

A KIDS COUNT/PRB/Child Trends Report on

CENSUS 2000

The Transition to Adulthood: Characteristics of Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 in America

By

*Susan Jekielek and Brett Brown
Child Trends*



The Annie E. Casey Foundation,
Population Reference Bureau, and Child Trends
May 2005



KIDS COUNT

KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Population Reference Bureau (PRB)

Founded in 1929, the Population Reference Bureau is the leader in providing timely and objective information on U.S. and international population trends and their implications. PRB informs policymakers, educators, the media, and concerned citizens working in the public interest around the world through a broad range of activities, including publications, information services, seminars and workshops, and technical support. Our efforts are supported by government contracts, foundation grants, individual and corporate contributions, and the sale of publications. PRB is governed by a Board of Trustees representing diverse community and professional interests.

Child Trends

Child Trends is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research organization dedicated to improving the lives of children by conducting research and providing science-based information to improve the decisions, programs, and policies that affect children and their families. In advancing its mission, Child Trends collects and analyzes data; conducts, synthesizes, and disseminates research; designs and evaluates programs; and develops and tests promising approaches to research in the field. Founded in 1979, Child Trends has achieved a reputation as one of the nation's leading sources of credible data and high-quality research on children.

KIDS COUNT/PRB Reports on Census 2000

This paper is part of a series of reports on the 2000 Census prepared for the nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects. These reports have been guided by the recommendations of an expert advisory group of data users and child advocates brought together in a series of meetings by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau. Members of the advisory group have provided valuable assistance about how to interpret and use data from the 2000 Census.

A list of the advisory group members can be found at the back of this report.

For more information or for a pdf version of this report, visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT website at www.kidscount.org or PRB's website at www.prb.org.

© 2005 Annie E. Casey Foundation

Material may be reproduced free of charge for classroom or noncommercial use, provided that full credit is given to the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

**The Transition to Adulthood:
Characteristics of Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 in America**

**By
Susan Jekielek and Brett Brown
Child Trends**

The Annie E. Casey Foundation,
Population Reference Bureau,
and Child Trends
May 2005

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the status of young adults ages 18 to 24, with particular attention to outcomes associated with the transition to adulthood including citizenship, educational achievement, disconnectedness, employment, and military service, as well as measures of family and household formation. We present national and state-specific estimates from the 2000 Census, including separate estimates at the national level for population subgroups defined by gender, race and Hispanic origin, age, and immigration status. Selected results are highlighted below:

- In the year 2000, there were 27.1 million young adults ages 18 to 24 living in the United States, representing about 10 percent of the entire population.
- Over one-quarter of these young adults lived in just three states: California, New York, and Texas.
- Over 15 percent of young adults ages 18 to 24 were reported to have some form of disability.
- The majority of young adults were white non-Hispanic only (62 percent), followed by Hispanic of any race (17 percent), black non-Hispanic only (14 percent), Asian/Pacific Islander only (4 percent), and American Indian/Alaska Native only (less than 1 percent).
- Over 60 percent of all Asian/Pacific Islanders ages 18 to 24 were born outside the United States, as were 45 percent of Hispanics. Overall, 13 percent of all persons in this age group were born outside the United States, and most of these lack U.S. citizenship. State estimates of the percentage foreign-born range from 30 percent in California to less than 2 percent in Mississippi, Montana, and West Virginia.

- Among young adults ages 21 to 24, 18 percent did not graduate from high school. One-third of those were also foreign born. Across the states, the percentage lacking a high school degree ranged from over 27 percent in Nevada to under 10 percent in Hawaii, North Dakota, and Vermont.
- In 2000, 14 percent of all young adults ages 18 to 24 were disconnected from productive activities, meaning they were not currently enrolled in school, employed, or in the military, and had no more than a high school diploma or GED. About one in four black non-Hispanic, Hispanic, and American Indians ages 18 to 24 were disconnected, compared with one in 10 white non-Hispanic young adults.^a
- Among young adults who were connected, over 40 percent were connected through work only; about one-quarter (24 percent) through school only; about another quarter (28 percent) through work and school only; and less than 2 percent through military service.
- Less than 3 percent of young adults ages 18 to 24 were receiving public assistance in 2000.
- Over one-half of all persons ages 18 to 24 were no longer living with parents or other relatives: 27 percent had formed their own households, and 24 percent were living in a household with nonrelatives (such as those living with roommates, with an unmarried partner, or in a college dorm).
- Rates of marriage among 18-to 24-year-olds vary substantially by state. Among young women, marriage rates ranged from a high of 34 percent in Arkansas to a low of 13 percent each in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

^a Race-specific estimates refer to those identified with one race only. In addition, all race groups (white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native) presented in this paper exclude Hispanics of those races.

- Rates of single motherhood among 18- to 24-year-old females are highest in the southern states, exceeding 13 percent in Louisiana and Mississippi. Several states (Idaho, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Utah, and Vermont) had rates of 6 percent or less.

Introduction

The transition to adulthood is a complex process in which youth who have been dependent on parents throughout childhood start taking definitive steps to achieve measures of financial, residential, and emotional independence, and to take on more adult roles as citizen, spouse, parent, and worker. This transition can be a period of growth and accomplishment, especially when youth have the resources they need to navigate this process, such as community connections and a stable family that can provide guidance and financial assistance if needed, and access to education and experiences that provide a foundation for learning, life skills, and credentials.

The transition to adulthood can take place in different orders and over a wide range of ages from the teens through the mid- to late 20s and beyond, and most youth successfully make these transitions.¹ However, many youth experience setbacks early on by becoming parents too soon, dropping out of school, failing to find work, or getting in trouble with the legal system. These experiences not only make the transition to adulthood more difficult, but can also have long-lasting effects by compromising a youth's potential to provide for himself or herself in adulthood, and by increasing the risk that a youth's own offspring will experience the same negative outcomes.

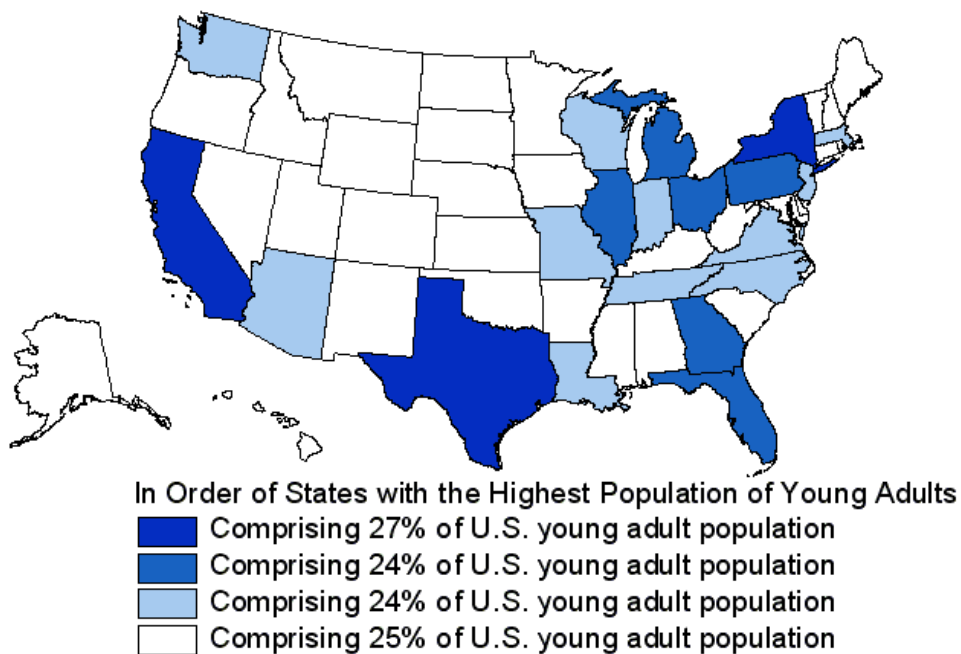
Given the link between young adult experiences and their potential to thrive in adulthood, we have chosen to focus this report on young adults ages 18 to 24. Using data from the 2000 Census, we provide a profile of these youth, including descriptive data on personal characteristics such as race, immigration, and disability status, as well as transition-related outcomes in the areas of education, family formation, employment, welfare receipt, and connection or disconnection from productive activities. We also present differences in these

outcomes for key sociodemographic groups (gender, race and Hispanic origin, age, and immigration status), as well as state-specific estimates for these outcomes.

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2000, there were 27.1 million young adults ages 18 to 24 living in the United States, representing about 10 percent of the entire population. Over one-quarter of these young adults lived in just three states: California, New York, and Texas (see Figure 1 and State Table A).

Figure 1
Distribution of Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 by Size of the Population, 2000



Source: Child Trends calculations of data from the Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

The majority of young adults were white non-Hispanic only (62 percent), followed by Hispanic of any race (17 percent), black non-Hispanic only (14 percent), Asian/Pacific Islander only (4 percent), and American Indian/Alaska Native only (less than 1 percent). Slightly over 2

percent of all young adults were identified with two or more races (not including Hispanic) (see Appendix Table 1). (Beginning in 2000, the Decennial Census allowed for the identification of respondents with more than one race. Throughout this paper all single-race groups reflect persons who were identified with only one race. The modifier “only” will be used in all tables and figures but not in subsequent text. In addition, all race groups (white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native) presented in this paper exclude Hispanics of those races.) The proportion of young adults who are Hispanic, which has been rising steadily for several decades, is expected to increase from 17 percent to 21 percent by 2015.²

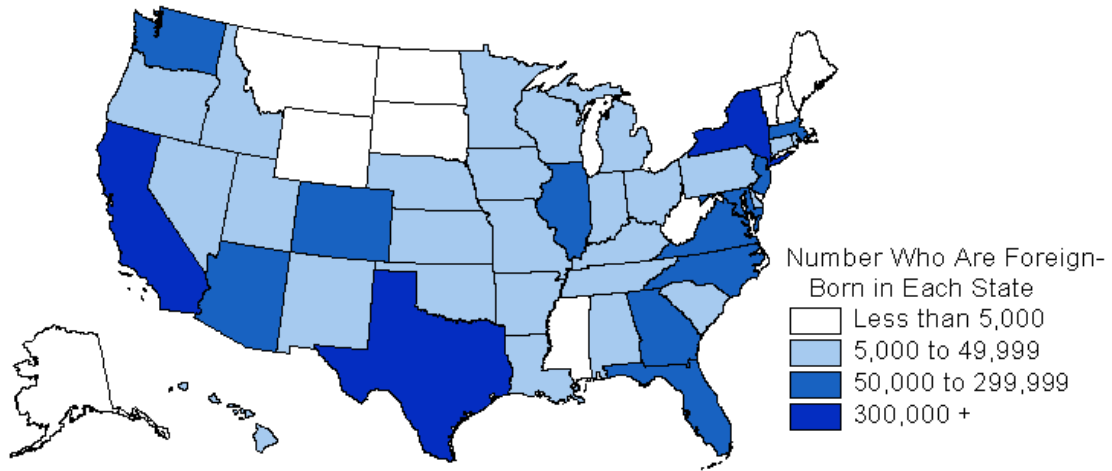
The racial and ethnic composition of young adults varies widely from state to state. For example, in California, New Mexico, and Texas, Hispanics accounted for between 40 percent and 48 percent of all persons ages 18 to 24, while in North Dakota, Maine, Mississippi, South Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia they accounted for less than 2 percent (see State Table A). Among Asian-Pacific Islanders, areas of concentration included Hawaii (42 percent) and California (12 percent). White non-Hispanic young adults were in the minority in four states and in the District of Columbia: Texas (44 percent); D.C. (37 percent); California and New Mexico (36 percent each); and Hawaii (21 percent) (see State Table A).

