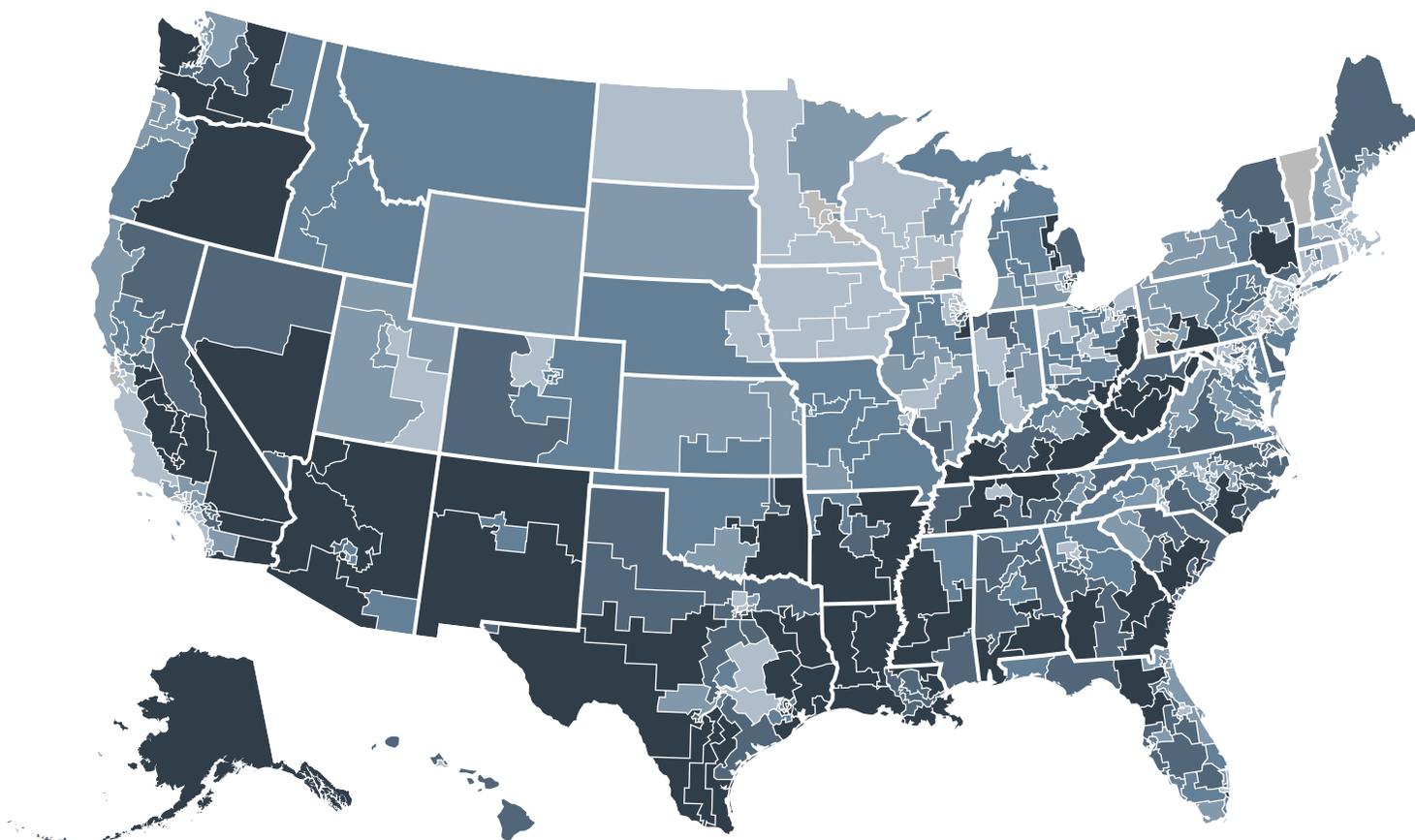


More than a Million Reasons for Hope

Youth Disconnection in Congressional Districts



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MORE THAN A MILLION REASONS FOR HOPE

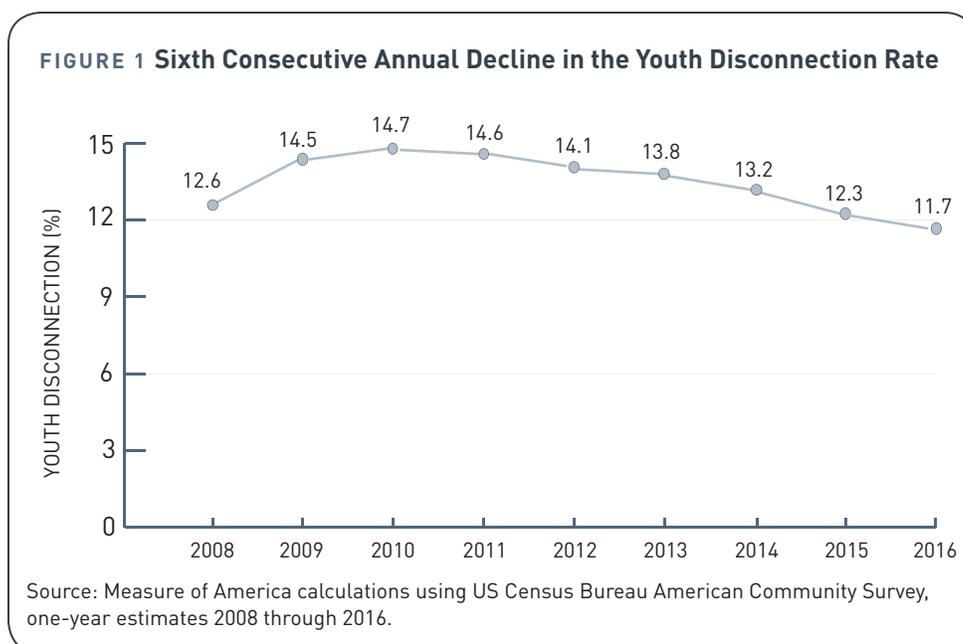
YOUTH DISCONNECTION IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



In 2016 the number of young people disconnected from both work and school declined for the sixth year in a row. The 2016 youth disconnection rate is 11.7 percent, an estimated 4.6 million youth. This represents a 20 percent decrease since 2010, when disconnection peaked in the aftermath of the Great Recession—about 1.2 million fewer young people.

Measure of America began calculating the youth disconnection rate and analyzing its causes and implications for human development in 2012. Disconnected youth, also known as opportunity youth, are teenagers and young adults between the ages of 16 and 24 who are neither in school nor working. Disconnected young people are unmoored from the institutions that not only confer the credentials necessary to thrive as adults, but also give structure to their days and provide the opportunity to discover interests, form social networks, develop skills, and build confidence.

The sustained decline in the ranks of disconnected youth merits celebration. As the overall number of disconnected youth has shrunk, however, the gaps between different groups of young people persist. Young people—particularly young men—of color, youth living in poverty or with a disability, and young mothers are all far more likely to be disconnected than their peers. As the economy recovers and a portion of young people find their way back into the worlds of school and work, those left behind are the ones who face the greatest barriers to connection. Caregiving responsibilities, a criminal record, an absence of educational credentials, limited English proficiency, and undocumented status are all obstacles that can bar young people from the workforce and alienate them from the educational system even in the healthiest of economies.



Measure of America’s latest report on disconnected youth, *More Than a Million Reasons for Hope: Youth Disconnection in America Today*, analyzes youth disconnection in the United States by state, metro area, county, and community type, as well as by gender, race, and ethnicity. **This brief builds on the findings of *More Than a Million Reasons for Hope* and takes a close look at youth disconnection by another important geography: congressional districts.**

BOX 2 Who Are Disconnected—or Opportunity—Youth?

Measure of America defines disconnected youth as teens and young adults ages 16 to 24 who are neither in school nor working. This is the definition that MOA has used in its data calculations and analysis on youth disconnection since its first report on the topic, *One in Seven*, published in 2012. It’s also the foundation for most other youth disconnection estimates.

MOA’s data come from the American Community Survey (ACS). The survey’s main advantage over other sources is that its sample size is extremely large, making it possible to calculate youth disconnection rates nationally and by state, as well as for counties, metro areas, and even smaller geographic areas. The ACS also allows for disaggregation by race and ethnicity and by gender for geographies with sufficiently large populations.

