

A changing landscape: Overview and Cross-Cutting Themes

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Workshop on Improving the Health, Safety, and Well-Being of Young Adults

May 7, 2013

Why are we here?

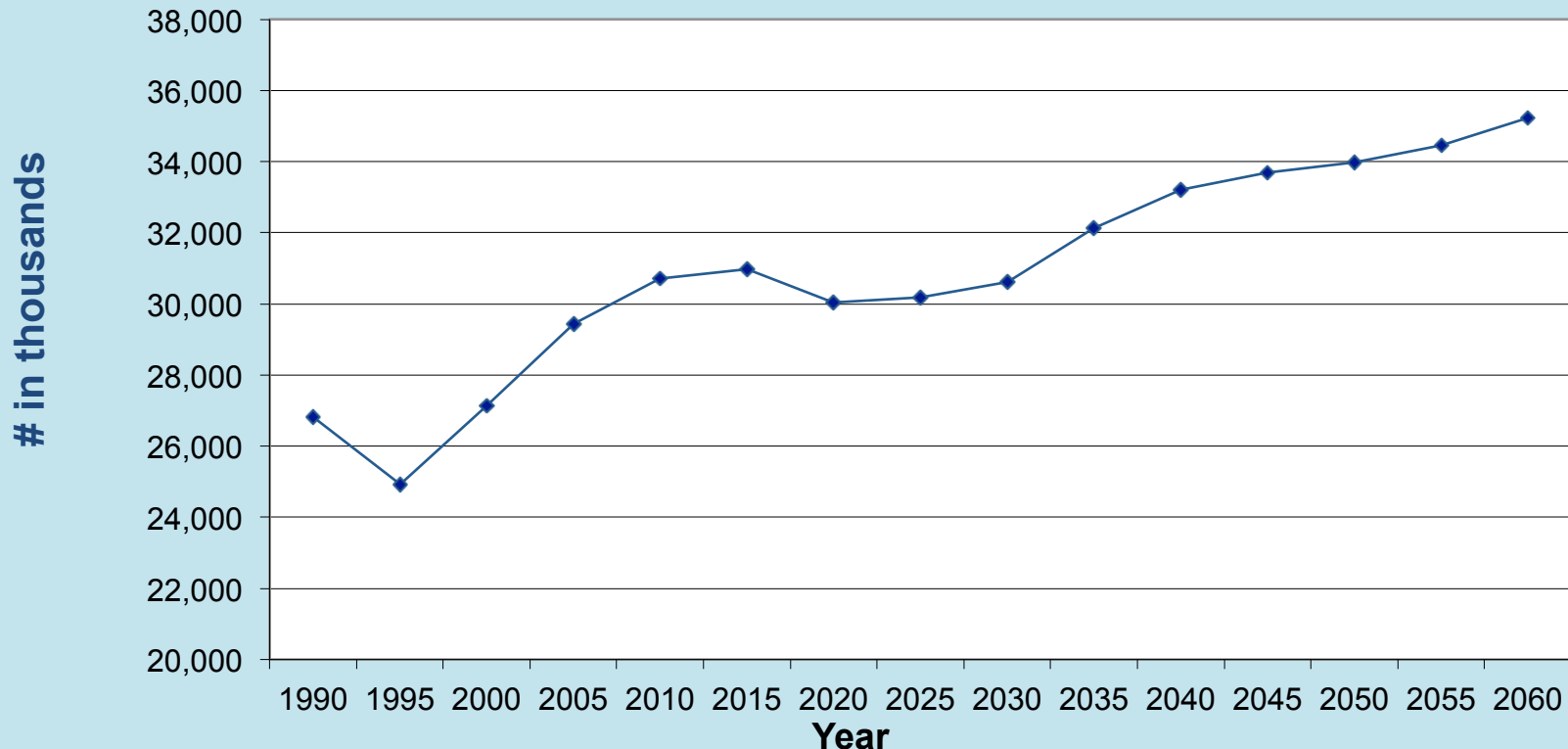
- Significant demographic shifts
- Increasing body of evidence, including international comparisons, suggest that needs of this group have been overlooked
- Increasing concerns regarding the impact of the “Odyssey”, Boomerang, Failure to Launch generation....



Young Adults – *Who are they?*

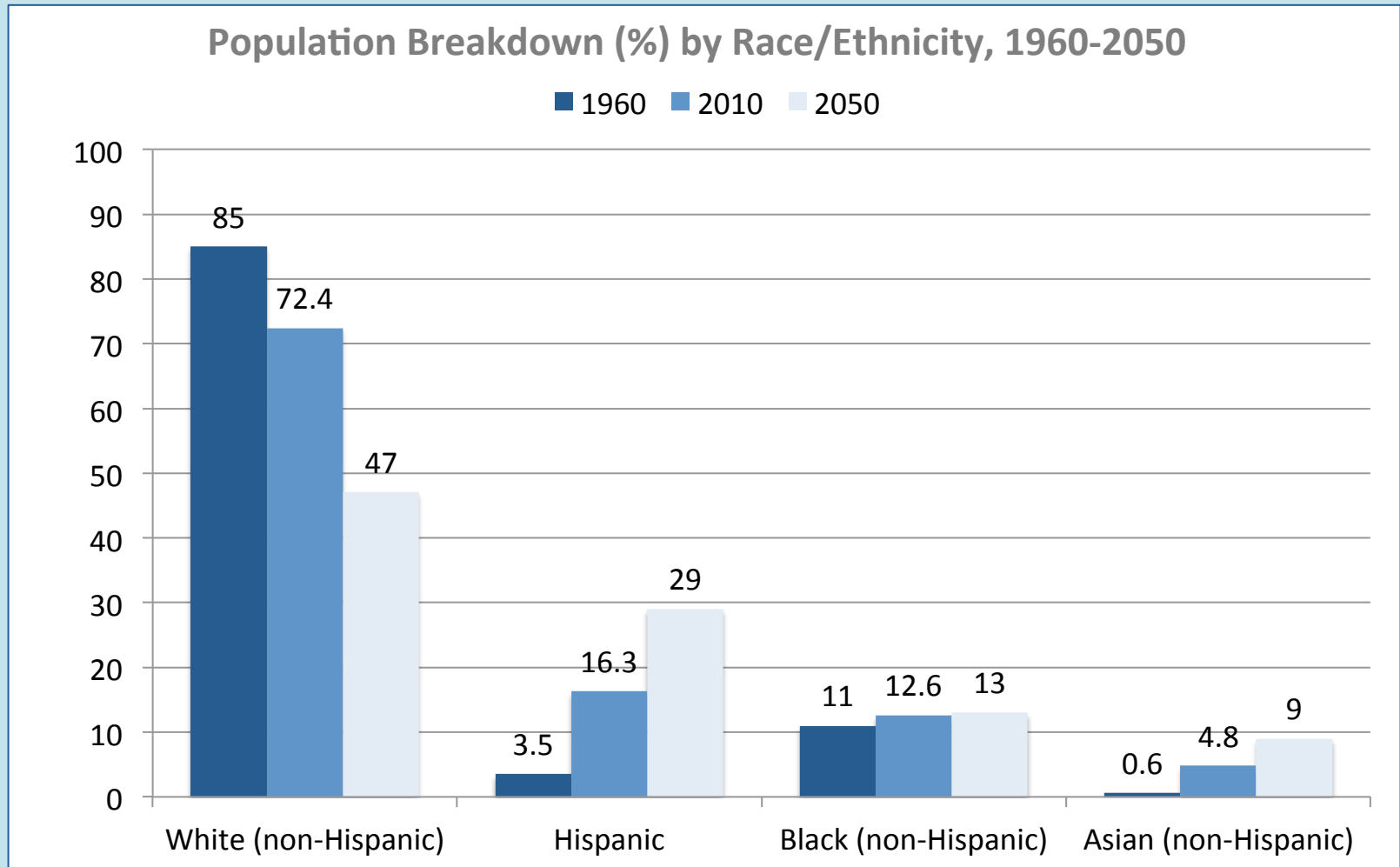
- Between 1990 and 2060, the number of young adults ages 18-24 is projected to increase from 26 to 34 million; represents 10% of the total population.

**U.S. Population Ages 18-24, Actual & Projected,
1990-2060**



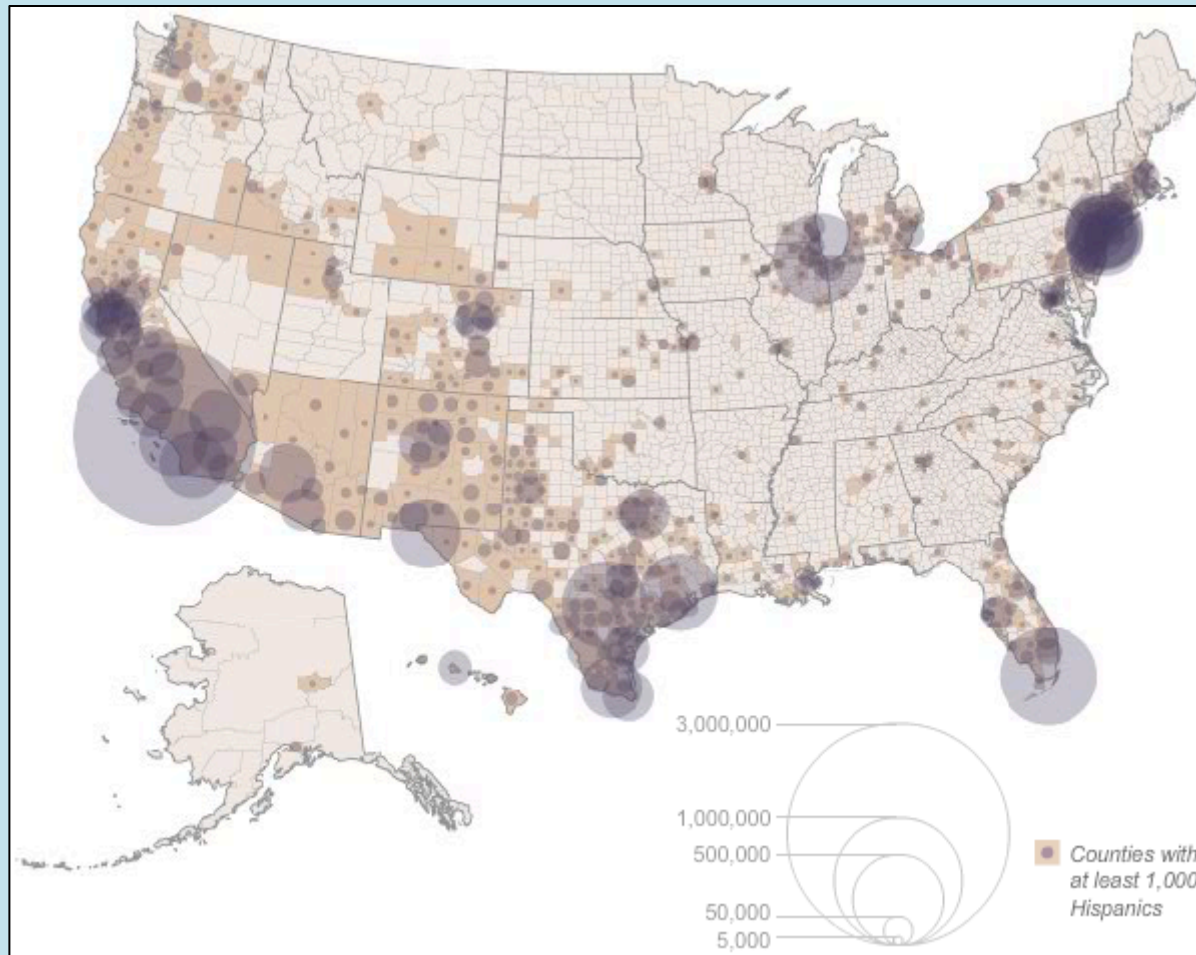
Racial and ethnic makeup of the US in 1960s vs. now

- Racial/ethnic diversity in the general population will continue to increase; the proportion of Hispanics has risen by 25%; the proportion of Whites has decreased by almost half.



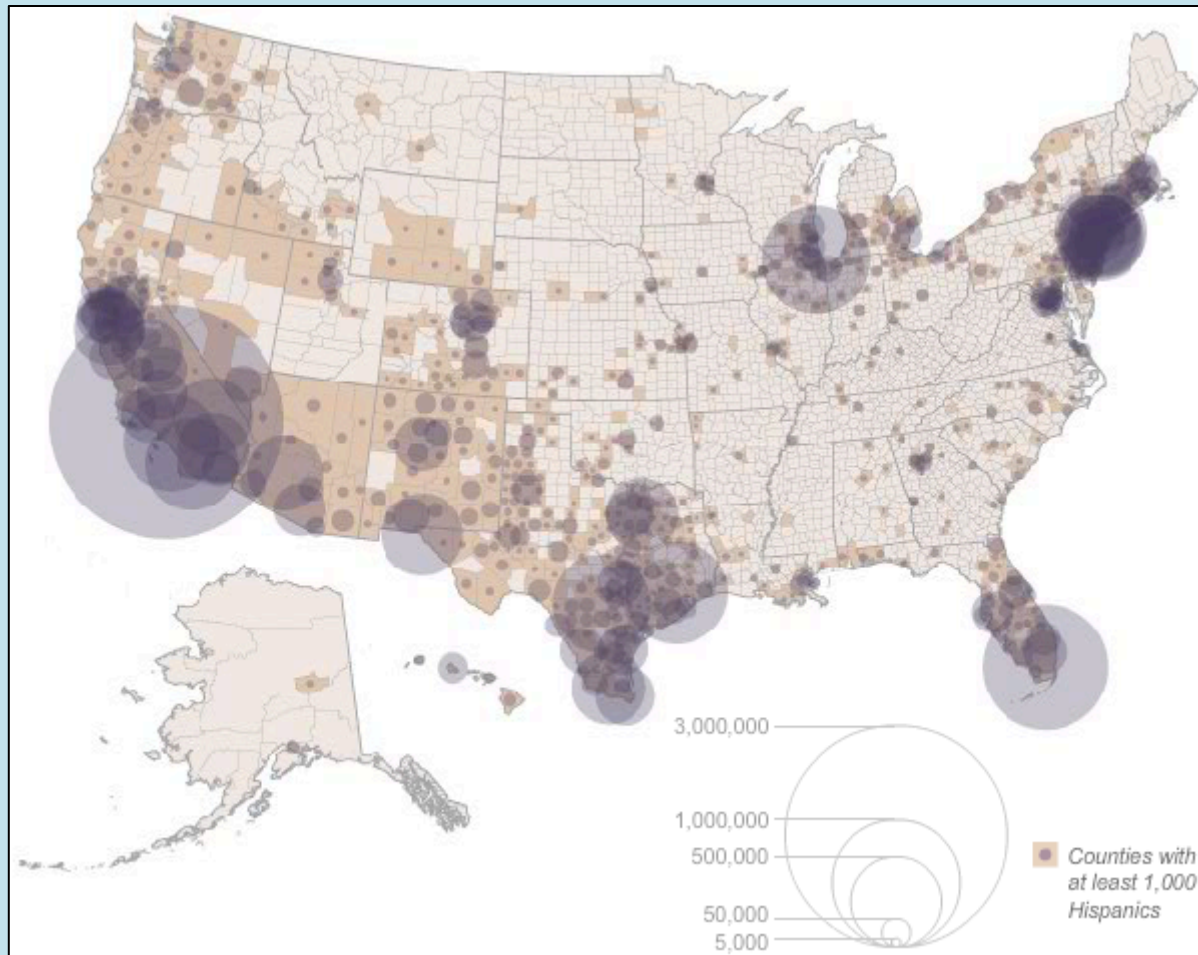
Changing Demographics: Growth of Hispanic Population

