

# St. Joseph's Hospital

## Community Health Needs Assessment

Prepared for: St. Joseph's Hospital, Buckhannon, West Virginia

Prepared by: West Virginia University Health Affairs Institute

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## Document Acronyms

*The following acronyms are used throughout this document:*

Acronym	Definition
ACA	Affordable Care Act
CHIP	Community Health Improvement Plan
CHNA	Community Health Needs Assessment
Health Affairs	West Virginia University Health Affairs Institute
SJH	St. Joseph's Hospital
WVU	West Virginia University

# 1 Background and Introduction

Provisions in the Affordable Care Act (ACA) of 2010 require tax-exempt (non-profit) hospitals to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) and develop a Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) at least every three years. The regulations for the CHNA include defining the hospital's service area and compiling demographics and analysis of health indicators; gathering and considering input from the community, including public health professionals; identifying resources; and prioritizing community health needs. The 2025 St. Joseph's Hospital (SJH) CHNA identifies the following prioritized needs.

- Substance Use, Abuse, and Mental Health
- Chronic Disease and Management
- Access to Care and Transportation

This document serves as a roadmap for the CHIP, which will be developed following the completion of the 2025 CHNA and will specify planned actions to be taken by SJH and community partners, available resources, anticipated steps, and a plan for evaluating these activities. SJH partnered with West Virginia University's Health Affairs Institute to complete this CHNA using a community-based process designed to engage a broad representation of community members. A CHNA leadership team including hospital and community representation was convened by SJH to inform and guide the process.

## 1.1 About St. Joseph's Hospital

Founded in 1838, the Pallottine Missionary Society was created to serve the sick and poor. The first Pallottine Sisters traveled to the United States in the early 1900s, passing the wreckage of the Titanic as their own ship navigated through the icebergs.

In 1920, they were invited to open a hospital in Buckhannon, West Virginia, and four Sisters purchased the Barlow estate on a hilltop overlooking the town for this purpose. "The Overlook" consisted of a four-story private home on nine acres of land, which was converted into an eight-bed hospital and convent for the Sisters. Since then, St. Joseph's Hospital has grown into a robust medical community dedicated to serving the needs of the residents of central West Virginia. St. Joseph's Hospital remains committed to its mission and a focus on Christian values. In 2015, the Pallottine Missionary Sisters transferred sponsorship of the hospital to United Hospital Center and WVU Medicine. By sharing efforts with UHC and WVU Medicine, St. Joseph's Hospital ensures its long-term visibility for the community.

## 1.2 Previous SJH CHNA Findings

The most recent SJH CHNA was adopted in 2022. It included a review of secondary data to assess socioeconomic characteristics, as well as key risk factors facing the community. A primary data collection was conducted in the service area, and further resident input was gathered at a community meeting hosted by St. Joseph's Hospital. The final report identified four main health priorities, with goals and strategies for each:

- Chronic Disease Prevention and Management (including obesity, cancer, physical activity)
- Access to Care and Transportation
- Substance Use and Mental Health (in partnership with local FQHC)
- Food Insecurity

### 1.3 Definition of the Community Served

For the 2025 process, the CHNA leadership team defined the service area as Upshur, Randolph, Barbour, Lewis, and Webster counties in West Virginia.

*Figure 1: St. Joseph's Hospital Service Area*

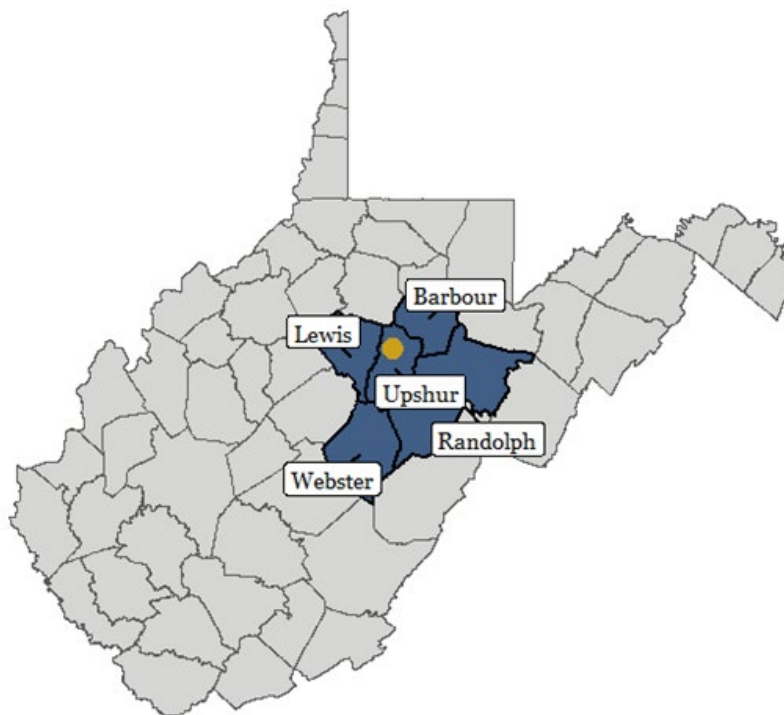


Table 1 contains information from the US Census Bureau and shows the most current QuickFacts (Appendix A) for the five counties in St. Joseph's Hospital's service areas. It outlines some basic demographics, as well as information about health insurance coverage and poverty levels in this geographic area.

Table 1: U.S. Census QuickFacts

	<b>Barbour, WV</b>	<b>Braxton, WV</b>	<b>Lewis, WV</b>	<b>Randolph, WV</b>	<b>Upshur, WV</b>	<b>Webster, WV</b>
Population	15,369	12,051	16,477	27,190	23,650	7,947
Residents under 18	20.1%	18.2%	21.4%	18.3%	20.4%	19.8%
Non-white or +1 race	4.7%	3.1%	3.0%	4.3%	3.2%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%

	<b>Barbour, WV</b>	<b>Braxton, WV</b>	<b>Lewis, WV</b>	<b>Randolph, WV</b>	<b>Upshur, WV</b>	<b>Webster, WV</b>
High school education or more	88.6%	83.7%	88.4%	87.8%	88.4%	80.1%
Bachelor's degree or more	12.2%	11.9%	17.5%	19.0%	17.4%	12.6%
Under 65 yrs. and no insurance	7.6%	8.2%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
Persons living in poverty	20.0%	19.7%	16.4%	18.9%	18.3%	26.3%

**Table Notes:** <sup>1</sup> <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045219>

## 2 Methodology and Community Input Process

The CHNA process began with a review of the previous cycle's needs assessment priorities and publicly available secondary data related to counties within St. Joseph's Hospital service areas. These data included the above US Census data and County Health Rankings Data (Appendix B). Using these reports as a springboard, the leadership team held a discussion centered around health needs, changes in each hospital community and its demographics over the previous few years, and lessons learned from the last CHNA cycle's health topic prioritization and development of implementation activities. Primary data collection was comprised of surveying community members to gather perceptions of health issues, quality of life, and other related topics. Survey data was analyzed and presented back to the leadership team and community partners of St. Joseph's Hospital. This presentation was focused on reviewing the survey data, discussing community assets that may help inform community benefit planning for St. Joseph's Hospital CHNA process, as well as discussing the needs of those not well-represented in the survey data.

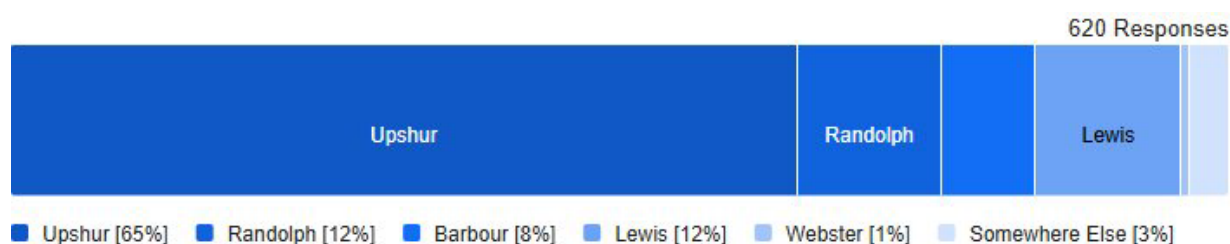
### 2.1 Primary Methods of Collecting and Analyzing Information

Two primary sources of data were utilized to inform the CHNA: (1) a public input survey and (2) a data presentation to leadership and community partners. The public input survey (Appendix C) was developed by WVU Health Affairs with the St. Joseph's Hospital CHNA leadership team following an iterative process. Survey topics included questions about specific health issues, St. Joseph's Hospital  
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thoughts on overall health of the community, quality of life, access to care, and medical needs (including specialist care), risky behaviors, and demographic information including geographic location and income.

To hear public feedback, data was collected anonymously from residents aged 18 and older from February 21<sup>st</sup> through May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2025. The survey was disseminated via a web-based platform called Qualtrics. Collection efforts included dissemination via MyChart, and reached local residents via social media, physical flyers in clinic locations, paper survey copies in community residences and waiting rooms, other local information channels, and with assistance from hospital partners and civic organizations. The survey was not intended to be a representative scientific sample of residents of these six counties, but rather a mechanism to solicit the community's perception of health needs. A total of 633 surveys were completed by community members from the area. Noteworthy limitations included disproportionately low representation from males, from the lower-income population of these counties, and from non-white community members.

Figure 2: Response by County



At the conclusion of the survey data collection, analysis was conducted by the WVU Health Affairs team. Results were presented back to the Leadership Team in aggregate (Appendix D), and broken down by income, age, and other demographics to ensure there was no significant variation in responses among groups (Appendix E). The team discussed the data alongside known health issues in the community, experiences in their own clinical and other professional settings, resources already in place to address some of the top issues, and initial thoughts about further addressing the most prevalent community concerns.

Additional information was collected through feedback at a virtual data presentation hosted on Jun 12, 2025. This session, with stakeholder representation from invested community partners, solicited input about community health needs and sought to identify groups and organizations already providing essential services. Survey results were presented to this group and strategies for improving health outcomes in the top areas were discussed. More details on the makeup of this session are found below. Community input from the event was compiled and will be used for reference at the community benefit planning stage.

## 2.2 Leadership Team and Community Partners

The following organizations were represented on St. Joseph's Hospital CHNA leadership team and provided detailed input throughout the process of developing the CHNA. These individuals informed the public input survey and were instrumental in dissemination. Additionally, they identified and invited attendees to the community meeting and were charged as a group with collaborative discussion of primary and secondary data to determine health priorities.

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These organizations were integral to data collection efforts and were represented at the community meeting in June. Those in attendance were asked to speak to the experiences of the populations whom they serve or represent and to discuss the accuracy of the survey data in relation to their professional and personal experiences as community members. Additionally, the group worked to compile a list of existing resources, programs, and policies, as well as fresh ideas or potential partnerships for addressing each area of concern.

#### Leadership Team and Community Partners

- St. Joseph's Hospital
- St. Joseph's Hospital Patient and Family Care Council
- Upshur County Development Authority
- Rotary Club
- Create Buckhannon
- Chamber of Commerce
- Local senior residences
- Local churches

### 3 Community Health Needs Prioritization

Following the community meeting, the leadership team discussed all input together and identified priority areas to address through implementation strategies. Leadership reviewed closely the top concerns raised across all categories including health and disease, quality of life, environment, and risky behaviors (see tables 3-5 below).

*Table 2: Community Health Perceptions Survey - Health and Disease*

Top Five Health and Disease Concerns	
Drug and/or alcohol use	53%
Obesity	43%
Mental Health problems	36%
Diabetes	29%
Cancers	28%

*Table 3: Community Health Perceptions Survey - Quality of Life and Environment*

Top Five Quality of Life and Environmental Concerns	
Cost of health care and or medications	55%
Poverty	31%
Lack of Health Insurance	28%



Limited organized activities	27%
Limited affordable/quality housing	22%

*Table 4: Community Health Perceptions Survey – Risky Behaviors*

#### **Top Five Risky Behavior Concerns**

Drug use	65%
Child abuse and neglect	44%
Poor nutrition	28%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	28%
Lack of exercise	28%
Excessive alcohol use	25%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	18%

Health issues were largely consistent when comparing datasets across demographics. For example, when asked to pick the three most important problems related to health and disease in their county both men and women listed drug and alcohol use, obesity, and diabetes in their overall top concerns. Men’s top health concerns also tended to include aging problems, while responses from women saw mental health also rise to the top. Drug and alcohol use, obesity, and mental health problems were top concerns of both white and non-white respondents. Across income levels, and in households with and without children, drug and alcohol abuse, obesity, and mental health problems are consistently the top health concern. Diabetes and cancer all rotate throughout the top five spots for these demographic groups as well.

Similarly, when respondents were asked to pick the three most important problems related to quality of life and environment in their county, these also shared a common theme. Cost of health care and medications, poverty, lack of health insurance or limited coverage, limited organized activities, and housing/transportation issues rose to the top of survey responses. Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food, homelessness, and limited job opportunities also ranking high on the list and are important public concern to note.

