



## THE FACTS

# MISSOURI

**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. Missouri receives \$92 per person total from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) in public health funding. The Prevention and Public Health Fund awarded the state \$5.89 million in grants for community and clinical prevention efforts and improvements to public health infrastructure in fiscal year 2023.

**ACCESS TO CARE** 7.5 percent of people in Missouri do not have health insurance coverage compared with the national uninsured rate of 7.9 percent. The number of practicing health care providers is also an important measure of health care availability. Missouri has 290.7 active primary care providers per 100,000 people. Nationally, there are 283.4 practicing primary care providers per 100,000 people.

## Notable Health Measures

- **Obesity** 35.3 percent of adults in Missouri are obese compared to the national average of 34.3 percent. Obesity contributes to poor general health and is a leading factor in preventable diseases.
- **Diabetes** 12.3 percent of adults in the state are diagnosed with diabetes, compared to a national average of 11.5 percent.
- **High school graduation** 89.8 percent of students graduate from high school in Missouri, ranking 7th highest in the nation. This is a notable measure as there is a strong connection between education and health. People with higher levels of education are more likely to adopt healthy behaviors.

## The Challenges Ahead

- **Tobacco use** 15.3 percent of adults regularly smoke cigarettes in Missouri, ranking the state 7th highest in the nation.
- **Homicide** The state reports 11.8 deaths due to injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill per 100,000 population, the 6th highest homicide rate in the nation.
- **Excessive drinking** Missouri reported an excessive drinking rate of 17.3 percent of the population. Excessive alcohol use can lead to fetal damage, liver diseases, high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases and other major health problems.

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](https://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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