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**LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, PARTNER STATUS,
AND HEALTH FOR THOSE BORN 1980-1984**

Americans born in the early 1980s held an average of 9.4 jobs from age 18 through age 38, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. These adults held more jobs at younger ages; they held an average of 5.1 jobs from ages 18 to 23, compared with 2.9 jobs from ages 30 to 38. While ages 18 to 38, both men and women with some college or an associate degree and women with a bachelor's degree and higher held more jobs than those with other educational attainments.

These findings are from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997, a nationally representative survey of about 9,000 men and women who were born during the years 1980 to 1984. These respondents were ages 12 to 17 when first interviewed in 1997 and ages 38 to 44 when interviewed for the 21st time in 2023-24. The survey provides information on work and non-work experiences, schooling, training, income, assets, health, and other characteristics. The information provided by respondents is representative of all men and women born in the early 1980s and living in the United States when the survey began in 1997.

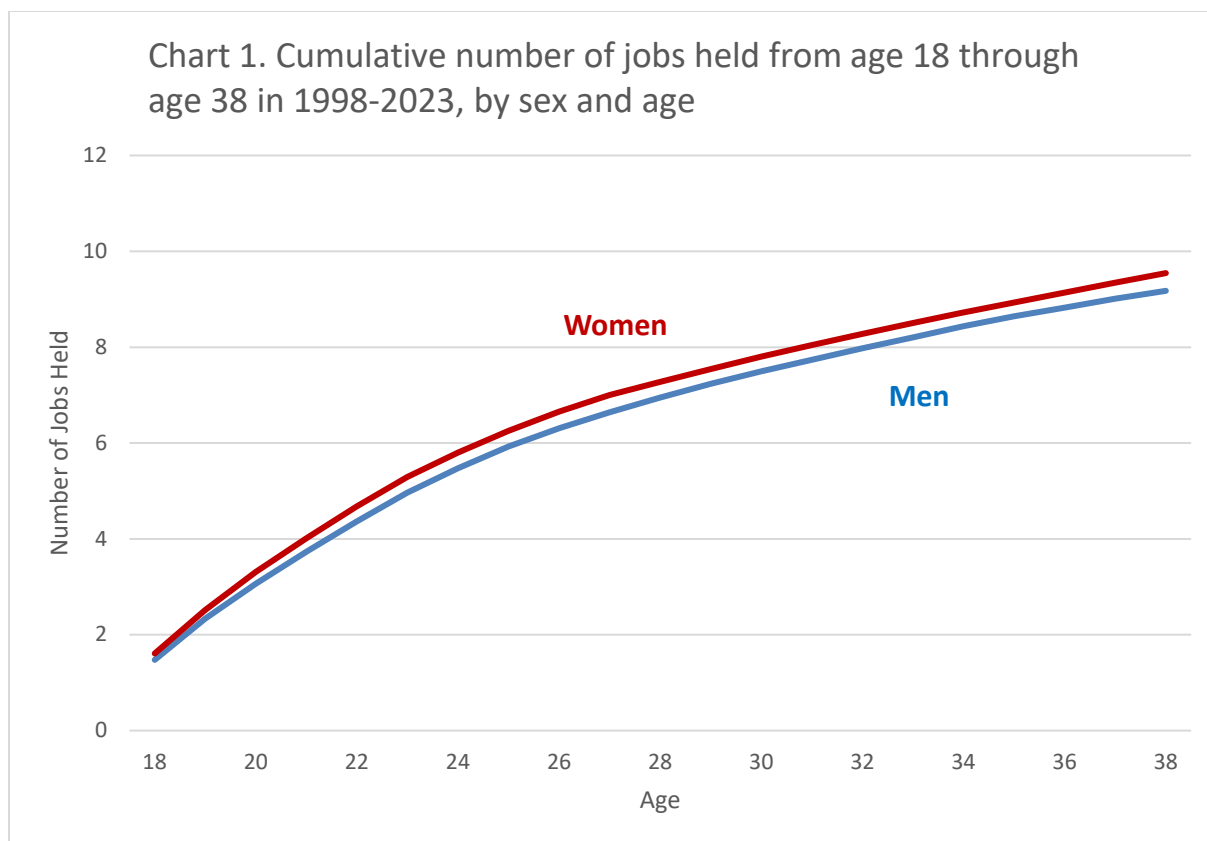
This news release focuses on the employment experiences, educational attainment, training, partner status, and health of these individuals from their 18th birthday until they turned 39. Highlights from the longitudinal survey among this group include:

- Individuals held an average of 9.4 jobs from ages 18 through 38, with over half of these jobs being held between the ages of 18 and 23. (See table 1.)
- Among individuals who started jobs while ages 18 to 24, the average individual had 61 percent of their jobs end in less than a year, compared with an average of 32 percent among those who started jobs while ages 25 to 38. In this older age range, job duration is longer for those with more education. Among individuals with less than a high school education who started jobs while ages 25 to 38, the average individual had 44 percent of their jobs end in less than a year, compared with 26 percent among those with a bachelor's degree and higher. (See table 2.)
- Women with less than a high school diploma were employed an average of 41 percent of weeks from ages 18 to 38, while men with less than a high school diploma were employed 64 percent of weeks. Among individuals with a bachelor's degree and higher, women were employed an average of 82 percent of weeks and men were employed an average of 85 percent of weeks. (See table 3.)

- Individuals were employed for an average of 76 percent of weeks from ages 18 to 38. This varied across age brackets: from ages 18 to 23 individuals were employed 70 percent of weeks, from ages 24 to 29 individuals were employed 78 percent of weeks, and from ages 30 to 38 individuals were employed 79 percent of weeks. (See table 4.)
- At their 27th birthday, 32 percent of women had received a bachelor's degree and higher, compared with 25 percent of men. By their 39th birthday, 40 percent of women held a bachelor's degree and higher, compared with 31 percent of men. Seventy-seven percent of women had at least attended some college by age 39, compared with 67 percent of men. (See table 5.)
- By their 39th birthday, 65 percent of individuals had received training outside of their regular schooling that offers academic diplomas or degrees. Participation in training programs varied by education level: 44 percent of those with less than a high school education participated in training, 61 percent of high school graduates with no college, 71 percent of those with some college or associate degree, and 66 percent of those with a bachelor's degree and higher. (See table 6.)
- At the time of their 39th birthday, 54 percent of individuals were married, 15 percent were cohabiting, and 31 percent were single. The percentage of individuals who were married varied by education; those with higher levels of education were more likely to be married and less likely to be cohabiting or single than those with lower levels of education. (See table 7.)
- Men who were single at age 38 were employed 72 percent of the weeks from ages 18 to 38, compared with 85 percent for those who were married at age 38 and 78 percent for those who were cohabiting. The percentage of weeks employed varied less by partner status for women; women who were single at age 38 were employed 71 percent of the weeks from ages 18 to 38, compared with 74 percent for those who were married and 71 percent for those who were cohabiting. (See table 8.)
- The percentage of individuals reporting that their health limits the kind or amount of work they can do increased as they aged. At 27 years of age, 7 percent of individuals reported that their health limits the kind or amount of work they can do, while at 39 years of age, 11 percent were limited. (See table 9.)

Employment Experiences from Age 18 through Age 38

Americans born in 1980-84 held an average of 9.4 jobs from ages 18 through 38, with over half of these jobs held from ages 18 to 23. Men held an average of 9.2 jobs, and women held an average of 9.5 jobs. Women with some college or an associate degree held 10.1 jobs, the most held regardless of gender. Women with higher levels of educational attainment held more jobs than women at lower levels. Women with a bachelor's degree held 9.9 jobs from ages 18 through 38, compared with 7.7 jobs for females with less than high school education and 8.3 jobs for those with a high school diploma. Men with some college or associate degree held 9.6 jobs from ages 18 through 38, while they held about 9 jobs in the three other educational attainment categories. (See table 1.) A job is defined as a period of work, including gaps, with a particular employer. (See the Technical Note for additional information on the definition of a job.)