When asked to pick the top three topics related to risky behaviors in their county, the respondents picked topics tied in directly with all the above. Drug use, child abuse and neglect, poor nutrition, impaired driving, lack of exercise, and excessive alcohol use were issues that appeared at the top of all datasets. When asked in an open-ended question for suggestions to address these issues, those who took the survey frequently answered with ideas that fell into the following categories:

- Nutrition – access to nutritious food, healthy restaurant and grocery options, food assistance and programs/classes
- Community Involvement and Recreation – activities and spaces for all ages; safe places for physical activity and social connection
- Built environment – trails, sidewalks, safe outdoor spaces for physical activity
- Education – public education systems, community education

- Access to care – PCP and specialists; includes cost of health care, prescriptions, and transportation access
- Physical activity – access and ability to engage in physical activity

In addition to the above survey questions carried forward from past cycles, St. Joseph’s took opportunity this cycle to gather information from the community about their most pressing health concerns related to children in the area. Recent administrative changes within the local public school system, and changes to a levy that supports it, could affect access to health resources for students. Responses to this question tended to fall into the following topic categories:

- Food & Nutrition: food choices, food insecurity, access to nutrient-dense foods
- Substance Abuse: within the family unit, effects on the family unit and its dynamic, exposure to substances and use of substances by young people
- Recreation Access: limited safe spaces, limited activities for young people, effects on connections to family unit, connections within the community, and adverse effects to health
- Obesity
- Mental & Behavioral Health
- Education: mix of particular topics where education is needed (SUD, nutrition) and comments about education in general or the local school system
- Inactivity: mixed commentary about local built environment/places to play, as well as comments about personal and family habits

### 3.1 Prioritization Process

The existing secondary data, new survey data, data presentation input, and lessons learned from the last CHNA cycle all factored into St. Joseph’s Hospital leadership’s prioritization decisions. The group considered the degree to which the hospital can affect health outcomes for each topic, projects or programs already underway for each, as well as level of importance placed on each by the community relative to the reach of St. Joseph’s Hospital’s impact. Leadership paid particular attention to the demographics of respondents compared to the community (Appendix F), feedback gathered about access to health care and about youth needs, as well as other areas and demographics they know to be of particular concern in their community. Within this discussion of where and how the hospital can realistically affect community wellbeing and health outcomes, what they could accomplish in collaboration with new and existing partners, and what topics to monitor and revisit later, the list of top health concerns was organized into four areas that will be the focus moving forward with implementation planning.

- Substance Use, Abuse, and Mental Health
- Chronic Disease and Management
- Access to Care and Transportation

### 3.2 Potential Resources

The following table documents ideas for implementation strategy development, as well as organizations identified during the community meeting whose missions are aimed at addressing top health concerns. These organizations could potentially aid in addressing health concerns identified in this CHNA.

Table 5: Potential Community Resources

Potential Community Resources
Charity Care Program for Patients
Church-based collaborations in the community
Community gardens
Education opportunities for all ages, on various health-related topics
Farmer's Market
Incentive-based programs to encourage healthy choices
Mobile health service units
Mountaineer Mile (physical activity program)
Outreach to increase awareness of opportunities (including directly to youth and to senior citizens)
Programs to increase outdoor recreation for children and families
Public transportation options
Rotary Club
Social assistance programs (childcare, food, utilities, etc.)
Transportation Voucher Program
WVU Extension

## 4 Evaluation of Impact

Community benefit activities in this service area over the past cycle have included a wide variety of programs and services. Some have been driven by St. Joseph's Hospital, some have been carried out in partnership with local organizations and entities, and some have been sponsorship opportunities for SJH to support various health-related community efforts.

**Contributions to address chronic disease prevention and management include:**

- Conducted nearly 4,000 blood screenings throughout 2022 -2025 at various locations
  - Resources included 19 staff hours per day for each event, as well as provision of all testing supplies and marketing materials
  - These screenings were conducted in partnership with the local Rotary Club
- Diabetes Lifestyle Program

- Half a dozen community members attended regular classes with a goal of decreasing weight and increasing physical activity after the first six months
- Diabetes Self-Management
  - Six-week program developed at Stanford University
- SJH was the first WV hospital to have a proclamation signed by the Governor for Malnutrition Awareness Week as a result of early detection, prevention, and treatment efforts
- SJH staff provided diabetes education to West Virginia Wesleyan College (WVWC) nursing students
- SJH and WVWC co-sponsored a 5k run/walk and health fair event to benefit the WVWC School of Nursing, and will do so again
- SJH staff provides support to community members who are part of the Medical Weight Management Program
- SJH partnered with Life Line Screening for provision of four kinds of low-cost screenings to identify dangerous blockages or buildup that can cause heart disease, stroke, and other chronic disease
- Additional ongoing and upcoming efforts include: blood drives; a virtual Chronic Disease Management Program; upcoming diabetic and cardiac classes similar to the existing Diabetes Lifestyle classes; weight loss and diabetes management classes for WVU Medicine employees; a Healthy Living course in conjunction with the local FARMacy program

**Contributions to address Access to Care and Transportation include:**

- Transportation Voucher Program
  - Since inception, 92 of 173 issued vouchers have been used; SJH continues to explore barriers to use
  - SJH is exploring (with the WV Hospital Association) ways to allow more robust advertising of this program that align with CMS' health equity agenda; this has included participation in a CMS listening session
- Provided educational packets on local transportation options
- Established collaborative communication with Country Roads Transit and ModivCare to better understand programs, opportunities, and to identify areas for improvement to meet patient needs
- Learning session with Berkeley Medical Center's Director of Security to understand their shuttle program
- Attendance at Department of Highways public transportation meetings

## 5 Conclusion

Each of the top priorities identified in the 2025 CHNA are consistent with concerns raised in 2022s. The 2025 CHNA identified five priorities to guide SJH's efforts to improve the health of community members:

- Substance Use, Abuse, and Mental Health
- Chronic Disease and Management
- Access to Care and Transportation

Hospital leadership discussion of implementation planning steps is already underway, as is consideration of new program opportunities with the Health Affairs team and with their external community partners. The Health Affairs Team will work with the hospital to develop their Community Health Implementation Plan (CHIP), which will serve as their roadmap for continuing or building community benefit strategies. Appendices

## 6 Appendices

Appendix A - US Census Quickfacts

Appendix B - County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Appendix C - Public Input Survey

Appendix D - Aggregate Data

Appendix E - Demographic Breakdowns

Appendix F - Community Demographics vs. Response Demographics



## QuickFacts

[What's New & FAQs](#)

Barbour County, West Virginia; Randolph County, West Virginia; Upshur County, West Virginia

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties. Also for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.


































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## Table


All Topics	Barbour County, West Virginia	Randolph County, West Virginia	Upshur County, West Virginia
<b>Population estimates, July 1, 2024, (V2024)</b>	<b>15,369</b>	<b>27,190</b>	<b>23,650</b>
<b>PEOPLE</b>			
<b>Population</b>			
<b>Population estimates, July 1, 2024, (V2024)</b>	<b>15,369</b>	<b>27,190</b>	<b>23,650</b>
Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2024)	15,459	27,932	23,818
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2024, (V2024)	-0.6%	-2.7%	-0.7%
Population, Census, April 1, 2020	15,465	27,932	23,816
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	16,589	29,405	24,254
<b>Age and Sex</b>			
Persons under 5 years, percent	4.8%	4.7%	4.9%
Persons under 18 years, percent	20.1%	18.3%	20.4%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	21.2%	22.8%	22.3%
Female persons, percent	50.3%	47.2%	49.9%
<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>			
White alone, percent	95.3%	95.7%	96.8%
Black alone, percent (a)	1.5%	2.2%	1.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a)	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian alone, percent (a)	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a)	Z	Z	Z
Two or More Races, percent	2.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b)	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	94.3%	94.7%	95.5%
<b>Population Characteristics</b>			
Veterans, 2019-2023	950	1,704	1,448
Foreign-born persons, percent, 2019-2023	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
<b>Housing</b>			
Housing Units, July 1, 2024, (V2024)	7,137	13,085	11,355
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2019-2023	79.3%	77.1%	79.7%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2019-2023	\$126,000	\$137,800	\$160,700
Median selected monthly owner costs - with a mortgage, 2019-2023	\$1,025	\$1,045	\$1,147
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2019-2023	\$361	\$354	\$329
Median gross rent, 2019-2023	\$803	\$807	\$799
Building Permits, 2024	2	3	62
<b>Families &amp; Living Arrangements</b>			
Households, 2019-2023	5,871	10,385	9,588
Persons per household, 2019-2023	2.53	2.45	2.34
Living in the same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+ , 2019-2023	90.2%	86.7%	90.6%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2019-2023	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
<b>Computer and Internet Use</b>			
Households with a computer, percent, 2019-2023	88.1%	85.0%	90.4%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2019-2023	82.5%	80.2%	83.5%
<b>Education</b>			
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2019-2023	88.6%	87.8%	88.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2019-2023	12.2%	19.0%	17.4%
<b>Health</b>			
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2019-2023	11.7%	9.7%	10.3%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	7.6%	7.4%	7.4%

<b>Economy</b>			
 In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2019-2023	49.9%	50.1%	50.2%
 In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2019-2023	46.0%	48.3%	47.0%
 Total accommodation and food services sales, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	13,940	45,754	36,271
 Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	55,974	237,162	174,564
 Total transportation and warehousing receipts/revenue, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	6,688	135,319	36,525
 Total retail sales, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	107,734	487,928	367,243
 Total retail sales per capita, 2022 (c)	\$7,000	\$17,709	\$15,492
<b>Transportation</b>			
 Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2019-2023	28.1	20.9	26.9
<b>Income &amp; Poverty</b>			
 Median households income (in 2023 dollars), 2019-2023	\$48,347	\$55,057	\$51,859
 Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2023 dollars), 2019-2023	\$26,055	\$28,277	\$30,616
 Persons in poverty, percent	 20.0%	 18.9%	 18.3%
 <b>BUSINESSES</b>			
<b>Businesses</b>			
 Total employer establishments, 2022	211	642	516
 Total employment, 2022	2,827	8,595	6,306
 Total annual payroll, 2022 (\$1,000)	140,486	356,312	387,955
 Total employment, percent change, 2021-2022	-1.6%	2.7%	13.0%
 Total nonemployer establishments, 2023	712	1,547	1,235
 All employer firms, Reference year 2022	136	580	398
 Men-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	53	259	218
 Women-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	S	S	S
 Minority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	S	S	S
 Nonminority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	100	443	325
 Veteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	S	S	25
 Nonveteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	86	435	293
 <b>GEOGRAPHY</b>			
<b>Geography</b>			
 Population per square mile, 2020	45.3	26.9	67.2
 Population per square mile, 2010	48.6	28.3	68.4
 Land area in square miles, 2020	341.06	1,039.70	354.64
 Land area in square miles, 2010	341.06	1,039.68	354.64
 FIPS Code	54001	54083	54097

[About datasets used in this table](#)

#### Value Notes

 Methodology differences may exist between data sources, and so estimates from different sources are not comparable.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info  icon to the left of each row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2024) refers to the final year of the series (2020 thru 2024). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

Users should exercise caution when comparing 2019-2023 ACS 5-year estimates to other ACS estimates. For more information, please visit the [2023 5-year ACS Comparison Guidance](#) page.




#### Fact Notes

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race
- (b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
- (c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data

#### Value Flags

- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- NA Not available
- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X Not applicable
- Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown
- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or upper interval of an open ended distribution.
- N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

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## QuickFacts

## Webster County, West Virginia; Lewis County, West Virginia

[What's New & FAQs](#)
QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties. Also for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.

Enter state, county, city, town, or zip code































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## Table


All Topics	Webster County, West Virginia	Lewis County, West Virginia
<b>Population estimates, July 1, 2024, (V2024)</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>16,477</b>
<b>PEOPLE</b>		
<b>Population</b>		
<b>Population estimates, July 1, 2024, (V2024)</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>16,477</b>
Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2024)	8,375	17,030
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2024, (V2024)	-5.1%	-3.2%
Population, Census, April 1, 2020	8,378	17,033
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	9,154	16,372
<b>Age and Sex</b>		
Persons under 5 years, percent	4.8%	5.2%
Persons under 18 years, percent	19.8%	21.4%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	26.3%	21.0%
Female persons, percent	49.7%	49.8%
<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>		
White alone, percent	97.8%	97.0%
Black alone, percent (a) (a)	0.4%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) (a)	0.1%	0.2%
Asian alone, percent (a) (a)	0.2%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) (a)	Z	Z
Two or More Races, percent	1.5%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) (b)	0.8%	1.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	97.1%	95.7%
<b>Population Characteristics</b>		
Veterans, 2019-2023	575	1,239
Foreign-born persons, percent, 2019-2023	0.0%	0.3%
<b>Housing</b>		
Housing Units, July 1, 2024, (V2024)	4,396	8,217
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2019-2023	77.6%	70.7%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2019-2023	\$78,000	\$135,800
Median selected monthly owner costs - with a mortgage, 2019-2023	\$949	\$1,058
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2019-2023	\$325	\$335
Median gross rent, 2019-2023	\$687	\$737
Building Permits, 2024	0	5
<b>Families &amp; Living Arrangements</b>		
Households, 2019-2023	2,838	6,940
Persons per household, 2019-2023	2.89	2.39
Living in the same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+ , 2019-2023	95.8%	90.3%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2019-2023	0.5%	1.1%
<b>Computer and Internet Use</b>		
Households with a computer, percent, 2019-2023	87.1%	85.9%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2019-2023	78.6%	81.0%
<b>Education</b>		
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2019-2023	80.1%	88.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2019-2023	12.6%	17.5%
<b>Health</b>		
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2019-2023	17.1%	12.6%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	7.4%	7.2%
<b>Economy</b>		
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2019-2023	41.0%	50.7%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2019-2023	34.0%	45.1%




 Total accommodation and food services sales, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	D	44,530
 Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	41,949	109,024
 Total transportation and warehousing receipts/revenue, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	D	148,275
 Total retail sales, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	51,731	352,965
 Total retail sales per capita, 2022 (c)	\$6,354	\$21,169
<b>Transportation</b>		
 Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2019-2023	30.2	30.1
<b>Income &amp; Poverty</b>		
 Median households income (in 2023 dollars), 2019-2023	\$42,061	\$52,279
 Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2023 dollars), 2019-2023	\$23,343	\$31,004
 Persons in poverty, percent	 26.3%	 16.4%
 <b>BUSINESSES</b>		
<b>Businesses</b>		
 Total employer establishments, 2022	117	372
 Total employment, 2022	1,060	4,471
 Total annual payroll, 2022 (\$1,000)	41,306	217,128
 Total employment, percent change, 2021-2022	7.2%	11.6%
 Total nonemployer establishments, 2023	267	855
 All employer firms, Reference year 2022	105	289
 Men-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	49	148
 Women-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	S	S
 Minority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	S	S
 Nonminority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	87	222
 Veteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	S	13
 Nonveteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	69	212
 <b>GEOGRAPHY</b>		
<b>Geography</b>		
 Population per square mile, 2020	15.1	44.0
 Population per square mile, 2010	16.5	42.5
 Land area in square miles, 2020	553.47	386.93
 Land area in square miles, 2010	553.47	384.90
 FIPS Code	54101	54041

[About datasets used in this table](#)

Value Notes

 Methodology differences may exist between data sources, and so estimates from different sources are not comparable.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info  icon to the left of each row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2024) refers to the final year of the series (2020 thru 2024). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

Users should exercise caution when comparing 2019-2023 ACS 5-year estimates to other ACS estimates. For more information, please visit the [2023 5-year ACS Comparison Guidance](#) page.


