New Mexico

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females\(^1\) and males\(^2\) for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan\(^2\) and non-metropolitan\(^2\) areas for unemployment
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for cardiovascular disease

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for uninsured
- Between females\(^2\) and males\(^2\) for dedicated health care provider

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

**Less Than a High School Education** in the American Indian/Alaska Native population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 26.7% to 20.2%

**Diabetes** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.7% to 12.8%

**Smoking** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 9.7% to 6.8%

**Child Poverty** in white children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 11.8% to 15.2%

**Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 24.3% to 16.5%

**Low Birthweight** in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 8.6% to 9.5%

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In New Mexico, income inequality has decreased since 2011. New Mexico’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.