

Profile of young adults aged 18-24 in the United States

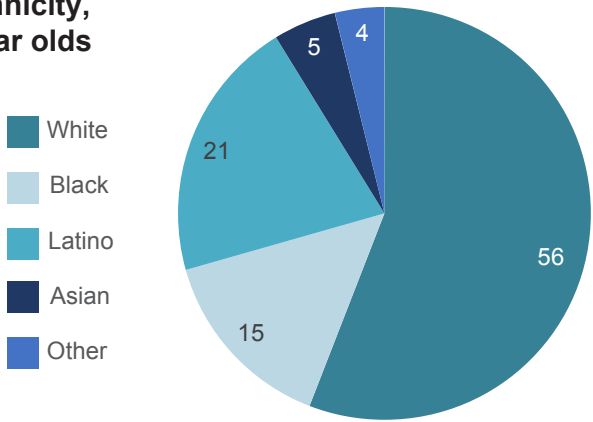
Young people aged 18-24 are in a pivotal transition period from childhood to adulthood and financial independence. Those who earn a high school diploma and a post-secondary credential are much more likely to succeed in the labor market. Blacks and Latinos consistently fare worse on educational and employment outcomes, placing their economic prospects at risk as well as the nation's ability to maintain a skilled and competitive workforce.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Young adults aged 18-24 Share of total population
31,352,310 10.0%

Of young adults in the United States, **10.3 percent** are foreign born. The top countries of origin are: **Mexico (33%), China (6%), and India (4%).**

Race/Ethnicity, 18-24 year olds



NOTES

Source: 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-year microdata.

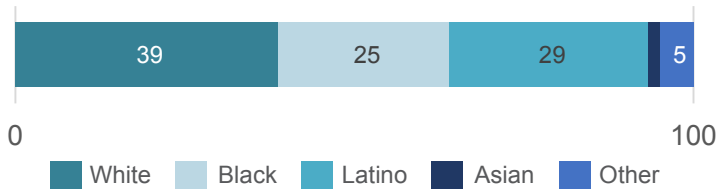
Employment and earnings data presented for civilian, non-institutionalized population. Median annual earnings presented for workers who are employed full-time, year-round in 2013 dollars. For race/ethnicity, other includes American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, those reporting some other race alone, and those reporting multiple races/ethnicities.

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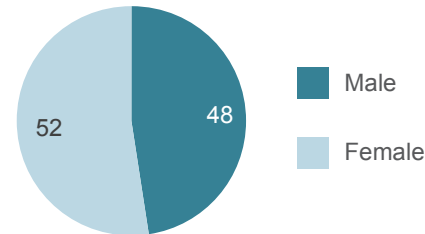
DISCONNECTED YOUTH

Of young adults aged 18-24 in United States, **2,602,300** or **8.3 percent** are disconnected, meaning they are low-income (with income less than 200 percent of the federal poverty line), neither in school nor working, and have less than an associate degree. These young people are at increased risk for poverty and unemployment.