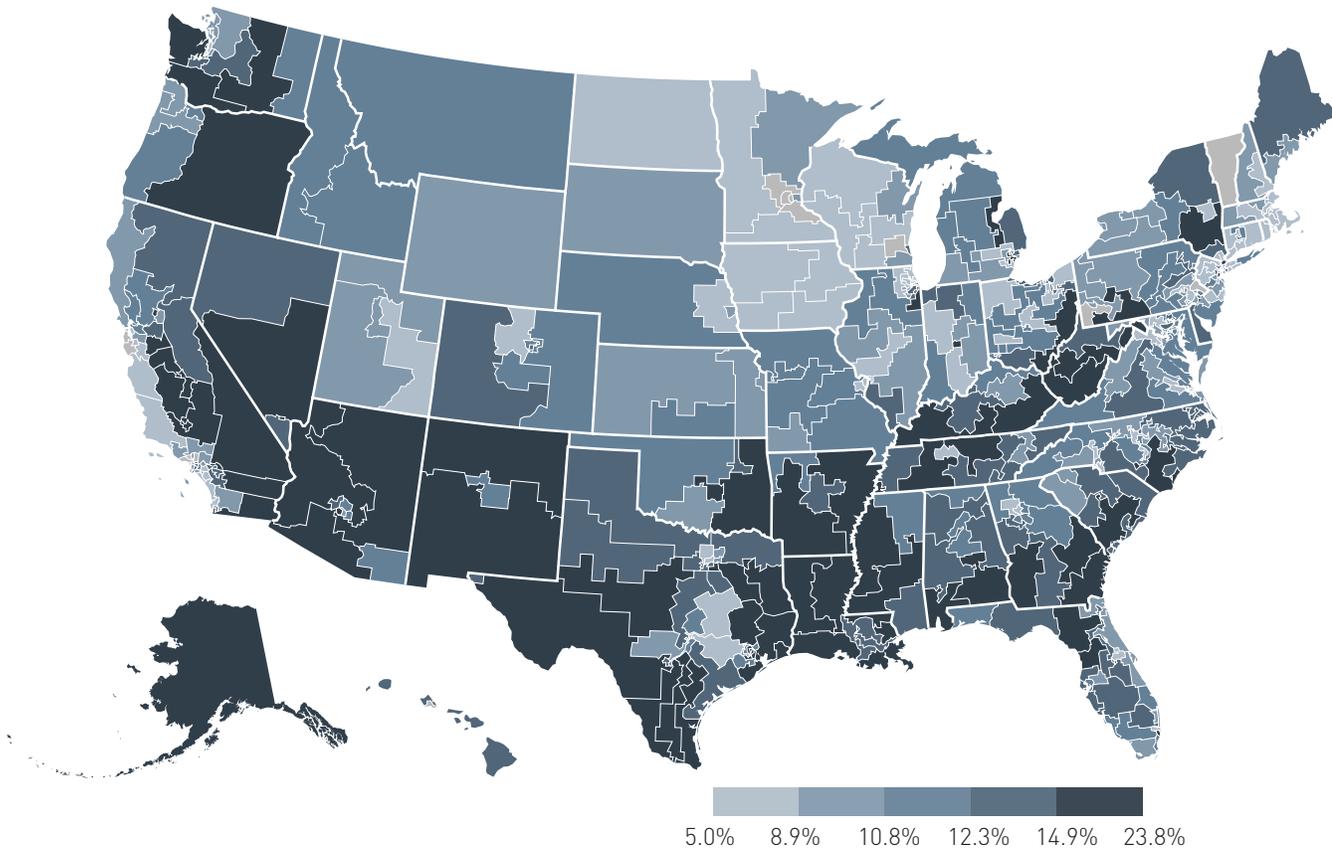
DEFINITIONS	AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS)
IN SCHOOL	Part-time or full-time students who have attended school or college in the past three months.
WORKING	Those who had any full- or part-time work in the previous week.
NOT WORKING	Unemployed in previous week or not in labor force and not looking for a job.
LIVING IN “GROUP QUARTERS”	Surveys people in non-household living arrangements such as correctional facilities, residential health facilities, dorms, etc. If enrolled in educational programs, they are considered connected.
MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES (group quarters)	Counted as employed and thus as connected.
HOMELESS (group quarters)	Surveyed but likely to be undercounted; surveying the homeless is difficult.

Source: Measure of America.

Understanding Youth Disconnection—What It Is and Why It Matters

Disconnected youth, often referred to as opportunity youth, are teens and young adults ages 16 to 24 who are neither working nor in school (see **BOX 2**). **Youth disconnection is, at its core, a human development issue.** Human development is defined as the process of enlarging people’s freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. The concept of capabilities is fundamental to this

MAP 3 Youth Disconnection by Congressional District



Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau ACS, 2016.

Note: Districts for which data are unreliable are colored gray.

approach; capabilities—what people can do and what they can become—are the equipment one has to pursue a freely-chosen life of value. Our most basic capabilities are a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent material standard of living. But capabilities are numerous and diverse, including the ability to participate in the decisions that affect one’s life, to have control over one’s living environment, to enjoy freedom from violence, and to have societal respect, among many others.¹

Emerging adulthood is a pivotal period for developing capabilities. The real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live is heavily influenced by what happens during the transition to adulthood. Through coursework, school clubs and sports, civic organizations, faith-based groups, music and art lessons, internships and training programs, and mentoring relationships with trusted adults outside the family circle like teachers and coaches, connected young people lay the groundwork for freely chosen, rewarding adulthoods. Through these experiences, they develop cognitive skills and gather academic credentials, learn to regulate their emotions and behave appropriately in different settings, develop soft skills like

Disconnected young people are more than three times as likely to have a disability as connected young people.

cooperation and habits like punctuality, build professional networks, and come to understand what pursuits they enjoy, excel at, and value. They learn about how the world works and what their role in it might be. Disconnected young people are robbed of these critical and affirming experiences.

Disconnection is part of a cycle of disadvantage; those with fewer opportunities during childhood become disconnected from the institutions, particularly school, that allow for development of the capabilities necessary to thrive as adults. There are telling differences between connected and disconnected youth that go beyond their current employment and educational status that give us a glimpse into this cycle.

Poverty. Disconnected young people are almost twice as likely to live in poverty and twice as likely to receive Medicaid as connected young people. For certain groups, such as disconnected young women who are black or who trace their heritage to the Spanish-speaking Caribbean, the poverty rate approaches 50 percent.

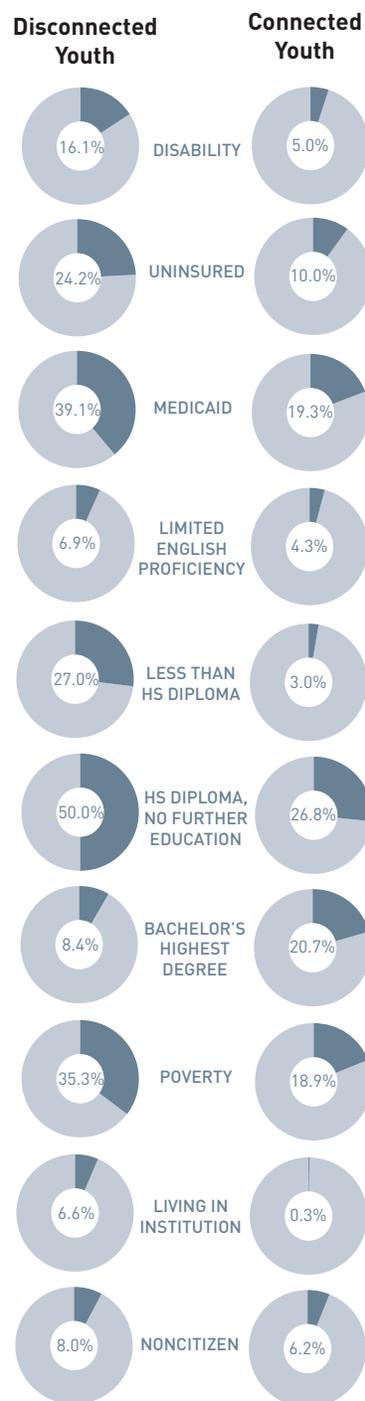
Caretaking. Disconnected young women are nearly four times as likely to have a child as connected young women. Disconnection may lower the barriers to early motherhood; in the absence of meaningful school and work opportunities, motherhood may be the most appealing and attainable route to adulthood. Once a young woman becomes a mother, reconnecting to school or joining the labor market becomes more difficult.

Disability. Disconnected young people are more than three times as likely to have a disability as connected young people. Despite laws requiring accommodations on the job and in schools, living with a disability is unfortunately still a barrier to employment and education, as evidenced by higher unemployment and dropout rates.

Educational background. Disconnected youth are nine times as likely to have left high school without a diploma as connected young people, and those over 18 are twice as likely as their connected counterparts to have graduated high school but have gone no further.

Institutionalization. A vanishingly small percentage of connected youth live in institutional quarters, just 0.3 percent. The rate for disconnected youth is twenty-two times higher—and higher still for some groups. Nearly a fifth of disconnected black boys and young men are institutionalized—living in non-household arrangements that include such places as prisons, detention centers, jails, group homes, residential treatment centers, and psychiatric hospitals.

Language proficiency and citizenship status. For Latinos and particularly Asian young people, lack of English language proficiency and citizenship are serious barriers.