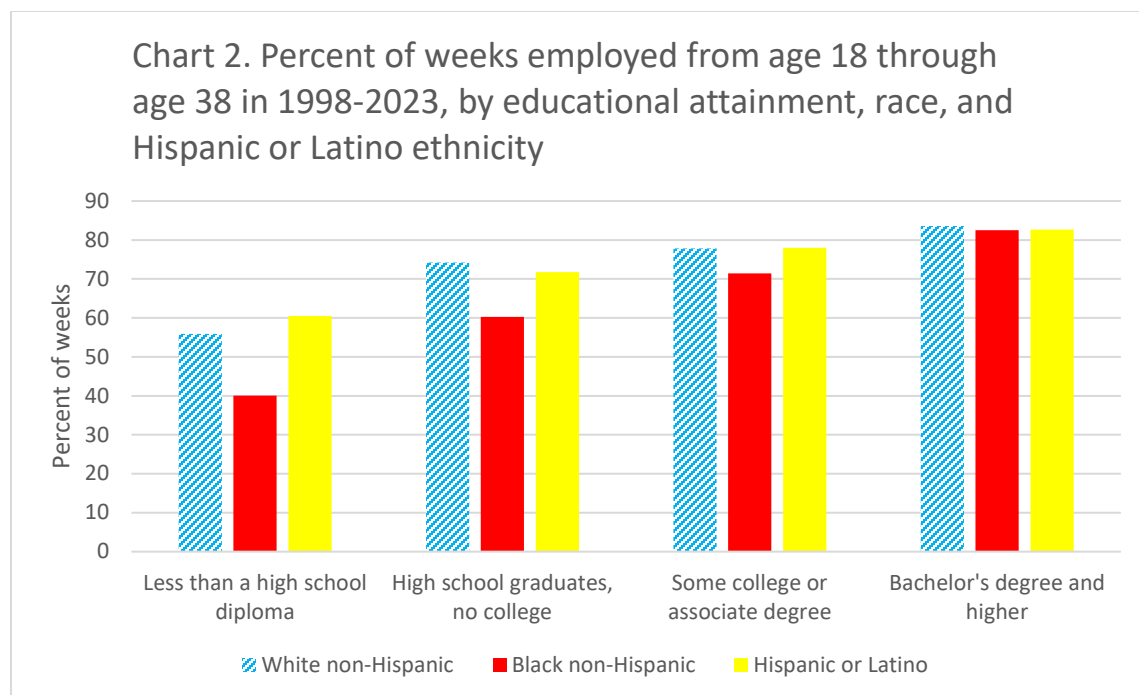
Examining employment experiences by smaller age brackets shows individuals held fewer jobs in each subsequent age bracket. Individuals held an average of 5.1 jobs in the 6-year period from ages 18 to 23. The number of jobs individuals held dropped to 3.3 jobs in the 6-year period from ages 24 to 29, and then dropped further to 2.9 jobs from ages 30 to 38. The pattern of individuals holding fewer jobs as they aged was similar across groupings by sex, race and ethnicity, and level of educational attainment. The diminishing slope in chart 1 shows the decline in the rate at which workers change jobs as they age.

Duration of Employment Relationships

The length of time a worker remained with an employer increased with the age at which the worker began the job. Of the jobs begun between ages 18 to 24, the average worker had 61 percent of jobs end in less than a year and 95 percent of jobs end in less than 6 years. Among jobs begun when 25 to 38 years old, the average worker had 32 percent of jobs end in less than a year and 70 percent end in less than 6 years. (See table 2.)

Job duration is also related to education. Seventy percent of the jobs of those with less than a high school diploma started while aged 18 to 24 ended within a year, compared with 60 percent of jobs started at those ages by the average individual with a bachelor's degree and higher.

Among individuals with less than a high school diploma who started jobs when they were 25 to 38 years of age, the average individual had 44 percent of these jobs end in less than a year and 80 percent end in less than 6 years. In comparison, for the average individual with a bachelor's degree and higher who started jobs at those ages, 26 percent of the jobs ended in under a year



and 64 percent ended in less than 6 years.

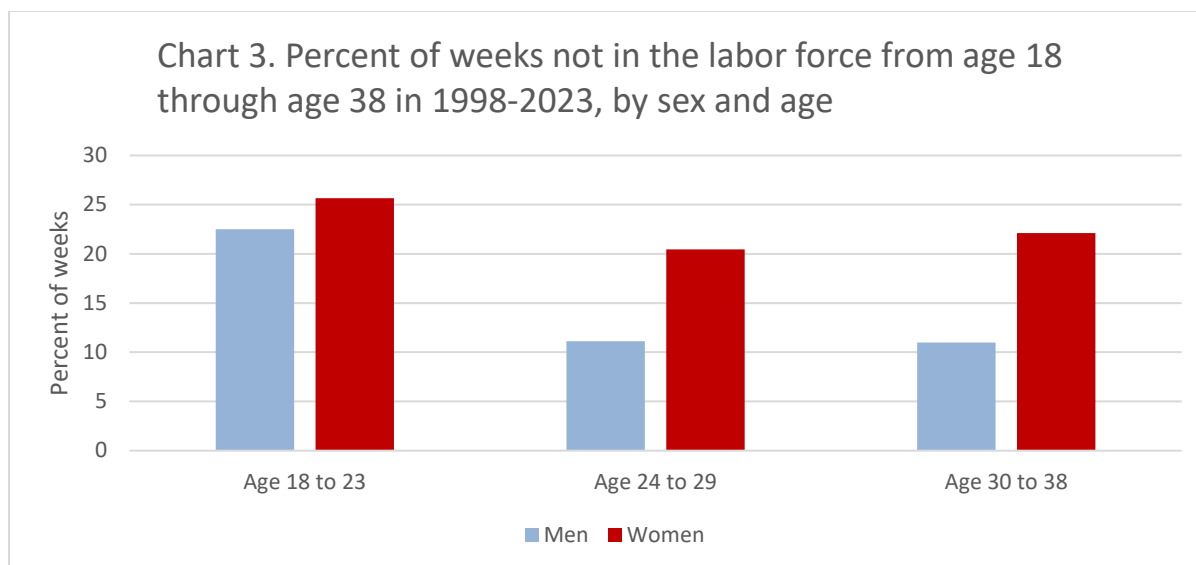
Percent of Weeks Employed, Unemployed, and Not in the Labor Force

On average, individuals born in 1980-84 were employed during 76 percent of all the weeks from age 18 through age 38, unemployed—that is, without a job but seeking work—5 percent of the weeks, and not in the labor force—that is, neither working nor seeking work—18 percent of the weeks. (See table 3.)

As a group, individuals with higher levels of educational attainment were employed for a higher percentage of weeks and unemployed for a lower percentage of weeks than individuals with lower levels of education. The percentage of weeks not in the labor force decreased with increases in educational attainment.

Men were more active in the labor market than women from ages 18 to 38. As a group, they spent less time not in the labor force than women (14 percent compared with 23 percent) and more time employed (80 percent compared with 73 percent). This pattern is also seen at each level of educational attainment except among those with a bachelor's degree and higher. Men with a bachelor's degree and higher spent only slightly more weeks employed as similarly educated women (85 percent and 82 percent, respectively). (See table 3.)

Employment gaps existed between racial and ethnic groups. On average, White individuals were employed during 78 percent of the weeks that occurred from age 18 through age 38, Hispanic or Latino individuals were employed during 76 percent of the weeks, and Black individuals were employed during 68 percent of the weeks.



