New York

Summary

Low Disparities

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

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for physical inactivity
- Between females\(^2\) and males\(^2\) for excessive drinking
- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for severe housing problems

\(^1\) 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

24% ▼ Depression in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.0% to 17.6%

34% ▼ Unemployment in multiracial civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.7% to 7.1%

28% ▼ Smoking in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.7% to 13.5%

Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 19.5% to 24.8%

Poverty in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.3% to 18.1%

Low Birthweight in Asian/Pacific Islander infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 7.9% to 8.6%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

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 York, income inequality has increased since 2011. New York’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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