

America's Young Adults:

Special Issue, 2014

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Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

The Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics was founded in 1994. Executive Order No. 13045 formally established the Forum in April 1997 to foster coordination and collaboration in the collection and reporting of Federal data on children and families. Agencies that are members of the Forum as of Spring 2014 are listed below.

Department of Agriculture

Economic Research Service
<http://www.ers.usda.gov>

Department of Commerce

U.S. Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov>

Department of Defense

Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
Military Community and Family Policy
<http://prhome.defense.gov/RFM/MCFP>

Department of Education

National Center for Education Statistics
<http://nces.ed.gov>

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov>

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
<http://www.ahrq.gov>

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child
Health and Human Development
<http://www.nichd.nih.gov>

Maternal and Child Health Bureau
<http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov>

National Center for Health Statistics
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>

National Institute of Mental Health
<http://www.nimh.nih.gov>

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and
Evaluation
<http://aspe.hhs.gov>

Office of Adolescent Health
<http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/>

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
Administration
<http://www.samhsa.gov>

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Policy Development and Research
<http://www.huduser.org>

Department of Justice

Bureau of Justice Statistics
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>

National Institute of Justice
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
<http://www.ojjdp.gov/>

Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics
<http://www.bls.gov>

Women's Bureau
<http://www.dol.gov/wb>

Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov>

Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Children's Health Protection
<http://www.epa.gov/children/>

Office of Management and Budget

Statistical and Science Policy Office
http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy

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FOREWORD

The well-being of young adults in the United States today remains an area of key interest to the public and policy-makers alike. This age group faces the well-known challenges of achieving financial and social independence while forming their own households at a time of greater economic uncertainty than in the past. Better understanding of the achievements and needs of these young adults will inform approaches to best support this exciting and challenging transition to adulthood.

Over the 20 years since it held its first organizational meetings, the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (the Forum) has established a tradition of cooperation and commitment to understanding the challenges and opportunities facing children and families today. This year, in a Special Issue on America's Young Adults, the Forum extends that commitment to describing the well-being of youth as they transition into adulthood. Next year, the Forum will issue its customary full report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*.

Katherine K. Wallman

Chief Statistician

Office of Management and Budget

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In addition to the report authors, active members of the on-call and writing committees who supported the contextual development of the report included: Forum Principal Shelli Avenevoli, National Institute of Mental Health; Katrina Baum, National Institute of Justice; Forum Principal David Johnson, formerly of the Census Bureau; Matthew Davis, Environmental Protection Agency; Grace Kena, National Center for Education Statistics; Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Economic Research Service; LaJeana Howie, National Center for Health Statistics; and Meena Karithanom, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Other staff members of the Forum agencies provided data or wrote parts of the report. They include Megan J. Benetsky, Thomas A. File, and Tiffany A. Julian, Census Bureau; Robin A. Cohen, Casey E. Copen, Catherine R. Duran, Charlotte A. Schoenborn, Joyce C. Abma, Ari Miniño, Stephanie J. Ventura, Cynthia A. Reuben, Cheryl D. Fryar, Holly B. Hedegaard, and Kenneth B. Quinto, National Center for Health Statistics.

Additionally, Simone Robers, Katie Mallory (MacroSys), Allison Dziuba, and Susan Armstrong with American Institutes for Research, and Richard Devens, with First XV Communications, assisted Forum staff in producing the report.

BACKGROUND

The Forum, a collaboration of 22 Federal government agencies involved in research and activities related to children and families, was founded in 1994 and formally established in April 1997 under Executive Order No. 13045. The mission of the Forum is to foster coordination and collaboration and to enhance and improve consistency in the collection and reporting of Federal data on children and families.

During alternate publication years of *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (the Forum) typically publishes a Brief report, highlighting a short selection from its 41 key indicators. A Brief report also includes an At-A-Glance section to show significant data changes for those indicators highlighted. Data tables for all *America's Children* report indicators are updated annually online at the Forum's childstats.gov Web site.

For the first time, the Forum is publishing a Special Issue during the alternate report year, rather than the typical Brief. The *America's Children 2014* At-A-Glance and updated report tables for all 41 indicators can be found at <http://childstats.gov>.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The transition to adulthood is a complex journey. Just as early childhood is marked by certain developmental milestones, there are developmental changes and events that mark the transition to adulthood. In the United States, the age of legal adulthood varies by state but is typically 18 years, after which they are regarded as independent, self-sufficient, and responsible under the law. However, although no longer adolescents, many individuals ages 18–24 are “emerging adults,” who are not fully independent and have not completed the transition to adult roles in families, households, or the workforce.

Transitioning to adulthood is generally signaled by particular life events that are markers of independence, including finishing school, starting a full-time job, leaving the home, getting married, or becoming a parent for the first time.¹ In the early 1900s, these events became increasingly standardized and age related; people were more likely to follow a particular order of events and a particular set of ages became associated with each event. From the mid-1900s until about the 1980s, these events occurred at increasingly younger ages and in a shorter span of time; the transition to adulthood was condensed into just a few years. In contrast, during the last few decades, social and economic circumstances have changed significantly, extending the transition period during which youth become firmly established and settled into adulthood.² There has also been increasing variability in the order and timing of these events; young adults are now much more likely to forge their own individual path through the transition to adulthood.

Because they may be entering committed relationships, seeking and finishing higher education, launching their careers or work life, serving their country in the military, creating their own households or starting their own families, and engaging in civic or community activities, young adults are at a significant and pivotal period of life. While this can be an exciting, growth-filled time of life, it is also possible that young adults are experiencing economic hardships, becoming disassociated from constructive activities such as work or school, dealing with long-lasting medical or mental health issues, or engaging in risky behaviors. As adults under the law, they no longer have the advantages of programmatic support systems for juveniles that were available during their childhood and adolescence. This age group is undergoing tremendous social transformations, and it is a challenge for research to fully address the wide range of issues. This year's Special Issue reports on the characteristics of young adults, the current opportunities and challenges they face, and the implications of possible trajectories for their futures and their families.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report focuses on key themes that are of particular relevance in describing the demographic status and well-being of today's young adults against a backdrop of the traditional milestones of adulthood—Education; Economic Circumstances; Family Formation; Civic, Social, and Personal Behavior; and Health and Safety. Hyperlinks to data sources referenced in the *America's Young Adults: Special Issue, 2014* are included in the report.

This Special Issue provides data on young adults, focusing on their demographic characteristics, living situations, and overall well-being. The data come from several nationally representative, federally sponsored surveys. Together, the data from these surveys show a snapshot of the status and well-being of young adults, defined wherever possible as ages 18–24.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Forum continues to strive to demonstrate greater consistency and standardization in the presentation of information in its reports. Many estimates in this report are based on a sample of the population and are therefore subject to sampling error. Standard tests of statistical significance have been used to determine whether differences between populations exist at generally accepted levels of confidence or are likely to have occurred by chance. Differences between estimates are tested for statistical significance at either the 0.05 or 0.10 cutoff level, according to agency standards; all differences discussed in the report are statistically significant unless noted otherwise.

REPORT COVERAGE AND METHODS

This report focuses on young adults, generally defined as persons ages 18–24. Characterizing this population is more involved than might be expected. The data in this report come from a variety of sources—featuring both sample and universe surveys—often with different underlying populations, as appropriate for the topic. In universe surveys, information is collected from every member of the population of interest. Sample surveys collect data from a sample of the relevant population, which is then used to represent the population as a whole. Many of the surveys used in this report are derived from samples of households and form the basis of much of what can be described statistically about young adults at large. Other indicators in this report provide coverage for households as well as for the other segments of the population living in the United States. Together, these indicators create a relevant and timely portrait of the well-being of America's young adults.

INDICATOR CRITERIA

The data in this Special Issue provide context for understanding this unique developmental period in life.

The selected indicators are chosen because they are:

- Cross-cutting; looking across important areas of young adults lives.
- Relevant; looking at topics that are timely and relevant for this age group, young adults ages 18–24.
- Available in a Federal data collection (most are regularly measured).
- Easy to understand.
- Representative of large segments of the population or key sub-populations.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

The Forum's Web site (<http://childstats.gov>) continues to provide additional information, including:

- *America's Children 2014* At-A-Glance and report tables for all indicators.³
- *America's Children* reports from 1997 to the present and other Forum reports.
- Links to Forum agencies, their online data tools, and various international data sources.

HIGHLIGHTS

Demographics

- As of 2012, there were 31.2 million young adults ages 18–24 living in the United States.
- About 522,000 young adults were serving on active duty in the armed forces in 2012.
- Just over 180,000 young adults were imprisoned in State correctional institutions in 2011.

Education

- In 2013, 84 percent of young adult women and 81 percent of young adult men had completed at least a high school education. These percentages were up from 79 and 75 percent, respectively, in 1980.
- The overall college enrollment rate for 18- to 24-year-olds increased from 26 percent in 1980 to 41 percent in 2012.
- In 2011–12, about 68 percent of young adult undergraduates in their fourth year of college or above had received federal loans, non-federal loans, or Parent Loans for Undergraduates (PLUS, received by parents), compared with 50 percent in 1989–90.
- The mean cumulative debt per fourth-year student in 2011–12 was \$25,400, up from \$14,700 in 1989–90.
- A higher percentage of young adults ages 20–24 was neither enrolled in school nor working in 2013 (19 percent) than in 1990 (17 percent). This percentage also increased for young adults at various levels of educational attainment.

Economic Circumstances

- The labor force participation rate for young adults was 65 percent in 2012, compared with the peak rate of 75 percent in 1986.
- Median annual earnings (in constant 2011 dollars) for young adults ages 20–24 not enrolled in school were lower in 2011 than they were in 2000 for all levels of education.
- Of the 2 million households headed by a young adult on his or her own in 2011, 42 percent experienced severe cost burdens (housing costs that exceeded 50 percent of income).
- In 2012, 58 percent of young adults had current private health insurance and 15 percent had Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program or another state program. Twenty-five percent were uninsured.

Family Formation

- Fifty-eight percent of young adult men and 51 percent of young adult women lived with their parents in 2013.
- Birth rates for women ages 18–19 and 20–24 have reached historic lows in the United States. The birth rate for women ages 18–19 was 51.4 per 1,000 in 2012, down from 94.0 per 1,000 in 1991. The rate for women ages 20–24 fell from 116.5 per 1,000 in 1990 to 83.1 per 1,000 in 2012.

Civic, Social, and Personal Behavior

- Like the rest of the population, young adults are less likely to vote in congressional election years than presidential election years. In 2012, 38 percent of young adults voted, compared with 20 percent in 2010.
- In 2012, 19 percent of 20- to 24-year-olds volunteered to do unpaid work through or for an organization.
- On average, young adult males and females spent 3 hours per day doing work and work-related activities in 2012.
- In 2011–2012, 30 percent of young adults ages 18–24 met the 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening leisure-time activities.
- In 2012, 20 percent of males and 15 percent of females currently smoked cigarettes. Since the late 1990s, there has been a declining trend for both males and females.
- In 2006–2010, the percentage of young adult women at risk of unintended pregnancy who did not use contraception was 17 percent among women ages 18–19 and 13 percent among women ages 20–24.

Health and Safety

- In 2012, 71 percent of young adults ages 18–24 had a usual source of health care.
- Between 1988–1994 and 1999–2002, there was an increase in obesity among young adults, but between 1999–2002 and 2007–2010, there was no significant change in obesity.
- From 2002 to 2012, the prevalence of substance abuse disorder (SUD) among males ages 18–24 decreased from 28 to 23 percent. SUD among young-adult females was 16 percent in 2002 and 2012.
- From 2005 to 2011, the prevalence of major depressive episode (MDE) was about twice as high among females ages 18–24 (10 to 12 percent) as among young adult men (5 to 6 percent).
- In 2006–2010, among young adults ages 18–24, 4 percent of males and 7 percent of females received treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, including gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, or syphilis.
- In 2010, the young adult injury death rate for ages 18–24 was 61.2 per 100,000. More than half of injury deaths were related to motor vehicle traffic (19.0 per 100,000) or firearms (17.1 per 100,000).
- In 2012, the overall nonfatal violent victimization rate among young adults ages 18–24 was 41.0 per 1,000, a decline of 71 percent from 1993.

DATA SOURCES

Demographics

Demographic Circumstances

For more information about the American Community Survey (ACS), see <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html>.

Group Quarters

For more information about the American Community Survey (ACS), see <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html>.

Military Participation

For more information about the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) Active Duty Family File, see <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/appj/dwp/index.jsp>.

Imprisonment Rates

For more information about the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), see <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=268>.

For more information about the National Prisoner Statistics program (NPS), see <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=269>.

Education

Educational Attainment

For more information about the Current Population Survey (CPS), see <https://www.census.gov/cps/>.

Enrollment Rates

For more information about the Current Population Survey (CPS), see <https://www.census.gov/cps/>.

College Costs and Indebtedness

For more information about the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), see <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/>.

Neither Enrolled in School Nor Working

For more information about the Current Population Survey (CPS), see <https://www.census.gov/cps/>.

Economic Circumstances

Labor Force

For more information about the Current Population Survey (CPS), see <https://www.census.gov/cps/>.

Median Earnings

For more information about the Current Population Survey (CPS), see <https://www.census.gov/cps/>.

Housing Problems

For more information about the American Housing Survey (AHS), see <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/ahs.html>.

Health Insurance

For more information about the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

Family Formation

Living Arrangements

For more information about the Current Population Survey (CPS), see <https://www.census.gov/cps/>.

Births to Young Adult Women

For more information about the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm>.

Civic, Social, and Personal Behavior

Voting

For more information about the Current Population Survey (CPS), see <https://www.census.gov/cps/>.

Time Use

For more information about the American Time Use Survey (ATUS), see <http://www.bls.gov/tus>.

Leisure-Time Physical Activity

For more information about the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

Cigarette Smoking

For more information about the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

Contraception

For more information about the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg.htm>.

Health and Safety

Usual Source of Health Care

For more information about the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

Obesity

For more information about the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm>.

Substance Use Disorder

For more information about the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), see <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH.aspx>.

Major Depressive Episode

For more information about the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), see <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH.aspx>.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Treatment

For more information about the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg.htm>.

Injury Mortality

For more information on death rates, see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm>. Additional information about death rates is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) wonder Web site (<http://wonder.cdc.gov/>).

Nonfatal Victimization Rates

For more information about the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), see <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245>.

DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

Young adults are at a key juncture for shaping their future prospects. Persons in this age group are often characterized by their transitions out of (and into) households and other living arrangements. Knowledge of the demographic characteristics of America's young adults is an important part of understanding the needs of this population. These characteristics provide an important context for the remaining indicators in this report and offer perspective on the potential outlook for these emerging adults.

Many indicators in this publication are derived from data sources that exclude certain segments of the young adult population. The demographics section includes indicators that provide a portrait of the demographic characteristics of young adults. It features a description of all young adults living in the United States (including those in household and non-household living arrangements), a discussion of young adults living outside of households or in "group quarters," and detailed descriptions of military and imprisoned young adult populations.



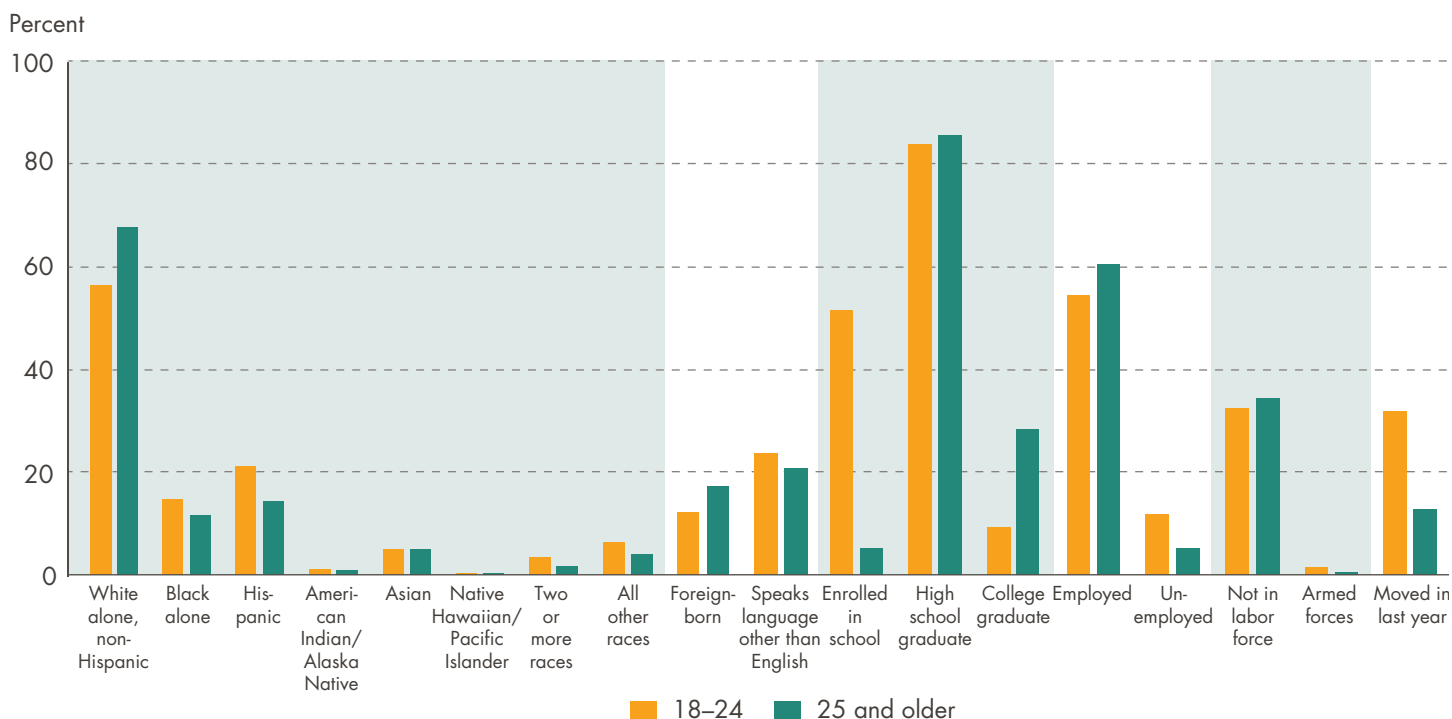
Demographics

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

There are about 31.2 million persons ages 18–24 living in the United States, which is about 13 percent of the entire adult population. The young adult population is quite diverse, in some cases differing greatly from the population of persons ages 25 and older.

FIGURE POP 1

Select demographic characteristics by age group, 2008–2012



NOTE: The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year weighted estimates.

- The percentage of young adults ages 18–24 that are White, non-Hispanic is lower compared with those age 25 and older, 56 and 68 percent, respectively. Conversely, 12 percent of adults age 25 and older are Black and 14 percent are Hispanic, while 15 percent of young adults are Black and 21 percent are Hispanic.
- While a lower percentage of young adults than adults age 25 and older are foreign born, a slightly higher percentage of young adults speak a language other than English at home.
- Far more young adults than adults age 25 and older are enrolled in school (both in number and percentage). While many young adults are still enrolled in school, they have lower high school and college completion rates compared with those age 25 and older.
- Young adults' employment rates are lower than those of the population age 25 and older.
- Young adults have higher rates of moving in the past year than adults age 25 and older.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 48.

GROUP QUARTERS

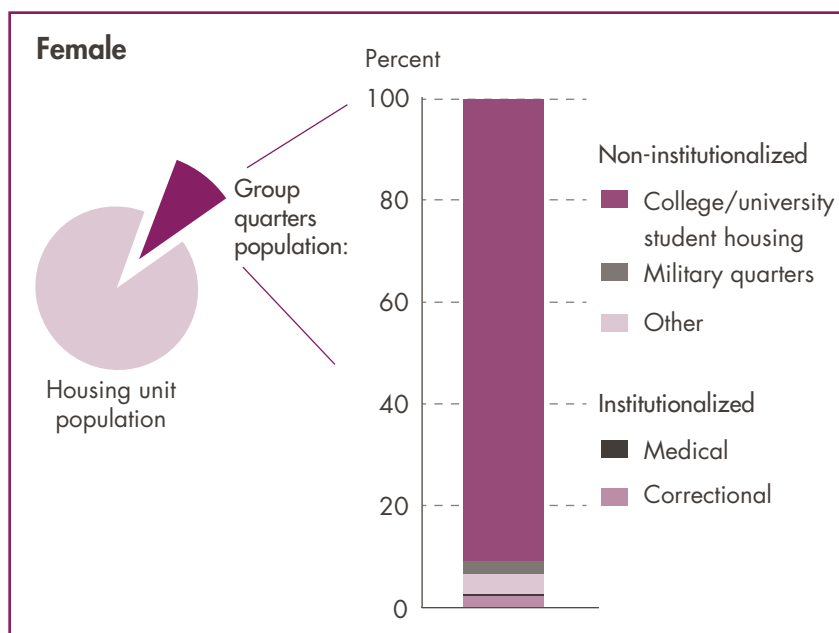
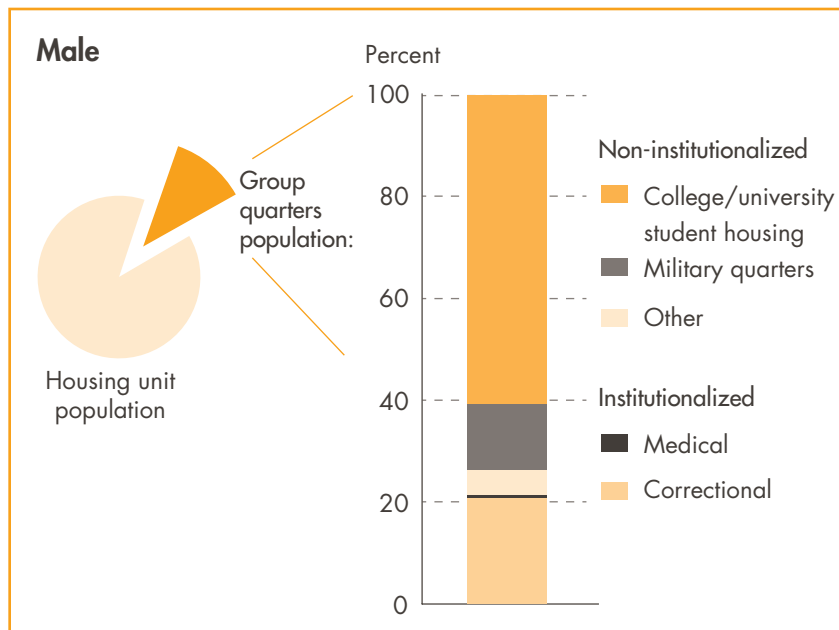
Of the 31.2 million persons ages 18–24 in the United States, 27.9 million, or 89 percent reside in households. The remaining 3.3 million, just over 11 percent of the total, of young adults reside in other non-household arrangements, referred to as “group quarters.” Examples of non-household living situations common for this age group include college dormitories, armed forces military quarters, correctional institutions, and residential medical facilities. Within group quarters, a distinction can be made between “institutional group quarters” (e.g., medical facilities, jails, prisons) and “noninstitutional group quarters” (e.g., dormitories, military barracks).

- The majority of young adults in group quarters (74 percent) live in college housing. Another 8 percent are in military quarters.
- About 13.1 percent are in institutional group quarters, with the highest percentage of those (12.6 percent) in correctional facilities.
- Distributions by gender show some differences. For example, 12 percent of young adult males are in the group quarters population, compared with 10 percent of females.
- For males, 21 percent of group quarters residents are in a correctional facility, compared with 2 percent of females. Conversely, 91 percent of females in group quarters are in college housing, compared with 61 percent of males.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 49.

FIGURE POP2

Young adults ages 18–24 by residence type and gender, 2008–2012



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year weighted estimates.

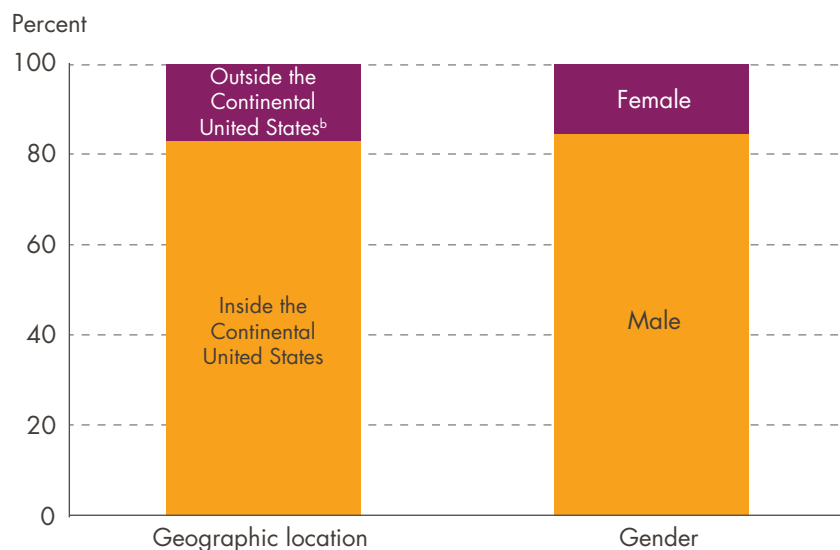
MILITARY PARTICIPATION

A small but significant group of American young adults ages 18–24 enter the labor force by serving in the military. Over 764,000 American young adults in this age group serve in either the Active Duty or the Reserve component of the U.S. Armed Forces. This indicator focuses mainly on those who are in Active Duty.

- There are over 522,000 young adults ages 18–24 serving in the Active Duty component (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Department of Homeland Security's [DHS's] Coast Guard). In addition to the members of the Active Duty component, there are approximately 244,000 Reserve component members ages 18–24 (Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and DHS's Coast Guard Reserve).⁴
- Most (96 percent) Active Duty Service members in this age group are enlisted personnel. Only 4 percent are officers.
- Service members in this age group account for 37 percent of the total Active Duty personnel.
- Of the Active Duty Service members in this age group, 17 percent are assigned to duty stations outside the Continental United States.
- Of the Active Duty Service members in this age group, 85 percent are male and 15 percent are female.
- Almost all Active Duty Service members (98 percent) have at least completed high school. Educational attainment of Service members in this age group reflects the level of education required to enlist in the Military Service rather than their final educational attainment. Service members have a variety of educational and training opportunities to obtain higher levels of education during their Military Service. Many young Service members also take advantage of their GI Bill benefit to gain college and post-graduate education while serving and after leaving the Service.

FIGURE POP3.A

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who are Active Duty Service members by geographic location^a and gender, 2012



^a Geographic location is based on the location of the unit to which an individual Service member is assigned.

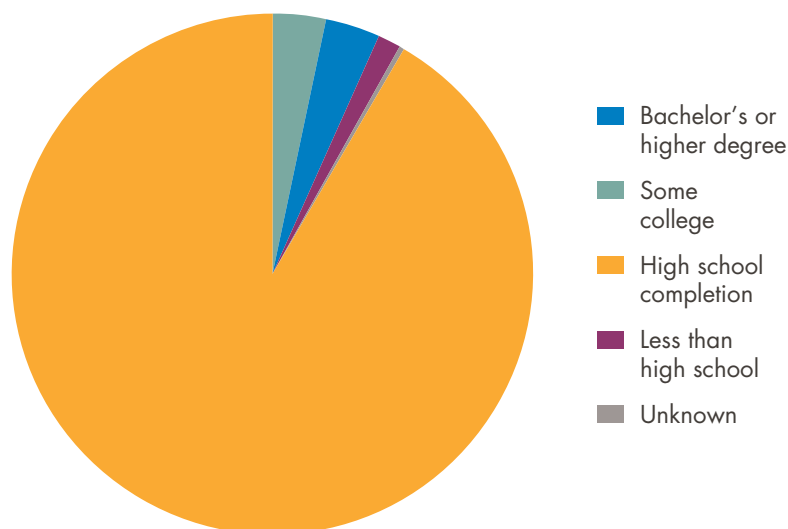
^b Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE: The total number of Active Duty Service members ages 18–24 is 521,940.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center, Active Duty Family File.

FIGURE POP3.B

Educational attainment of Active Duty Service members ages 18–24, 2012



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center, Active Duty Family File.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 50.

IMPRISONMENT RATES

Although research suggests that transitioning to adulthood can be challenging for young people in general, experiencing imprisonment can have profound effects on a young person's future.⁵ Imprisonment can reduce a young person's ability to develop into a fully contributing member of society and can have a long-term impact on adult behavior, including increased risk of diminished income, and negative mental health status.^{6–11} In addition, young adults experience high rates of recidivism, with three-quarters returning to prison within three years of release.¹²

- In 2011, the imprisonment rate for young adult Black, non-Hispanic males ages 18–24 was 3,148 per 100,000, more than twice the rate for Hispanic males (1,269 per 100,000) and more than 6 times greater than the rate for White, non-Hispanic males, which stood at 463 per 100,000.
- In 2011, young adult males were imprisoned at a rate nearly 16 times higher than the rate for young adult females in the same age range. The ratio of male-to-female imprisonment rates among young adults was 27 to 1 for Black, non-Hispanic young adults; 18 to 1 for Hispanic young adults; and nearly 9 to 1 for White, non-Hispanic young adults.
- The imprisonment rate for young adult males decreased by 29 percent from 2000 to 2011, from 1,514 to 1,075 per 100,000. The decrease in the overall imprisonment rate was led by the decline for Black, non-Hispanic males (of 39 percent), from 5,198 to 3,148 per 100,000. The imprisonment rate declined from 1,833 to 1,269 per 100,000 for Hispanic males and from 615 to 463 per 100,000 for White, non-Hispanic males.
- The imprisonment rate among young adult females ages 18–24 declined by 3 percent over the 12-year period from 2000 to 2011. The imprisonment rate for Black, non-Hispanic females in this age range decreased by more than a third (35 percent), while the rate for White, non-Hispanic females increased by nearly a quarter (24 percent).