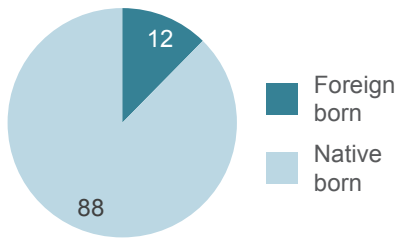
Race/Ethnicity



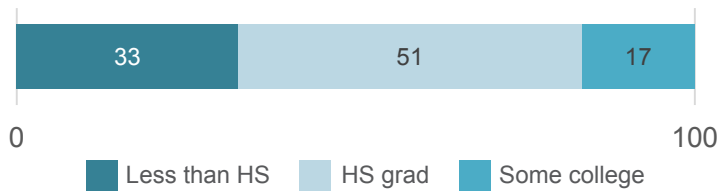
Sex



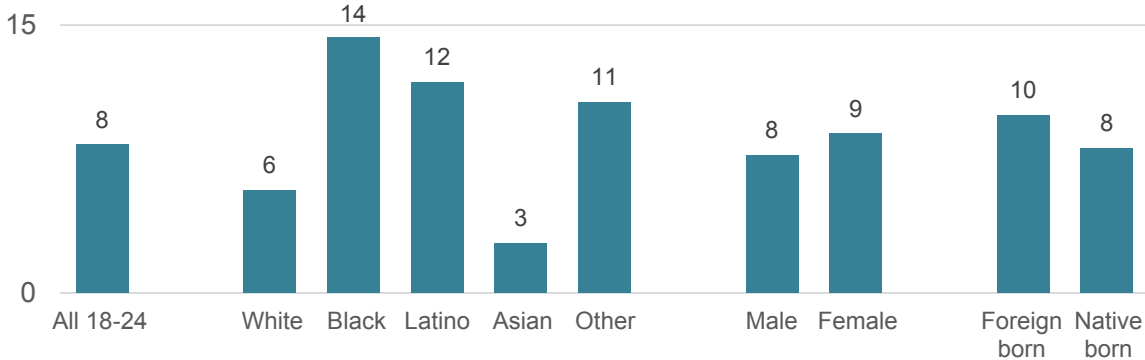
Nativity



Educational attainment



Share of young people that are disconnected, by demographic characteristic:

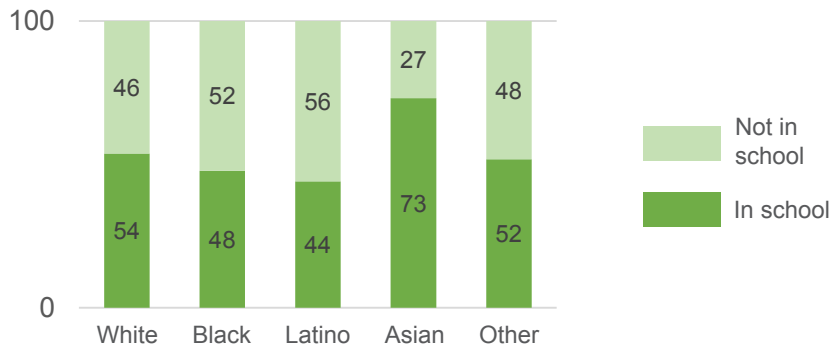


EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

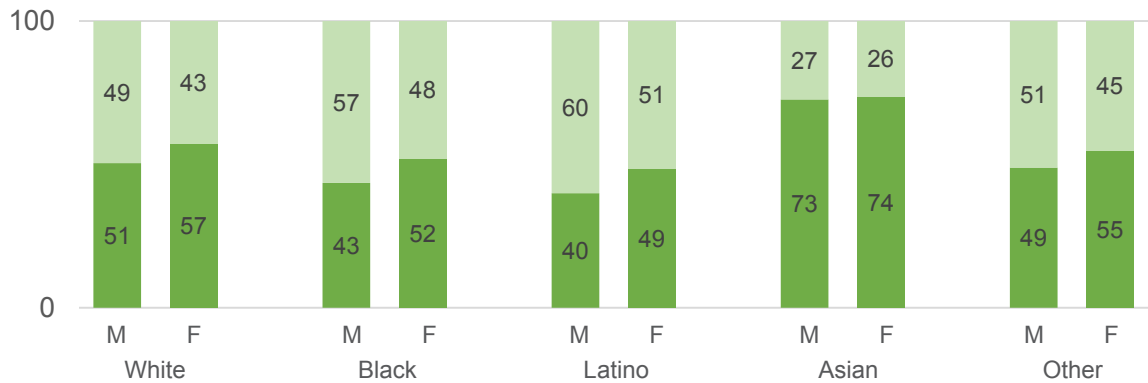
Asians and whites have the highest school enrollment and educational attainment rates. Males, blacks, and Latinos typically have lower-than-average enrollment rates and levels of educational attainment.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, AGES 18-24	Share of 18-24 year olds enrolled in school:			Share of 18-24 year olds not enrolled in school:		
	Total:	Men:	Women:	Total:	Men:	Women:
	52%	48%	55%	48%	52%	45%