Fact Notes

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race
- (b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
- (c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data

Value Flags

- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- NA Not available
- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X Not applicable
- Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown
- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or upper interval of an open ended distribution.
- N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

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Measuring America's People, Places, and Economy

COUNTY

Barbour, WV

2025

▼

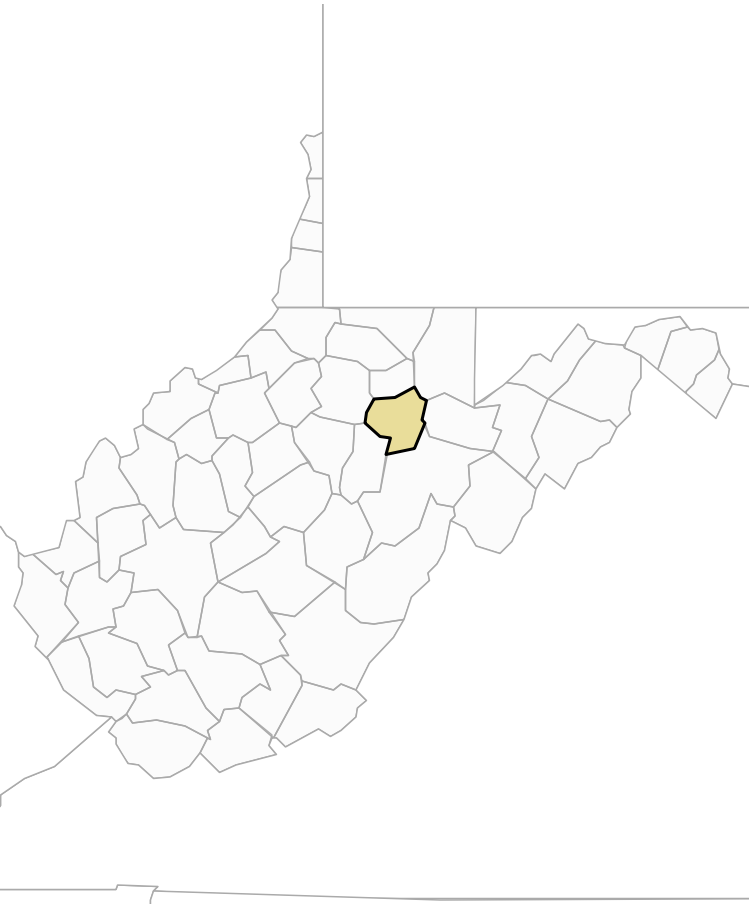
View West Virginia Health Data

County Demographics

The health of a place results from past and present policies and practices. The land known as Barbour County, along with the entirety of the U.S., has been home for many thousands of years to hundreds of Indigenous nations. Native Land Digital "strives to create and foster conversations about the history of colonialism, Indigenous ways of knowing, and settler-Indigenous relations."

Barbour County, West Virginia is Rural . In Barbour County, 100% of the population lives in a low population density area .

Show demographic data



County Snapshot

This county's snapshot covers:

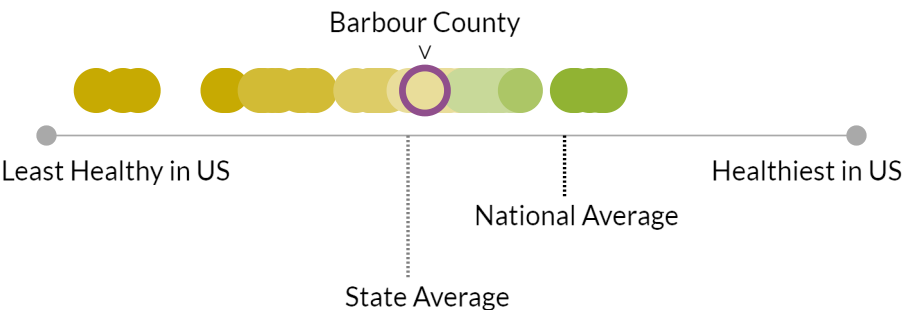
- Population Health and Well-being
- Community Conditions

Barbour County Population Health and Well-being

Population health and well-being is something we create as a society, not something an individual can attain in a clinic or be responsible for alone. Health is more than being free from disease and pain; health is the ability to thrive. Well-being covers both quality of life and the ability of people and communities to contribute to the world. Population health involves optimal physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being.

Barbour County is faring about the same as the average county in West Virginia for Population Health and Well-being, and worse than the average county in the nation.

Download Chart



Trends Available

Population Health and Well-being				
Length of life		Barbour County	West Virginia	United States
Premature Death		12,800	13,300	8,400
Additional Length of life (not included in summary)				
Quality of life		Barbour County	West Virginia	United States
Poor Physical Health Days		6.0	5.2	3.9
Low Birth Weight		8%	10%	8%
Poor Mental Health Days		7.0	6.7	5.1

Poor or Fair Health		26%	23%	17%
Additional Quality of life (not included in summary)				+

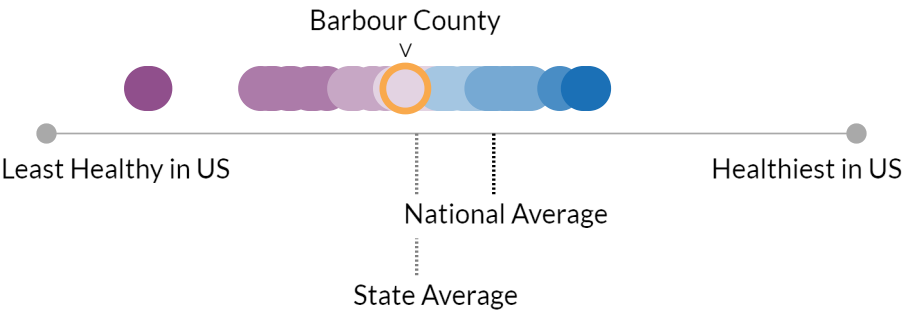
Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.

Barbour County Community Conditions

Community conditions include the social and economic factors, physical environment and health infrastructure in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age. Community conditions are also referred to as the social determinants of health.

Barbour County is faring about the same as the average county in West Virginia for Community Conditions, and worse than the average county in the nation.











Download Chart



☐ Show areas to explore    ☐ Show areas of strength    ☒ Trends Available

Community Conditions				
Health infrastructure		Barbour County	West Virginia	United States
Flu Vaccinations		37%	41%	48%
Access to Exercise Opportunities		15%	59%	84%
Food Environment Index		7.5	6.5	7.4
Primary Care Physicians		3,090:1	1,320:1	1,330:1
Mental Health Providers		810:1	510:1	300:1
Dentists		3,850:1	1,710:1	1,360:1
Preventable Hospital Stays		2,299	3,938	2,666

## Appendix B - County Health Rankings

Mammography Screening		41%	42%	44%
Uninsured		8%	7%	10%
Additional Health infrastructure (not included in summary) 				
Physical environment		Barbour County	West Virginia	United States 
Severe Housing Problems		9%	11%	17%
Driving Alone to Work		83%	79%	70%
Long Commute - Driving Alone		42%	35%	37%
Air Pollution: Particulate Matter		6.2	6.7	7.3
Drinking Water Violations		No		
Broadband Access		83%	84%	90%
Library Access		<1	1	2
Additional Physical environment (not included in summary) 				
Social and economic factors		Barbour County	West Virginia	United States 
Some College		33%	57%	68%
High School Completion		89%	89%	89%
Unemployment		4.8%	3.9%	3.6%
Income Inequality		4.1	5.1	4.9
Children in Poverty		25%	20%	16%
Injury Deaths		126	146	84
Social Associations		5.8	12.6	9.1
Child Care Cost Burden		38%	36%	28%
Additional Social and economic factors (not included in summary) 				

*Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.*



COUNTY

**Lewis, WV**

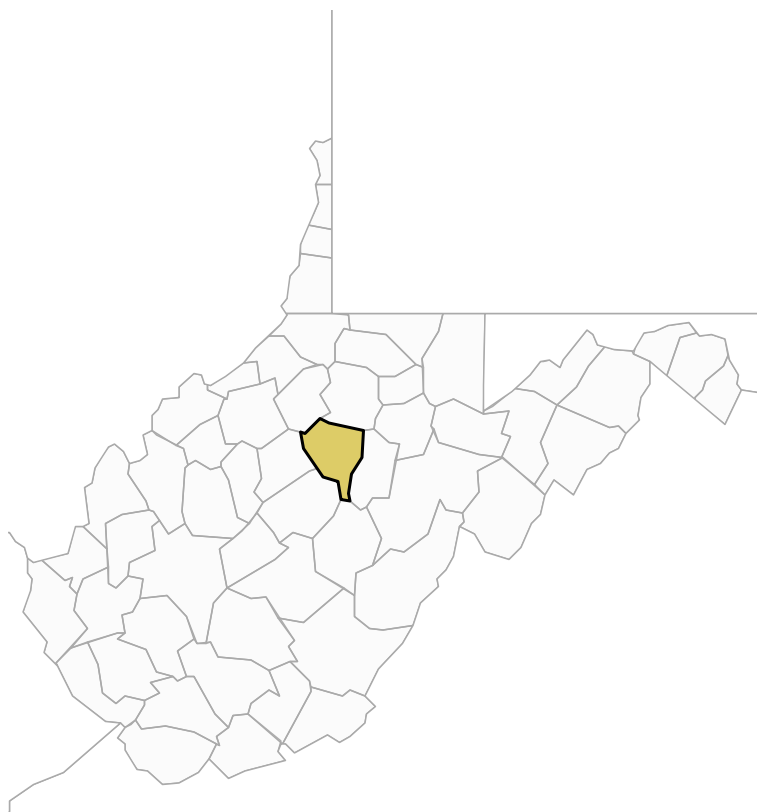
2025

[View West Virginia Health Data](#)

## County Demographics

The health of a place results from past and present policies and practices. The land known as Lewis County, along with the entirety of the U.S., has been home for many thousands of years to hundreds of Indigenous nations. Native Land Digital "strives to create and foster conversations about the history of colonialism, Indigenous ways of knowing, and settler-Indigenous relations."

Lewis County, West Virginia is Rural . In Lewis County, 74% of the population lives in a low population density area .

[Show demographic data](#)

## County Snapshot

This county's snapshot covers:

Population Health and Well-being ↓

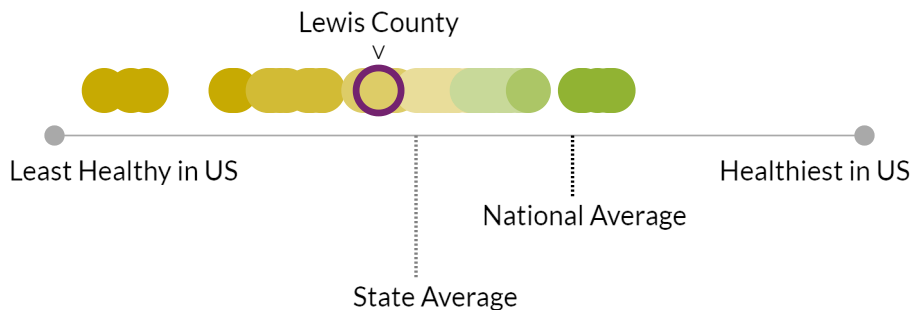
Community Conditions ↓

### Lewis County Population Health and Well-being


Population health and well-being is something we create as a society, not something an individual can attain in a clinic or be responsible for alone. Health is more than being free from disease and pain; health is the ability to thrive. Well-being covers both quality of life and the ability of people and communities to contribute to the world. Population health involves optimal physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being.

**Lewis County is faring slightly worse than the average county in West Virginia for Population Health and Well-being, and worse than the average county in the nation.**

[Download Chart](#)



 Trends Available

Population Health and Well-being				
Length of life		Lewis County	West Virginia	United States —
Premature Death		14,600	13,300	8,400
Additional Length of life (not included in summary)				+
Quality of life		Lewis County	West Virginia	United States —
Poor Physical Health Days		5.6	5.2	3.9
Low Birth Weight		10%	10%	8%
Poor Mental Health Days		7.0	6.7	5.1

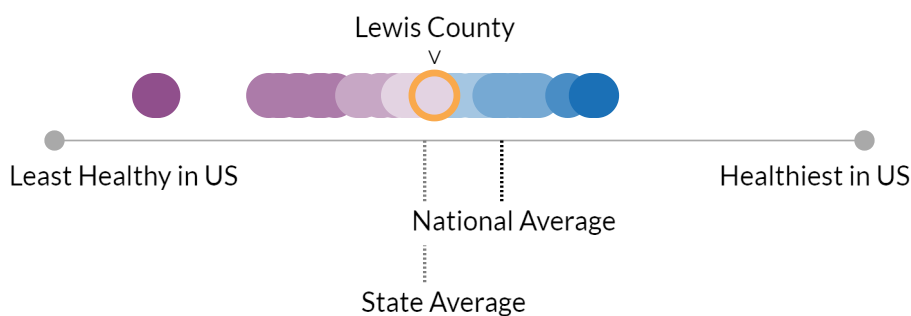
Poor or Fair Health		25%	23%	17%
Additional Quality of life (not included in summary)				+

*Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.*

## Lewis County Community Conditions

Community conditions include the social and economic factors, physical environment and health infrastructure in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age. Community conditions are also referred to as the social determinants of health.