1980



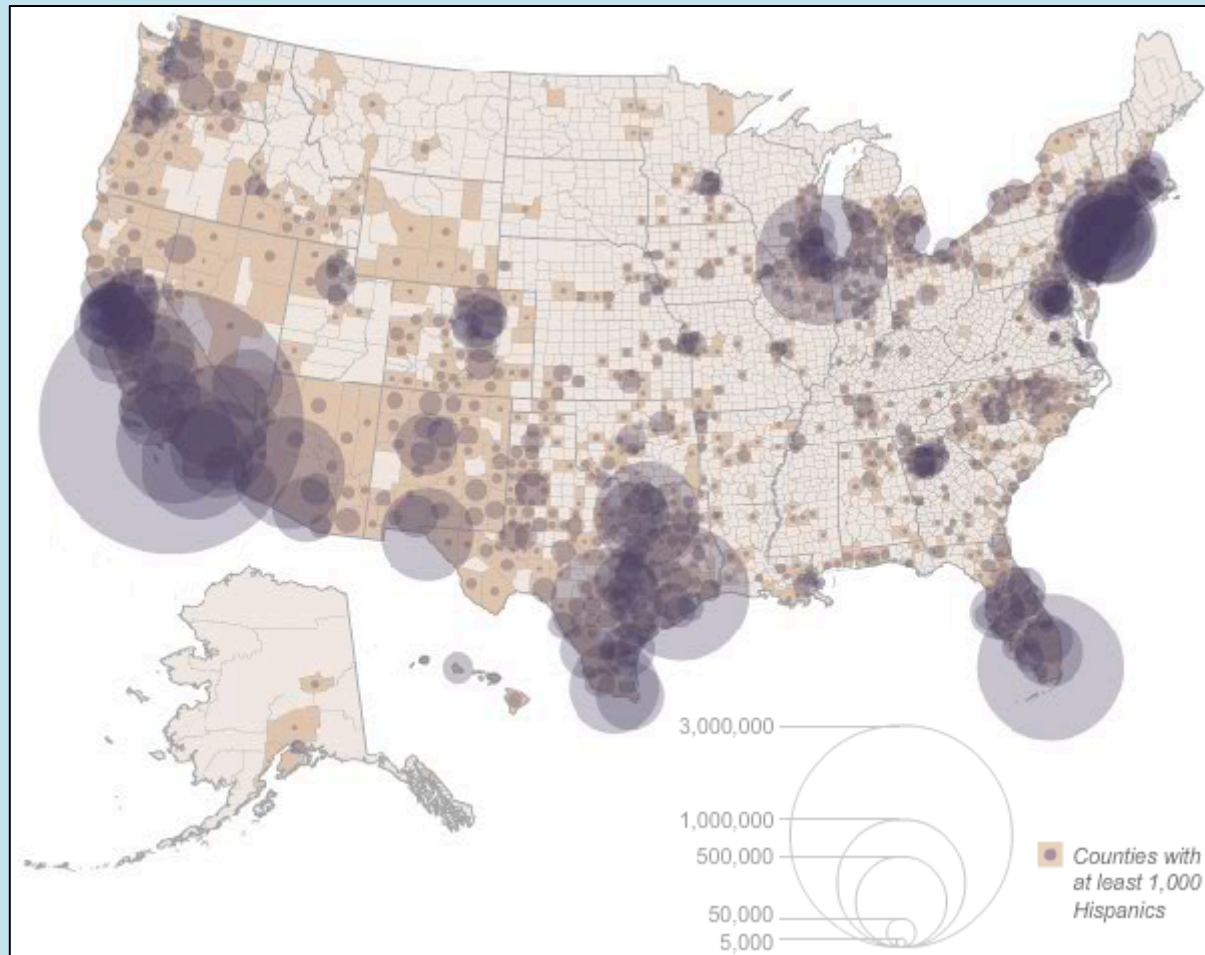
Changing Demographics: Growth of Hispanic Population

1990



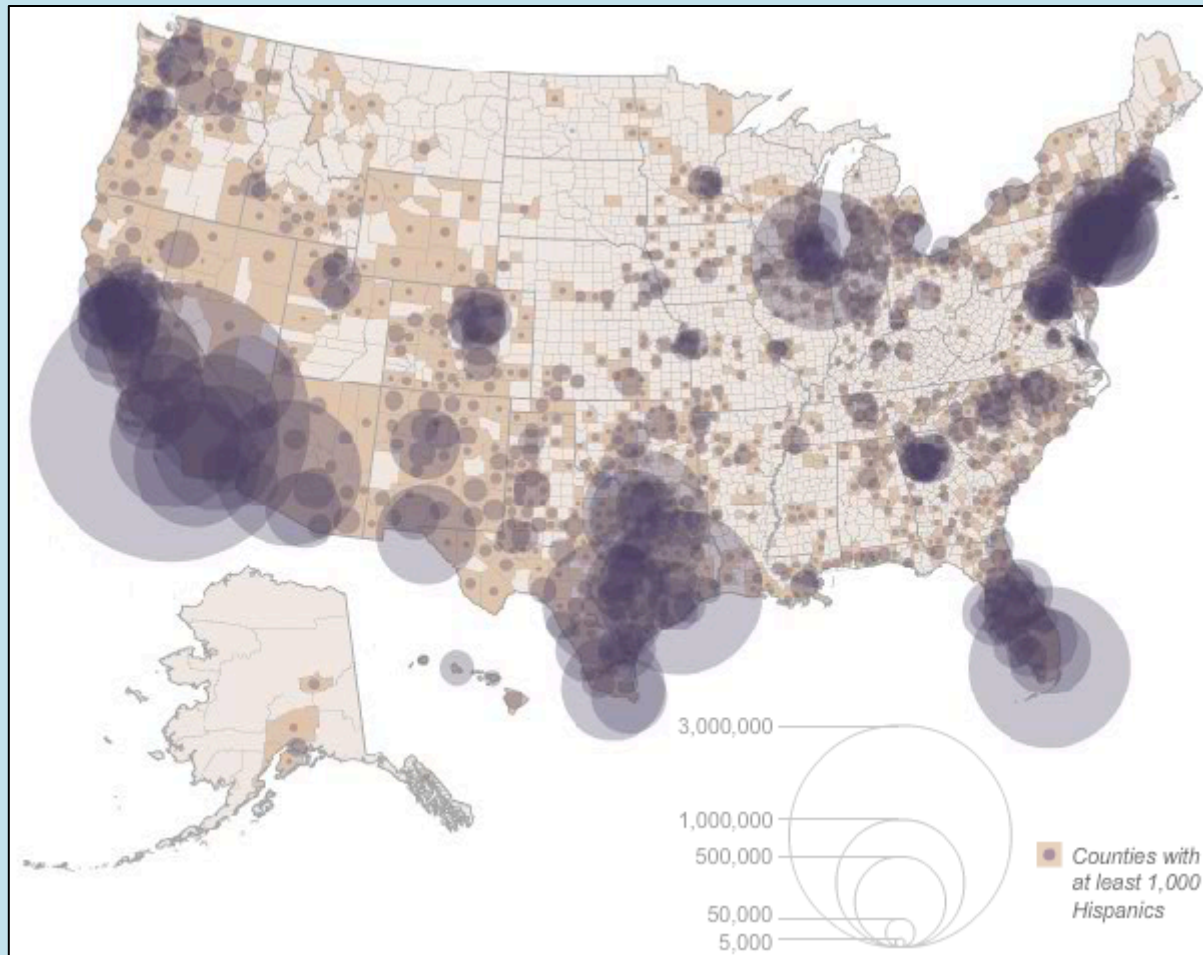
Changing Demographics: Growth of Hispanic Population

2000



Changing Demographics: Growth of Hispanic Population

2010



Why this Population? Why now?

- Throughout history and in every generation..
 - Young adults need tools to be:
 - meaningfully engaged,
 - caring individuals in their communities, and
 - productively employed to their full potential in society
- Changing age structure (aging population) will mean our nation will depend even more on young people's health and well-being.
- Just as they are needed more – there are more challenges to them being successful -- especially true for some extra vulnerable populations: substance users, mental health, etc.

Life Course Perspective

- How does health fit into the overall picture of ensuring a successful transition from adolescence through young adulthood?
- Young adulthood is a critical period in one's life; sets the stage for adulthood
 - Habits acquired in adolescence and further in young adulthood can impact the life course, particularly risk behaviors
 - Behaviors in young adulthood can increase risk of developing chronic disease later in life
 - Binge drinking and heart disease
 - Peak onset of chronic illnesses (i.e., mental health)



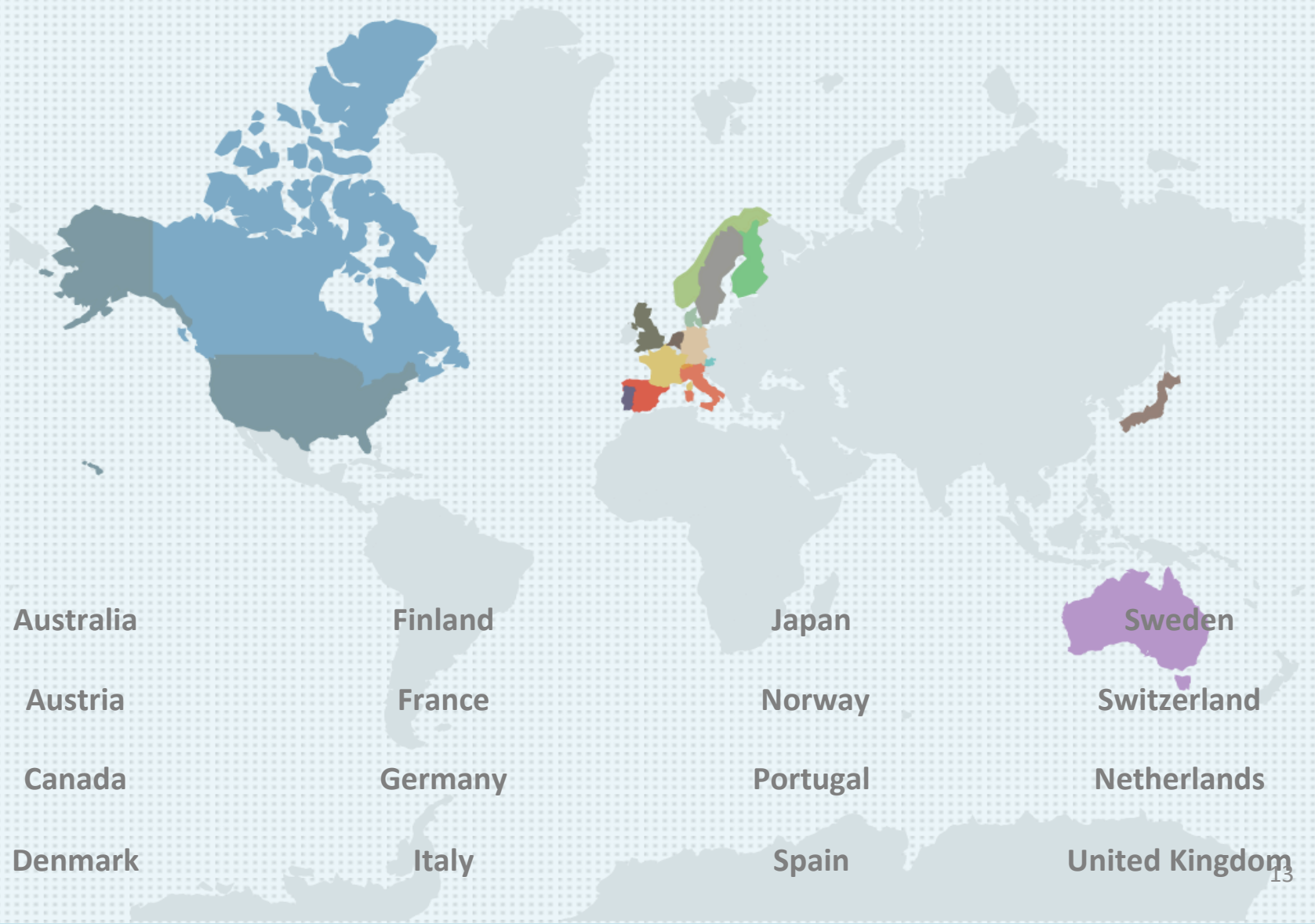
Milestones

- The contextual change for young adulthood has resulted in delayed attainment of traditional milestones associated with the transition to becoming adult
- Five major milestones
 - Completion of School
 - Leaving Home
 - Financial Independence
 - Marriage
 - Children

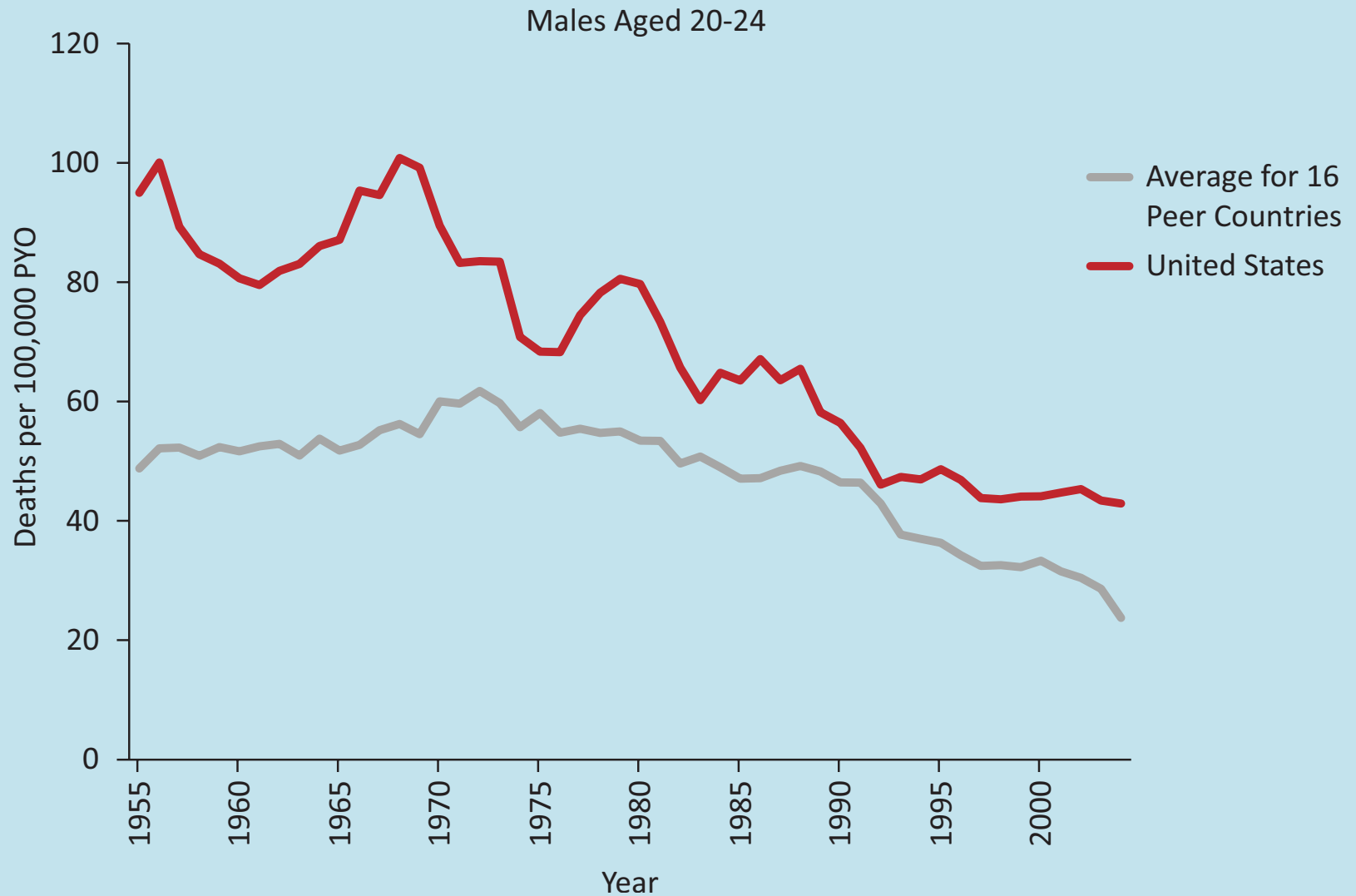
I don't
want to
grow up.