Immigration and Citizenship Status

More than 3.5 million young adults living in the United States in the year 2000 were born in another country—approximately 13 percent of all persons ages 18 to 24 (see Appendix Table 2). The geographic concentration of foreign-born young adults is substantial, with almost half living in just three states: California (1,002,177), Texas (387,087), and New York (379,534) (see Figure 2 and State Table B). There is also great variation across states in the *proportion* of young

adults who are foreign-born. States with 20 percent or more foreign-born include California (30 percent), Nevada and New York (22 percent each), and New Jersey (20 percent). States with less than 2 percent foreign-born in this age group include Mississippi, Montana, and West Virginia.

Figure 2
Number of Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 Who Are Foreign Born, 2000



Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Over 61 percent of all Asian/Pacific Islanders in this age group were foreign-born, followed by 45 percent of all Hispanics. This compares with 6 percent among black non-Hispanics, 2 percent among white non-Hispanics, and 1 percent among American Indian/Alaskan Natives.

Nativity differs widely even within the narrow age group of 18-to-24-year-olds, with the youngest being the least likely to be foreign-born. For example, only 9.5 percent of 18-year-olds were foreign born in the United States in the year 2000, while 16.5 percent of 24-year-olds were foreign-born (see Appendix Table 2). This pattern suggests that many of the foreign-born young adults are recent immigrants who came to the United States as adults.

While 13 percent of young adults were foreign-born, a smaller proportion (11 percent) lacked U.S. citizenship (see Appendix Table 2). Among all foreign-born in this age group, about 20 percent were citizens. While Asian/Pacific Islanders were more likely than Hispanics to be foreign born, they were equally likely to be U.S. citizens (about 60 percent), indicating a higher rate of citizenship among foreign-born Asians.

Disability

In 2000, over 15 percent of young adults ages 18 to 24 were reported to have one or more disabilities (see Appendix Table 1). Disability is defined broadly in the U.S. census and includes long-lasting conditions that limit sight, hearing, or basic physical activity, as well as physical, emotional, or mental conditions lasting six months or more that limit cognitive abilities, caring for oneself at home, going outside the home to shop or visit a doctor's office, or working. Many of these conditions may present an impediment to a successful transition to adulthood in their more serious forms.

Education: How Many Graduate?

One of the most reliable predictors of future well-being is educational achievement. Adults with higher levels of education have jobs with higher wages and opportunities for advancement, and also have better health outcomes.³ The value of higher education in terms of future earnings has increased in recent decades, especially among men,⁴ reinforcing the importance of educational achievement.

Among young adults ages 18 to 24 in 2000, about 75 percent had at least a high school degree or GED (see Table 1). Since many youth have not yet completed their schooling before

the age of 21, we also analyzed educational achievement for those ages 21 through 24. Among this age group, 18 percent did not have a high school degree.

Table 1
Educational Status by Gender, Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 in the United States, 2000

| | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Youth ages 18 to 24 | | | | | | |
| Graduated from high school or higher | 9,906,059 | 71.5 | 10,364,789 | 78.2 | 20,270,848 | 74.8 |
| Youth ages 21 to 24 | | | | | | |
| Less than a high school degree | 1,585,126 | 20.7 | 1,124,036 | 15.3 | 2,709,162 | 18.1 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 863,439 | 11.3 | 1,216,578 | 16.5 | 2,080,017 | 13.9 |

Note: High school graduation includes those with a GED.

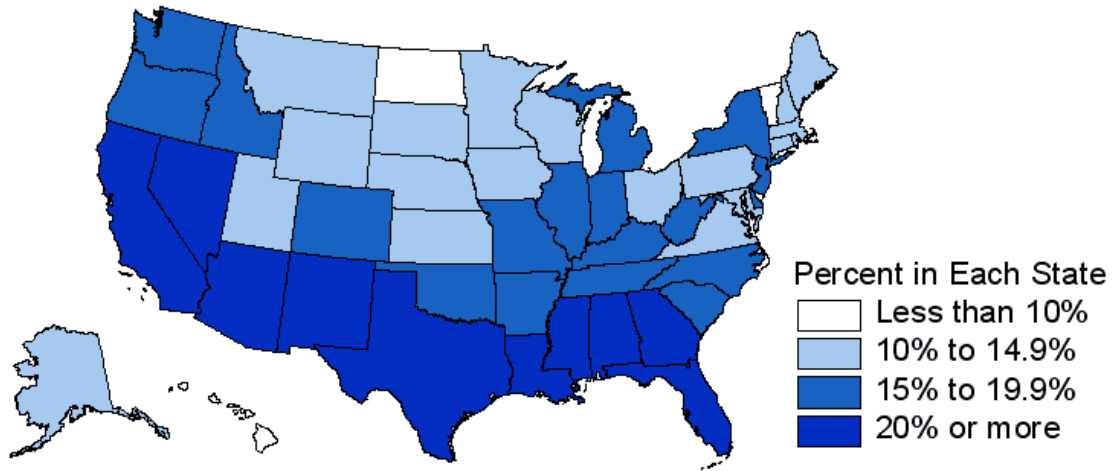
Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Figure 3 shows the percentage of young adults ages 21 to 24 with less than a high school degree by state (also see State Table C). When examining the patterns in these data it is important to consider that many youth move to other states to attend college. Therefore, states with greater numbers of colleges and universities are likely to attract youth with at least a high school education. Figure 3 clearly shows regional patterns in the percentage of young adults without a high school degree. While Nevada stands out as having the largest percentage of young adults ages 21 to 24 without a high school degree (27 percent), states along the southern border of the United States all have above-average percentages (between 20 percent and 25 percent).

Foreign-born young adults were overrepresented among those who have not graduated from high school. While the foreign-born constituted only about 15 percent of all persons ages 21 to 24, they made up a third of all persons in that age group who had not graduated from high school (see Figure 4). While this reflects to some extent the difficulties that immigrant children and adolescents may experience in American schools, it also reflects the fact that a large

proportion of U.S. immigrants come as young adults lacking a high school degree, and some high-school age immigrants do not enroll in school when they arrive in the United States.

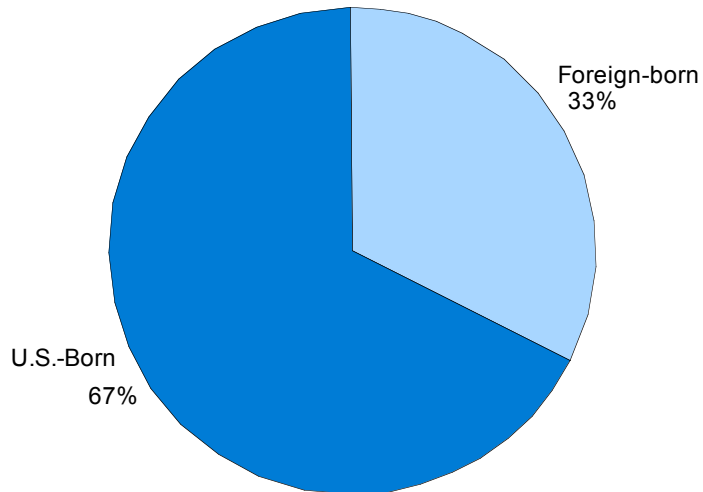
Figure 3
Percentage of Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 Without a High School Degree, 2000



Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Educational attainment is an area where young women have an advantage over their male counterparts. In the year 2000, 16.5 percent of young women ages 21 to 24 had earned a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with only 11 percent of young men the same age. Males were also more likely to lack high school degrees: 21 percent of young men ages 21 to 24 held less than a high school degree in 2000, compared with only 15 percent of their female counterparts (see Table 1).

Figure 4
Of Young Adults Ages 21 to 24 in the United States Without a High School Degree,* Percentage Who Are Foreign Born, 2000



Source: Child Trends calculations of Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

*High school degree includes those with either a high school diploma or a GED.

Disconnected Young Adults

A primary goal for young adults is to establish the ability to support themselves independent of their parents. School and work in various combinations are the major activities for building up such capacities. Young adults who are engaged in neither of these activities are often referred to as being idle or “disconnected” from any path leading to such independence. Research indicates that youth who are disconnected for substantial periods are much less well-off as adults in terms of income and earnings, welfare receipt, and educational attainment.⁵

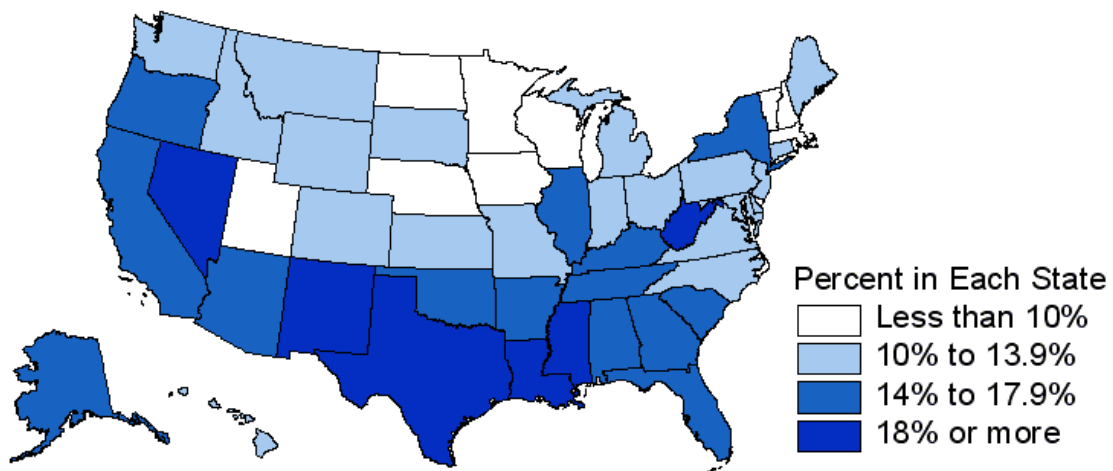
Using data available from the 2000 Census, and following earlier KIDS COUNT analyses,⁶ we have operationalized “disconnected” as those who are not presently enrolled in school, are not currently working (or in the military), and who have no degree beyond a high school diploma or GED. According to this definition, about 14 percent of those ages 18 to 24 are considered disconnected (see Appendix Table 3).

