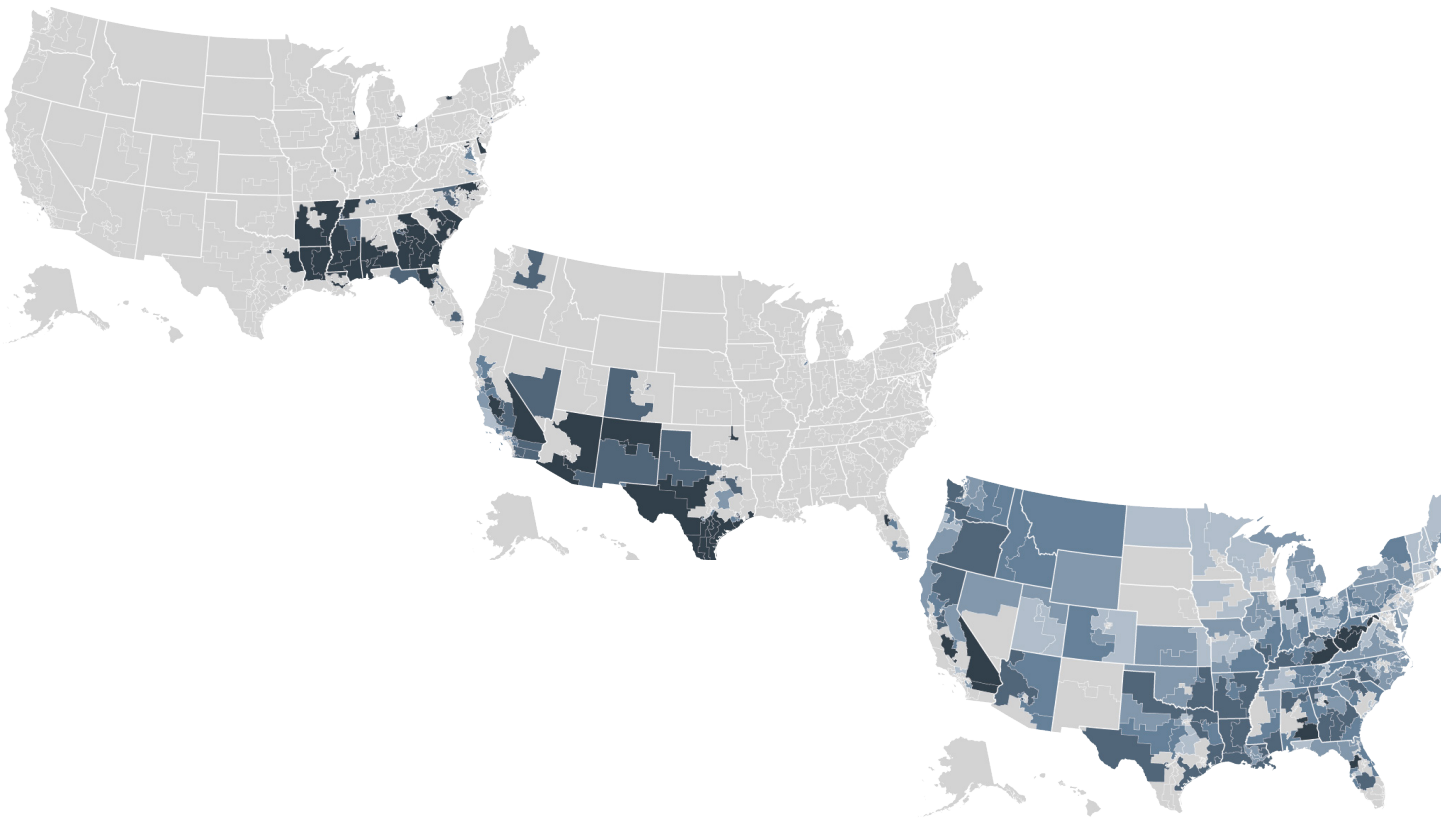


PROMISING GAINS, PERSISTENT GAPS

YOUTH DISCONNECTION IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



YOUTH DISCONNECTION RATES AND ANALYSIS FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS BY REGION, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY

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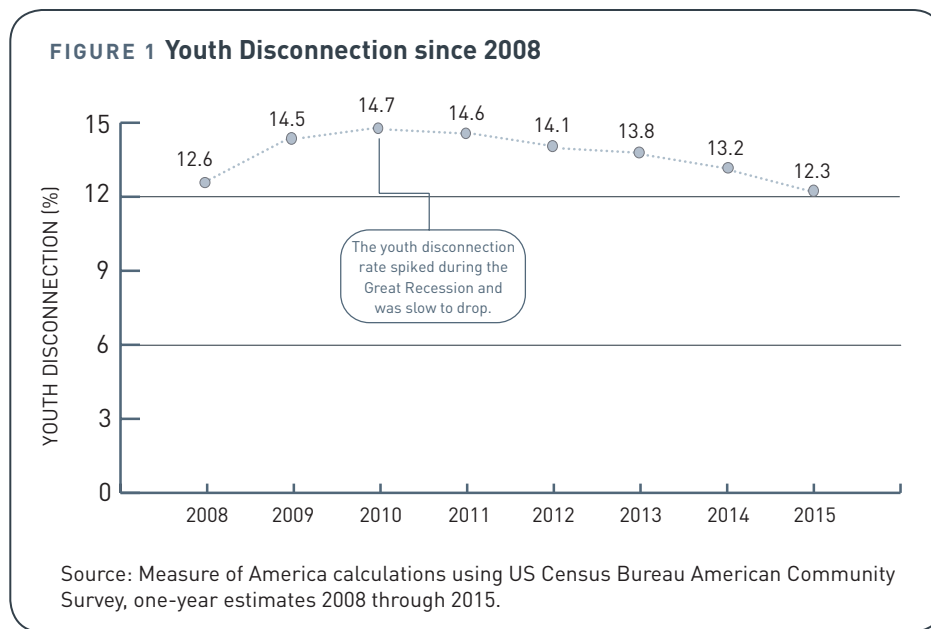
PROMISING GAINS, PERSISTENT GAPS

YOUTH DISCONNECTION IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



First, the good news: fewer young people are disconnected from school and work today than were before the Great Recession. The 2015 youth disconnection rate, 12.3 percent, is below the 2008 rate of 12.6 and well below the 2010 youth disconnection peak, 14.7 percent. **This 16 percent drop over five years translates to roughly 900,000 fewer young people cut off from pathways that lead to independent, rewarding adulthoods.**

Disconnected youth are teenagers and young adults between the ages of 16 and 24 who are neither in school nor working. Being detached from both the educational system and the labor market during the pivotal years of emerging adulthood can be dispiriting and damaging to a young person, and the effects of youth disconnection have been shown to follow individuals for the rest of their lives, resulting in lower incomes, higher unemployment rates, and negative physical and mental health outcomes. The harms accrue not only to young people themselves, but reverberate across time and place, making youth disconnection a national concern that must be addressed by society at large.