Marriage. Disconnected youth are much more likely than their connected peers to be married. Only 0.6 percent of connected girls ages 16 and 17 are married; disconnected girls that age are six times as likely to be married, a surprising 4 percent. Early marriage exposes girls to an elevated risk of domestic violence as well as the dangers of early motherhood with the added risk of rapid subsequent births.²

Living with parents. A majority of connected young people (60 percent) live with two parents, benefitting from the emotional, social, and financial support of two adults, and only 8.3 percent live with neither parent. One in four disconnected young people, on the other hand, live apart from not just one but both parents; this reality indicates a profound family disruption at some earlier point.

Youth Disconnection by Congressional District

As is the case by state, county, and metro area, the rate of youth disconnection varies widely by congressional district. Colorado’s District 2, the northwestern suburbs of Denver, has the lowest rate, 5.0 percent, followed by Washington’s District 7 in the Seattle area and California’s District 45 in Orange County, both of which have youth disconnection rates of 5.3 percent. Louisiana’s District 5, home to the cities of Alexandria and Monroe, has the highest rate, 23.8 percent, and Kentucky’s District 5 in rural Appalachia and New York’s District 15 in the Bronx are not far behind, with rates of youth disconnection over 20 percent.

FIGURE 4 Top- and Bottom-Ten Congressional Districts

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16-24)	US REGION
United States			11.7	4,599,100	
TOP 10					
1	Colorado	2	5.0	6,300	West
2	Washington	7	5.3	4,900	West
3	California	45	5.3	5,500	West
4	Illinois	9	5.5	4,100	Midwest
5	Massachusetts	5	5.6	4,900	Northeast
6	California	52	5.6	5,400	West
7	New Jersey	5	5.8	4,800	Northeast
8	New York	4	5.9	5,200	Northeast
9	Nebraska	1	6.0	5,500	Midwest
10	New Jersey	11	6.0	5,100	Northeast
BOTTOM 10					
416	California	23	19.6	19,300	West
417	Michigan	13	19.7	16,400	Midwest
418	California	21	19.7	20,000	West
419	New Mexico	3	19.8	16,300	West
420	West Virginia	3	20.0	13,000	South
421	Oklahoma	2	20.2	18,000	South
422	Louisiana	4	20.3	19,400	South
423	New York	15	20.4	22,900	Northeast
424	Kentucky	5	22.5	17,300	South
425	Louisiana	5	23.8	22,300	South

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau ACS, 2016.

Regional Trends

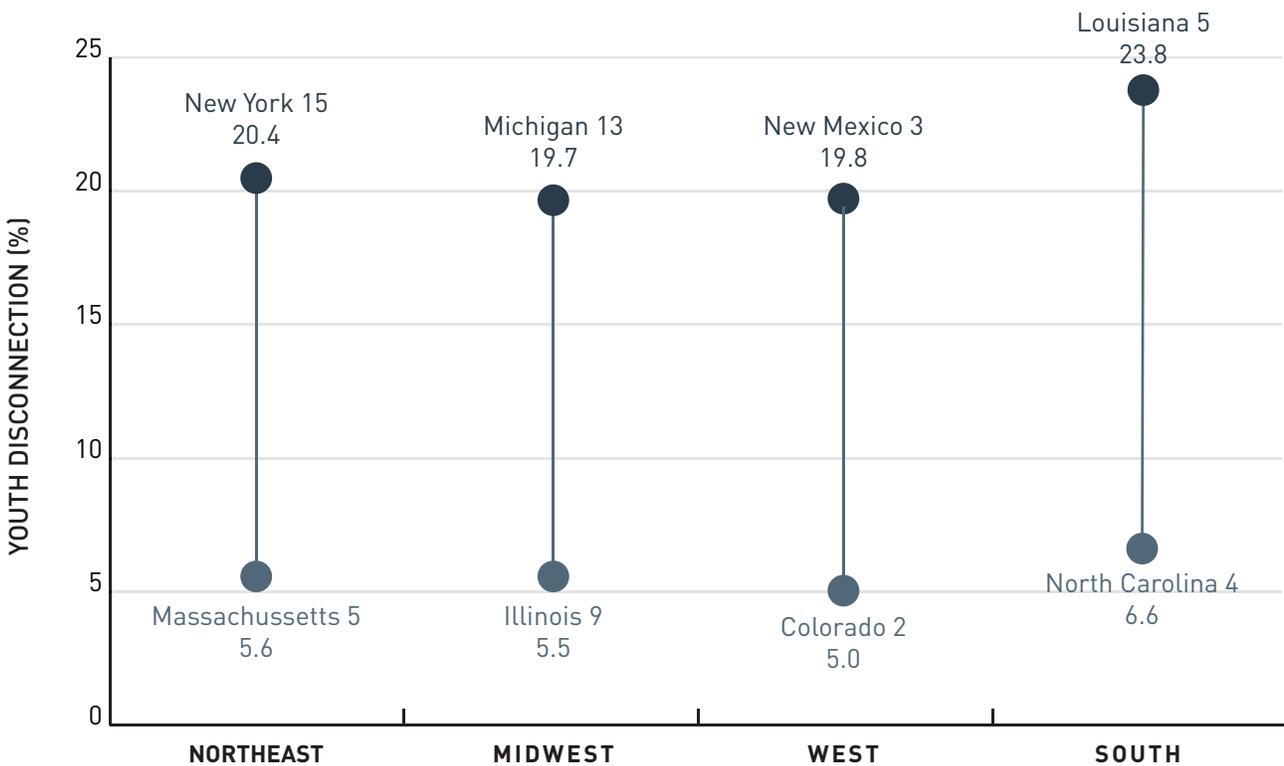
All US regions have congressional districts with low and high youth disconnection rates. There are, however, some regional trends.

- Of the twenty congressional districts with the lowest rates of disconnection—all below 6.6 percent—only one is found in the South: North Carolina’s District 4, home to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and most of Raleigh.
- The Northeast, on the other hand, is heavily represented among the twenty districts with the lowest rates, with eight districts. The West and the Midwest are home to six and five of the top twenty congressional districts, respectively.
- The South is home to half of the twenty congressional districts with the highest youth disconnection rates. Another seven are found in the West, two in the Northeast—both in New York City—and only one in the Midwest, Michigan’s District 13 in the Detroit area.

These trends are not surprising considering that the Midwest as a whole has the lowest rate of disconnection (10.2 percent), followed by the Northeast (10.5 percent), the West (11.9 percent), and, lastly, the South (12.9 percent).

Of the twenty congressional districts with the lowest rates of disconnection—all below 6.6 percent—only one is found in the South.

FIGURE 5 Lowest and Highest Rates by Region



Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau ACS, 2016.

TABLE 6 Three Best- and Worst-Performing Congressional Districts by Region

 NORTHEAST			 MIDWEST			 WEST			 SOUTH		
RANK	DISTRICT	RATE	RANK	DISTRICT	RATE	RANK	DISTRICT	RATE	RANK	DISTRICT	RATE
LOWEST											
1	Massachusetts 5	5.6	1	Illinois 9	5.5	1	Colorado 2	5.0	1	North Carolina 4	6.6
2	New Jersey 5	5.8	2	Nebraska 1	6.0	2	Washington 7	5.3	2	Texas 24	6.8
3	New York 4	5.9	3	Iowa 2	6.3	3	California 45	5.3	3	Georgia 6	7.4
HIGHEST											
73	New York 9	16.7	87	Illinois 2	16.8	95	California 23	19.6	160	Louisiana 4	20.3
74	New York 13	19.1	88	Illinois 7	16.9	96	California 21	19.7	161	Kentucky 5	22.5
75	New York 15	20.4	89	Michigan 13	19.7	97	New Mexico 3	19.8	162	Louisiana 5	23.8

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau ACS, 2016.

States

Youth disconnection rates vary widely by congressional district not only across but also within states. New York has the widest gap; the disconnection rates in District 15 in the South Bronx (20.4 percent) and District 4 on Long Island (5.9 percent) are nearly 15 percentage points apart. The smallest gaps are found in Rhode Island and Idaho, both of which have just two congressional districts. Kansas and Iowa, which have four congressional districts each, have gaps of 1.6 and 1.9 percentage points, respectively. Among the five states with the lowest ranges, Minnesota has the most congressional districts—eight—and a range of only 1.8 percentage points separating the top and bottom districts (see [TABLE 7](#)).

TABLE 7 States with the Five Highest and Lowest Variations by Congressional District

RANK	STATE	LOWEST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT RATE	HIGHEST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT RATE	RANGE
LOWEST VARIATION IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DISCONNECTION RATES				
1	Rhode Island	7.5	7.5	0.0
2	Idaho	10.8	11.1	0.3
3	Kansas	9.1	10.8	1.6
4	Minnesota	7.3	9.1	1.8
5	Iowa	6.3	8.2	1.9
HIGHEST VARIATION IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DISCONNECTION RATES				
39	Washington	5.3	17.3	12.0
40	Kentucky	10.1	22.5	12.4
41	Michigan	6.8	19.7	12.9
42	California	5.3	19.7	14.4
43	New York	5.9	20.4	14.5

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau ACS, 2016.