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 52.

FIGURE POP4.A

Rate per 100,000 young adult males ages 18–24 imprisoned in adult prison facilities by race and Hispanic origin, 2000–2011

Rate per 100,000 males ages 18–24

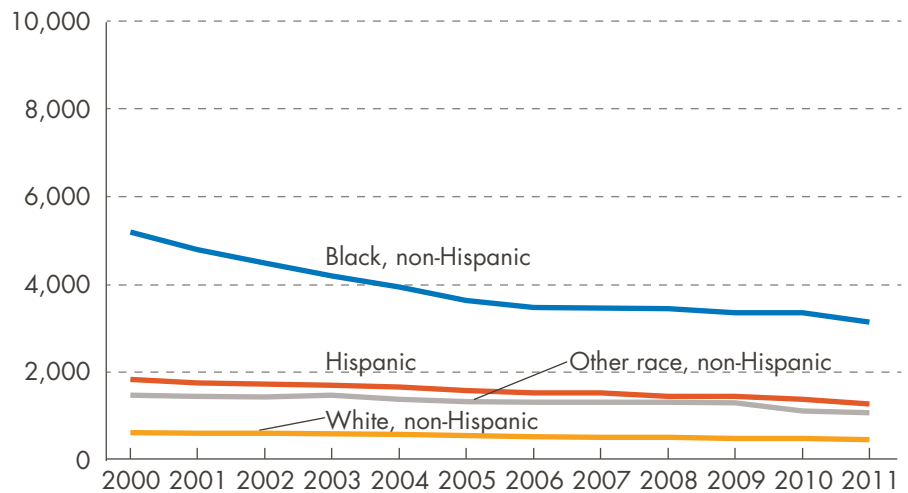
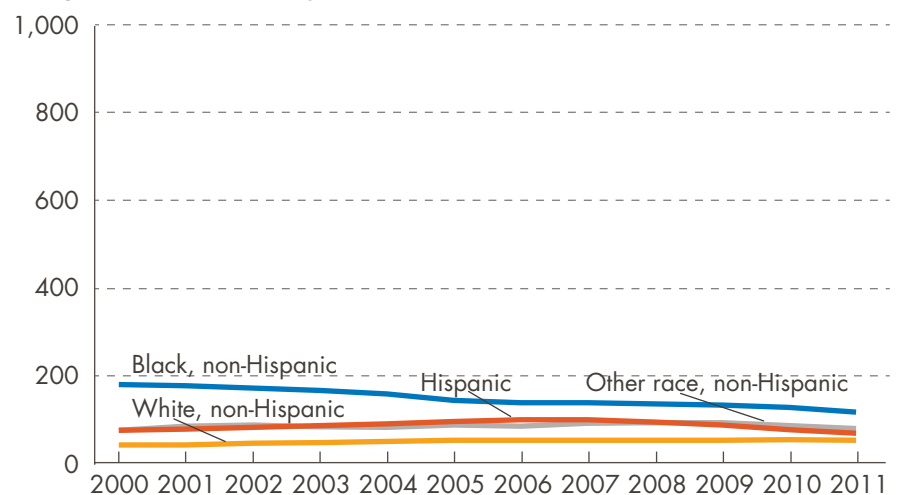


FIGURE POP4.B

Rate per 100,000 young adult females ages 18–24 imprisoned in adult prison facilities by race and Hispanic origin, 2000–2011

Rate per 100,000 females ages 18–24



NOTE: For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. The revised 1997 OMB standards were used for data from 2003 and later years. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, National Prisoner Statistics Program, Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities.



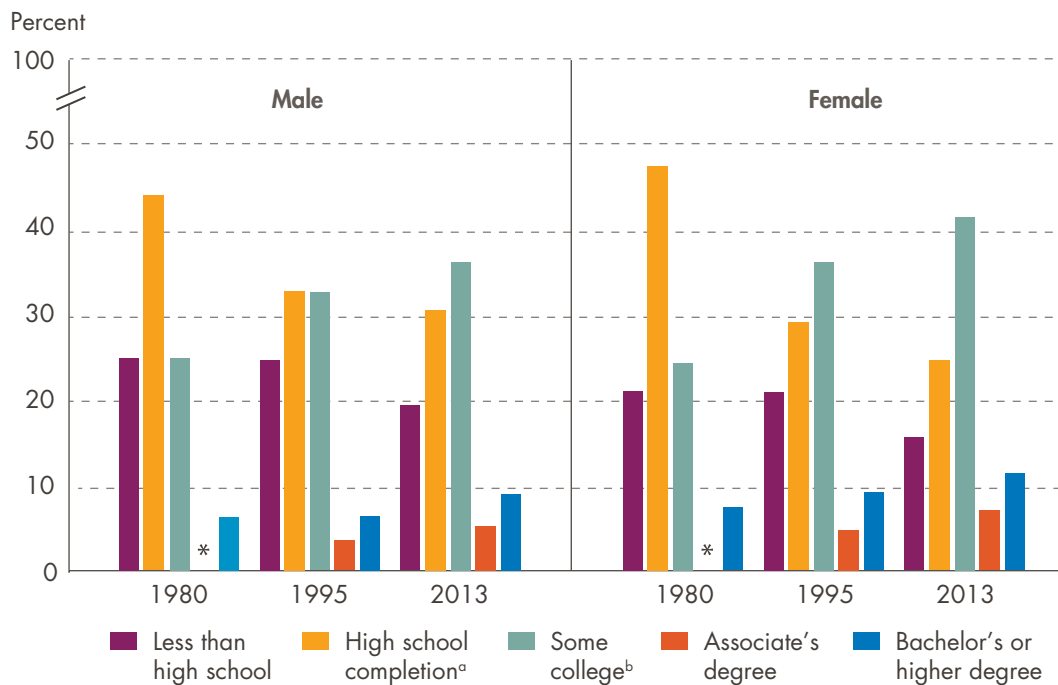
Education

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is associated with many other measures, including income, employment, and political participation, and is an indicator of how young adults are shaping their future prospects. Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed regardless of current enrollment in school. Over time, there have been increases in the percentages of young adults ages 18–24 that have attained higher levels of education.

FIGURE ED1

Percentage distribution of young adults ages 18–24 by gender and highest level of educational attainment, selected years 1980, 1995, and 2013



* Not available.

^a Includes equivalency certification in 1995 and 2013.

^b In 1980, "Some college" refers to completion of one or more years of college. In 1995 and 2013, the term refers to completion of any college at all.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March and Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

- In 2013, some 17 percent of young adults ages 18–24 had not completed high school, while 83 percent had at least a high school diploma or equivalency certification. Although many young adults had not yet completed their educational pursuits, the highest level of educational attainment for 28 percent of young adults was high school completion, while 39 percent had attended some college, 6 percent had an associate's degree, and 10 percent had a bachelor's or higher degree.
- Among young adults in 2013, higher percentages of females than males reported attending some college, receiving an associate's degree, or receiving a bachelor's or higher degree. A higher percentage of males than females had completed only high school or less education.
- The percentages of females and males with at least a high school education were higher in 2013 than in 1980.
- Despite improvements in educational attainment, literacy levels among young adults in the United States remain lower than in many other countries. According to the 2012 Survey of Adult Skills, U.S. young adults ages 16–19 who had completed high school scored 15 points lower than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average in literacy proficiency (270 vs. 285 points). Twelve of 18 participating OECD countries had higher scores for young high school completers, and none had measurably lower scores.¹³

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 53.

ENROLLMENT RATES

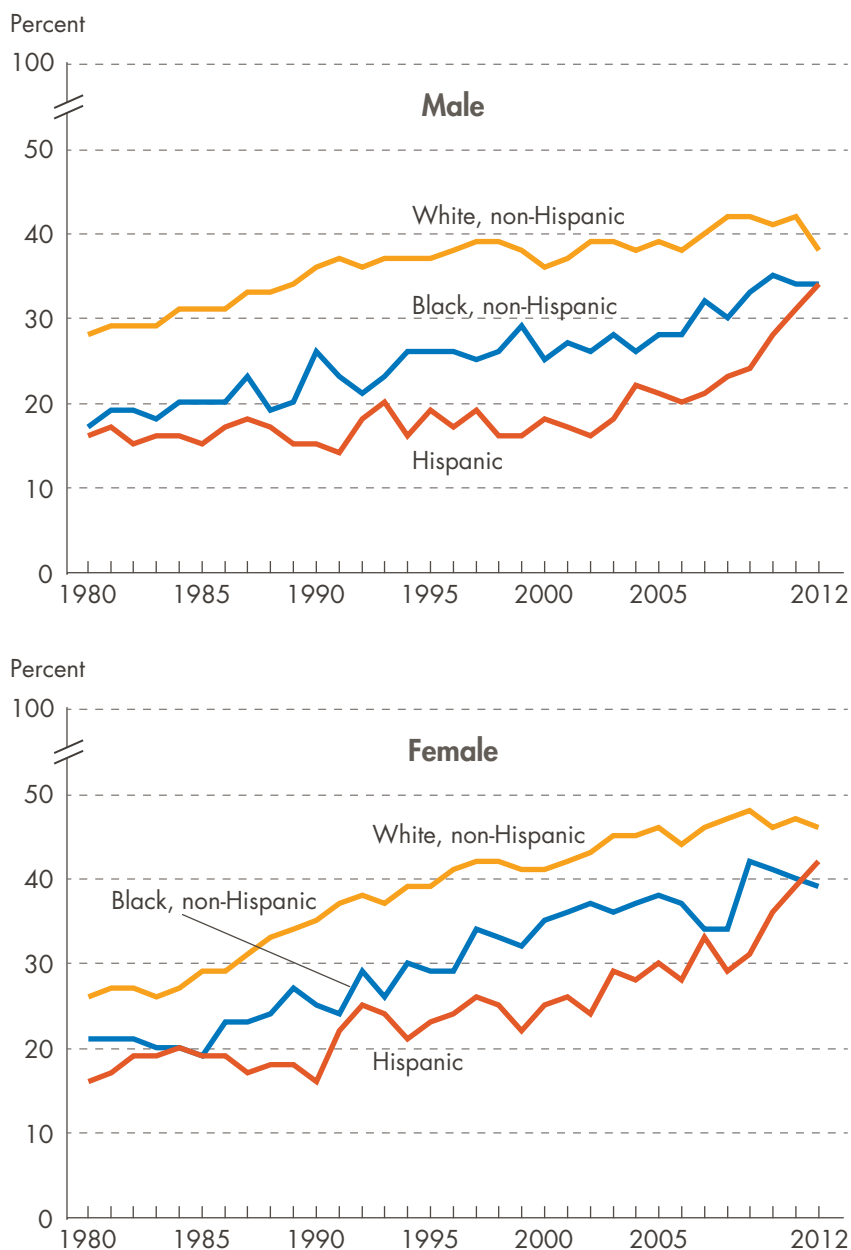
College participation can be measured by the overall percentage of the typical college-age population (those ages 18–24) enrolled in college. The overall college enrollment rate for young adults ages 18–24 increased from 26 percent in 1980 to 41 percent in 2012—an increase of 15 percentage points.

- In 2012, the overall college enrollment rate for White, non-Hispanic young adults ages 18–24 (42 percent) was higher than the rates for their Hispanic (37 percent) and Black, non-Hispanic (36 percent) peers—a pattern that has held since 1980. Despite these differences, overall college enrollment increased over time for young adults in each of these three groups.
- Between 1980 and 2012, college enrollment increased for both males and females, although the percentage increase over this period was higher for females than for males.
- In 2012, a higher percentage of White, non-Hispanic females were enrolled in college than their male counterparts (46 vs. 38 percent). Hispanic females were also enrolled in college at a higher rate (42 percent) than were Hispanic males (34 percent). There was no statistically significant difference between Black, non-Hispanic females and males in the percentages who were enrolled in college.
- Among males in 2012, the percentage of White, non-Hispanic young adults enrolled in college was higher than the percentages for their Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic counterparts. The same pattern was observed among females.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 54.

FIGURE ED2

Enrollment rates of young adults ages 18–24 in degree-granting institutions by gender and race and Hispanic origin, 1980–2012



NOTE: Data are based on sample surveys of the civilian non-institutionalized population. After 2002, data for individual race categories exclude persons identifying as two or more races. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

COLLEGE COSTS AND INDEBTEDNESS

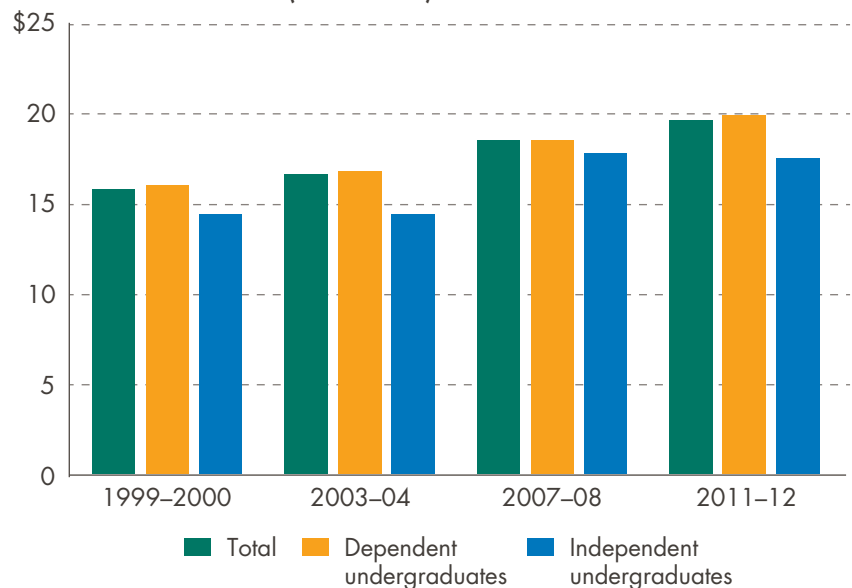
The net price of attending college and the debts students and parents accumulate are key to understanding the overall cost of a college education. College costs and indebtedness can affect students' ability to complete their education as well as the pathways students take following college completion or exit.^{14,15} This indicator presents data on the net price of attending college (defined as the total cost of attendance minus grant aid¹⁶) and information on various types of loans, such as federal loans, non-federal loans, and Parent Loans for Undergraduates (PLUS).

- In 2011–12, the average net price of attending college for full-time, full-year undergraduates ages 18–24 was \$19,700 for all students, \$20,000 for dependent students, and \$17,600 for independent students.
- The average net price of attending college, after adjusting for inflation, increased by 24 percent from 1999–2000 to 2011–12 for all undergraduates (from \$15,900 to \$19,700).
- The average net price of attending college was 24 percent higher for dependent undergraduates in 2011–12 (\$20,000) than in 1999–2000 (\$16,100) and 22 percent higher for independent undergraduates (\$17,600 vs. \$14,500).
- The average amount of grant aid, which does not have to be repaid, increased by 43 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars between 1999–2000 and 2011–12, from \$7,100 to \$10,200.

FIGURE ED3.A

Average net price of attending college for full-time, full-year undergraduates ages 18–24 by dependency status, academic years 1999–2000, 2003–04, 2007–08, and 2011–12

Constant 2011–12 dollars (in thousands)



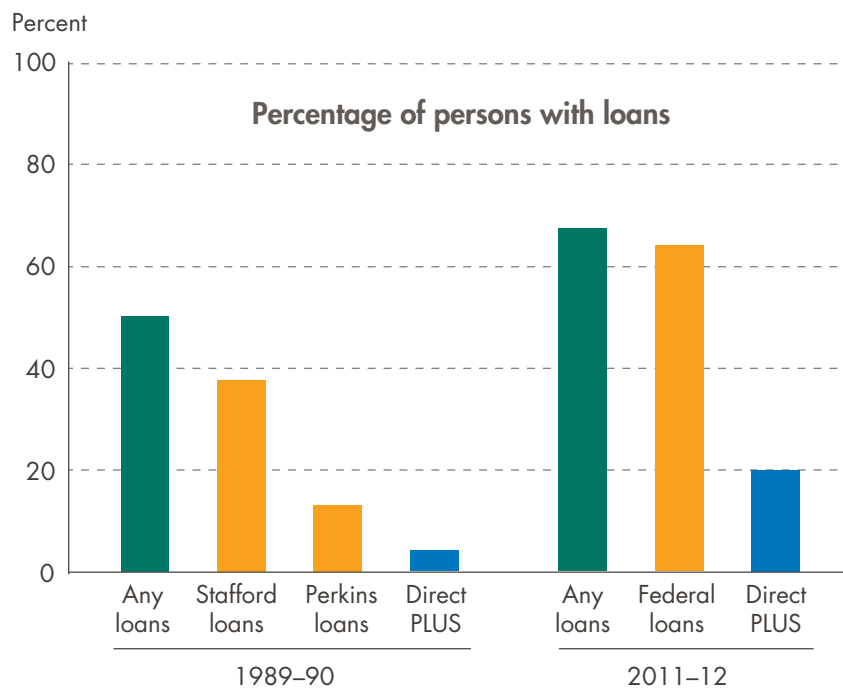
NOTE: The net price is calculated as the total cost of attendance minus grant aid. Data adjusted to 2011–12 dollars using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). Dependent and independent are designations of whether postsecondary students are financially dependent on their parents or financially independent of their parents. Undergraduates are assumed to be dependent unless they meet one of the following criteria: are age 24 or older, are married or have legal dependents other than a spouse, are veterans, are orphans or wards of the court, or provide documentation that they are self-supporting. Between 1999–2000 and 2011–12, between 10 and 11 percent of undergraduates were independent and the remainder were dependent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study.

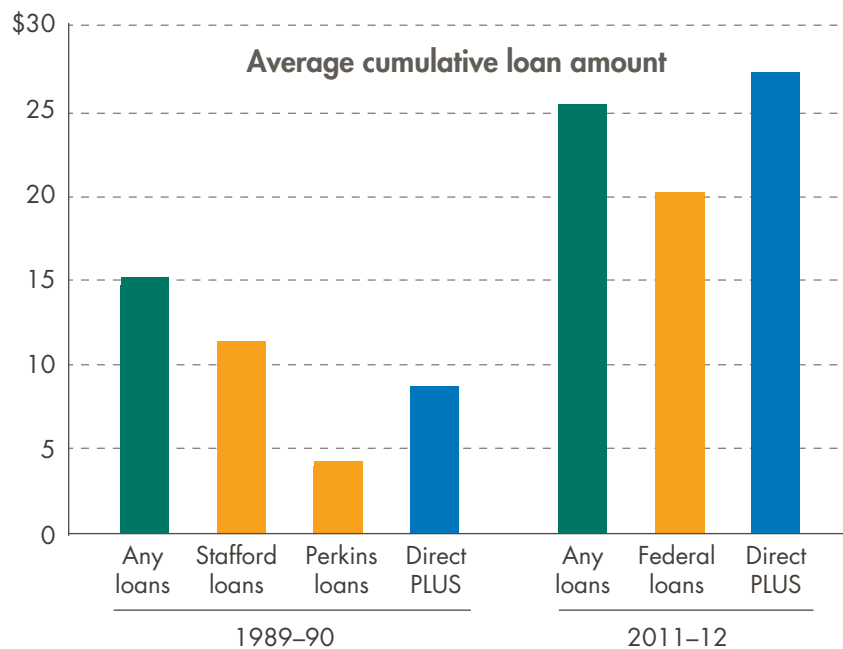
COLLEGE COSTS AND INDEBTEDNESS (CONT.)

FIGURE ED3.B

Percentage of undergraduate students ages 18–24 in their fourth year or above who had ever received federal loans or Parent Loans for Undergraduates (PLUS), and the average cumulative amount borrowed in constant 2011–12 dollars, 1989–90 and 2011–12



Constant 2011–12 dollars (in thousands)



- In 2011–12, about 68 percent of young adult undergraduates in their fourth year of college or above had received federal loans, non-federal loans, or Parent Loans for Undergraduates (PLUS, received by parents), compared with 50 percent in 1989–90.
- The average total cumulative amount borrowed by undergraduates in their fourth year of college or above was higher in 2011–12 (\$25,400) than in 1989–90 (\$14,700), after adjusting for inflation.
- The percentage of undergraduates ages 18–24 in their fourth year of college or above whose parents had received direct PLUS loans was higher in 2011–12 (20 percent) than in 1989–90 (4 percent).
- The average cumulative direct PLUS loan amount borrowed by the parents of undergraduates in their fourth year of college or above was higher in 2011–12 (\$27,300) than in 1989–90 (\$8,700), after adjusting for inflation.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 55.

NOTE: Cumulative Stafford loan amounts include federal subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford loans, as well as any Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS) received in prior years. Direct PLUS loans are taken out by parents of dependent students and are used towards the students' undergraduate education. Average loan amounts were calculated only for those who took out a loan or loans, and refer to the specified category only. For 1989–90 data, total borrowed includes loans from family and friends.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study.

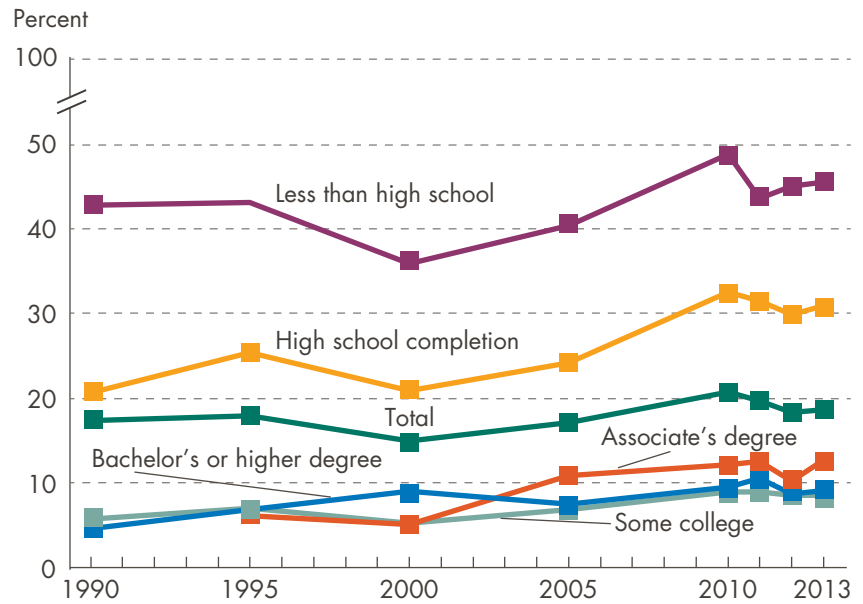
NEITHER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL NOR WORKING

Young adults neither enrolled in school nor working are at particular risk of limited future economic and social prospects because they are detached from core activities for this age group. Such detachment, particularly if it lasts for several years, hinders a young adult’s opportunity to build a work history that contributes to future higher wages and employability.¹⁷ The ultimate consequences of disengagement from productive activity can be damaging for young adults themselves and for society at large.

- A higher percentage of young adults ages 20–24 was neither enrolled in school nor working in 2013 (19 percent) than in 1990 (17 percent). In addition, the percentage of young adults ages 20–24 neither enrolled in school nor working increased from 1990 to 2013 for those whose highest level of education was high school completion (from 21 to 31 percent), for those who had completed some college (from 6 to 9 percent), and for those with at least a bachelor’s degree (from 5 to 9 percent).
- In 2013, the percentage of 20- to 24-year-olds who were neither enrolled in school nor working varied by education level. This percentage was highest among those who had not completed high school (45 percent), followed by those who had completed high school only (31 percent); it was also higher for those with an associate’s degree (13 percent) than for those who had completed some college and those with at least a bachelor’s degree (both 9 percent).

FIGURE ED4.A

Percentage of young adults ages 20–24 who were neither enrolled in school nor working by educational attainment, 1990–2013



NOTE: The percentage for associate’s degree in 1990 is not available. High school completion includes equivalency credentials, such as the General Educational Development (GED) credential.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March Supplement and Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

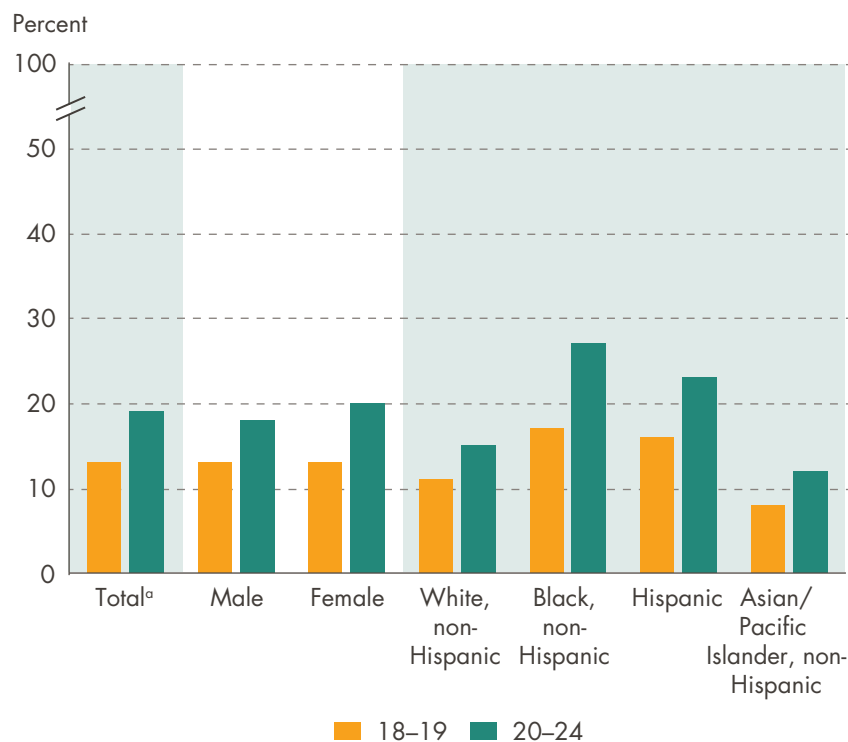
NEITHER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL NOR WORKING (CONT.)

- In 2013, the percentage of young adults neither enrolled in school nor working was higher for young adults ages 20–24 (19 percent) than for young adults ages 18–19 (13 percent).
- Among young adults ages 18–19, higher percentages of Black, non-Hispanic (17 percent) and Hispanic young adults (16 percent) than of White, non-Hispanic (11 percent) and Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic young adults (8 percent) were neither enrolled in school nor working.
- Among young adults ages 20–24, the percentage of those neither enrolled in school nor working was higher for Black, non-Hispanic young adults (27 percent) than for Hispanic (23 percent) and White, non-Hispanic young adults (15 percent), and it was higher for Hispanic young adults than for White, non-Hispanic young adults. The percentage was lowest for Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic young adults (12 percent).
- For both young adults ages 18–19 and 20–24, there were no measurable differences between males and females in the percentages of young adults neither enrolled in school nor working for males and females.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 59.

FIGURE ED4.B

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who were neither enrolled in school nor working by gender, race and Hispanic origin, and age group, 2013



^a Includes other racial and Hispanic origin groups not shown separately.

NOTE: In 2013, about 10.6 percent of the young adults who were neither enrolled in school nor working were married with their own children and 16.7 percent were unmarried with their own children. The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement,



Economic Circumstances

LABOR FORCE

The labor force participation rate for young adults is the percentage of the population ages 18–24 either working or actively looking for work whether or not they are enrolled in school. Labor force participation is an important labor market measure because finding and keeping a job is not only critical for admission to the adult world, but is an important skill for which there is little in the way of formal, structured preparation.¹⁸ The unemployment rate, which is the total number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force, tends to be higher for young adults than for older age groups.

- The labor force participation rate for young adults ages 18–24 was 64.7 percent in 2013, unchanged from 2012. From a longer term viewpoint, the 2013 participation rate was 10.6 percentage points below the peak rate in 1986 (75.3 percent).
- The labor force participation rate among young adults was highest for Whites, at 67.2 percent in 2013. By contrast, the rate was 58.9 percent for Blacks, 49.9 percent for Asians, and 64.7 percent for Hispanics.
- Since 2000, when data for all race groups became available, the labor force participation rate for this age group has declined by almost 8.7 percentage points overall, and the declines experienced by persons of different races and Hispanic origin ranged between 5.9 and 8.7 percentage points.
- For all major race and Hispanic origin groups, unemployment rates have trended down in recent years, following sharp increases during the most recent economic recession. The rate for White young adults was 12.4 percent in 2013, compared with 25.1 percent for Black, 11.7 percent for Asian, and 15.2 percent for Hispanic young adults.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 61.