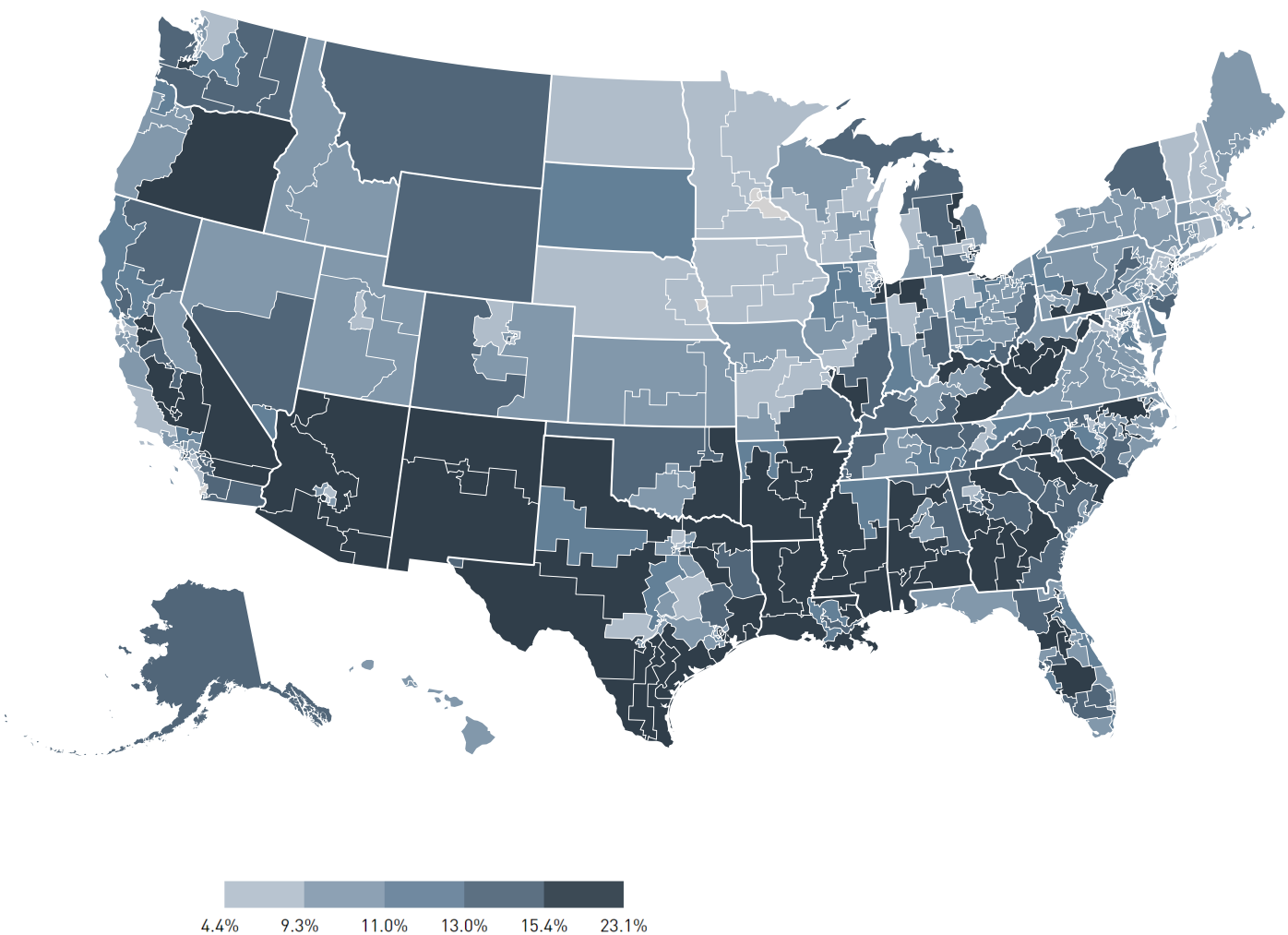


Measure of America's 2017 report, *Promising Gains, Persistent Gaps: Youth Disconnection in America*, the fourth in a series on youth disconnection, updates disconnection data for key geographies (states, metro areas, and counties), for racial and ethnic groups, and for young women and men. It also includes a first-ever exploration of youth disconnection rates in rural, suburban, and urban communities. This accompanying brief presents the latest available youth disconnection data for another important and politically salient geography: the nation's 435 congressional districts and the non-voting District of Columbia.

Youth disconnection rates vary enormously by congressional district—from an impressively low rate of 4.4 percent in Wisconsin District 2, the mostly urban Madison area, to an alarmingly high rate of 23.1 percent—or nearly one in every four young people—in Kentucky District 5 in rural Appalachia (see MAP 1). The full list of districts and youth disconnection rates and counts can be found at the end of this report. Nine districts cannot be included in this analysis because the survey numbers are too small for reliable estimates.

Youth disconnection rates range from 4.4 percent in Wisconsin District 2 to 23.1 percent in Kentucky District 5.

MAP 1 Youth Disconnection by Congressional District



Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015.
 Note: Districts for which data are unreliable are colored gray.

Regional Trends

Although there are congressional districts with high and low youth disconnection rates in all four major US regions— Midwest, Northeast, South, and West—the data suggest some regional patterns.

- Northeastern and Midwestern congressional districts have lowest rates of youth disconnection, 11.1 percent on average. Western congressional districts have a higher average rate (12.4 percent), and Southern districts face the greatest challenge, with a 13.7 percent average disconnection rate.
- Although congressional districts in the Midwest and Northeast have lower rates of youth disconnection on average, major urban centers in Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania are home to areas of concentrated disadvantage where disconnection rates are extremely high.
- Of the ten districts with the lowest youth disconnection rates, half are found in the Midwest, three in the Northeast, and two in the West. None are in the South (see TABLE 1).
- Six of the ten districts with the highest youth disconnection rates are found in the South, two are in the Midwest, one is in the Northeast, and one is in the West (see TABLE 1).
- The Midwest has the widest range of youth disconnection rates, with 18.0 percentage points separating Wisconsin District 2, which includes Madison (4.4 percent, the lowest rate in the country), and Michigan District 13, which encompasses Detroit (22.4 percent).

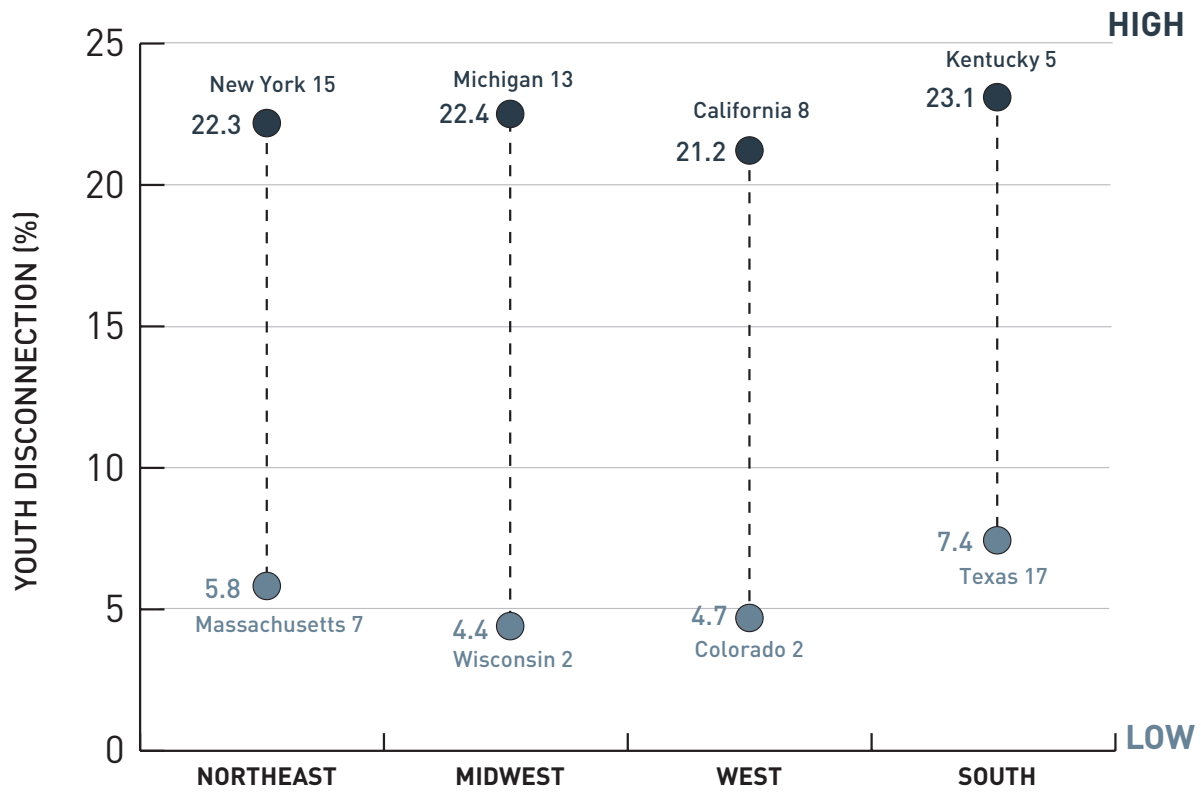
TABLE 1 Top and Bottom Ten Congressional Districts