School enrollment by race/ethnicity

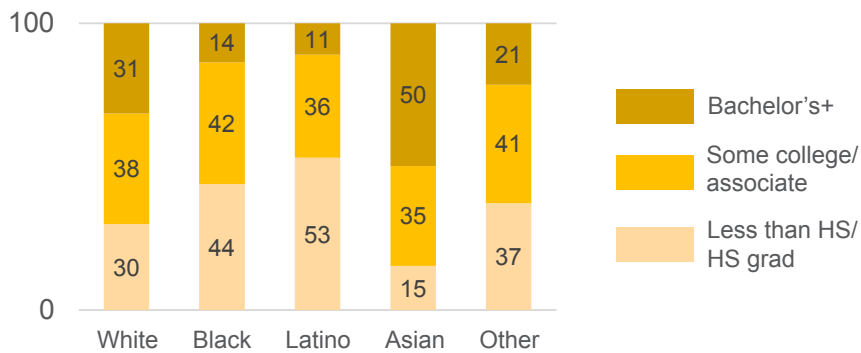


School enrollment by race/ethnicity and sex

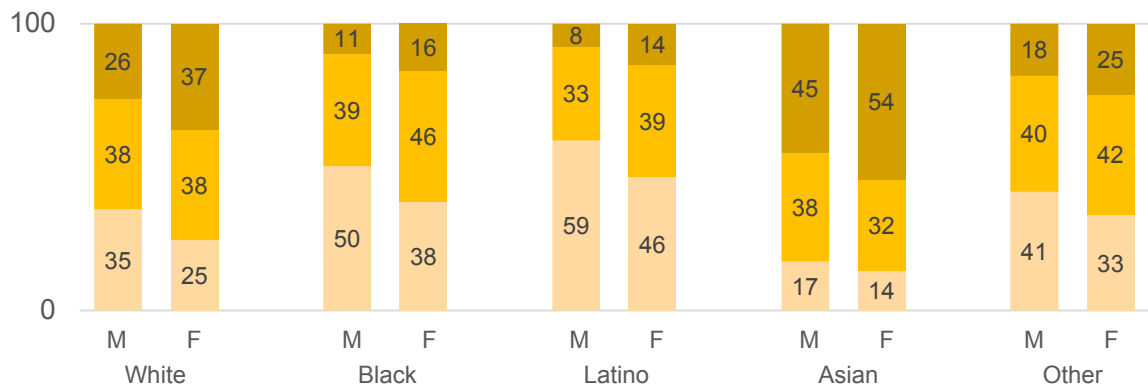


EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGES 23-24	Share of 23-24 year olds with:			Some college or associate			High school diploma or less		
	Total:	Men:	Women:	Total:	Men:	Women:	Total:	Men:	Women:
	25%	21%	30%	38%	37%	39%	36%	41%	31%