The proportion of young adults who are disconnected varies considerably by race and ethnicity. About one in four black non-Hispanic young adults were disconnected in 2000, as were about one in four American Indian/Alaska Natives, and one in four Hispanics. In sharp contrast, only one in 10 white non-Hispanic young adults were disconnected, and even fewer Asian/Pacific Islanders (one in 16).

Young adults who were born outside of the United States were far more likely than the U.S.-born to have been disconnected (21 percent and 13 percent, respectively). Young adults were also more likely to be disconnected if they were disabled: 20 percent of disabled persons ages 18 to 24 were disconnected, compared with 12 percent of those who were not disabled.

Figure 5 shows the percentages of young adults who were disconnected in 2000 by state (see also State Table D). Rates of disconnectedness across the states range from a low of 7 percent in North Dakota to 19 percent each in Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, and West Virginia.

Figure 5
Percentage of Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 Who Are Disconnected, 2000



Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent PUMS.

Connected Young Adults: Work, Schooling, and Military Service

The majority of young adults—86 percent—were connected to work or school in some way. Among those young adults ages 18 to 24 who were connected: 43 percent were engaged in work only; about one-quarter were connected through school only (24 percent); a little over one-quarter through work and school (28 percent); and 2 percent were in the military⁷ (see Table 2).

As one would expect, these patterns of activity differ substantially by age. Among connected youth ages 18 to 20, only 27 percent were involved solely in work in the year 2000; slightly over one-third were involved in school only, while another third were involved in work and school. Among those ages 21 to 24, over one-half were involved in work only (56 percent), while only 14 percent were in school only, and 23 percent were both working and in school. For both age groups, being in the military is a route to connectedness for less than 2 percent of the population.

Table 2
Activities of Connected Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 in the United States, 2000

| | Percent Distribution | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|----------|-------|
| | Total | Work Only | School Only | Work and School Only | Military | Other |
| Total (18 to 24) | 100.0 | 42.8 | 23.6 | 28.1 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 18 to 20 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 35.2 | 34.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| 21 to 24 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 14.1 | 22.8 | 1.8 | 5.5 |

Source: Child Trends calculations of Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Young men were more likely than their female peers to be working only (46 percent and 39.5 percent, respectively), while young women were more likely than their male peers to be in school only or combining school with work (55 percent for females compared with 48 percent

for males). Males were also more likely than females to be connected through the military (2.7 percent compared with 0.5 percent) (see Appendix Table 4).

The experience of young adults varies across states, as indicated by substantially different patterns of young adult connectedness. For example, 55 percent of connected youth in Nevada were engaged in work only, as were about half of connected youth in Idaho (50 percent), Oregon (49 percent), and Arkansas, Colorado, and Tennessee (48 percent each) (see State Table E). On the other hand, only 32 percent of connected young adults in the District of Columbia and 34 percent in North Dakota were engaged in work only.

Who Has Ever Served in the Military?

Among all those ages 18 to 24 in 2000, 5.3 percent of men and 1.2 percent of women had served or were currently serving in the military (see Appendix Table 5). Among males, American Indian/Alaskan Native and black non-Hispanic young adults were the most likely to have ever served in the military (7.2 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively), followed by white non-Hispanics (5.5 percent), Hispanics (3.9 percent), and Asian/Pacific Islanders (3.3 percent). These patterns are similar for female youth, though smaller in magnitude.⁸

How Many Young Adults Are Struggling Economically?

The percentage of young adults who were struggling economically differs depending upon the measure used. Poverty status is the most commonly used indicator of economic hardship, and it is a measure that takes into account total family income and also the total number of people in the family. When using this measure, nearly 21 percent of young adults ages 18 to 24 face economic hardship. Nearly 30 percent of black non-Hispanic and American

Indian/Alaskan Native young adults were poor, compared with 17 percent of white non-Hispanic young adults (see Appendix Table 6).

These poverty estimates need to be interpreted with caution for this age group, however. While about 21 percent were classified as poor, only 3 percent were receiving public assistance. Why do these two measures portray such different pictures of economic hardship among young adults?

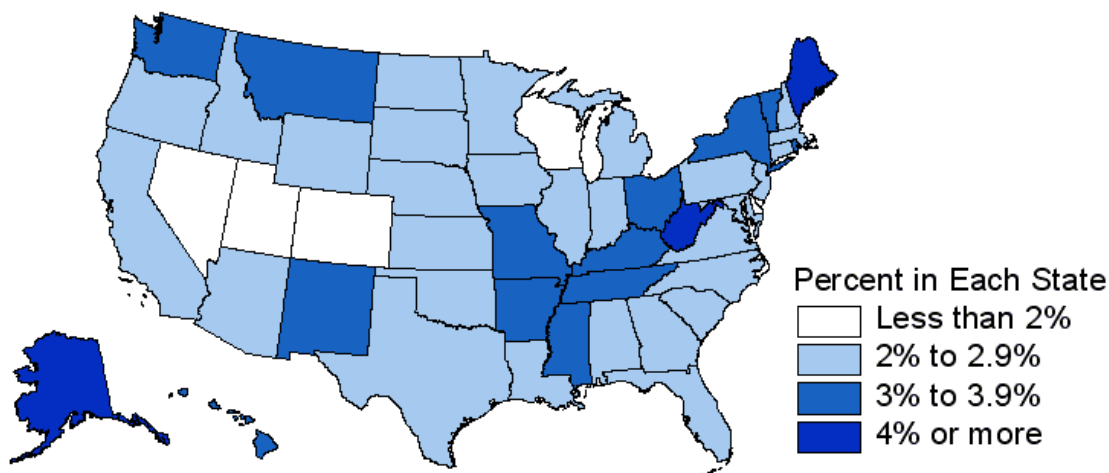
Unlike younger children, many of those ages 18 to 24 are starting to live independently of the parental household, in many cases while they attend school. Enrollment in school limits the amount of time a young adult can spend working to earn an above-poverty level income, but it is also an investment toward a young adult's future economic stability. Therefore, it is important to differentiate young adults who live in poverty and are also enrolled in school from other young adults who live in poverty but are not in school. Nearly one-half (46 percent) of all young adults ages 18 to 24 who were living in poverty in 2000 were also enrolled in school. The overwhelming majority of those who were receiving public assistance were not enrolled in school (93 percent).

Black non-Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native young adults had the highest percentages receiving public assistance at 5.5 percent each, which was over twice the rate for all young adults. About 3 percent of Hispanic young adults reported receiving public assistance, followed by 2 percent of white non-Hispanics and 1 percent of Asian/Pacific Islanders.

The percentage of all young adults receiving public assistance also differed by state. The states with the highest percentage receiving public assistance are scattered across the United States. The five states with the highest rates include Alaska (4.5 percent), Maine (4.4 percent),

West Virginia (4.0 percent), Hawaii (3.9 percent), and New Mexico (3.8 percent) (see State Table F and Figure 6).

Figure 6
Percentage of Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 Receiving Public Assistance, 2000



Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

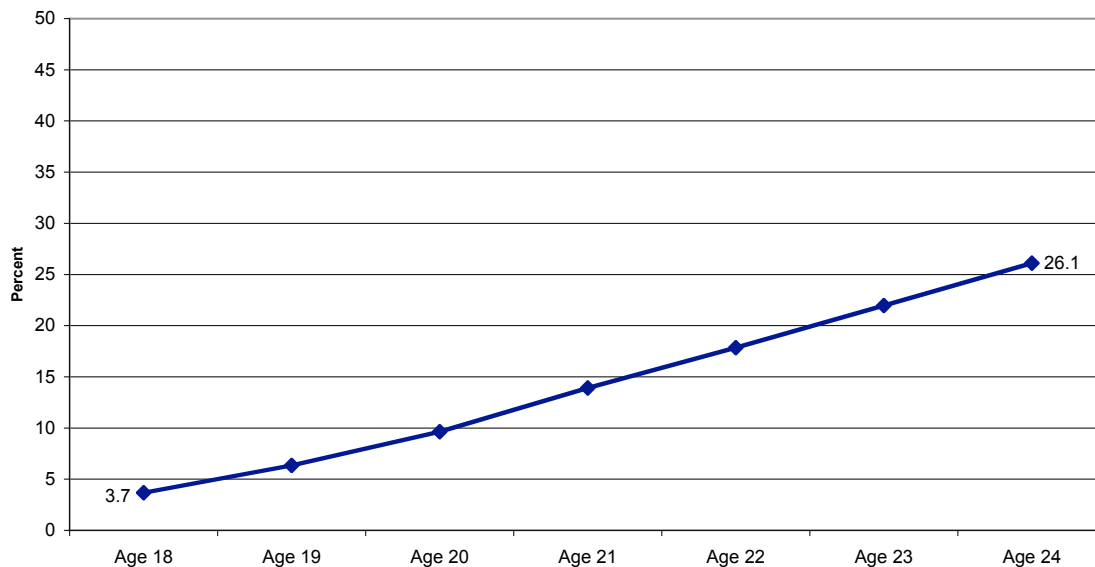
Family and Household Formation

The ages of 18 to 24 are not only a time when people are transitioning into economic independence, but also a time when some young adults begin to form their own households, marry, and have children. Though these steps are part of the transition to adult roles, early transitions can lead to problems later on. Research indicates, for example, that those who marry as teens are about two to three times more likely to see their marriages end in divorce, compared with marriages that occur at later ages,⁹ and young single parents often struggle for financial stability and independence.¹⁰

Approximately one-half of all young adults were living apart from their immediate family and relatives—over one-quarter (27 percent) had formed their own households, another quarter (23.5 percent) were living with nonrelatives (for example, living as a boarder, with a roommate, with an unmarried partner, or in a college dormitory), and the remaining half were living with either their parents or other relatives.

Approximately 18.5 percent of those ages 18 to 24 reported being married in 2000, 14 percent reported that they lived with their own children, and 6 percent reported that they were single parents. As one would expect, this picture changes substantially by age. For example, 6 percent of youth age 18 in 2000 reported being married, compared with 33 percent of persons age 24. Similarly, only 4 percent of those age 18 in 2000 reported living with their own children, compared with 26 percent of those age 24 (see Appendix Table 7 and Figure 7).