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16-24)	US REGION
United States			12.3	4,881,500	
TOP 10					
1	Wisconsin	2	4.4	4,700	Midwest
2	Colorado	2	4.7	5,700	West
3	Minnesota	1	5.3	4,900	Midwest
4	Massachusetts	7	5.8	7,800	Northeast
5	Illinois	10	6.0	5,400	Midwest
6	Washington	7	6.1	5,500	West
7	Massachusetts	4	6.2	5,600	Northeast
8	New Hampshire	2	6.6	5,100	Northeast
9	Iowa	1	6.9	7,000	Midwest
10	Missouri	2	7.0	6,000	Midwest
BOTTOM 10					
418	Michigan	14	21.0	17,600	Midwest
419	Georgia	2	21.2	19,400	South
420	California	8	21.2	21,400	West
421	Florida	11	22.0	13,400	South
422	Texas	34	22.1	22,700	South
423	New York	15	22.3	25,300	Northeast
424	Michigan	13	22.4	18,800	Midwest
425	West Virginia	3	22.9	14,200	South
426	Louisiana	5	23.0	22,400	South
427	Kentucky	5	23.1	17,700	South

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015.

Note: Blanks indicate that estimate is unreliable.

FIGURE 2 Lowest and Highest Rates by US Region



Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015.

States

Youth disconnection rates vary widely from district to district within states. On average, a gap of 7.4 percentage points separates the best and worst districts within a state. The greatest disparity is found in New York State; a worrisome 15.2 percentage points separate New York’s District 20 in the Albany area (7.1 percent) and District 15 in New York City’s South Bronx (22.3 percent). The most equitable state in terms of youth disconnection is also found in the Northeast; a nearly negligible 0.1 point separates Maine’s District 1, which hugs the southern coast and includes the capital, Augusta (9.8 percent), and District 2, a more rural district that encompasses most of the state (9.7 percent).

Hawaii, Idaho, and Rhode Island have gaps less than one percentage point. The disparities between the districts with the lowest and highest youth disconnection rates in California, Kentucky, Michigan, and Texas, on the other hand, are at least 14 percentage points.

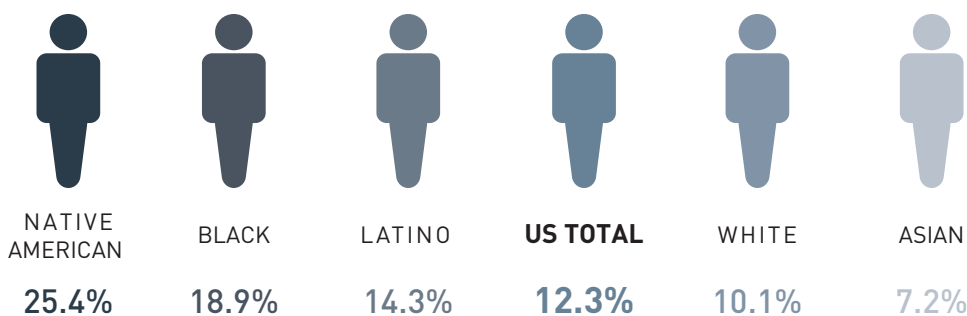
Race and ethnicity

In the country as a whole, there is astonishing variation in disconnection rates by race and ethnicity. The share of young people cut off from workforce and educational opportunities ranges from only one in fourteen Asian American youth to more than one in four Native American youth. The Asian American youth disconnection rate is 7.2 percent; the white rate is 10.1 percent; the Latino rate is 14.3 percent; the black rate is 18.9 percent; and the Native American rate is 25.4 percent. Though the rate varies among Asian subgroup, most are performing well on this indicator; only Hmong Americans have a rate of youth disconnection higher than the US average (see *Promising Gains, Persistent Gaps* for further details).

The national pattern of disparity by race and ethnicity is mirrored at the state, metro area, and congressional district levels.




The national pattern of disparity by race and ethnicity is mirrored at the state, metro area, and congressional district levels. Among the congressional districts for which there is enough data to compare two major racial or ethnic groups, black and Latino youth have disconnection rates that are equal to or higher than rates for white youth. There are statistically significant gaps between whites and either blacks or Latinos in nearly half (24) of the 53 congressional districts where disconnection data could be calculated for whites and one other race or ethnic group. In all 24 of these congressional districts, whites are less likely to be disconnected. Due to the comparatively small size of the Asian American and Native American populations, there is not enough data to calculate disconnection rates for these groups by congressional district, nor does any district have large enough populations of each of the three remaining major racial and ethnic groups (blacks, Latinos, and whites) to reliably estimate the rate for all three groups (see TABLE 2 below).

FIGURE 3 Youth Disconnection by Race and Ethnicity



Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015.

TABLE 2 Three Best- and Worst-Performing Congressional Districts by Race and Ethnicity