Educational attainment by race/ethnicity



Educational attainment by race/ethnicity and sex

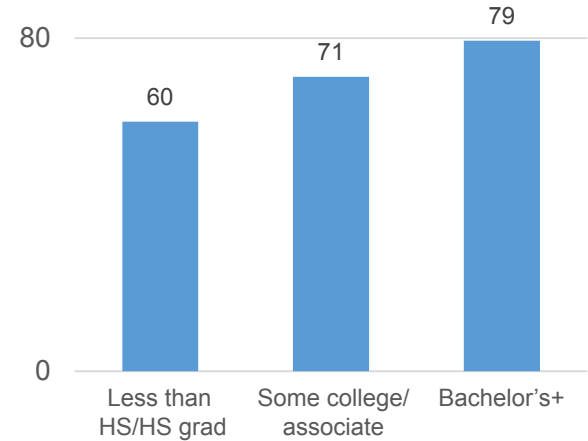


EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES

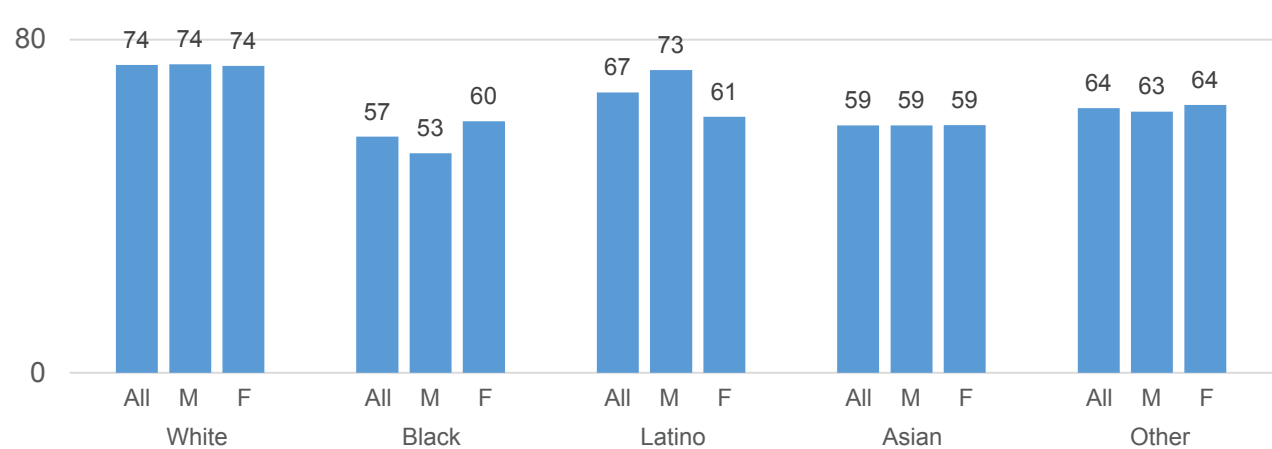
Young blacks and Latinos and those with lower levels of education have worse employment outcomes than other groups. Employment rates (the share of a population with a job) are highest among whites and those with at least some post-secondary education. Looking at earnings, young people with bachelor's degrees and those who are white or Asian earn above the annual median. In terms of differences by gender, Latino males have higher employment rates than Latino females, and black males have lower employment rate than black females. With the exception of Asians, females of all races/ethnicities earn less than their male counterparts.

EMPLOYMENT RATES AND MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS, AGES 23-24	Total:	Men:	Women:	Total:	Men:	Women:
	69%	70%	68%	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$24,000

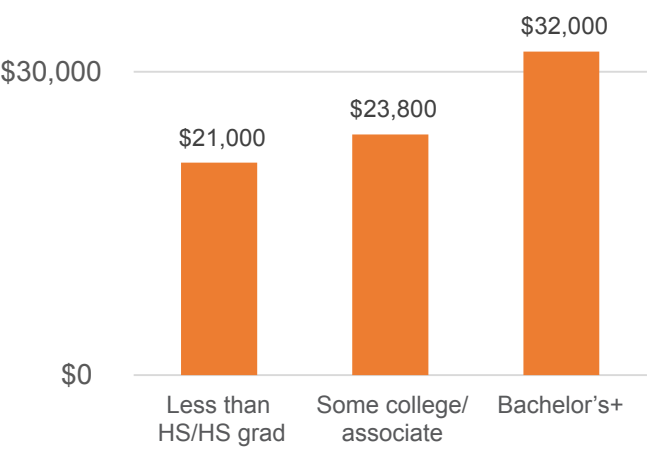
Employment rate by educational attainment



Employment rate by race/ethnicity and sex



Median annual earnings by educational attainment



Median annual earnings by race/ethnicity and sex