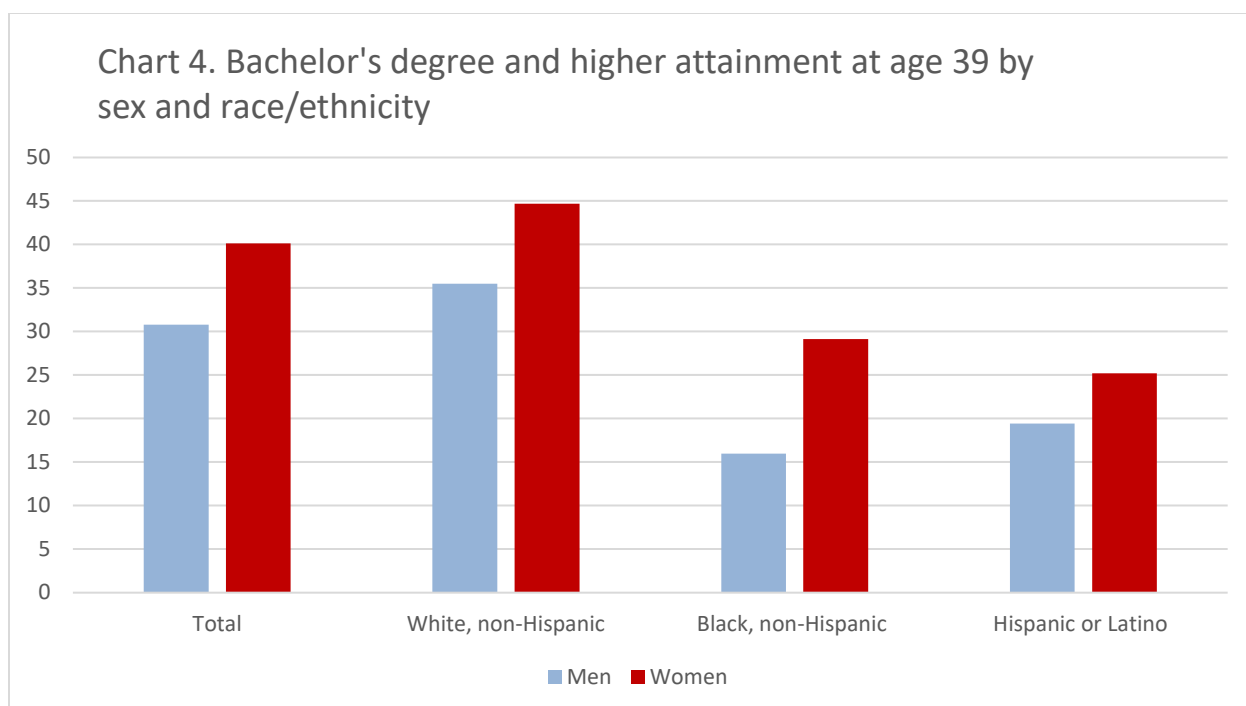
The employment gap between White and Black individuals is more pronounced at lower levels of educational attainment. White high school dropouts spent 56 percent of weeks employed from ages 18 through 38, while Black dropouts spent 40 percent of weeks employed during these ages. White and Black college graduates spent a similar percentage of weeks employed (84 percent compared with 83 percent). (See chart 2.)

The employment gap between Hispanic or Latino and Black individuals is also more pronounced at lower levels of educational attainment but does not exist among those with a bachelor's degree and higher. Hispanic or Latino dropouts spent 61 percent of weeks employed from ages 18 through 38, while Black dropouts spent 40 percent of weeks employed during these ages. Hispanic or Latino and Black college graduates both spent 83 percent of weeks employed from ages 18 through 38.

Individuals spent 70 percent of weeks employed from ages 18 to 23, 78 percent of weeks employed from ages 24 to 29, and 79 percent of weeks employed from ages 30 to 38. Men spent 71 percent of weeks employed from ages 18 to 23; this increased to 82 percent of weeks from ages 24 to 29 and then increased to 85 percent from ages 30 to 38. Women spent 69 percent of weeks employed from ages 18 to 23; this increased to 74 percent of weeks from ages 24 to 29 and ages 30 to 38. Men were employed a higher percentage of weeks than women within each of these age spans. (See table 4.)

As these individuals aged, they generally spent less time out of the labor force. Men spent 23 percent of weeks not in the labor force from 18 to 23 years of age, and 11 percent of weeks out of the labor force from ages 24 to 29 and ages 30 to 38. Women spent 26 percent of weeks out of the labor force from ages 18 to 23, and 20 percent and 22 percent of weeks out of the labor force at ages 24 to 29 and ages 30 to 38, respectively. At ages 30 to 38, women were about twice as likely as men to not be in the labor force. (See chart 3.)

Employment gaps between racial and ethnic groups also existed within each age bracket



analyzed. Within each age bracket, White workers were employed a higher percentage of weeks than both Black and Hispanic or Latino workers, and Hispanic or Latino workers were employed a higher percentage of weeks than Black workers.

Educational Attainment at Age 39

At 39 years of age, 35 percent of individuals had received a bachelor's degree and higher while 36 percent had attended some college or received an associate degree without earning a bachelor's degree. Twenty-three percent had a high school diploma or General Education Development (GED) credential and no further schooling. (See table 5.)

Women were more likely than men to have received a bachelor's degree and higher by age 27, and this gap continued to be seen at age 39. Twenty-five percent of men had earned a bachelor's degree and higher by age 27, compared with 32 percent of women. By 39 years of age, 31 percent of men had earned a bachelor's degree and higher, compared to 40 percent of women. In total, 67 percent of men had either attended some college or received a bachelor's degree and higher by age 39, compared with 77 percent of women. (See chart 4.)

At age 39, there were large differences in educational attainment among racial and ethnic groups. Black and Hispanic or Latino individuals were more likely than White individuals to have dropped out of high school. In comparison, White individuals were more likely to have ever attended college (74 percent of White individuals, compared to 65 percent of Black individuals and 62 percent of Hispanic or Latino individuals) and nearly twice as likely to have received a bachelor's degree and higher by this age. Forty percent of White individuals had received a bachelor's degree and higher at age 39, compared with 22 percent of both Black and Hispanic or Latino individuals.



Within each racial and ethnic group examined at age 39, women were more likely to have a bachelor's degree and higher than men. White women were more likely than White men to have received a bachelor's degree and higher (45 percent compared with 36 percent), Black women were more likely than Black men (29 percent compared with 16 percent), and Hispanic or Latino women were more likely than Hispanic or Latino men (25 percent compared with 19 percent) to have received a bachelor's degree and higher.

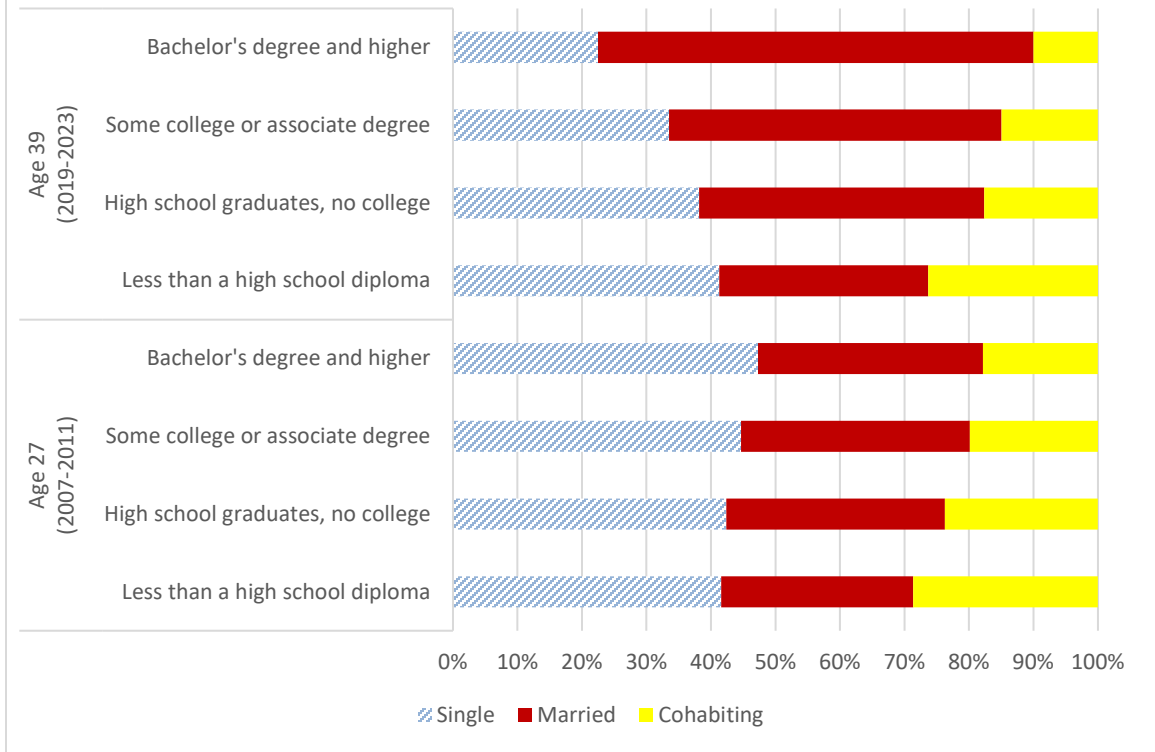
Training Received by Age 39

By 39 years of age, 65 percent of individuals had received training outside of any regular schooling that offers academic diplomas or degrees. Training programs may make it easier to find a job, improve job skills, or learn a new job, and include vocational, technical, or trade, apprenticeship, school based, formal employer training, training at work by outsider, training outside of work, government, or other training. (See table 6.) (See the Technical Note for additional information on training compared with regular school.)

