4	nd	7.9	6	L	1.4	5	L	15.1	1	H
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>															
Region 1	67.4	2	nd	82.0	1	H	10.3	3	nd	1.8	4	nd	5.5	7	L
Region 2	70.8	1	H	76.0	3	nd	8.1	7	L	5.5	1	H	9.5	6	L
Region 3	65.8	4	nd	76.4	2	nd	9.6	5	nd	1.4	7	L	11.8	3	nd
Region 4	67.4	3	nd	71.9	6	nd	14.1	1	H	3.2	2	nd	10.1	5	nd
Region 5	61.5	6	nd	70.7	7	L	9.9	4	nd	1.6	5	nd	16.9	1	H
Region 6	56.5	7	L	74.1	4	nd	8.4	6	L	1.6	6	L	15.4	2	H
Region 7	62.4	5	nd	73.6	5	nd	13.5	2	nd	1.8	3	nd	10.6	4	nd

Note. Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>a</sup>Question asked about information for the respondent's household.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.

Table 17.0.20: Weighted Prevalence, Ranking of, and Differences in Indicators by Region: 2023-2024 MATCH (continued)

Geographic Area	Type of Home Some Other Housing Arrangement			Emotional Support Always or Usually			Emotional Support Sometimes or Rarely			Emotional Support Never		
	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>	%	Rank <sup>†</sup>	Diff. <sup>‡</sup>
West Virginia	2.9			61.0			31.1			8.0		
<b>DoHS Bureau for Medical Services Regions</b>												
Region 1	3.2	2	nd	61.6	2	nd	31.1	3	nd	7.4	4	nd
Region 2	2.4	3	nd	60.4	3	nd	31.7	2	nd	7.9	3	nd
Region 3	4.2	1	nd	62.3	1	nd	29.2	4	nd	8.5	1	nd
Region 4	1.6	4	L	58.9	4	nd	32.9	1	nd	8.2	2	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Regions</b>												
Region 1	1.3	6	L	58.5	6	nd	33.6	1	nd	8.0	3	nd
Region 2	6.2	1	H	63.3	1	nd	28.6	6	nd	8.1	2	nd
Region 3	1.7	4	nd	62.3	2	nd	30.0	5	nd	7.7	6	nd
Region 4	3.6	2	nd	62.0	3	nd	30.1	4	nd	7.9	4	nd
Region 5	2.3	3	nd	60.3	4	nd	31.9	3	nd	7.8	5	nd
Region 6	1.5	5	L	58.9	5	nd	32.6	2	nd	8.5	1	nd
<b>DoHS Bureau for Behavioral Health Ryan Brown Fund Regions</b>												
Region 1	1.3	7	L	58.5	6	nd	33.6	1	nd	8.0	3	nd
Region 2	6.2	1	H	63.3	2	nd	28.6	7	nd	8.1	2	nd
Region 3	1.8	5	nd	63.4	1	nd	28.9	6	nd	7.7	6	nd
Region 4	3.6	2	nd	62.0	3	nd	30.1	5	nd	7.9	4	nd
Region 5	2.3	3	nd	61.3	4	nd	31.4	4	nd	7.4	7	nd
Region 6	1.7	6	L	57.4	7	nd	33.5	2	nd	9.0	1	nd
Region 7	1.9	4	nd	59.8	5	nd	32.3	3	nd	7.9	5	nd

*Note.* Diff. = prevalence estimate that was not different (nd), lower (L), or higher (H) than the state prevalence estimate; DoHS = West Virginia Department of Human Services.

<sup>†</sup>Only regions with stable estimates were ranked.

<sup>‡</sup>95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were used to determine differences. This approach is conservative, so significance testing must be done for a true statement of statistical significance.