Figure 7
Percent of Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 Living With Their Own Children, by Age, 2000



Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Figure 8a: Percentage of American Young Adult Males Ages 18 to 24 Who Are Married, Living With Their Own Children, or Are Single Parents, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2000

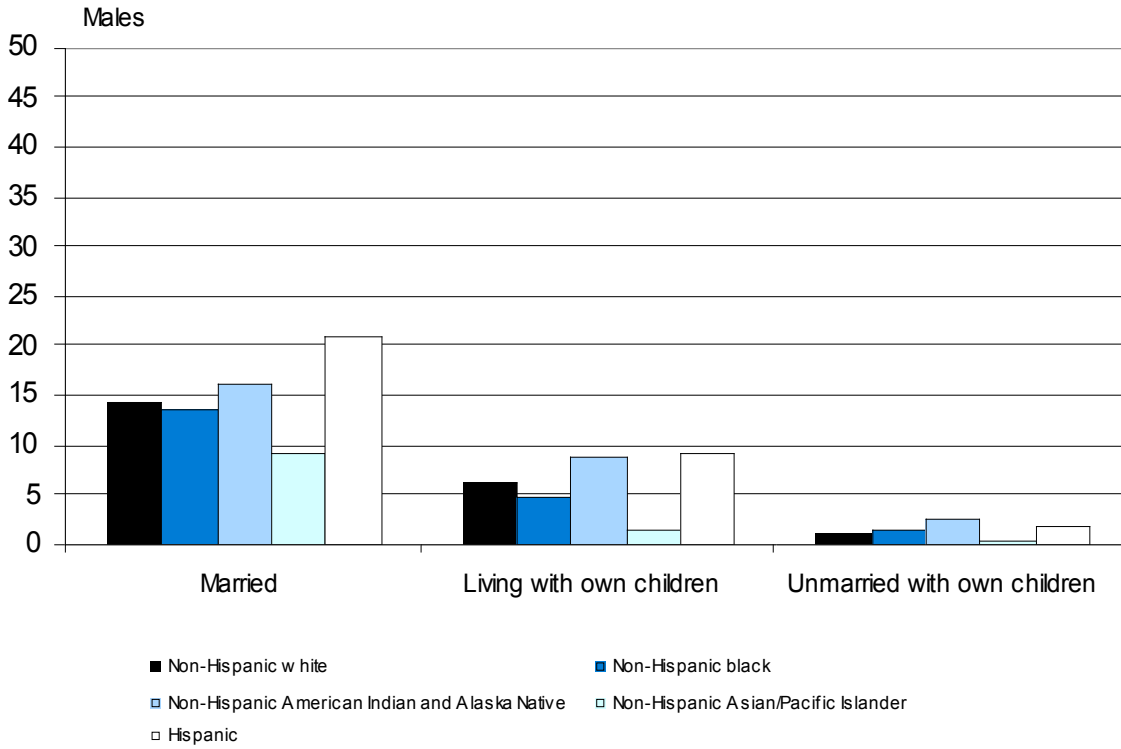
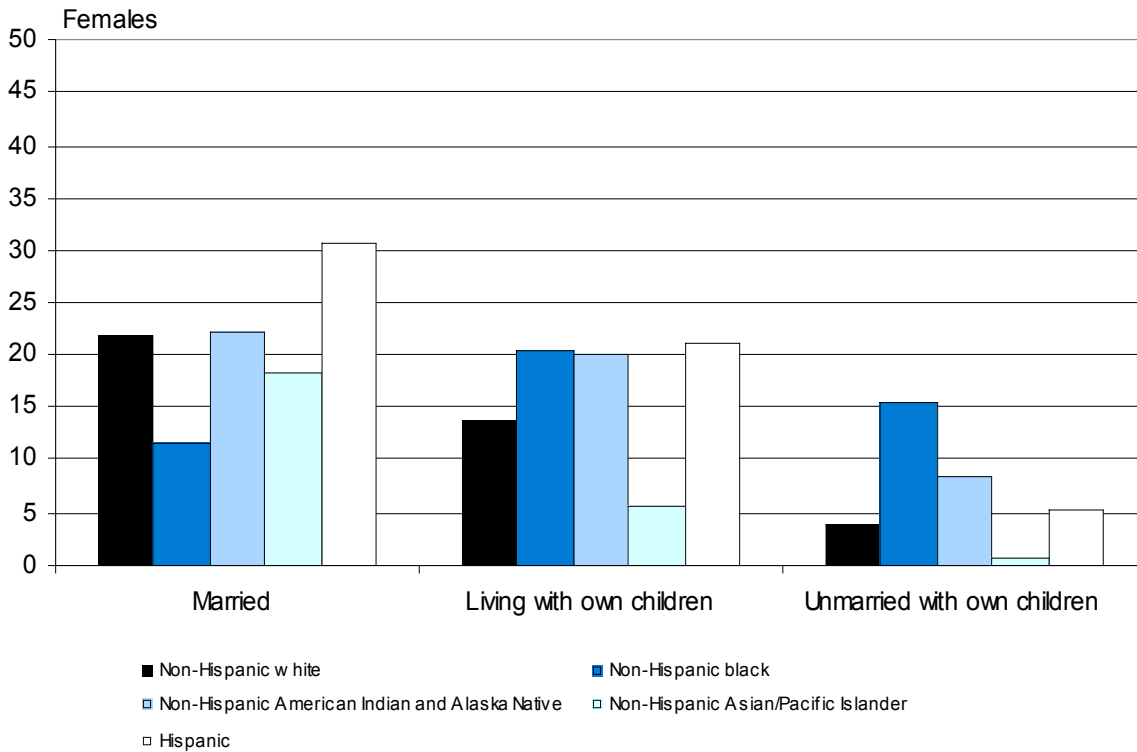


Figure 8b: Percentage of American Young Adult Females Ages 18 to 24 Who Are Married, Living With Their Own Children, or Are Single Parents, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2000



Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

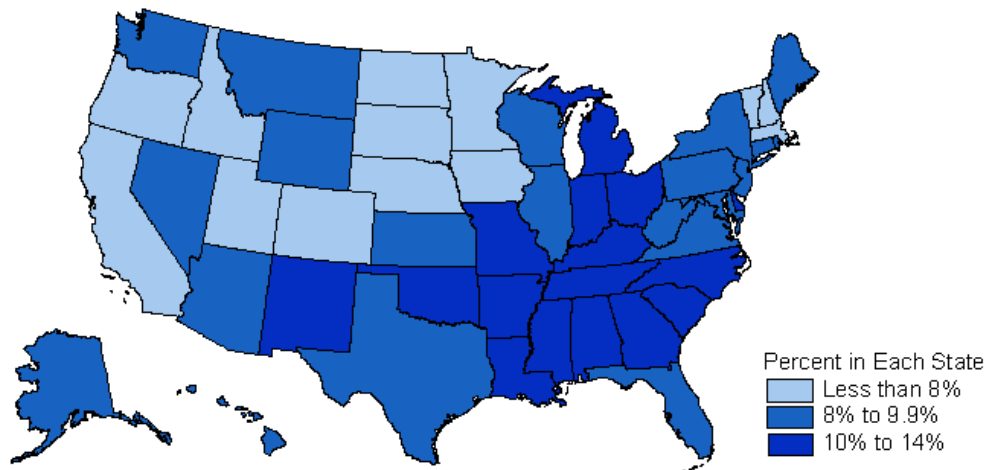
Females, on average, initiate family formation at earlier ages than do men. More than one in five (22 percent) females ages 18 to 24 were married, compared with 15 percent of males. Young adult females are more than twice as likely to be living with their own children: 20 percent of females compared with 8 percent of males (see Appendix Table 7).

Family formation patterns also differ significantly by race and ethnicity. Hispanic young adults, both male and female, were more likely than other groups to be married and more likely to live with their own children. Asian young adults were the least likely to report being married or to be living with their own children. For example, among male young adults, 21 percent of Hispanics were married in 2000, followed by 16 percent of American Indian/Alaskan Natives, 14.5 percent of white non-Hispanics, 14 percent of black non-Hispanics, and 9 percent of Asian/Pacific Islanders. This pattern is similar for female young adults, although the percentages are higher (31 percent of Hispanic female young adults were married in 2000) (see Appendix Table 7 and Figure 8).

Among female young adults, the percentage who were single parents—9 percent—masks great variation by race and ethnicity. About 23 percent of black non-Hispanic females ages 18 to 24 were single parents in 2000, followed by American Indian/Alaskan Natives (15 percent), Hispanics (10.5 percent), white non-Hispanics (6 percent), and Asian/Pacific Islanders (2.5 percent) (see Appendix Table 7 and Figure 8).

There is substantial variation by state in the living circumstances of young adults. States with the highest rates of 18-to-24-year-old single mothers include: Mississippi (14 percent); Louisiana (13 percent); and Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Tennessee (12 percent each). At the other end of the spectrum: Utah (5 percent); Idaho, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Vermont (6 percent each) (see State Table G and Figure 9).

Figure 9
Percentage of Female Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 who are Unmarried and Living with Own Children, 2000



Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

State rates of marriage in this age group were highest for males in Utah (24 percent), and lowest in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island (9 percent). For females, marriage rates were highest in Arkansas and Utah (34 percent each) and lowest in Massachusetts and Rhode Island (13 percent each) (see State Table G).

Conclusion

The transition to adulthood is a crucial time in the development of youth when they prepare for and begin to take on adult roles in terms of family formation, financial independence, and citizenship. It is also a time when serious missteps (such as disconnectedness or teen parenthood) can create long-term problems for a successful transition. In this paper we have provided a snapshot of the transition process for young adults ages 18 to 24 using data from the 2000 Census. The results clearly demonstrate that the timing and frequency of key transition events can be very different across demographic groups and across states. The findings on

interstate variation are particularly interesting: States can face very different challenges in improving and optimizing the transition process, and may need different policy responses.

While the decennial census is a tremendous resource for assessing cross-state and group differences in the transition to adulthood, it has a significant weakness as a monitoring tool; it is taken only once every 10 years. Fortunately, we will shortly have access to the American Community Survey (ACS), which will provide virtually the same information on an annual basis down to the state level and below.¹¹ The ACS will provide policymakers with regularly updated estimates and trends they need in order to better monitor the changing needs of young adults and respond with more informed policy decisions.