Men were more likely than women to have participated in an apprenticeship program (6 percent compared with 1 percent) or government training program (11 percent compared with 4 percent) by age 39, while men were less likely to have received school-based training than women (11 percent compared with 17 percent). (See chart 5.)

Training was more common for people in their twenties compared with their thirties (38 percent compared with 27 percent). Those with higher levels of educational attainment were generally more likely to have received any type of training. By their 39th birthday, 44 percent of high school dropouts had received some type of training, compared with 61 percent of high school

Chart 6. Partner status at age 27 and age 39 by educational attainment



graduates with no college, 71 percent of individuals with some college or an associate degree, and 66 percent of college graduates.

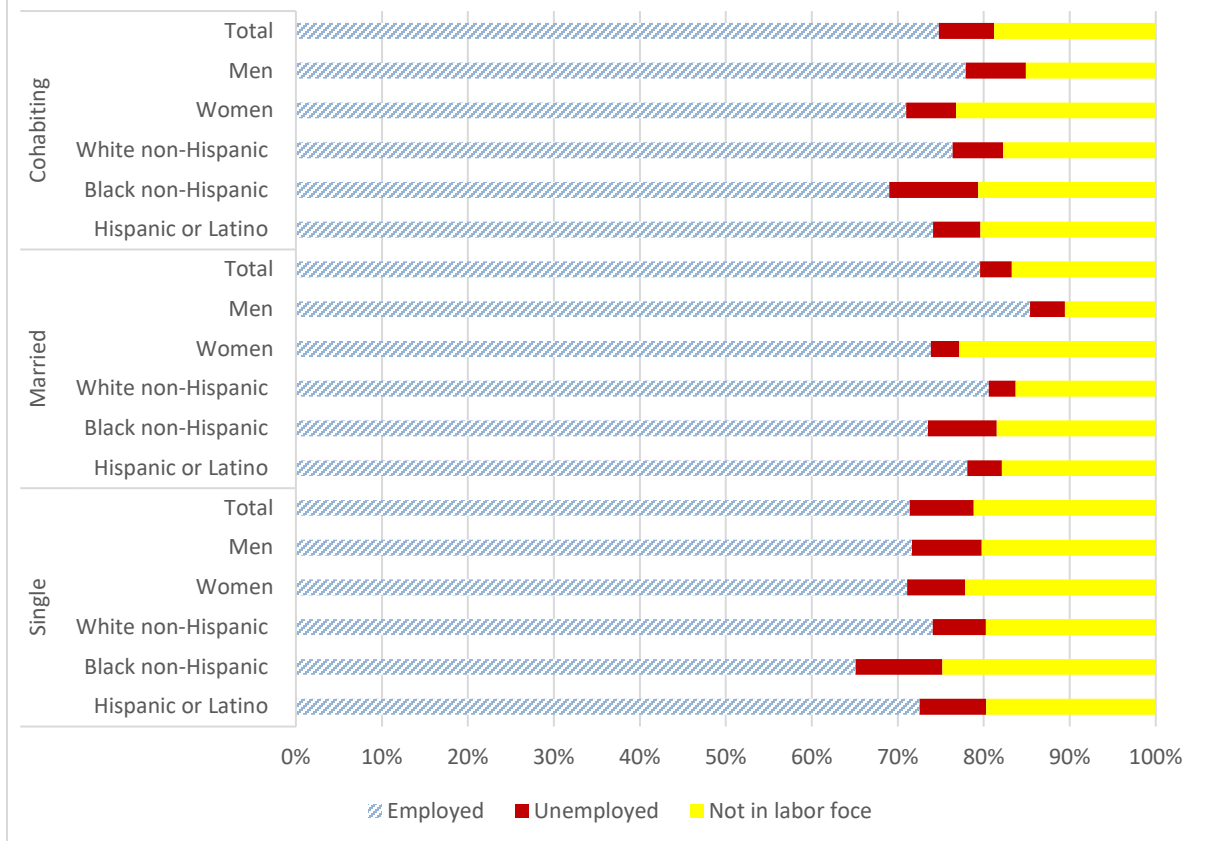
Partner Status and Employment Experiences

At 27 years of age, 34 percent of Americans born during 1980-84 were married, 21 percent were cohabiting (unmarried and living with a partner), and 45 percent were single (not married and not living with a partner). Comparatively, at 39 years of age, 54 percent were married, 15 percent were cohabiting, and 31 percent were single. (See table 7.)

At age 39, those with higher levels of education were more likely to be married and less likely to be cohabiting than those with lower levels of education. At the time of their 39th birthday, 32 percent of high school dropouts were married, compared with 44 percent of high school graduates with no college, 52 percent of individuals with some college or an associate degree, and 68 percent of college graduates. Twenty-six percent of those with less than a high school diploma were cohabiting, compared with only 10 percent of those with a bachelor's degree and higher. (See chart 6.)

Partner status varied greatly by race and ethnicity. Black individuals were more likely to be single than either White or Hispanic or Latino individuals. At 39 years of age, 53 percent of Black individuals were single, compared with 25 percent of White individuals and 33 percent of

Chart 7. Percent of total weeks individuals were employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force from age 18 through age 38 in 1998-2023

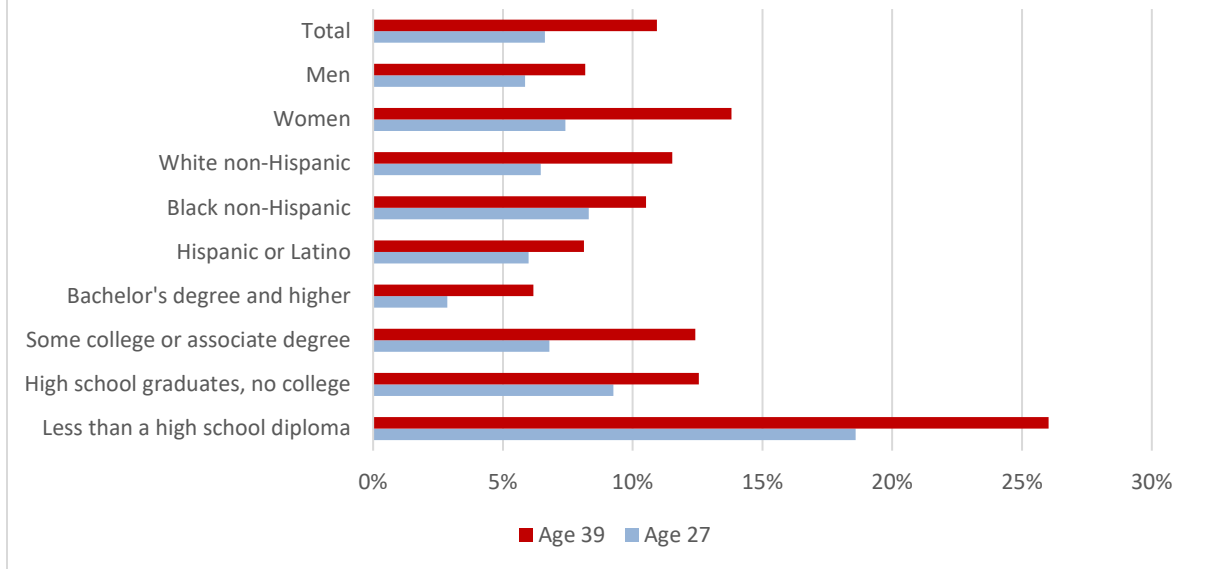


Hispanic or Latino individuals. Black individuals were less likely to be married than either White individuals or Hispanic or Latino individuals (33 percent compared with 61 percent and 49 percent, respectively).

