**PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING**  Strong investments in public health allow a state to carry out programs that improve health. Georgia receives $76 per person in public health funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) combined. In 2018, the Prevention and Public Health Fund awarded the state over $22.1 million in grants for community and clinical prevention efforts and improvements to public health infrastructure.

**ACCESS TO CARE** 13.6 percent of people in Georgia do not have health insurance coverage compared to the national uninsured rate of 8.8 percent. This ranks the state 5th highest in the nation. The number of practicing primary care physicians is also an important measure of health care availability. Georgia has 123.9 active primary care physicians per 100,000 people, ranking well below the national average of 159.6 practicing primary care physicians per 100,000 people.

**Notable Health Measures**

- **Infectious disease**  Georgia has high rates of Salmonella (20.1 cases per 100,000 people; 12th highest in the nation) and chlamydia (624.2 cases per 100,000 people; 6th highest in the nation).

- **Obesity**  Obesity contributes to poor general health and is a leading factor in preventable diseases. The obesity rate has steadily increased over the decades with 32.5 percent of the adult population in Georgia obese.

**The Challenges Ahead**

- **Low birthweight**  In Georgia, 9.9 percent of live births have a low birthweight, the 4th highest in the nation. Low birthweight is associated with short- and long-term complications and an increased risk of infant mortality.

- **Infant mortality**  From 2015 to 2018, infant mortality increased 15 percent from 6.6 to 7.6 deaths per 1,000 live births with a slight decline to 7.4 in 2019. The state now has the 8th highest infant mortality rate in the nation.

- **Children in poverty**  Georgia ranks 39th in the nation, with 20.5 percent of children living below the poverty line. Poverty has been linked to higher rates of chronic diseases and shorter life expectancy. Additionally, children born into poverty are more likely than other children to die within the first month after birth.

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, 2015, 2016, and 2017 1-Year American Community Surveys; United Health Foundation, America’s Health Rankings; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Tobacco Control Program Funding.