FIGURE ECON1.A

Labor force participation rates for young adults ages 18–24 by race and Hispanic origin, annual averages 1980–2013

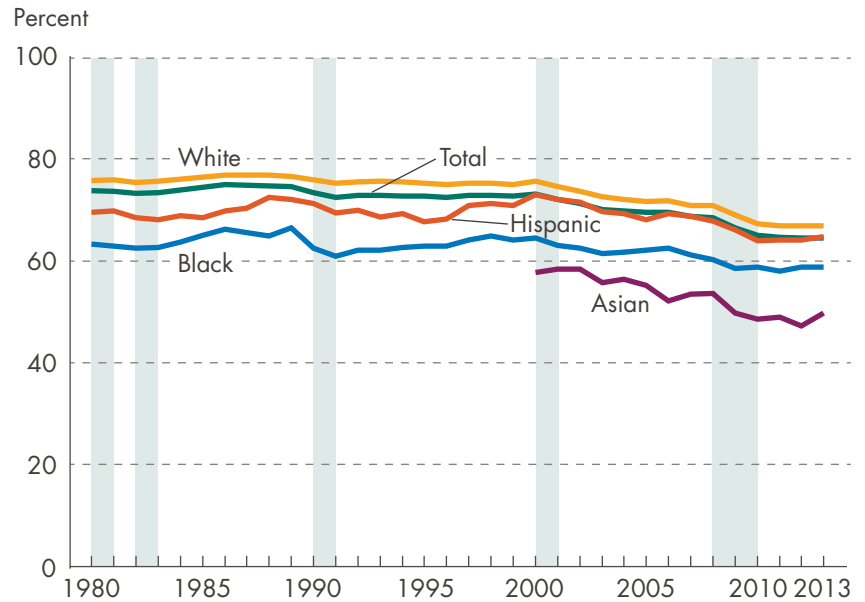
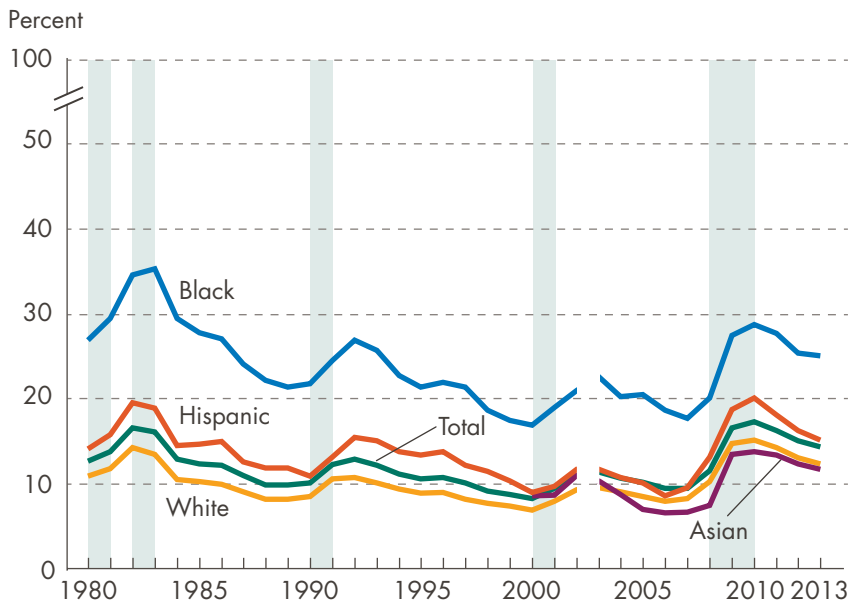


FIGURE ECON1.B

Unemployment rates for young adults ages 18–24 by race and Hispanic origin, annual averages 1980–2013



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). These data refer to the civilian non-institutionalized population. Beginning in 2003, estimates for White, Black or African American, and Asian race groups include people who selected that race group only. Prior to 2003, people who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race. Asian estimates for 2000–2002 are for Asians and Pacific Islanders; beginning in 2003, Asian is a separate category. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

MEDIAN EARNINGS

Median earnings are an important measure of young adults' economic well-being. This indicator examines the median annual earnings of young adults ages 20–24 who were working or looking for work and were not enrolled in school, by educational attainment, gender, and race and Hispanic origin. In addition, it presents information on changes in median earnings for these young adults between 1980 and 2012.

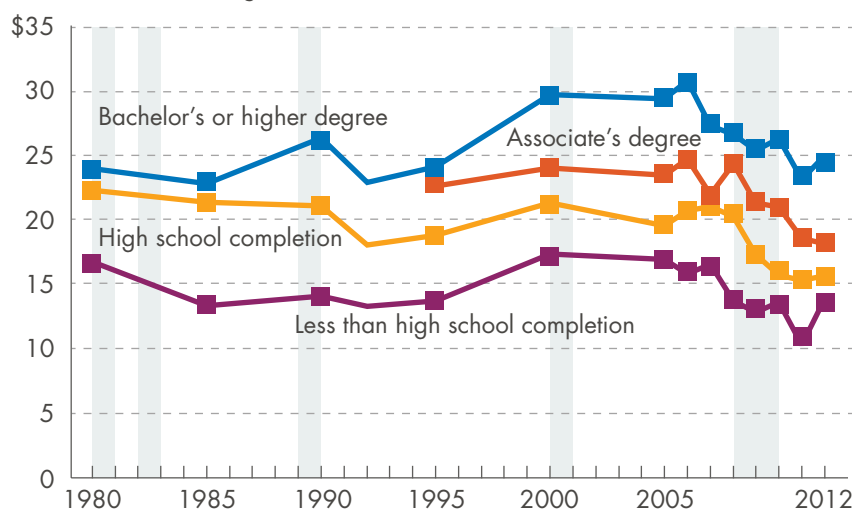
- Although median annual earnings for young adults ages 20–24 remained relatively stable between 1980 and 2000 (in inflation-adjusted dollars), earnings have declined since 2000 for young adults at all levels of educational attainment. Median earnings were generally higher between 1980 and 2012 for young adults with higher levels of educational attainment and for males than for females.
- In 2012, median annual earnings for young adults were \$17,460 overall and ranged from \$13,910 for young adults with less than a high school education to \$24,990 for those with a bachelor's or higher degree. Also in this year, median earnings were \$18,700 for males and \$15,920 for females.

Median Earnings continued on next page.

FIGURE ECON2.A

Median annual earnings (in constant 2012 dollars) for young adults ages 20–24 not enrolled in school by educational attainment, 1980–2012

Median annual earnings (in thousands of dollars)



NOTE: Data on associate's degrees are not available prior to 1995. Earnings are shown in constant 2012 dollars, based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

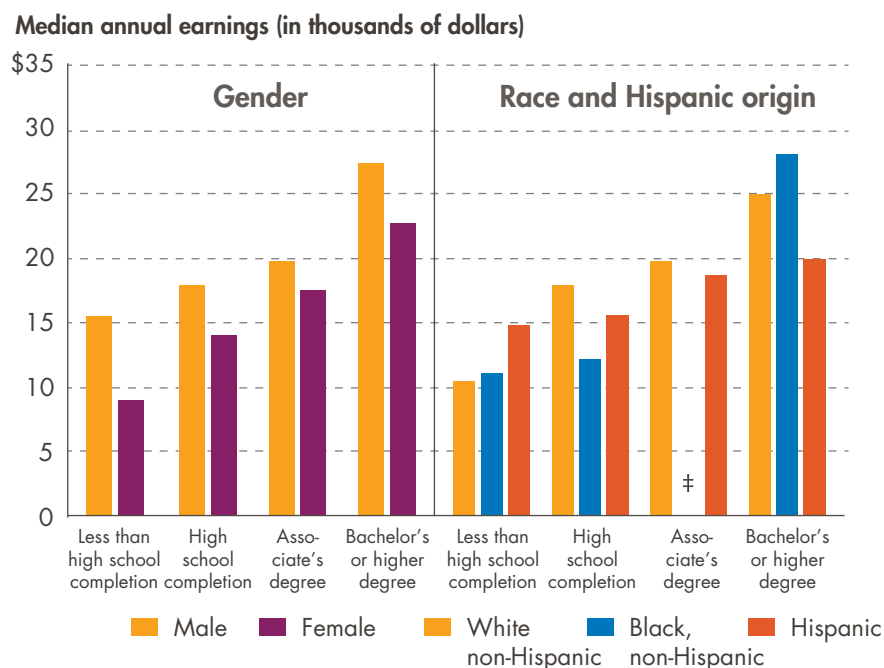
MEDIAN EARNINGS (CONT.)

- In 2012, median earnings were higher for males than for females among those with less than a high school education and among those whose highest level of education was high school completion. However, there was no statistically significant difference between the earnings of males and females among those who had an associate's degree or among those with a bachelor's or higher degree.
- For White, non-Hispanic young adults in 2012, median earnings were higher for high school completers than for those who had not completed high school; the corresponding differences in earnings were not statistically significant for Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic young adults. In addition, earnings were higher for White, non-Hispanics with a bachelor's or higher degree than for their peers with an associate's degree.
- Among those who had completed high school in 2012, median earnings were higher for White, non-Hispanics than for their Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic counterparts; earnings were also higher for Hispanics than for Black, non-Hispanics. There were no measurable differences in earnings among those with a bachelor's or higher degree.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 63.

FIGURE ECON2.B

Median annual earnings for young adults ages 20–24 not enrolled in school by gender and race and Hispanic origin, 2012



† Reporting standards not met (too few cases for a reliable estimate).

NOTE: The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

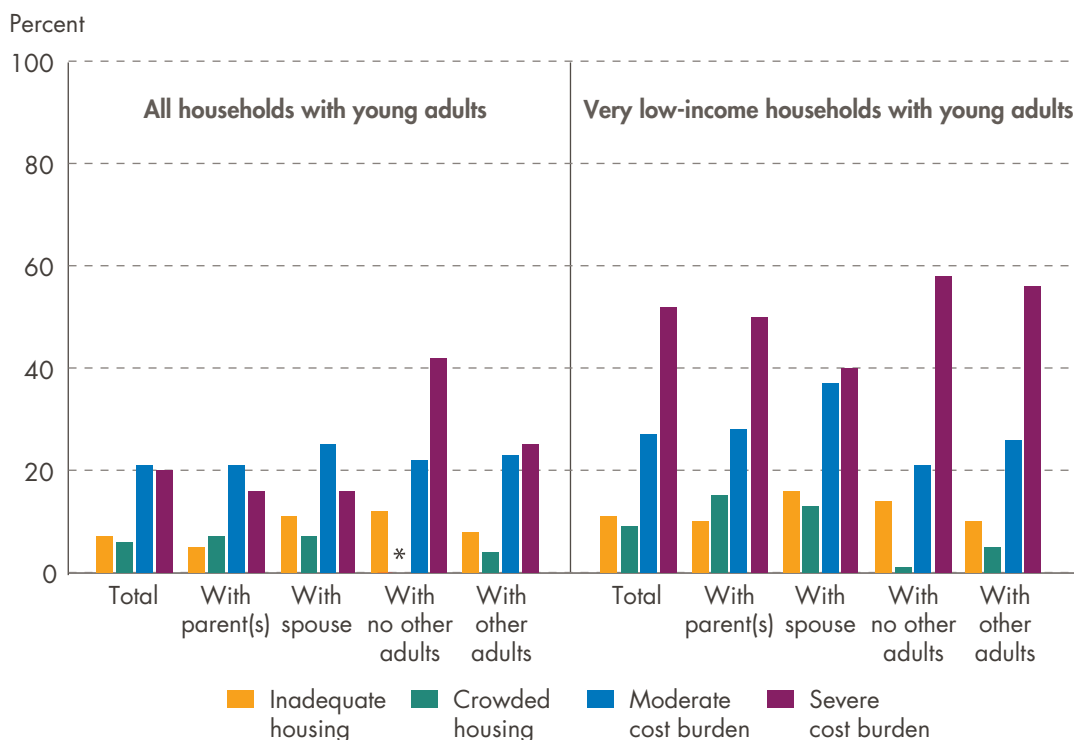
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

HOUSING PROBLEMS

As young adults seek to develop independence, they often find that housing costs pose a barrier to forming new households, obtaining an education, relocating to find employment, or satisfying other needs. The prevalence of severe housing cost burdens has increased rapidly during the past 10 years, especially for renters with very low incomes.¹⁹ Many young adults cope with housing cost burdens by living in physically inadequate units, or by “doubling up” with roommates or moving back with parents.²⁰ Physically inadequate housing and crowding resulting from such living arrangements can cause health problems.^{21,22}

FIGURE ECON3

Prevalence of housing problems among all households with young adults ages 18–24 and among very low-income households with young adults by living arrangement, 2011



* Estimate is zero percent.

NOTE: Very low-income households are those with incomes not exceeding 50 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size. Inadequate housing refers to moderate or severe physical problems with the housing unit. Crowded housing refers to households with more than one person per room. Moderate cost burdens are total housing costs that exceed 30 percent of income, and severe cost burdens exceed 50 percent of income.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, American Housing Survey.

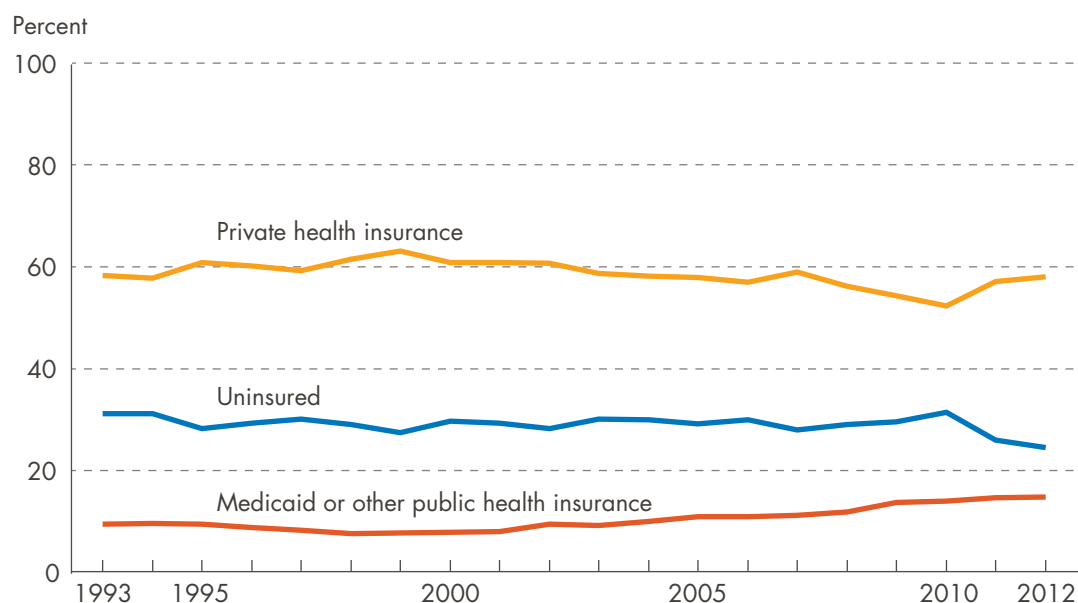
- Households with young adults ages 18–24 totaled 20 million in 2011, of which 7 million households had very low incomes.
 - In 2011, severe housing cost burdens affected 20 percent of households with young adults, and the majority (52 percent) of those that had very low incomes.
 - Living arrangements generally have an important influence on the prevalence of severe cost burdens for households with young adults. During 2011, severe cost burdens affected 16 percent of households with young adults that included parents or a spouse, 25 percent of those with other adults, and 42 percent of those with no other adults.
 - Because very low incomes are a major cause of severe cost burden, living arrangement has relatively less effect on very low-income households with young adults. Those who are married, however, are somewhat less likely to have severe cost burdens.
 - Physically inadequate housing and crowded housing are less prevalent problems than are either severe or moderate cost burdens. Among very low-income households with young adults in 2011, 11 percent had inadequate housing and 9 percent were crowded.
- Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 65.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Until 2011, young adults ages 18–24 were more likely than other adult age groups to be uninsured and, when insured, were the least likely to have private health insurance.²³ For young adults, lack of or disruption of health insurance coverage can create barriers to health care and leave young adults vulnerable to high out-of-pocket medical expenses in the event of a serious illness or injury.²⁴ In 2010, the *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA)* was signed into law. This law requires insurers to allow parents to keep adult children on their plans until age 26.²⁵

FIGURE ECON4

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 covered by health insurance at time of interview by type of health insurance, 1993–2012



NOTE: Medicaid or other public health insurance includes Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and state-sponsored health plans. A small number of young adults were covered by both Medicaid or other public health insurance and private insurance and are only included in the private insurance coverage group.

SOURCE: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

- In 2012, 25 percent of young adults ages 18–24 were currently uninsured, 58 percent of young adults currently had private health insurance, and 15 percent currently had coverage under Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), or another state program.
- There was no significant trend between 1993 and 2010 in the percentage of young adults who were uninsured. However, between 2010 and 2012, the percentage decreased from 31 to 25 percent.
- The percentage of young adults with private insurance increased between 1993 and 1999, and then decreased between 1999 and 2010. However, between 2010 and 2012, the percentage of young adults with private insurance increased from 52 to 58 percent.
- The percentage of young adults with Medicaid or other public insurance decreased between 1993 and 1999, and then increased from 8 to 15 percent between 1999 and 2012.
- In 2012, a higher percentage of males (28 percent) were uninsured compared with females (21 percent). In contrast, a higher percentage of females (19 percent) had Medicaid or other public insurance compared with males (11 percent).
- In 2012, a higher percentage of Hispanic young adults (44 percent) were uninsured compared with Black, non-Hispanic (28 percent) and White, non-Hispanic (17 percent) young adults.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 67.



Family Formation

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

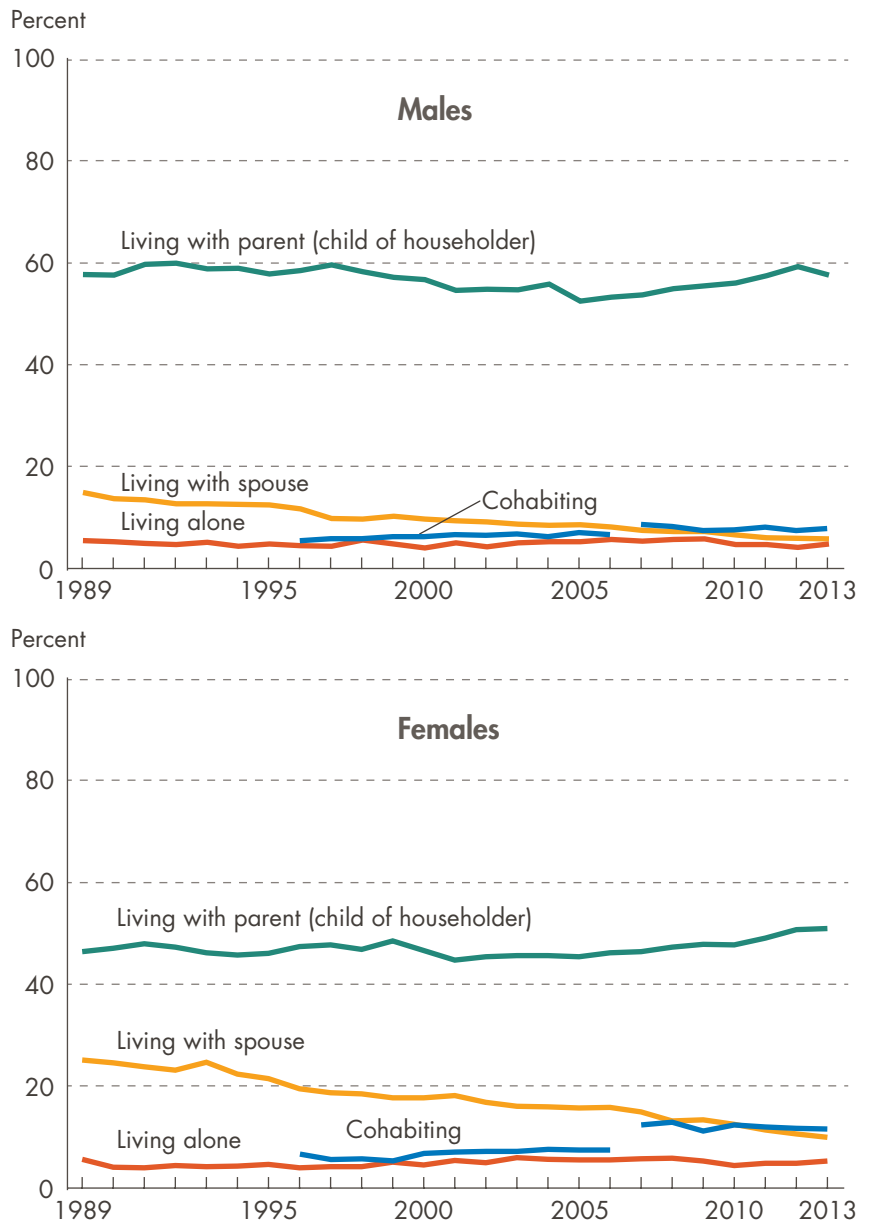
Many factors influence the living arrangements of young adults, including economic circumstances, educational status, and family formation. Living arrangements also influence future economic and educational opportunities. Changes in living arrangements of young adults over time are partly a result of delays in marriage and increases in cohabitation.²⁶ Median age at first marriage has increased; since 1991, it has been over age 24 for both men and women.^{27–29}

- A higher percentage of young adult males than young adult females ages 18–24 lived with parents in all time periods shown. For males, the percentage of young adults living with parents ranged from 51 percent in 2008 to 59 percent in 2012. For females, the percentage ranged from 46 percent in 1995 and 2005 to 51 percent in 2012 and 2013.
- Trends in young adults living with a spouse relate to the increased age at marriage. In 1989, 1 in 4 young adult females lived with a spouse; in 2013, only 1 in 10 lived with a spouse. The percentage of young adult males who lived with a spouse was 15 percent in 1989 and 6 percent in 2013.
- In 2000, 6 to 7 percent of both males and females were cohabiting. In 2013, 8 percent of males and 12 percent of females in this age group were cohabiting. In 2006, twice as many young adult females lived with a spouse than lived with a cohabiting partner. In 2013, more young adult females lived with a partner (12 percent) than with a spouse (10 percent).
- The percentage of young adults living alone has not changed much over time and is not statistically significant for males and females. Between 1989 and 2013, between 4 and 6 percent of males and females lived alone.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 69.

FIGURE FAM1

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 by gender and living arrangement, 1989–2013



NOTE: Child of householder category includes children in college who live away from home during the school year. Living with spouse and cohabiting categories include those who are also the child of the householder. Cohabitation status is not available before 1996. From 1996 to 2006, the cohabiting category includes only the reference person and his or her partner; after 2006, cohabiting partners who are not the reference person and his or her partner are also included. All other living arrangements (not shown in figure) include young adults who live in households with other relatives or non-relatives, such as roommates.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

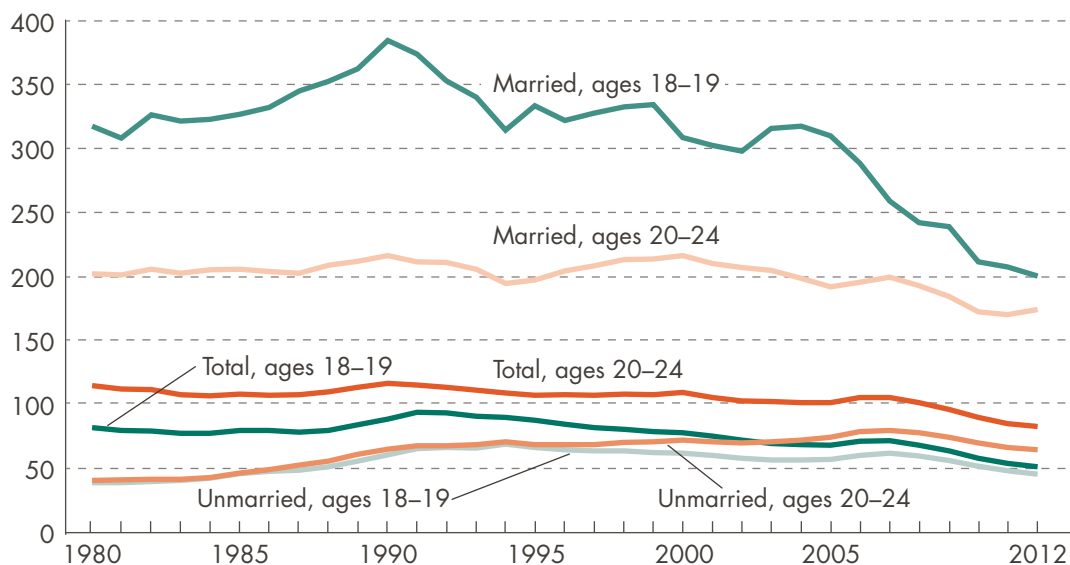
BIRTHS TO YOUNG ADULT WOMEN

Marriage and childbirth are key events for young adults. In 2012, 97 percent of women ages 18–19 and 83 percent of women ages 20–24 were unmarried, up from 84 percent and 54 percent in 1980.^{28,29} Most childbearing among young adult women is now to unmarried women.^{30–32} Compared with infants of married women, infants of unmarried women are at higher risk of poor outcomes, including low birthweight and prematurity. Unmarried mothers and their children also experience higher rates of poverty.^{30,32–35} The levels and trends in birth rates among young adult women largely reflect the patterns for young unmarried women because most young adults are unmarried.

FIGURE FAM2

Birth rates for women ages 18–19 and 20–24 by marital status, 1980–2012

Live births per 1,000 women in specified age and marital status group



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

- Birth rates for young adult women ages 18–19 and 20–24 have reached historic lows in the United States. The birth rate for women ages 18–19 was 51.4 per 1,000 in 2012, down from 94.0 per 1,000 in 1991. The rate for women ages 20–24 fell from 116.5 per 1,000 in 1990 to 83.1 per 1,000 in 2012.
- The birth rate for unmarried women ages 18–19 increased from 1980 to 1994, from 39.0 births per 1,000 to a high of 69.1 per 1,000. By 2012, the birth rate had dropped to 45.8 per 1,000 women ages 18–19.
- The birth rate for unmarried women ages 20–24 increased between 1980 and 2007 to 79.8 per 1,000 in 2007; the rate has since declined through 2012, when it was 64.7 per 1,000. Birth rates for married women ages 18–19 and 20–24 have declined over the past two decades. The rate for married women ages 18–19 declined from a high of 385.1 per 1,000 in 1990 to 200.6 per 1,000 in 2012.
- For married women ages 20–24, the birth rate decreased from 216.7 per 1,000 in 1990 to 170.4 per 1,000 in 2011, but rose to 174.3 per 1,000 in 2012.
- In 2012, 86 percent of births to women ages 18–19 and 65 percent of births to women ages 20–24 were nonmarital. In recent years, an increasing percentage of nonmarital births to young women have occurred for women in cohabiting unions. More than half of all nonmarital births from 2006 to 2010 were to women in cohabiting relationships.^{32,36}

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 69.



Civic, Social, and Personal Behavior

VOTING

Voting rates measure the extent to which young people ages 18–24 participate in the democratic system. Voting behavior shows engagement in civic society and can indicate barriers to certain groups for full inclusion in the democratic system. Young adults historically have voted at much lower rates than the general population, particularly in years that do not include a presidential election.

- Like the rest of the population, young adults are less likely to vote in congressional election years than presidential ones. In 2012, a presidential election year, 38 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds voted, compared with 20 percent in 2010, the most recent congressional election year.
- In recent presidential election years, turnout among young Black voters and young Hispanic voters has varied. The voting rate for young Black voters was 44 percent in 2004, 52 percent in 2008, and 46 percent in 2012. The voting rate for young Hispanic voters, meanwhile, was 20 percent in 2004, and 27 percent in 2008 and in 2012.
- Attending and graduating from college are associated with increased voting among young adults. In 2012, 18 percent of high school dropouts reported voting, compared with 62 percent of college graduates. The voting rate for young adults enrolled in college in 2012 was 53 percent, compared with 34 percent for those who were not enrolled in school.
- From 1996 to 2012, the top reason given for not voting among registered young adults has always been “too busy, conflicting schedule” (6 percent in 2012), but “out of town or away from home” and “not interested” (about 4 percent each in 2012) were also frequent reasons given for not voting.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 70.

FIGURE BEH1.A

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 voting in presidential election years, 1972–2012

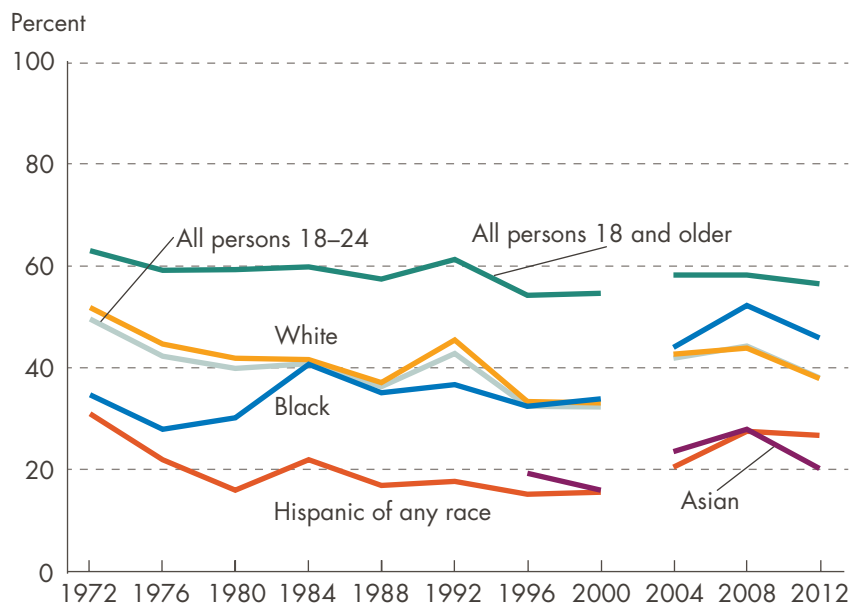
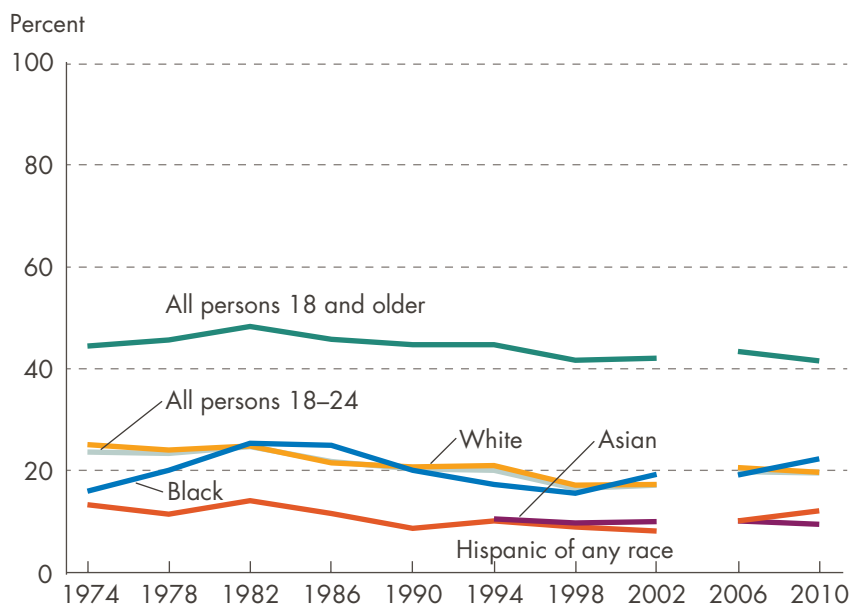


FIGURE BEH1.B

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 voting in congressional election years, 1974–2010



NOTE: For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. The revised 1997 OMB standards were used for data from 2003 and later years. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Voting and Registration Supplement.