At both ages 27 and 39, women were more likely to be married and less likely to be single than men. By their 39th birthday, 56 percent of women were married, 30 percent were single, and 14 percent were cohabiting, while 53 percent of men were married, 32 percent were single, and 15 percent were cohabiting.

Compared with individuals who were single at age 39, those who were married worked more weeks from ages 18 to 38, spent fewer weeks unemployed, and spent fewer weeks not in the labor force. From ages 18 to 38, single individuals spent 71 percent of weeks employed, 8 percent of weeks unemployed, and 21 percent of weeks not in the labor force, while those who were married spent 80 percent of weeks employed, 4 percent of weeks unemployed, and 17 percent of weeks not in the labor force. Cohabiting individuals spent 75 percent of weeks employed, 7 percent of weeks unemployed, and 19 percent of weeks not in the labor force. (See table 8.)

Chart 8. Percent of individuals whose health limited the kind or amount of work they performed by age and educational attainment



Men accounted for most of the variation in employment experiences by partner status. Men married at age 39 worked more weeks, were unemployed fewer weeks, and were less likely to be not in the labor force than either single or cohabiting men during ages 18 to 38. Men married at age 39 spent 85 percent of weeks employed, compared with 72 percent for single men and 78 percent for cohabiting men. Married men spent 4 percent of weeks unemployed, compared with 8 percent for single men and 7 percent for cohabiting men. Married men spent 11 percent of weeks out of the labor force, compared with 20 percent for single men and 15 percent for cohabiting men. In contrast, there were limited differences in the employment experiences of women by partner status. Women who were married at age 39 were employed a slightly higher percentage of weeks than non-married women (74 percent compared with 71 percent for single and cohabiting women) during ages 18 to 38 and were unemployed a lower percentage of weeks than either single or cohabiting women (3 percent compared with 7 percent and 6 percent, respectively). (See chart 7.)

Married individuals also spent a higher percentage of weeks employed than single individuals within racial and ethnic groups. The differences were 81 percent compared with 74 percent among the White population, 74 percent compared with 65 percent among the Black population, and 78 percent compared with 73 percent among the Hispanic or Latino population.

Health Limits and Work

Individuals in this cohort report whether their health limits the kind or amount of work they can do; the percentage of individuals reporting such limitations increased as they aged. At 27 years of age, 7 percent of Americans born during 1980-84 were limited in the kind or amount of work they can do; at 39 years of age, 11 percent were limited. (See table 9.)

At ages 27 and 39, those with lower levels of education were generally more likely to be limited in the kind or amount of work they can do than those with higher levels of education. By their 39th birthday, 26 percent of those with less than a high school diploma, 13 percent of high school graduates with no college, 12 percent of individuals with some college or an associate degree, and 6 percent of college graduates were limited in the kind or amount of work they can do. (See chart 8.)

As they aged, women became more likely than men to report that health limits the kind or amount of work they can do. At 27 years of age, 7 percent of women and 6 percent of men were limited in the kind or amount of work they can do; at 39 years of age, 14 percent of women and 8 percent of men were limited in the kind or amount of work they can do.

Technical Note

The estimates in this news release were obtained using data from the first 21 rounds of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97). This survey is conducted by the Center for Human Resource Research at The Ohio State University and the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago under the direction and sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sample

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 is a nationally representative sample of 8,984 young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996. This sample is composed of the following groups:

- A cross-sectional sample designed to represent the noninstitutionalized, civilian segment of young people living in the U.S. in 1997 and born between January 1, 1980, and December 31, 1984.
- Supplemental samples of Hispanic or Latino and Black youths living in the U.S. in 1997 and born between January 1, 1980, and December 31, 1984.

This sample size is not adjusted for sample members who have died.

Individuals were surveyed annually from 1997-2011 and biennially since 2011. In the 2023-2024 survey round, 6,569 individuals responded to the survey, for a retention rate of 73 percent (representing a 76 percent response rate among those sample members who are still living). Only these individuals are included in the estimates in this news release. This news release examines the period from respondents' 18th birthday until their 39th birthday. All results are weighted using the 2023-2024 survey weights that correct for the oversampling, interview nonresponse, and permanent attrition from the survey. Prior NLSY97 news releases used weights based on the survey round a respondent turned a particular age. When weighted, the data represent all people who were born in the years 1980 to 1984 and living in the U.S. in 1997. Not represented by the survey are U.S. immigrants who were born from 1980 to 1984 and moved to the U.S. after 1997. NLSY97 sample members remain eligible to be interviewed during military service or if they become incarcerated or institutionalized.

Work history data

The total number of jobs that people hold during their work life is an easy concept to understand but a

difficult one to measure. Reliable estimates require a survey that interviews the same people over the course of their entire work life and keeps track of all the jobs they ever held. The NLSY97 tracks the number of jobs that people have held, but the respondents in this survey have many years of work life ahead of them. As the cohort continues to age, however, more complete information will become available.

A unique feature of the NLSY97 is that it collects the beginning and ending dates of all jobs held by a respondent so that a longitudinal history can be constructed of each respondent's work experiences. The NLSY97 work history data provide a week-by-week work record of each respondent from January 1, 1994, through the most recent survey date. These data contain information on the respondent's labor force status each week, the usual hours worked per week at all jobs, and earnings for all jobs. If a respondent worked at more than one job in any week, hours and earnings are obtained for additional jobs. When a respondent who missed one or more consecutive survey rounds is interviewed again, he or she is asked to provide information about all time since the last interview.

Interaction between time and age in a longitudinal survey

Because the NLSY97 is a longitudinal survey, meaning the same people are surveyed over time, the ages of the respondents change with each survey round. It is important to keep in mind this inherent link between the calendar years and the ages of the respondents. The youngest respondents in the sample (birth year 1984) turned 39 during calendar year 2023, whereas the oldest respondents (birth year 1980) turned 39 during calendar year 2019. Some respondents may not be used in all tables if information about their work history is incomplete.

As with age, the education attainment of individuals may change from year to year. Educational attainment is taken at the time of the respondents' 39th birthday. If a respondent had not earned a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) credential, he or she is counted as a high school dropout. Individuals with an associate degree or any enrollment in college after high school are counted as having some college.

Definitions

Job. A job is defined as a period of work with a particular employer. Jobs are therefore employer-based, not position-based. If a respondent indicates that he or she left a job but in a subsequent survey returned to the same job, it would not be counted as a new job. For self-employed workers, each "new" job is defined by the

individuals themselves.

Employed. The NLSY97 collects employment histories for civilian jobs and military service. Respondents are classified as employed if they did any work during the specified time period as paid employees, as self-employed proprietors of their own businesses, as unpaid workers in a business owned by a member of their family, or if they were serving in the Armed Forces.

Unemployed. Respondents are classified as unemployed if they did not work during the specified time period but reported that they looked for work or were on layoff from a job. No probing for intensity of job search is done.

Not in the labor force. Respondents are classified as not in the labor force if they did not work or look for work during the specified time period.

Training compared with regular school. Regular school is one that offers an academic diploma or degree, e.g., high school, college, graduate school, law school, or nursing program leading to an RN degree. Not included as regular school are training at a technical institute, license trade programs, etc. unless the credits obtained are transferable to a regular school and could count toward an academic diploma or degree.

Partner Status. Partner status is determined during the month the individual turned 39. Respondents who are

married but not living with their spouses are counted as married. To be marked as cohabitating, the respondent must be living with an individual of any gender for at least one month in a sexual relationship. Living with roommates or parents would not affect partner status. Respondents who are not married and not cohabitating are counted as single.