Appendix Table 1. American Youth Ages 18 to 24 by Demographic Characteristics and Disability Status, 2000

| | Number | Percent |
|---|------------|---------|
| Total (18 to 24) | 27,117,388 | 100.0 |
| Age | | |
| 18 | 4,036,794 | 14.9 |
| 19 | 4,024,977 | 14.8 |
| 20 | 4,050,782 | 14.9 |
| 21 | 3,850,307 | 14.2 |
| 22 | 3,761,863 | 13.9 |
| 23 | 3,710,709 | 13.7 |
| 24 | 3,681,956 | 13.6 |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 13,859,821 | 51.1 |
| Female | 13,257,567 | 48.9 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White only, non-Hispanic | 16,736,670 | 61.7 |
| Black only, non-Hispanic | 3,677,022 | 13.6 |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native only, non-Hispanic | 238,975 | 0.9 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic | 1,131,048 | 4.2 |
| Hispanic | 4,703,155 | 17.3 |
| Other Race, Non-Hispanic | 54,203 | 0.2 |
| Two or More Races, non-Hispanic | 576,315 | 2.1 |
| Disability status | | |
| Disabled | 4,163,886 | 15.4 |
| Not disabled | 22,953,502 | 84.6 |

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Appendix Table 2: Percentage of American Youth Ages 18 to 24 Who Are Foreign Born or U.S. Citizens, by Race and Age, 2000

| | Foreign Born Percent | U.S. Citizen Percent |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Total (Ages 18-24) | 13.1 | 89.4 |
| Age | | |
| 18 | 9.5 | 92.1 |
| 19 | 10.8 | 91.1 |
| 20 | 12.0 | 90.2 |
| 21 | 13.2 | 89.3 |
| 22 | 14.5 | 88.3 |
| 23 | 15.5 | 87.7 |
| 24 | 16.5 | 86.9 |
| Race and Ethnicity | | |
| White only, non-Hispanic | 2.4 | 98.3 |
| Black only, non-Hispanic | 5.7 | 95.8 |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native only, non-Hispanic | 1.3 | 99.1 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic | 61.2 | 59.8 |
| Hispanic | 44.8 | 60.3 |
| Other Race, Non-Hispanic | 36.6 | 73.0 |
| Two or More Races, non-Hispanic | 19.9 | 85.8 |

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Appendix Table 3. The Number and Percentage of Disconnected Young Adults in the United States Ages 18 to 24 By Selected Characteristics, 2000

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Total | 3,844,179 | 14.2 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White only, non-Hispanic | 1,585,462 | 9.5 |
| Black only, non-Hispanic | 900,138 | 24.5 |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native only, non-Hispanic | 62,952 | 26.3 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 70,696 | 6.3 |
| Hispanic | 1,143,235 | 24.3 |
| Other Race, Non-Hispanic | 6,976 | 12.9 |
| Two or More Races, non-Hispanic | 74,720 | 13.0 |
| Age | | |
| 18 | 440,893 | 10.9 |
| 19 | 589,442 | 14.6 |
| 20 | 610,256 | 15.1 |
| 21 | 567,285 | 14.7 |
| 22 | 562,026 | 14.9 |
| 23 | 539,723 | 14.5 |
| 24 | 534,554 | 14.5 |
| Nativity | | |
| Foreign born | 752,918 | 21.2 |
| Native Born | 3,091,261 | 13.1 |
| Disability status | | |
| Disabled | 818,078 | 19.6 |
| Not disabled | 2,729,553 | 11.9 |

Note: Disconnected young adults are persons ages 18 to 24 who are not presently enrolled in school, are not currently working, and who have no degree beyond a high school diploma or
Source: Child Trends calculations of Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Appendix Table 4. Activities of Connected Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 in the United States, 2000.

| | Percent Distribution | | | | | | Working Full-Time in 1999 |
|---|----------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Total | Work Only | School Only | Work and School Only | Military | Other* | |
| Total (18-24) | 100.0 | 42.8 | 23.6 | 28.1 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 50.2 |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 18-20 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 35.2 | 34.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 34.1 |
| 21-24 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 14.1 | 22.8 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 63.4 |
| Gender | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 45.9 | 23.2 | 25.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 56.2 |
| Female | 100.0 | 39.5 | 24.0 | 31.3 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 43.9 |
| Race and Ethnicity | | | | | | | |
| White only, non-Hispanic | 100.0 | 42.7 | 21.8 | 30.6 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 51.0 |
| Black only, non-Hispanic | 100.0 | 38.5 | 30.4 | 23.3 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 46.4 |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native only, non-Hispanic | 100.0 | 45.4 | 25.7 | 20.5 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 53.2 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic | 100.0 | 22.7 | 41.1 | 29.9 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 32.2 |
| Hispanic | 100.0 | 53.2 | 20.2 | 21.3 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 56.1 |
| Other Race, Non-Hispanic | 100.0 | 33.1 | 34.1 | 26.8 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 43.4 |
| Two or More Races, non-Hispanic | 100.0 | 39.2 | 25.7 | 28.6 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 45.8 |

*Other includes youth with more than a high school education who are not currently enrolled in school nor working, as well as youth who are in the military and enrolled in school.

Source: Child Trends calculations of Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Appendix Table 5. Percentage of All Young Adults Who Have Ever Served in the Military, United States, 2000

| | Percent |
|--|----------------|
| Total | 3.3 |
| Males | |
| Total | 5.3 |
| Race/Ethnicity | |
| White only, Non-Hispanic | 5.5 |
| Black only, Non-Hispanic | 6.9 |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native only, non-Hispanic | 7.2 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic | 3.3 |
| Hispanic | 3.9 |
| Other Race, Non-Hispanic | 4.2 |
| Two or More Races, non-Hispanic | 5.8 |
| Females | |
| Total | 1.2 |
| Race/Ethnicity | |
| White only, Non-Hispanic | 1.0 |
| Black only, Non-Hispanic | 2.2 |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native only, non-Hispanic | 2.0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic | 0.7 |
| Hispanic | 1.1 |
| Other Race, Non-Hispanic | 0.8 |
| Two or More Races, non-Hispanic | 1.8 |

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Appendix Table 6. Economic Indicators Among Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 by Selected Characteristics, United States, 2000

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Receiving Public Assistance | 703,743 | 2.6 |
| Race | | |
| White only, Non-Hispanic | 333,631 | 2.0 |
| Black only, Non-Hispanic | 203,181 | 5.5 |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native only, non-Hispanic | 13,168 | 5.5 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic | 10,590 | 0.9 |
| Hispanic | 124,232 | 2.6 |
| Other, non-Hispanic | | 1.6 |
| Two or more races, non-Hispanic | 18,941 | 3.1 |
| Nativity | | |
| Foreign-born | 51,945 | 1.5 |
| U.S-born | 651,798 | 2.8 |
| Living in Poverty | 5,105,414 | 20.9 |
| Race | | |
| White only, Non-Hispanic | 2,582,585 | 17.3 |
| Black only, Non-Hispanic | 954,282 | 29.8 |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native only, non-Hispanic | 65,091 | 29.6 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic | 249,936 | 24.9 |
| Hispanic | 1,120,356 | 24.9 |
| Other, non-Hispanic | | 25.1 |
| Two or more races, non-Hispanic | 133,164 | 23.1 |
| Nativity | | |
| Foreign-born | 930,769 | 27.3 |
| U.S.-born | 4,174,645 | 19.9 |

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Appendix Table 7. Family and Household Formation Among American Youth Ages 18 to 24, 2000

| | Marital Status | | | | | Childbearing | |
|---|----------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Separated | Never Married | Living with own children | Unmarried with children |
| Total | 18.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 78.9 | 13.7 | 5.7 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 18-20 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 88.5 | 6.6 | 3.7 |
| 21-24 | 25.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 71.2 | 19.9 | 7.3 |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| Total | 15.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 82.8 | 7.9 | 2.3 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | |
| White only, Non-Hispanic | 14.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 83.7 | 7.1 | 1.7 |
| Black only, Non-Hispanic | 13.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 84.2 | 7.2 | 3.7 |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native only, Non-Hispanic | 16.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 81.0 | 11.7 | 4.8 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 9.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 90.0 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| Hispanic | 21.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 77.1 | 11.8 | 3.5 |
| Other* | 12.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 85.6 | 6.8 | 2.4 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| Total | 21.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 74.8 | 19.8 | 9.3 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | |
| White only, Non-Hispanic | 22.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 74.5 | 16.6 | 6.3 |
| Black only, Non-Hispanic | 11.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 85.5 | 27.8 | 22.6 |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native only, Non-Hispanic | 22.4 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 73.5 | 27.4 | 14.9 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 18.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 80.2 | 7.8 | 2.5 |
| Hispanic | 30.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 65.2 | 27.7 | 10.5 |
| Other* | 19.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 77.1 | 18.5 | 9.3 |

Source: Child Trends calculations of Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Note: The categories "living with own children" and "Unmarried, with children" include sub-families.

*Other includes those of other races as well as all those reporting two or more races. Those of Hispanic origin are excluded.

State Table A: Race/Ethnic Profiles of Youth Ages 18 to 24 by State, 2000

| | Number of Youth (18-24) Number | Non-Hispanic White only Percent | Non-Hispanic Black only Percent | Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaskan Native only Percent | Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander Percent | Hispanic Percent |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|
| United States | 27,117,388 | 61.7 | 13.6 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 17.3 |
| Alabama | 435,983 | 63.3 | 31.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| Alaska | 58,812 | 61.5 | 4.4 | 18.7 | 4.3 | 5.9 |
| Arizona | 513,225 | 52.2 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 35.2 |
| Arkansas | 264,703 | 72.0 | 20.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 5.0 |
| California | 3,351,674 | 35.6 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 11.6 | 42.4 |
| Colorado | 429,129 | 66.9 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 23.7 |
| Connecticut | 273,170 | 66.7 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 15.4 |
| Delaware | 75,198 | 68.3 | 21.0 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 6.9 |
| D.C. | 71,776 | 36.6 | 45.3 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 10.2 |
| Florida | 1,321,652 | 54.1 | 19.1 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 21.9 |
| Georgia | 834,389 | 54.4 | 31.3 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 10.4 |
| Hawaii | 115,687 | 21.3 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 42.0 | 10.4 |
| Idaho | 139,174 | 85.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 10.2 |
| Illinois | 1,206,156 | 59.4 | 16.2 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 18.7 |
| Indiana | 616,628 | 81.8 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 5.9 |
| Iowa | 300,625 | 89.5 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 4.4 |
| Kansas | 280,370 | 77.4 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 10.2 |
| Kentucky | 400,244 | 86.5 | 8.8 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 2.5 |
| Louisiana | 480,472 | 56.4 | 37.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| Maine | 104,113 | 94.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Maryland | 451,866 | 54.4 | 30.8 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 7.3 |
| Massachusetts | 576,412 | 73.5 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 10.5 |
| Michigan | 933,756 | 75.0 | 15.1 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 4.9 |
| Minnesota | 466,134 | 83.7 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 5.1 |
| Mississippi | 312,589 | 53.8 | 42.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.9 |
| Missouri | 534,545 | 80.8 | 12.4 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| Montana | 86,012 | 86.0 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 1.0 | 2.4 |
| Nebraska | 171,371 | 83.9 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 8.1 |
| Nevada | 179,109 | 54.0 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 5.0 | 29.6 |
| New Hampshire | 104,298 | 91.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| New Jersey | 680,092 | 54.4 | 16.1 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 20.8 |
| New Mexico | 177,441 | 36.0 | 2.1 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 48.2 |
| New York | 1,750,715 | 53.8 | 16.4 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 19.8 |
| North Carolina | 809,018 | 62.3 | 23.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 10.0 |
| North Dakota | 73,094 | 90.6 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| Ohio | 1,060,590 | 81.4 | 12.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2.8 |
| Oklahoma | 360,377 | 67.9 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 8.1 |
| Oregon | 325,671 | 76.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 12.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,102,183 | 79.4 | 11.3 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 4.9 |
| Rhode Island | 107,333 | 74.6 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 11.6 |
| South Carolina | 406,252 | 60.1 | 32.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 4.8 |
| South Dakota | 74,044 | 86.5 | 0.7 | 9.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Tennessee | 546,387 | 73.5 | 19.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 4.1 |
| Texas | 2,200,909 | 43.7 | 12.0 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 39.9 |
| Utah | 315,006 | 83.9 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 10.2 |
| Vermont | 58,104 | 93.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Virginia | 680,801 | 64.2 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 7.7 |
| Washington | 560,127 | 72.0 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 6.7 | 11.4 |
| West Virginia | 173,335 | 92.8 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Wisconsin | 516,518 | 83.3 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 5.9 |
| Wyoming | 50,119 | 86.2 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 8.4 |

