

**Public health funding:** Strong investments in public health allow a state to carry out programs that improve health. Pennsylvania receives \$15.48 per person in funding from CDC (49th in the nation) and \$25.25 per person from HRSA (31st in the nation). The Prevention and Public Health Fund has awarded over \$106 million in grants to Pennsylvania since 2010 for community and clinical prevention efforts and improvements to public health infrastructure.

**Access to care:** 6.4 percent of people in Pennsylvania do not have health insurance coverage, which is below the national uninsured rate of 9.4 percent. The number of practicing primary care physicians is also an important measure of health care availability. Pennsylvania has 192.9 active primary care physicians per 100,000 people, well above the nation average of 145.3 practicing primary care physicians per 100,000 people.

## Notable health measures

- **Tobacco use:** In the past four years, smoking decreased 19 percent from 22.4 percent to 18.1 percent of adults. Yet, each year, 22,000 people die from smoking-related illnesses in Pennsylvania and \$6.4 billion is spent on health care costs due to smoking.
- **Physical inactivity:** In the past year, physical inactivity increased 19 percent from 23.3 percent to 27.8 percent of adults.
- **Obesity:** 30 percent of the adult population in Pennsylvania is obese, ranking the state 26th in the nation. The adult obesity rate in the state has more than doubled since 1990. Obesity contributes to poor general health and is a leading factor in preventable diseases.

## The challenges ahead

- **Drug deaths:** Pennsylvania has the 9th highest drug death rate in the nation. In the past five years, drug deaths increased 36 percent from 14.6 to 19.8 deaths per 100,000 people.
- **Air pollution:** Pennsylvania is ranked 49th in the nation in terms of air pollution with an estimated 11 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter. Poor air quality can have severe health effects and impact a large number of people, particularly impacting young children and older adults.

Sources: Trust for America's Health, Investing in America's Health; Trust for America's Health, Prevention and Public Health Fund at Work in States; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 2014, and 2015 1-Year American Community Surveys; United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Tobacco Control Program Funding.