Health Profile of Young Adults: International and Over Time

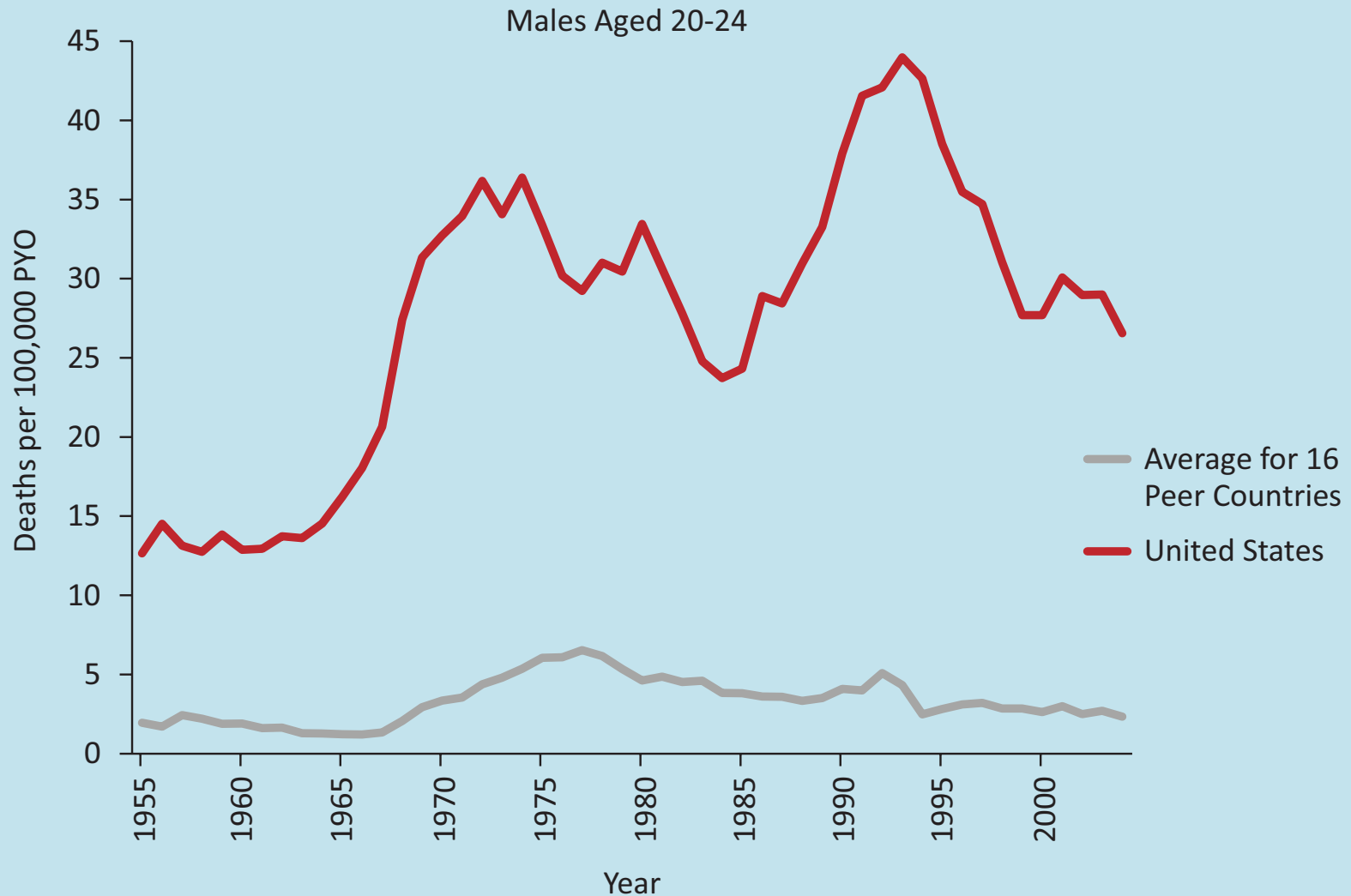
How does the health of American young adults compare to young adults in other high-income countries?



Transportation-related mortality among young adult males in the United States and average of 16 peer countries, 1955-2004



Violent mortality among young adult males in the United States and average of 16 peer countries, 1955-2004



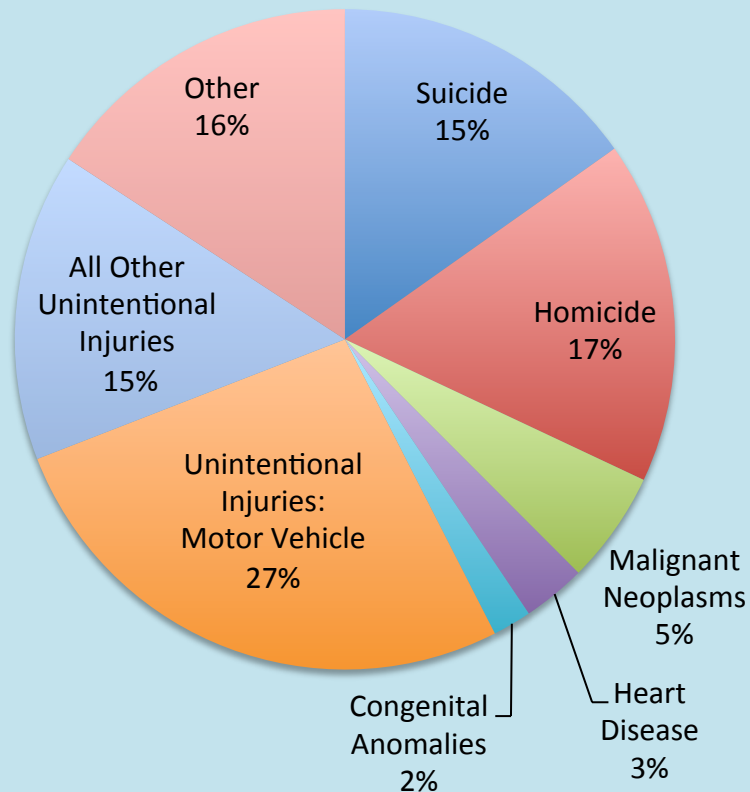
Self-reported prevalence of diabetes, by age and sex, in 17 peer countries, 2008



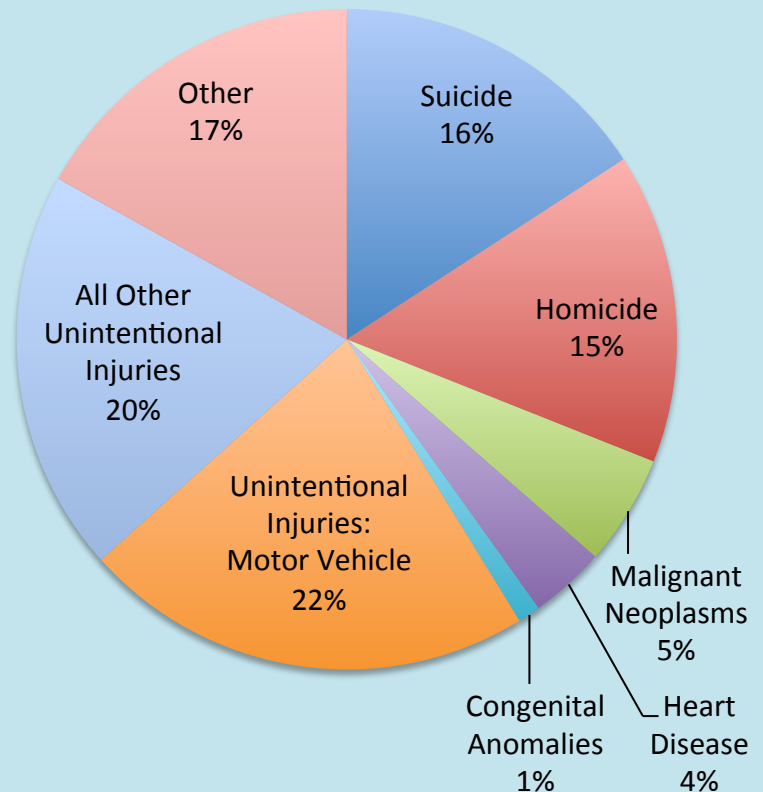
Transitions: Adolescence and Young Adult Mortality

Leading Causes of Death in US: Adolescents and Young Adults, 2010

Ages 15-19

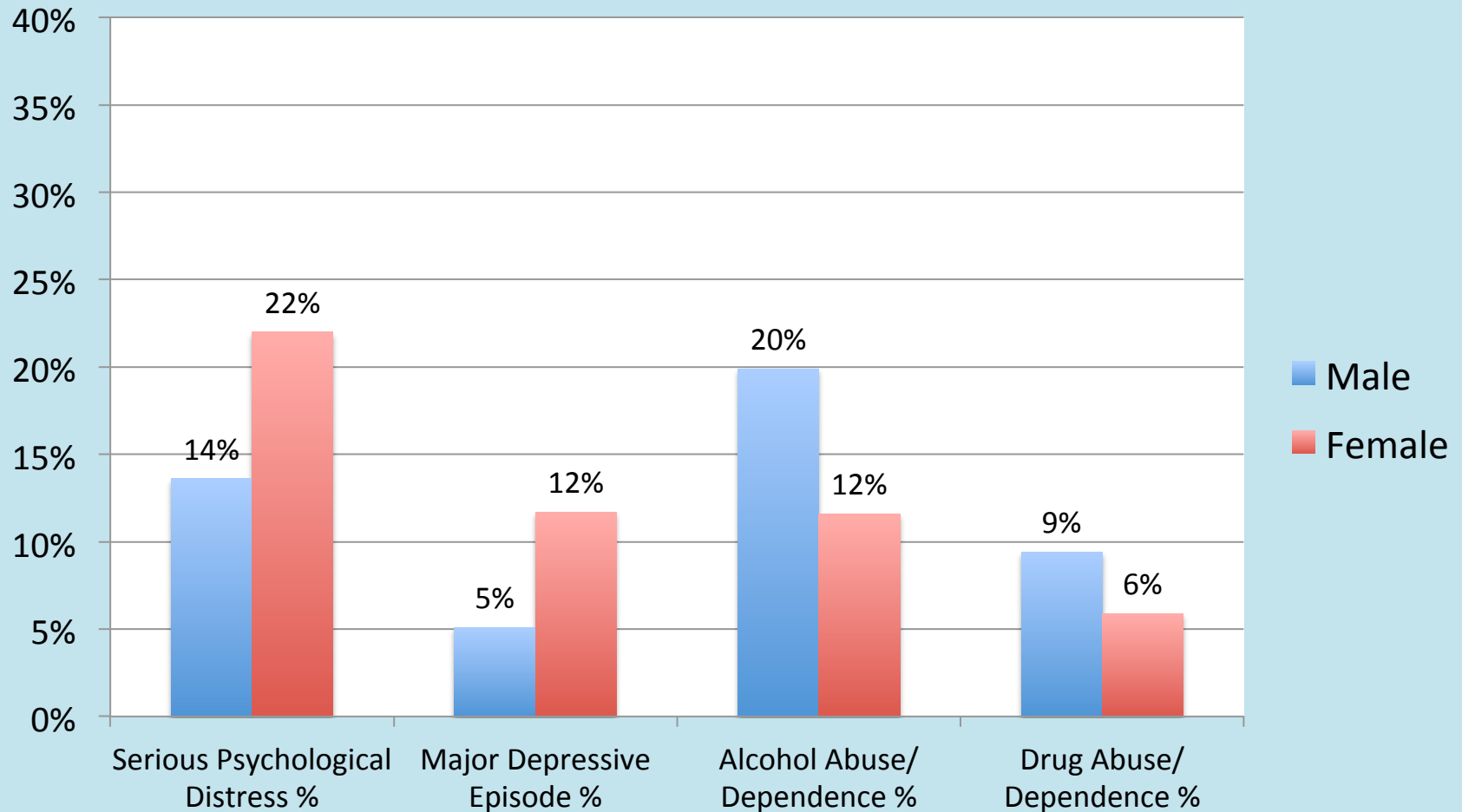


Ages 20-24



Chronic Conditions: Mental Health and Substance Use

Past-Year Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders Young Adults (18-25) by Gender, 2010