**Lewis County is faring about the same as the average county in West Virginia for Community Conditions, and worse than the average county in the nation.**











[Download Chart](#)


☐ Show areas to explore ☐ Show areas of strength ☒ Trends Available

Community Conditions				
Health infrastructure		Lewis County	West Virginia	United States
Flu Vaccinations		41%	41%	48%
Access to Exercise Opportunities		53%	59%	84%
Food Environment Index		7.8	6.5	7.4
Primary Care Physicians		2,410:1	1,320:1	1,330:1
Mental Health Providers		460:1	510:1	300:1
Dentists		3,350:1	1,710:1	1,360:1
Preventable Hospital Stays		2,952	3,938	2,666



## Appendix B - County Health Rankings

Mammography Screening		40%	42%	44%
Uninsured		7%	7%	10%
Additional Health infrastructure (not included in summary) 				
Physical environment		Lewis County	West Virginia	United States 
Severe Housing Problems		11%	11%	17%
Driving Alone to Work		79%	79%	70%
Long Commute - Driving Alone		44%	35%	37%
Air Pollution: Particulate Matter		6.6	6.7	7.3
Drinking Water Violations		No		
Broadband Access		81%	84%	90%
Library Access		<1	1	2
Additional Physical environment (not included in summary) 				
Social and economic factors		Lewis County	West Virginia	United States 
Some College		52%	57%	68%
High School Completion		88%	89%	89%
Unemployment		4.6%	3.9%	3.6%
Income Inequality		5.6	5.1	4.9
Children in Poverty		20%	20%	16%
Injury Deaths		143	146	84
Social Associations		10.1	12.6	9.1
Child Care Cost Burden		36%	36%	28%
Additional Social and economic factors (not included in summary) 				

*Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.*



COUNTY

**Randolph, WV**

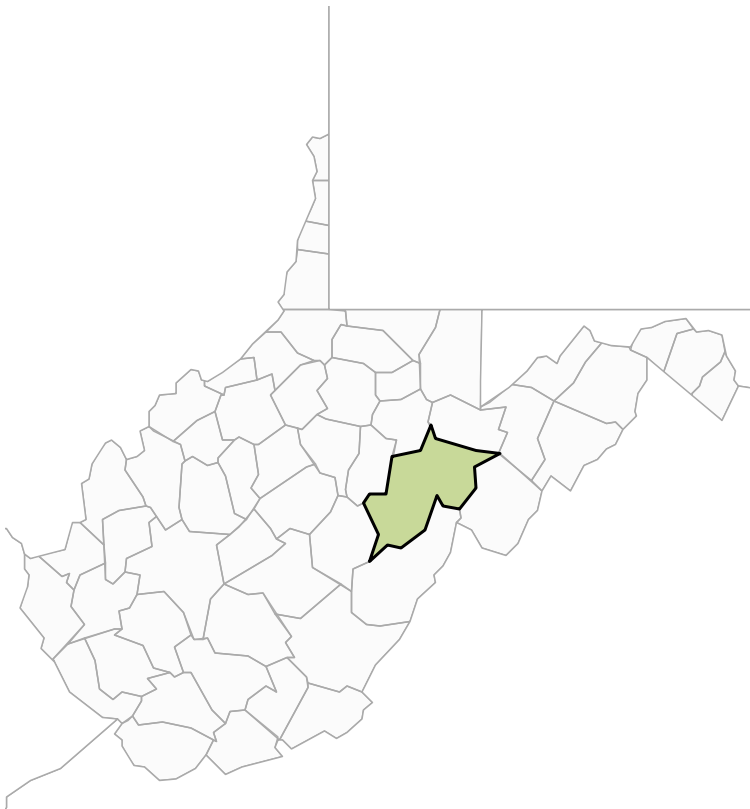
2025 ▼

[View West Virginia Health Data](#)

## County Demographics

The health of a place results from past and present policies and practices. The land known as Randolph County, along with the entirety of the U.S., has been home for many thousands of years to hundreds of Indigenous nations. Native Land Digital "strives to create and foster conversations about the history of colonialism, Indigenous ways of knowing, and settler-Indigenous relations."

Randolph County, West Virginia is Micropolitan . In Randolph County, 60.2% of the population lives in a low population density area .

[Show demographic data](#)

County Snapshot

This county's snapshot covers:

Population Health and Well-being ↓

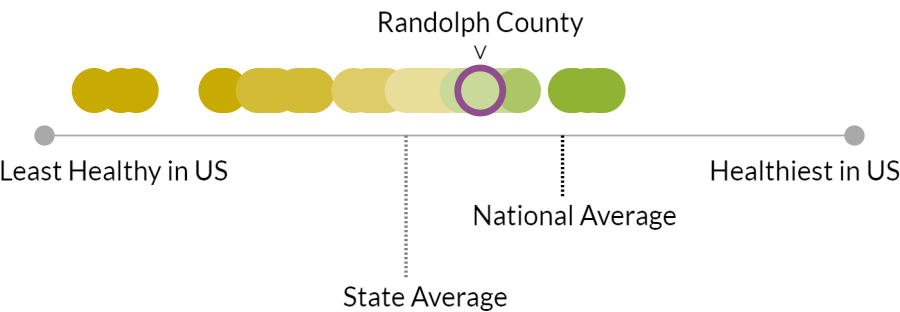
Community Conditions ↓

Randolph County Population Health and Well-being



Population health and well-being is something we create as a society, not something an individual can attain in a clinic or be responsible for alone. Health is more than being free from disease and pain; health is the ability to thrive. Well-being covers both quality of life and the ability of people and communities to contribute to the world. Population health involves optimal physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being.

Randolph County is faring slightly better than the average county in West Virginia for Population Health and Well-being, and slightly worse than the average county in the nation.

Download Chart



 Trends Available

Population Health and Well-being				
Length of life		Randolph County	West Virginia	United States
Premature Death		10,400	13,300	8,400
Additional Length of life (not included in summary)				
Quality of life		Randolph County	West Virginia	United States
Poor Physical Health Days		5.6	5.2	3.9
Low Birth Weight		9%	10%	8%
Poor Mental Health Days		6.8	6.7	5.1

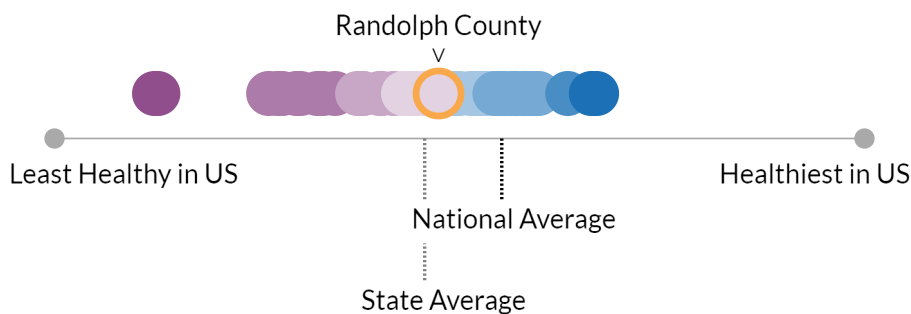
Poor or Fair Health		23%	23%	17%
Additional Quality of life (not included in summary)				+

Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.

## Randolph County Community Conditions

Community conditions include the social and economic factors, physical environment and health infrastructure in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age. Community conditions are also referred to as the social determinants of health.







Randolph County is faring about the same as the average county in West Virginia for Community Conditions, and worse than the average county in the nation.

[Download Chart](#)


☐ Show areas to explore
 ☐ Show areas of strength
 ☒ Trends Available

Community Conditions				
Health infrastructure		Randolph County	West Virginia	United States
Flu Vaccinations		35%	41%	48%
Access to Exercise Opportunities		68%	59%	84%
Food Environment Index		8.1	6.5	7.4
Primary Care Physicians		1,320:1	1,320:1	1,330:1
Mental Health Providers		760:1	510:1	300:1
Dentists		2,300:1	1,710:1	1,360:1
Preventable Hospital Stays		2,957	3,938	2,666

## Appendix B - County Health Rankings

Mammography Screening		40%	42%	44%
Uninsured		7%	7%	10%
Additional Health infrastructure (not included in summary) 				
Physical environment		Randolph County	West Virginia	United States 
Severe Housing Problems		9%	11%	17%
Driving Alone to Work		76%	79%	70%
Long Commute - Driving Alone		22%	35%	37%
Air Pollution: Particulate Matter		5.8	6.7	7.3
Drinking Water Violations		No		
Broadband Access		80%	84%	90%
Library Access		<1	1	2
Additional Physical environment (not included in summary) 				
Social and economic factors		Randolph County	West Virginia	United States 
Some College		42%	57%	68%
High School Completion		88%	89%	89%
Unemployment		4.8%	3.9%	3.6%
Income Inequality		5.4	5.1	4.9
Children in Poverty		25%	20%	16%
Injury Deaths		111	146	84
Social Associations		10.1	12.6	9.1
Child Care Cost Burden		37%	36%	28%
Additional Social and economic factors (not included in summary) 				

*Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.*



COUNTY

**Upshur, WV**

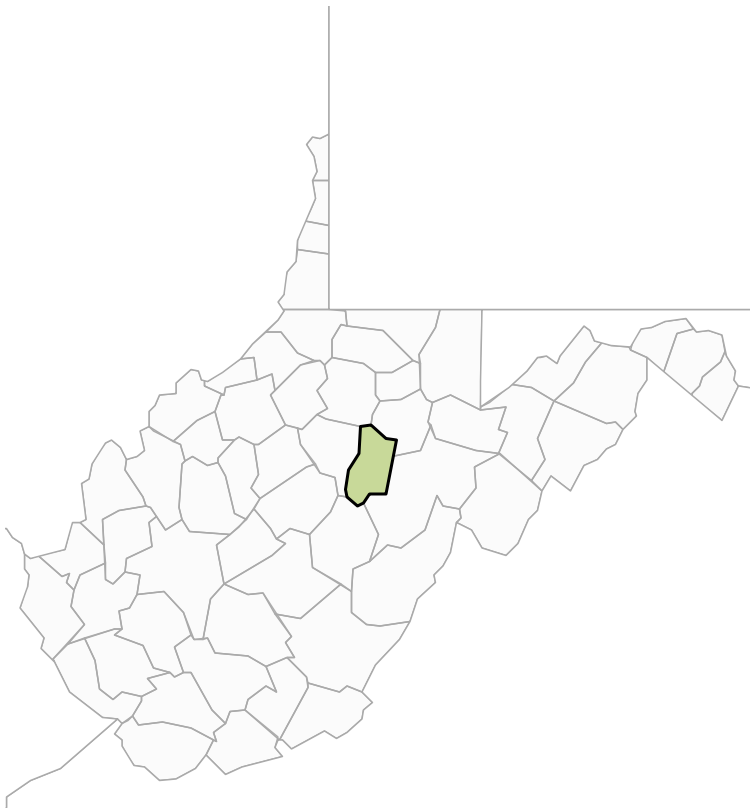
2025 ▼

[View West Virginia Health Data](#)

## County Demographics

The health of a place results from past and present policies and practices. The land known as Upshur County, along with the entirety of the U.S., has been home for many thousands of years to hundreds of Indigenous nations. Native Land Digital "strives to create and foster conversations about the history of colonialism, Indigenous ways of knowing, and settler-Indigenous relations."

Upshur County, West Virginia is Rural . In Upshur County, 64.1% of the population lives in a low population density area .

[Show demographic data](#)

## County Snapshot

This county's snapshot covers:

Population Health and Well-being ↓

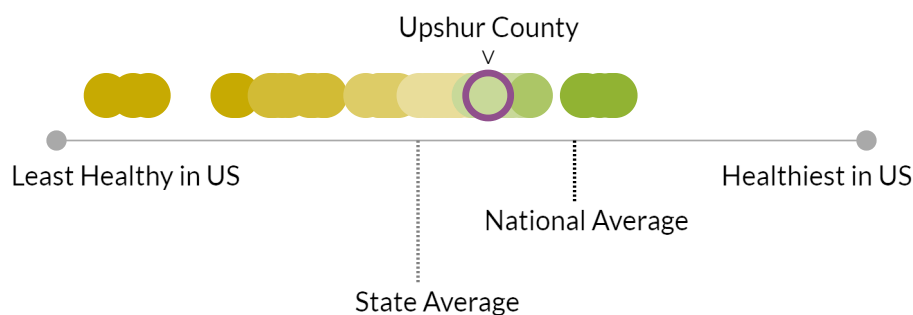
Community Conditions ↓

### Upshur County Population Health and Well-being



Population health and well-being is something we create as a society, not something an individual can attain in a clinic or be responsible for alone. Health is more than being free from disease and pain; health is the ability to thrive. Well-being covers both quality of life and the ability of people and communities to contribute to the world. Population health involves optimal physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being.

**Upshur County is faring slightly better than the average county in West Virginia for Population Health and Well-being, and slightly worse than the average county in the nation.**

[Download Chart](#)



 Trends Available

Population Health and Well-being				
Length of life		Upshur County	West Virginia	United States
Premature Death		11,000	13,300	8,400
Additional Length of life (not included in summary)				
Quality of life		Upshur County	West Virginia	United States
Poor Physical Health Days		5.6	5.2	3.9
Low Birth Weight		8%	10%	8%
Poor Mental Health Days		6.7	6.7	5.1

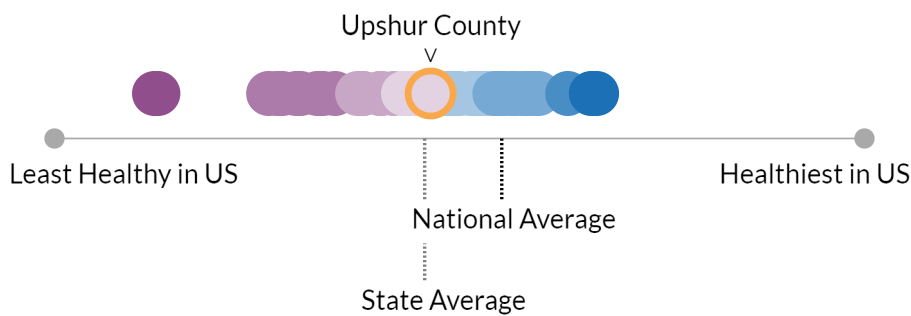
Poor or Fair Health		27%	23%	17%
Additional Quality of life (not included in summary)				+

Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.