TIME USE

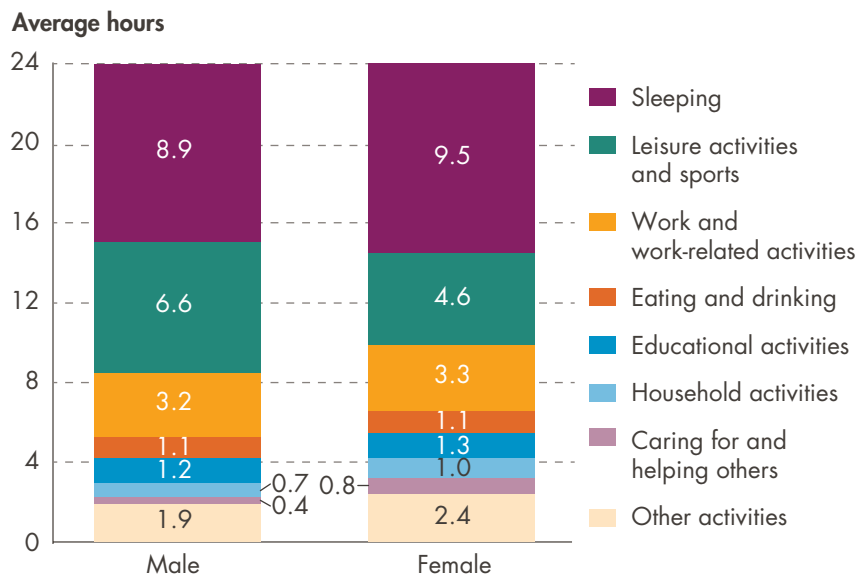
Time use data enable comparisons of how much time young men and women spend in educational activities, working, leisure and sports activities, or doing household activities. How people spend their time reflects their personal and family situations, interests, financial resources, whether they are employed or enrolled in school, and other factors.

- In 2012, on an average day, males ages 18–24 spent 6.6 hours participating in leisure activities and sports, about 2 hours more than did females (4.6 hours).
- On an average day in 2012, males and females spent about the same amount of time doing work and work-related activities (3.2 hours for males and 3.3 hours for females). These averages include data for all 7 days of the week and all individuals in each group, including those who were employed and those who were not employed.
- On an average day in 2012, young adult males and females spent similar amounts of time participating in educational activities (1.2 hours for males and 1.3 hours for females).
- Watching TV was the leisure activity that young adult males and females spent the most time doing. On an average day in 2012, males spent more time watching TV than did females (2.6 vs. 2.2 hours).
- Volunteer activities are the specific tasks done by a volunteer for an organization, such as tutoring, fundraising, or serving food. In 2012, 19 percent of 20- to 24-year-olds volunteered, and young adult females volunteered at a higher rate than did males (22 vs. 16 percent).³⁷

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 72.

FIGURE BEH2.A

Average hours per day young adults ages 18–24 spent in various activities by gender, 2012

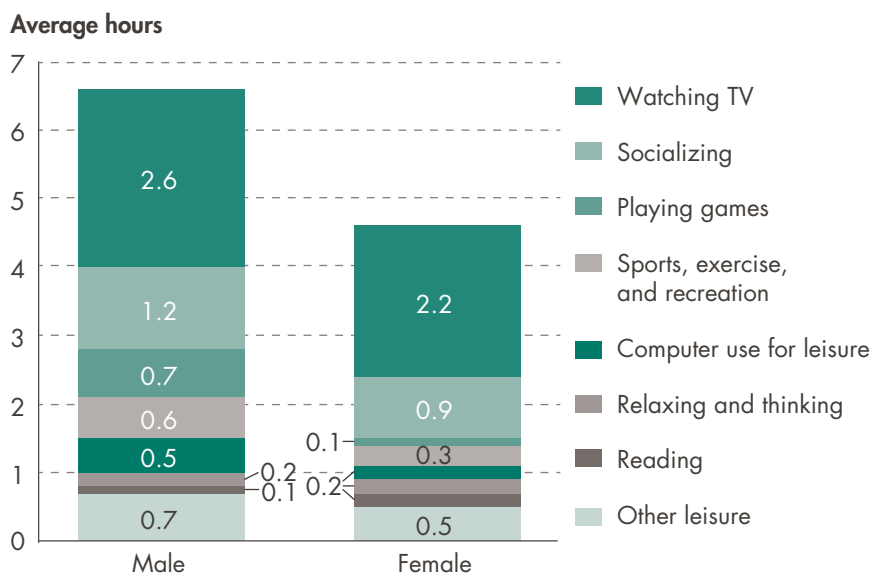


NOTE: All activities include related travel. “Other activities” includes activities such as organizational, civic, and religious activities; shopping; and telephone calls. Averages were calculated using data for all 7 days of the week and all months of the year. These data refer to the civilian non-institutionalized population.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

FIGURE BEH2.B

Average hours young adults ages 18–24 spent in leisure activities and sports on an average day by gender, 2012



NOTE: “Other leisure” includes travel related to leisure as well as activities such as hobbies, listening to music, arts and entertainment, and attending sporting and recreational events. Averages were calculated using data for all 7 days of the week. These data refer to the civilian non-institutionalized population.

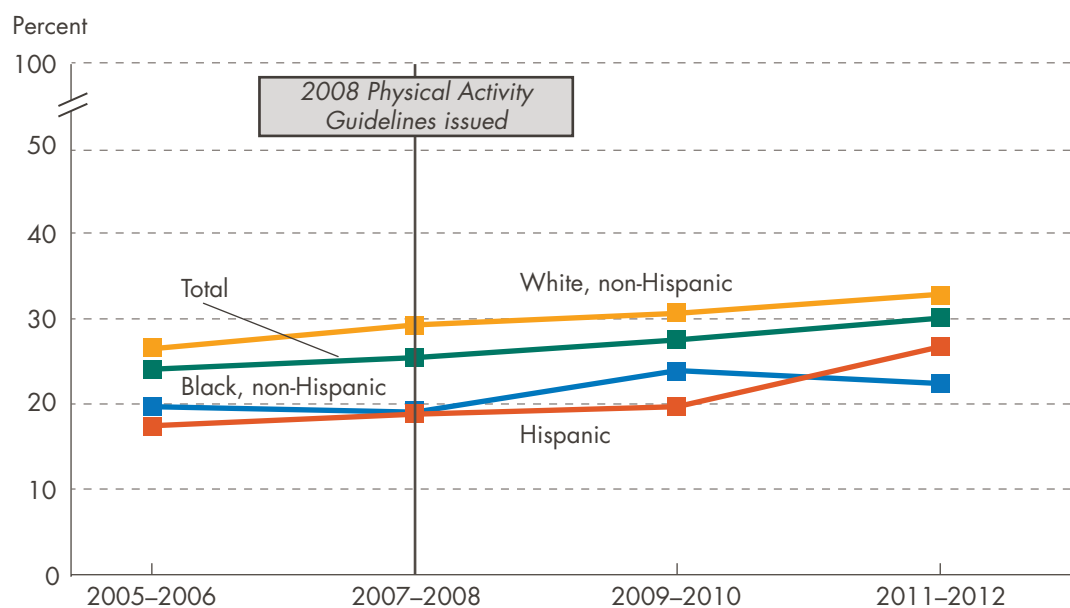
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

LEISURE-TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Regular leisure-time physical activity can benefit an individual's overall health and fitness. To achieve substantial benefits, including reduced risk of conditions such as cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, some cancers, osteoporosis, depression, and the risk of premature death, it is recommended that young adults engage in aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities each week.^{38,39} Physical activity can be beneficial for all young adults whether they are in generally good health or currently have chronic conditions or disabilities.⁴⁰

FIGURE BEH3

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who participated in both leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening physical activities meeting the federal *2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans* by race and Hispanic origin, selected years 2005–2006 to 2011–2012



NOTE: The Department of Health and Human Services *2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans* recommend for substantial health benefits, adults should do: (1) at least 150 minutes a week of moderate-intensity, or 75 minutes a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination; and (2) muscle-strengthening activities that are moderate or high intensity and involve all major muscle groups two or more days a week (<http://www.health.gov/paguidelines/guidelines/chapter4.aspx>). The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

- In 2011–2012, 30 percent of young adults ages 18–24 met the *2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans* for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening leisure-time activities.
- Between 2005–2006 and 2011–2012, the percentage of all young adults and White, non-Hispanic young adults meeting the guidelines increased. Between 2009–2010 and 2011–2012, there was an increase in the percentage of Hispanic young adults meeting the guidelines.
- In 2011–2012, the percentage of young adults meeting the guidelines was higher among White, non-Hispanic (33 percent) young adults than among Black, non-Hispanic (22 percent) and Hispanic (27 percent) young adults.
- The percentage of young adult males (40 percent) meeting the guidelines in 2011–2012 was double the percentage of females (20 percent).
- In 2011–2012, the percentage of young adults meeting the guidelines was higher among young adults with family incomes 400 percent and above the poverty level (40 percent) compared with young adults with family incomes between 200 and 399 percent of the poverty level (29 percent), those with family incomes between 100 and 199 percent of the poverty level (27 percent), and those with family incomes below the poverty level (25 percent).

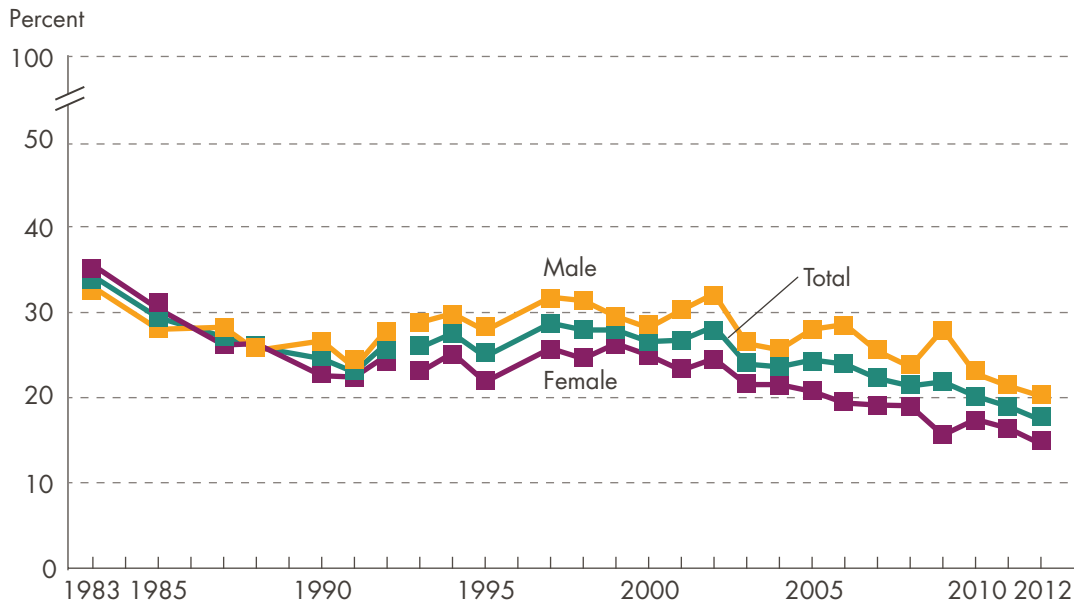
Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 72.

CIGARETTE SMOKING

Tobacco use remains the single largest preventable cause of death and disease in the United States.⁴¹ Cigarette smoking by youth and young adults has immediate adverse health consequences, including addiction, and accelerates the development of chronic diseases across the full life course. Nearly all adults who become daily smokers first started using cigarettes by 26 years of age.⁴² Cessation is challenging even for young users.^{43–45}

FIGURE BEH4

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who currently smoke cigarettes by gender, selected years 1983–2012



NOTE: From 1983–1992, current smoking was defined as ever smoking 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and smoking now (traditional definition). Starting with 1993 current cigarette smoking was defined as ever smoking 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and smoking now every day or some days (revised definition). In 1992 half of the sample received the traditional smoking questions and half received the revised questions. For more methodology information, see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/tobacco.htm>.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

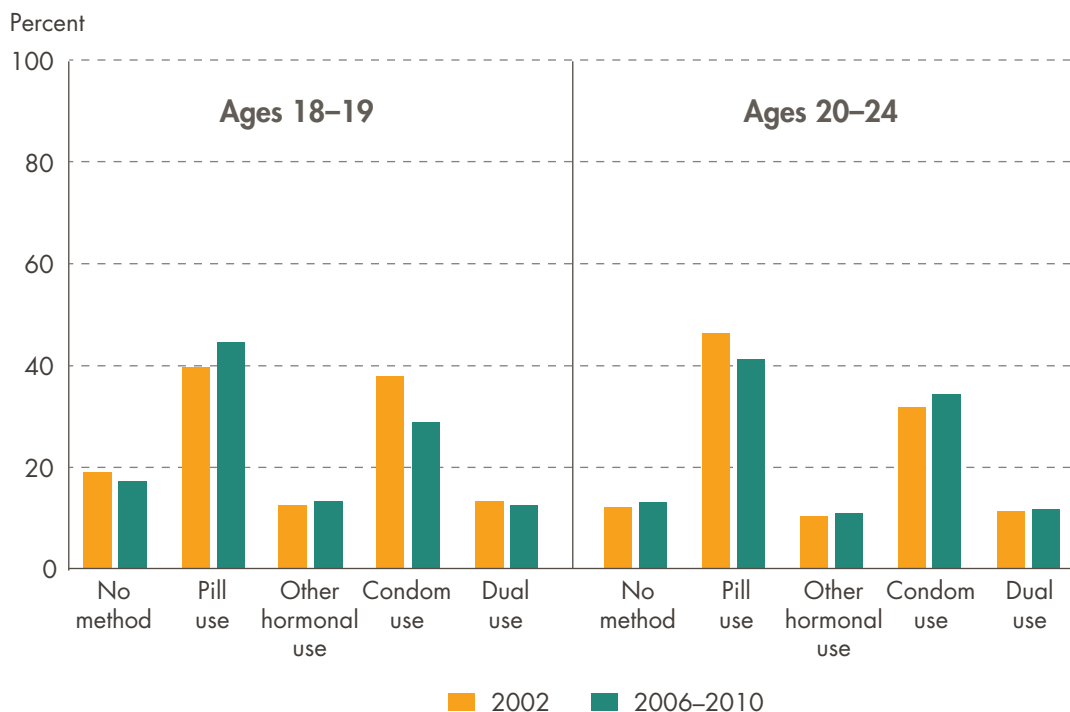
- In 2012, 17 percent of young adults ages 18–24 currently smoked cigarettes. A higher percentage of males (20 percent) were current smokers compared with females (15 percent).
 - Between 1983 and the early 1990s, there was a downward trend in the percentage of both male and female young adults who were current smokers. Since the late 1990s, the downward trend in the percentage of young adults who were current smokers continued for both males and females.
 - In 2012, among young adult males, a higher percentage of White, non-Hispanic males (24 percent) were current smokers compared with Black, non-Hispanic (13 percent) and Hispanic males (15 percent). Similarly, among young adult females, a higher percentage of White, non-Hispanic females (20 percent) were current smokers compared with Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic females (7 percent each).
 - In 2012, among young adult males, a higher percentage of males with family incomes less than 100 percent of the poverty level were current smokers compared with males with family incomes 200 percent or more of the poverty level. In contrast, among young adult females, there was no difference in the percentage of females who were current smokers between those with family incomes less than 100 percent of the poverty level and those with family incomes 200 percent or more of the poverty level.
- Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 73.

CONTRACEPTION

The use of contraception can play a role in preventing the spread of sexually transmitted infections and the occurrence of unintended pregnancies. Births to young adult women under age 25 are more likely to be unintended than births to women age 25 and older. Compared with intended births, unintended births more often result in poorer outcomes for the health and economic well-being of mothers and children.^{33,34,36}

FIGURE BEH5

Contraceptive use among young adult women ages 18–24 who are at risk for unintended pregnancy, 2002 and 2006–2010



NOTE: Current contraception refers to the method used in the month of the interview. Other hormonal use includes use of contraceptive implants, injectables, patches, and rings. Dual use refers to concurrent use of a hormonal method and condoms. Women are at risk of unintended pregnancy if they are either currently using contraception or have had intercourse in the last three months among those who were not currently pregnant, postpartum, trying to get pregnant, or sterile for non-contraceptive reasons. Contraceptive methods shown in the figure are not mutually exclusive.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth.

- In 2006–2010, the percentage of young adult women at risk of unintended pregnancy who did not use contraception was 17 percent among women ages 18–19 and 13 percent among women ages 20–24. There was no change between 2002 and 2006–2010 in the percentage of young women who reported not using contraception in either age group.
 - Among both young women ages 18–19 and those ages 20–24, there was no change between 2002 and 2006–2010 in the percentage using the pill, other hormonal contraceptive methods, condoms, or the dual use of condoms and hormonal contraceptive methods.
 - In 2006–2010, more young adult women in both age groups reported pill or condom use than use of other hormonal contraceptive methods or dual methods.
- Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 74.



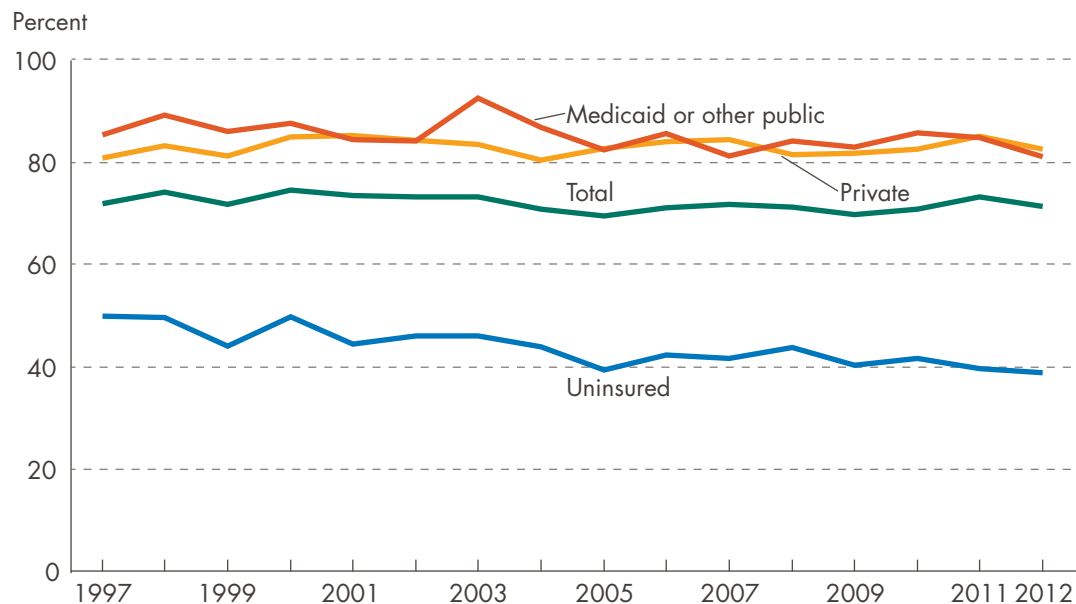
Health and Safety

USUAL SOURCE OF HEALTH CARE

Having a usual source of care—a particular person or place a young adult goes to for sick and preventive care—facilitates the appropriate use of health services and is associated with better health.^{46,47} Young adults with a usual source of care also are more likely to receive preventive services.^{47,48} Although young adults are generally healthy, some may have medical conditions or injuries requiring health care, and all have a need for recommended preventive and reproductive health services.^{49–51}

FIGURE HEALTH1

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 with a usual source of health care by insurance type, 1997–2012



NOTE: A small number of young adults were covered by both Medicaid or other public health insurance and private insurance and are only included in the private insurance coverage group. Hospital emergency rooms are excluded as a usual source of care.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

- In 2012, 71 percent of young adults ages 18–24 had a usual source of health care; this was not significantly different from the percentage in 1997.
- Young adults with health insurance coverage, either private or public, were more likely to have a usual source of health care than young adults who were uninsured. In 2012, more than 80 percent of insured young adults had a usual source of health care. This was twice the percentage of uninsured young adults who had a usual source of health care (39 percent).
- Between 1997 and 2012, the percentage of uninsured young adults who had a usual source of health care decreased from 50 to 39 percent.
- In 2012, a higher percentage of young adults with family incomes 200 percent or more of the poverty level (78 percent) had a usual source of health care compared with young adults with family incomes below the poverty level (68 percent) and those with family incomes 100–199 percent of the poverty level (64 percent).
- In 2012, a higher percentage of White, non-Hispanic young adults (77 percent) had a usual source of health care compared with Black, non-Hispanic (68 percent) and Hispanic (59 percent) young adults.

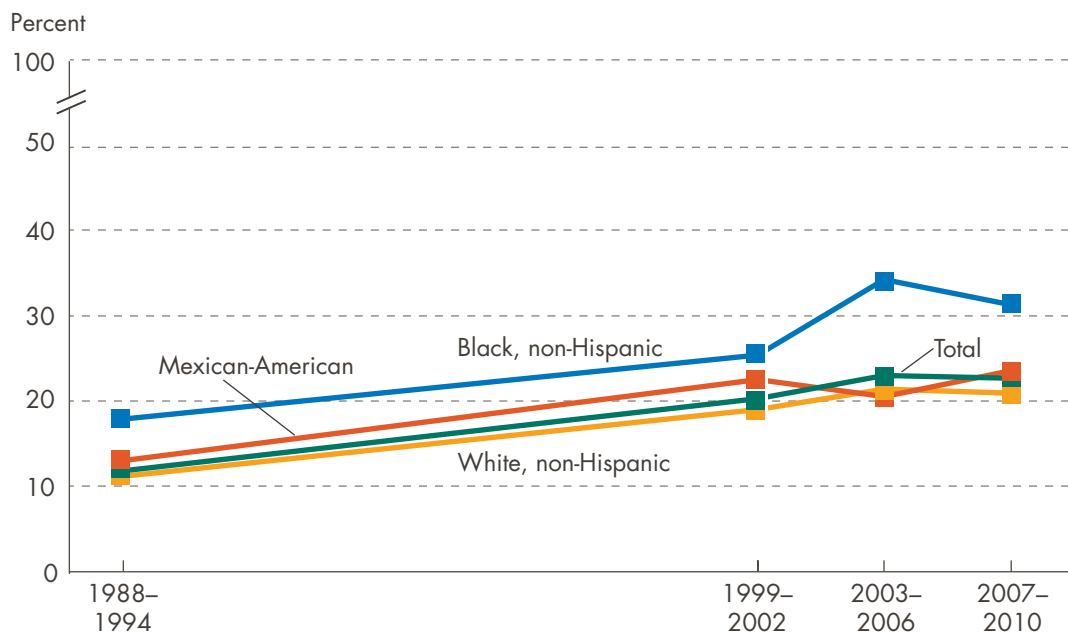
Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 75.

OBESITY

More than one in five young adults are obese. Obesity in adults is associated with increased risk for a wide variety of poor health outcomes, including diabetes, stroke, heart disease, arthritis, and certain cancers.⁵² Eating habits and physical activity patterns that contribute to obesity are often established during adolescence and young adulthood.⁵³ In addition to individual factors, such as diet and physical activity, social, economic, and environmental forces may contribute to the high prevalence of obesity.⁵⁴

FIGURE HEALTH2

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who are obese by race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1988–2010



NOTE: Obesity is defined as body mass index ≥ 30 kilograms per meter squared (kg/m^2). From 1988 to 1994, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards were used to classify persons into one of four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. For 1999–2010, the revised 1997 OMB standards were used. Persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Included in the total are racial groups not shown separately. Beginning in 1999, racial categories represent persons reporting only one race. Data from 1999 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Persons of Mexican origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

- In 2007–2010, 23 percent of young adults ages 18–24 were obese.
- Between 1988–1994 and 1999–2002, there was an increase in obesity among young adults but between 1999–2002 and 2007–2010, there was no significant change in obesity in this age group.
- In 2007–2010, Black, non-Hispanic young adults (31 percent) were more likely to be obese than Mexican-American (24 percent) and White, non-Hispanic (21 percent) young adults.
- There was no statistical difference in obesity between young adult males and females during 1988–1994, 1999–2002, and 2003–2006. However, in 2007–2010, young adult females (27 percent) were more likely to be obese than young adult males (19 percent).

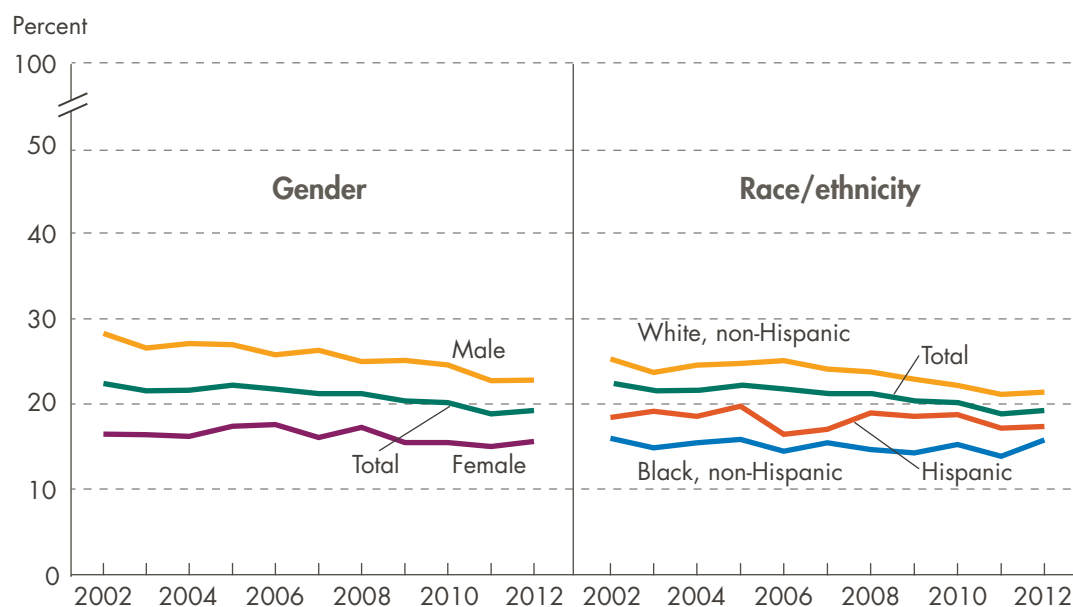
Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 76.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse in the past year specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition (DSM-IV)*.⁵⁵ Illicit drugs include marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and the nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutic drugs. SUD is a serious public health concern in the United States. In addition to causing injuries or death from accidents or violence, SUD has many medical consequences. SUD is also associated with psychosocial and legal problems.

FIGURE HEALTH3

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who reported they had illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse in the past year by gender and race and Hispanic origin, 2002–2012



NOTE: For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. The revised 1997 OMB standards were used for data from 2003 and later years. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

- From 2002 to 2012, the prevalence of past-year SUD among young adult males ages 18–24 (which decreased from 28 percent in 2002 to 23 percent in 2012) was consistently higher than that among their female counterparts (16 percent in 2002 and 2012).
- In 2012, among young adults, the prevalence of past-year SUD for White, non-Hispanics (21 percent) was higher than that for Hispanics (17 percent) and Black, non-Hispanics (16 percent).

- Among White, non-Hispanic young adults, the prevalence of past-year SUD decreased from 25 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2012.

