

Table – Psychotropic medication use by sociodemographic characteristics among youth ages 12-26 in the US (2000-2019)

	Total	Any SSRI	Any Stimulant
Total N, weighted	27,612,826	8.03%	7.62%
Age			
12-14	18.1%	4.9%	14.8%
15-17	20.8%	8.1%	10.6%
18-20	20.7%	8.1%	6.1%
21-23	18.8%	8.7%	4.3%
24-26	21.6%	9.9%	3.0%
Sex			
Male	42.1%	6.4%	12.0%
Female	57.9%	9.2%	4.4%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino	14.9%	5.4%	5.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	85.1%	8.5%	8.1%
Race			
White	80.7%	8.8%	7.9%
Black	11.7%	3.7%	6.5%
Asian / Pacific Islander	3.3%	4.1%	3.0%
Other / Multiple	4.2%	9.3%	9.4%
Education			
Less than high school	54.6%	7.2%	10.5%
High school grad or GED	17.9%	9.3%	3.1%
Bachelor's or more	19.6%	8.8%	5.5%
Other degree	7.7%	8.9%	3.0%
Unknown	0.2%	4.5%	15.5%
Insurance			
Any private	70.3%	8.1%	7.6%
Public only	21.2%	8.4%	9.6%
Uninsured	8.4%	6.1%	3.2%
Region of residence			
Northeast	17.7%	8.0%	7.4%
Midwest	24.1%	9.8%	8.4%
South	36.9%	7.7%	8.7%
West	21.3%	6.7%	5.2%
Year			
2000-04	26.5%	6.0%	4.6%
2005-09	23.5%	6.6%	6.5%
2010-14	25.6%	8.3%	9.0%
2015-19	24.3%	11.4%	10.5%
Mental Health Diagnoses			
Any CAMHD	32.3%	24.1%	23.3%
No CAMHD	67.7%	0.4%	0.2%

SSRIs include Citalopram, Fluoxetine, Paroxetine, Fluvoxamine, Escitalopram, Sertraline, Vilazodone

Stimulants include Amphetamine-dextroamphetamine, Dexmethylphenidate, Atomoxetine, Dextroamphetamine, Methylphenidate, Lisdexamfetamine, Modafinil