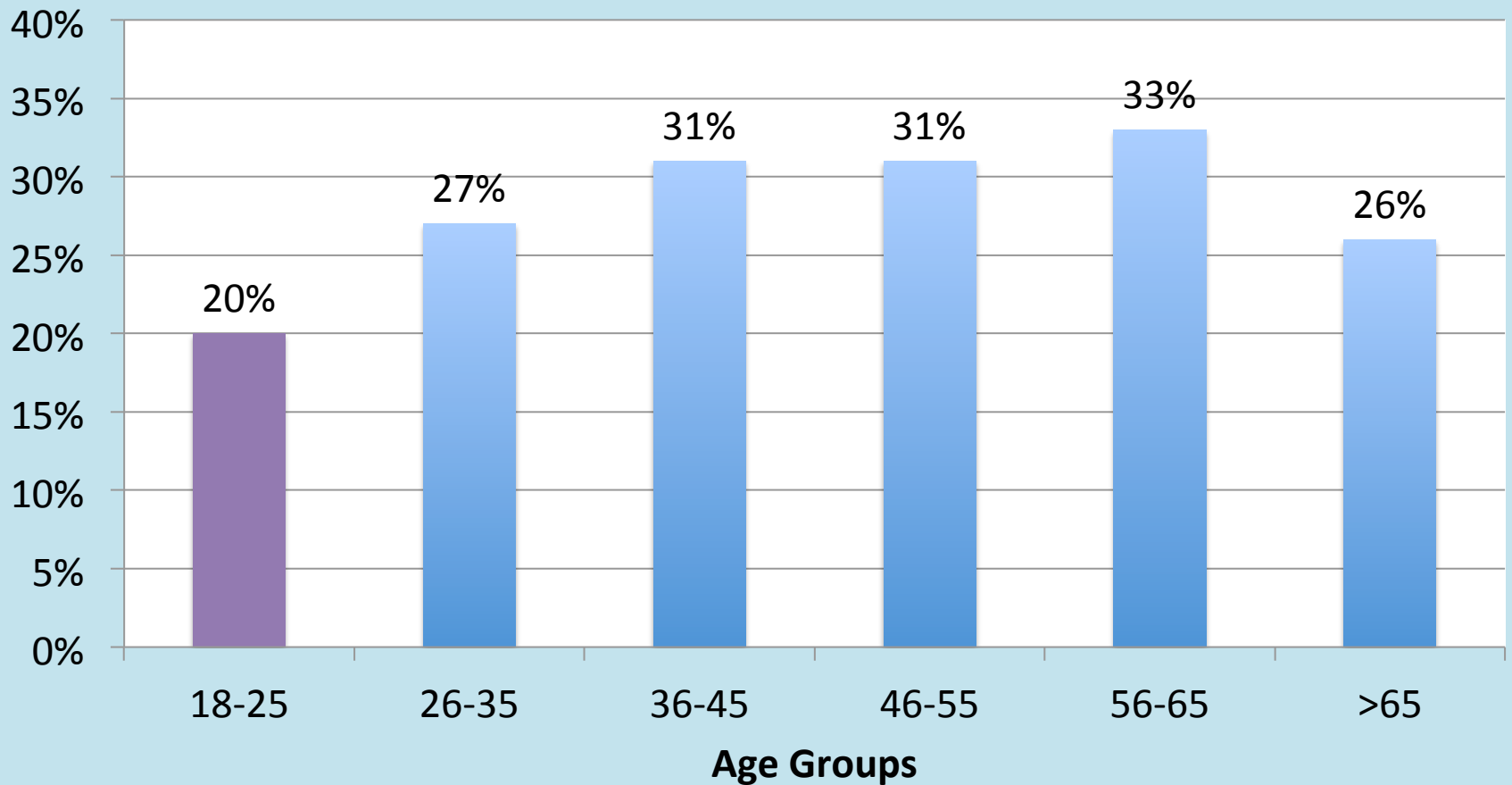


Chronic Conditions: Unplanned Pregnancies

- In 2008, there were nearly 2 million pregnancies to unmarried women age 20-29; 69% (1.3 million were unplanned).
- The rate of unplanned pregnancy among unmarried women in their twenties varied by age
 - 95 pregnancies per 1,000 for 20-29 year-olds overall,
 - 102 per 1,000 for 20-24 year-olds, and
 - 84 per 1,000 for 25-29 year-olds.
- Roughly half (51%) of unintended pregnancies to young unmarried women ended in abortion.

Chronic Conditions: Obesity

Obesity Rates by Age Group, 2011



Shortcomings of the Health Care System for Youth

- The current system falls short in many respects:
 - The financing system is difficult to navigate and leaves many out.
 - System rewards acute care over preventive services and chronic disease management.
 - Shortage of providers trained in and comfortable serving adolescents, especially in mental health.
 - Little consensus/focus on health care needs for young adults.

How Can The Affordable Care Act (ACA) Help?

- No exclusions for pre-existing conditions & individual insurance mandate.
- Major expansions of private insurance.
- Major expansion of public coverage (Medicaid) will be decided on a state-by-state basis.
- Improved access to services, through:
 - Essential health benefit packages.
 - No-cost sharing for certain preventive health services.



CHANGING

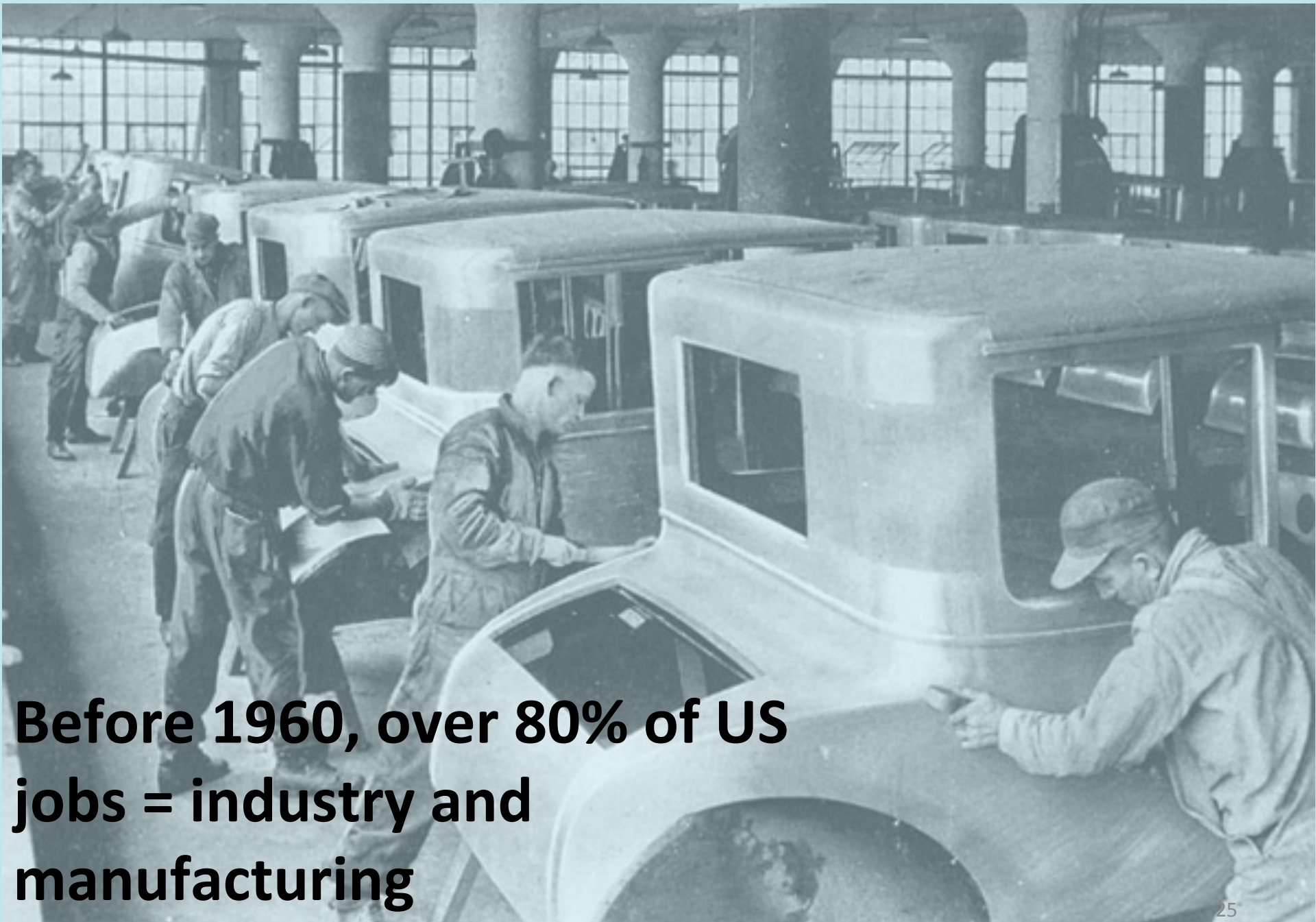
Context

for

Young
Adulthood

Changing Context

- Post-Industrial Society and its impact on Education
- Employment and other Pathways
- Marriage and Family Formation
- Role of Social Technology

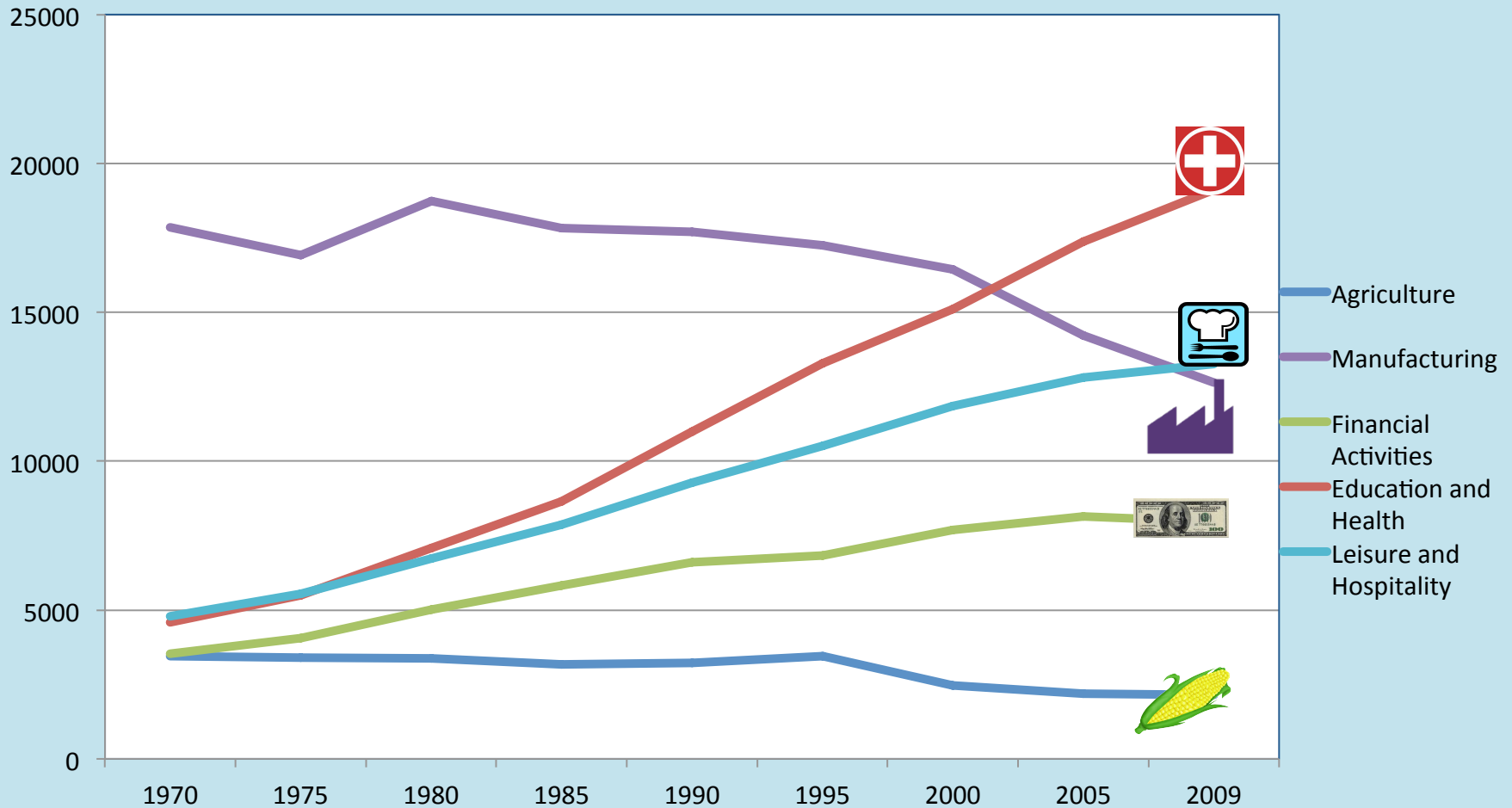


**Before 1960, over 80% of US
jobs = industry and
manufacturing**

Employment: Post-Industrial Society

Number of Employees by Major Industry, 1970-2009

Thousands of persons; monthly data seasonally adjusted

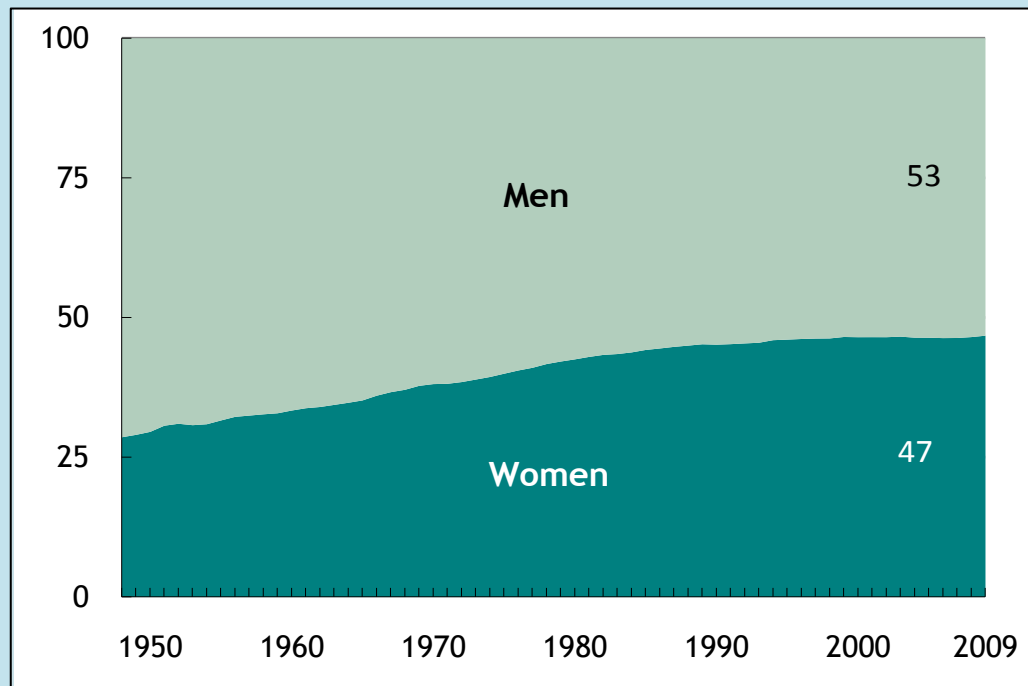


**Now: Almost 80% work
in an office or service
environment**



Changing Context: Gender Composition of Work Force

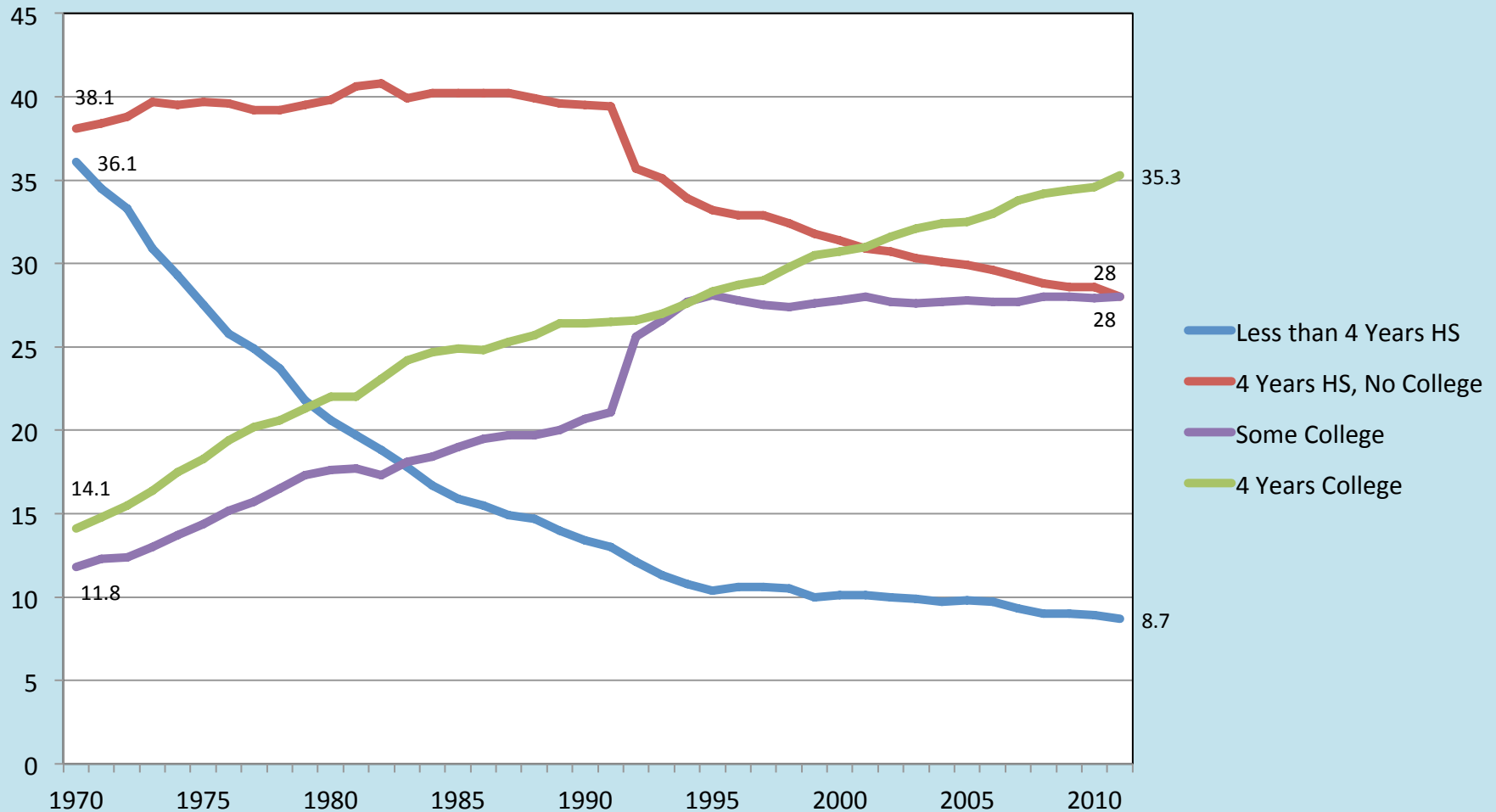
Distribution of the US Labor Force by Gender, 1948-2009