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

State Table B: The Number and Percent of Youth in each State who were Foreign Born or U.S. Citizens, 2000

| Rank (By Number of Foreign-Born) | | Foreign-born | | U.S. Citizen | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| | United States | 3,543,565 | 13.1 | 24,249,541 | 89.4 |
| 1 | California | 1,002,177 | 29.9 | 2,541,441 | 75.8 |
| 2 | Texas | 387,087 | 17.6 | 1,870,610 | 85.0 |
| 3 | New York | 379,534 | 21.7 | 1,464,416 | 83.6 |
| 4 | Florida | 237,365 | 18.0 | 1,128,744 | 85.4 |
| 5 | Illinois | 177,684 | 14.7 | 1,059,586 | 87.8 |
| 6 | New Jersey | 136,355 | 20.0 | 575,331 | 84.6 |
| 7 | Georgia | 96,047 | 11.5 | 751,771 | 90.1 |
| 8 | Arizona | 92,269 | 18.0 | 431,391 | 84.1 |
| 9 | Massachusetts | 81,397 | 14.1 | 514,071 | 89.2 |
| 10 | North Carolina | 80,460 | 9.9 | 738,033 | 91.2 |
| 11 | Washington | 68,347 | 12.2 | 507,364 | 90.6 |
| 12 | Virginia | 66,640 | 9.8 | 628,802 | 92.4 |
| 13 | Maryland | 52,881 | 11.7 | 412,210 | 91.2 |
| 14 | Colorado | 52,312 | 12.2 | 383,308 | 89.3 |
| 15 | Pennsylvania | 49,609 | 4.5 | 1,066,136 | 96.7 |
| 16 | Michigan | 49,134 | 5.3 | 895,576 | 95.9 |
| 17 | Oregon | 40,601 | 12.5 | 290,380 | 89.2 |
| 18 | Nevada | 40,206 | 22.4 | 144,938 | 80.9 |
| 19 | Minnesota | 36,151 | 7.8 | 437,962 | 94.0 |
| 20 | Connecticut | 32,219 | 11.8 | 249,279 | 91.3 |
| 21 | Indiana | 29,534 | 4.8 | 591,519 | 95.9 |
| 22 | Ohio | 29,142 | 2.7 | 1,038,042 | 97.9 |
| 23 | Utah | 26,605 | 8.4 | 292,318 | 92.8 |
| 24 | Tennessee | 25,174 | 4.6 | 525,643 | 96.2 |
| 25 | Wisconsin | 24,143 | 4.7 | 496,205 | 96.1 |
| 26 | Kansas | 22,713 | 8.1 | 261,384 | 93.2 |
| 27 | Oklahoma | 22,692 | 6.3 | 340,931 | 94.6 |
| 28 | Missouri | 18,695 | 3.5 | 519,977 | 97.3 |
| 29 | South Carolina | 18,571 | 4.6 | 390,626 | 96.2 |
| 30 | Hawaii | 17,350 | 15.0 | 104,682 | 90.5 |
| 31 | New Mexico | 15,345 | 8.6 | 164,466 | 92.7 |
| 32 | Iowa | 14,285 | 4.8 | 288,509 | 96.0 |
| 33 | Rhode Island | 13,013 | 12.1 | 97,437 | 90.8 |
| 34 | Alabama | 12,797 | 2.9 | 424,970 | 97.5 |
| 35 | Louisiana | 12,568 | 2.6 | 471,013 | 98.0 |
| 36 | Nebraska | 11,889 | 6.9 | 161,363 | 94.2 |
| 37 | Arkansas | 11,352 | 4.3 | 255,049 | 96.4 |
| 38 | Kentucky | 10,968 | 2.7 | 391,237 | 97.7 |
| 39 | District of Columbia | 9,538 | 13.3 | 63,909 | 89.0 |
| 40 | Idaho | 8,430 | 6.1 | 131,898 | 94.8 |
| 41 | Delaware | 5,159 | 6.9 | 70,846 | 94.2 |
| 42 | Mississippi | 4,960 | 1.6 | 308,660 | 98.7 |
| 43 | New Hampshire | 4,026 | 3.9 | 101,608 | 97.4 |
| 44 | Alaska | 3,544 | 6.0 | 56,381 | 95.9 |
| 45 | West Virginia | 2,510 | 1.4 | 171,372 | 98.9 |
| 46 | Maine | 2,276 | 2.2 | 102,743 | 98.7 |
| 47 | Vermont | 1,742 | 3.0 | 56,941 | 98.0 |
| 48 | North Dakota | 1,689 | 2.3 | 71,773 | 98.2 |
| 49 | Montana | 1,541 | 1.8 | 84,836 | 98.6 |
| 50 | South Dakota | 1,469 | 2.0 | 72,854 | 98.4 |
| 51 | Wyoming | 1,370 | 2.7 | 49,000 | 97.8 |

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

State Table C: Education Profiles of Youth Ages 18 to 24 by State, 2000

| | Youth 21-24 With Less Than a HS Degree Percent | Youth 21-24 With a Bachelors Degree or Higher Percent | Youth 18-24 With a High School Degree or More* Percent |
|----------------|---|--|---|
| United States | 18.1 | 13.9 | 74.8 |
| Alabama | 20.6 | 10.3 | 72.2 |
| Alaska | 13.3 | 7.0 | 76.4 |
| Arizona | 24.2 | 9.6 | 69.2 |
| Arkansas | 17.5 | 7.4 | 76.0 |
| California | 24.7 | 11.7 | 70.5 |
| Colorado | 17.3 | 15.3 | 74.9 |
| Connecticut | 12.8 | 20.3 | 78.7 |
| Delaware | 16.6 | 15.9 | 78.6 |
| D.C. | 16.4 | 33.0 | 79.5 |
| Florida | 20.1 | 11.2 | 72.1 |
| Georgia | 21.9 | 12.5 | 70.3 |
| Hawaii | 8.7 | 10.1 | 84.7 |
| Idaho | 15.5 | 7.0 | 78.0 |
| Illinois | 17.8 | 17.6 | 75.7 |
| Indiana | 16.1 | 12.1 | 76.2 |
| Iowa | 10.2 | 14.8 | 80.9 |
| Kansas | 13.0 | 14.0 | 78.8 |
| Kentucky | 17.4 | 10.3 | 75.1 |
| Louisiana | 20.5 | 10.4 | 72.6 |
| Maine | 10.3 | 11.9 | 78.8 |
| Maryland | 13.6 | 18.6 | 79.4 |
| Massachusetts | 10.5 | 26.0 | 81.9 |
| Michigan | 15.1 | 12.8 | 76.5 |
| Minnesota | 10.1 | 16.6 | 79.2 |
| Mississippi | 21.2 | 9.0 | 71.2 |
| Missouri | 15.3 | 14.2 | 76.6 |
| Montana | 10.9 | 11.8 | 79.0 |
| Nebraska | 10.4 | 14.8 | 80.2 |
| Nevada | 27.1 | 6.2 | 66.6 |
| New Hampshire | 12.2 | 16.6 | 76.7 |
| New Jersey | 15.2 | 20.5 | 76.4 |
| New Mexico | 20.5 | 7.2 | 70.8 |
| New York | 17.1 | 20.9 | 76.0 |
| North Carolina | 19.8 | 13.4 | 74.3 |
| North Dakota | 4.8 | 13.7 | 85.1 |
| Ohio | 14.2 | 13.2 | 77.0 |
| Oklahoma | 17.2 | 10.1 | 74.2 |
| Oregon | 18.4 | 12.4 | 73.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 11.8 | 17.7 | 80.0 |
| Rhode Island | 14.4 | 18.9 | 81.0 |
| South Carolina | 19.6 | 12.5 | 74.3 |
| South Dakota | 11.1 | 14.6 | 77.6 |
| Tennessee | 18.1 | 11.9 | 75.3 |
| Texas | 24.6 | 10.4 | 68.8 |
| Utah | 11.8 | 8.4 | 80.5 |
| Vermont | 9.3 | 16.6 | 83.3 |
| Virginia | 14.0 | 17.9 | 79.6 |
| Washington | 15.3 | 12.6 | 75.5 |
| West Virginia | 15.4 | 10.4 | 77.6 |
| Wisconsin | 12.4 | 13.8 | 78.6 |
| Wyoming | 11.7 | 8.9 | 78.5 |

*Those with a high school degree include those with high school diplomas and those with GEDs.
Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

**State Table D: Percentage of Disconnected Young Adults
Ages 18 to 24, By State, 2000**

| | Percent |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| United States | 14.2 |
| Alabama | 17.2 |
| Alaska | 17.8 |
| Arizona | 16.8 |
| Arkansas | 17.9 |
| California | 16.1 |
| Colorado | 12.2 |
| Connecticut | 10.9 |
| Delaware | 12.3 |
| District of Columbia | 14.0 |
| Florida | 14.7 |
| Georgia | 16.2 |
| Hawaii | 12.6 |
| Idaho | 12.5 |
| Illinois | 14.2 |
| Indiana | 12.3 |
| Iowa | 8.3 |
| Kansas | 10.8 |
| Kentucky | 17.2 |
| Louisiana | 18.9 |
| Maine | 10.4 |
| Maryland | 12.9 |
| Massachusetts | 8.7 |
| Michigan | 12.7 |
| Minnesota | 8.0 |
| Mississippi | 18.6 |
| Missouri | 13.1 |
| Montana | 11.6 |
| Nebraska | 8.2 |
| Nevada | 19.1 |
| New Hampshire | 7.7 |
| New Jersey | 13.0 |
| New Mexico | 18.3 |
| New York | 14.7 |
| North Carolina | 13.3 |
| North Dakota | 6.8 |
| Ohio | 12.7 |
| Oklahoma | 15.2 |
| Oregon | 14.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 11.5 |
| Rhode Island | 9.1 |
| South Carolina | 14.9 |
| South Dakota | 10.7 |
| Tennessee | 15.8 |
| Texas | 18.2 |
| Utah | 9.8 |
| Vermont | 8.0 |
| Virginia | 11.6 |
| Washington | 12.3 |
| West Virginia | 18.7 |
| Wisconsin | 9.8 |
| Wyoming | 12.0 |

Note: Disconnected young adults are persons ages 18 to 24 who are not presently enrolled in school, are not currently working, and who have no degree beyond a high school diploma or GED.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