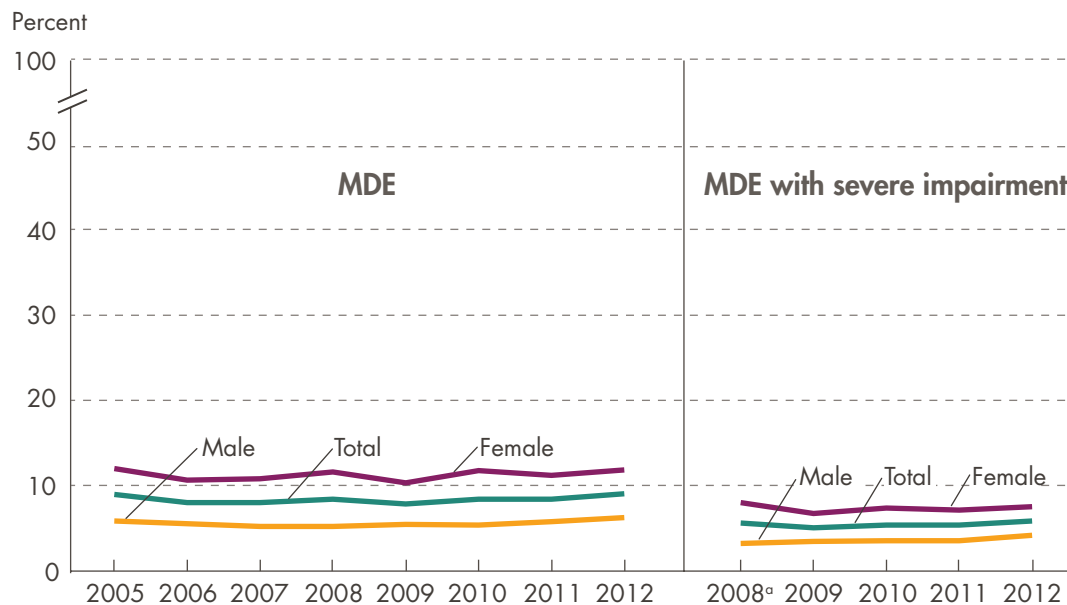
Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 77.

MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE

Depression has a significant impact on young adults' development and well-being. A Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as a period of at least two weeks in the past year when a person self-reported experiencing a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had at least four additional symptoms (such as problems with sleeping, eating, energy, concentration, and feelings of self-worth).⁵⁶ MDE with severe impairment caused the highest severity level of impairment in at least one major role domain (home, school/work, family relationships, or social life).

FIGURE HEALTH4

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who reported they had at least one Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in the past year by gender, 2005–2012, and at least one MDE with severe impairment in the past year by gender, 2008–2012



^a In 2008, a split-sample design assigned adults ages 18 or older randomly to one of two impairment scales, the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS) or the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS). For comparability purposes, estimates for Major Depressive Episode (MDE) among persons who received treatment for depression in 2008 are based only on the WHODAS half-sample. For details, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

NOTE: New adult mental health questions were added to the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) questionnaire, which caused discontinuities in trends for MDE and for MDE with severe impairment among adults. However, an adjustment was applied to estimates of MDE that were affected by these questionnaire changes to allow trends in MDE among adults ages 18–24 from 2005 to 2012 to be included in this figure.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

- From 2005 to 2012, the prevalence of past-year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) was about twice as high among young adult females ages 18–24 (ranging from 10 to 12 percent) as among their male counterparts (ranging from 5 to 6 percent).
- Similarly, from 2008 to 2012, the prevalence of past-year MDE with severe impairment was about twice as high among young adult females (ranging from 7 to 8 percent) as among their male counterparts (ranging from 3 to 4 percent).
- The prevalence of past-year MDE among young adults was similar between 2005 (8.9 percent) and 2012 (9.0 percent). Moreover, among young adults, the prevalence of past-year MDE with severe impairment remained stable between 2008 (5.6 percent) and 2012 (5.8 percent).

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 78.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE TREATMENT

Young adults ages 18–24 acquire nearly half of all new cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) each year, including gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, or syphilis.⁵⁷ STDs affect males and females from all social strata, but there are racial and ethnic disparities.⁵⁸ Women with untreated STDs may experience significant long-term health consequences, including pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, potentially fatal ectopic pregnancies, and cancer of the reproductive tract. Infants infected during gestation or birth may also suffer serious health consequences.⁵⁹

FIGURE HEALTH5

Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who received treatment for sexually transmitted diseases in the past year by gender, 2002 and 2006–2010



NOTE: Young adults were identified as receiving treatment if they answered “yes” to the following question: “In the last 12 months, have you been treated or received medication from a doctor or other medical care provider for a sexually transmitted disease like gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, or syphilis?”

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth.

- In 2006–2010, among young adults ages 18–24, 4 percent of males and 7 percent of females received treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, including gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, or syphilis. There was no change between 2002 and 2006–2010 in the percentage of either young adult males or females receiving treatment for sexually transmitted diseases.
- In 2006–2010, among young adults, the percentage of females who received treatment for sexually transmitted diseases was higher than the percentage of males.
- In 2006–2010, among young adults, a higher percentage of Black, non-Hispanic females (13 percent) than White, non-Hispanic (5 percent) and Hispanic (4 percent) females reported treatment for sexually transmitted diseases. A similar pattern was also observed among males.
- In 2006–2010, a higher percentage of both young adult females and males with public health insurance coverage reported treatment for sexually transmitted diseases than young adult females and males with only private health insurance coverage.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 81.

INJURY MORTALITY

Unintentional injury (accidents), homicides, and suicides are the leading causes of death among young adults ages 18–24. Public health prevention efforts to reduce fatal motor vehicle traffic crashes include promoting seatbelt use and initiatives to reduce drinking and driving.⁶⁰ Public health efforts to reduce violence include strategies to provide youth with skills, safe environments, supportive relationships, and opportunities for success.⁶¹

- In 2010, the injury death rate for young adults ages 18–24 was 61.2 per 100,000. Injuries accounted for 76 percent of the deaths in this age group.
- In 2010, the rate of death due to motor vehicle traffic injuries was 19.0 per 100,000, and the rate of death due to firearm injuries was 17.1 per 100,000. Motor vehicle traffic and firearm injuries accounted for more than 50 percent of the deaths due to injuries in this age group.
- Between 1990 and 2010, the rate of death due to motor vehicle injuries declined from 36.1 per 100,000 to 19.0 per 100,000. During this time period, the rate of death due to firearm injuries declined from 28.4 per 100,000 to 17.1 per 100,000.
- In 2010, the homicide rate for Black, non-Hispanic males (93.1 per 100,000) was more than 18 times the rate for White, non-Hispanic males (5.1 per 100,000) and four times the rate for Hispanic males (23.1 per 100,000).
- In 2010, the suicide rate was 24.7 per 100,000 for White, non-Hispanic males; 14.6 per 100,000 for Black, non-Hispanic males; and 12.6 per 100,000 for Hispanic males.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 82.

FIGURE HEALTH6.A

Death rates among young adults ages 18–24, all causes, all injury causes, and selected mechanisms of injury, 1990–2010

Deaths per 100,000 young adults

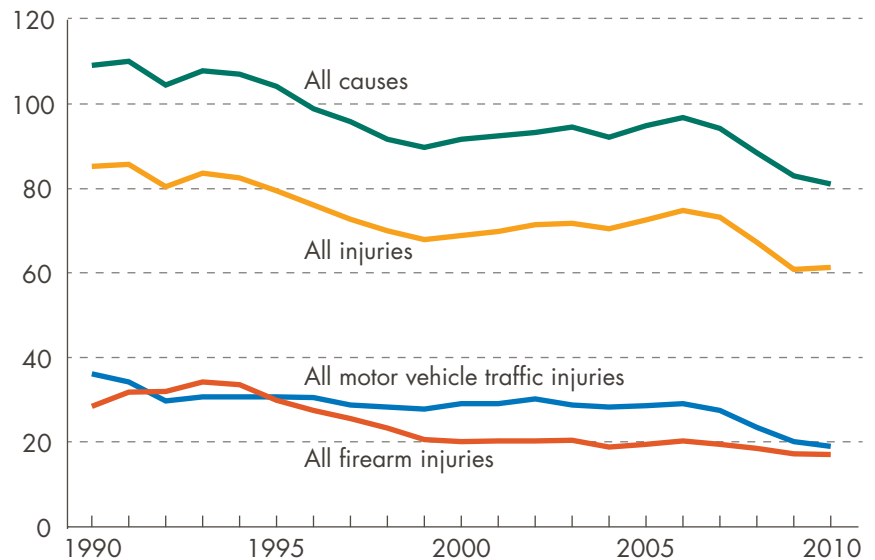
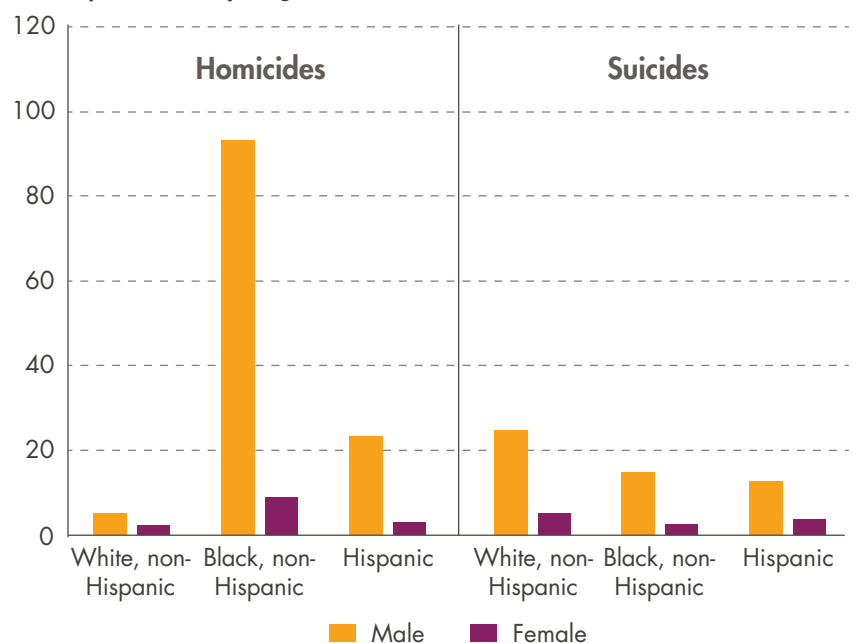


FIGURE HEALTH6.B

Homicide and suicide rates among young adults ages 18–24 by race and Hispanic origin, and gender, 2010

Deaths per 100,000 young adults



NOTE: The 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used. Data for Hispanic origin and specified race populations other than White, non-Hispanic and Black, non-Hispanic should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race and Hispanic origin on death certificates, censuses, and surveys.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

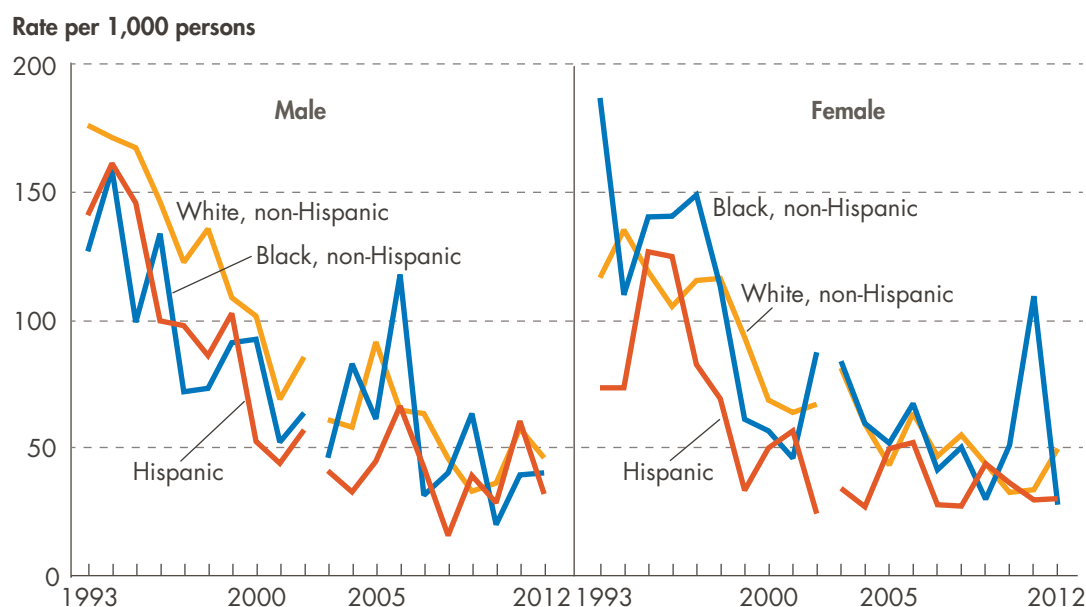
NONFATAL VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION RATES

Young adults who experience, witness, or feel threatened by violence frequently experience long-term effects as a result. In addition to any direct physical harm suffered, serious violence can have an adverse effect on victims' mental health status and may increase the likelihood that victims will commit acts of serious violence.^{62,63} Such negative repercussions can damage the ability of young adults to maintain employment, engage in positive interpersonal relationships, and achieve financial independence.

This indicator presents data for young adults who directly experienced nonfatal violent victimization, which includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

FIGURE HEALTH7

Nonfatal violent victimization rate per 1,000 persons ages 18–24 by gender and race and Hispanic origin, 1993–2012



NOTE: For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. The revised 1997 OMB standards were used for data from 2003 and later years. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey.

- In 2012, the overall nonfatal violent victimization rate among young adults ages 18–24 was 41.0 per 1,000, a decline of 71 percent from 1993, when the rate was 141.6 per 1,000.
- During the 20-year period from 1993 to 2012, both males and females ages 18–24 experienced significant declines in the rate of nonfatal violent victimization. The rate for males declined by three-fourths, from 161.7 to 41.3 per 1,000 males, and the rate for females declined by two-thirds, from 121.6 to 40.7 per 1,000 females.
- Between 1993 and 2012, the nonfatal violent victimization rate declined from 176.2 to 46.1 per 1,000 for White, non-Hispanic males; from 126.8 to 40.2 per 1,000 for Black, non-Hispanic males; and from 140.9 to 31.9 per 1,000 for Hispanic males.
- Between 1993 and 2012, the rate of nonfatal violent victimization declined from 116.5 to 49.9 per 1,000 for White, non-Hispanic females; from 186.8 to 27.9 per 1,000 for Black, non-Hispanic females; and from 73.7 to 30.4 per 1,000 for Hispanic females.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Detailed Tables beginning on page 84.



Notes to Indicators

NOTES TO INDICATORS

¹ Shanahan, M.J. (2000). Pathways to adulthood in changing societies. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 26, 667–92.

² Stevens, D.A. (1990). New evidence on the timing of early life course transitions: United States 1900–1980. *Journal of Family History*, 15(2), 163–178.

³ For the first time, the Forum is publishing a Special Issue during the alternate report year, rather than the typical Brief. The *America's Children 2014 At-A-Glance* and updated report tables for all 41 indicators can be found at <http://childstats.gov>.

⁴ The number of Reserve component Service members reported here is based on Selected Reserve members who train throughout the year and participate annually in Active Duty training exercises.

⁵ Chung, H.L., Little, M., and Steinberg, L. (2005). *The transition to adulthood for adolescents in the juvenile justice system: A developmental perspective*. In D.W. Osgood, E.M. Foster, C. Flanagan, and G.R. Ruth (Eds.) *On your own without a net: The transition to adulthood for vulnerable populations*. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press.

⁶ Bureau of Data and Research. (1999). *National comparisons from state recidivism studies*. Tallahassee, FL: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

⁷ Krisberg, B.A., Austin, J., and Steele, P. (1991). *Unlocking juvenile corrections*. San Francisco, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

⁸ Krisberg, B.A., and Howell, J.C. (1998). *The impact of the juvenile justice system and prospects for graduated sanctions in a comprehensive strategy*. In R. Loeber and D.P. Farrington (Eds.), *Serious and violent juvenile offenders: Risk factors and successful interventions* (pp. 346–366). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

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Table POP1

Demographic Characteristics: U.S. population by age group and selected characteristics, 2008–2012

Characteristic	Ages 18–24		Ages 25 and older	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total	31,201	13.1	206,777	86.9
Race and Hispanic origin^a				
White alone	21,667	69.4	159,195	77.0
White, non-Hispanic	17,600	56.4	139,690	67.6
Black alone	4,616	14.8	23,737	11.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	305	1.0	1,497	0.7
Asian	1,536	4.9	10,099	4.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	69	0.2	301	0.2
Two or more races	1,049	3.4	3,597	1.7
Other	1,960	6.3	8,352	4.0
Hispanic	6,536	21.0	29,730	14.4
Educational status				
Enrolled in school	16,112	51.6	10,321	5.0
High school graduate	26,158	83.8	176,857	85.5
College graduate	2,903	9.3	58,754	28.4
Marital status				
Married	2,834	9.1	120,363	58.2
Widowed	18	0.1	15,128	7.3
Divorced	214	0.7	26,835	13.0
Separated	181	0.6	5,294	2.6
Never married	27,954	89.6	39,157	18.9
Moved in the past year	9,926	31.8	26,006	12.6
Foreign-born^b	3,795	12.2	35,341	17.1
Speaks language other than English	7,403	23.7	42,024	20.8
Employment status				
Employed	16,982	54.4	124,605	60.3
Unemployed	3,658	11.7	10,447	5.1
Armed Forces	424	1.4	706	0.3
Not in labor force	10,137	32.4	70,019	34.4

^a The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as "Two or more races." For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Born outside the United States and U.S. territories.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year weighted estimates.

Table POP2*Group Quarters: Residence type of young adults ages 18–24 by gender, 2008–2012*

Characteristic	Total	Male	Female
Total (in thousands)	31,201	15,970	15,232
Housing unit (in thousands)	27,911	14,133	13,779
Group quarters (in thousands)	3,290	1,837	1,453
Total institutionalized	13.1	21.4	2.7
Correctional	12.6	20.8	2.2
Medical	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total non-institutionalized	86.9	78.6	97.3
College/university student housing	74.1	60.9	90.9
Military quarters	8.1	12.7	2.4
Other	4.6	5.0	4.0

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year weighted estimates.

Table POP3

Military Participation: Percentage distribution of Active Duty military personnel by selected characteristics, 2012

Characteristic	Active Duty			
	Ages 18–24	Percent	All ages	Percent
Total	521,940	36.5	1,429,877	100.0
Rank				
Enlisted	499,609	95.7	1,182,507	82.6
Officer	22,331	4.3	247,370	17.3
Geographic location (based on assigned unit location^a)				
Inside the Continental United States	434,299	83.2	1,180,822	82.6
Outside the Continental United States ^b	87,641	16.8	249,055	17.4
Gender				
Male	441,484	84.6	1,220,972	85.4
Female	80,456	15.4	208,905	14.6
Race and Hispanic origin^c				
White, total	378,662	72.5	999,607	69.9
Hispanic	48,277	12.7	102,738	10.3
Non-Hispanic	318,657	84.2	875,916	87.6
Unknown	11,728	3.1	20,953	2.1
Black, total	78,702	15.1	235,605	16.5
Hispanic	4,297	5.5	9,202	3.9
Non-Hispanic	71,759	91.2	221,907	94.2
Unknown	2,646	3.4	4,496	1.9
Asian, total	15,782	3.0	51,791	3.6
Hispanic	670	4.2	1,708	3.3
Non-Hispanic	14,638	92.8	49,080	94.8
Unknown	474	3.0	1,003	1.9
American Indian/Alaska Native, total	9,980	1.9	22,391	1.6
Hispanic	2,066	20.7	3,960	17.7
Non-Hispanic	6,969	69.8	17,113	76.4
Unknown	945	9.5	1,318	5.9
Pacific Islander/Hawaiian Native, total	5,725	1.1	14,495	1.0
Hispanic	550	9.6	986	6.8
Non-Hispanic	4,984	87.1	13,215	91.2
Unknown	191	3.3	294	2.0
Other, total	24,199	4.6	41,622	2.9
Hispanic	4,069	16.8	6,522	15.7
Non-Hispanic	18,125	74.9	32,214	77.4
Unknown	2,005	8.3	2,886	6.9
Unknown, total	8,890	1.7	64,366	4.5
Hispanic	4,371	49.2	36,978	57.4
Non-Hispanic	3,898	43.8	23,594	36.7
Unknown	621	7.0	3,794	5.9
Family status				
Single, no children	361,136	69.2	550,524	38.5
Single, with children	12,481	2.4	74,033	5.2
Married to civilian, no children	72,418	13.9	199,136	13.9
Married to civilian, with children	53,831	10.3	514,306	36.0
Dual-military marriage, no children	17,232	3.3	51,181	3.6
Dual-military marriage, with children	4,412	0.8	39,818	2.8
Unknown	430	0.1	879	0.1

Notes at end of table.

**Table POP3
(cont.)**

Military Participation: Percentage distribution of Active Duty military personnel by selected characteristics, 2012

Characteristic	Active Duty			
	Ages 18-24	Percent	All ages	Percent
Educational attainment				
Less than high school completion	1,548	0.3	4,934	0.3
High school completion	478,030	91.6	952,918	66.6
Some college/associate's degree	17,362	3.3	171,493	12.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	17,791	3.4	270,819	18.9
Unknown	7,209	1.4	29,713	2.1

^a Geographic location is based on the location of the unit to which an individual Service member is assigned (assigned unit location).

^b Alaska and Hawaii are included in the Outside the Continental United States category.

^c The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as "Two or more races." For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center, Active Duty Family File.

Table POP4

Imprisonment Rates: Number of inmates and rate per 100,000 persons ages 18–24 imprisoned in adult prison facilities by gender and race and Hispanic origin,^a 2000–2011

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number												
Male												
Total	211,619	207,973	205,543	201,631	196,534	187,838	182,326	182,722	183,321	181,382	178,622	170,847
Race and Hispanic origin												
White, non-Hispanic	53,390	54,304	54,954	54,357	53,727	52,423	49,904	48,478	48,514	46,479	44,938	42,382
Black, non-Hispanic	98,726	94,612	90,977	86,887	83,594	78,216	75,983	76,987	78,768	78,103	77,282	75,074
Other race, non-Hispanic	11,462	11,622	11,695	12,264	11,568	11,185	11,084	11,190	11,230	11,183	11,288	10,923
Hispanic	48,040	47,434	47,918	48,123	47,645	46,014	45,356	46,067	44,809	45,618	45,115	42,469
Female												
Total	9,302	9,629	10,150	10,398	10,602	10,694	10,710	10,922	10,914	10,797	10,811	10,256
Race and Hispanic origin												
White, non-Hispanic	3,564	3,686	4,070	4,274	4,489	4,690	4,679	4,755	4,782	4,756	4,769	4,611
Black, non-Hispanic	3,530	3,558	3,500	3,463	3,327	3,036	2,946	2,984	3,019	3,024	2,959	2,787
Other race, non-Hispanic	582	669	709	682	676	719	694	748	764	774	850	784
Hispanic	1,626	1,717	1,871	1,979	2,109	2,249	2,390	2,436	2,349	2,244	2,233	2,075
Rate per 100,000 persons												
Male												
Total	1,513.8	1,447.1	1,402.2	1,353.5	1,297.4	1,230.4	1,184.4	1,177.5	1,166.3	1,141.9	1,136.5	1,074.7
Race and Hispanic origin												
White, non-Hispanic	615.2	610.5	607.6	592.5	576.6	559.6	530.5	513.5	510.6	487.6	492.6	463.4
Black, non-Hispanic	5,197.5	4,799.1	4,487.6	4,192.1	3,938.7	3,638.8	3,475.7	3,459.4	3,453.9	3,353.0	3,356.5	3,148.2
Other race, non-Hispanic	1,469.6	1,452.0	1,431.3	1,479.2	1,381.6	1,332.2	1,315.7	1,320.9	1,314.5	1,300.9	1,111.0	1,070.3
Hispanic	1,832.8	1,753.8	1,730.3	1,706.4	1,659.4	1,582.1	1,533.2	1,532.8	1,454.4	1,441.7	1,377.3	1,269.1
Female												
Total	69.7	70.6	73.2	73.9	74.5	75.0	74.9	75.9	74.9	73.3	71.8	67.6
Race and Hispanic origin												
White, non-Hispanic	42.2	42.7	46.5	48.1	50.1	52.4	52.3	53.0	53.0	52.5	54.0	52.3
Black, non-Hispanic	179.3	176.9	171.3	166.8	158.4	143.9	138.4	137.9	136.0	133.3	127.6	117.4
Other race, non-Hispanic	75.6	84.6	88.0	83.5	82.5	87.8	84.9	91.2	92.6	93.2	86.1	79.3
Hispanic	75.3	77.5	82.8	85.9	90.1	94.9	99.3	99.6	93.6	86.9	76.6	69.3

^a For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 2003 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as "Two or more races." For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, National Prisoner Statistics Program, Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities.

Table ED1

Educational Attainment: Percentage distribution of young adults ages 18–24 by gender and highest level of educational attainment, selected years 1980–2013

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total														
Less than high school completion	22.9	22.1	22.0	22.8	23.5	21.8	21.2	21.1	20.0	19.4	19.5	19.6	18.7	17.5
High school completion or higher														
Total	77.1	77.9	78.0	77.2	76.5	78.2	78.8	78.9	80.0	80.6	80.5	80.4	81.3	82.5
High school completion ^a	45.8	43.9	42.4	30.9	30.4	30.0	30.4	30.4	29.2	29.3	29.7	28.3	27.6	27.6
Some college ^b	24.6	27.0	28.3	34.4	34.6	35.2	35.0	34.8	36.5	36.3	36.5	37.2	38.2	38.8
Associate's degree	—	—	—	4.1	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.1
Bachelor's or higher degree ^c														
Total	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.8	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.6	9.4	9.8	9.2	9.5	9.6	10.0
Bachelor's degree only	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.8	9.2	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.3
Male														
Less than high school completion	24.9	24.1	23.6	24.7	26.1	24.1	23.6	23.5	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.3	20.3	19.3
High school completion or higher														
Total	75.1	75.9	76.4	75.3	73.9	75.9	76.4	76.5	78.1	78.3	78.3	78.7	79.7	80.7
High school completion ^a	44.0	43.0	42.2	32.8	31.1	32.8	32.0	31.9	31.7	32.3	32.1	31.2	30.3	30.5
Some college ^b	24.9	26.2	27.3	32.6	33.0	32.5	33.3	32.9	34.2	33.5	34.1	34.9	36.6	36.2
Associate's degree	—	—	—	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.9	5.2
Bachelor's or higher degree ^c														
Total	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.9
Bachelor's degree only	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.2	5.6	6.5	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.3	8.3
Female														
Less than high school completion	21.0	20.2	20.4	20.9	20.9	19.6	18.8	18.7	18.0	17.1	17.4	17.9	17.2	15.6
High school completion or higher														
Total	79.0	79.8	79.6	79.1	79.1	80.4	81.2	81.3	82.0	82.9	82.6	82.1	82.8	84.4
High school completion ^a	47.5	44.8	42.5	29.1	29.6	27.2	28.8	28.8	26.7	26.3	27.3	25.4	24.9	24.6
Some college ^b	24.3	27.7	29.2	36.2	36.3	37.9	36.9	36.7	38.8	39.1	38.9	39.7	39.8	41.5
Associate's degree	—	—	—	4.7	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.7	7.0
Bachelor's or higher degree ^c														
Total	7.3	7.3	7.9	9.1	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	11.2	11.6	10.6	11.3	11.4	11.3
Bachelor's degree only	7.3	7.3	7.9	8.7	8.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	10.4	10.8	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.4

— Not available.

^a Includes equivalency certification from 1995 onward.

^b Prior to 1995, "Some college" refers to completion of one or more years of college. From 1995 onward, the term refers to completion of any college at all.

^c Prior to 1995, "Bachelor's degree" refers to the completion of four or more years of college, and separate categories were not provided for master's or higher degrees. As a result, estimates for years prior to 1995 in the "Bachelor's degree" column are repeated in the "Bachelor's or higher degree" column.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March and Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table ED2

Enrollment Rates: Enrollment rates of young adults ages 18–24 in degree-granting institutions by level of institution, gender, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1967–2012

Characteristic	1967 ^a	1970 ^a	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005 ^b	2010 ^{b,c}	2011 ^{b,c}	2012 ^{b,c}
Total	25.5	25.7	26.3	25.7	27.8	32.0	34.3	35.5	38.9	41.2	42.0	41.0
Level of institution												
2-year	—	—	9.0	7.1	7.4	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.6	12.9	12.0	12.7
4-year	—	—	17.3	18.6	20.4	23.3	25.4	26.0	29.2	28.2	30.0	28.3
Gender												
Male	33.1	32.1	29.0	26.4	28.4	32.3	33.1	32.6	35.3	38.3	39.1	37.6
Female	19.2	20.3	23.7	25.0	27.2	31.8	35.5	38.4	42.5	44.1	44.9	44.5
Race and Hispanic origin^d												
White, non-Hispanic	26.9	27.1	27.4	27.3	30.0	35.1	37.9	38.7	42.8	43.3	44.7	42.1
Black, non-Hispanic	13.0	15.5	20.4	19.4	19.6	25.4	27.5	30.5	33.1	38.4	37.1	36.4
Hispanic	—	—	20.4	16.1	16.9	15.8	20.7	21.7	24.8	31.9	34.8	37.5
Asian, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	56.9	54.6	55.9	61.0	63.6	60.1	59.8
Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.6	36.0	37.8	50.3
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	27.6	15.9	27.8	41.4	23.5	27.8
Two or more races, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.8	38.3	38.8	39.4
Race and Hispanic origin,^d by gender												
White, non-Hispanic												
Male	—	—	30.7	28.4	30.9	35.5	37.0	36.2	39.4	40.6	42.4	38.3
Female	—	—	24.3	26.3	29.2	34.7	38.8	41.3	46.1	46.1	47.1	46.0
Black, non-Hispanic												
Male	—	—	19.9	17.5	20.2	26.0	26.0	25.1	28.2	35.2	34.0	33.9
Female	—	—	20.8	20.9	19.1	24.8	28.7	35.2	37.6	41.4	39.9	38.7
Hispanic												
Male	—	—	21.4	15.9	14.9	15.3	18.7	18.5	20.7	27.9	31.0	33.5
Female	—	—	19.5	16.2	18.9	16.4	23.0	25.4	29.5	36.1	39.4	41.7

— Not available.