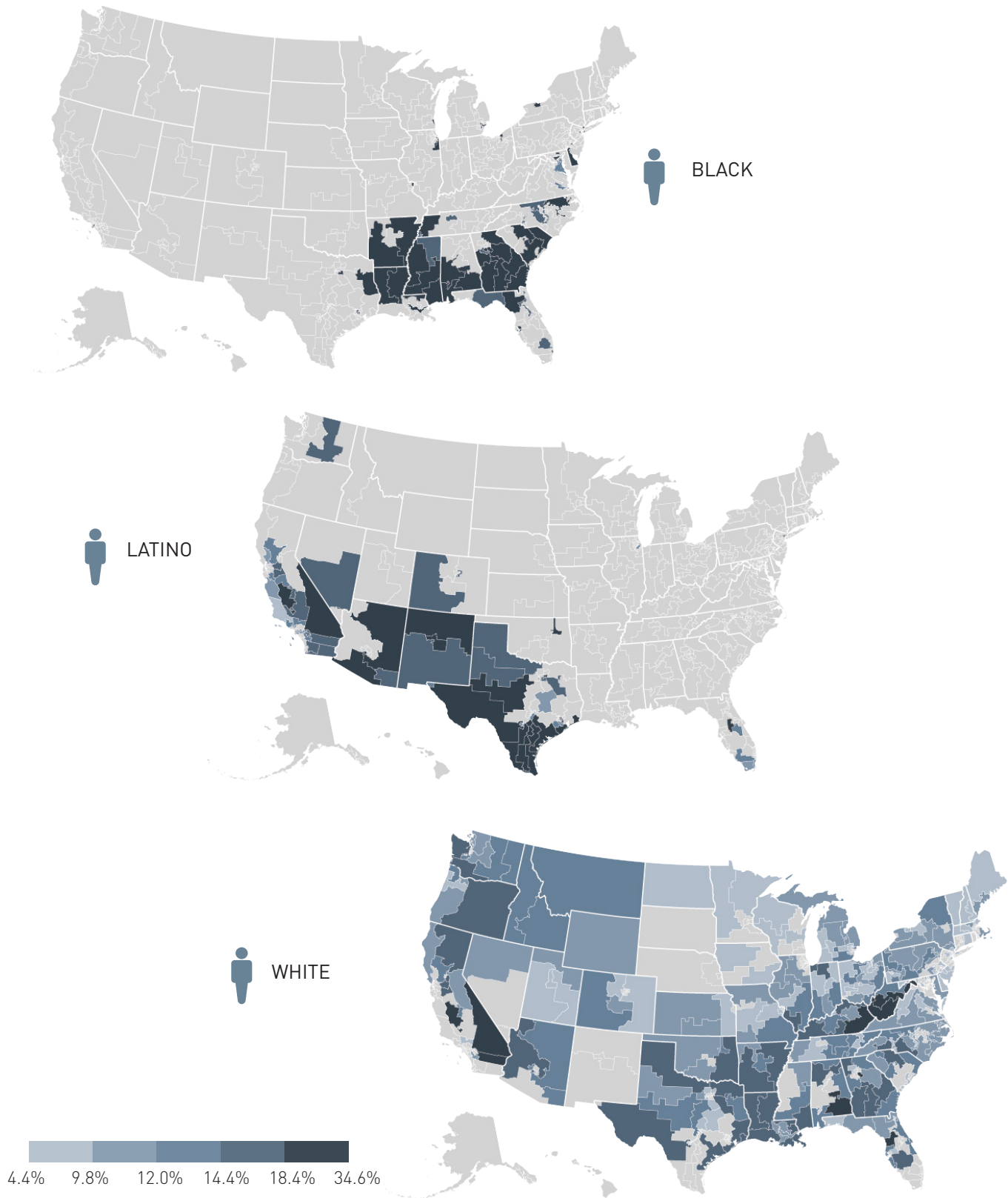
 WHITE			 LATINO			 BLACK		
RANK	DISTRICT	RATE	RANK	DISTRICT	RATE	RANK	DISTRICT	RATE
LOWEST								
1	Texas 17	4.4%	1	California 37	9.4%	1	Maryland 4	12.8%
2	Colorado 2	4.5%	2	California 24	9.4%	2	Maryland 5	13.9%
3	New York 25	4.6%	3	California 53	9.6%	3	Virginia 3	14.0%
HIGHEST								
243	California 21	21.6%	80	New York 15	22.5%	64	Florida 3	30.3%
244	Kentucky 5	22.5%	81	Texas 34	23.0%	65	Louisiana 5	31.5%
245	West Virginia 3	23.1%	82	New York 8	24.4%	66	Georgia 9	34.6%

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015.

In the same congressional district, one group may be faring very well while another is struggling. The starkest gaps are between black and white youth. New York District 25, located in Rochester, has the country’s third-best disconnection rate for white youth, 4.6 percent, but a very high rate, 28.8 percent, for black youth—far higher than the national rate for blacks and over six times the rate of District 25 whites. White youth in Georgia District 9, located in the northeast corner of the state, are disconnected at an above-average rate of 14.1 percent, but their black peers are disconnected at a still-higher rate of 34.6 percent, the highest rate for any racial group in any congressional district.

In the same congressional district, one group may be faring very well while another is struggling. The starkest gaps are between black and white youth.

MAP 2 Congressional District Youth Disconnection by Race and Ethnicity



Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015.

Note: Due to insufficient data, disconnection rates by race and ethnicity could not be reliably calculated for all congressional districts. Districts for which rates for blacks, Latinos, or whites are unreliable are colored gray in the three maps above.



Gender

Nationally, young women are slightly less likely to be disconnected than young men. There are statistically significant gender gaps in 39 out of the 253 congressional districts for which both male and female rates can be estimated. In 26 of those 39 districts, young women have lower rates of youth disconnection than their male counterparts, and in the other 13, young men have the lower rates (see TABLE 3). A few notable findings:

Young women
are slightly
less likely to be
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than young men.

- The widest gender gap is found in New Mexico District 2, where young men are disconnected at a rate of 13.6—considerably better than the rate for young women, 22.2 percent.
- The best congressional district for young women is Texas District 26, near Dallas, where only 6.0 of teen girls and young women are disconnected.
- The worst district for young women is in California District 8 in sparsely populated areas of inland California, including much of San Bernardino County, where 24.7 percent—nearly a quarter—of young women find themselves cut off from the worlds of school and work.
- The best district for young men is North Dakota’s At-Large District (6.3 percent).
- The worst district for young men is New York District 15 in New York City’s South Bronx (26.0 percent).

TABLE 3 Three Best- and Worst-Performing Congressional Districts by Gender

 MALE			 FEMALE		
RANK	DISTRICT	RATE	RANK	DISTRICT	RATE
LOWEST					
1	North Dakota At-Large	6.3%	1	Texas 26	6.0%
2	Indiana 4	6.7%	2	Illinois 13	6.7%
3	Texas 17	6.8%	3	New York 24	6.9%
HIGHEST					
318	Georgia 2	25.3%	291	Kentucky 5	22.3%
319	Louisiana 5	25.5%	292	Michigan 13	22.5%
320	New York 15	26.0%	293	California 8	24.7%

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015.

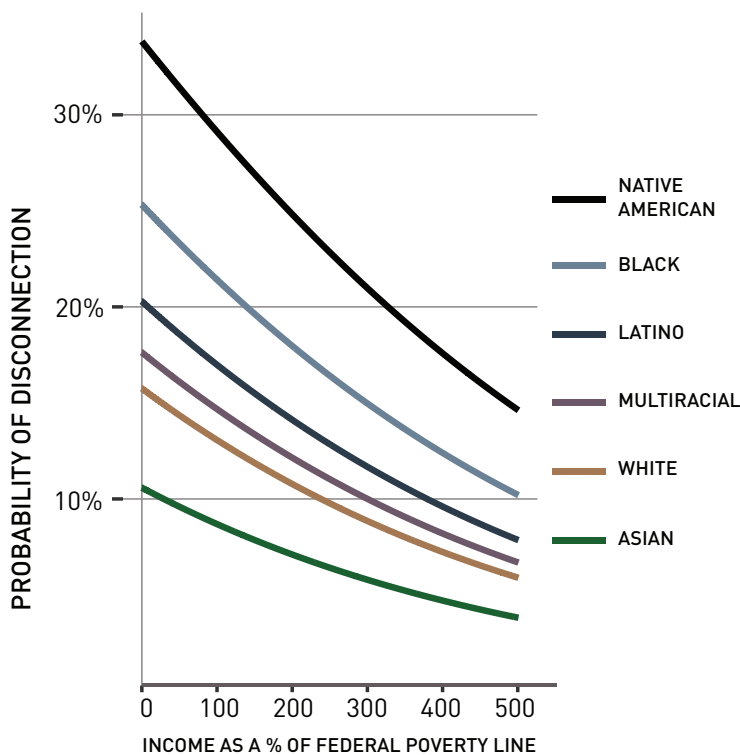
Connecting the Dots: Associated Factors

Understanding the demographics of disconnection can tell us where the problem is most acute—but that is only the first step. Understanding which factors are associated with youth disconnection as well as what policies and programs have been proven to work is essential to crafting effective solutions.

Previous Measure of America research has found high rates of youth disconnection in communities to be strongly associated with high rates of disconnection a decade earlier, high rates of poverty, high rates of “adult disconnection” in the form of unemployment and low levels of educational attainment among community adults, and a high degree of residential segregation by race.

At the congressional level, we found strong associations between the youth disconnection rate in a congressional district and both the poverty rate and the American Human Development Index score.