Race and ethnic groups. In this news release, the findings are reported for non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Blacks, and Hispanics or Latinos. These groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates. In other BLS publications, estimates usually are published for White individuals, Black individuals, and Hispanic or Latino individuals, but these groups are not mutually exclusive. The term Hispanic or Latino is an ethnicity group, and Hispanic or Latino individuals can be of any race. Most other BLS publications include estimates for Hispanic or Latino individuals in the White and Black race groups in addition to the Hispanic or Latino ethnicity group.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 telecommunications relay services.

Table 1. Number of jobs held by individuals from age 18 through age 38 in 1998-2023 by educational attainment, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and age

Characteristic	Average number of jobs for persons ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023 ¹			
	Total ²	Ages 18 to 23	Ages 24 to 29	Ages 30 to 38
Total, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	9.4	5.1	3.3	2.9
Less than a high school diploma	8.4	4.4	2.9	2.6
High school graduates, no college ³	8.7	4.8	3.0	2.7
Some college or associate degree	9.8	5.3	3.3	3.1
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	9.4	5.2	3.4	2.9
Men	9.2	5.0	3.3	2.9
Less than a high school diploma	9.0	5.0	3.1	2.7
High school graduates, no college ³	9.0	4.9	3.1	2.8
Some college or associate degree	9.6	5.2	3.3	3.1
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	8.9	4.8	3.4	2.9
Women	9.5	5.3	3.2	2.9
Less than a high school diploma	7.7	3.8	2.6	2.4
High school graduates, no college ³	8.3	4.6	2.8	2.5
Some college or associate degree	10.1	5.5	3.3	3.2
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	9.9	5.6	3.5	2.9
White, non-Hispanic.....	9.6	5.4	3.3	2.9
Less than a high school diploma	9.3	5.0	3.1	2.7
High school graduates, no college ³	8.8	5.0	3.0	2.7
Some college or associate degree	10.1	5.6	3.4	3.1
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	9.5	5.4	3.5	2.8
Black, non-Hispanic	9.2	4.7	3.2	3.0
Less than a high school diploma	6.5	3.3	2.2	2.1
High school graduates, no college ³	8.4	4.4	2.9	2.6
Some college or associate degree	10.1	5.1	3.5	3.3
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	9.4	4.8	3.4	3.2
Hispanic or Latino.....	8.5	4.6	3.0	2.8
Less than a high school diploma	8.2	4.2	2.9	2.7
High school graduates, no college ³	8.3	4.5	3.0	2.6
Some college or associate degree	8.5	4.7	2.9	2.7
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	9.1	4.7	3.3	3.1

¹ Time span includes up to the month before the respondent's 39th birthday.

² Jobs that were held in more than one of the age categories were counted in each appropriate column, but only once in the total column.

³ Includes individuals with a high school diploma or equivalent (General Education Development (GED)) credential.

⁴ Includes individuals with bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees.

NOTE: This table excludes individuals who had not yet turned age 39 when interviewed in 2023-24. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996. Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates. Educational attainment is determined during the month of the respondent's 39th birthday.

Table 2. Duration of employment relationship with a single employer for individuals who started jobs from age 18 through age 38 in 1998-2023 by age at start of job, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity

Characteristic	Cumulative percent distribution of duration of completed employment relationships					Percent of jobs ongoing in 2023 survey
	Less than 1 year	Less than 2 years	Less than 3 years	Less than 6 years	Less than 13 years	
Total, ages 18 to 24 in 1998-2009.....	61.4	79.2	87.2	95.2	96.8	3.2
Men	61.1	78.7	86.5	94.3	96.1	3.9
Women	61.7	79.8	87.9	96.0	97.6	2.4
White, non-Hispanic	60.5	78.4	86.6	94.8	96.7	3.3
Black, non-Hispanic	66.9	83.6	90.3	96.7	97.7	2.3
Hispanic or Latino	58.6	77.5	85.8	94.5	96.2	3.8
Less than a high school diploma	69.7	84.0	89.9	95.3	97.2	2.8
High school graduates, no college ¹	60.8	77.5	84.8	93.4	96.2	3.8
Some college or associate degree	62.3	79.6	87.2	95.8	97.1	2.9
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	59.6	79.3	88.4	95.6	96.9	3.1
Total, ages 25 to 38 in 2005-2023.....	32.4	48.4	57.6	69.5	75.9	23.7
Men	31.3	46.7	55.4	67.4	73.7	26.0
Women	33.5	50.2	59.7	71.7	78.2	21.4
White, non-Hispanic	31.7	47.4	56.2	68.3	74.9	24.8
Black, non-Hispanic	35.6	52.4	62.4	74.5	79.5	20.4
Hispanic or Latino	31.6	48.2	57.7	69.6	76.8	22.7
Less than a high school diploma	44.3	60.4	69.1	79.8	85.1	14.7
High school graduates, no college ¹	35.4	51.3	59.7	70.5	77.0	23.0
Some college or associate degree	34.5	51.4	60.9	72.5	77.9	21.7
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	26.4	41.8	51.0	64.3	71.8	27.6

¹ Includes individuals with a high school diploma or equivalent (General Education Development (GED)) credential.

² Includes individuals with bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees.

NOTE: This table excludes individuals who had not yet turned age 39 when interviewed in 2023-24. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996. Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates. Educational attainment is determined during the month of the respondent's 39th birthday.

Table 3. Percent of weeks individuals were employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force from age 18 through age 38 in 1998-2023 by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity

Characteristic	Percent of total weeks while ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023		
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023	76.3	5.3	18.4
Less than a high school diploma	53.4	10.4	36.1
High school graduates, no college ¹	71.0	7.4	21.6
Some college or associate degree	76.5	5.7	17.8
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	83.3	2.6	14.2
Men	79.8	5.8	14.4
Less than a high school diploma	63.9	11.2	25.0
High school graduates, no college ¹	76.2	8.1	15.7
Some college or associate degree	81.0	5.9	13.2
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	84.9	2.7	12.4
Women	72.6	4.7	22.7
Less than a high school diploma	40.6	9.6	49.8
High school graduates, no college ¹	62.8	6.2	31.0
Some college or associate degree	71.9	5.6	22.5
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	81.9	2.5	15.6
White, non-Hispanic	78.3	4.3	17.4
Less than a high school diploma	55.9	9.8	34.3
High school graduates, no college ¹	74.3	6.2	19.5
Some college or associate degree	77.8	4.7	17.4
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	83.6	2.2	14.2
Black, non-Hispanic	68.4	9.4	22.2
Less than a high school diploma	40.1	14.6	45.3
High school graduates, no college ¹	60.3	11.5	28.2
Some college or associate degree	71.4	9.7	18.9
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	82.5	4.6	12.9
Hispanic or Latino	75.6	5.5	18.9
Less than a high school diploma	60.5	8.2	31.3
High school graduates, no college ¹	71.7	7.3	21.0
Some college or associate degree	78.0	4.8	17.3
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	82.7	3.4	13.9

¹ Includes individuals with a high school diploma or equivalent (General Education Development (GED)) credential.

² Includes individuals with bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees.

NOTE: This table excludes individuals who had not yet turned age 39 when interviewed in 2023-24. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996. Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates. Educational attainment is determined during the month of the respondent's 39th birthday.

Table 4. Percent of weeks individuals were employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force from age 18 through age 38 in 1998-2023 by age, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity

Age and characteristic	Percent of total weeks		
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Total, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	76.3	5.3	18.4
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	69.9	6.1	24.0
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	78.1	6.2	15.6
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	79.4	4.2	16.4
Men, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	79.8	5.8	14.4
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	70.8	6.7	22.5
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	81.9	7.0	11.1
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	84.5	4.5	11.0
Women, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	72.6	4.7	22.7
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	68.9	5.5	25.7
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	74.1	5.4	20.4
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	74.1	3.8	22.1
White, non-Hispanic, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023	78.3	4.3	17.4
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	73.1	4.9	22.0
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	80.3	5.2	14.6
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	80.6	3.3	16.1
Black, non-Hispanic, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	68.4	9.4	22.2
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	58.8	10.7	30.5
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	69.6	10.8	19.7
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	74.1	7.8	18.2
Hispanic or Latino, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023	75.6	5.5	18.9
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	69.1	6.8	24.2
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	77.3	6.4	16.3
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	78.7	4.3	17.0

NOTE: This table excludes individuals who had not yet turned age 39 when interviewed in 2023-24. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996. Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates.