Youth Disconnection by Race and Ethnicity, and Gender

Race and Ethnicity

In the United States, racial and ethnic groups have very different rates of youth disconnection. Asian Americans have the lowest rate at 6.6 percent, followed by white youth, who are disconnected at a rate of 9.7 percent. Latinos have a rate higher than the national average at 13.7 percent, and black (17.2 percent) and Native American (25.8 percent) youth have the highest rates. Asians and Latinos are diverse groups. Only 4.5 percent of Vietnamese youth are disconnected, while Hmong youth have a rate over triple that, 15.1 percent. Among Latinos, South Americans have the lowest rate, 8.9 percent, and those with roots in the Spanish-speaking Caribbean have the highest, 14.9 percent.

The rates of youth disconnection for the five major racial and ethnic groups vary widely by place. Enough data exist to reliably calculate the disconnection rate of white youth in 220 congressional districts, of Latino youth in seventy-six districts, and of black youth in fifty-three districts. **The widest range of youth disconnection rates is found among black youth;** 10.9 percent are disconnected in Virginia’s District 3, compared to more than one in three (33.9 percent) in Illinois’s District 4 in Chicago. Among white youth, the rate of disconnection ranges from 4.1 percent in Colorado’s District 2 outside Denver to 22.8 percent in Kentucky’s District 5 in rural Appalachia—these are also the two congressional districts with the lowest and highest overall rates of disconnection in the country. The gap between the lowest and highest rates is narrower for Latinos; the lowest rate, 8.6 percent, is found in California’s District 24, which contains Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, and the highest is found in New York’s District 11, encompassing Staten Island and parts of Brooklyn, where nearly a quarter of Latino teens and young adults are disconnected (see **TABLE 9**).

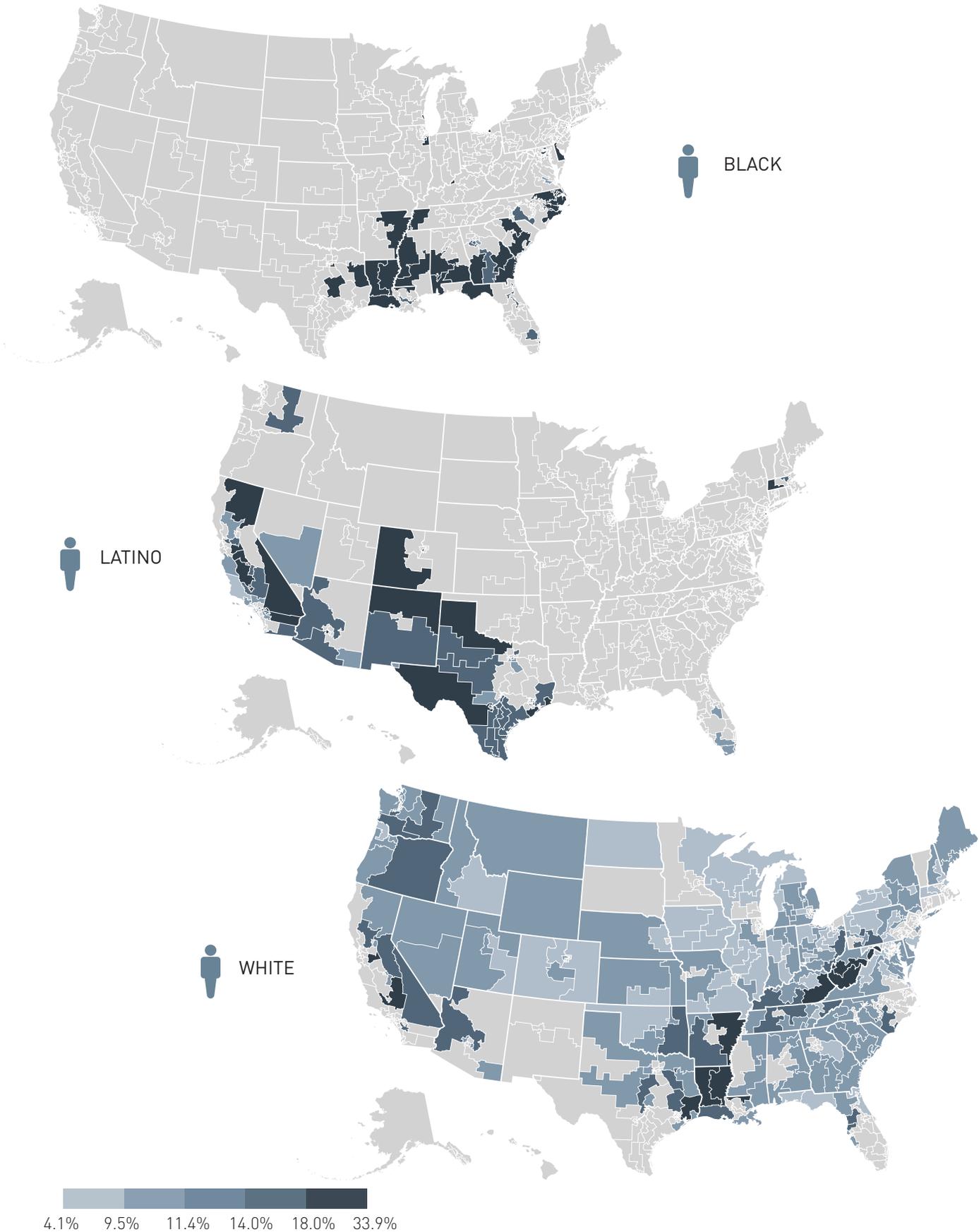
In some congressional districts, certain groups fare better than others. There are statistically significant gaps between black and white youth disconnection rates in sixteen congressional districts and between Latinos and whites in five districts. The widest black-white gap is in Kentucky’s District 3, which contains the city of Louisville, at 17.8 percentage points. The widest Latino-white gap is in Massachusetts’s westernmost District 1 at 13.6 percentage points. **There are no districts in which Latinos or blacks fare better than whites.**

There are significant gaps between black and Latino youth in four congressional districts, in all of which blacks have higher rates. The widest gap is in the heavily Latino Illinois’s District 4, where the black rate is an alarming 33.9 percent— 20.1 percentage points higher than the Latino rate.



Note: The percentages for the racial groups don't add up to the US total due to .

MAP 8 Congressional District Youth Disconnection by Race and Ethnicity



Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau ACS, 2016.

TABLE 9 Three Best- and Worst-Performing Congressional Districts by Race and Ethnicity

 WHITE			 LATINO			 BLACK		
RANK	DISTRICT	RATE	RANK	DISTRICT	RATE	RANK	DISTRICT	RATE
LOWEST								
1	Colorado 2	4.1	1	California 24	8.6	1	Virginia 3	10.9
2	Nebraska 1	4.9	2	California 26	9.8	2	Georgia 4	11.9
3	Ohio 10	5.0	3	Florida 26	10.3	3	Maryland 4	13.1
HIGHEST								
218	Louisiana 5	21.5	74	Colorado 3	22.5	51	Texas 1	29.6
219	California 23	22.6	75	New York 13	23.7	52	Illinois 7	30.7
220	Kentucky 5	22.8	76	New York 11	24.7	53	Illinois 4	33.9

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau ACS, 2016.

Gender

On average, young women are less likely to be disconnected than young men by roughly one percentage point—11.2 percent vs. 12.1 percent. At the congressional district level, the pattern does not always hold, and the places with the highest and lowest rates of disconnection vary by gender. **TABLE 10** shows the congressional districts with the three lowest and highest disconnection rates by gender.