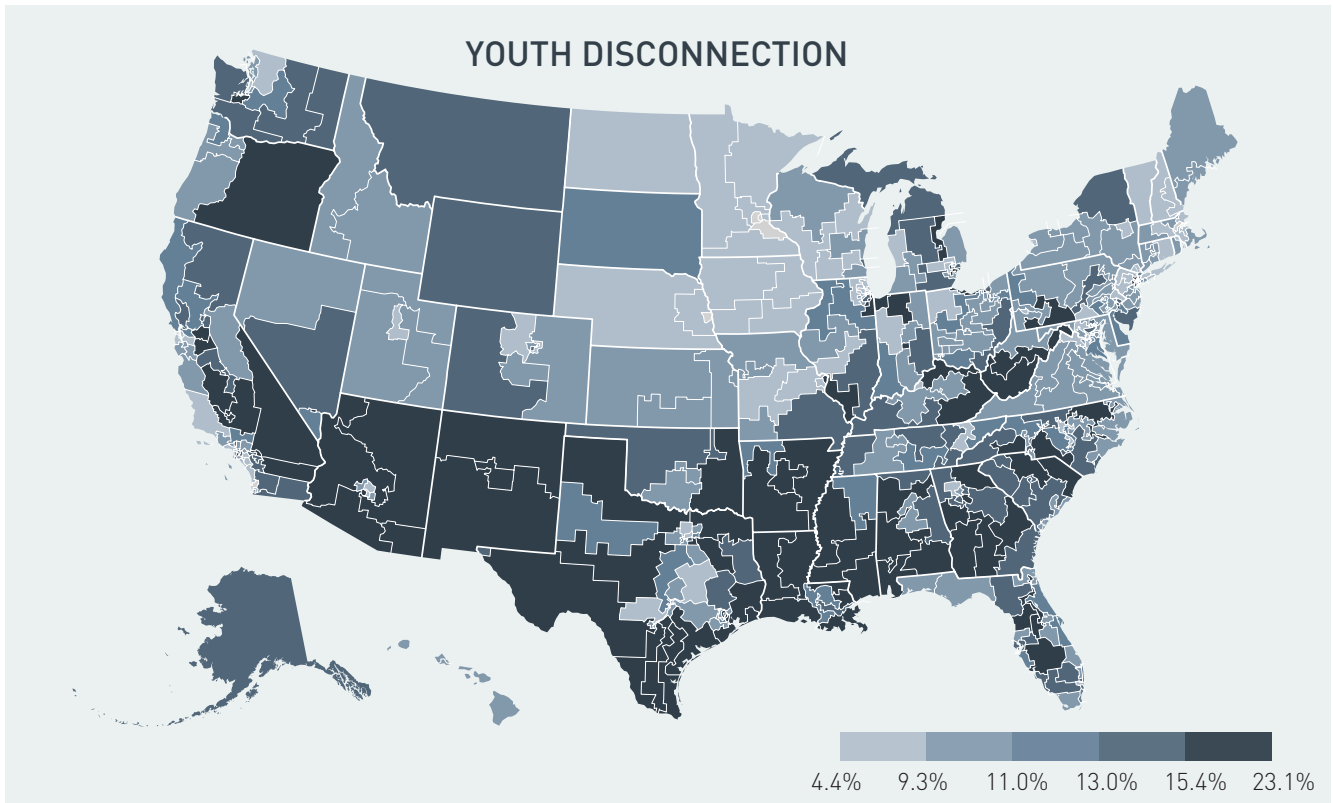
FIGURE 4 Probability of Disconnection by Race and Ethnicity by Income Level



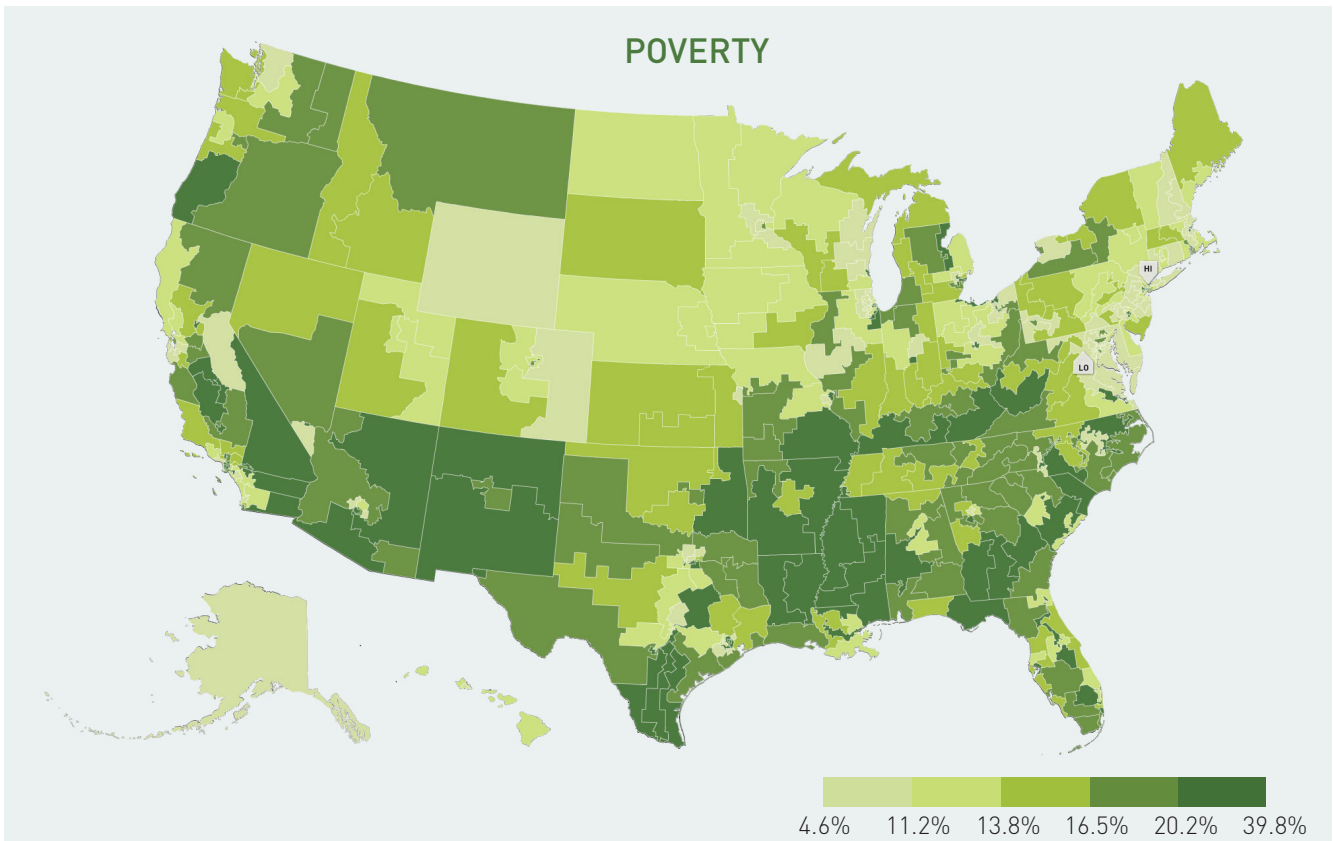
Poverty. Disconnected youth are, not surprisingly, considerably more likely to come from disconnected communities—areas in which high rates of poverty are evidence of and contributors to isolation from mainstream social and economic systems. The correlation between poverty and disconnection in districts is strong: the more residents living under the poverty line in a congressional district, the higher the youth disconnection rate in that district.

Yet while it follows that the probability of disconnection falls as household incomes rise, *Promising Gains, Persistent Gaps* found that black, Latino, and Native American youth are more likely to be disconnected than whites and Asians at the same income level (see FIGURE 4).

MAP 3 Youth Disconnection and Poverty by Congressional District



Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015.



Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2013. Table B17001.