State Table E: Activities of Connected Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 by State, 2000

| | Connected Youth | School Only | Work Only | Work and School Only | Military | Other* |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|--------|
| United States | 100 | 23.6 | 42.8 | 28.1 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| Alabama | 100 | 26.4 | 42.9 | 25.7 | 0.5 | 4.5 |
| Alaska | 100 | 17.3 | 45.4 | 19.8 | 10.6 | 6.9 |
| Arizona | 100 | 19.3 | 46.3 | 28.5 | 1.6 | 4.3 |
| Arkansas | 100 | 22.8 | 48.2 | 24.3 | 0.8 | 3.9 |
| California | 100 | 25.6 | 38.8 | 29.2 | 2.2 | 4.3 |
| Colorado | 100 | 18.7 | 48.0 | 27.4 | 1.8 | 4.1 |
| Connecticut | 100 | 26.9 | 40.3 | 28.2 | 1.1 | 3.6 |
| Delaware | 100 | 26.2 | 41.5 | 27.6 | 1.4 | 3.4 |
| District of Columbia | 100 | 37.9 | 32.4 | 24.7 | 1.8 | 3.3 |
| Florida | 100 | 22.9 | 43.7 | 28.0 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| Georgia | 100 | 22.2 | 46.9 | 23.2 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Hawaii | 100 | 20.7 | 36.3 | 23.3 | 13.6 | 6.2 |
| Idaho | 100 | 18.8 | 49.7 | 26.2 | 0.6 | 4.7 |
| Illinois | 100 | 22.5 | 43.6 | 29.2 | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| Indiana | 100 | 21.7 | 46.8 | 28.6 | 0.1 | 2.8 |
| Iowa | 100 | 20.2 | 42.2 | 35.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| Kansas | 100 | 20.6 | 41.8 | 32.0 | 2.2 | 3.5 |
| Kentucky | 100 | 20.2 | 47.0 | 26.4 | 2.2 | 4.2 |
| Louisiana | 100 | 27.0 | 40.7 | 26.4 | 1.4 | 4.6 |
| Maine | 100 | 21.8 | 45.0 | 29.4 | 1.1 | 2.7 |
| Maryland | 100 | 22.6 | 42.3 | 29.2 | 1.2 | 4.6 |
| Massachusetts | 100 | 27.3 | 37.5 | 31.9 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| Michigan | 100 | 21.0 | 41.9 | 33.8 | 0.1 | 3.2 |
| Minnesota | 100 | 17.2 | 44.6 | 35.4 | 0.1 | 2.8 |
| Mississippi | 100 | 28.8 | 41.5 | 22.4 | 2.3 | 5.0 |
| Missouri | 100 | 20.5 | 45.3 | 29.9 | 1.1 | 3.2 |
| Montana | 100 | 24.2 | 45.7 | 25.3 | 1.2 | 3.6 |
| Nebraska | 100 | 18.3 | 42.1 | 35.7 | 0.9 | 3.1 |
| Nevada | 100 | 16.0 | 55.1 | 23.4 | 1.3 | 4.2 |
| New Hampshire | 100 | 23.8 | 43.3 | 30.7 | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| New Jersey | 100 | 25.9 | 41.7 | 27.6 | 0.5 | 4.3 |
| New Mexico | 100 | 23.8 | 41.7 | 27.4 | 2.2 | 4.8 |
| New York | 100 | 32.3 | 37.0 | 25.7 | 0.5 | 4.6 |
| North Carolina | 100 | 22.0 | 44.7 | 23.2 | 6.1 | 4.0 |
| North Dakota | 100 | 22.9 | 34.3 | 36.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Ohio | 100 | 20.9 | 45.3 | 30.9 | 0.2 | 2.8 |
| Oklahoma | 100 | 21.5 | 43.2 | 28.9 | 2.6 | 3.8 |
| Oregon | 100 | 20.9 | 49.0 | 26.3 | 0.1 | 3.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 100 | 28.6 | 40.5 | 27.7 | 0.1 | 3.0 |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 26.8 | 35.6 | 34.3 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| South Carolina | 100 | 23.1 | 43.9 | 24.0 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| South Dakota | 100 | 19.7 | 44.6 | 31.7 | 1.3 | 2.8 |
| Tennessee | 100 | 20.7 | 48.4 | 26.5 | 0.9 | 3.4 |
| Texas | 100 | 23.2 | 44.8 | 25.8 | 2.2 | 4.0 |
| Utah | 100 | 16.3 | 44.2 | 34.3 | 0.4 | 4.7 |
| Vermont | 100 | 28.0 | 41.2 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Virginia | 100 | 24.0 | 41.7 | 23.8 | 6.6 | 3.9 |
| Washington | 100 | 21.2 | 44.3 | 27.0 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| West Virginia | 100 | 29.0 | 43.2 | 23.4 | 0.2 | 4.2 |
| Wisconsin | 100 | 18.4 | 44.5 | 34.7 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| Wyoming | 100 | 20.7 | 44.9 | 28.3 | 1.5 | 4.6 |

*Other includes youth with more than a high school degree (who are counted as connected) but are not working, in school, or in the military.

Source: Child Trends calculations of Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

State Table F: Percentage of American Youth Ages 18 to 24 Receiving Public Assistance in 2000

| | Percent Receiving Public Assistance |
|-----------------------------|--|
| United States | 2.6 |
| Alabama | 2.4 |
| Alaska | 4.5 |
| Arizona | 2.4 |
| Arkansas | 3.2 |
| California | 2.5 |
| Colorado | 1.8 |
| Connecticut | 2.7 |
| Delaware | 1.9 |
| District of Columbia | 3.2 |
| Florida | 2.2 |
| Georgia | 2.3 |
| Hawaii | 3.9 |
| Idaho | 2.8 |
| Illinois | 2.6 |
| Indiana | 2.4 |
| Iowa | 2.6 |
| Kansas | 2.4 |
| Kentucky | 3.7 |
| Louisiana | 2.9 |
| Maine | 4.4 |
| Maryland | 2.0 |
| Massachusetts | 2.3 |
| Michigan | 2.9 |
| Minnesota | 2.6 |
| Mississippi | 3.1 |
| Missouri | 3.3 |
| Montana | 3.7 |
| Nebraska | 2.3 |
| Nevada | 1.8 |
| New Hampshire | 2.1 |
| New Jersey | 2.0 |
| New Mexico | 3.8 |
| New York | 3.0 |
| North Carolina | 2.3 |
| North Dakota | 2.4 |
| Ohio | 3.2 |
| Oklahoma | 2.8 |
| Oregon | 2.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 2.8 |
| Rhode Island | 3.5 |
| South Carolina | 2.1 |
| South Dakota | 2.9 |
| Tennessee | 3.1 |
| Texas | 2.2 |
| Utah | 1.6 |
| Vermont | 3.2 |
| Virginia | 2.0 |
| Washington | 3.4 |
| West Virginia | 4.0 |
| Wisconsin | 1.8 |
| Wyoming | 2.1 |

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

State Table G: Family and Household Formation Among American Youth Ages 18 to 24, By State and Gender, 2000