^a Prior to 1972, White and Black data include persons of Hispanic origin.

^b After 2002, data for individual race categories exclude persons identifying as two or more races.

^c Beginning in 2010, standard errors were computed using replicate weights, which produced more precise values than the methodology used in prior years.

^d For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 2003 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Data are based on sample surveys of the civilian non-institutionalized population. Totals include other racial and Hispanic origin groups not separately shown. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin except where otherwise noted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

Table ED3.A

College Costs and Indebtedness: Average net price of attending college; percentage of full-time, full-year undergraduates ages 18–24 who received loans and grants; and average annual amounts they received by source of aid and selected student characteristics, academic years 1999–2000, 2003–04, 2007–08, and 2011–12

(In constant 2011–12 dollars)

Characteristic	1999–2000					2003–04				
	Average net price	Loans		Grants		Average net price	Loans		Grants	
		Percent	Average dollars	Percent	Average dollars		Percent	Average dollars	Percent	Average dollars
Total (in dollars)	15,900	44.6	46,400	57.7	7,100	16,700	46.8	6,700	61.4	7,300
Gender										
Male	16,200	42.3	6,500	53.6	7,100	17,100	45.2	6,800	58.6	7,200
Female	15,600	46.4	6,400	61.1	7,200	16,300	48.2	6,600	63.6	7,400
Race and Hispanic origin^a										
White, non-Hispanic	16,700	44.5	6,500	54.1	7,200	17,400	46.8	6,700	57.6	7,100
Black, non-Hispanic	12,900	62.5	6,100	75.6	7,000	14,000	60.2	6,900	80.1	7,900
Asian	16,700	34.0	6,100	53.7	8,600	17,900	35.5	6,400	57.5	8,700
American Indian/Alaska Native	13,900	42.6	6,700	73.3	7,000	13,300	46.6	6,800	73.0	6,500
Pacific Islander	14,400	37.2	7,300	49.3	7,000	15,500	47.3	6,700	53.0	7,400
Two or more races	14,700	39.1	6,200	63.7	8,000	17,100	47.3	6,800	61.3	7,400
Hispanic	12,500	37.2	6,300	69.0	6,000	14,000	41.9	6,300	70.3	7,000
Dependency status and income										
Dependent undergraduates	16,100	44.6	6,300	56.7	7,400	16,900	46.7	6,500	60.1	7,400
Low income	11,400	48.2	6,100	83.3	7,400	12,200	49.6	6,200	85.4	8,400
Middle income	16,000	49.2	6,200	54.3	7,400	16,800	49.8	6,600	57.6	6,900
High income	20,100	33.2	6,600	39.1	7,200	21,300	38.1	6,800	42.8	7,100
Independent undergraduates	14,500	44.1	7,600	66.2	5,600	14,500	48.3	7,800	72.5	6,200

Notes at end of table.

Table ED3.A
(cont.)

College Costs and Indebtedness: Average net price of attending college; percentage of full-time, full-year undergraduates ages 18–24 who received loans and grants; and average annual amounts they received by source of aid and selected student characteristics, academic years 1999–2000, 2003–04, 2007–08, and 2011–12

(In constant 2011–12 dollars)

Characteristic	2007–08					2011–12				
	Loans		Grants			Loans		Grants		
	Average net price	Percent	Average dollars	Percent	Average dollars	Average net price	Percent	Average dollars	Percent	Average dollars
Total (in dollars)	18,600	51.6	8,300	63.8	8,300	19,700	54.1	7,600	71.1	10,200
Gender										
Male	19,000	49.5	8,300	60.4	8,200	20,000	52.5	7,600	67.9	10,300
Female	18,200	53.3	8,200	66.6	8,300	19,500	55.4	7,600	73.7	10,100
Race and Hispanic origin^a										
White, non-Hispanic	19,500	51.4	8,400	59.7	8,100	20,700	53.9	7,700	67.4	9,900
Black, non-Hispanic	15,900	68.0	8,100	80.3	8,600	17,000	72.1	7,700	85.6	10,100
Asian	19,900	37.8	7,300	58.8	10,000	22,700	37.5	7,200	62.7	12,600
American Indian/Alaska Native	14,700	44.0	6,800	76.1	7,100	15,500	59.4	7,100	86.6	10,300
Pacific Islander	18,900	48.3	8,100	68.3	7,500	19,300	43.2	7,300	66.1	12,100
Two or more races	17,200	54.5	7,700	69.3	9,700	19,500	55.4	8,100	71.6	11,000
Hispanic	15,300	46.5	8,100	73.9	7,700	16,400	49.2	7,100	79.5	10,200
Dependency status and income										
Dependent undergraduates	18,600	51.1	8,200	63.0	8,500	20,000	54.1	7,400	69.9	10,600
Low income	12,700	55.2	7,200	89.1	9,400	13,600	56.2	6,700	93.6	11,400
Middle income	18,300	55.3	8,300	61.0	8,000	19,400	58.1	7,400	70.3	10,200
High income	24,000	40.6	9,000	45.0	8,000	26,100	45.8	8,000	51.3	10,200
Independent undergraduates	17,900	56.2	9,200	71.7	6,600	17,600	54.0	9,000	80.7	7,800

^a For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 2003 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The net price is calculated as the total cost of attendance minus grant aid. Total cost of attendance is equal to the sum of the tuition and fees plus total non-tuition expenses. Non-tuition expenses are equal to the sum of books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and personal expenses. Total loans include federal, state, institutional, and private loans. Total grants include federal, state, institutional, and private grants, including employer reimbursements. Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS), veterans’ benefits, and tax credits are not included in this table. Average aid amounts are calculated for recipients only. Income for dependent students is based on parents’ annual income in the prior year. The cutoff points for low, middle, and high incomes were obtained by identifying the incomes below the 25th percentile (low income), between the 25th and 75th percentiles (middle income), and at the 75th percentile and above (high income). Data adjusted to 2011–12 dollars using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study.

Table ED3.B

College Costs and Indebtedness: Percentage of undergraduate students ages 18–24 in their fourth year or above who had ever received federal loans, non-federal loans, or Parent Loans for Undergraduates (PLUS), and the average cumulative amount borrowed by institution type and student characteristics, 1989–90, 1999–2000, and 2011–12

Characteristic	1989–90				1999–2000			2011–12			
	Any loan ^a	Stafford loans	Perkins loans	Direct PLUS	Any loan ^a	Federal loans ^b	Direct PLUS	Any loan ^a	Federal loans ^b	Non-federal loans	Direct PLUS
<i>Percentage of persons with loans^c</i>											
Total	50.4	37.8	13.0	4.1	60.0	57.8	12.1	67.7	64.3	29.0	19.9
Type of institution											
Public 4-year nondoctorate	49.4	34.3	11.3	3.5	57.3	55.9	8.7	64.9	60.1	27.1	16.5
Public 4-year doctorate	49.3	36.2	11.7	3.5	57.2	55.0	10.8	64.6	61.9	25.0	16.5
Private nonprofit 4-year nondoctorate	61.9	51.4	15.4	7.2	71.7	68.8	16.5	74.2	71.8	38.2	25.9
Private nonprofit 4-year doctorate	50.4	42.0	20.8	5.1	63.6	61.7	17.2	74.1	69.2	36.9	29.0
Private for-profit 2-year or more	‡	‡	‡	‡	85.2	83.8	29.5	85.4	84.3	38.0	38.6
Public 2-year	‡	‡	‡	‡	42.9	40.0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other and attended multiple institutions	41.3	28.8	10.9	3.8	59.9	56.1	13.5	71.0	67.7	30.7	20.3
Gender											
Male	51.6	37.8	12.6	3.7	58.2	55.6	12.2	67.2	63.4	29.2	19.9
Female	49.2	37.7	13.2	4.3	61.3	59.5	12.1	68.0	65.1	28.9	19.9
Race and Hispanic origin^d											
White, non-Hispanic	49.5	36.8	11.9	4.2	58.9	56.9	12.4	65.5	62.1	29.6	19.9
Black, non-Hispanic	68.9	57.1	23.2	7.0	76.8	74.5	15.5	90.3	88.1	31.3	30.4
Asian ^e	40.6	27.4	13.5	‡	50.6	49.5	7.5	50.8	45.2	21.4	9.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	‡	‡	‡	‡	46.9	38.7	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	55.3	55.3	14.2	‡	‡	‡	‡
Two or more races	—	—	—	—	52.1	50.6	8.1	77.9	76.4	36.1	20.2
Hispanic	53.5	37.9	15.7	3.3	63.1	59.1	11.1	72.3	70.2	28.4	19.3
Dependency status											
Dependent undergraduates	47.3	35.5	11.7	4.3	59.3	57.0	13.4	66.5	63.4	29.2	21.0
Independent undergraduates	59.4	44.7	16.7	3.4	62.3	60.5	7.2	73.1	69.0	28.3	14.7
<i>Average cumulative loan amount for persons with loans (in constant 2011–12 dollars)^f</i>											
Total (in dollars)	14,700	11,400	4,300	8,700	21,200	18,600	18,700	25,400	20,200	14,400	27,300
Type of institution											
Public 4-year nondoctorate	9,800	9,100	3,500	7,400	19,100	17,200	12,000	20,900	17,900	10,300	19,500
Public 4-year doctorate	13,200	10,700	3,800	8,900	20,200	18,300	15,900	23,200	19,400	11,900	22,200
Private nonprofit 4-year nondoctorate	19,100	13,200	5,400	8,900	24,300	20,400	23,200	31,400	22,000	19,800	29,700
Private nonprofit 4-year doctorate	22,700	13,800	5,500	9,400	26,100	21,100	27,000	30,300	22,300	19,100	41,000
Private for-profit 2-year or more	‡	‡	‡	‡	23,200	19,100	‡	38,900	31,200	18,300	33,000
Public 2-year	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other and attended multiple institutions	17,200	11,800	4,100	‡	19,700	17,400	16,800	25,600	19,700	15,700	26,800
Gender											
Male	15,200	11,700	4,200	9,300	21,000	18,700	19,400	25,700	20,000	15,900	28,600
Female	14,200	11,100	4,400	8,400	21,300	18,500	18,100	25,200	20,500	13,200	26,200

Notes at end of table.

**Table ED3.B
(cont.)**

College Costs and Indebtedness: Percentage of undergraduate students ages 18–24 in their fourth year or above who had ever received federal loans, non-federal loans, or Parent Loans for Undergraduates (PLUS), and the average cumulative amount borrowed by institution type and student characteristics, 1989–90, 1999–2000, and 2011–12

Characteristic	1989–90				1999–2000			2011–12			
	Any loan ^a	Stafford loans	Perkins loans	Direct PLUS	Any loan ^a	Federal loans ^b	Direct PLUS	Any loan ^a	Federal loans ^b	Non-federal loans	Direct PLUS
Race and Hispanic origin^d											
White, non-Hispanic	15,400	11,700	4,200	9,100	21,300	18,500	19,400	25,400	19,700	14,900	27,600
Black, non-Hispanic	11,700	11,700	5,400	‡	24,600	22,200	14,700	29,900	25,500	14,400	25,300
Asian ^e	12,800	9,200	4,300	‡	18,900	17,400	15,000	19,900	17,700	9,900	28,100
American Indian/Alaska Native	‡	‡	‡	‡	22,000	21,400	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	18,100	15,900	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Two or more races	—	—	—	—	20,100	17,700	‡	25,500	18,800	15,300 [!]	‡
Hispanic	9,700	9,100	3,500	‡	18,700	16,600	17,500	24,300	19,600	13,500	23,900
Dependency status											
Dependent undergraduates	15,000	11,200	4,400	9,000	21,100	18,200	19,400	25,200	19,700	14,600	27,200
Independent undergraduates	13,900	11,900	4,100	7,900	21,600	19,800	14,300	26,500	22,600	13,500	27,600

— Not available.

! Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the CV is 50 percent or greater.

^a May include loan types not specified in other columns. The 1989–90 data include loans from family and friends. The 1999–2000 and 2011–12 data exclude loans from family and friends.

^b Includes Stafford loans and Perkins loans only.

^c The percentage of persons with loans refers to the specified loan category only. Also, persons may have more than one type of loan.

^d For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 2003 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^e Includes Pacific Islanders in 1989–90.

^f Average cumulative loan amounts were calculated only for students who took out a loan or loans (or whose parents took out a PLUS loan on their behalf), and refer to the specified loan category only. For example, the average cumulative loan amount for students who had ever received any loans includes the amounts for students with any type of loan or loans, whereas the average cumulative loan amount for students who had ever received Direct PLUS loans (which their parents took out on their behalf) only includes the amounts for students receiving Direct Plus loans. Data adjusted to 2011–12 dollars using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

NOTE: Cumulative Stafford loan amounts shown in the table include federal subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford loans as well as any Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS) received in prior years. The SLS program was an unsubsidized student loan program limited to independent students and some dependent students with special circumstances. Beginning in 1993–94, the SLS program was replaced by unsubsidized Stafford loans, which are available to both independent and dependent students regardless of need. Subsidized Stafford loans are only available to students with demonstrated financial need. Direct PLUS loans are taken out by parents of dependent students and are used towards the students’ undergraduate education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study.

Table ED4.A *Neither Enrolled Nor Working: Number and percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who were neither enrolled in school nor working by educational attainment, gender, and race and Hispanic origin,^a 2013*

Characteristic	Number (in thousands)	Percent, by educational attainment					
		Total percent	Less than high school completion	High school completion ^b	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's or higher degree
Total	5,181	17.3	24.8	29.8	7.7	13.1	9.2
White, non-Hispanic	2,381	14.3	21.1	26.8	6.3	12.9	8.0
Black, non-Hispanic	1,067	24.4	31.1	37.4	12.3	19.0	9.6
Hispanic	1,310	20.8	27.0	30.4	8.4	13.5	12.3
Asian, non-Hispanic	167	10.6	12.1 !	19.0	7.3	‡	12.5
Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	‡	18.4	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	122	44.4	‡	53.3	‡	‡	‡
Two or more races, non-Hispanic	113	16.1	24.8	31.8	6.9 !	‡	‡
Male	2,517	16.6	21.3	27.6	7.2	11.7	10.1
White, non-Hispanic	1,160	13.7	18.8	23.7	5.4	13.4	9.6
Black, non-Hispanic	624	29.5	33.0	44.2	13.8	26.9	13.5 !
Hispanic	525	16.2	18.3	24.3	7.8	‡	11.0 !
Asian, non-Hispanic	82	10.2	‡	19.5	8.3	‡	10.1 !
Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	59	42.9	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Two or more races, non-Hispanic	54	15.4	‡	32.4	5.6 !	‡	‡
Female	2,664	17.9	29.3	32.6	8.1	14.1	8.4
White, non-Hispanic	1,222	14.9	24.1	31.1	7.1	12.6	6.8
Black, non-Hispanic	443	19.6	28.8	29.6	11.1	13.6 !	6.8 !
Hispanic	785	25.5	38.4	37.4	8.8	22.1	13.1
Asian, non-Hispanic	85	11.0	18.4	18.3	6.2	‡	14.9
Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	63	46.0	‡	58.1	‡	‡	‡
Two or more races, non-Hispanic	59	16.7	‡	31.0	7.8 !	‡	‡

! Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

‡ Reporting standards not met (too few cases for a reliable estimate).

^a The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as "Two or more races." For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Includes equivalency credentials, such as the General Educational Development (GED) credential.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. In 2013, about 10.6 percent of the young adults who were neither enrolled in school nor working were married with their own children and 16.7 percent were unmarried with their own children.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table ED4.B

Neither Enrolled Nor Working: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who were neither enrolled in school nor working by selected characteristics, selected years 1990–2013

Characteristic	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	16.1	16.8	13.9	16.1	19.2	17.9	16.8	17.3
Ages 18–19, total	13.1	13.7	11.2	13.1	14.9	13.0	12.6	13.2
Gender								
Male	11.0	11.6	9.8	13.1	15.8	13.3	13.0	13.3
Female	15.2	15.8	12.6	13.0	13.9	12.8	12.1	13.2
Race and Hispanic origin^a								
White, non-Hispanic	10.7	9.8	7.6	9.9	12.6	10.4	10.6	11.4
Black, non-Hispanic	18.6	24.1	20.5	19.1	20.6	18.5	15.3	17.2
Hispanic	23.4	21.9	18.5	20.4	18.2	16.9	16.5	15.8
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	‡	‡	6.6	8.3	10.0	9.0	8.2	8.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	‡	‡	26.7	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Two or more races, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	11.6	13.7	15.1	13.6	10.1
Educational attainment^b								
Less than high school completion	17.9	16.5	12.3	14.7	14.5	10.6	11.4	11.1
High school completion	11.8	18.2	18.0	20.0	26.9	27.5	24.6	26.7
Some college, no degree	2.5	4.1	2.5	3.7	4.5	4.2	3.7	4.3
Associate's degree	—	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	19.6
Bachelor's or higher degree	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Family poverty^c								
Poor	29.4	29.0	23.6	25.4	26.7	25.5	24.0	23.6
Nonpoor	10.0	10.3	8.6	10.5	12.0	9.8	9.9	10.7
Ages 20–24, total	17.4	18.0	15.0	17.2	20.8	19.7	18.4	18.7
Gender								
Male	11.5	12.9	11.0	13.9	19.6	18.9	16.8	17.8
Female	23.0	23.1	19.0	20.6	22.1	20.6	20.1	19.6
Race and Hispanic origin^a								
White, non-Hispanic	13.8	13.9	11.0	13.6	16.6	16.9	14.6	15.3
Black, non-Hispanic	31.1	29.0	25.3	27.5	32.0	26.4	27.5	26.9
Hispanic	24.3	28.5	23.4	22.6	26.9	25.0	23.1	22.7
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	11.4	13.5	10.9	13.0	15.9	11.1	13.6	12.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	38.0	26.9	19.8	34.1	39.0	33.6	39.2	48.7
Two or more races, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	18.7	21.2	21.5	18.4	18.5
Educational attainment^b								
Less than high school completion	42.8	43.1	35.9	40.4	48.8	43.6	45.0	45.5
High school completion	20.7	25.4	20.9	24.2	32.5	31.5	29.9	30.9
Some college, no degree	5.8	7.1	5.3	6.9	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.6
Associate's degree	—	6.2	5.2	10.9	12.2	12.6	10.3	12.8
Bachelor's or higher degree	4.7	6.9	9.1	7.6	9.6	10.6	8.8	9.2
Family poverty^c								
Poor	42.8	41.6	31.3	34.4	37.3	35.0	34.8	34.8
Nonpoor	12.9	12.9	11.6	13.4	16.4	15.3	14.0	14.5

— Not available.

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

^a For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 2003 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b “High school completion” includes equivalency credentials, such as the General Educational Development (GED) credential, from 1992 onward. Prior to 1992, “some college” refers to completing one or more years of college. From 1992 onward, the term refers to completing any college at all.

^c Poor is defined to include families below the poverty threshold; nonpoor is defined to include families at or above the poverty threshold.

NOTE: The data presented here represent the percentage of civilian, non-institutionalized young adults ages 18–24 who are neither enrolled in school nor working.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March Supplement and Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table ECON1.A Labor Force: Labor force participation rates for young adults ages 18–24 by race and Hispanic origin, gender, and age group, selected years' annual averages 1980–2013

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	74.1	74.8	73.7	73.0	73.4	69.8	69.8	69.0	68.7	66.8	65.3	64.9	64.7	64.7
Ages 18–19	66.5	65.3	63.7	63.9	63.1	56.9	57.0	54.7	54.2	51.4	49.1	47.9	47.8	48.0
Ages 20–24	77.2	78.2	77.8	76.6	77.8	74.6	74.6	74.4	74.4	72.9	71.4	71.3	70.9	70.7
Gender														
Male	81.7	80.7	79.4	78.2	77.2	73.3	73.8	72.1	72.1	69.3	67.6	67.5	67.4	67.0
Ages 18–19	71.3	68.9	67.1	66.3	65.0	57.9	58.2	55.2	55.4	51.9	49.6	48.3	48.5	48.3
Ages 20–24	85.9	85.0	84.4	83.1	82.6	79.1	79.6	78.7	78.7	76.2	74.5	74.7	74.5	73.9
Female	66.9	69.2	68.2	67.8	69.5	66.2	65.8	65.8	65.3	64.4	62.9	62.2	62.0	62.0
Ages 18–19	61.9	61.7	60.3	61.5	61.3	55.9	55.8	54.1	53.0	50.9	48.6	47.4	47.2	47.6
Ages 20–24	68.9	71.8	71.3	70.3	73.1	70.1	69.5	70.1	70.0	69.6	68.3	67.8	67.4	67.5
Race and Hispanic origin														
White	76.1	76.8	76.2	75.5	75.9	71.9	72.1	71.2	71.1	69.3	67.6	67.2	67.1	67.2
Male	83.4	82.4	81.7	80.8	80.3	75.8	76.4	74.7	74.7	71.9	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.0
Ages 18–19	74.1	71.2	70.5	69.9	68.9	60.7	61.7	58.3	58.6	55.0	52.1	51.6	51.5	50.9
Ages 20–24	87.2	86.4	86.1	85.1	85.2	81.4	81.9	80.9	80.8	78.6	77.0	77.1	77.2	77.0
Female	69.1	71.4	70.7	70.1	71.5	67.8	67.6	67.6	67.4	66.7	64.9	64.0	63.9	64.3
Ages 18–19	65.1	64.8	63.7	64.5	64.5	59.5	58.7	57.0	56.3	54.0	51.9	50.4	49.9	50.3
Ages 20–24	70.6	73.8	73.4	72.3	74.5	71.0	70.9	71.6	71.6	71.6	69.7	69.1	69.0	69.2
Black	63.5	65.3	62.8	63.2	64.8	62.4	62.7	61.4	60.5	58.7	59.0	58.2	59.0	58.9
Male	72.7	73.3	69.1	67.1	65.4	63.8	64.3	63.2	62.6	59.7	59.4	58.3	58.8	59.6
Ages 18–19	56.7	60.0	52.6	50.8	49.1	48.1	46.4	43.9	43.2	40.5	40.8	37.7	39.1	40.9
Ages 20–24	79.8	79.0	76.8	74.6	73.2	70.1	71.7	71.1	71.1	67.7	66.9	67.0	66.5	66.2
Female	55.9	58.4	57.5	59.7	64.3	61.3	61.2	59.6	58.5	57.8	58.6	58.1	59.2	58.2
Ages 18–19	45.0	47.9	46.2	49.6	49.9	44.3	49.1	43.7	41.8	41.2	37.0	36.5	39.7	40.8
Ages 20–24	60.4	62.5	62.3	63.7	70.5	68.1	66.2	65.7	65.2	64.5	66.9	66.0	66.5	64.4
Asian	—	—	—	—	58.0	55.4	52.4	53.7	53.8	50.0	48.7	49.2	47.4	49.9
Male	—	—	—	—	60.9	57.6	55.0	53.4	55.9	51.9	50.5	50.7	50.3	51.0
Ages 18–19	—	—	—	—	46.8	36.1	36.6	35.8	36.7	32.3	34.4	32.0	29.6	34.3
Ages 20–24	—	—	—	—	66.7	65.0	61.7	59.3	62.5	60.2	56.3	57.1	57.0	57.0
Female	—	—	—	—	55.3	53.3	49.7	54.1	51.8	48.0	46.7	48.1	44.6	48.6
Ages 18–19	—	—	—	—	45.5	34.5	29.5	36.1	31.7	28.6	33.5	32.8	32.1	30.2
Ages 20–24	—	—	—	—	59.3	59.2	56.1	60.1	58.2	53.4	50.9	53.2	48.7	54.1
Hispanic	69.8	68.8	71.6	68.0	73.3	68.3	69.5	69.0	68.1	66.3	64.2	64.4	64.3	64.7
Male	84.2	81.8	84.7	80.9	83.2	78.5	79.7	77.9	77.4	74.1	71.7	70.9	70.6	70.9
Ages 18–19	74.9	65.7	71.5	65.8	68.0	61.6	61.9	57.7	59.2	54.3	51.3	48.3	50.3	50.3
Ages 20–24	88.0	87.3	89.6	86.2	89.1	84.1	85.9	85.3	84.3	82.2	80.0	79.5	78.5	78.6
Female	55.0	55.4	56.1	54.2	61.5	56.7	58.0	59.2	58.2	58.0	56.0	56.7	57.6	58.1
Ages 18–19	50.3	49.1	48.0	50.2	53.2	49.4	48.9	49.6	48.7	45.7	42.2	40.2	42.8	42.1
Ages 20–24	56.9	57.7	59.2	55.9	65.0	59.4	61.3	63.0	62.1	63.2	61.5	63.0	63.3	64.3

— Not available.

NOTE: Beginning in 2003, estimates for White, Black or African American, and Asian race groups include people who selected that race group only. Prior to 2003, people who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race. Asian estimates for 2000–2002 are for Asians and Pacific Islanders; beginning in 2003, Asian is a separate category. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table ECON1.B *Labor Force: Unemployment rates for young adults ages 18–24 by race and Hispanic origin, gender, and age group, selected years' annual averages 1980–2013*

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	12.7	12.4	10.1	10.6	8.3	10.2	9.5	9.5	11.6	16.6	17.3	16.3	15.1	14.4
Race and Hispanic origin														
White	10.9	10.3	8.5	8.9	6.9	8.5	8.0	8.3	10.3	14.8	15.2	14.3	13.1	12.4
Male	11.9	10.9	9.0	9.4	7.1	9.3	8.6	9.2	11.8	17.3	17.5	15.8	14.5	13.6
Ages 18–19	14.5	14.7	13.2	13.8	10.4	14.2	13.3	14.8	17.3	24.9	24.8	23.5	22.7	20.6
Ages 20–24	11.1	9.7	7.6	7.9	5.9	8.0	7.3	7.6	10.2	15.3	15.7	13.9	12.5	11.9
Female	9.7	9.6	7.8	8.4	6.7	7.5	7.2	7.3	8.6	11.9	12.6	12.5	11.4	11.0
Ages 18–19	13.0	13.1	10.9	11.2	9.0	11.1	10.2	10.6	12.2	17.0	18.1	16.7	16.7	16.0
Ages 20–24	8.5	8.5	6.8	7.4	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.5	10.4	11.0	11.4	10.1	9.7
Black	26.9	27.8	21.8	21.4	16.9	20.5	18.7	17.7	20.1	27.5	28.8	27.7	25.4	25.1
Male	26.8	27.6	22.1	21.9	18.6	22.8	20.2	19.6	22.0	31.0	32.6	30.3	28.0	28.1
Ages 18–19	36.2	40.0	28.2	35.3	24.9	31.5	31.6	30.4	32.2	44.4	43.9	42.3	38.9	41.7
Ages 20–24	23.7	23.6	20.1	17.7	16.6	20.4	17.2	16.9	19.3	27.7	29.8	27.5	25.5	25.0
Female	27.0	28.1	21.5	21.1	15.4	18.4	17.1	15.9	18.4	24.1	25.2	25.1	23.0	22.3
Ages 18–19	38.2	36.6	27.5	31.5	21.3	26.4	23.6	24.8	25.0	31.5	37.8	34.7	32.9	30.0
Ages 20–24	23.5	25.6	19.6	17.8	13.6	16.3	15.2	13.6	16.6	22.1	22.6	23.1	20.8	20.5
Asian	—	—	—	—	8.6	7.0	6.6	6.7	7.5	13.5	13.8	13.4	12.4	11.7
Male	—	—	—	—	9.3	9.6	8.3	7.2	7.4	14.2	15.5	14.9	12.2	13.8
Ages 18–19	—	—	—	—	14.0	13.1	13.6	10.1	12.5	22.4	24.4	28.8	24.2	20.3
Ages 20–24	—	—	—	—	7.9	9.0	7.0	6.9	6.5	12.3	14.2	11.7	10.2	12.4
Female	—	—	—	—	7.8	4.2	5.0	7.4	7.6	13.0	11.9	11.9	12.6	9.2
Ages 18–19	—	—	—	—	13.5	6.2	9.9	12.9	15.7	24.0	20.8	21.6	19.7	19.3
Ages 20–24	—	—	—	—	5.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	6.1	11.3	10.2	10.1	10.9	7.4
Hispanic	14.1	14.7	10.9	13.4	9.0	10.1	8.6	9.6	13.2	18.8	20.1	18.1	16.3	15.2
Male	14.0	14.9	10.4	12.7	8.0	10.0	8.3	9.5	13.5	19.7	21.2	18.2	16.4	15.8
Ages 18–19	19.2	22.5	17.3	20.3	12.7	17.6	14.8	18.0	19.8	31.2	32.6	31.0	26.9	25.9
Ages 20–24	12.2	12.9	8.4	10.7	6.6	8.1	6.7	7.4	11.8	16.5	18.2	15.3	13.8	13.4
Female	14.0	14.6	11.8	14.4	10.7	10.3	9.0	9.7	12.8	17.6	18.6	18.0	16.2	14.4
Ages 18–19	19.5	23.0	16.4	18.5	15.5	13.9	12.0	13.6	18.0	23.7	27.1	24.9	25.0	23.8
Ages 20–24	12.1	12.0	10.4	12.9	9.0	9.3	8.1	8.5	11.1	15.7	16.2	16.3	13.9	12.0

— Not available.