Human development index. The American Human Development Index, calculated by Measure of America, is an easy-to-understand numerical measure made up of what most people believe are the very basic ingredients of human well-being: health, education, and income. The Index is a supplement to Gross Domestic Product and other money metrics that tells the story of how ordinary Americans are faring. Using official government data on health, education, and earnings, the Index can be calculated by congressional district as well as for many geographic units, down to the very granular level of census tract. It can also be calculated for women and men, racial and ethnic groups, and native and foreign-born residents. The Index can empower communities and organizations as well as elected officials with a tool to identify priorities and track progress over time.

Testing for the relationships between this well-being Index and youth disconnection reveals a moderate correlation: where well-being levels are higher, youth are less likely to be disconnected from school and work.

Where well-being levels are higher, youth are less likely to be disconnected from school and work.

BOX 1 What is the Human Development Index?

The Human Development Index was developed as an alternative to simple money metrics. It is an easy-to-understand numerical measure made up of what most people believe are the very basic ingredients of human well-being: health, education, and income. This composite index is among the world's most widely used indices of well-being. It has broadened the measurement and discussion of well-being beyond the important, but nevertheless narrow, confines of income alone.

Measure of America calculates a modified American Human Development Index. The American HD Index measures the same three basic dimensions as the standard HD Index, but it uses different indicators to better reflect the US context and to maximize use of available data. For example, while the standard index measures access to knowledge using the average number of years that students spend in school, we use educational attainment, a more demanding indicator.

Conclusion

Thanks to a recovering economy, climbing high school graduation rates, and the efforts of individuals, organizations, and businesses across the country, more young people are finding solid footholds in the worlds of school and work. The national 900,000-person drop in the youth disconnection count since 2011 is heartening news for America's young people and for the country as a whole.

As disconnection rates fall, those still struggling to navigate the transition to a rewarding, independent adulthood are disproportionately black, Latino, and Native American young people, low-income youth, youth with disabilities, and young mothers. In addition, young people living in rural areas face particularly high barriers to accessing educational and employment opportunities. The road ahead will require attention to the specific challenges of each of these high-risk groups as well as a focus on building education and workforce systems that expand opportunities for everyone and counter discriminatory attitudes and practices. Those who remain disconnected post-Recession recovery likely have higher barriers to reconnection than those whose fortunes responded more readily to an improving labor market, such as involvement with the criminal justice system, lack of a high school diploma, or care-giving responsibilities. We need to actively pursue policies that have been shown to prevent teenagers from becoming disconnected in the first place as well as to promote programs proven to reconnect youth.

Youth-friendly economies around the world, such as the Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria, and the Nordic countries, where youth disconnection rates range from 4.6 percent to 7.5 percent, offer multiple established pathways for young people to transition from school to work. Young people have numerous opportunities for apprenticeships, worker training, and other structured programs to help them build their careers. Such opportunities are available not only in traditional manufacturing and other blue collar occupations, but also in high-tech manufacturing, renewable energy, finance, tourism, and other mid-skill sectors. Establishing more alternatives like these to the four-year college path would expand options for young people who need additional education and training after high school but are not bound for a traditional bachelor's degree program

Black, Latino, and Native American young people, low-income youth, youth with disabilities, young mothers, and young people living in rural areas disproportionately struggle with disconnection.

In a 2013 report, [Halve the Gap by 2030](#), Measure of America proposed setting specific, time-bound, ambitious-yet-achievable city- and state-wide goals for reducing youth disconnection as a way to galvanize collective action and track progress. Success should be defined not by inputs like dollars spent or youth trained, but rather by the results of those efforts as reflected in changes in the youth disconnection rate. If Congress were to set a national target for reducing youth disconnection as well as specific targets for each congressional district, the process of publicizing and tracking those targets could raise awareness of this issue and galvanize the types of government, business, and civic partnerships required to continue to make meaningful progress.

All Americans have a role to play in addressing youth disconnection, whether as teachers, employers, parents, mentors, or policymakers. Using programmatic approaches that have been shown to work is key. The private sector should more widely embrace “double-bottom line” approaches proven to be good for young people and good for business. And at the national level, creating robust, accessible pathways for at-risk young people to transition from school to work, combatting discrimination, and setting concrete goals that are ambitious but achievable are critical. Most of all, at-risk youth need the kind of support from communities and institutions that other young people take for granted: safe places to live and food on the table; caring adults to help them navigate the often-bewildering transition from child to adult; opportunities to try new things, to fail, and to try again; and experiences that build not just hard and soft skills for the marketplace, but also self-knowledge, agency, and confidence.

Setting specific,
time-bound,
ambitious-
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goals for
reducing youth
disconnection
can help
galvanize
collective action.

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		12.3	4,881,500			18.9	14.3	10.1
1	Wisconsin	2	4.4	4,700					
2	Colorado	2	4.7	5,700					4.5
3	Minnesota	1	5.3	4,900					
4	Massachusetts	7	5.8	7,800	7.5				
5	Illinois	10	6.0	5,400					
6	Washington	7	6.1	5,500					
7	Massachusetts	4	6.2	5,600					
8	New Hampshire	2	6.6	5,100					6.1
9	Iowa	1	6.9	7,000					
10	Missouri	2	7.0	6,000					6.0
11	New York	20	7.1	7,100	8.3				
12	California	13	7.1	6,600	7.7				
13	Wisconsin	8	7.2	5,600	9.0				
14	Wisconsin	5	7.2	5,400					
15	Arizona	9	7.3	8,700		7.4			6.5
16	Illinois	6	7.3	6,000					
17	Massachusetts	2	7.4	8,200					5.8
18	California	33	7.4	5,300					
19	Texas	17	7.4	10,000	6.8	8.0		10.7	4.4
20	North Dakota	At-large	7.4	8,200	6.3				6.2
21	Vermont	At-large	7.4	6,200	8.8				7.4
22	Illinois	9	7.4	5,400					
23	Ohio	5	7.5	7,000	7.2				6.4
24	Nebraska	1	7.5	6,800					
25	Illinois	14	7.5	6,700					
26	California	45	7.6	7,800					
27	California	14	7.6	5,800					
28	New Hampshire	1	7.6	6,700					7.3
29	Minnesota	6	7.7	6,300	8.0				
30	Virginia	8	7.8	5,600					
31	Iowa	4	7.8	8,600	7.2				7.1
32	California	24	7.8	10,100		8.5		9.4	
33	New York	2	7.8	7,000					
34	Virginia	10	7.9	6,500					
35	Michigan	8	7.9	9,100	10.0				6.9
36	California	15	7.9	6,000					
37	New Jersey	11	8.0	6,500					6.3
38	New Jersey	7	8.0	6,700					
39	Texas	24	8.0	7,100		9.6			
40	Texas	26	8.1	8,100	10.0	6.0			8.1
41	North Carolina	4	8.1	9,900		9.9			6.0
42	California	48	8.1	6,200					
43	Iowa	3	8.1	6,900					
44	Indiana	4	8.1	9,200	6.7	9.8			7.7
45	Illinois	8	8.1	6,300					
46	Texas	21	8.2	7,900					
47	New York	17	8.3	7,200	9.3				9.5
48	Kentucky	3	8.3	7,000					6.9
49	California	49	8.3	8,400		12.9			
50	Michigan	11	8.4	6,200					9.5