Note: Figures reflect annual averages

Changing Context: Education Trends

Percent Distribution of Workforce by Education, 1970-2011



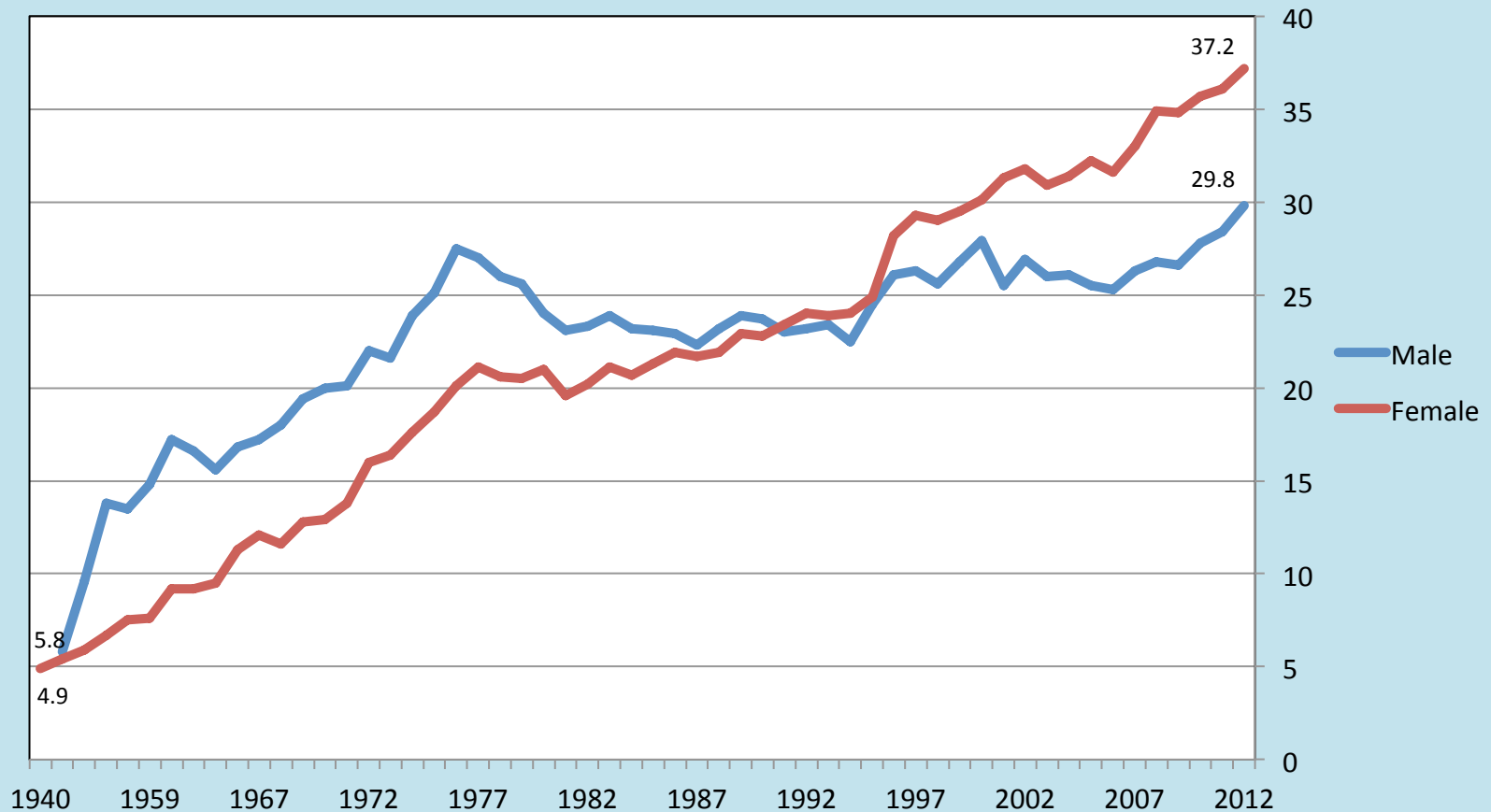
Quiz

- In 2012, what percentage of young men ages 25-29 completed college degrees? Women?
 - a) 16% men, 28% women
 - b) 30% men, 37% women
 - c) 36% men, 38% women
 - d) 42% men, 49% women
- In what year did females begin completing college at a higher rate than men?
 - a) 1986
 - b) 1989
 - c) 1991
 - d) 1995

Changing Context: Education

Percent College Completion Among Adults ages 25-29 by Gender, 1947-2012

% of 25-29 year olds

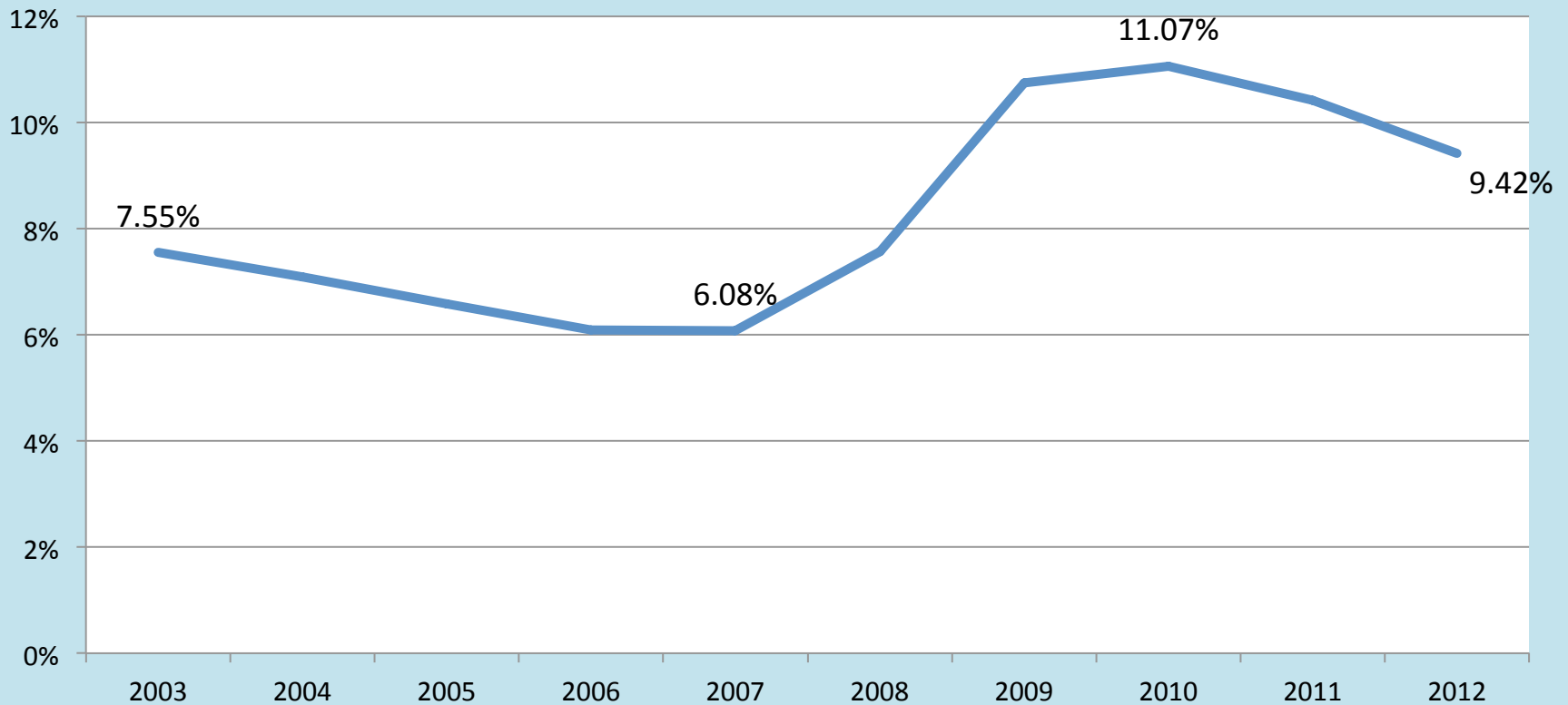


Sources: 1947, and 1952 to 2002 March Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (noninstitutionalized population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks); 1950 Census of Population and 1940 Census of Population (resident population).



Changing Context: Unemployment Trends

Unemployment Rate among Young Adults 20-24,
2003-2012



Changing Context: Economic Mobility

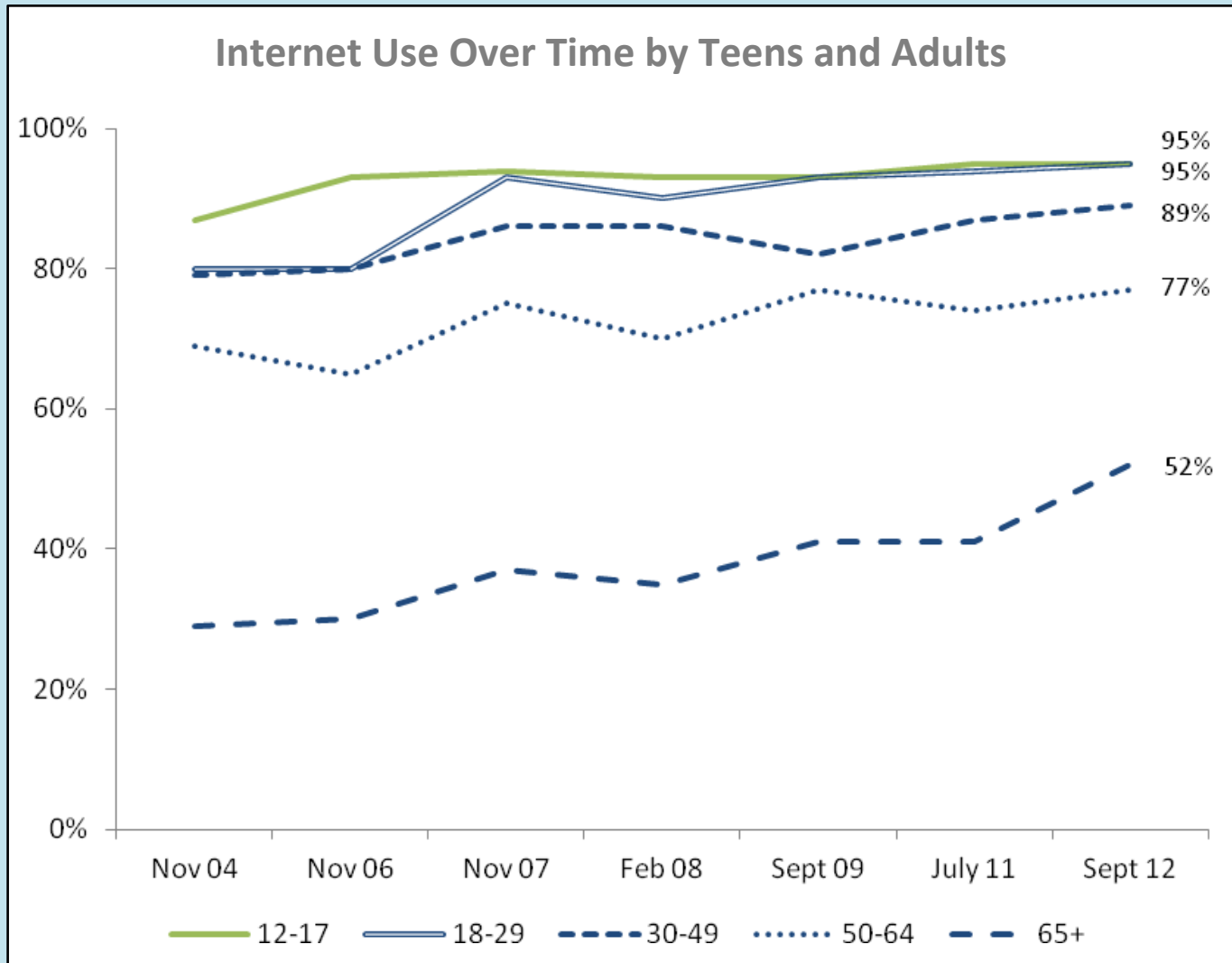
66% percent of those raised in the bottom of the wealth ladder remain on the bottom two rungs themselves, and 66% of those raised in the top of the wealth ladder remain on the top two rungs.