NOTE: Beginning in 2003, estimates for White, Black or African American, and Asian race groups include people who selected that race group only. Prior to 2003, people who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race. Asian estimates for 2000–2002 are for Asians and Pacific Islanders; beginning in 2003, Asian is a separate category. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table ECON2 *Median Earnings: Median annual earnings (in constant 2012 dollars) for young adults ages 20–24 not enrolled in school, by educational attainment, gender, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2012*

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total (in dollars)	22,290	19,210	20,030	18,080	21,330	19,900	20,380	20,710	19,190	18,190	16,830	16,320	17,460
Less than high school completion	16,720	13,320	14,060	13,710	17,330	16,910	15,800	16,560	13,710	12,830	13,630	10,300	13,910
High school completion	22,290	19,420	21,090	18,080	20,800	19,010	20,070	19,830	17,370	17,040	15,790	16,310	15,930
Some college	22,290	21,340	21,090	18,800	21,330	19,540	20,720	21,030	20,220	17,300	15,710	15,300	15,640
Associate's degree	—	—	—	22,600	24,000	23,470	24,730	21,960	24,360	21,310	21,000	18,570	18,120
Bachelor's or higher degree	23,960	22,780	26,360	24,110	29,700	29,370	30,780	27,260	26,650	25,390	26,300	23,140	24,990
Gender													
Male	25,070	21,340	21,260	20,550	23,230	21,130	22,620	22,040	21,000	19,970	18,060	18,230	18,700
Less than high school completion	20,060	14,940	15,810	15,670	18,670	17,620	17,000	18,260	15,900	14,800	15,520	12,940	15,530
High school completion	27,020	21,340	22,840	21,090	24,000	21,170	21,400	20,880	20,140	19,970	17,830	18,200	17,960
Some college	25,070	25,610	22,840	21,550	24,350	21,350	22,750	22,130	21,150	18,850	16,700	16,850	16,550
Associate's degree	—	—	—	25,610	26,670	25,580	27,330	24,350	26,280	21,640	24,040	19,600	19,870
Bachelor's or higher degree	26,470	22,410	29,170	22,600	32,670	30,950	33,100	27,620	27,630	30,050	29,810	23,970	27,420
Female	19,500	17,080	17,570	16,570	20,000	17,610	18,040	18,790	17,590	17,020	15,700	15,240	15,920
Less than high school completion	11,140	10,670	10,540	9,040	12,000	11,690	11,140	11,370	10,190	10,480	10,450	8,070	8,990
High school completion	19,500	17,080	17,570	15,670	18,400	15,280	17,070	17,280	15,790	14,840	12,630	13,930	14,000
Some college	20,900	19,210	19,330	15,820	20,000	17,620	17,900	19,370	17,010	16,910	14,240	13,430	14,840
Associate's degree	—	—	—	21,850	22,670	23,430	22,420	20,660	21,230	21,210	18,810	17,200	17,500
Bachelor's or higher degree	23,680	23,480	22,840	24,110	28,400	28,130	27,810	26,860	26,460	23,430	25,320	22,280	22,810
Race and Hispanic origin^a													
White, non-Hispanic	22,290	21,340	21,090	19,590	22,670	21,100	21,620	22,140	21,080	20,250	17,730	17,310	18,180
Less than high school completion	18,110	14,000	15,290	15,070	17,330	16,990	14,850	15,140	12,750	11,770	11,560	9,810	10,460
High school completion	23,680	21,340	21,790	19,590	22,190	20,450	20,340	20,160	17,950	19,230	15,640	17,300	17,910
Some college	22,290	21,980	21,440	19,590	22,520	19,930	22,660	22,140	20,320	17,120	15,750	15,300	15,940
Associate's degree	—	—	—	24,110	24,670	23,480	26,010	21,920	24,460	21,240	21,020	18,290	19,810
Bachelor's or higher degree	23,960	23,480	26,360	22,600	29,700	27,940	29,960	27,360	26,640	26,740	26,890	23,910	24,980
Black, non-Hispanic	16,720	12,810	14,060	15,670	18,670	16,840	17,070	17,570	16,900	13,810	14,720	13,250	13,640
Less than high school completion	11,140	8,540	9,140	10,850	10,670	8,840	9,350	10,880	8,800	7,630	8,300	6,750	11,080
High school completion	16,720	12,360	14,180	16,570	18,670	15,900	19,040	16,280	16,930	12,850	14,890	12,190	12,130
Some college	19,500	15,370	17,570	16,570	20,000	17,480	17,880	19,810	18,890	18,170	13,760	13,750	13,920
Associate's degree	—	—	—	‡	‡	‡	‡	20,260	‡	‡	18,940	16,840	‡
Bachelor's or higher degree	27,310	21,340	21,090	‡	35,330	34,570	31,390	26,330	31,720	16,980	21,240	20,060	28,110

Notes at end of table.

Table ECON2
(cont.)

Median Earnings: Median annual earnings (in constant 2012 dollars) for young adults ages 20–24 not enrolled in school, by educational attainment, gender, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2012

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Race and Hispanic origin^a													
Hispanic	19,500	17,060	17,570	15,670	18,670	18,230	18,950	19,550	17,050	16,980	16,370	16,170	15,910
Less than high school completion	16,720	14,430	14,340	15,070	17,330	17,430	16,940	17,690	15,350	15,690	15,360	13,380	14,760
High school completion	19,500	17,080	19,330	15,670	20,000	18,470	19,320	18,570	17,140	16,930	16,700	16,160	15,580
Some college	22,290	21,340	19,330	18,080	20,000	17,630	21,550	21,890	20,250	18,140	15,330	17,750	16,840
Associate's degree	—	—	—	‡	‡	23,220	21,670	25,180	22,080	21,320	23,280	18,430	18,690
Bachelor's or higher degree	‡	‡	‡	‡	22,530	26,580	25,960	26,380	24,260	20,880	21,030	20,400	19,940

— Not available.

! Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

‡ Reporting standards not met (too few cases for a reliable estimate).

^a For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 2003 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as "Two or more races." For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Estimates are for young adults ages 20 to 24 who were not enrolled in school and who reported working or looking for work during the week prior to the survey. Annual earnings refer to total wage and salary earnings made during the year prior to the survey. Estimates exclude young adults who reported no earnings for the year prior to the survey. Earnings are shown in constant 2012 dollars, based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Total includes other racial/ethnic groups not shown separately in the table.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

Table ECON3 *Housing Problems: Number and percentage of households with young adults ages 18–24 that reported housing problems by living arrangement and type of problem, 2011*

	Total		With parents		With spouse	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Households	20,043	100.0	12,444	100.0	1,502	100.0
At least one 18- to 24-year-old with own child present	2,643	13.2	774	6.2	864	57.5
One 18- to 24-year-old in household	14,214	70.9	9,052	72.7	953	63.4
Two 18- to 24-year-olds in household	4,797	23.9	2,876	23.1	519	34.6
Three or more 18- to 24-year-olds in household	1,032	5.1	516	4.1	30	2.0
All households	20,043	100.0	12,444	100.0	1,502	100.0
Inadequate housing	1,417	7.1	671	5.4	160	10.7
Crowded housing	1,149	5.7	863	6.9	98	6.5
Moderate cost burden	4,308	21.5	2,565	20.6	370	24.6
Severe cost burden	4,104	20.5	1,971	15.8	244	16.2
Severe problems	4,458	22.2	2,145	17.2	288	19.2
Very low-income households	6,757	100.0	3,098	100.0	584	100.0
Inadequate housing	756	11.2	303	9.8	92	15.8
Crowded housing	638	9.4	470	15.2	74	12.7
Moderate cost burden	1,807	26.7	858	27.7	218	37.3
Severe cost burden	3,524	52.2	1,545	49.9	235	40.2
Severe problems	3,657	54.1	1,582	51.1	262	44.9
All owners	10,952	100.0	9,169	100.0	467	100.0
Inadequate housing	442	4.0	323	3.5	35	7.5
Crowded housing	432	3.9	382	4.2	11	2.4
Moderate cost burden	1,936	17.7	1,621	17.7	71	15.2
Severe cost burden	1,393	12.7	1,090	11.9	37	7.9
Severe problems	1,561	14.3	1,206	13.2	48	10.3
Very low-income owners	1,843	100.0	1,344	100.0	69	100.0
Inadequate housing	134	7.3	89	6.6	8	11.6
Crowded housing	156	8.5	144	10.7	5	7.2
Moderate cost burden	385	20.9	278	20.7	14	20.3
Severe cost burden	941	51.1	700	52.1	30	43.5
Severe problems	980	53.2	720	53.6	35	50.7
All renters	9,092	100.0	3,275	100.0	1,035	100.0
Inadequate housing	975	10.7	348	10.6	125	12.1
Crowded housing	717	7.9	480	14.7	88	8.5
Moderate cost burden	2,372	26.1	944	28.8	299	28.9
Severe cost burden	2,710	29.8	881	26.9	207	20.0
Severe problems	2,897	31.9	939	28.7	241	23.3
Rental assistance	1,111	12.2	588	18.0	71	6.9
Very low-income renters	4,915	100.0	1,754	100.0	515	100.0
Inadequate housing	622	12.7	214	12.2	84	16.3
Crowded housing	482	9.8	325	18.5	69	13.4
Moderate cost burden	1,423	29.0	580	33.1	204	39.6
Severe cost burden	2,582	52.5	844	48.1	205	39.8
Severe problems	2,677	54.5	862	49.1	228	44.3
Rental assistance	945	19.2	503	28.7	54	10.5

Notes at end of table.

Table ECON3
(cont.)

Housing Problems: Number and percentage of households with young adults ages 18–24 that reported housing problems by living arrangement and type of problem, 2011

	With no other adults		With other adults	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Households	1,989	100.0	4,108	100.0
At least one 18- to 24-year-old with own child present	502	25.2	502	12.2
One 18- to 24-year-old in household	1,989	100.0	2,220	54.0
Two 18- to 24-year-olds in household	0	0.0	1,401	34.1
Three or more 18- to 24-year-olds in household	0	0.0	487	11.9
All households	1,989	100.0	4,108	100.0
Inadequate housing	245	12.3	341	8.3
Crowded housing	8	0.4	180	4.4
Moderate cost burden	444	22.3	929	22.6
Severe cost burden	843	42.4	1,045	25.4
Severe problems	896	45.0	1,129	27.5
Very low-income households	1,387	100.0	1,689	100.0
Inadequate housing	199	14.3	162	9.6
Crowded housing	8	0.6	86	5.1
Moderate cost burden	287	20.7	444	26.3
Severe cost burden	806	58.1	938	55.5
Severe problems	843	60.8	969	57.4
All owners	284	100.0	1,031	100.0
Inadequate housing	27	9.5	57	5.5
Crowded housing	0	0.0	39	3.8
Moderate cost burden	53	18.7	191	18.5
Severe cost burden	103	36.3	163	15.8
Severe problems	122	43.0	185	17.9
Very low-income owners	164	100.0	266	100.0
Inadequate housing	13	7.9	24	9.0
Crowded housing	0	0.0	7	2.6
Moderate cost burden	18	11.0	75	28.2
Severe cost burden	86	52.4	125	47.0
Severe problems	95	57.9	129	48.5
All renters	1,705	100.0	3,077	100.0
Inadequate housing	219	12.8	284	9.2
Crowded housing	8	0.5	141	4.6
Moderate cost burden	391	22.9	738	24.0
Severe cost burden	740	43.4	882	28.7
Severe problems	774	45.4	944	30.7
Rental assistance	283	16.6	170	5.5
Very low-income renters	1,223	100.0	1,423	100.0
Inadequate housing	186	15.2	138	9.7
Crowded housing	8	0.7	80	5.6
Moderate cost burden	269	22.0	370	26.0
Severe cost burden	721	59.0	813	57.1
Severe problems	749	61.2	839	59.0
Rental assistance	262	21.4	126	8.9

NOTE: Very low-income households are those with incomes not exceeding 50 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size. Inadequate housing refers to moderate or severe physical problems with the housing unit. Crowded housing refers to households with more than one person per room. Moderate cost burdens are total housing costs that exceed 30 percent but are no greater than 50 percent of income, and severe cost burdens exceed 50 percent of income.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, American Housing Survey.

Table ECON4 *Health Insurance: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 covered by health insurance at time of interview by type of health insurance and selected characteristics, selected years 1993–2012*

Characteristic	1993	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Uninsured											
Total	31.1	28.2	29.7	29.1	29.9	27.9	29.0	29.6	31.4	25.9	24.5
Gender											
Male	36.0	32.2	33.0	33.5	34.3	31.0	32.6	33.6	36.2	28.3	27.7
Female	26.4	24.3	26.4	24.7	25.3	24.6	25.4	25.5	26.5	23.4	21.4
Race and Hispanic origin^a											
White, non-Hispanic	26.6	24.0	22.9	21.9	23.3	21.6	22.6	23.0	24.2	18.8	16.8
Black, non-Hispanic	38.0	29.8	34.2	33.4	28.5	28.9	31.2	33.1	36.3	29.6	27.9
Hispanic	43.9	46.4	53.1	51.0	55.3	48.8	51.3	48.6	50.3	44.2	43.7
Region^b											
Northeast	28.2	24.0	22.7	22.9	21.1	18.4	23.0	21.6	23.4	18.3	16.3
South	36.1	33.2	34.0	35.1	35.5	32.9	32.7	33.8	37.0	31.4	29.3
Midwest	26.0	23.9	24.0	23.1	25.2	23.9	24.4	27.6	26.4	20.7	19.9
West	31.9	29.1	35.0	31.2	32.1	31.3	32.2	30.9	33.4	28.2	28.0
Private health insurance											
Total	58.3	60.9	60.9	58.0	57.0	59.0	56.2	54.4	52.3	57.2	58.1
Gender											
Male	59.1	62.7	61.6	58.1	57.1	60.4	57.1	54.6	52.3	58.6	59.2
Female	57.5	59.1	60.3	57.8	56.8	57.5	55.4	54.1	52.3	55.8	57.0
Race and Hispanic origin^a											
White, non-Hispanic	66.1	68.5	70.2	68.0	66.9	68.9	66.2	65.3	63.4	68.5	70.8
Black, non-Hispanic	39.0	45.8	46.4	43.5	45.2	47.1	42.1	37.7	34.4	42.0	43.2
Hispanic	41.2	38.1	36.7	33.3	30.6	33.8	30.7	30.8	29.8	34.8	34.4
Region^b											
Northeast	60.8	65.7	66.2	63.5	62.9	65.6	59.6	58.0	56.7	61.9	63.5
South	55.1	55.0	56.6	52.3	52.5	55.0	53.5	51.6	48.5	52.5	53.5
Midwest	62.5	67.0	68.6	64.5	61.4	64.0	62.0	57.0	57.8	63.8	65.4
West	56.2	58.7	54.6	55.2	55.2	54.9	52.1	53.3	49.8	54.4	53.9

Notes at end of table.

**Table ECON4
(cont.)**

Health Insurance: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 covered by health insurance at time of interview by type of health insurance and selected characteristics, selected years 1993–2012

Characteristic	1993	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Medicaid and other public coverage											
Total	9.4	9.4	7.8	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.8	13.7	14.0	14.6	14.7
Gender											
Male	3.6	3.9	4.1	6.7	6.9	7.2	8.0	9.7	9.7	10.8	10.7
Female	15.0	14.9	11.5	15.2	14.9	15.0	15.6	17.8	18.4	18.4	18.7
Race and Hispanic origin^a											
White, non-Hispanic	5.7	5.8	5.4	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.6	9.4	10.0	10.4	9.6
Black, non-Hispanic	22.1	23.4	17.9	20.5	23.3	21.9	24.9	26.0	26.6	26.1	26.4
Hispanic	14.1	13.2	9.1	14.1	12.3	15.5	16.6	19.0	18.0	18.6	20.0
Region^b											
Northeast	10.6	10.1	10.1	12.3	14.5	15.1	16.5	19.1	18.8	17.9	18.2
South	7.8	9.7	7.4	9.4	8.8	9.1	9.4	11.6	11.5	13.3	13.4
Midwest	10.7	8.1	6.6	11.3	12.0	10.6	11.7	13.3	14.0	13.7	13.2
West	9.2	10.0	8.2	11.7	10.2	11.5	12.6	13.5	14.6	14.8	15.5

^a For data before 1999, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 1999 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” Beginning in 1999, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 1999 onward are not directly comparable to data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Regions: Northeast includes CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, and VT. South includes AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV. Midwest includes IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, and WI. West includes AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY.

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian non-institutionalized population. A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care. Private insurance includes any comprehensive private insurance plan (including health maintenance and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through an employer, purchased directly, or purchased through local or community programs. Private coverage excludes plans that pay for only one type of service, such as accidents or dental care. Medicaid or other public health insurance includes Medicaid, CHIP, and state-sponsored health plans. A small number of young adults were covered by both Medicaid or other public health insurance and private insurance and are only included in the private insurance coverage group.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table FAM1 *Living Arrangements: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 by gender and living arrangement, selected years 1989–2013*

Characteristic	1989	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male													
Child of householder	57.9	57.7	58.0	56.8	52.6	53.4	53.8	55.1	55.6	56.2	57.6	59.4	57.7
Living with spouse	15.1	13.9	12.6	9.9	8.7	8.3	7.6	7.4	7.4	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.0
Cohabiting	—	—	—	6.3	7.2	6.8	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.7	8.2	7.6	7.9
Living alone	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.2	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.3	5.0
All other living arrangements	21.4	23.0	24.5	22.9	26.1	25.6	24.3	23.3	23.4	24.5	23.1	22.6	23.4
Female													
Child of householder	46.5	47.2	46.2	46.7	45.5	46.3	46.5	47.4	48.0	47.9	49.2	50.9	51.1
Living with spouse	25.2	24.6	21.5	17.7	15.7	15.8	15.0	13.2	13.4	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.0
Cohabiting	—	—	—	6.8	7.5	7.5	12.4	13.0	11.3	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.7
Living alone	5.6	4.1	4.6	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.3	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.3
All other living arrangements	22.7	24.1	27.7	24.4	25.8	24.8	20.4	20.6	22.0	22.7	22.6	21.8	21.9

— Cohabitation status is not available before 1996. From 1996 to 2006, the cohabiting category includes only the reference person and his or her partner; after 2006, cohabiting partners that are not the reference person and his or her partner are also included.

NOTE: Child of householder category includes children in college who live away from home during the school year. Living with spouse and cohabiting categories include children living with a spouse or partner who are also the children of the householder. All other living arrangements includes young adults who live in households with other relatives or non-relatives, such as roommates.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table FAM2 *Births to Young Adult Women: Birth rates by age and marital status of mother, selected years 1980–2012*

(Live births per 1,000 women in specified age and marital status group)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
Total									
Ages 18–19	82.1	79.6	88.6	87.7	78.1	68.4	58.2	54.1	51.4
Ages 20–24	115.1	108.3	116.5	107.5	109.7	101.8	90.0	85.3	83.1
Married									
Ages 18–19	318.0	327.5	385.1	334.0	309.1	310.4	211.6	207.8	200.6
Ages 20–24	202.4	206.2	216.7	197.4	216.5	192.2	172.5	170.4	174.3
Unmarried									
Ages 18–19	39.0	45.9	60.7	66.5	62.2	57.0	52.0	48.2	45.8
Ages 20–24	40.9	46.5	65.1	68.7	72.2	74.5	70.0	66.7	64.7

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Osterman, M.J.K., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. (2013). Births: Final data for 2012. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 62, 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J., and Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940–99. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48, 16. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., and Ventura, S.J. (2003). Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001: United States. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51, 12. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics. Unpublished tabulations. 2013.

Table BEH1.A *Voting: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 voting in presidential election years, 1972–2012*

Characteristic	1972	1976	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012
Age											
All persons 18 and older	63.0	59.2	59.3	59.9	57.4	61.3	54.2	54.7	58.3	58.2	56.5
All persons 18–24	49.6	42.2	39.9	40.8	36.2	42.8	32.4	32.3	41.9	44.3	38.0
Race and Hispanic origin											
White, non-Hispanic	51.9	44.7	41.8	41.6	37.0	45.4	33.3	33.0	42.6	43.8	37.8
Black, non-Hispanic	34.7	27.9	30.1	40.6	35.0	36.6	32.4	33.9	44.0	52.3	45.9
Asian, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	15.9	23.4	27.8	20.1
Hispanic	30.9	21.8	15.9	21.9	16.8	17.6	15.1	15.4	20.4	27.4	26.7
Gender											
Male	48.8	40.9	38.5	38.7	34.1	40.5	29.8	30.0	38.8	41.0	34.7
Female	50.4	43.4	41.2	42.8	38.2	45.1	35.0	34.6	44.9	47.7	41.3

— Not available.

NOTE: Voting rate is calculated by dividing the number of people who reported voting in the November election of that year by the total number of 18- to 24-year-olds in that race group. This rate includes people who were not registered to vote as well as those who were not eligible to vote because they were not citizens. For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 2003 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Voting and Registration Supplement.

Table BEH1.B *Voting: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 voting in congressional election years, 1974–2010*

Characteristic	1974	1978	1982	1986	1990	1994	1998	2002	2006	2010
Age										
All persons 18 and older	44.7	45.9	48.5	46.0	45.0	45.0	41.9	42.3	43.6	41.8
All persons 18–24	23.8	23.5	24.8	21.9	20.4	20.1	16.6	17.2	19.9	19.6
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	25.2	24.2	25.0	21.6	20.8	21.1	17.2	17.4	20.7	19.7
Black, non-Hispanic	16.1	20.1	25.5	25.1	20.2	17.4	15.6	19.3	19.2	22.5
Asian, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.5
Hispanic	13.3	11.5	14.2	11.6	8.7	10.1	9.0	8.1	10.2	12.2
Gender										
Male	24.6	23.2	25.1	21.2	19.8	18.6	15.7	15.7	18.6	18.7
Female	23.1	23.9	25.7	22.5	21.0	21.5	17.6	18.6	21.2	20.6

— Not available.

NOTE: Voting rate is calculated by dividing the number of people who reported voting in the November election of that year by the total number of 18- to 24-year-olds in that race group. This rate includes people who were not registered to vote as well as those who were not eligible to vote because they were not citizens. For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 2003 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Voting and Registration Supplement.

Table BEH1.C *Voting: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who voted by educational attainment and school enrollment, selected years 1998–2012*

Educational attainment and school enrollment	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Total	18.5	36.1	19.4	46.7	22.1	48.5	21.3	41.2
Educational attainment								
Did not finish high school	6.2	11.9	6.4	17.6	8.8	19.6	5.1	18.2
High school graduate	13.3	25.9	13.5	34.8	15.9	36.1	13.3	25.6
Some college or associate's degree	23.2	37.1	22.4	48.2	23.9	51.0	25.8	41.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.8	60.5	36.1	66.6	35.1	68.3	33.5	61.6
School enrollment								
Enrolled in high school	11.4	24.4	15.8	36.0	15.6	35.6	12.0	26.9
Enrolled in college	24.2	48.0	23.8	60.2	27.3	59.7	26.5	52.7
Not currently enrolled in school	15.6	29.7	16.9	38.7	19.4	42.1	18.4	34.4

NOTE: Voting rate is calculated by dividing the number of people who reported voting in the November election of that year by the number of citizens ages 18–24 in that education group. This rate includes people who were not registered to vote.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Voting and Registration Supplement.

Table BEH1.D *Voting: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who did not vote by reason for not voting, selected years 1996–2012*

Reason for not voting	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Not registered	70.9	66.9	73.0	66.5	75.0	63.5	73.4	61.5	72.4
Registered									
Too busy, conflicting schedule	8.0	14.8	7.3	11.4	6.8	12.5	6.3	12.3	6.0
Not interested	5.1	3.7	3.7	4.4	2.9	4.9	3.6	6.3	4.0
Out of town or away from home	4.1	3.8	3.8	6.0	3.8	5.9	4.3	5.0	4.2
Forgot to vote	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.7	1.3	4.1	1.4
Didn't like candidates or issues	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.8
Illness or disability	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.9
Inconvenient location or lines too long	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.6
Transportation problems	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4
Registration problems	—	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.7
Bad weather conditions	—	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Other	4.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3

— Not available.

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: This table includes only respondents who reported that they did not vote in the November election of that year. It does not include people who did not respond to one or more of the items indicating if they voted and if they were registered; it also excludes non-citizens who were ineligible to vote.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Voting and Registration Supplement.

Table BEH2*Time Use: Average hours per day young adults ages 18–24 spent in various activities by gender, 2012*

Activity ^a	Average hours per day ^b	
	Male	Female
Sleeping	8.9	9.5
Eating and drinking	1.1	1.1
Household activities	0.7	1.0
Caring for and helping others	0.4	0.8
Work and work-related activities	3.2	3.3
Educational activities	1.2	1.3
Leisure activities and sports	6.6	4.6
Socializing	1.2	0.9
Relaxing and thinking	0.2	0.2
Watching TV	2.6	2.2
Reading	0.1	0.2
Playing games	0.7	0.1
Computer use for leisure	0.5	0.2
Sports, exercise, and recreation	0.6	0.3
Other leisure ^c	0.7	0.5
Other activities ^d	1.9	2.4

^a Activities (except detailed leisure activities and sports) include related travel.

^b The average day measure reflects an average distribution across all persons in the reference population and all days of the week.

^c “Other leisure” includes travel related to leisure activities as well as activities such as hobbies, listening to music, arts and entertainment, and attending sporting and recreational events.

^d “Other activities” includes activities such as organizational, civic, and religious activities; shopping; and telephone calls.

NOTE: Data are for the U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

Table BEH3*Leisure-Time Physical Activity: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who participated in both leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity meeting the federal 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans by selected characteristics, selected years 2005–2006 to 2011–2012*

Characteristic	2005–2006	2007–2008	2009–2010	2011–2012
Total	24.0	25.3	27.4	30.0
Gender				
Male	31.6	33.4	36.1	39.9
Female	16.4	17.3	18.7	19.9
Race and Hispanic origin^a				
White, non-Hispanic	26.4	29.2	30.5	32.8
Black, non-Hispanic	19.6	18.9	23.8	22.3
Hispanic	17.3	18.7	19.6	26.6
Poverty status^b				
Below 100% poverty	21.2	23.7	23.8	25.4
100–199% poverty	20.9	24.5	22.8	27.4
200–399% poverty	22.4	23.5	28.3	28.9
400% poverty and above	31.5	29.8	35.7	40.1

^a The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” Beginning in 1999, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Missing family income data were imputed for 23 to 34 percent of young adults ages 18–24.

NOTE: The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2008 *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans* recommends that, for substantial health benefits, adults should do: (1) at least 150 minutes a week of moderate-intensity, or 75 minutes a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity or an equivalent combination; and (2) muscle-strengthening activities that are moderate or high intensity and involve all major muscle groups two or more days a week. For more information, go to <http://www.health.gov/paguidelines/guidelines/chapter4.aspx>.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table BEH4

Cigarette Smoking: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who currently smoke cigarettes, selected years 1983–2012

Characteristic	1983	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
Total	34.2	29.3	24.5	24.8	26.5	24.4	20.1	18.9	17.3
Race and Hispanic origin^a									
White, non-Hispanic	35.9	31.4	27.9	28.6	31.6	28.6	24.0	22.8	22.1
Black, non-Hispanic	32.5	25.5	15.1	11.1	17.2	17.2	16.7	14.0	10.0
Hispanic	23.5	19.4	18.1	16.7	16.8	17.6	11.1	11.5	11.2
Poverty status^b									
Below 100% poverty	34.6	29.3	26.0	22.4	27.8	24.2	23.1	20.6	19.5
100–199% poverty	37.7	33.0	27.9	26.6	29.3	26.5	24.4	21.2	18.9
200% poverty and above	31.7	27.6	22.4	25.2	24.9	23.5	16.5	16.8	15.1
Location of residence^c									
Metropolitan	33.3	29.1	23.7	24.8	25.9	23.0	19.2	17.4	15.4
Non-metropolitan	36.3	29.6	27.4	24.7	28.6	30.5	25.8	27.6	27.7
Male									
Total	32.9	28.0	26.6	27.8	28.1	28.0	22.8	21.3	20.1
Race and Hispanic origin^a									
White, non-Hispanic	33.3	29.2	28.0	31.0	32.8	31.5	26.7	24.7	24.1
Black, non-Hispanic	33.2	26.7	21.4	*	20.4	20.8	19.0	18.3	13.2
Hispanic	27.1	22.2	24.3	15.8	19.0	24.2	14.4	14.4	15.0
Poverty status^b									
Below 100% poverty	30.5	23.7	28.0	19.9	28.4	28.8	27.7	24.5	24.2
100–199% poverty	35.6	32.8	32.3	32.9	31.5	31.4	27.7	22.4	21.3
200% poverty and above	31.4	27.3	23.9	29.2	26.7	26.2	18.3	19.3	17.5
Location of residence^c									
Metropolitan	30.2	27.3	25.6	27.7	28.5	27.0	22.1	20.6	18.3
Non-metropolitan	38.4	30.5	30.5	28.5	26.8	32.6	27.7	25.8	30.3
Female									
Total	35.5	30.4	22.5	21.8	24.9	20.7	17.4	16.4	14.5
Race and Hispanic origin^a									
White, non-Hispanic	38.3	33.5	27.8	26.3	30.5	25.8	21.3	21.0	20.1
Black, non-Hispanic	31.9	24.5	9.8	7.8	14.4	13.9	14.4	9.9	7.3
Hispanic	19.5	16.8	12.9	17.6	14.3	10.2	7.5	8.0	7.2
Poverty status^b									
Below 100% poverty	37.8	34.0	24.5	24.5	27.3	20.2	19.2	17.3	15.9
100–199% poverty	39.8	33.0	23.9	20.0	27.3	21.7	20.9	20.0	16.5
200% poverty and above	32.0	27.8	20.8	21.1	23.0	20.5	14.5	13.7	12.2
Location of residence^c									
Metropolitan	36.1	30.9	22.0	22.0	23.3	19.1	16.2	14.2	12.5
Non-metropolitan	34.2	28.8	24.5	20.8	30.5	28.2	24.2	29.5	25.1

* Estimate is considered unreliable (relative standard error greater than 30 percent).