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		12.3	4,881,500			18.9	14.3	10.1
51	Iowa	2	8.4	8,400					7.2
52	Minnesota	7	8.5	6,800					5.6
53	New York	26	8.5	7,800	8.1				
54	Washington	1	8.5	6,500					9.8
55	New York	3	8.6	6,500	9.1				9.1
56	California	37	8.6	9,900	8.0	9.2		9.4	
57	Massachusetts	6	8.6	7,800					8.3
58	Wisconsin	3	8.6	8,900	10.6				8.1
59	Florida	23	8.7	6,900					
60	Connecticut	2	8.7	8,800	10.3	7.0			7.3
61	Nebraska	3	8.7	6,500					
62	Utah	4	8.7	8,500	9.0				9.3
63	Illinois	5	8.8	6,700					
64	Maryland	8	8.8	7,100					
65	Rhode Island	1	8.8	6,100					
66	Massachusetts	8	8.8	7,600					
67	Pennsylvania	4	8.9	6,900	9.8				
68	Missouri	4	8.9	10,100	7.7	10.3			9.4
69	Minnesota	8	8.9	6,500	10.7				7.9
70	Arizona	6	8.9	6,800					
71	New Jersey	5	8.9	7,300					
72	Pennsylvania	14	9.0	8,500	10.1				
73	California	53	9.0	8,900	7.9	10.1		9.6	
74	Minnesota	4	9.0	7,700					
75	Tennessee	2	9.0	8,900	9.1	8.9			8.7
76	Pennsylvania	8	9.0	6,600	11.2				8.2
77	Illinois	13	9.1	10,100	11.3	6.7			7.6
78	Georgia	11	9.1	8,400					7.8
79	Missouri	3	9.1	8,500		9.4			8.0
80	Michigan	2	9.1	8,800		10.0			8.2
81	California	39	9.1	8,700	8.9	9.4		11.4	
82	Colorado	6	9.1	8,200		8.6		14.6	
83	New York	1	9.2	7,900					
84	Florida	1	9.3	8,900	9.5	9.0			8.9
85	Florida	21	9.3	7,600	10.9				
86	Kansas	2	9.3	9,600		8.2			8.1
87	Wisconsin	1	9.3	8,000	11.0				
88	California	17	9.3	7,500		11.6			
89	Kansas	3	9.3	7,900					
90	Oregon	5	9.4	9,300	9.6	9.2			9.3
91	Wisconsin	7	9.4	6,900	9.0	9.8			8.7
92	Indiana	5	9.4	7,900					7.0
93	New Jersey	4	9.4	7,500					
94	Pennsylvania	15	9.5	8,000					
95	Michigan	6	9.6	9,200		8.2			8.8
96	Rhode Island	2	9.6	6,700					
97	Texas	3	9.6	8,700					8.6
98	Washington, D.C.	98	9.6	8,800	11.3	8.2	16.9		
99	Illinois	11	9.6	8,800	11.2				
100	Colorado	4	9.6	8,600		12.1			6.9

RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH		DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)				
			(% ages 16-24)	(# ages 16-24)	MALE	FEMALE	BLACKS	LATINOS	WHITES
	United States		12.3	4,881,500			18.9	14.3	10.1
101	California	18	9.7	7,600					
102	Ohio	3	9.7	9,400	10.7	8.6			6.7
103	Maine	2	9.7	6,800	10.0				9.6
104	Colorado	7	9.7	8,600					
105	Oklahoma	4	9.8	10,400	9.2				10.0
106	Washington	9	9.8	7,400					
107	Tennessee	7	9.8	8,500	10.8	8.7			7.0
108	Ohio	12	9.8	9,100	11.1				10.7
109	Nevada	2	9.8	7,700	10.7	8.8			9.9
110	California	19	9.8	9,000	9.9	9.7		12.6	
111	Maine	1	9.8	7,400					9.9
112	New York	22	9.8	9,800	12.6	7.1			10.4
113	Virginia	6	9.8	10,600	10.1	9.6			8.8
114	Virginia	2	9.8	10,200	9.7	10.0			9.6
115	Virginia	9	9.9	9,500	9.6	10.1			9.8
116	Connecticut	5	9.9	7,700	11.5				
117	Texas	6	9.9	9,500		12.5			9.4
118	Indiana	9	9.9	10,900	9.4				10.0
119	Ohio	16	9.9	7,900		10.9			8.9
120	Kansas	1	9.9	10,400		13.4			9.8
121	Texas	31	9.9	9,900		10.7			9.6
122	California	30	9.9	8,400		10.1		11.6	
123	Massachusetts	1	9.9	10,300	11.1	8.7			6.8
124	Pennsylvania	6	10.0	8,400					
125	Wisconsin	6	10.0	7,900	10.5				8.4
126	New York	4	10.0	8,800	11.6				
127	California	27	10.0	7,400		8.5			
128	Florida	7	10.1	9,800	9.6				
129	Pennsylvania	7	10.1	9,000	11.1				8.2
130	Georgia	6	10.1	7,100					
131	New Jersey	12	10.1	9,600	11.0	9.2			
132	Maryland	2	10.1	8,700	10.7				
133	Michigan	12	10.1	11,600					7.2
134	Connecticut	3	10.1	9,800	10.4				
135	Texas	10	10.1	9,600					
136	Michigan	10	10.1	8,300		9.3			10.1
137	Tennessee	5	10.2	9,600	8.4	11.9	18.2		
138	Ohio	10	10.2	9,300		12.1			8.1
139	Virginia	11	10.2	9,400	12.3				
140	Connecticut	4	10.3	9,200	11.6				
141	Florida	26	10.3	9,400	12.2			9.8	
142	New York	6	10.3	7,500					
143	Utah	1	10.3	10,900	9.0	11.6			10.1
144	Ohio	8	10.3	9,700	12.0	8.6			8.4
145	Michigan	3	10.3	9,200		11.8			8.7
146	New York	23	10.3	11,200	11.6	9.1			11.3
147	Florida	18	10.4	7,400	13.7				
148	Utah	3	10.4	14,100	8.0	12.9			8.6
149	Oregon	3	10.5	8,800	12.0				9.9
150	Utah	2	10.5	10,900		12.9			9.5

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		12.3	4,881,500			18.9	14.3	10.1
151	North Carolina	9	10.5	8,900	9.3	11.7			8.7
152	New York	18	10.5	10,300	12.0				10.3
153	New York	24	10.6	10,000	14.3	6.9			8.7
154	Ohio	15	10.6	9,600	10.1	11.1			9.7
155	New York	25	10.6	9,900	12.9	8.1	28.8		4.6
156	California	46	10.6	10,500	10.0	11.2		11.8	
157	Indiana	3	10.6	9,400	9.2	12.0			9.1
158	Ohio	7	10.7	8,800		10.8			9.5
159	Hawaii	1	10.7	8,800	8.2	13.8			
160	Pennsylvania	17	10.7	8,800	11.7				10.0
161	Texas	2	10.7	9,600					
162	California	32	10.8	10,800	9.8	11.7		11.7	
163	Oregon	4	10.8	11,800	10.4	11.1			11.6
164	Missouri	6	10.8	10,400	11.4	10.2			10.8
165	Kentucky	6	10.8	11,900	9.3	12.3			10.3
166	New York	19	10.9	10,000	15.5				10.5
167	Connecticut	1	10.9	9,400	14.1	7.4			
168	Alabama	6	10.9	8,500					
169	California	26	10.9	10,000	11.7	10.2		12.7	
170	Virginia	7	10.9	9,600	8.8	12.9			7.6
171	Hawaii	2	10.9	9,400		12.3			
172	Ohio	14	11.0	8,600	9.7	12.3			9.8
173	Pennsylvania	18	11.0	7,900	12.3				9.3
174	Washington	2	11.1	9,400	12.7	9.5			11.7
175	South Carolina	1	11.1	9,300	11.4	10.7			7.9
176	Maryland	4	11.1	10,400	10.7	11.4	12.8		
177	Virginia	3	11.1	12,300	11.0	11.2	14.0		
178	Virginia	5	11.1	10,700	10.3	11.9			10.1
179	Texas	7	11.1	9,800					
180	Texas	35	11.1	11,700	11.1	11.1		13.8	
181	California	47	11.2	9,900	12.4	9.9		12.3	
182	California	28	11.2	8,200	12.7	9.6			
183	Idaho	2	11.2	12,000	13.9	8.6			12.1
184	Texas	22	11.2	11,600				13.1	
185	North Carolina	13	11.2	9,600	11.6				
186	Florida	4	11.2	9,600	10.3	12.2			11.5
187	Virginia	4	11.2	10,100	10.9	11.6			9.9
188	Missouri	7	11.3	11,700	11.6	10.9			11.1
189	Colorado	5	11.3	11,500	10.1	12.9			10.2
190	North Carolina	3	11.3	13,500	11.3	11.3			10.9
191	Florida	2	11.3	13,200	14.1	8.4	14.5		10.1
192	Massachusetts	9	11.3	9,400	14.6				10.5
193	Massachusetts	3	11.3	10,400	13.0				11.6
194	Florida	9	11.4	12,000	11.5	11.2		12.7	
195	Illinois	18	11.4	10,200	13.2	9.6			10.5
196	Pennsylvania	5	11.4	12,200	10.4	12.6			11.3
197	Arizona	5	11.5	10,200	11.4	11.6			
198	Maryland	6	11.5	10,200	12.7				9.3
199	Texas	12	11.6	10,400		13.2			10.0
200	Virginia	1	11.6	10,800	13.4	9.6			10.3

