PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING  Strong investments in public health allow a state to carry out programs that improve health. Massachusetts receives $185 total per person in public health funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Heath Resources Services Administration (HRSA). In 2022 fiscal year, the Prevention and Public Health Fund awarded over $9.39 million in grants to Massachusetts for community and clinical prevention efforts and improvements to public health infrastructure.

ACCESS TO CARE  2.5 percent of people in Massachusetts do not have health insurance coverage, well below the national uninsured rate of 8.6 percent. The number of practicing health care providers is also an important measure of health care availability. Massachusetts has 383.1 active primary care providers per 100,000 people, ranking highest in the nation.

Notable Health Measures

- **Tobacco use**  10.6 percent of adults in Massachusetts smoke cigarettes, ranking the state 5th lowest in the nation.

- **Obesity**  While the state boasts the 3rd lowest adult obesity rate in the nation – 27.4 percent of adults are obese – the obesity rate has more than doubled over the past two and a half decades. Obesity contributes to poor general health and is a leading factor in preventable diseases.

The Challenges Ahead

- **Drug deaths**  Drug deaths in Massachusetts have skyrocketed in recent years. In 2014, the rate of drug deaths per 100,000 people was 12.1, but that number has steadily climbed to 32.8 deaths per 100,000 people in 2022. This currently ranks the state 16th highest in the nation for drug deaths.

- **Excessive drinking**  18.0 percent of the adult population reports excessively drinking, ranking the state as the 17th highest in the nation. Excessive alcohol use can lead to fetal damage, liver diseases, high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases and other major health problems.

- **Lead risk**  29.7% of houses in Massachusetts are at high risk for lead exposure.