^a For data before 1999, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 1999 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” Beginning in 1999, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 1999 onward are not directly comparable to data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Missing family income data were imputed for 13 to 34 percent of young adults ages 18–24 in 1990–2012.

^c “Metropolitan” is defined as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), while “Non-metropolitan” is defined as an area outside of an MSA. An MSA is a county, or group of contiguous counties, that contains at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population. For more information on MSAs, see National Center for Health Statistics. (2013). *Health, United States, 2012: With special feature on emergency care*. Hyattsville, MD: Author. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/abus/hus12.pdf>.

NOTE: From 1983–1992, current smoking was defined as ever smoking 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and smoking now (traditional definition). Starting with 1993, current cigarette smoking was defined as ever smoking 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and smoking now every day or some days (revised definition). In 1992, half of the sample received traditional smoking questions and half received the revised questions. For more methodology information, see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/tobacco.htm>. In 1997, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) was redesigned. Data for 1997–2012 are not strictly comparable to prior years of data. In 2006, the NHIS underwent a sample redesign. The impact of the new sample design on estimates is expected to be minimal.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table BEH5

Contraception: Percentage of young adult women ages 18–24 using contraception among women who are at risk for unintended pregnancy by method of current contraception and selected characteristics, 2002 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	2002					2006–2010				
	No method	Pill use	Other hormonal use	Condom use	Dual use	No method	Pill use	Other hormonal use	Condom use	Dual use
Age group										
Total, ages 18–24	13.9	44.5	10.9	33.2	11.6	14.1	42.0	11.3	32.9	11.9
Ages 18–19	19.0	39.7	12.4	37.8	13.2	17.1	44.6	13.1	28.8	12.5
Ages 20–24	12.1	46.2	10.3	31.7	11.1	13.0	41.1	10.7	34.4	11.7
Race and Hispanic origin^a										
White, non-Hispanic	11.2	52.4	8.2	33.2	13.3	11.7	50.6	9.3	32.4	14.2
Black, non-Hispanic	24.0	28.5	18.3	31.6	7.3	22.2	17.4	17.8	39.7	8.6
Hispanic	13.4	30.7	16.0	32.3	8.5	15.2	30.7	13.0	31.4	5.7
Health insurance status^b										
Private	12.9	56.7	6.7	31.4	14.4	11.9	54.9	9.2	33.1	15.2
Public only	12.7	25.8	23.9	34.1	9.8	16.0	26.8	17.9	29.2	9.6
Uninsured	18.3	22.0	11.8	38.5	3.9	17.9	23.2	10.9	36.0	5.8
Poverty status^c										
Below 100% poverty	18.0	33.4	13.9	29.1	9.0	17.5	33.1	15.5	26.4	7.1
100–199% poverty	12.1	42.2	15.5	29.8	7.8	11.2	38.2	11.3	38.6	14.7
200% poverty and above	12.7	50.8	7.5	36.6	14.5	13.7	49.1	9.0	33.7	13.2

^a The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” Those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Health insurance status at time of interview. The “private insurance” category also includes young adults responding they had both private and public insurance at the time of interview.

^c Missing family income data were imputed for 8 percent of young adult women ages 18–24 in 2002 and 13 percent of young women ages 18–24 in 2006–2010.

NOTE: Current contraception refers to the method used in the month of the interview. Other hormonal use includes use of contraceptive implants, injectables, patches, and rings. Dual use refers to concurrent use of a hormonal method and condoms. Women are at risk of unintended pregnancy if they are either currently using contraception or have had intercourse in the last three months among those who were not currently pregnant, postpartum, trying to get pregnant, or sterile for non-contraceptive reasons. Contraceptive methods shown in the table are not mutually exclusive.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth.

Table HEALTH1 *Usual Source of Health Care: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 with a usual source of health care by gender, type of health insurance, poverty status, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1997–2012*

Characteristic	1997	2000	2005	2006 ^a	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	71.8	74.5	69.4	71.0	71.7	71.1	69.7	70.7	73.1	71.3
Gender										
Male	63.8	66.1	60.9	63.5	65.8	62.7	64.5	64.9	68.0	66.1
Female	79.9	82.8	77.9	78.4	77.5	79.5	75.0	76.6	78.3	76.6
Type of insurance										
Private insurance	80.8	84.9	82.6	84.0	84.3	81.4	81.7	82.5	85.0	82.5
Medicaid or other public insurance ^b	85.3	87.5	82.3	85.6	81.2	84.1	82.9	85.7	84.8	81.0
Uninsured	49.8	49.7	39.3	42.2	41.5	43.7	40.2	41.5	39.5	38.8
Poverty status^c										
Below 100% poverty	66.9	70.1	65.0	68.4	72.1	64.6	66.4	64.1	68.2	67.6
100–199% poverty	67.3	64.4	63.6	60.5	64.0	66.5	64.2	64.3	66.5	63.5
200% poverty and above	76.3	80.1	74.2	76.5	74.5	75.8	73.9	77.1	79.2	78.2
Race and Hispanic origin^d										
White, non-Hispanic	76.0	79.0	73.6	75.5	75.4	75.4	73.1	76.1	78.5	76.9
Black, non-Hispanic	68.4	73.7	70.3	74.3	69.9	68.3	67.8	69.0	70.7	68.0
Hispanic	59.3	56.4	54.6	52.4	57.0	59.9	60.1	54.4	60.3	58.8

^a In 2006, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) underwent a sample redesign. The impact of the new sample design on estimates is expected to be minimal.

^b A small number of young adults were covered by both Medicaid or other public health insurance and private insurance and are only included in the private insurance coverage group.

^c Missing family income data were imputed for approximately 23 to 34 percent of persons ages 18–24 from 1997 to 2012.

^d For data before 1999, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 1999 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” Beginning in 1999, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 1999 onward are not directly comparable to data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian non-institutionalized population. The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table HEALTH2 *Obesity: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who are obese by race and Hispanic origin, and gender, selected years 1988–2010*

Characteristic	1988–1994	1999–2002	2003–2006	2007–2010
Total	11.8	20.3	23.0	22.7
Race and Hispanic origin^a				
White, non-Hispanic	11.2	19.0	21.4	20.9
Black, non-Hispanic	17.9	25.4	34.3	31.3
Mexican-American	13.0	22.5	20.5	23.6
Gender				
Male	11.1	18.4	23.4	18.8
Female	12.6	22.3	22.6	26.9

^a From 1988 to 1994, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. For 1999–2010, the revised 1997 OMB standards for data on race and ethnicity were used. Persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Included in the total but not shown separately are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and “Two or more races.” Beginning in 1999, those in each racial category represent those reporting only one race. Data from 1999 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately but combined for reporting. Persons of Mexican origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Obesity is defined as body mass index ≥ 30 kilograms per meter squared (kg/m^2). All estimates have a relative standard error of less than 30 percent and meet agency standards for publication.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Table HEALTH3 *Substance Use Disorder: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who had illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse in the past year by age, gender, race and Hispanic origin, and poverty status, 2002–2012*

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	22.4	21.5	21.6	22.2	21.7	21.2	21.2	20.3	20.1	18.8	19.2
Age											
Ages 18–19	21.4	20.8	21.3	21.3	21.0	19.1	20.3	18.9	18.4	17.3	17.7
Ages 20–21	24.5	22.7	24.3	23.1	22.5	23.5	21.5	21.6	22.2	19.8	20.2
Ages 22–24	21.7	21.2	20.1	22.2	21.8	21.3	21.6	20.6	19.8	19.2	19.6
Gender											
Male	28.3	26.6	27.1	27.0	25.8	26.3	25.0	25.1	24.6	22.7	22.8
Female	16.4	16.3	16.1	17.3	17.5	16.0	17.2	15.4	15.4	14.9	15.5
Race and Hispanic origin^a											
White, non-Hispanic	25.3	23.7	24.6	24.8	25.1	24.1	23.8	22.9	22.2	21.1	21.4
Black, non-Hispanic	15.9	14.8	15.4	15.8	14.4	15.4	14.6	14.2	15.2	13.8	15.7
Hispanic	18.4	19.1	18.5	19.7	16.4	17.0	18.9	18.5	18.7	17.1	17.3
Other	18.5	20.6	14.8	17.2	19.7	17.9	17.0	15.3	16.4	16.2	15.2
Poverty status^b											
Below 100% poverty	22.5	21.4	21.6	21.7	20.4	20.0	19.6	19.9	19.9	18.3	18.3
100–199% poverty	21.5	19.8	19.7	20.8	20.9	20.3	19.6	18.9	18.2	17.1	17.7
200% poverty and above	22.9	22.4	22.7	22.8	22.6	21.9	22.6	21.4	21.1	19.8	20.4

^a The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds. Respondents ages 18–24 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*). “Substance Use Disorder” is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.¹

SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

¹ American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-IV)* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Table HEALTH4.A Major Depressive Episode: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who had at least one Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in the past year by age, gender, race and Hispanic origin, and poverty status, 2005–2012

Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	8.9	8.0	8.0	8.4	7.8	8.4	8.4	9.0
Age								
Ages 18–19	8.4	7.9	6.9	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.8	9.5
Ages 20–21	9.0	8.2	8.3	8.1	6.6	8.4	8.8	9.1
Ages 22–24	9.2	7.8	8.6	8.8	8.1	8.5	7.9	8.6
Gender								
Male	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.2
Female	12.0	10.6	10.8	11.6	10.3	11.7	11.2	11.8
Race and Hispanic origin^a								
White, non-Hispanic	9.6	8.6	9.0	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.5	10.1
Black, non-Hispanic	7.3	7.2	6.5	6.9	5.5	7.6	5.4	5.7
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	10.9	9.3	—	8.1	6.6	4.5	2.5	8.7
Asian, non-Hispanic	6.1	5.2	5.0	6.8	7.1	4.7	8.4	7.5
Two or more races, non-Hispanic	14.9	17.0	10.2	15.9	10.7	15.2	12.4	14.1
Hispanic	7.9	6.1	6.1	9.1	6.4	7.5	7.2	8.3
Poverty status^b								
Below 100% poverty	8.9	8.5	8.5	9.6	7.9	7.8	8.4	9.0
100–199% poverty	9.9	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.4
200% poverty and above	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.3	8.7	8.6	9.2

— Low precision; no estimate reported.

^a The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds. Respondents ages 18–24 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*). A Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*,¹ which specifies a period of at least two weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past-year MDE data were excluded. Estimates for 2005 to 2008 are based on an adjusted MDE variable and may differ from estimates published in prior National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) reports. See Section B.4.4 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

¹ American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-IV)* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Table HEALTH4.B Major Depressive Episode: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 with at least one Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in the past year who received treatment for depression by age, gender, race and Hispanic origin, and poverty status, 2008–2012

Characteristic	2008 ^a	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	44.3	46.0	47.7	47.5	48.9
Age					
Ages 18–19	44.1	41.8	41.2	44.7	45.9
Ages 20–21	37.5	47.2	47.7	46.6	51.0
Ages 22–24	48.7	48.9	52.4	50.4	49.6
Gender					
Male	33.7	37.2	37.6	38.3	38.8
Female	48.8	50.8	52.5	52.1	54.1
Race and Hispanic origin^b					
White, non-Hispanic	47.0	50.4	51.8	52.9	56.8
Black, non-Hispanic	—	36.4	37.0	30.6	36.4
Hispanic	42.7	32.2	41.6	39.5	37.3
Poverty status^c					
Below 100% poverty	38.1	43.4	46.3	51.1	51.9
100–199% poverty	54.1	42.0	44.8	40.7	45.5
200% poverty and above	41.7	48.5	49.5	48.7	48.4

— Low precision; no estimate reported.

^a In 2008, a split-sample design randomly assigned adults ages 18 or older to one of two impairment scales, the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS) or the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS). For comparability purposes, estimates for Major Depressive Episode (MDE) among persons who received treatment for depression for 2008 are based only on the WHODAS half-sample. For details, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

^b The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^c Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds. Respondents ages 18–24 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*). A Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*,¹ which specifies a period of at least two weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past-year MDE data were excluded. Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a medical doctor or other professional or using prescription medication in the past year for depression. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

¹ American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-IV)* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Table HEALTH4.C Major Depressive Episode: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who had at least one Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with severe impairment in the past year by age, gender, race and Hispanic origin, and poverty status, 2008–2012

Characteristic	2008 ^a	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.8
Age					
Ages 18–19	5.6	5.4	4.6	5.4	6.0
Ages 20–21	5.8	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.8
Ages 22–24	5.4	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.6
Gender					
Male	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.1
Female	8.0	6.7	7.3	7.1	7.5
Race and Hispanic origin^b					
White, non-Hispanic	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.5
Black, non-Hispanic	5.2	3.5	3.9	2.7	3.7
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	2.7	4.9	3.1	1.9	6.8
Asian, non-Hispanic	3.3	4.7	2.1	5.6	4.1
Two or more races, non-Hispanic	15.1	7.0	9.4	7.6	9.0
Hispanic	4.9	4.0	5.2	4.9	5.5
Poverty status^c					
Below 100% poverty	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.4
100–199% poverty	6.3	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.8
200% poverty and above	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.2	6.0

^a In 2008, a split-sample design randomly assigned adults ages 18 or older to one of two impairment scales, the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS) or the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS). For comparability purposes, estimates for Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with severe impairment for 2008 are based only on the WHODAS half-sample. For details, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

^b The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^c Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds. Respondents ages 18–24 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*). A Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*,¹ which specifies a period of at least two weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past-year MDE data were excluded. Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS)² role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person’s life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered severe impairment. Respondents with unknown severe impairment data were excluded.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

¹ American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-IV)* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

² Leon, A.C., Olsson, M., Portera, L., Farber, L., and Sheehan, D.V. (1997). Assessing psychiatric impairment in primary care with the Sheehan Disability Scale. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*, 27(2), 93–105.

Table HEALTH5 *Sexually Transmitted Disease Treatment: Percentage of young adults ages 18–24 who received treatment for sexually transmitted diseases in the past year by gender and selected characteristics, 2002 and 2006–2010*

Characteristic	2002	2006–2010
Male		
Total	4.7	4.0
Race and Hispanic origin^a		
White, non-Hispanic	3.0	3.1
Black, non-Hispanic	6.1	9.3
Hispanic	8.7	3.7
Health insurance status^b		
Private only	4.9	2.8
Public	2.7	7.4
Uninsured	5.2	4.7
Poverty status^c		
Below 100% poverty	9.5	5.8
100–199% poverty	3.1	4.3
200% poverty and above	3.8	3.0
Female		
Total	5.1	6.6
Race and Hispanic origin^a		
White, non-Hispanic	4.3	5.2
Black, non-Hispanic	7.4	12.5
Hispanic	4.7	3.9
Health insurance status^b		
Private only	4.0	3.8
Public	9.1	11.4
Uninsured	4.5	9.2
Poverty status^c		
Below 100% poverty	6.2	9.2
100–199% poverty	6.4	7.8
200% poverty and above	3.8	4.5

^a The revised 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” Those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Health insurance status at time of interview. The “public insurance” category also includes young adults responding they had both public and private insurance at the time of interview.

^c Missing family income data were imputed for 8 percent of young adults ages 18–24 in 2002 and 13 percent of young adults ages 18–24 in 2006–2010.

NOTE: Young adults were identified as receiving treatment if they answered “yes” to the following question: “In the last 12 months, have you been treated or received medication from a doctor or other medical care provider for a sexually transmitted disease like gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, or syphilis?”

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth.

Table HEALTH6 *Injury and Mortality: Death rates among young adults ages 18–24 by gender, race and Hispanic origin,^a and all causes and all injury causes,^b selected years 1990–2010*

(Deaths per 100,000 young adults ages 18–24)

Characteristic	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total (all races)													
All causes	108.9	103.9	91.4	92.3	93.1	94.4	92.0	94.6	96.6	94.0	88.3	82.8	80.9
All injuries	85.0	79.3	68.8	69.7	71.3	71.6	70.3	72.4	74.7	73.0	67.2	60.8	61.2
Unintentional injuries	47.4	41.0	40.1	40.3	42.2	42.0	41.7	43.2	44.9	43.7	39.1	34.2	34.1
Homicide	22.2	22.2	15.5	16.3	15.8	16.1	14.7	15.7	16.1	15.6	14.6	13.4	12.9
Suicide	14.8	15.1	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.5	12.2	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.6
Leading mechanisms of injury													
Motor vehicle traffic	36.1	30.7	29.0	29.0	30.1	28.7	28.3	28.6	29.0	27.5	23.5	20.1	19.0
All firearm	28.4	29.8	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.4	18.8	19.5	20.2	19.4	18.5	17.2	17.1
Firearm homicide	17.1	18.6	12.4	12.9	13.0	13.3	11.9	12.9	13.6	13.1	12.1	11.1	10.7
Firearm suicide	9.5	9.5	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7
Male													
White, non-Hispanic													
All causes	135.1	126.3	120.1	123.6	125.5	126.4	124.9	128.7	133.2	130.2	125.1	114.4	113.7
All injuries	110.9	101.8	95.5	99.4	101.9	101.1	101.8	103.4	108.9	107.8	101.9	90.1	91.2
Unintentional injuries	73.4	63.6	64.2	66.3	69.0	69.1	69.4	71.9	76.2	75.3	69.1	59.4	58.8
Homicide	8.7	8.5	5.8	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.6	5.0	5.1
Suicide	27.5	28.2	23.1	23.3	23.3	22.3	23.3	22.6	22.9	22.8	23.2	23.0	24.7
Leading mechanisms of injury													
Motor vehicle traffic	56.1	47.0	44.4	45.0	46.4	43.7	43.4	44.2	44.6	43.6	37.4	31.1	29.1
All firearm	26.4	26.7	19.3	19.3	19.0	19.0	17.7	17.2	17.2	17.0	18.0	16.7	17.3
Firearm homicide	5.8	6.3	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.7	3.6	3.6
Firearm suicide	18.1	18.1	14.0	13.2	12.9	12.9	12.5	11.6	11.8	11.5	12.2	12.1	12.6
Black, non-Hispanic													
All causes	299.9	299.0	230.9	229.4	220.5	221.2	208.1	220.7	218.9	215.0	203.6	185.3	185.7
All injuries	246.8	241.9	187.5	185.1	179.2	180.0	166.3	178.7	180.3	175.3	160.6	142.8	148.4
Unintentional injuries	61.6	56.3	52.7	51.4	49.4	47.8	45.4	49.3	48.0	47.0	40.3	33.2	38.2
Homicide	163.1	159.0	113.3	113.3	111.3	112.7	102.4	111.5	115.0	110.4	101.2	93.5	93.1
Suicide	18.1	22.1	18.3	17.7	15.1	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.5	14.0	16.1	14.0	14.6
Leading mechanisms of injury													
Motor vehicle traffic	41.7	39.5	38.6	37.9	35.4	34.4	31.9	34.8	33.5	33.9	28.2	23.5	25.0
All firearm	162.6	169.3	117.2	120.0	116.2	117.2	107.1	115.9	120.3	115.2	105.2	96.2	96.6
Firearm homicide	143.4	145.6	101.5	103.4	101.9	102.8	94.5	103.5	106.9	102.5	92.7	86.0	85.4
Firearm suicide	12.9	16.2	12.2	13.0	10.2	10.7	9.7	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.8	8.0	8.4
Hispanic													
All causes	177.0	166.2	121.8	125.1	126.6	125.0	127.8	131.1	132.6	125.5	110.2	104.2	94.6
All injuries	151.5	140.2	101.3	102.5	106.4	106.1	106.2	110.7	110.8	104.1	90.3	83.9	76.3
Unintentional injuries	77.1	62.7	54.7	55.5	59.5	56.6	56.9	61.8	63.1	57.2	48.8	43.0	39.1
Homicide	59.6	59.2	32.1	34.7	33.0	34.7	32.7	33.3	32.9	32.2	28.5	26.8	23.1
Suicide	16.5	18.4	12.9	10.6	11.8	12.8	14.5	13.3	12.9	12.6	11.2	12.6	12.6
Leading mechanisms of injury													
Motor vehicle traffic	53.6	43.2	38.5	41.1	42.3	40.3	41.6	43.8	46.0	38.9	32.7	29.1	24.4
All firearm	58.6	66.7	35.0	35.4	35.7	37.5	35.7	35.3	35.9	33.9	28.9	27.5	24.8
Firearm homicide	44.7	51.5	26.4	28.0	27.5	29.0	26.4	27.0	28.0	26.7	22.9	21.4	18.9
Firearm suicide	10.9	11.8	6.9	5.6	6.5	6.4	7.5	5.8	6.1	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.1

Notes at end of table.

Table HEALTH6 Injury and Mortality: Death rates among young adults ages 18–24 by gender, race and Hispanic origin,^a and all causes and all injury causes,^b selected years 1990–2010

(Deaths per 100,000 young adults ages 18–24)

Characteristic	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Female													
White, non-Hispanic													
All causes	46.2	45.0	45.1	43.9	46.5	48.6	47.6	47.0	47.9	48.2	44.5	43.4	44.0
All injuries	30.4	29.1	28.7	28.2	30.5	31.5	31.6	30.8	31.9	32.4	29.6	27.3	29.7
Unintentional injuries	22.2	20.8	21.7	20.6	23.2	24.3	23.8	23.2	24.6	24.5	22.2	20.0	21.7
Homicide	3.8	3.7	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1
Suicide	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.4	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.0
Leading mechanisms of injury													
Motor vehicle traffic	19.1	17.4	17.5	16.1	18.1	18.1	17.4	16.3	16.7	15.8	14.0	12.0	12.1
All firearm	4.5	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6
Firearm homicide	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Firearm suicide	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Black, non-Hispanic													
All causes	78.5	80.4	70.4	66.8	65.5	67.2	64.9	61.8	64.5	59.4	60.7	58.3	53.9
All injuries	38.6	35.2	33.7	29.2	30.8	30.5	29.2	29.0	30.6	28.7	28.9	26.1	25.4
Unintentional injuries	14.8	14.7	17.5	16.5	16.1	14.5	15.6	15.4	15.8	15.5	14.1	13.3	13.4
Homicide	21.2	17.4	13.3	11.1	12.1	13.0	10.3	11.3	12.1	10.6	11.7	9.8	8.9
Suicide	2.2	2.4	2.7	1.3	2.1	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.4
Leading mechanisms of injury													
Motor vehicle traffic	10.9	11.4	14.1	13.6	13.5	11.1	12.3	11.7	12.2	11.3	10.4	9.7	9.5
All firearm	14.1	13.7	9.3	7.8	9.5	9.7	8.0	8.3	10.0	8.3	9.9	8.4	7.7
Firearm homicide	12.3	12.0	8.0	7.0	8.6	8.5	6.6	7.4	9.1	7.3	8.8	7.5	6.4
Firearm suicide	1.2	1.3	1.1	*	*	*	1.2	*	*	*	1.0	*	1.0
Hispanic													
All causes	42.9	39.2	34.3	34.4	35.3	37.4	33.1	38.1	36.5	35.0	31.7	31.9	30.6
All injuries	26.1	23.3	19.8	20.0	20.9	22.0	20.9	23.7	21.7	20.4	18.4	16.6	18.3
Unintentional injuries	14.8	14.7	13.2	13.1	14.6	13.7	14.5	16.3	14.5	13.7	12.4	10.7	11.3
Homicide	8.5	6.6	4.7	4.6	4.0	5.5	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.0
Suicide	3.2	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.6
Leading mechanisms of injury													
Motor vehicle traffic	12.4	11.8	11.1	10.9	12.1	11.2	11.9	13.5	11.6	11.0	8.9	8.1	8.7
All firearm	6.9	6.3	3.4	3.3	2.7	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.2
Firearm homicide	5.0	4.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.7
Firearm suicide	1.7	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Number of deaths too few to calculate a reliable rate.

^a The 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following three racial groups: White, Black, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Death rates for American Indians or Alaskan Natives are not shown separately because the numbers of deaths were too small for the calculation of reliable rates and American Indians are underreported on the death certificate. CA, HI, ID, ME, MT, NY, and WI reported multiple-race data in 2003. In 2004, the following states began to report multiple-race data: MI, MN, NH, NJ, OK, SD, WA, and WY. In 2005, the following states began to report multiple-race data: CT, FL, KS, NE, SC, UT, and DC (mid-year). In 2006, NM, OR, RI, and TX began to report multiple-race data. In 2007, DE and OH began to report multiple-race data. In 2008, AR, GA, IL, IN, NV, ND, and VT began to report multiple-race data. In 2010, AZ, KY, and MO began to report multiple-race data. In 2011, IA began to report multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states, rather than following the revised 1997 OMB standards for a select group of states. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected and reported separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Trends for the Hispanic population are affected by an expansion in the number of registration areas that included an item on Hispanic origin on the death certificate. Tabulations are restricted to a subset of the states that include the item on the death certificate and that meet a minimal quality standard. The quality of reporting has improved substantially over time, so that the minimal quality standard was relaxed in 1992 for those areas reporting Hispanic origin on at least 80 percent of records. The number of states in the reporting area increased from 44 states and DC in 1989 to 45 states, New York State (excluding New York City), and DC in 1990; 47 states, New York State (excluding New York City), and DC in 1991; 48 states and DC in 1992; and 49 states and DC in 1993–1996. Complete reporting began in 1997. The population data in 1990 and 1991 do not exclude New York City. Data for Hispanic origin and specified race populations other than White, non-Hispanic and Black, non-Hispanic should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race and Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys.

^b Cause-of-death information for 1990–1998 is classified according to the *Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases*. Cause-of-death information for 1999–2010 is classified according to the *Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases*.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Table HEALTH7 *Nonfatal Violent Victimization Rates: Number and rate of nonfatal violent victimizations of young adults ages 18–24 by gender and race and Hispanic origin^a of victim, selected years 1993–2012*

Characteristic	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
Number of violent victimizations							
Male							
Total	2,076,542	1,893,800	1,167,828	1,063,738	479,855	815,626	642,721
White, non-Hispanic	1,580,787	1,424,485	872,121	824,447	328,327	509,331	394,258
Black, non-Hispanic	200,172	152,660	162,608	103,128	38,409 *	71,277	87,717
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	37,424 *	25,496 *	0 *	0 *	23,627 *	10,822 *	0 *
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	22,527 *	24,459 *	8,549 *	11,219 *	1,863 *	11,412 *	39,801
More than one race, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	0 *	4,366 *	14,836 *	10,414 *
Hispanic	235,632	266,700	124,550	124,944	83,263	197,948	110,531
Female							
Total	1,564,958	1,492,520	830,732	676,981	532,198	645,847	614,741
White, non-Hispanic	1,030,825	1,000,915	582,079	379,882	295,629	283,474	414,774
Black, non-Hispanic	361,145	264,040	114,455	101,575	107,514	242,064	62,333
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	26,267 *	9,746 *	15,842 *	47,241 *	4,535 *	3,991 *	3,530 *
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	34,324 *	8,587 *	8,923 *	13,224 *	7,328 *	5,906 *	6,954 *
More than one race, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	7,409 *	18,583 *	22,370 *	24,531 *
Hispanic	112,397	209,232	109,433	127,650	98,609	88,042	102,619
Rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons							
Male							
Total	161.7	152.0	87.4	73.8	31.7	53.9	41.3
White, non-Hispanic	176.2	167.3	101.5	91.3	36.1	57.6	46.1
Black, non-Hispanic	126.8	99.0	92.5	61.1	19.8 *	39.4	40.2
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	414.5 *	307.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	174.8 *	91.3 *	0.0 *
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	42.7 *	49.6 *	14.9 *	15.7 *	2.2 *	13.9 *	42.3
More than one race, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	0.0 *	19.2 *	55.0 *	32.8 *
Hispanic	140.9	145.7	52.5	44.7	28.5	60.3	31.9
Female							
Total	121.6	118.9	62.5	47.9	36.1	44.1	40.7
White, non-Hispanic	116.5	119.0	68.7	43.6	32.8	33.8	49.9
Black, non-Hispanic	186.8	140.4	56.8	52.1	51.1	109.4	27.9
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	232.9 *	92.1 *	176.9 *	539.6 *	66.9 *	48.9 *	41.5 *
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	76.7 *	17.1 *	16.9 *	18.6 *	10.7 *	7.9 *	9.2 *
More than one race, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	57.1 *	110.0 *	80.8 *	69.4 *
Hispanic	73.7	126.7	50.1	50.0	36.6	30.0	30.4

— Not available.

* Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^a For data before 2003, the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The revised 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity were used for data from 2003 and later years. Under these standards, persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Those reporting more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” For 2003 and after, when separate reporting was possible, respondents who reported being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined for continuity purposes. Also, beginning in 2003, those in a given racial category represent those reporting only that race. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey.