Table 5. Educational attainment of individuals at ages 27 and 39 in 2007-2023 by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity

Characteristic	Highest Grade Completed						
	High school dropouts	High School Graduates			College		
		Total	High school diploma	General Educational Development (GED) recipients	Total	Some college	Bachelor's degree and higher ¹
Total, age 27 in 2007-2011	8.0	25.3	17.8	7.5	66.7	38.2	28.5
White, non-Hispanic	6.4	24.2	17.6	6.6	69.4	36.0	33.4
Black, non-Hispanic	11.3	30.5	18.8	11.7	58.2	43.3	14.9
Hispanic or Latino	13.4	28.9	21.1	7.8	57.8	43.3	14.5
Men	8.6	29.1	20.3	8.8	62.3	37.4	24.9
White, non-Hispanic	6.8	27.5	20.2	7.3	65.8	35.9	29.8
Black, non-Hispanic	13.1	37.8	21.8	15.9	49.1	38.9	10.2
Hispanic or Latino	13.9	32.1	22.7	9.4	54.1	42.0	12.1
Women	7.3	21.4	15.2	6.2	71.3	39.0	32.3
White, non-Hispanic	6.0	20.8	15.0	5.9	73.2	36.1	37.1
Black, non-Hispanic	9.4	23.0	15.7	7.3	67.6	47.8	19.8
Hispanic or Latino	12.8	25.2	19.3	6.0	62.0	44.8	17.2
Total, age 39 in 2019-2023.....	5.7	22.9	15.1	7.8	71.4	36.1	35.3
White, non-Hispanic	4.8	21.4	15.1	6.3	73.8	33.8	40.0
Black, non-Hispanic	7.8	27.4	15.0	12.4	64.8	42.4	22.4
Hispanic or Latino	9.7	28.3	18.3	10.0	62.1	40.0	22.1
Men	6.1	27.4	17.6	9.8	66.5	35.8	30.8
White, non-Hispanic	5.1	25.5	17.8	7.6	69.6	34.1	35.5
Black, non-Hispanic	9.0	35.1	18.2	16.9	55.7	39.7	16.0
Hispanic or Latino	10.2	31.5	19.4	12.1	58.5	39.1	19.4
Women	5.3	18.1	12.4	5.7	76.6	36.5	40.1
White, non-Hispanic	4.5	17.2	12.3	4.9	78.3	33.6	44.7
Black, non-Hispanic	6.4	19.3	11.6	7.7	74.2	45.1	29.1
Hispanic or Latino	9.1	24.7	17.1	7.6	66.2	41.0	25.2

¹ Includes individuals with bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees.

NOTE: The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996. Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates. Educational attainment is determined during the month of the respondent's 27th or 39th birthday.

Table 6. Percent of individuals who received any training from age 18 through age 38 in 1998-2023 by types of training, educational attainment, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and age

Characteristic	Types of training								
	Any Training	Vocational, technical, or trade	Apprenticeship	School Based	Employer Training	Training at Work by Outsider	Training Outside of Work	Government	Other
Total, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	65.4	26.5	3.6	14.1	29.1	11.7	11.1	7.5	14.3
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	38.6	13.0	1.9	5.7	14.5	3.3	3.2	5.1	3.8
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	38.0	11.0	1.3	4.7	15.7	6.0	5.3	2.9	5.7
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	27.2	8.0	0.7	5.2	7.1	4.0	3.9	1.3	6.1
Men, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	65.6	28.7	5.9	11.0	29.5	11.3	10.3	10.7	13.7
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	39.0	13.4	3.1	4.7	14.0	2.8	3.0	7.2	3.7
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	38.5	12.1	2.0	3.6	15.9	6.0	4.9	4.3	5.5
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	28.6	10.4	1.3	3.6	8.0	3.9	3.8	1.9	5.8
Women, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	65.3	24.1	1.2	17.3	28.6	12.1	12.1	4.2	14.9
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	38.2	12.5	0.6	6.7	15.0	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.0
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	37.4	9.8	0.5	5.9	15.4	5.9	5.7	1.4	6.0
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	25.7	5.4	0.1	6.8	6.2	4.1	4.1	0.6	6.4
White, non-Hispanic, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023	64.5	24.0	3.8	12.3	31.1	12.8	12.3	7.2	13.1
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	37.7	11.6	2.0	4.6	15.7	3.8	3.5	4.9	3.4
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	37.4	9.8	1.4	4.0	16.5	6.4	6.2	2.8	5.0
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	27.5	7.8	0.6	5.0	7.7	4.2	4.2	1.3	5.9
Black, non-Hispanic, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	66.1	32.6	2.4	19.1	21.9	8.4	6.4	8.5	17.7
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	41.5	16.8	1.1	9.7	9.9	1.8	2.1	6.2	5.0
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	38.8	14.1	0.9	6.8	11.9	4.4	2.2	2.7	8.4
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	24.9	8.3	0.4	4.9	5.4	3.1	2.2	1.1	6.5
Hispanic or Latino, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023	66.2	30.7	3.5	15.2	26.1	9.9	10.7	8.3	15.2
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	39.8	15.9	1.7	7.0	12.8	2.8	3.2	5.8	4.4
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	38.1	13.5	1.0	5.1	14.1	5.7	5.2	3.0	5.6
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	25.5	7.3	1.0	5.0	6.4	2.9	3.6	1.5	6.5
Less than a high school diploma, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	44.0	18.1	0.7	14.7	10.5	4.1	3.4	4.2	12.6
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	27.1	9.3	0.3	9.1	5.0	1.6	1.4	2.5	5.1
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	21.6	7.1	0.1	5.0	4.6	1.5	1.1	1.8	5.2
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	13.0	5.3	0.4	2.6	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.0	3.3
High school graduates, no college ¹ , ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	61.4	32.3	5.5	11.9	21.8	5.9	5.8	5.2	10.9
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	39.4	19.0	2.9	7.3	10.7	1.5	2.4	3.7	3.7
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	28.8	12.3	1.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.0	1.7	3.8
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	20.2	7.3	1.4	3.0	5.7	1.8	1.9	0.4	4.2
Some college or associate degree, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	70.5	32.5	4.4	15.4	30.3	11.9	11.3	9.9	15.5
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	45.1	16.2	2.1	6.4	16.8	3.9	3.6	7.1	4.1
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	40.5	13.5	2.0	5.0	15.1	5.6	5.3	3.5	6.2
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	30.7	10.2	0.8	5.5	7.6	4.0	3.8	1.7	7.1
Bachelor's degree and higher ² , ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	66.4	17.9	2.1	13.9	35.7	16.5	15.7	7.1	15.5
Ages 18 to 23 in 1998-2008	33.3	6.5	1.2	3.3	16.1	4.2	3.8	4.5	3.5
Ages 24 to 29 in 2004-2014	44.0	8.3	0.7	5.4	22.0	9.1	8.2	3.0	6.7
Ages 30 to 38 in 2010-2023	30.5	6.6	0.2	6.6	8.4	5.7	6.0	1.6	6.8

¹ Includes individuals with a high school diploma or equivalent (General Education Development (GED)) credential.

² Includes individuals with bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees.

NOTE: This table excludes individuals who had not yet turned age 39 when interviewed in 2023-24. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996. Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates. Educational attainment is determined during the month of the respondent's 39th birthday.