## Upshur County Community Conditions

Community conditions include the social and economic factors, physical environment and health infrastructure in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age. Community conditions are also referred to as the social determinants of health.

Upshur County is faring about the same as the average county in West Virginia for Community Conditions, and worse than the average county in the nation.











[Download Chart](#)


☐ Show areas to explore ☐ Show areas of strength ☒ Trends Available

Community Conditions				
Health infrastructure		Upshur County	West Virginia	United States
Flu Vaccinations		35%	41%	48%
Access to Exercise Opportunities		62%	59%	84%
Food Environment Index		8.0	6.5	7.4
Primary Care Physicians		1,700:1	1,320:1	1,330:1
Mental Health Providers		900:1	510:1	300:1
Dentists		2,160:1	1,710:1	1,360:1
Preventable Hospital Stays		3,852	3,938	2,666



## Appendix B - County Health Rankings

Mammography Screening		37%	42%	44%
Uninsured		7%	7%	10%
Additional Health infrastructure (not included in summary) 				
Physical environment		Upshur County	West Virginia	United States 
Severe Housing Problems		12%	11%	17%
Driving Alone to Work		81%	79%	70%
Long Commute - Driving Alone		38%	35%	37%
Air Pollution: Particulate Matter		6.2	6.7	7.3
Drinking Water Violations		No		
Broadband Access		83%	84%	90%
Library Access		1	1	2
Additional Physical environment (not included in summary) 				
Social and economic factors		Upshur County	West Virginia	United States 
Some College		45%	57%	68%
High School Completion		88%	89%	89%
Unemployment		4.6%	3.9%	3.6%
Income Inequality		5.5	5.1	4.9
Children in Poverty		25%	20%	16%
Injury Deaths		96	146	84
Social Associations		11.4	12.6	9.1
Child Care Cost Burden		36%	36%	28%
Additional Social and economic factors (not included in summary) 				

*Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.*



COUNTY

**Webster, WV**

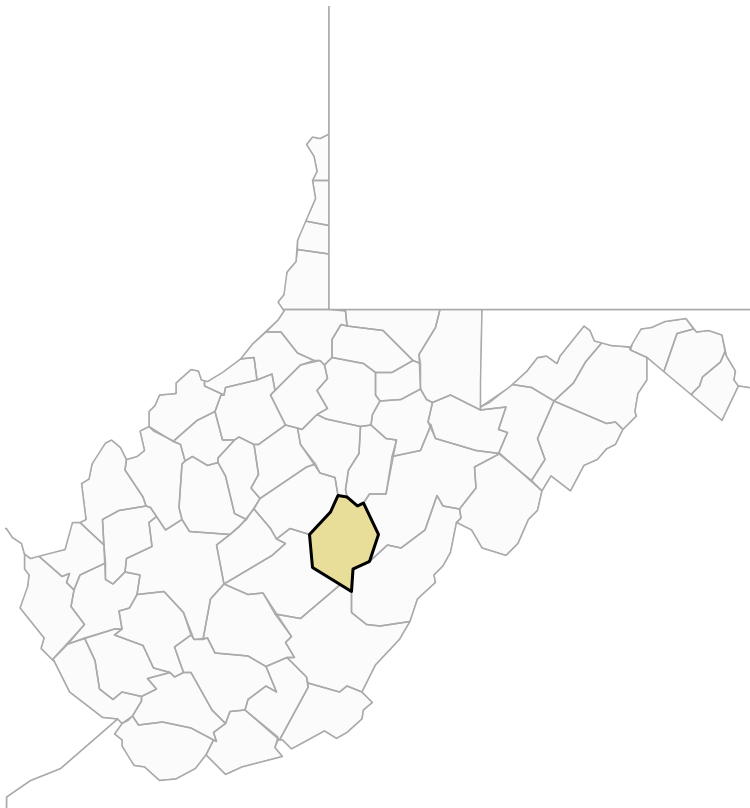
2025 ▼

[View West Virginia Health Data](#)

## County Demographics

The health of a place results from past and present policies and practices. The land known as Webster County, along with the entirety of the U.S., has been home for many thousands of years to hundreds of Indigenous nations. Native Land Digital "strives to create and foster conversations about the history of colonialism, Indigenous ways of knowing, and settler-Indigenous relations."

Webster County, West Virginia is Rural . In Webster County, 100% of the population lives in a low population density area .

[Show demographic data](#)

County Snapshot

This county's snapshot covers:

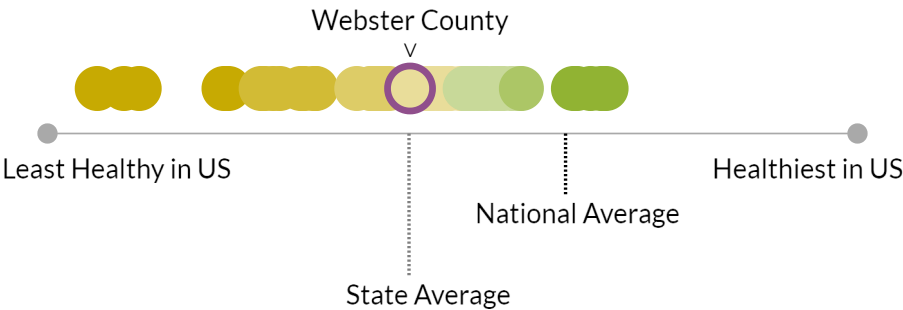
- Population Health and Well-being
- Community Conditions

Webster County Population Health and Well-being

Population health and well-being is something we create as a society, not something an individual can attain in a clinic or be responsible for alone. Health is more than being free from disease and pain; health is the ability to thrive. Well-being covers both quality of life and the ability of people and communities to contribute to the world. Population health involves optimal physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being.

Webster County is faring about the same as the average county in West Virginia for Population Health and Well-being, and worse than the average county in the nation.

Download Chart



Trends Available

Population Health and Well-being				
Length of life		Webster County	West Virginia	United States
Premature Death		12,100	13,300	8,400
Additional Length of life (not included in summary)				
Quality of life		Webster County	West Virginia	United States
Poor Physical Health Days		6.0	5.2	3.9
Low Birth Weight		9%	10%	8%
Poor Mental Health Days		7.2	6.7	5.1

## Appendix B - County Health Rankings

Poor or Fair Health		26%	23%	17%
Additional Quality of life (not included in summary)				+

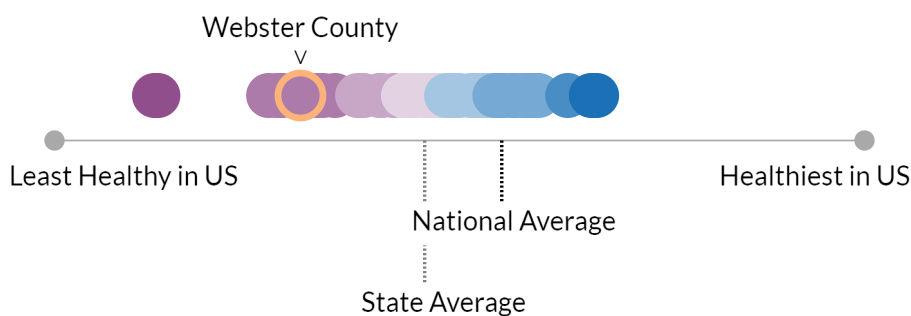
Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.

### Webster County Community Conditions

Community conditions include the social and economic factors, physical environment and health infrastructure in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age. Community conditions are also referred to as the social determinants of health.

Webster County is faring worse than the average county in West Virginia for Community Conditions, and worse than the average county in the nation.











[Download Chart](#)



☐ Show areas to explore ☐ Show areas of strength ☒ Trends Available

Community Conditions				
Health infrastructure		Webster County	West Virginia	United States
Flu Vaccinations		24%	41%	48%
Access to Exercise Opportunities		31%	59%	84%
Food Environment Index		7.7	6.5	7.4
Primary Care Physicians		4,120:1	1,320:1	1,330:1
Mental Health Providers		2,010:1	510:1	300:1
Dentists		2,720:1	1,710:1	1,360:1
Preventable Hospital Stays		2,516	3,938	2,666

## Appendix B - County Health Rankings

Mammography Screening		34%	42%	44%
Uninsured		7%	7%	10%
Additional Health infrastructure (not included in summary) 				
Physical environment		Webster County	West Virginia	United States 
Severe Housing Problems		13%	11%	17%
Driving Alone to Work		82%	79%	70%
Long Commute - Driving Alone		43%	35%	37%
Air Pollution: Particulate Matter		5.7	6.7	7.3
Drinking Water Violations		Yes		
Broadband Access		79%	84%	90%
Library Access		<1	1	2
Additional Physical environment (not included in summary) 				
Social and economic factors		Webster County	West Virginia	United States 
Some College		51%	57%	68%
High School Completion		80%	89%	89%
Unemployment		5.1%	3.9%	3.6%
Income Inequality		5.6	5.1	4.9
Children in Poverty		37%	20%	16%
Injury Deaths		135	146	84
Social Associations		6.1	12.6	9.1
Child Care Cost Burden		45%	36%	28%
Additional Social and economic factors (not included in summary) 				

*Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.*

Thank you for taking this **Community Health Perceptions Survey** - your thoughts are important to us and will benefit the people who live in your County. Survey results will be used to help guide St. Joseph's Hospital's health programs and address community members' health concerns. This survey is anonymous - your answers will not be connected to you in any way. If you have recently completed this survey, there is no need to do so again. You may skip any question that you would prefer not to answer. Please feel free to share this link with other members of your community.

Thank you for your time and please contact us if you have any questions or need help completing this survey. Emily Sarkees, WVU Health Affairs Institute, [emily.sarkees@hsc.wvu.edu](mailto:emily.sarkees@hsc.wvu.edu).

Q1 In which county do you currently live?

- ☐ Upshur
- ☐ Randolph
- ☐ Barbour
- ☐ Lewis
- ☐ Webster
- ☐ Somewhere Else \_\_\_\_\_

Q2 What is your age?

- ☐ Less than 18 years
- ☐ 18 to 29 years
- ☐ 30 to 39 years
- ☐ 40 to 49 years
- ☐ 50 to 64 years
- ☐ 65 years or more

Q3 What do you think is the most important health problem or issue for the community where you live?

---

Q4 From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county? Please choose ONLY 3.

- ☐ Aging problems
- ☐ Anxiety
- ☐ Cancers
- ☐ Chronic disease
- ☐ COVID-19
- ☐ Dental problems
- ☐ Diabetes ("sugar")
- ☐ Depression/hopelessness
- ☐ Drug and/or alcohol use
- ☐ Heart problems
- ☐ High blood pressure
- ☐ Mental health problems
- ☐ Obesity
- ☐ Respiratory/lung disease/asthma
- ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Q5 From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county? Please choose ONLY 3.

- ☐ Chronic loneliness or isolation
- ☐ Cost of health care and/or medications
- ☐ Homelessness
- ☐ Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage
- ☐ Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food
- ☐ Limited access to transportation
- ☐ Limited affordable/quality housing
- ☐ Limited job opportunities
- ☐ Limited organized activities for children and teens
- ☐ Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids

- ☐ Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.
- ☐ Limited social services or programs
- ☐ Poverty
- ☐ Water/air quality
- ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Q6 From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors in your county? Please choose ONLY 3.

- ☐ Excessive alcohol use
- ☐ Child abuse and neglect
- ☐ Crime
- ☐ Distracted driving (cellphone use)
- ☐ Domestic violence
- ☐ Drug use
- ☐ Gambling
- ☐ Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)
- ☐ Lack of exercise
- ☐ Not getting recommended immunizations
- ☐ Poor nutrition
- ☐ Tobacco
- ☐ Vaping
- ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Q7 Can you think of something that would help improve the health of your community?

---

Q8 What are the most pressing health concerns for children in your community?

---



Q9 What type of health insurance coverage do you have? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Private health insurance (e.g., through your employer, union, family member, or private plan)
- ☐ Public health insurance (e.g., Medicaid, Medicare, VA services, Tricare, Chip, or Indian Health Services)
- ☐ Uninsured (i.e., no health insurance coverage)
- ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Q10 I know how to access medical care in my community.

- ☐ Strongly disagree
- ☐ Somewhat disagree
- ☐ Neither agree nor disagree
- ☐ Somewhat agree
- ☐ Strongly agree

Q11 Please tell us your level of agreement with each of these sentences about your County:

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
I have access to good health care.					
I am satisfied with the medical care I receive.					
I am able to afford medical care when needed.					
I am able to afford medications when needed.					
I am able to get medical care when I need it.					
I am able to see specialists when needed.					
I am able to see my primary care doctor when needed.					
I am able to get mental health care when needed.					
I have access to a walk-in clinic or urgent care.					

Q12 What medical services or specialties would you like to see offered in your area?

---

Q13 Please tell us about access to telehealth medical care in your home.

- ☐ I do not have access to high-speed internet at home and cannot access telehealth medical care.
- ☐ I have high-speed internet, but it is not reliable or fast enough to use for telehealth medical care.
- ☐ I have high-speed internet at home, but would prefer not to use it for telehealth medical care.
- ☐ I have high-speed internet at home, but need more information about telehealth medical care before deciding.
- ☐ I have high-speed internet at home, and would be comfortable attending a telehealth medical appointment this way.

Q14 In the past 12 months, have you seen a medical provider for a routine check-up, wellness visit, or other preventive care?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ If no, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

Q15 Within the past 12 months the food we bought just didn't last and we didn't have money to get more.

- ☐ Often true
- ☐ Never true

Q16 Within the past 12 months we worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.

- ☐ Often true
- ☐ Never true

Q17 What is your living situation today?