SOCIAL MEDIA

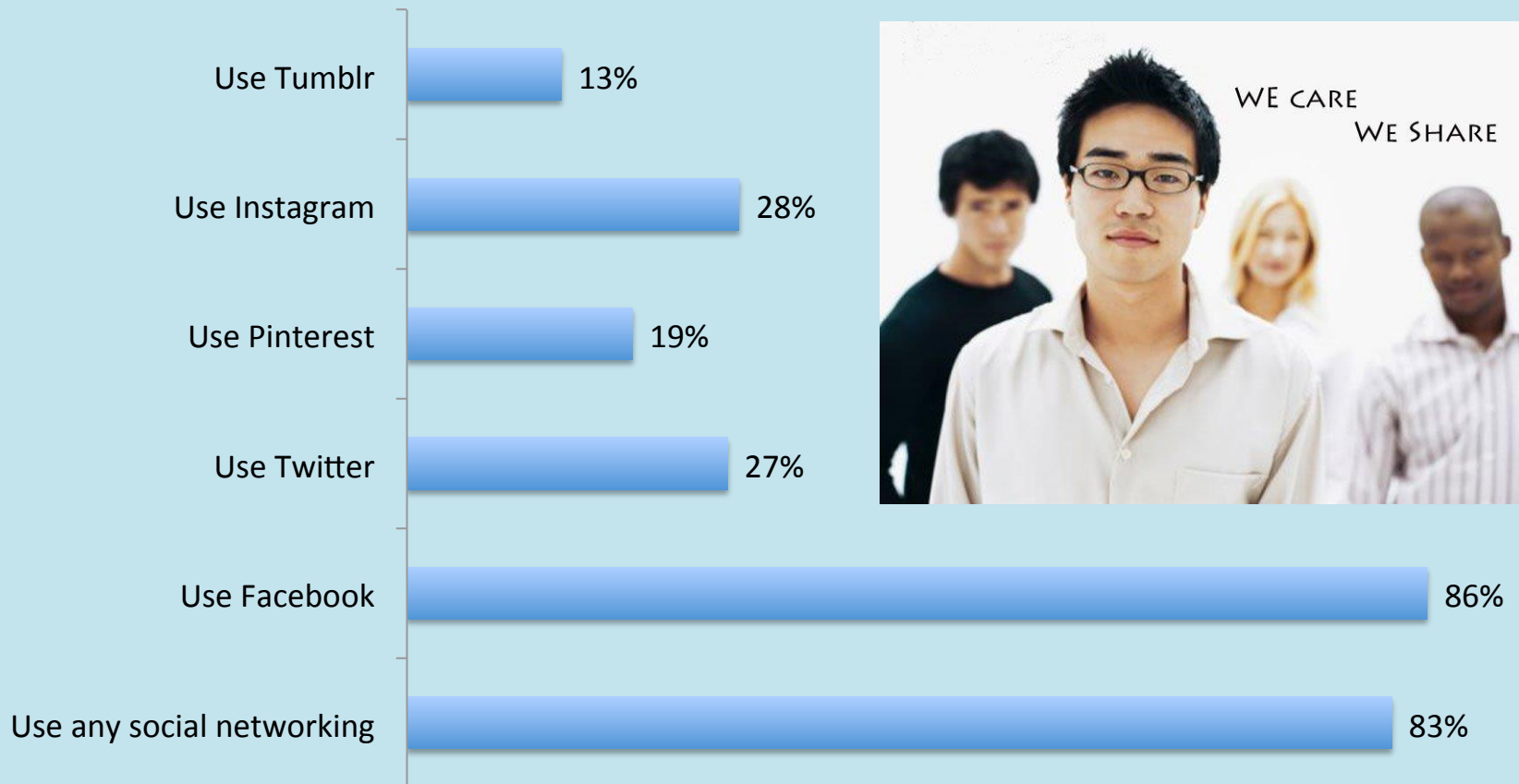


Changing Context: Internet Use



Changing Context: Social Media

% of Young Adult (18-25) Internet Users who used social media in 2012...

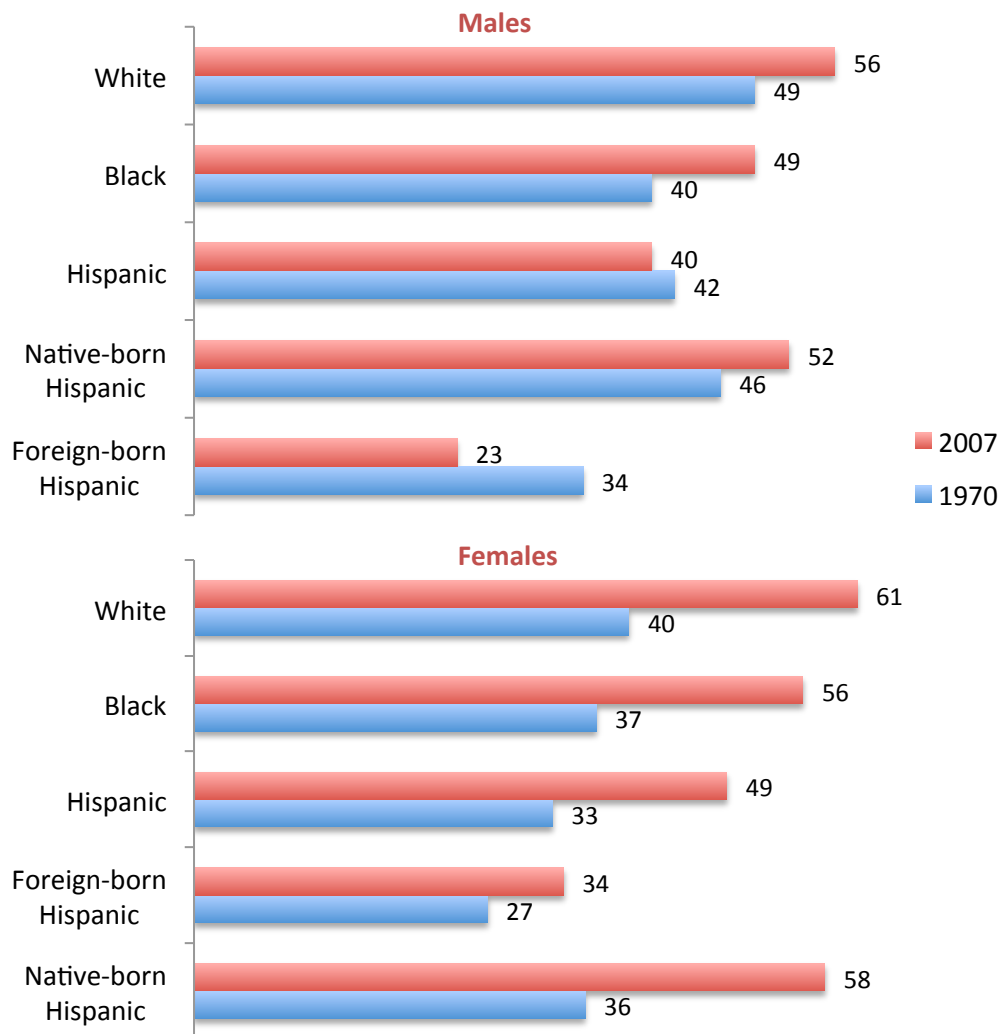




MILESTONES

Milestones: School Enrollment

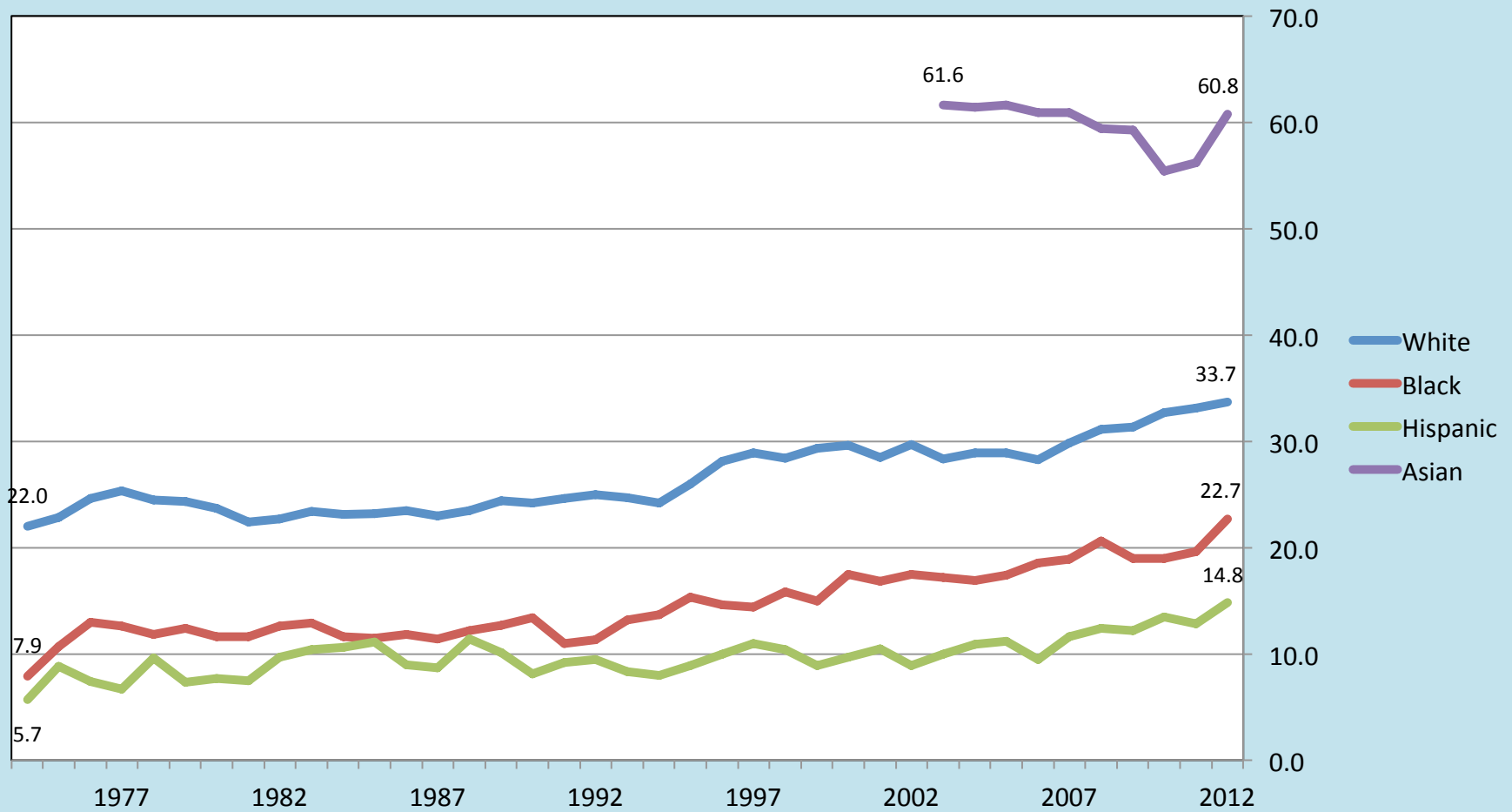
Percent Young Adults (16-25) Enrolled in School
by Gender, 1970 vs. 2007



Note: Whites include only non-Hispanic whites. Blacks include only non-Hispanic blacks.

Milestones: College Completion

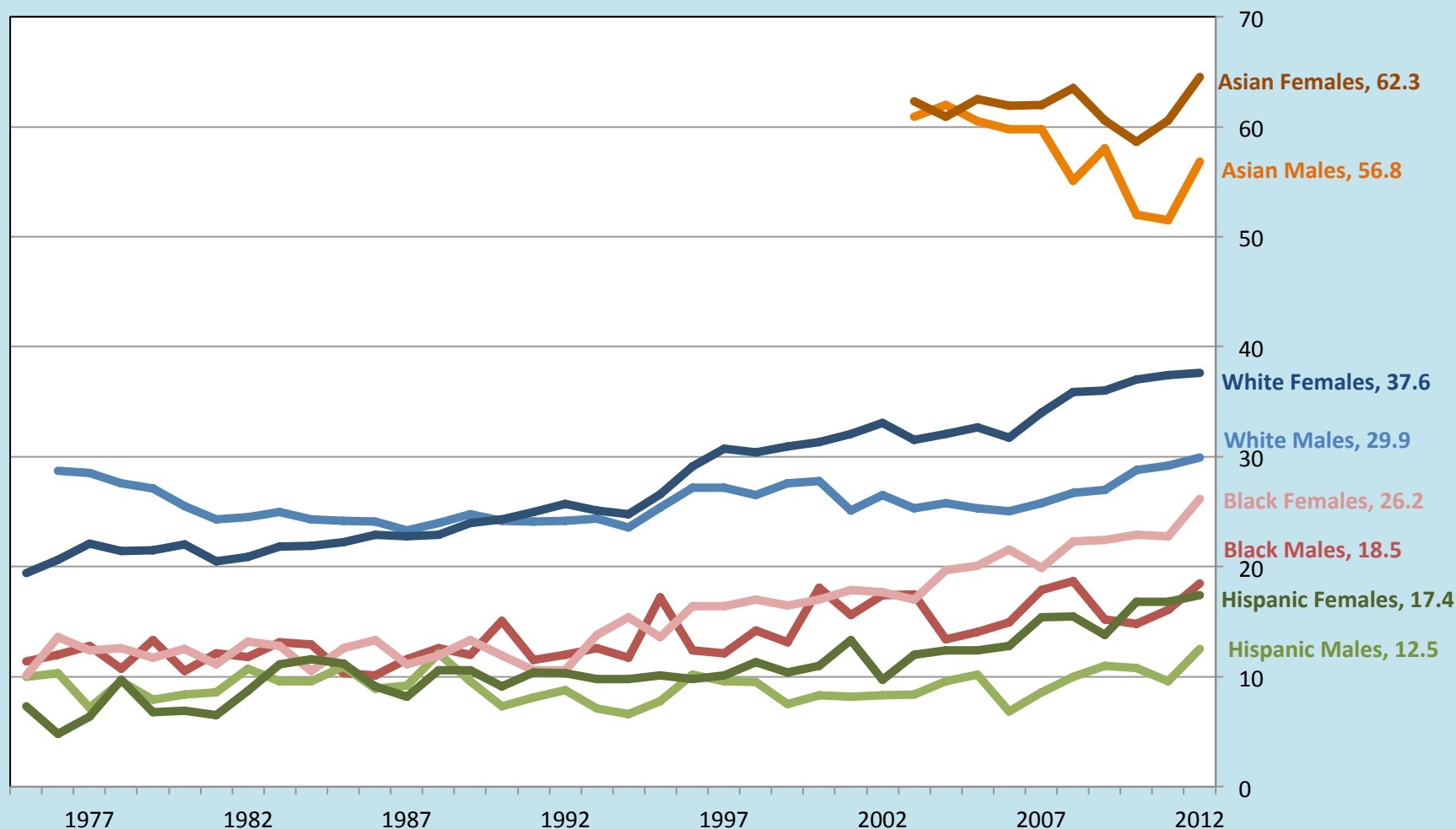
Percent of Adults 25 Years and Over who Have Completed 4 years of College or More by Race and Ethnicity, 1975-2012



Sources: 1947, and 1952 to 2002 March Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (noninstitutionalized population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks); 1950 Census of Population and 1940 Census of Population (resident population).

Milestones: College Completion

Percent of People 25 Years and Over who Have Completed 4 years of College or More, by Race and Ethnicity, 1975-2012



Sources: 1947, and 1952 to 2002 March Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (noninstitutionalized population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks); 1950 Census of Population and 1940 Census of Population (resident population).

