



THE FACTS NEW YORK

Speak
for **Health**

AN INITIATIVE OF THE
AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING Strong investments in public health allow a state to carry out programs that improve health. New York receives \$178 total per person from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) in public health funding. The Prevention and Public Health Fund awarded the state \$20.41 million in grants for community and clinical prevention efforts and improvements to public health infrastructure in fiscal year 2023.

ACCESS TO CARE 4.8 percent of people in New York do not have health insurance coverage compared with the national uninsured rate of 7.9 percent. The number of practicing primary care providers is also an important measure of health care availability. New York has 338.0 active primary care providers per 100,000 people, ranking 8th highest in the nation.

Notable Health Measures

- **Drug deaths** New York ranks 27th lowest in the nation for drug deaths, with 32.3 drug-related deaths per 100,000 population in 2020.
- **Tobacco use** 9.3 percent of adults in New York smoke cigarettes, ranking the state 8th lowest in the nation.
- **Obesity** 28.0 percent of adults in New York are obese. And while the state boasts a relatively low adult obesity rate in comparison to other states, 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

- **Children in poverty** 18.8 percent of children in New York live in a household below the poverty line. This places New York 10th highest in the nation. Poverty has been linked to higher rates of chronic diseases and shorter life expectancy.
- **High school graduation** Only 86.7 percent of students graduate from high school in New York. This is a major public health concern as there is a strong connection between education and health. People with higher levels of education are more likely to adopt healthy behaviors.
- **Physical inactivity** 26.1 percent of the adult population reports doing no physical activity in the past 30 days. Physical inactivity increases the risk of developing cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, obesity, certain cancers, depression and premature death.

SOURCES: America's Health Rankings analysis of Trust for America's Health, U.S. HHS, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population, United Health Foundation, AmericasHealthRankings.org, Accessed 2025; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fiscal Year 2023 Grant Funding Profiles Totals, (2023). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://fundingprofiles.cdc.gov/>

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