- ☐ I have a steady place to live
- ☐ I have a place to live today, but I am worried about losing it in the future
- ☐ I do not have a steady place to live (I am temporarily staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, on a beach, in a car, abandoned building, bus or train station, or in a park)

Q18 Think about the place you live. Do you have problems with any of the following? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ Pests such as bugs, ants, or mice
- ☐ Mold
- ☐ Lead paint or pipes
- ☐ Lack of heat
- ☐ Oven or stove not working
- ☐ Smoke detectors missing or not working
- ☐ Water leaks
- ☐ None of the above

Q19 In the past 12 months has the electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services in your home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Already shut off

Q20 In the past 12 months, has lack of reliable transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work or from getting things needed for daily living?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Q21 How hard is it for you to pay for the very basics like food, housing, medical care, and heating?  
Would you say it is:

- ☐ Very hard
- ☐ Somewhat hard
- ☐ Not hard at all

Q22 How often do you feel lonely or isolated from those around you?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always

Q23 If for any reason you need help with day-to-day activities such as bathing, preparing meals, shopping, managing finances, etc., do you get the help you need?

- ☐ I don't need any help
- ☐ I get all the help I need
- ☐ I could use a little more help
- ☐ I need a lot more help

Q24 What sex were you assigned at birth, on your original birth certificate?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

Q25 How do you describe yourself? (select one)

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Transgender
- ☐ Do not identify as male, female, or transgender

Q26 Which of these groups best describes your race? Please select all that apply.

- ☐ White/Caucasian
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Q27 Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent?

- ☐ Yes, Hispanic or Latino
- ☐ No, not Hispanic or Latino

Q28 What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- ☐ Less than high school graduate
- ☐ High school diploma or equivalent (GED)
- ☐ Some college or certification
- ☐ Technical or vocational degree/certification
- ☐ Associate degree
- ☐ Bachelor's degree or higher (includes any advanced degrees)

Q29 What is your estimated yearly household income?

- ☐ Less than \$15,000
- ☐ \$15,001 to \$20,000
- ☐ \$20,001 to \$25,000
- ☐ \$25,001 to \$30,000
- ☐ \$30,001 to \$35,000
- ☐ \$35,001 to \$40,000
- ☐ \$40,001 to \$50,000
- ☐ \$50,001 to \$60,000
- ☐ \$60,001 to \$70,000

- ☐ \$70,001 to \$85,000
- ☐ \$85,001 to \$100,000
- ☐ \$100,001 to \$150,000
- ☐ More than \$150,000
- ☐ Prefer not to answer

Q30 What is your marital status?

- ☐ Married or in a domestic partnership
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Never married
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Q31 How many children under the age of 18 live in your household? Please enter a whole number even if you are not the primary caregiver or biological parent.

\_\_\_\_\_

Q32 How were you invited to complete this survey?

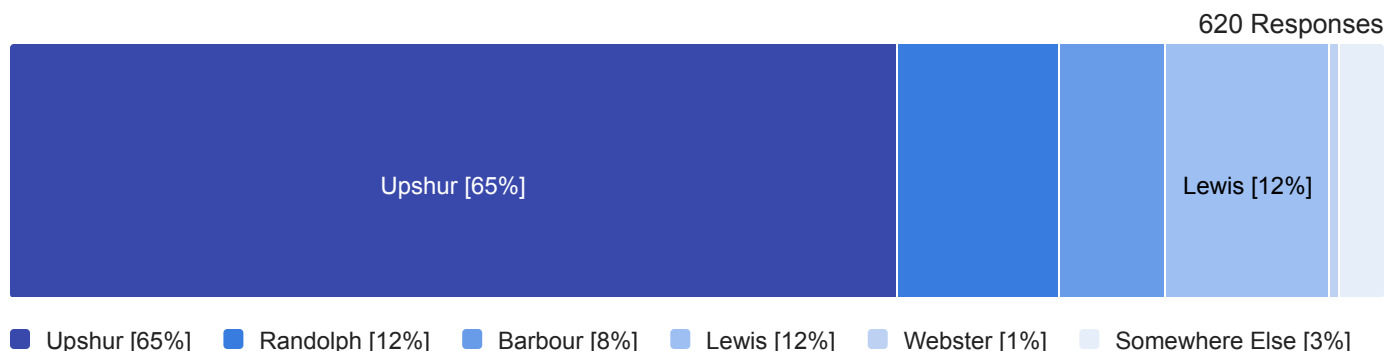
- ☐ Invitation in my electronic medical record
- ☐ Personal email invitation
- ☐ My employer
- ☐ Social media
- ☐ Friend or family member
- ☐ Public school, library, or other community organization
- ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Q33 Is there anything else you would like to say about health in your community?

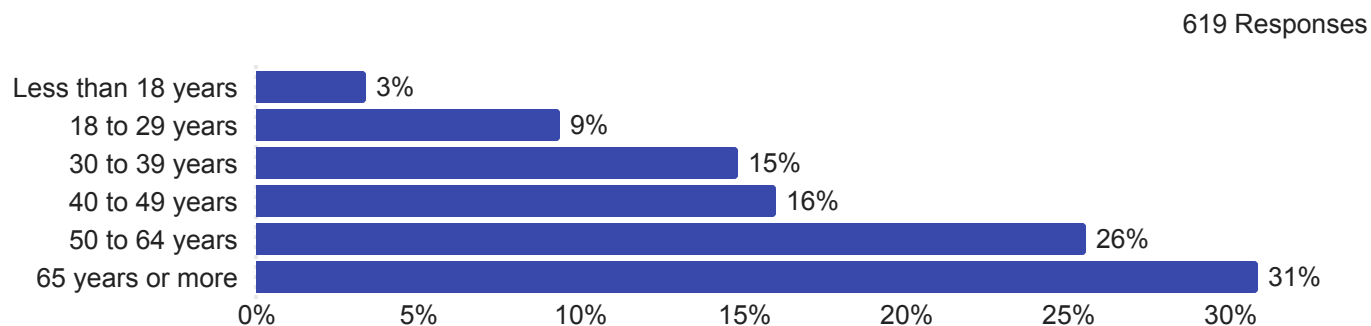
\_\_\_\_\_

## Full Data Packet

Q1 - In which county do you currently live?



Q3 - What is your age?



Q4 - What do you think is the most important health problem or issue where you live?



## Appendix D - Data Packet

Q5 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county?

463 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug and/or alcohol use	53%
Obesity	43%
Mental health problems	36%
Diabetes ("sugar")	29%
Cancers	28%
Heart problems	24%
Aging problems	19%
Chronic disease	15%
Anxiety	11%
High blood pressure	11%
Depression/hopelessness	9%
Dental problems	8%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	7%
Other	3%
COVID-19	2%

Q6 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county?

460 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Cost of health care and/or medications	55%
Poverty	31%
Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage	28%
Limited organized activities for children and teens	27%
Limited affordable/quality housing	22%
Limited access to transportation	21%
Homelessness	20%
Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food	18%
Limited job opportunities	17%
Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids	16%
Chronic loneliness or isolation	13%
Limited social services or programs	11%



## Appendix D - Data Packet

Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.	9%
Other	5%
Water/air quality	4%

Q7 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors related to personal risk?

460 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug use	65%
Child abuse and neglect	44%
Poor nutrition	28%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	28%
Lack of exercise	28%
Excessive alcohol use	25%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	18%
Tobacco (smoking or chewing)	17%
Domestic violence	13%
Vaping	11%
Crime	10%
Gambling	3%
Other	3%
Not getting recommended immunizations	3%

Q8 - Can you think of something that would help improve the health of your community?

272 Responses



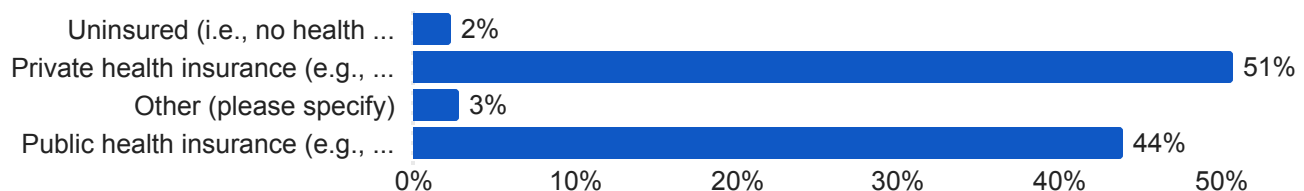
Q9 - What are the most pressing health concerns for children in your community?

308 Responses



Q10 - What type of health insurance coverage do you have? (Select all that apply) - Selected Choice

444 Responses



■ Percentage of Choices

Q10 "Other"

13 Responses

Other (please specify) - Text

Well Point

AETNA

VA but it does not cover as much as it used to - no dental, no vision, and must pay copays on medication

Peia, Medicare, Humana

## Appendix D - Data Packet

Medicare and supplemental

Medicare

UMWA

I do not have Medicaid but my children have CHIPS

Humana

Medicare

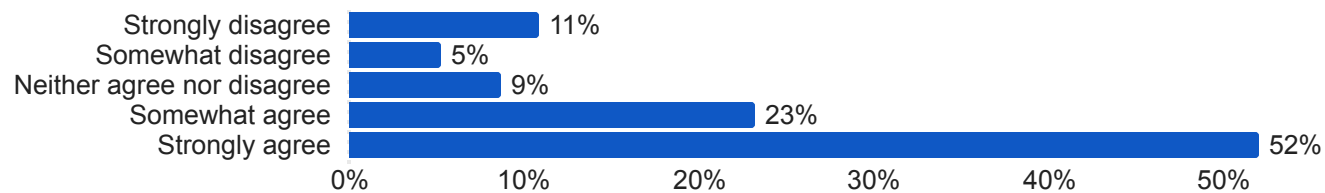
Aetna Advantage

Supplemental insurance

Humana PPO

Q11 - I know how to access medical care in my community.

440 Responses



■ Percentage

Q12 - Please tell us your level of agreement with each of these sentences about your medical care.

444 Responses

Field	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
I have access to good health care.	5.91%	8.18%	9.77%	38.41%	37.73%
I am satisfied with the medical care I receive.	3.90%	7.57%	10.55%	39.45%	38.53%
I am able to afford medical care when needed.	10.83%	11.75%	14.75%	29.49%	33.18%
I am able to afford medications when needed.	7.59%	9.89%	11.26%	35.40%	35.86%
I am able to get medical care when I need it.	4.83%	7.59%	10.57%	34.02%	42.99%
I am able to see specialists when needed.	8.97%	11.49%	13.56%	34.71%	31.26%
I am able to see my primary care doctor when needed.	5.26%	6.41%	8.47%	33.18%	46.68%
I am able to get mental health care when needed.	11.82%	11.11%	30.97%	24.11%	21.99%
I have access to a walk-in clinic or urgent care.	6.74%	7.21%	9.30%	25.81%	50.93%

Q13 - What medical services or specialties would you like to see offered in your area?

266 Responses



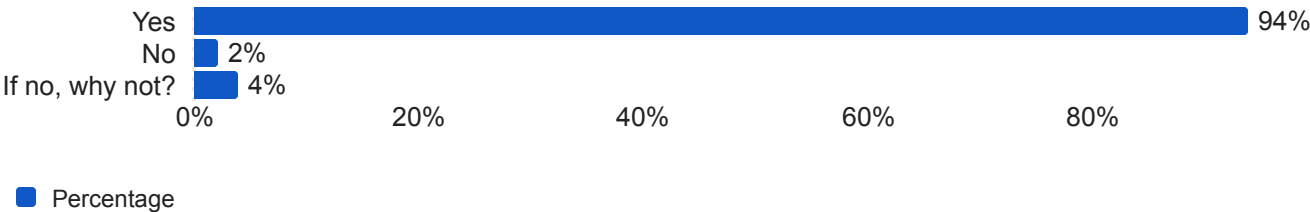
Q14 - Please tell us about access to telehealth medical care in your home.

421 Responses

Field	Percentage
I do not have access to high-speed internet at home and cannot access telehealth medical care.	8.31%
I have high-speed internet, but it is not reliable or fast enough to use for telehealth medical care.	10.93%
I have high-speed internet at home, but would prefer not to use it for telehealth medical care.	23.75%
I have high-speed internet at home, but need more information about telehealth medical care before deciding.	15.91%
I have high-speed internet at home, and would be comfortable attending a telehealth medical appointment this way.	41.09%

Q15 - In the past 12 months, have you seen a medical provider for a routine check-up, wellness visit, or other preventive care?

431 Responses



Q15 "If no why not"

17 Responses

If no, why not?  
- Text

- no vehical
- Because they are always busy
- I was “making” too much money at WVU medicine and could hardly afford the insurance out of my paycheck with all my other bills (I’m a single mother of two boys-one who has a heart condition)...it made more since for me to make LESS money in my profession than to better my “financial status” and barely scrape by. I’m still scraping by but my children are guaranteed affordable healthcare/specialty or not.
- Not within Upshur County, but within WVU @ Morgantown
- do not need it
- cost
- My health is not something I stress about...
- Providers don’t care if we’re healthy or not. They get paid either way.
- Drs are overloaded and don’t act like they care. Single mom of 3 makes it hard to go to the dr
- I tried but they messed up my appointment time and I ended up going to the walk in clinic.

## Appendix D - Data Packet

Not in Lewis county

cost

Time convenience

Not enough time, work long hours

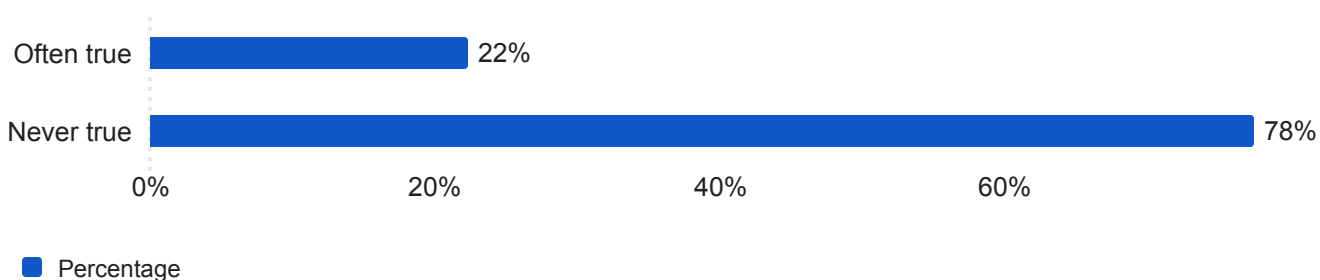
too expensive

Missed due to illness

They called to cancel as I was pulling into the parking lot. I was on time too.