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MAY 24, 2010



Quiz

- What % of young adults ages 25-29 say they live at home or moved back in temporarily with their parents because of the economy?
 - a. 20%
 - b. 30%
 - c. 40%
 - d. 50%



Milestones: Living at Home

Youngest Adults Staying Closest to Home

% young adults saying they live with parents now or moved back in with parents temporarily because of economy

18-24 53%

25-29 41%

30-34 7%

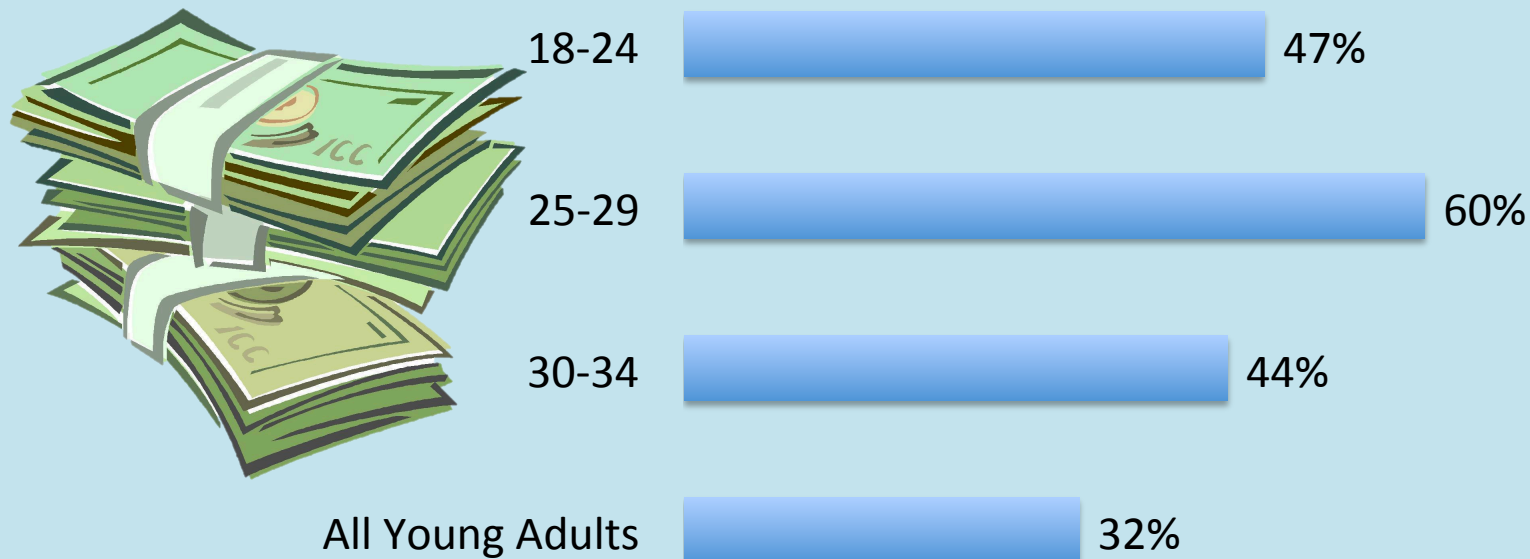
All Young Adults 39%



Milestones: Financial Independence

Financial Ties Vary with Age

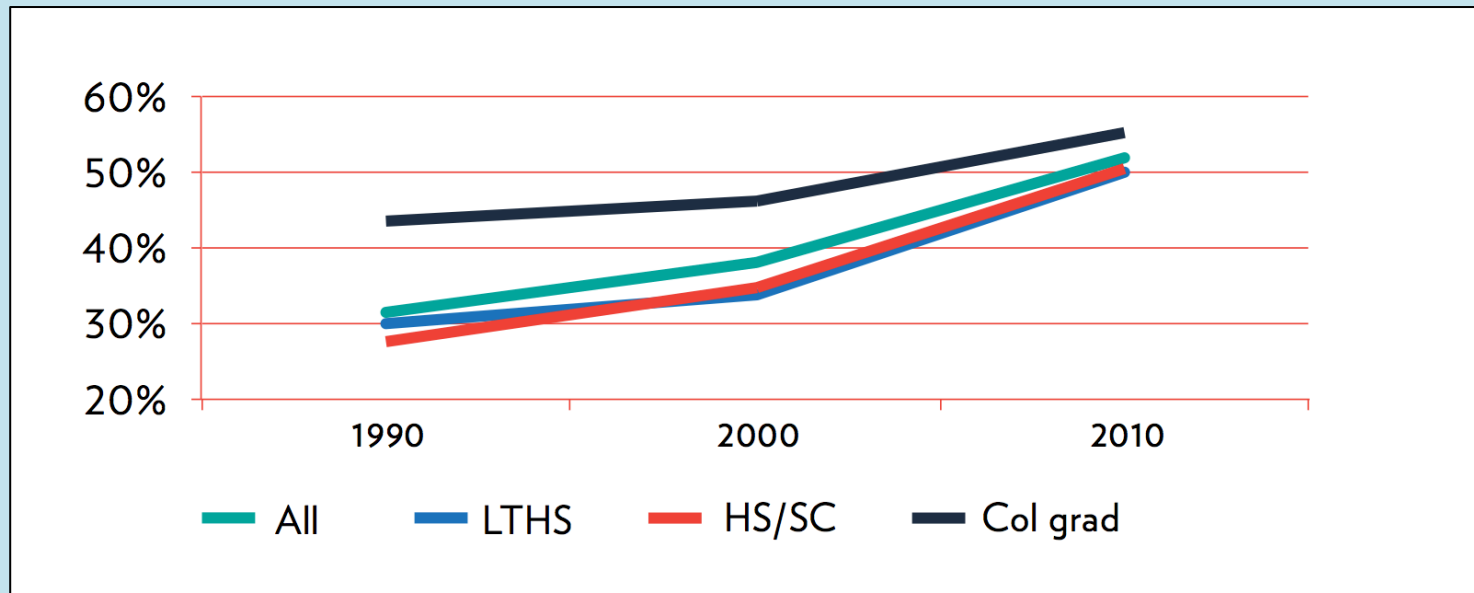
% young adults saying their financial situation is linked to their parents' financial situation "a great deal" or "some"



Milestones: Marriage and Family Formation

Milestones: Marriage by Education Level

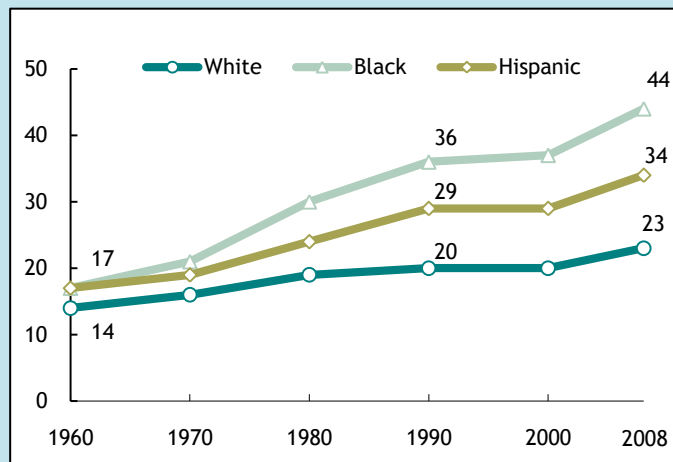
Percentage of 25-29 year old Women Who have Never Married,
By Education, 1990-2010



Source: Decennial Census Public Use Microdata Samples, 1990-2000; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2010

Milestones: Marriage by Race

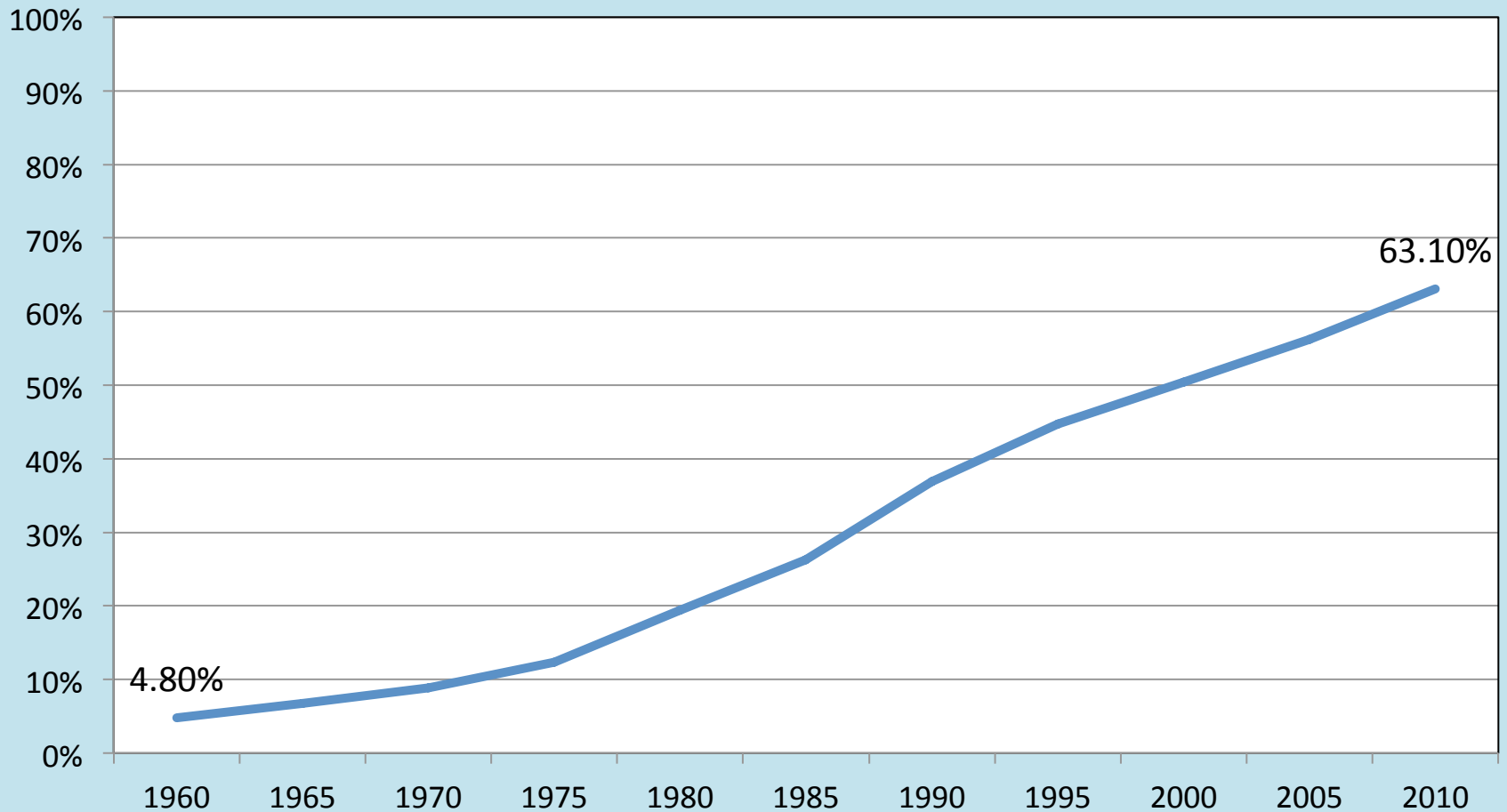
Share of Never Married,
by Race and Ethnicity,
1960-2008 (%)



Note: Ages 18 and older. Hispanics are of any race. Whites and Blacks include only non-Hispanics.

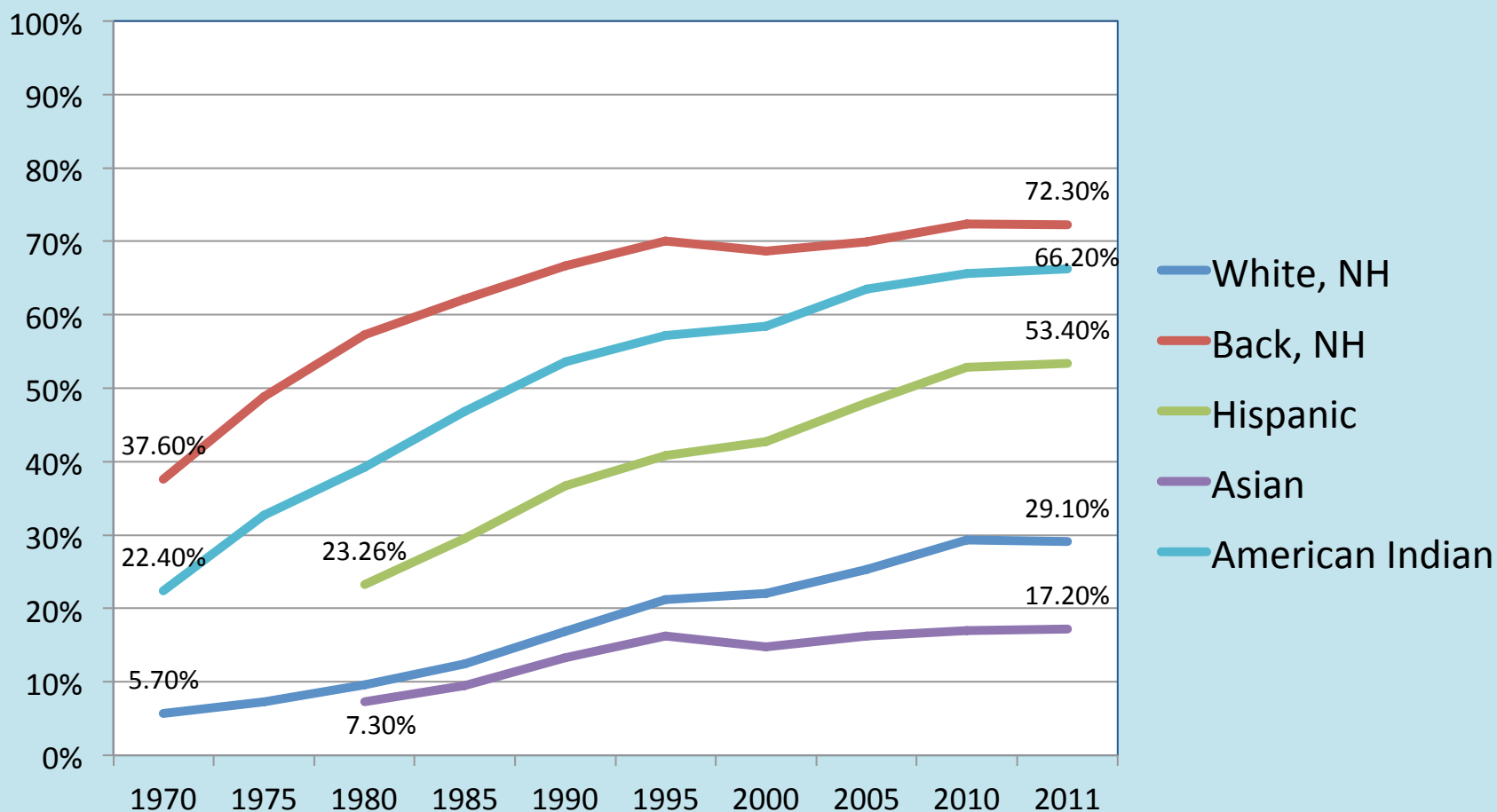
Milestones: Marriage, Childbearing

Percentage of All Births to Women Ages 20-24 that were to Unmarried Women ages 20-24, 1970-2011