Table 7. Partner status at age 27 and age 39 by educational attainment, sex, race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity

Characteristic	Percent of individuals					
	Age 27 in 2007-2011			Age 39 in 2019-2023		
	Single	Married	Cohabiting	Single	Married	Cohabiting
Total	44.6	34.4	21.0	31.1	54.4	14.5
Less than a high school diploma	41.6	29.8	28.6	41.3	32.4	26.3
High school graduates, no college ¹	42.4	33.9	23.7	38.2	44.2	17.6
Some college or associate degree	44.7	35.4	19.9	33.5	51.5	15.0
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	47.3	34.9	17.8	22.5	67.5	10.0
Men	50.8	29.3	19.9	32.0	52.6	15.4
Less than a high school diploma	49.2	23.1	27.8	44.5	31.1	24.4
High school graduates, no college ¹	47.6	29.3	23.1	39.3	42.9	17.8
Some college or associate degree	50.8	30.4	18.8	33.6	50.5	15.9
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	55.2	29.6	15.2	21.2	67.9	10.9
Women	38.0	39.9	22.1	30.2	56.3	13.5
Less than a high school diploma	32.1	38.2	29.7	37.3	34.0	28.7
High school graduates, no college ¹	34.9	40.5	24.6	36.4	46.1	17.4
Some college or associate degree	38.5	40.5	21.0	33.4	52.6	14.0
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	40.9	39.1	19.9	23.5	67.2	9.3
White, non-Hispanic	39.8	39.0	21.2	25.4	60.7	13.9
Less than a high school diploma	35.4	37.7	27.0	37.0	35.3	27.7
High school graduates, no college ¹	37.0	38.6	24.4	31.4	50.3	18.3
Some college or associate degree	39.3	39.9	20.8	27.9	57.5	14.6
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	43.3	38.5	18.1	18.6	72.1	9.3
Black, non-Hispanic	63.5	18.3	18.2	53.4	33.3	13.3
Less than a high school diploma	63.1	12.1	24.8	58.9	22.8	18.4
High school graduates, no college ¹	61.6	16.5	21.9	59.4	25.1	15.5
Some college or associate degree	64.5	20.4	15.2	51.8	34.3	13.9
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	64.6	20.8	14.5	47.1	45.1	7.8
Hispanic or Latino	42.3	34.6	23.1	32.8	49.3	17.9
Less than a high school diploma	34.9	28.6	36.5	37.8	34.9	27.3
High school graduates, no college ¹	39.6	37.6	22.8	38.1	44.8	17.1
Some college or associate degree	43.7	35.2	21.1	32.5	49.0	18.5
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	50.2	32.4	17.4	24.6	61.7	13.7

¹ Includes individuals with a high school diploma or equivalent (General Education Development (GED)) credential.

² Includes individuals with bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees.

NOTE: This table excludes individuals who had not yet turned age 39 when interviewed in 2023-24. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996. Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates. Educational attainment and partner status are determined during the month of the respondent's 27th or 39th birthday.

Table 8. Percent of weeks individuals were employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force from age 18 through age 38 in 1998-2023 by partner status, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity

Characteristic	Percent of total weeks while ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023								
	Single			Married			Cohabiting		
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total, ages 18 to 38 in 1998-2023.....	71.4	7.5	21.2	79.6	3.7	16.7	74.8	6.5	18.8
Less than a high school diploma	48.9	11.1	40.0	58.7	9.5	31.8	53.9	10.6	35.5
High school graduates, no college ¹	65.6	9.5	24.9	75.2	5.5	19.3	72.2	7.5	20.3
Some college or associate degree	73.0	7.5	19.5	78.7	4.3	16.9	76.8	6.4	16.8
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	82.0	4.0	14.0	83.7	2.0	14.4	83.4	3.6	13.0
Men	71.6	8.1	20.3	85.4	4.1	10.5	77.9	7.0	15.1
Less than a high school diploma	52.5	11.4	36.1	76.3	10.6	13.2	68.9	11.4	19.7
High school graduates, no college ¹	67.1	10.3	22.6	84.4	6.2	9.4	76.4	7.8	15.8
Some college or associate degree	75.2	7.5	17.3	85.3	4.5	10.2	79.6	6.7	13.8
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	80.6	4.3	15.1	86.9	1.9	11.2	81.2	4.4	14.4
Women	71.1	6.7	22.2	73.8	3.3	22.9	71.0	5.8	23.2
Less than a high school diploma	43.7	10.6	45.6	39.0	8.3	52.7	38.4	9.7	51.9
High school graduates, no college ¹	63.1	8.0	28.9	61.6	4.6	33.9	65.4	7.0	27.6
Some college or associate degree	70.6	7.6	21.7	72.3	4.1	23.6	73.6	6.1	20.3
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	82.9	3.8	13.2	81.1	2.0	16.9	85.4	2.8	11.8
White, non-Hispanic	74.1	6.2	19.7	80.6	3.1	16.3	76.4	5.9	17.7
Less than a high school diploma	52.7	9.5	37.8	60.7	9.2	30.1	53.9	10.9	35.2
High school graduates, no college ¹	70.7	8.1	21.3	76.2	4.9	18.9	75.0	6.8	18.2
Some college or associate degree	74.0	6.4	19.6	79.9	3.6	16.5	77.2	5.9	16.9
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	82.3	3.4	14.3	83.8	1.8	14.4	84.6	3.1	12.3
Black, non-Hispanic	65.1	10.1	24.8	73.5	8.0	18.5	69.0	10.3	20.7
Less than a high school diploma	37.6	14.4	48.0	41.7	14.6	43.7	46.1	15.2	38.7
High school graduates, no college ¹	55.7	12.1	32.2	67.9	10.9	21.3	65.5	10.5	24.0
Some college or associate degree	70.0	10.0	20.0	73.1	8.8	18.1	72.4	10.5	17.0
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	81.3	5.3	13.5	83.5	3.7	12.8	84.7	5.2	10.1
Hispanic or Latino	72.5	7.7	19.7	78.1	4.0	17.9	74.1	5.5	20.4
Less than a high school diploma	56.8	10.2	32.9	62.3	7.4	30.2	63.1	6.5	30.4
High school graduates, no college ¹	68.0	9.5	22.5	76.0	5.2	18.8	68.9	7.6	23.5
Some college or associate degree	77.6	6.3	16.1	77.9	3.9	18.1	78.6	4.1	17.3
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	79.9	5.9	14.2	84.2	2.2	13.6	81.1	4.5	14.4

¹ Includes individuals with a high school diploma or equivalent (General Education Development (GED)) credential.

² Includes individuals with bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees.

NOTE: This table excludes individuals who had not yet turned age 39 when interviewed in 2023-24. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996. Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates. Educational attainment and partner status are determined during the month of the respondent's 39th birthday.

Table 9. Percent of individuals whose health limits the kind or amount of work they can do by age, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity

Characteristic	Percent of individuals	
	Age 27 (in 2007-2012) ³	Age 39 (in 2018-2024)
Total.....	6.6	10.9
Less than a high school diploma	18.6	26.0
High school graduates, no college ¹	9.3	12.6
Some college or associate degree	6.8	12.4
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	2.9	6.2
Men	5.9	8.2
Less than a high school diploma	13.7	15.7
High school graduates, no college ¹	8.0	10.1
Some college or associate degree	5.9	9.2
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	2.4	4.0
Women	7.4	13.8
Less than a high school diploma	24.3	38.4
High school graduates, no college ¹	11.2	16.4
Some college or associate degree	7.7	15.6
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	3.2	7.9
White non-Hispanic	6.5	11.5
Less than a high school diploma	20.2	28.4
High school graduates, no college ¹	8.4	13.3
Some college or associate degree	7.4	14.1
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	3.0	6.5
Black non-Hispanic	8.3	10.5
Less than a high school diploma	23.0	25.3
High school graduates, no college ¹	11.1	12.3
Some college or associate degree	6.3	10.3
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	3.8	4.0
Hispanic or Latino	6.0	8.1
Less than a high school diploma	11.2	19.1
High school graduates, no college ¹	9.5	10.5
Some college or associate degree	4.5	6.9
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	2.1	3.2

¹ Includes individuals with a high school diploma or equivalent (General Education Development (GED)) credential.

² Includes individuals with bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degrees.

³ In 2007, the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 began asking respondents whether health limits the kind or amount of work they can do.

NOTE: This table excludes individuals who had not yet turned age 39 when interviewed in 2023-24. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996. Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates. Educational attainment is determined during the month of the respondent's 39th birthday. Health limit is determined for the interview date in which the respondent first turned age 27 or age 39. If not interviewed at that age, then health limit is determined using data from the prior age.