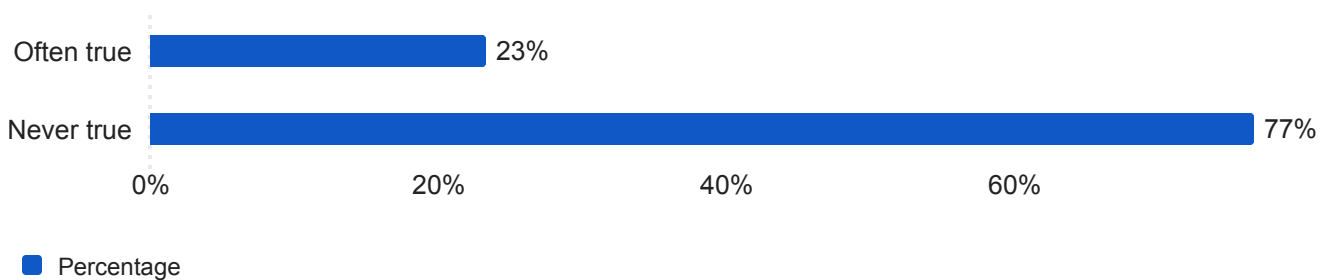
Q16 - Within the past 12 months the food we bought just didn't last and we didn't have money to get more.

425 Responses



Q17 - Within the past 12 months we worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.

425 Responses



Q18 - What is your living situation today?

425 Responses

Field	Percentage
I have a steady place to live.	93.41%
I have a place to live today, but I am worried about losing it in the future.	5.65%
I do not have a steady place to live (I am temporarily staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, in a car, abandoned building, bus or train station, or in a park).	0.94%

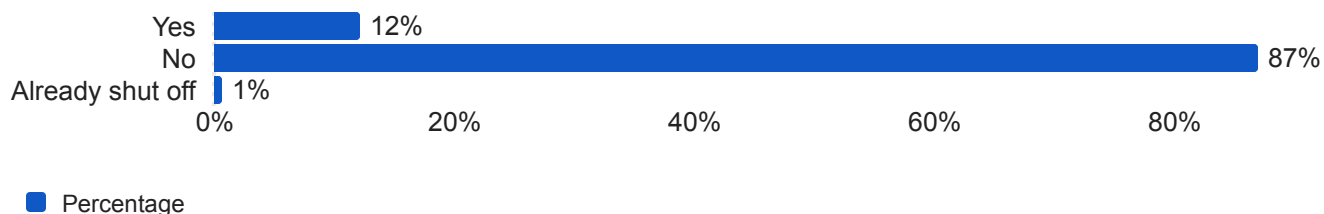
Q19 - Think about the place you live. Do you have problems with any of the following?

423 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
None of the above	72%
Pests such as bugs, ants, or mice	18%
Mold	10%
Water leaks	6%
Smoke detectors missing or not working	6%
Lack of heat	2%
Lead paint or pipes	2%
Oven or stove not working	1%

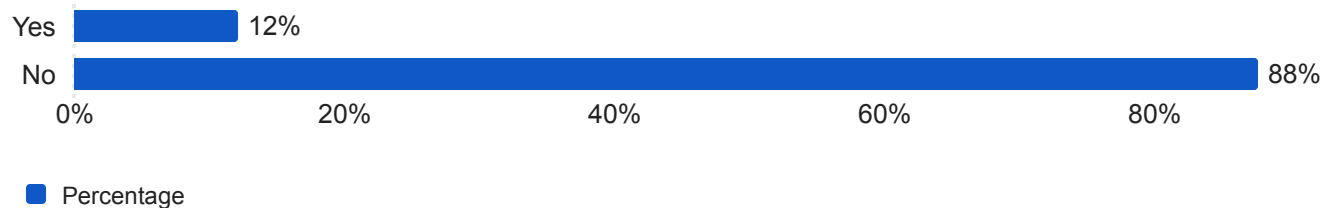
Q20 - In the past 12 months has the electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services in your home?

426 Responses



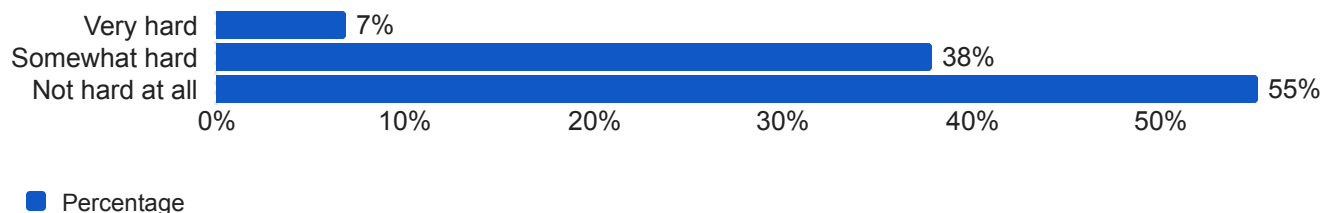
Q21 - In the past 12 months, has lack of reliable transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work or from getting things needed for daily living?

419 Responses



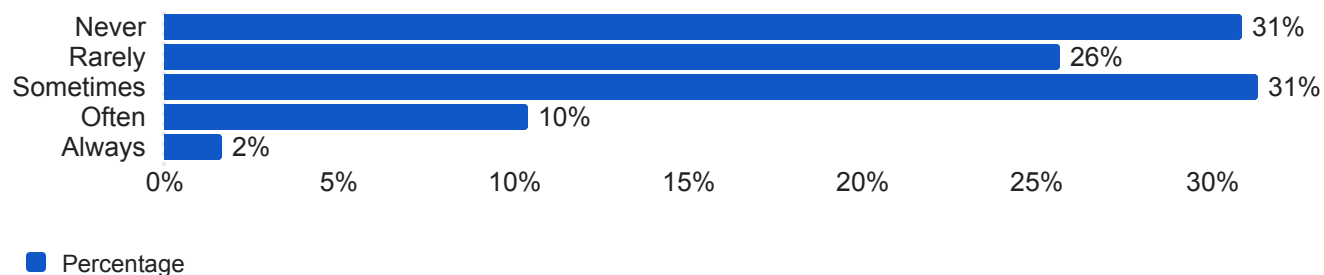
Q22 - How hard is it for you to pay for the very basics like food, housing, medical care, and heating? Would you say it is:

422 Responses



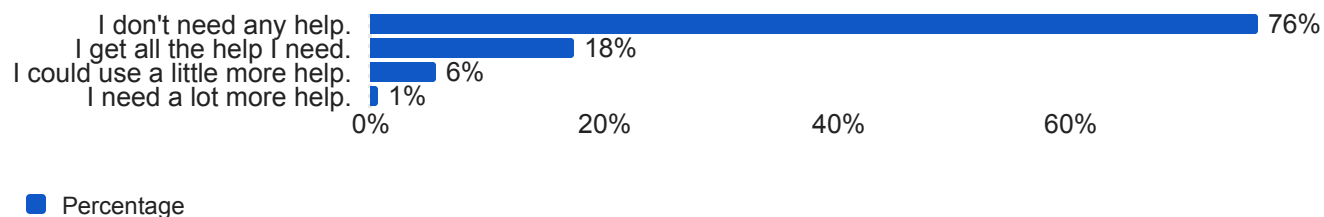
Q23 - How often do you feel lonely or isolated from those around you?

421 Responses



Q24 - If for any reason you need help with day-to-day activities such as bathing, preparing meals, shopping, managing finances, etc., do you get the help you need?

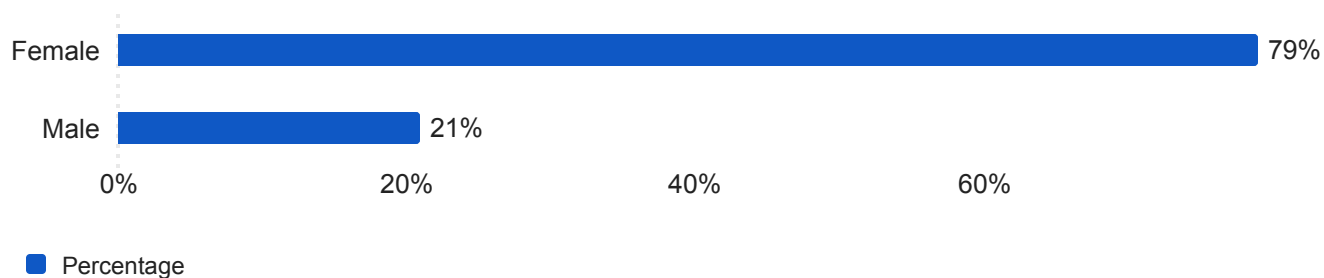
422 Responses





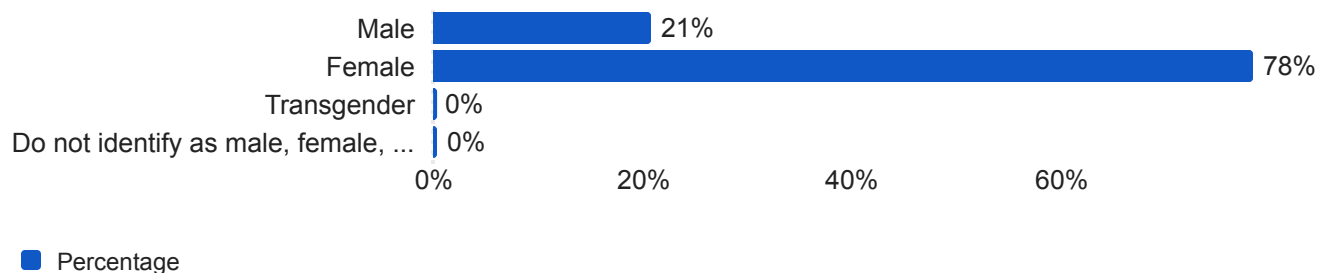
Q25 - What sex were you assigned at birth, on your original birth certificate?

421 Responses



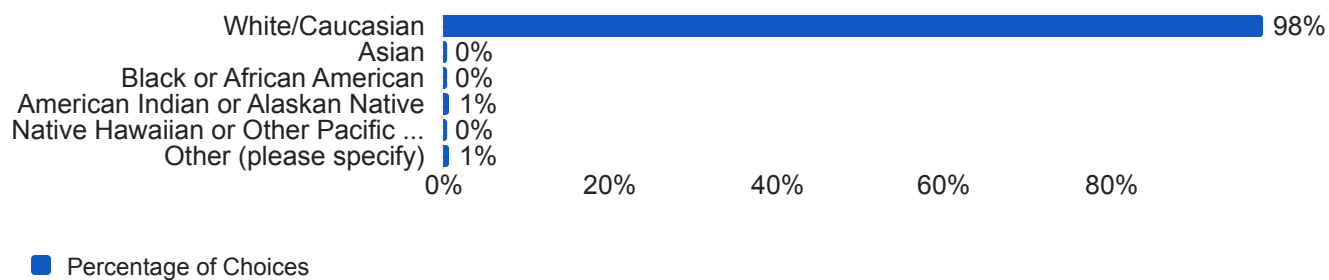
Q26 - How do you describe yourself?

421 Responses



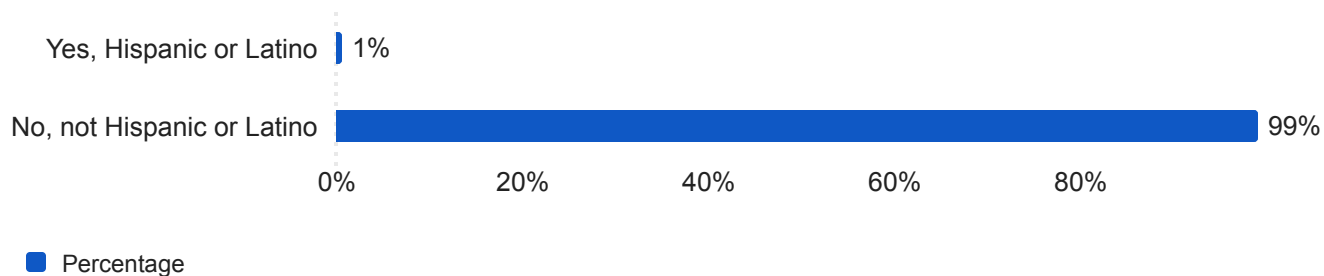
Q27 - Which of these groups best describes your race? Please select all that apply.

417 Responses



Q28 - Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent?

416 Responses



Q29 - What is the highest level of education you have completed?

411 Responses

Field	Percentage
Less than high school graduate	7%
High school diploma or equivalent (GED)	26%
Bachelor's degree or higher (includes any advanced degrees)	36%
Technical or vocational degree/certification	7%
Associate degree	9%
Some college or certification	16%

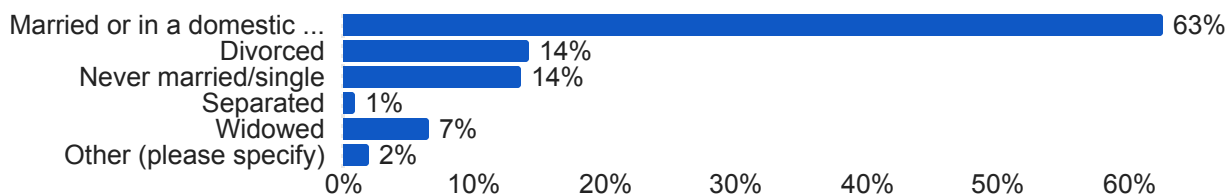
Q30 - What is your estimated yearly household income?

410 Responses

Field	Percentage
Less than \$15,000	15%
\$15,001 to \$20,000	6%
\$20,001 to \$25,000	4%
\$25,001 to \$30,000	3%
\$30,001 to \$35,000	4%
\$35,001 to \$40,000	6%
\$40,001 to \$50,000	7%
\$50,001 to \$60,000	5%
\$60,001 to \$70,000	5%
\$70,001 to \$85,000	6%
\$85,001 to \$100,000	7%
\$100,001 to \$150,000	13%
More than \$150,000	7%
Prefer not to answer	12%

Q31 - What is your marital status?