| | Males | | | | | | | Females | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Head of Household or spouse | Married | Living with own children | Unmarried with children | Living with parents | Living with other relatives | Living in a non-family household | Head of Household or spouse | Married | Living with own children | Unmarried with children | Living with parents | Living with other relatives | Living in a non-family household |
| United States | 22.2 | 15.3 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 44.5 | 8.7 | 24.6 | 32.8 | 21.8 | 19.8 | 9.3 | 37.9 | 6.8 | 22.5 |
| Alabama | 26.8 | 18.3 | 10.1 | 2.2 | 46.0 | 8.0 | 19.2 | 40.0 | 26.3 | 25.7 | 12.3 | 36.0 | 6.2 | 17.7 |
| Alaska | 25.6 | 17.3 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 41.7 | 6.2 | 26.5 | 40.5 | 29.6 | 24.5 | 8.2 | 31.9 | 5.7 | 21.9 |
| Arizona | 26.9 | 17.2 | 10.3 | 3.3 | 38.3 | 10.9 | 23.9 | 36.7 | 25.8 | 22.5 | 8.7 | 34.0 | 8.7 | 20.6 |
| Arkansas | 30.2 | 23.5 | 12.5 | 2.6 | 41.6 | 8.6 | 19.6 | 45.2 | 34.2 | 29.5 | 11.8 | 31.0 | 5.8 | 18.0 |
| California | 17.5 | 15.4 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 45.5 | 13.8 | 23.2 | 26.8 | 21.7 | 18.1 | 7.6 | 42.6 | 10.9 | 19.7 |
| Colorado | 27.6 | 17.1 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 33.9 | 8.7 | 29.8 | 38.7 | 24.9 | 20.4 | 7.6 | 29.8 | 6.3 | 25.2 |
| Connecticut | 15.3 | 13.5 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 49.5 | 6.1 | 29.2 | 24.8 | 18.1 | 15.1 | 9.8 | 43.1 | 5.0 | 27.0 |
| Delaware | 18.1 | 14.1 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 45.0 | 7.6 | 29.3 | 29.9 | 17.4 | 18.7 | 11.2 | 35.7 | 4.6 | 29.7 |
| District of Columbia | 18.4 | 13.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 27.3 | 11.8 | 42.5 | 29.8 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 19.6 | 7.7 | 42.8 |
| Florida | 22.4 | 14.3 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 44.7 | 9.4 | 23.4 | 33.6 | 21.4 | 19.8 | 9.6 | 39.0 | 7.5 | 19.8 |
| Georgia | 22.1 | 17.6 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 40.9 | 10.6 | 26.4 | 36.7 | 25.5 | 23.9 | 11.6 | 35.3 | 8.0 | 20.0 |
| Hawaii | 14.9 | 12.8 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 44.8 | 11.2 | 29.1 | 25.1 | 19.8 | 17.7 | 8.8 | 45.4 | 10.7 | 18.8 |
| Idaho | 31.3 | 21.3 | 11.4 | 2.2 | 36.8 | 7.2 | 24.7 | 44.6 | 33.2 | 24.9 | 6.1 | 27.7 | 3.9 | 23.8 |
| Illinois | 19.3 | 13.5 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 48.5 | 10.0 | 22.2 | 29.7 | 19.6 | 17.9 | 9.0 | 42.3 | 7.6 | 20.4 |
| Indiana | 26.9 | 16.4 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 42.2 | 5.6 | 25.3 | 36.1 | 22.9 | 21.8 | 10.1 | 33.3 | 4.2 | 26.4 |
| Iowa | 29.0 | 13.3 | 7.1 | 1.8 | 36.0 | 4.2 | 30.9 | 36.8 | 21.2 | 17.5 | 7.3 | 29.0 | 3.2 | 31.0 |
| Kansas | 31.2 | 17.4 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 35.5 | 5.6 | 27.8 | 41.8 | 26.2 | 21.7 | 8.6 | 29.8 | 4.5 | 23.9 |
| Kentucky | 27.4 | 20.0 | 10.8 | 2.2 | 44.9 | 5.3 | 22.4 | 42.1 | 28.9 | 26.6 | 10.7 | 33.7 | 3.9 | 20.3 |
| Louisiana | 23.5 | 15.9 | 9.6 | 3.1 | 47.7 | 8.5 | 20.3 | 35.1 | 21.1 | 23.7 | 13.2 | 39.8 | 7.1 | 18.0 |
| Maine | 22.3 | 12.7 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 44.2 | 3.3 | 30.2 | 33.3 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 8.8 | 32.0 | 3.2 | 31.4 |
| Maryland | 17.0 | 11.3 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 48.7 | 8.9 | 25.4 | 27.0 | 15.1 | 16.2 | 9.8 | 42.8 | 7.4 | 22.8 |
| Massachusetts | 15.5 | 8.9 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 48.4 | 5.6 | 30.5 | 22.7 | 12.6 | 10.9 | 7.0 | 38.8 | 4.8 | 33.7 |
| Michigan | 21.7 | 11.0 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 48.5 | 6.6 | 23.2 | 31.4 | 17.1 | 18.2 | 10.0 | 40.0 | 5.3 | 23.3 |
| Minnesota | 24.6 | 11.4 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 43.3 | 5.3 | 26.8 | 33.6 | 17.4 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 33.6 | 3.9 | 28.9 |
| Mississippi | 22.1 | 16.6 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 46.3 | 7.9 | 23.8 | 34.3 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 13.7 | 39.0 | 7.3 | 19.4 |
| Missouri | 27.1 | 16.6 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 43.0 | 5.8 | 24.1 | 38.1 | 24.1 | 22.4 | 10.2 | 34.6 | 4.5 | 22.8 |
| Montana | 30.6 | 16.3 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 33.7 | 5.6 | 30.1 | 41.6 | 24.5 | 19.6 | 8.3 | 29.8 | 3.8 | 24.7 |
| Nebraska | 30.3 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 37.0 | 5.7 | 27.0 | 37.7 | 23.3 | 16.2 | 6.6 | 30.0 | 3.8 | 28.5 |
| Nevada | 27.3 | 18.9 | 11.2 | 3.4 | 37.7 | 13.2 | 21.9 | 38.4 | 28.8 | 25.2 | 9.5 | 32.9 | 9.5 | 19.2 |
| New Hampshire | 18.7 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 45.2 | 4.0 | 32.1 | 25.5 | 15.5 | 13.0 | 6.3 | 36.0 | 2.7 | 35.9 |
| New Jersey | 12.4 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 59.6 | 10.1 | 17.9 | 20.1 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 8.1 | 54.1 | 7.8 | 18.0 |
| New Mexico | 26.6 | 15.5 | 12.0 | 4.5 | 43.8 | 8.9 | 20.6 | 34.2 | 22.2 | 24.8 | 11.7 | 39.3 | 7.7 | 18.7 |
| New York | 14.4 | 11.1 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 53.7 | 9.2 | 22.7 | 23.5 | 15.2 | 14.4 | 8.3 | 47.1 | 7.7 | 21.8 |
| North Carolina | 25.5 | 18.6 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 35.5 | 8.4 | 30.6 | 39.0 | 26.0 | 22.8 | 10.4 | 30.6 | 5.5 | 24.9 |
| North Dakota | 31.7 | 13.5 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 32.6 | 2.4 | 33.3 | 40.5 | 19.5 | 15.0 | 6.0 | 25.7 | 2.2 | 31.6 |
| Ohio | 24.1 | 12.6 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 46.8 | 5.3 | 23.7 | 35.4 | 18.8 | 21.0 | 11.4 | 37.1 | 4.3 | 23.3 |
| Oklahoma | 31.9 | 21.5 | 12.0 | 2.5 | 36.8 | 7.1 | 24.2 | 44.7 | 30.7 | 27.5 | 10.4 | 31.0 | 5.4 | 18.9 |
| Oregon | 28.6 | 16.4 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 36.2 | 8.5 | 26.7 | 39.0 | 24.2 | 20.0 | 7.9 | 30.2 | 5.7 | 25.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 18.1 | 11.1 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 51.0 | 5.3 | 25.6 | 26.2 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 8.3 | 41.5 | 4.7 | 27.6 |
| Rhode Island | 17.1 | 9.2 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 44.7 | 5.1 | 33.1 | 26.5 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 8.9 | 35.1 | 4.0 | 34.4 |
| South Carolina | 22.3 | 16.4 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 41.0 | 7.8 | 28.9 | 33.9 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 12.1 | 36.2 | 6.0 | 23.9 |
| South Dakota | 30.5 | 15.0 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 36.1 | 3.7 | 29.6 | 40.0 | 24.8 | 18.2 | 7.0 | 28.0 | 2.6 | 29.4 |
| Tennessee | 26.8 | 18.9 | 10.1 | 2.3 | 43.7 | 7.4 | 22.0 | 41.0 | 27.5 | 25.7 | 11.6 | 33.6 | 5.3 | 20.1 |
| Texas | 26.1 | 22.0 | 11.4 | 2.5 | 41.2 | 11.0 | 21.7 | 37.6 | 29.1 | 25.5 | 9.8 | 36.6 | 8.9 | 16.9 |
| Utah | 27.9 | 24.1 | 9.8 | 1.4 | 44.8 | 8.2 | 19.2 | 39.0 | 34.0 | 19.9 | 4.8 | 32.6 | 5.9 | 22.5 |
| Vermont | 18.9 | 12.5 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 37.3 | 3.3 | 40.5 | 31.7 | 15.3 | 12.2 | 5.6 | 25.2 | 1.7 | 41.4 |
| Virginia | 21.2 | 15.6 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 39.6 | 7.1 | 32.1 | 33.1 | 21.9 | 18.4 | 9.1 | 34.0 | 5.8 | 27.1 |
| Washington | 26.3 | 14.5 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 39.0 | 7.3 | 27.3 | 36.9 | 22.1 | 18.7 | 8.0 | 32.6 | 5.2 | 25.3 |
| West Virginia | 25.9 | 16.6 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 48.9 | 5.0 | 20.2 | 39.2 | 27.5 | 24.7 | 8.8 | 35.2 | 4.5 | 21.1 |
| Wisconsin | 24.1 | 12.7 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 43.1 | 4.9 | 27.9 | 34.2 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 8.5 | 33.1 | 3.6 | 29.1 |
| Wyoming | 33.0 | 18.4 | 10.6 | 2.6 | 34.3 | 4.9 | 27.9 | 41.6 | 26.8 | 21.7 | 8.0 | 28.3 | 4.5 | 25.5 |

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Acknowledgments

Estimates for this paper were supplied by the staff of the Population Reference Bureau including Mark Mather, Jean D'Amico, and Melissa Scopilliti. Thanks also to Child Trends staff members Pilar Marin and Dena Aufseeser for creating the tables and figures for the report; and to Laura Lippman and Bill O'Hare for their helpful comments and suggestions.

References and Notes

¹ Ronald Rindfuss, C. Gray Swicegood and Rachel A. Rosenfeld, "Disorder in the Life Course: How Common and Does It Matter," *American Sociological Review* 52, no. 6 (1987): 785-801.

² Estimates are based on Child Trends' calculations of U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Population Projections Branch, Detailed File based on the 2000 Decennial Census, accessed online at www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/usproj2000-2050.xls, in March 2005.

³ T. Kane and C. Rouse, "Labor-Market Returns to Two- and Four-Year College," *The American Economic Review* 85, no. 3 (1995): 600-14; W. Sewell, R. Hauser, and W. Wolf, "Sex, Schooling, and Occupational Status," *American Journal of Sociology* 86, no. 3 (1980): 551-83; P. Miller, C. Mulvey, and N. Martin, "What Do Twins Studies Reveal about the Economic Returns to Education? A Comparison of Australian and U.S. Findings," *The American Economic Review* 85, no. 3 (1995): 586-99; C.E. Ross and C. Wu, "The Links Between Education and Health," *American Sociology Review* 60 (1995): 719-45; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education 2001*, NCES 2001-072 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002), accessed online at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2001072>, in March 2005.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, "Measuring 50 Years of Economic Change Using the March Current Population Survey," *Current Population Reports P60-203* (1998): figures 1.10 and 1.11, accessed online at www.census.gov/prod/3/98pubs/p60-203.pdf, in March 2005.

⁵ B.V. Brown and C. Emig, "Who Are America's Disconnected Youth?" in *America's Disconnected Youth: Toward a Preventive Strategy*, ed. Doug Besharov and Karen Gardiner (Washington, D.C.: Child Welfare League of America, 1999).

⁶ See definition for disconnected young adults in: *2004 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being* (Baltimore: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2004): 191.

⁷ Another 3.8 percent were considered "connected" by virtue of the fact that they had more than a high school degree, although they were not engaged in any other connected activities.

⁸ For more information about the military population in the United States, see David R. Segal and Mady Wechsler Segal, "America's Military Population," *Population Bulletin* 59, no. 4 (2004).

⁹ T.C. Martin and L. Bumpass, "Recent Trends in Marital Disruption," *Demography* 26 (1989): 37-51.

¹⁰ K. Moore, in *Kids Having Kids: Economic Costs and Social Consequences of Teen Pregnancy*, ed. R.A. Maynard (Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press, 1997).

¹¹ For additional information about the American Community Survey, see www.census.gov/acs/www/.

**Members of the KIDS COUNT
Advisory Group on Census
2000:**

Brett Brown
Child Trends

Roderick Harrison
Joint Center for Political
and Economic Studies

Don Hernandez
State University of New York
at Albany

Ken Hodges
Claritas, Inc.

Robert Kominski
U.S. Census Bureau

Laura Lippman
Child Trends

Matt Snipp
Stanford University

KIDS COUNT Members:

Martha Cranley
Wisconsin Council on
Children & Families

Mike Crawford
Child and Family Policy Center

Lynn Davey
Maine Children's Alliance

Terry Haven
Voices for Utah Children

Cindy Hetzel
Voices for Virginia's Children

Kelly O'Donnell
New Mexico Advocates
for Children & Families

Diane Ollivier
Pennsylvania Partnership
for Children

Richard Rathge
North Dakota State University

Teresa Schooley
University of Delaware

Jane Zehnder-Merrell
Michigan League for
Human Services

**Annie E. Casey Foundation
Staff:**

William O'Hare
Laura Beavers

PRB Staff:

Linda Jacobsen
Mark Mather
Jean D'Amico
Kelvin Pollard
Kerri Rivers

**Opinions expressed in this paper do not
necessarily represent the views of the
advisory group members.**



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

701 Saint Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
www.aecf.org

Population Reference Bureau

1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 520
Washington, DC 20009
www.prb.org

Child Trends

4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 100
Washington, DC 20008
www.childtrends.org