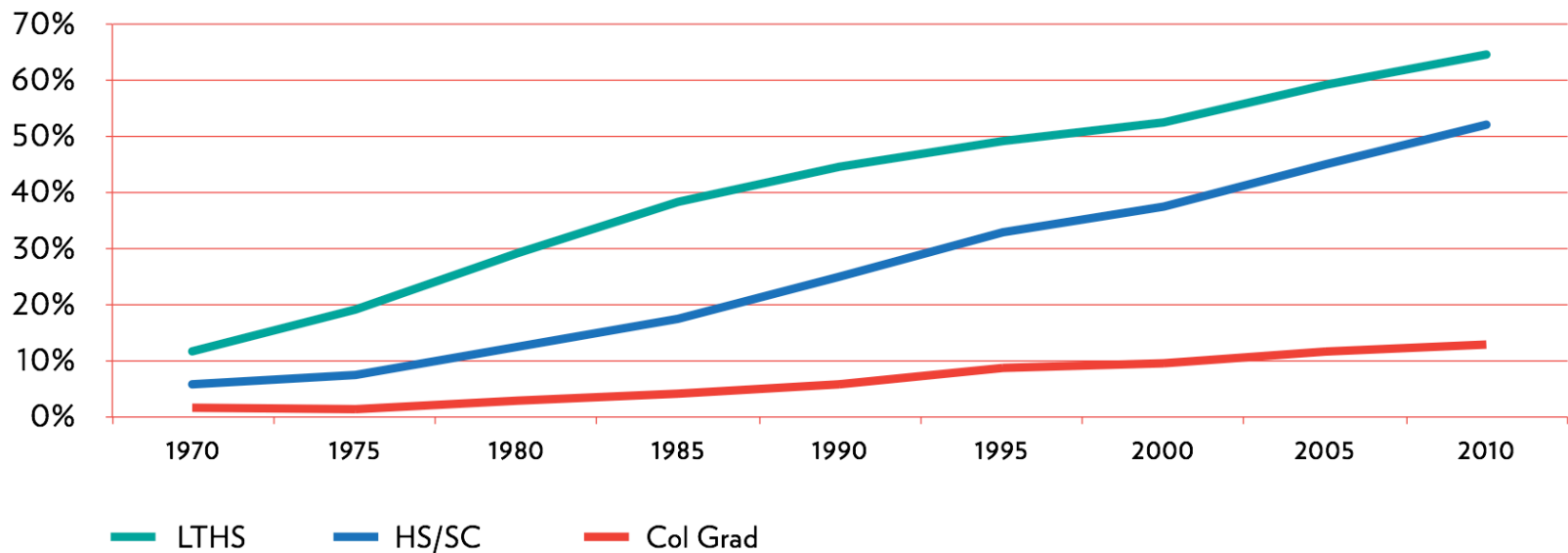
Milestones: Marriage, Childbearing

Percentage of All Births that were to Unmarried Women
by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1970-2011



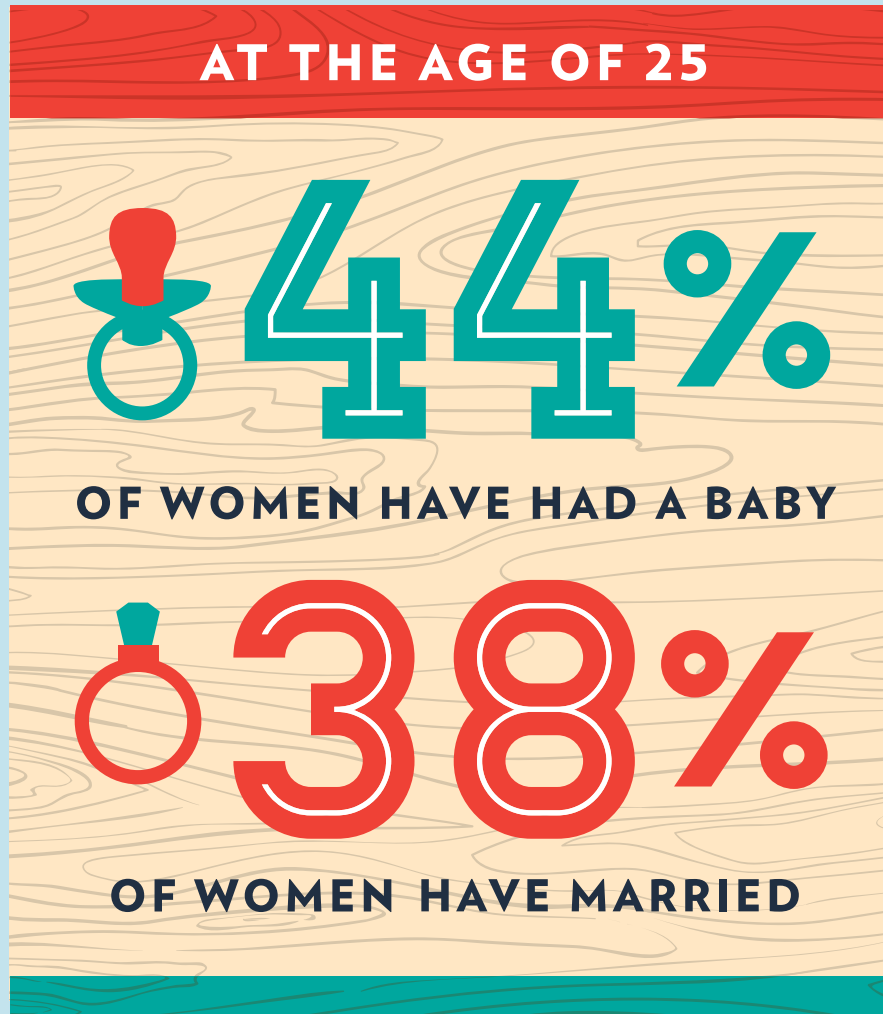
Milestones: Relationship between marriage, education, and childbearing

Percentage of Non-marital births to women ages 20-29, by Education (1970-2010)



SOURCE: *National Vital Statistics Birth Datafiles, 1970-2010*

Milestones: Marriage, Childbearing





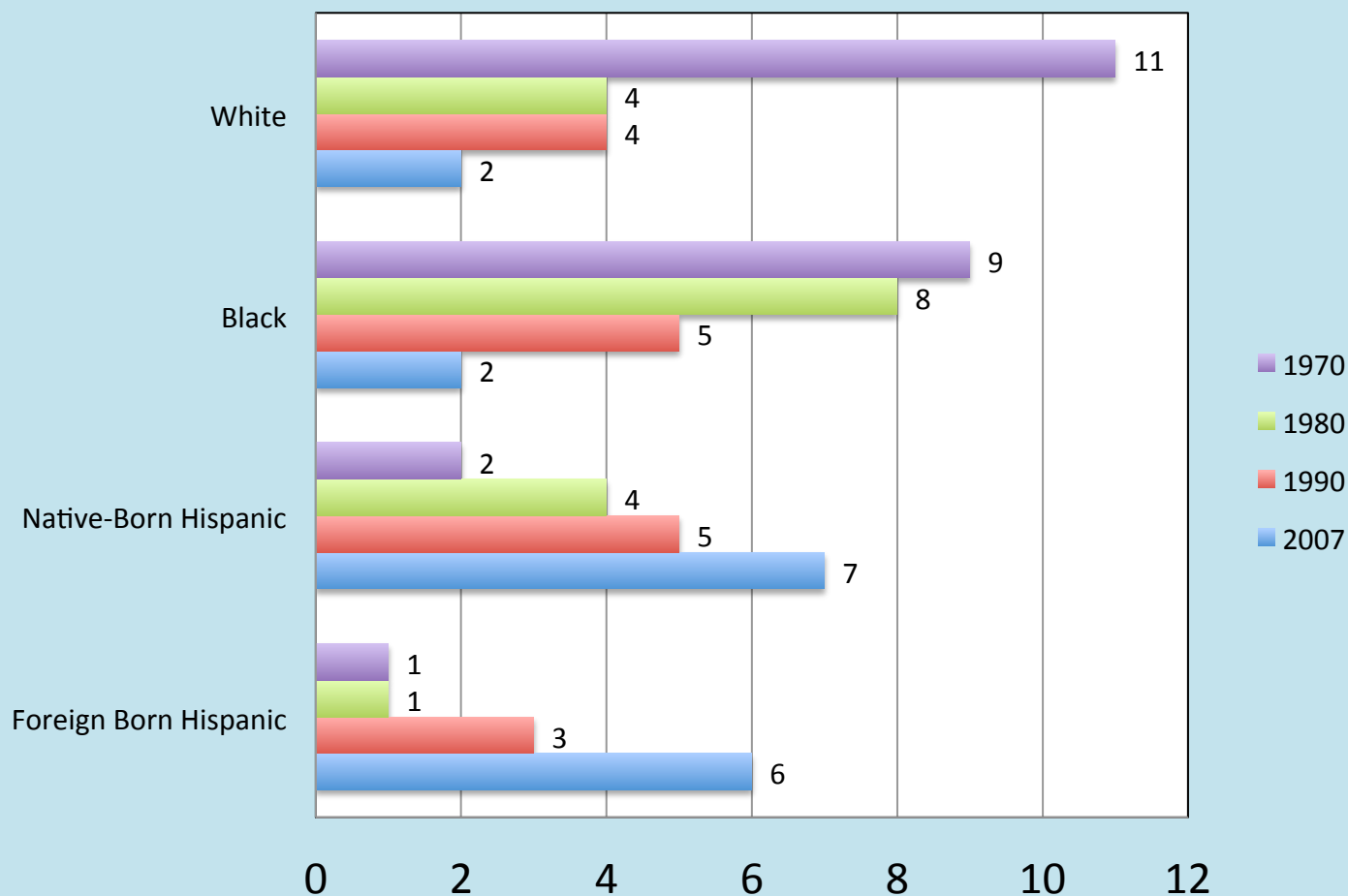
Trajectories

Changes in Female Pathways 1970-2007

- Among females, significant reduction in the proportion of Latina (native: 34% to 8%) and foreign born who were “mothers only” (39% to 18%);
- Similar patterns among Blacks (25% to 8%); Whites (28% to 6%).
- Across all ethnic/racial groups, a doubling of women indicating that they are going to school only.

Trajectories: Military

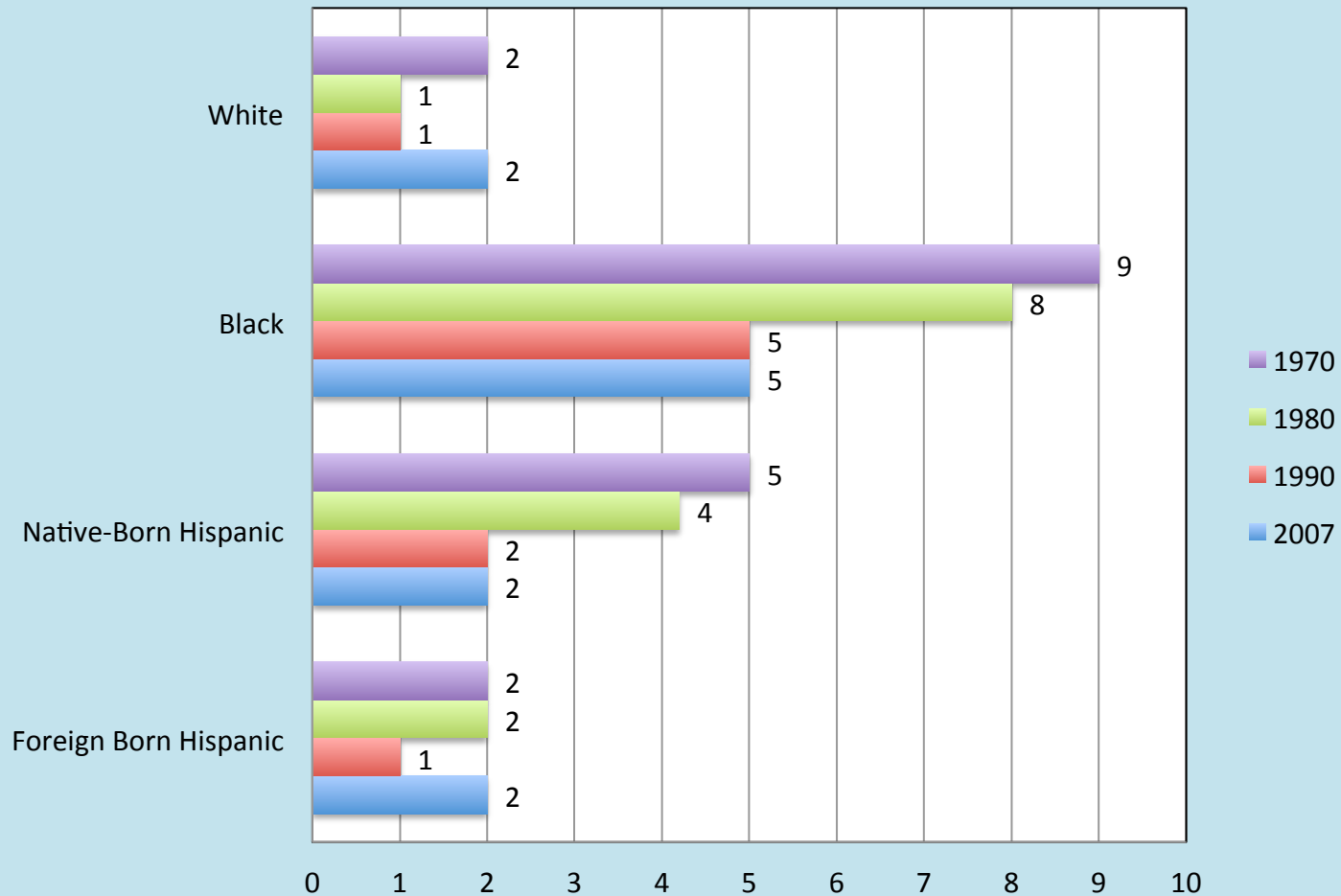
Percent Young Adult (20-25) Males in the Military by Race, 1970-2007



Notes: Whites include only non-Hispanic whites. Blacks include only non-Hispanic blacks.

Trajectories: Incarceration

Percent Young Adult (20-25) Males Incarcerated by Race,
1970-2007



Notes: Whites include only non-Hispanic whites. Blacks include only non-Hispanic blacks.



Implications

- Demographics:
 - Apart from gender and race/ethnic disparities, recognize great variability among and across special groups in different geographic parts of the country.
 - Greater proportion of Latinos/as continuing their education may slowly close an opportunity gap, but will primarily benefit females.
- Pipeline Choices:
 - “Interacting synergies” between age, gender, race/ethnicity, opportunities for education, employment, and other health care and well-being needs of this population.
 - The sense of “limitless number of pathways” represents a challenge, particularly for under-represented minority youth, whose life options may be more narrow in scope, as well as for middle-and upper-class young adults.
 - Pipeline education and employment options may need to be established to enable youth at different points in the “runway” to “get on and off,” as they seek more advanced education and training.

Implications

- Education and Training:
 - The extended educational training requirements bumps the progression towards marriage and family formation; gender may have different impacts upon choices young adults select.
 - Social policies related to training programs (for example, post-military), advanced long-distance learning, and paternal leave may continue to impact gender roles, in turn, further impacting family formation.
- Economics
 - The lack of economic opportunities, in spite of educational achievements, will likely continue to impact traditional milestones—including living independently from parents, delaying childbearing, and delaying marriage even more.
 - Options for policymakers may be limited. Given economic disparities, educational and employment opportunities for the under-served, particularly males representing diverse ethnic groups, will need to be prioritized.

Thank You

Sally Adams

Trina Anglin

Charles Irwin

Elizabeth Ozer

Jane Park

Jazmyn Scott

Funder: Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Services and Resources Administration, USDHHS (cooperative agreements: U45MC 00002 & U45MC 00023)

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