413 Responses



■ Percentage

Q31 "Other"

7 Responses

single  
relationship  
answer  
year  
prefer  
living  
significant

Q32 - How many children under the age of 18 live in your household? Please enter a whole number even if you are not the primary caregiver or biological parent.

374 Responses

Field	Percentage
0	67.91%
1	14.71%
2	12.30%
3	4.28%
4	0.27%
5	0.27%
7	0.27%

Q33 - How were you invited to complete this survey?

407 Responses

Field	Percentage
MyChart invitation	39%
Social media	19%
My employer	14%
Other	11%
Personal email invitation	10%
Friend or family member	4%
Public school, library, or other community organization	2%

**Advanced Filter - Females Alone**

Q5 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county?

326 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug and/or alcohol use	54%
Obesity	44%
Mental health problems	38%
Cancers	27%
Diabetes ("sugar")	27%
Heart problems	24%
Chronic disease	17%
Aging problems	14%
Anxiety	11%
Depression/hopelessness	10%
High blood pressure	9%
Dental problems	9%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	9%
Other	2%
COVID-19	2%

Q6 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county?

325 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Cost of health care and/or medications	56%
Poverty	33%
Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage	29%
Limited organized activities for children and teens	27%
Limited affordable/quality housing	24%
Limited access to transportation	22%
Homelessness	19%
Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food	18%
Limited job opportunities	17%
Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids	15%
Limited social services or programs	12%
Chronic loneliness or isolation	11%
Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.	8%
Other	4%
Water/air quality	2%

Q7 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors related to personal risk?

326 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug use	65%
Child abuse and neglect	46%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	30%
Poor nutrition	29%
Lack of exercise	27%
Excessive alcohol use	22%
Tobacco (smoking or chewing)	17%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	17%
Domestic violence	16%
Vaping	12%
Crime	10%
Gambling	3%
Other	2%
Not getting recommended immunizations	2%

**Advanced Filter - Males Alone**

Q5 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county?

87 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug and/or alcohol use	46%
Diabetes ("sugar")	39%
Obesity	38%
Aging problems	30%
Heart problems	29%
Cancers	29%
Mental health problems	23%
High blood pressure	18%
Chronic disease	14%
Anxiety	10%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	6%
Depression/hopelessness	5%
Dental problems	5%
COVID-19	1%
Other	1%



Q6 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county?

87 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Cost of health care and/or medications	52%
Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage	28%
Limited organized activities for children and teens	26%
Limited access to transportation	24%
Poverty	24%
Chronic loneliness or isolation	22%
Homelessness	22%
Limited affordable/quality housing	20%
Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food	18%
Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids	16%
Limited job opportunities	14%
Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.	9%
Limited social services or programs	6%
Water/air quality	6%
Other	5%

Q7 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors related to personal risk?

85 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug use	65%
Excessive alcohol use	39%
Child abuse and neglect	38%
Lack of exercise	33%
Poor nutrition	31%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	22%
Tobacco (smoking or chewing)	19%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	19%
Vaping	9%
Crime	9%
Domestic violence	5%
Not getting recommended immunizations	5%
Gambling	2%
Other	2%

**Advanced Filter - 4+ Year Degree**

Q5 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county?

463 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug and/or alcohol use	53%
Obesity	43%
Mental health problems	36%
Diabetes ("sugar")	29%
Cancers	28%
Heart problems	24%
Aging problems	19%
Chronic disease	15%
Anxiety	11%
High blood pressure	11%
Depression/hopelessness	9%
Dental problems	8%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	7%
Other	3%
COVID-19	2%

Q6 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county?

460 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Cost of health care and/or medications	55%
Poverty	31%
Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage	28%
Limited organized activities for children and teens	27%
Limited affordable/quality housing	22%
Limited access to transportation	21%
Homelessness	20%
Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food	18%
Limited job opportunities	17%
Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids	16%
Chronic loneliness or isolation	13%
Limited social services or programs	11%
Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.	9%
Other	5%
Water/air quality	4%

Q7 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors related to personal risk?

460 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug use	65%
Child abuse and neglect	44%
Poor nutrition	28%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	28%
Lack of exercise	28%
Excessive alcohol use	25%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	18%
Tobacco (smoking or chewing)	17%
Domestic violence	13%
Vaping	11%
Crime	10%
Gambling	3%
Other	3%
Not getting recommended immunizations	3%

**Advanced Filter - Less than 4 year Degree**

Q5 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county?

261 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug and/or alcohol use	52%
Mental health problems	37%
Obesity	36%
Diabetes ("sugar")	30%
Heart problems	29%
Cancers	28%
Aging problems	15%
Anxiety	14%
Chronic disease	12%
High blood pressure	11%
Dental problems	10%
Depression/hopelessness	10%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	8%
Other	2%
COVID-19	2%

Q6 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county?

260 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Cost of health care and/or medications	56%
Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage	32%
Limited organized activities for children and teens	29%
Limited affordable/quality housing	25%
Poverty	24%
Homelessness	21%
Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food	20%
Limited access to transportation	19%
Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids	18%
Limited job opportunities	17%
Chronic loneliness or isolation	15%
Limited social services or programs	8%
Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.	6%
Other	4%
Water/air quality	3%

Q7 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors related to personal risk?

259 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug use	64%
Child abuse and neglect	47%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	34%
Excessive alcohol use	29%
Poor nutrition	24%
Lack of exercise	21%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	19%
Tobacco (smoking or chewing)	15%
Domestic violence	15%
Crime	13%
Vaping	9%
Gambling	3%
Other	3%
Not getting recommended immunizations	2%



**Advanced Filter - Lower Income (\$30,000 and less)**

Q5 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county?

112 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug and/or alcohol use	44%
Mental health problems	39%
Obesity	31%
Cancers	29%
Diabetes ("sugar")	25%
Heart problems	24%
Anxiety	21%
Aging problems	19%
Dental problems	13%
High blood pressure	12%
Depression/hopelessness	11%
Chronic disease	10%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	8%
Other	4%
COVID-19	4%

Q6 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county?

112 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Cost of health care and/or medications	47%
Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage	38%
Homelessness	26%
Limited affordable/quality housing	25%
Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food	25%
Limited access to transportation	23%
Limited organized activities for children and teens	21%
Poverty	21%
Chronic loneliness or isolation	17%
Limited job opportunities	16%
Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids	14%
Limited social services or programs	6%
Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.	6%
Other	4%
Water/air quality	4%

Q7 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors related to personal risk?

110 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug use	62%
Child abuse and neglect	45%
Excessive alcohol use	31%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	26%
Poor nutrition	23%
Domestic violence	21%
Lack of exercise	21%
Tobacco (smoking or chewing)	16%
Crime	15%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	15%
Vaping	8%
Gambling	5%
Not getting recommended immunizations	5%
Other	4%

**Advanced Filter - Higher Income (\$70,000+)**

Q5 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county?

135 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug and/or alcohol use	59%
Obesity	55%
Diabetes ("sugar")	37%
Mental health problems	33%
Cancers	27%
Chronic disease	21%
Heart problems	21%
Aging problems	16%
High blood pressure	9%
Depression/hopelessness	6%
Anxiety	5%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	5%
Dental problems	3%
Other	1%
COVID-19	0%

Q6 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county?

135 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Cost of health care and/or medications	54%
Poverty	36%
Limited organized activities for children and teens	28%
Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage	24%
Limited access to transportation	24%
Limited affordable/quality housing	23%
Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food	19%
Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids	16%
Limited job opportunities	16%
Limited social services or programs	15%
Chronic loneliness or isolation	13%
Homelessness	13%
Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.	10%
Other	4%
Water/air quality	3%

Q7 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors related to personal risk?

135 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug use	66%
Poor nutrition	39%
Lack of exercise	39%
Child abuse and neglect	37%
Excessive alcohol use	25%
Tobacco (smoking or chewing)	23%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	20%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	18%
Vaping	14%
Domestic violence	7%
Not getting recommended immunizations	4%
Crime	3%
Gambling	2%
Other	1%

**Advanced Filter - Kids in Home**

Q5 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county?

212 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug and/or alcohol use	55%
Mental health problems	43%
Obesity	41%
Cancers	27%
Diabetes ("sugar")	25%
Heart problems	17%
Aging problems	16%
Anxiety	14%
High blood pressure	14%
Dental problems	14%
Chronic disease	13%
Depression/hopelessness	8%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	7%
Other	2%
COVID-19	1%

Q6 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county?

209 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Cost of health care and/or medications	56%
Poverty	33%
Limited organized activities for children and teens	30%
Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage	24%
Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids	22%
Limited affordable/quality housing	22%
Homelessness	18%
Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food	16%
Limited job opportunities	16%
Limited access to transportation	15%
Limited social services or programs	13%
Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.	11%
Chronic loneliness or isolation	10%
Other	4%
Water/air quality	4%



Q7 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors related to personal risk?

210 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug use	65%
Child abuse and neglect	43%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	33%
Lack of exercise	28%
Poor nutrition	24%
Excessive alcohol use	22%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	17%
Tobacco (smoking or chewing)	15%
Domestic violence	13%
Vaping	12%
Crime	11%
Other	3%
Gambling	3%
Not getting recommended immunizations	1%

**Advanced Filter - No Kids in Home**

Q5 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county?

251 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug and/or alcohol use	51%
Obesity	44%
Diabetes ("sugar")	31%
Mental health problems	29%
Heart problems	29%
Cancers	29%
Aging problems	22%
Chronic disease	17%
Depression/hopelessness	10%
Anxiety	9%
High blood pressure	8%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	8%
Dental problems	3%
Other	3%
COVID-19	2%

Q6 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county?

251 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Cost of health care and/or medications	54%
Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage	30%
Poverty	29%
Limited organized activities for children and teens	25%
Limited access to transportation	25%
Limited affordable/quality housing	22%
Homelessness	22%
Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food	19%
Limited job opportunities	18%
Chronic loneliness or isolation	16%
Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids	11%
Limited social services or programs	10%
Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.	7%
Other	5%
Water/air quality	3%

Q7 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors related to personal risk?

250 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug use	65%
Child abuse and neglect	46%
Poor nutrition	32%
Excessive alcohol use	27%
Lack of exercise	27%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	24%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	20%
Tobacco (smoking or chewing)	18%
Domestic violence	14%
Vaping	10%
Crime	8%
Not getting recommended immunizations	4%
Gambling	3%
Other	2%

**Advanced Filter - Non White Alone**

Q5 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county?

7 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug and/or alcohol use	57%
Anxiety	43%
Mental health problems	43%
Obesity	29%
High blood pressure	29%
Diabetes ("sugar")	29%
Depression/hopelessness	14%
Dental problems	14%
Cancers	14%
Aging problems	14%
COVID-19	0%
Chronic disease	0%
Other	0%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	0%
Heart problems	0%

Q6 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county?

7 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage	43%
Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food	43%
Cost of health care and/or medications	29%
Chronic loneliness or isolation	29%
Limited organized activities for children and teens	29%
Limited access to transportation	29%
Homelessness	29%
Limited job opportunities	29%
Other	14%
Limited affordable/quality housing	14%
Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.	14%
Limited social services or programs	0%
Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids	0%
Poverty	0%
Water/air quality	0%

Q7 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors related to personal risk?

7 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug use	71%
Excessive alcohol use	43%
Vaping	29%
Domestic violence	29%
Child abuse and neglect	29%
Poor nutrition	29%
Crime	14%
Tobacco (smoking or chewing)	14%
Other	14%
Lack of exercise	14%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	14%
Gambling	0%
Not getting recommended immunizations	0%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	0%

**Advanced Filter - White Alone**

Q5 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to health and disease in your county?

409 Responses	
Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug and/or alcohol use	52%
Obesity	43%
Mental health problems	35%
Diabetes ("sugar")	30%
Cancers	28%
Heart problems	25%
Aging problems	17%
Chronic disease	16%
Anxiety	11%
High blood pressure	11%
Depression/hopelessness	9%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	8%
Dental problems	8%
Other	2%
COVID-19	2%



Q6 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important problems related to quality of life and environment in your county?

408 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Cost of health care and/or medications	55%
Poverty	31%
Lack of health insurance or limited health coverage	29%
Limited organized activities for children and teens	27%
Limited affordable/quality housing	23%
Limited access to transportation	22%
Homelessness	19%
Limited ability to get healthy food or enough food	18%
Limited job opportunities	16%
Limited places to play or healthy activities for kids	15%
Chronic loneliness or isolation	13%
Limited social services or programs	11%
Limited safe places to walk, bike, etc.	8%
Other	4%
Water/air quality	3%

Q7 - From the following list, which do you think are the 3 most important risky behaviors related to personal risk?

407 Responses

Field	Percentage of Responses
Drug use	65%
Child abuse and neglect	44%
Poor nutrition	29%
Impaired driving (drugs/alcohol)	28%
Lack of exercise	28%
Excessive alcohol use	25%
Distracted driving (cellphone use)	18%
Tobacco (smoking or chewing)	17%
Domestic violence	13%
Vaping	12%
Crime	10%
Gambling	3%
Not getting recommended immunizations	2%
Other	2%

<b>Demographic</b>	<b>Survey Response</b>	<b>Upshur</b>	<b>Randolph</b>	<b>Barbour</b>	<b>Lewis</b>	<b>Webster</b>
<b>Men</b>	21.0%	50.1%	52.8%	49.7%	50.2%	50.3%
<b>Women</b>	79.0%	49.9%	47.2%	50.3%	49.8%	49.7%
<b>Age 65+</b>	31.0%	22.3%	22.8%	21.2%	21.0%	26.3%
<b>White alone</b>	99.0%	96.8%	95.7%	95.3%	97.0%	97.8%
<b>Non-White or 2+ races</b>	1.0%	3.2%	4.3%	4.7%	3.0%	2.2%
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%
<b>Bachelor's degree or higher, age 25+</b>	36.0%	17.4%	19.0%	12.2%	17.5%	12.6%