There are 303 districts for which male disconnection rates are reliable and 254 districts for which female rates are. **There is more variation in disconnection rates among young men, with a 21.3-point gap between Louisiana’s District 5 and California’s District 19.** Among young women, the gap is 16.6 percentage points between Oklahoma’s District 2 and Tennessee’s District 5 (see **TABLE 10**). In twenty-two of the thirty-three congressional

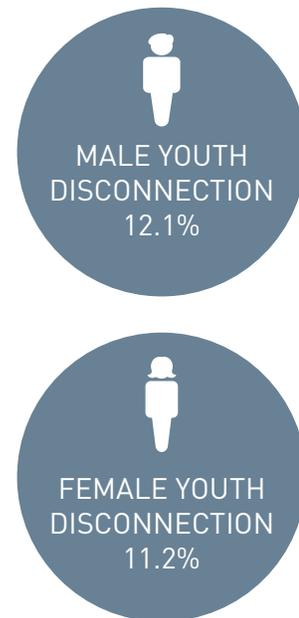


TABLE 9 Three Best- and Worst-Performing Congressional Districts by Gender

 MALE			 FEMALE		
RANK	DISTRICT	RATE	RANK	DISTRICT	RATE
LOWEST					
1	California 19	5.6	1	Tennessee 5	6.4
2	Utah 2	5.9	2	North Carolina 10	6.9
3	New York 20	6.6	3	Utah 3	6.9
HIGHEST					
301	Kentucky 5	23.2	252	Kentucky 5	21.7
302	Louisiana 4	24.0	253	Alaska At-large	22.9
303	Louisiana 5	26.9	254	Oklahoma 2	23.0

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau ACS, 2016.

districts in which there are statistically significant gender gaps, young men have higher rates than young women. The widest gender gap is found in California's District 6 in the Sacramento area, where young men's rate of 19.9 percent is 8.6 percentage points higher than that of young women. Kentucky's District 5 has some of the highest disconnection rates for both males and females.

Conclusion

The national youth disconnection rate has fallen for six years in a row, from 14.7 percent to 11.7 percent, thanks to steadily improving high school graduation rates and the dramatic drop in youth unemployment that accompanied the economic recovery. Yet 4.6 million teens and young adults are still neither working nor in school. **These young people face structural and individual barriers that stand in the way of their transition to independent, thriving adulthoods, not only harming them but also keeping the country from fielding its best team in a globally competitive economy.** They need our support—for their sake and ours.

Previous Measure of America research has shown that youth disconnection does not occur spontaneously. Its roots are planted years earlier, most often in communities that are themselves disconnected from the mainstream. Underfunded schools have left too many opportunity youth unprepared for the requirements of today's job market and without the adult guidance and support they need to succeed. Public transportation that skirts around rather than serves low-income communities makes it logistically and financially hard to reach educational, training, and employment opportunities. Residential segregation by race and ethnicity as well as by education and income—the legacy of discriminatory laws and policies³—means that too many young people are growing up in neighborhoods weighed down by concentrated, multigenerational poverty, where adults also struggle with connection to work and school, where exposure to violence limits human flourishing, and where youth disconnection is so entrenched as to be normative.⁴ And the disproportionate institutionalization of youth of color continues apace at a time when overall incarceration is declining, creating yet another set of barriers for black and Latino young people.⁵

Tracking trends at the congressional district level is especially effective because it allows us to hold our elected officials accountable. We strongly encourage community organizations, local officials, schools, and others to use these data to set targets for their congressional district, join with others to take action, and raise awareness to ensure these targets are met. It is

The good news is that increasingly effective networks of groups and individuals are addressing the root causes of disconnection.

equally important to tackle the root causes of disconnection at the local level. Data and policy analysis can be enormously useful in understanding the weaknesses in our communities' institutions that contribute to higher rates of disconnected youth. The good news is that increasingly effective networks of groups and individuals are addressing these root causes. Three strategies stand out.

First, networks of organizations are working together across previously fractured systems—schools, the private sector, the criminal justice system, philanthropy, workforce development, and others—to attack the unequal conditions of daily life that persist in high-disconnection communities. Two inspiring examples of this new way of working are the San Diego Workforce Partnership's development of a collective vision and broad-based commitment to a concrete goal to reduce disconnection and work in Phoenix, Arizona, where partners have built a comprehensive, cross-sectoral coalition called Opportunities for Youth to turn around their 2012 bottom-place metro area youth disconnection ranking.⁶

Second, networks are including the views and voices of youth themselves. A recent workshop and related activities spearheaded by nonprofit LeadersUp in Chicago, in collaboration with Measure of America, yielded important lessons on how to reach the hardest to reconnect. The participation of opportunity youth in workshop design and discussions alongside employers brought to the fore often-overlooked issues. A central theme that emerged was the need to develop trust and transparency between opportunity youth and employers as a way to overcome the biases that erect formidable barriers to connection.⁷

Finally, they are using data to set goals and work together to achieve them. A tremendous engine for private-sector growth today is the use and linking of different datasets. The same is beginning to happen for youth systems. Data is being combined across agencies and organizations and used to identify disconnection warning signs; design programs; cost alternative interventions; make the case to funders, policymakers, and the public; and track outcomes over time.

Measure of America is committed to continuing to provide data and analysis on youth disconnection as we have done since releasing our first report on the topic, *One in Seven*, in 2012. Up-to-date calculations by race and ethnicity, by gender, and by state, county, and metro area are vital to understanding who is disconnected and why, to targeting programs, to developing policy, and to tracking change over time to see which efforts actually work.

We strongly encourage community organizations, local officials, schools, and others to use these data to set targets for their congressional district, join with others to take action, and raise awareness to ensure these targets are met.

Endnotes

¹ Nussbaum, *Creating Capabilities: the Human Development Approach*.

² Seiler, "Is Teen Marriage a Solution?"

³ See Richard Rothstein's *The Color of Law* for a comprehensive discussion of the history of segregation in the United States.

⁴ Lewis and Burd-Sharps, *Halve the Gap by 2030*.

⁵ The Sentencing Project, "Black Disparities in Youth Incarceration."

⁶ The Aspen Institute, 100,000 Opportunities Initiative, and Measure of America's *One in Seven*.

⁷ See Measure of America and LeadersUp, "Career 360".

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Measure of America is a nonpartisan project of the nonprofit Social Science Research Council founded in 2007 to create easy-to-use yet methodologically sound tools for understanding well-being and opportunity in America. Through reports, interactive apps, and custom-built dashboards, Measure of America works with partners to breathe life into numbers, using data to identify areas of highest need, pinpoint levers for change, and track progress over time.

The root of this work is the human development and capabilities approach, the brainchild of Harvard professor and Nobel laureate Amartya Sen. Human development is about improving people's well-being and expanding their choices and opportunities to live freely chosen lives of value. The period of young adulthood is critical in developing the capabilities required to live a good life: knowledge and credentials, social skills and networks, a sense of mastery and agency, an understanding of one's strengths and preferences, and the ability to handle stressful events and regulate one's emotions, to name just a few. Measure of America is thus concerned with addressing youth disconnection because it stunts human development, closing off some of life's most rewarding and joyful paths and leading to a future of limited horizons and unrealized potential.

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Youth Disconnection by Congressional District

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)				
					MALE	FEMALE	BLACKS	LATINOS	WHITES
	United States		11.7	4,599,100	12.1	11.2	17.2	13.7	9.7
1	Colorado	2	5.0	6,300					4.1
2	Washington	7	5.3	4,900					
3	California	45	5.3	5,500					
4	Illinois	9	5.5	4,100					
5	Massachusetts	5	5.6	4,900					
6	California	52	5.6	5,400					
7	New Jersey	5	5.8	4,800					
8	New York	4	5.9	5,200					
9	Nebraska	1	6.0	5,500					4.9
10	New Jersey	11	6.0	5,100					
11	Massachusetts	4	6.1	5,700					
12	Massachusetts	7	6.1	8,300					
13	Iowa	2	6.3	6,600					6.1
14	Connecticut	4	6.3	5,600					
15	California	19	6.5	6,000	5.6	1.0			
16	California	30	6.5	5,500					
17	Massachusetts	2	6.5	7,300	8.8	1.5			5.6
18	Illinois	13	6.5	6,900	7.4	1.1			6.7
19	Illinois	6	6.6	5,300					
20	North Carolina	4	6.6	8,100					
21	New York	17	6.7	6,000					
22	Michigan	12	6.8	8,000					7.1
23	Indiana	9	6.8	7,600					7.5
24	Texas	24	6.8	6,000					
25	Massachusetts	8	6.9	6,000					
26	North Dakota	0	7.0	7,100					5.8
27	California	17	7.0	5,200					
28	Indiana	4	7.1	8,200					6.9
29	California	49	7.2	6,700					
30	Michigan	8	7.2	8,300	7.8	1.4			7.3
31	Minnesota	1	7.3	6,300					
32	California	39	7.3	6,500	7.8	1.4			
33	Utah	3	7.3	10,300	7.8	1.4			6.8
34	Ohio	5	7.4	6,800					7.4
35	Missouri	2	7.4	6,100					
36	Illinois	5	7.4	6,100					
37	Ohio	12	7.4	6,900	9.5	1.6			6.6
38	New York	3	7.4	6,000					
39	Ohio	14	7.4	5,500					
40	Iowa	3	7.4	6,800					7.4
41	Georgia	6	7.4	5,800					
42	Pennsylvania	6	7.4	6,300					
43	Rhode Island	2	7.5	5,300					
44	New Hampshire	1	7.5	6,300					7.8
45	Rhode Island	1	7.5	5,400					
46	Wisconsin	2	7.6	8,600					
47	Iowa	1	7.6	7,400					7.3
48	Florida	23	7.6	5,700					
49	Minnesota	7	7.6	5,900					
50	Virginia	11	7.7	7,200					

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)				
					MALE	FEMALE	BLACKS	LATINOS	WHITES
	United States		11.7	4,599,100	12.1	11.2	17.2	13.7	9.7
51	Connecticut	5	7.8	6,300					
52	New York	2	7.8	6,500	9.2	1.6			9.4
53	Illinois	10	7.8	6,700					
54	Connecticut	2	7.9	8,100	7.4	1.4			
55	Florida	7	7.9	7,700					
56	Georgia	11	7.9	7,400					
57	Wisconsin	6	7.9	6,800	8.1	1.5			6.4
58	Massachusetts	6	7.9	7,000	8.6	1.6			7.3
59	Illinois	14	8.0	7,200					
60	Ohio	16	8.0	6,600					7.5
61	New Jersey	7	8.0	6,700					
62	California	48	8.1	6,100					
63	California	24	8.1	10,600	7.8	1.4		8.6	
64	California	13	8.1	7,100	8.2	1.5			
65	Hawaii	1	8.2	6,300					
66	Missouri	1	8.2	7,100	9.4	1.8			
67	Iowa	4	8.2	8,800	10.3	1.7			6.8
68	Ohio	10	8.2	7,500					5.0
69	Wisconsin	7	8.2	6,100	8.2	1.5			6.6
70	Tennessee	5	8.4	7,600					
71	Texas	17	8.4	11,600	7.2	1.2	22.5		
72	Maryland	8	8.4	6,700					
73	Texas	26	8.4	8,600					
74	New York	20	8.4	8,800	6.6	1.2			8.3
75	Massachusetts	9	8.5	6,700					
76	Virginia	3	8.6	9,800	8.0	1.5	10.9		
77	Connecticut	3	8.6	8,300					
78	California	20	8.6	9,300	7.8	1.3		11.0	
79	California	37	8.7	9,600				12.4	
80	North Carolina	9	8.7	7,700	10.1	1.9			
81	New Jersey	3	8.8	7,200	9.4	1.8			
82	Wisconsin	3	8.8	8,900	9.1	1.8			8.4
83	Texas	10	8.8	8,700					
84	Illinois	8	8.8	6,900					
85	Virginia	10	8.8	7,900					7.3
86	Virginia	8	8.9	6,500					
87	Minnesota	4	8.9	7,400					
88	New Jersey	1	9.0	7,300					
89	Florida	15	9.0	8,700					
90	Pennsylvania	3	9.0	7,600	10.9	1.6			8.9
91	Washington	9	9.0	6,800					
92	Pennsylvania	14	9.0	8,100	11.4	2.1			
93	Texas	32	9.0	8,000					
94	Missouri	7	9.0	9,300	8.8	1.7			8.6
95	Minnesota	8	9.1	6,600					7.2
96	Virginia	2	9.1	9,000	8.6	1.6			6.8
97	Arizona	9	9.1	10,600	7.7	1.5			8.1
98	Massachusetts	3	9.1	8,500	9.4	1.7		15.8	
99	New York	25	9.1	8,500	9.8	1.5			7.2
100	New York	23	9.1	9,500	10.5	1.6			8.2

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)				
					MALE	FEMALE	BLACKS	LATINOS	WHITES
United States			11.7	4,599,100	12.1	11.2	17.2	13.7	9.7
101	Kansas	3	9.1	7,500	9.7				
102	New York	6	9.2	6,500					
103	South Dakota	0	9.2	9,800	10.2				
104	New Jersey	6	9.3	8,100		9.1			
105	California	2	9.3	6,900	10.8				
106	Florida	6	9.3	7,400					8.8
107	Pennsylvania	5	9.4	9,800	10.7	7.8			8.8
108	New York	27	9.4	7,800	11.1	7.3			7.0
109	Virginia	7	9.4	8,100	10.4				8.3
110	California	26	9.4	8,600		11.3		9.8	
111	Virginia	6	9.4	10,100		9.2			8.9
112	Michigan	11	9.4	7,500					
113	Indiana	5	9.5	8,100					8.8
114	Illinois	18	9.5	8,200	12.4				8.7
115	California	15	9.5	7,500					
116	South Carolina	3	9.5	8,200	11.3				10.4
117	Pennsylvania	15	9.6	8,100					
118	New York	10	9.6	6,500					
119	Texas	3	9.6	9,000	8.0	11.5		17.2	
120	Maryland	6	9.7	8,200	9.7				8.7
121	New Hampshire	2	9.7	7,300	10.6				9.9
122	Utah	2	9.7	9,500	5.9	13.9			10.1
123	Oregon	1	9.7	9,100	10.1				9.0
124	North Carolina	12	9.7	10,500	10.4	9.1			
125	Tennessee	2	9.7	9,200	7.9				8.8
126	Utah	4	9.7	9,500	9.6	10.0			10.4
127	California	47	9.8	8,800	9.7	9.8		11.9	
128	Florida	8	9.8	7,400					
129	Illinois	11	9.9	9,300	10.3				
130	Kansas	2	9.9	10,100	10.5				10.3
131	Wisconsin	8	9.9	8,200					8.1
132	Kansas	1	9.9	10,600	8.2	11.9			9.7
133	Florida	21	10.0	7,800	11.0				
134	Florida	26	10.0	8,800	11.1			10.3	
135	California	53	10.0	9,700					
136	Pennsylvania	7	10.0	8,700	10.8				
137	Washington	1	10.0	7,800		10.7			10.5
138	Indiana	6	10.1	9,600	10.0	10.2			10.6
139	Florida	4	10.1	8,700	9.9				8.8
140	Kentucky	6	10.1	11,100		9.9			9.4
141	California	46	10.1	10,100	10.5	9.8		10.5	
142	California	32	10.2	9,900	9.5	10.9		11.4	
143	South Carolina	4	10.2	8,600	10.6	9.7			9.9
144	Illinois	15	10.2	8,800	11.7	8.6			9.0
145	Maine	1	10.2	7,200	14.6				11.0
146	California	29	10.2	9,400	11.7	8.6		11.5	
147	North Carolina	6	10.3	9,100	13.4				11.3
148	California	25	10.3	9,500	10.5	10.0		11.5	
149	Wyoming	0	10.3	7,100	11.5				10.7
150	New York	24	10.3	9,600	13.1	7.6			7.7

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)				
					MALE	FEMALE	BLACKS	LATINOS	WHITES
	United States		11.7	4,599,100	12.1	11.2	17.2	13.7	9.7
151	Michigan	6	10.3	9,700					11.2
152	Pennsylvania	12	10.4	6,800					10.3
153	Oklahoma	4	10.4	11,500	11.5	9.1			9.7
154	Florida	22	10.4	7,900	12.4				
155	Nebraska	2	10.4	8,000					
156	California	50	10.4	9,500		10.6			
157	Massachusetts	1	10.4	10,400	12.8			20.1	6.5
158	Oregon	5	10.4	10,300	11.3				10.1
159	Washington	2	10.5	8,900		11.9			11.3
160	Utah	1	10.5	11,300	7.3	13.9			10.1
161	North Carolina	10	10.5	9,000	14.0	6.9			11.4
162	North Carolina	13	10.5	9,500					
163	California	27	10.5	8,000	9.9				
164	Wisconsin	1	10.6	8,700					
165	New York	26	10.6	9,800	10.8	10.3			6.8
166	Michigan	7	10.6	8,600		10.4			10.8
167	California	7	10.6	8,700	14.4				11.8
168	New Jersey	4	10.7	8,600	15.7				11.2
169	California	43	10.7	9,900	9.0	12.5		10.6	
170	Texas	21	10.7	10,700	11.5	9.9		12.7	
171	Texas	7	10.7	9,500					
172	Kansas	4	10.8	9,600	12.0	9.4			8.3
173	Virginia	9	10.8	10,700	11.0	10.5			10.7
174	Georgia	5	10.8	11,200	13.1		15.5		
175	Arizona	6	10.8	8,200					
176	Idaho	2	10.8	11,200	11.2				9.2
177	Florida	18	10.8	8,400					
178	Ohio	7	10.8	8,900	11.0	10.6			8.8
179	Colorado	7	10.8	9,900	12.5				10.8
180	Arizona	5	10.8	8,700	9.9	11.8			10.9
181	Mississippi	1	10.8	11,600	13.0	8.8			11.1
182	Missouri	3	10.8	9,900	10.8	10.8			8.9
183	Alabama	6	10.8	8,500					
184	Florida	27	10.8	8,500	11.8			10.8	
185	Maryland	2	10.9	9,300	11.3				
186	Missouri	4	10.9	12,300	10.9				11.0
187	New York	22	10.9	11,100	13.1				9.8
188	Ohio	4	10.9	9,500	10.7	11.1			9.5
189	Florida	1	10.9	10,600		12.4			9.4
190	Indiana	8	10.9	9,700	9.6	12.3			10.3
191	Kentucky	4	10.9	9,800	11.9				10.4
192	Maryland	3	10.9	9,600	11.8		17.3		
193	California	5	11.0	8,800	10.1	12.0			
194	Florida	14	11.0	9,600	11.1	10.9			
195	North Carolina	5	11.0	10,300	11.3	10.8			9.6
196	Texas	31	11.0	10,700	11.6	10.4			10.8
197	Virginia	1	11.0	10,600	12.1	10.0			10.7
198	Pennsylvania	10	11.1	8,800	10.2	12.0			9.8
199	Illinois	17	11.1	8,800	11.6	10.6			9.0
200	California	11	11.1	8,900	12.3			15.5	

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)				
					MALE	FEMALE	BLACKS	LATINOS	WHITES
	United States		11.7	4,599,100	12.1	11.2	17.2	13.7	9.7
201	Oregon	4	11.1	12,300	12.0	10.1			10.9
202	Idaho	1	11.1	11,400	12.0				10.9
203	Missouri	5	11.1	9,800	13.0	9.3			
204	Colorado	6	11.1	9,800		11.4			
205	Michigan	2	11.1	11,000	11.8	10.5			8.3
206	Arizona	2	11.2	11,200	13.0	9.3		12.1	9.6
207	Missouri	8	11.2	9,700	10.0	12.6			9.4
208	Georgia	7	11.2	10,800	12.5	9.8			
209	Michigan	4	11.2	10,300	12.8	9.5			10.1
210	North Carolina	11	11.2	9,100	14.2				9.7
211	Maryland	5	11.2	10,700	11.9				10.0
212	Ohio	8	11.3	10,800	10.8				10.7
213	Florida	19	11.3	7,800					
214	Pennsylvania	4	11.3	9,300	15.3				9.2
215	New Jersey	2	11.4	9,900	8.5	14.7			9.0
216	New Jersey	12	11.4	10,700	12.9				
217	New York	14	11.4	7,700	12.2				
218	Michigan	1	11.4	8,800	13.7	8.9			9.3
219	Ohio	1	11.4	10,300		10.9			7.8
220	Colorado	4	11.4	10,700	11.4	11.4			8.4
221	New York	1	11.4	10,400		15.7			12.4
222	Virginia	4	11.5	9,800	11.9				
223	Pennsylvania	13	11.5	8,900					
224	Ohio	3	11.5	11,100	11.2	11.8			
225	Maryland	4	11.5	10,500	11.2	11.9	13.1		
226	Maryland	1	11.5	10,000	14.7				10.4
227	Georgia	9	11.6	11,000		10.7			12.5
228	Colorado	5	11.6	11,900	9.2	14.4			11.2
229	Illinois	16	11.6	10,000	12.2	10.9			11.0
230	Arkansas	3	11.6	12,100	13.0	10.2			11.3
231	New Jersey	9	11.6	10,200		11.4		13.2	
232	Florida	25	11.7	9,700	13.4			11.3	
233	Michigan	3	11.7	10,700	14.6				11.5
234	Georgia	10	11.7	12,200	12.2	11.3			8.8
235	Georgia	4	11.7	10,800	13.3	10.2	11.9		
236	Texas	22	11.7	11,600	14.1				
237	Montana	0	11.8	15,100	11.5	12.0			10.8
238	Pennsylvania	11	11.8	9,900	14.8				8.4
239	California	38	11.8	11,100	12.3	11.3		13.0	
240	Georgia	14	11.8	9,900		14.5			13.4
241	Texas	2	11.8	9,900					
242	Pennsylvania	16	11.8	10,100	12.4	11.2			
243	California	3	11.9	12,500	11.4	12.4		12.3	14.5
244	Washington	5	11.9	11,400	12.8	11.1			10.7
245	Texas	35	12.0	12,800	10.7	13.2		15.6	
246	Alabama	5	12.0	10,200		10.5			12.4
247	Nebraska	3	12.0	8,300		10.6			9.9
248	Oklahoma	3	12.1	12,300	11.4	12.8			9.4
249	Ohio	15	12.1	10,700	11.5	12.7			12.3
250	Missouri	6	12.1	11,200	14.8	9.3			11.6

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)				
					MALE	FEMALE	BLACKS	LATINOS	WHITES
United States			11.7	4,599,100	12.1	11.2	17.2	13.7	9.7
251	New Mexico	1	12.1	10,200					
252	North Carolina	2	12.2	10,900	9.7	15.0			12.6
253	Connecticut	1	12.2	10,000	12.5				
254	Indiana	3	12.2	10,900	11.6	12.8			10.5
255	Oregon	3	12.2	10,600					10.1
256	Florida	17	12.3	8,700					
257	New York	12	12.3	8,000					
258	Virginia	5	12.4	12,000	12.9	11.8			11.5
259	Michigan	10	12.4	9,800	13.5	11.1			11.5
260	Michigan	9	12.4	9,000		13.2			11.2
261	Texas	12	12.4	10,900		16.6			11.4
262	Pennsylvania	2	12.4	13,000	16.8		18.3		
263	Arkansas	2	12.5	11,400	13.1	11.9			
264	Washington	8	12.6	9,700	12.3	12.9			12.0
265	California	42	12.6	12,400	12.5	12.8		12.4	14.9
266	South Carolina	7	12.7	9,200	11.4	13.9			12.6
267	Oklahoma	1	12.7	11,300	11.9	13.5			10.1
268	Nevada	3	12.7	9,600	13.9				
269	Illinois	3	12.7	10,400	13.3	12.1			
270	Kentucky	2	12.7	12,500	11.4	14.2			11.6
271	Texas	16	12.7	13,100	13.2	12.1		13.2	
272	New York	18	12.7	11,900	16.2				12.5
273	South Carolina	2	12.8	11,100	13.0	12.6			10.6
274	Tennessee	4	12.8	12,400	10.5	15.1			12.6
275	New York	5	12.8	12,300	13.9	11.7	14.8		
276	Texas	6	12.9	13,200	11.3	14.6		10.6	
277	Arizona	8	12.9	10,300	10.8	15.2			10.6
278	Florida	9	13.0	14,500	15.7	10.1		13.7	
279	Tennessee	3	13.0	10,500	13.6	12.3			11.3
280	Texas	33	13.1	13,700	10.4	15.9		14.0	
281	Mississippi	4	13.1	13,000	13.9	12.4			12.6
282	California	34	13.2	12,600	13.3	13.0	18.6	14.3	
283	Florida	2	13.3	15,800	14.3	12.1	16.5		8.4
284	Florida	20	13.3	10,800	13.3	13.2			
285	Texas	4	13.3	10,900	11.6	15.1			13.3
286	Colorado	3	13.3	11,800	15.0			22.5	9.2
287	Ohio	13	13.3	12,000	14.9	11.7			11.0
288	Texas	19	13.4	15,800	12.1	14.8		16.1	
289	Indiana	1	13.4	10,800	12.7	14.1			9.7
290	Alabama	4	13.5	10,800	12.3	14.7			13.4
291	South Carolina	1	13.5	11,500	15.8				12.6
292	Maine	2	13.5	9,800		16.2			13.8
293	Texas	25	13.5	13,600	12.4	14.8			14.8
294	Florida	13	13.6	8,500	15.2	11.9			11.7
295	Colorado	1	13.6	11,600		16.7		20.3	
296	Florida	10	13.6	11,200	15.4				
297	Alabama	3	13.6	13,400	13.1	14.2			12.7
298	Florida	16	13.7	9,400	17.6				13.0
299	Indiana	2	13.7	12,300	13.0	14.4			12.6
300	Illinois	12	13.7	11,200	14.8				10.4

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)				
					MALE	FEMALE	BLACKS	LATINOS	WHITES
	United States		11.7	4,599,100	12.1	11.2	17.2	13.7	9.7
301	Georgia	13	13.8	12,300	15.3				
302	Hawaii	2	13.8	11,300	13.3	14.4			
303	California	44	13.9	13,700	12.4	15.4		14.9	
304	New Jersey	10	13.9	13,100	15.1	12.7	17.6		
305	Tennessee	1	14.0	11,100	14.0	13.9			14.4
306	Pennsylvania	17	14.0	11,200	15.0	12.9			13.8
307	California	4	14.0	10,700	17.4	10.0			14.6
308	Wisconsin	4	14.0	13,600	15.9	12.1	21.1		
309	Ohio	11	14.0	12,400	14.8	13.2	18.5		
310	New Jersey	8	14.0	11,900	15.7			14.4	
311	Illinois	1	14.0	12,200	16.5	11.7	18.5		
312	Georgia	8	14.0	12,900	14.8	13.1	17.6		11.4
313	California	40	14.0	15,000	12.1	16.1		14.0	
314	Louisiana	2	14.1	13,100	17.3		17.7		
315	Alabama	7	14.1	13,600	16.9	11.6	20.2		
316	California	1	14.1	12,200	15.9	12.2		21.2	12.1
317	West Virginia	1	14.2	11,400	14.3	14.0			13.9
318	Tennessee	8	14.2	11,900	15.8	12.6	23.3		10.5
319	California	41	14.2	17,300	13.6	14.9		15.6	
320	Texas	13	14.3	13,100	13.7	14.9		18.4	11.9
321	Louisiana	6	14.3	15,200	14.7				
322	Ohio	9	14.3	12,500	13.3	15.3			11.6
323	California	9	14.3	13,600	16.5	11.9		16.4	
324	North Carolina	8	14.3	13,100	16.5	12.2	17.7		12.8
325	Delaware	0	14.3	15,300	15.3	13.3	22.6		10.7
326	Maryland	7	14.3	11,900	15.2	13.4	22.0		
327	Nevada	2	14.3	11,700	15.4	13.2			14.3
328	Georgia	3	14.3	13,400	13.9	14.8			12.7
329	Florida	12	14.4	10,400	14.9	13.7			14.6
330	Florida	5	14.4	13,900	15.2	13.7	16.7		
331	Ohio	2	14.5	11,200		15.4			13.0
332	California	35	14.5	16,100	14.3	14.7		14.8	
333	Texas	20	14.6	16,400	12.7	16.8		17.0	
334	North Carolina	3	14.6	17,100		17.8	19.3		
335	New York	21	14.8	13,300	13.8	15.9			12.5
336	District of Columbia	98	14.8	13,500	16.4	13.4	27.8		
337	Kentucky	3	14.8	12,400	15.8	13.7	28.2		10.4
338	South Carolina	5	14.8	12,200	15.2	14.4	19.9		11.9
339	North Carolina	1	14.8	13,400	16.0	13.5	18.6		
340	Washington	10	14.8	12,900		16.5			15.3
341	Texas	27	14.8	14,400	14.0	15.8		16.1	
342	Nevada	1	14.9	13,100	14.5	15.3		12.7	
343	New York	8	14.9	13,400	16.5	13.3	16.8		
344	Ohio	6	14.9	12,300	16.0	13.7			14.4
345	Texas	9	14.9	16,100		17.6		15.3	
346	South Carolina	6	15.0	14,900	15.9	13.9	18.6		11.7
347	Pennsylvania	1	15.0	13,200	17.4				
348	Tennessee	7	15.0	13,600	18.4	11.4			15.6
349	Nevada	4	15.0	13,300	18.5	11.4			12.9
350	Tennessee	6	15.1	12,300	12.9	17.3			15.3

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)				
					MALE	FEMALE	BLACKS	LATINOS	WHITES
	United States		11.7	4,599,100	12.1	11.2	17.2	13.7	9.7
351	Texas	11	15.1	15,500	15.0	15.1		15.8	14.3
352	New York	7	15.1	13,000	16.1	14.1		19.8	
353	Texas	8	15.2	14,600	14.6	15.9			15.9
354	Indiana	7	15.2	13,700	15.2	15.2			
355	Louisiana	1	15.2	13,000	17.2	13.1			10.2
356	New York	19	15.3	14,000	16.9	13.6			13.3
357	Florida	24	15.3	13,100	17.8	12.9	19.1		
358	Arizona	1	15.3	16,100	16.8	13.8			
359	California	51	15.3	17,500	15.4	15.2		15.7	
360	New York	16	15.5	13,600	15.4	15.6			
361	Washington	6	15.6	11,900	18.7	11.4			14.0
362	California	6	15.6	15,000	19.9	11.4			
363	Washington	3	15.7	12,600	12.7	18.6			14.5
364	New York	11	15.7	12,300	13.3	18.1		24.7	
365	Texas	18	15.8	16,100	13.9	17.6		15.6	
366	Florida	3	15.8	16,200	21.2				12.4
367	Florida	11	15.8	9,500	16.5	15.1			15.2
368	California	22	15.8	15,500	16.1	15.6		17.0	12.0
369	Illinois	4	15.9	13,900	16.7	15.0	33.9	13.8	
370	Texas	30	16.0	15,900	14.8	17.3	20.8	13.8	
371	Pennsylvania	9	16.1	12,700	15.7	16.6			15.3
372	Texas	29	16.2	16,000	13.7	18.8		14.4	
373	Texas	34	16.2	16,800	15.4	17.1		15.7	
374	Mississippi	3	16.2	14,800	15.3	17.2	21.1		10.8
375	Michigan	14	16.2	13,600	17.6	14.9	19.9		
376	Texas	5	16.3	14,000	13.3	19.3			15.4
377	Michigan	5	16.4	12,600	19.5	13.1			13.1
378	Georgia	12	16.4	15,500	20.5	12.2	20.5		14.1
379	Oregon	2	16.4	14,200	19.4	13.2			16.5
380	Georgia	2	16.5	14,200	17.8	15.0	21.8		11.3
381	Georgia	1	16.5	16,000	15.9	17.1	20.0		13.5
382	Texas	1	16.6	15,900	18.7	14.2	29.6		12.7
383	Texas	14	16.6	14,200	14.8	18.4		19.9	13.2
384	Tennessee	9	16.6	15,000	16.7	16.5	21.9		
385	Oklahoma	5	16.6	16,700	19.8	13.4			10.4
386	Texas	15	16.7	18,300	13.0	20.4		17.1	
387	New York	9	16.7	14,000	20.9	12.5	17.8		14.3
388	Alabama	1	16.8	13,800	20.0	13.3	26.9		12.3
389	Arizona	3	16.8	18,200	17.3	16.2		16.8	
390	Illinois	2	16.8	16,000	18.8	14.8	18.1		
391	California	10	16.8	15,700	17.4	16.1		18.6	19.4
392	Illinois	7	16.9	15,000	20.4	13.7	30.7	15.8	
393	Kentucky	1	17.0	15,500	17.5	16.3			16.1
394	California	8	17.1	16,500	18.0	16.1		19.8	15.1
395	Arizona	4	17.1	12,200	19.4	14.4		17.5	16.4
396	New Mexico	2	17.1	16,300	13.2	21.4		16.2	
397	Texas	28	17.2	17,300	15.8	18.6		17.9	
398	Louisiana	3	17.2	16,700	17.2	17.1	22.7		14.5
399	Texas	36	17.2	16,300	14.5	20.3		17.1	18.1
400	Washington	4	17.3	16,200	17.9	16.6		17.1	16.3

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)						
			DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16-24)	MALE	FEMALE	BLACKS	LATINOS	WHITES
United States			11.7	4,599,100	12.1	11.2	17.2	13.7	9.7
401	Texas	36	17.2	16,300	14.5	20.3		17.1	18.1
402	Washington	4	17.3	16,200	17.9	16.6		17.1	16.3
403	Alabama	2	17.6	14,200	13.5	21.6	21.9		13.4
404	North Carolina	7	17.7	16,300	19.3	15.8			15.5
405	California	36	17.7	13,900	19.1	16.2		19.0	
406	Arkansas	4	17.8	15,600	20.2	15.1			15.8
407	Texas	23	17.9	19,200	19.0	16.7		19.3	
408	Alaska	0	17.9	16,800	14.4	22.9			
409	California	31	18.1	19,100	17.2	19.1		19.7	
410	Mississippi	2	18.3	17,300	21.1	15.4	21.4		
411	West Virginia	2	18.4	11,700	18.9	18.0			19.4
412	Arizona	7	18.6	21,500	16.8	20.5		19.4	
413	Arkansas	1	18.8	16,300	20.9	16.5	19.7		19.7
414	California	16	18.9	19,800	19.9	17.9		20.2	
415	New York	13	19.1	20,400	18.8	19.5	18.7	23.7	
416	California	23	19.6	19,300	22.5	16.1		17.2	22.6
417	Michigan	13	19.7	16,400	18.8	20.6	25.2		13.7
418	California	21	19.7	20,000	22.1	16.9		19.8	
419	New Mexico	3	19.8	16,300	19.0	20.6		19.2	
420	West Virginia	3	20.0	13,000	21.8	18.0			21.2
421	Oklahoma	2	20.2	18,000	17.7	23.0			15.9
422	Louisiana	4	20.3	19,400	24.0	16.0	23.5		18.8
423	New York	15	20.4	22,900	22.3	18.5	27.5	18.7	
424	Kentucky	5	22.5	17,300	23.2	21.7			
425	Louisiana	5	23.8	22,300	26.9	20.5	28.7		

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2016.

Note: There are ten congressional districts for which we were unable to calculate disconnection rates for because the populations was too small. Blanks indicate that estimate is unreliable. See [here](#) for full methodological details.