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		12.3	4,881,500			18.9	14.3	10.1
201	New Jersey	6	11.6	10,100	12.2	10.9			
202	West Virginia	1	11.6	9,400	9.0	14.3			12.2
203	Maryland	1	11.6	10,700	11.7				11.2
204	California	20	11.6	13,000	8.9	14.4		11.2	
205	Kansas	4	11.7	9,600	12.1	11.4			11.2
206	New Jersey	3	11.7	9,400	13.2	10.0			7.3
207	Florida	12	11.8	8,800	11.7	11.8			12.7
208	Pennsylvania	12	11.8	8,000	12.9				11.6
209	New York	27	11.8	10,300	14.2				10.0
210	California	43	11.8	11,100	10.2	13.3		10.6	
211	Pennsylvania	10	11.8	9,600	12.7				11.6
212	Maryland	3	11.8	10,400	13.9	9.7	20.4		
213	Texas	20	11.8	13,100	12.1	11.5		14.1	
214	Idaho	1	11.8	12,000	12.6	11.0			12.1
215	Kentucky	2	11.9	11,600	11.4	12.3			12.2
216	Missouri	5	11.9	10,500		13.1			
217	Oklahoma	5	11.9	11,300		14.0			
218	California	4	11.9	9,100	11.7				11.2
219	Ohio	1	11.9	11,100	13.4				
220	Arizona	8	11.9	9,600	11.3	12.6			12.1
221	North Carolina	5	12.0	11,400	10.4	13.6			12.4
222	South Dakota	At-Large	12.0	12,700	12.9	11.2			
223	Maryland	5	12.1	11,500	13.6	10.5	13.9		
224	Texas	25	12.1	11,300	11.0	13.2			13.4
225	Arkansas	3	12.1	12,300		13.5			11.8
226	Tennessee	4	12.1	12,100	11.1	13.1			12.7
227	Illinois	17	12.2	9,600	12.3	12.0			10.8
228	Illinois	16	12.2	10,300	12.3	12.1			10.6
229	California	2	12.2	9,200	11.8				10.9
230	California	11	12.2	10,000		13.9			
231	Florida	16	12.2	7,800	12.6				13.7
232	Louisiana	6	12.3	13,800	12.2				9.8
233	Pennsylvania	3	12.3	10,300	11.1	13.5			12.1
234	Oregon	1	12.3	11,400	11.6	13.0			13.6
235	Pennsylvania	16	12.3	11,500	12.2	12.4			10.9
236	Florida	6	12.3	9,400	12.6	12.0			13.0
237	Nevada	3	12.3	9,200	13.3				
238	Ohio	4	12.3	10,700	10.9	13.9			12.3
239	California	3	12.4	12,800	14.0	10.7		12.3	13.6
240	Ohio	2	12.4	9,500	13.0	11.8			10.8
241	Texas	9	12.4	13,100		15.6		15.1	
242	New Jersey	1	12.5	10,500		13.6			9.7
243	Washington	8	12.5	9,900		14.9			11.1
244	New York	5	12.5	12,000	12.2	13.0	14.4		
245	Texas	32	12.6	11,300		15.5		20.0	
246	Ohio	13	12.6	10,800	13.9	11.3			10.2
247	Delaware	At-Large	12.6	14,000	15.4		19.1		9.5
248	Tennessee	1	12.6	10,300	11.6	13.6			12.2
249	California	25	12.7	11,800	13.7	11.5		13.2	9.5
250	Texas	19	12.7	15,000	10.7	14.8		15.1	11.7

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		12.3	4,881,500			18.9	14.3	10.1
251	Mississippi	1	12.7	13,900	12.9	12.6	16.7		9.9
252	Florida	8	12.8	9,600		15.6			12.7
253	North Carolina	2	12.8	11,400	10.7	15.5	18.3		10.9
254	Indiana	8	12.8	11,600	15.7	9.8			12.6
255	Florida	27	12.9	10,400	13.2			12.8	
256	New York	16	12.9	11,700	16.6		17.1		
257	New York	11	13.0	10,300	13.0	12.9			13.9
258	New York	14	13.0	10,700	13.8	12.2			
259	California	38	13.0	12,600	12.5	13.5		13.8	
260	New York	7	13.0	11,400	12.1	13.8		14.1	
261	North Carolina	11	13.0	11,500	15.5				11.2
262	California	50	13.0	12,000	13.9	12.0		14.7	
263	California	40	13.0	14,300	11.0	15.1		12.0	
264	Indiana	6	13.0	12,700	12.8	13.3			13.2
265	Tennessee	6	13.0	11,100	11.3	14.8			12.3
266	California	5	13.2	10,800	11.7	14.7		11.7	
267	Pennsylvania	11	13.2	11,600	15.3	11.0			12.8
268	South Carolina	3	13.2	12,100	11.1	15.4			11.1
269	Georgia	5	13.2	13,900		14.1	19.4		
270	California	41	13.3	16,400	12.4	14.1		15.6	
271	Florida	15	13.4	12,900	13.6	13.1			9.1
272	Florida	13	13.4	8,300		14.1			11.5
273	Colorado	3	13.4	11,100	16.0	10.5		15.9	12.8
274	Washington	5	13.4	12,900	14.5	12.3			12.2
275	Florida	19	13.4	9,300					
276	California	29	13.6	13,000	12.8	14.3		14.2	
277	North Carolina	12	13.6	14,700	12.9	14.3	16.1		11.9
278	California	34	13.7	13,200	14.5	12.9		14.4	
279	Oklahoma	1	13.7	13,100	10.1	17.3		20.2	12.0
280	Alabama	3	13.8	13,700	15.5	12.1			13.3
281	Michigan	4	13.8	12,900	16.1	11.4			10.9
282	Alaska	At-large	13.8	14,300	14.3	13.1			
283	California	35	13.8	14,900	14.6	12.9		13.8	
284	Alabama	5	13.8	11,500	15.5	12.1			13.3
285	Florida	22	13.8	9,900		13.9			
286	Georgia	13	13.9	12,500	14.6		14.7		
287	Texas	16	13.9	14,300	12.3	15.6		13.1	
288	Illinois	15	13.9	12,400	16.1	11.6			12.4
289	Ohio	11	13.9	12,500	15.6	12.0	20.1		
290	Georgia	14	13.9	12,100	13.5	14.4			14.6
291	Washington	3	13.9	10,900	14.3	13.5			15.3
292	Pennsylvania	13	13.9	10,600	17.4				
293	Maryland	7	13.9	12,200	15.6	12.3	23.8		
294	New Jersey	2	14.0	11,000	17.9	9.6			9.0
295	California	51	14.0	15,300	13.8	14.3		15.5	
296	Georgia	7	14.0	13,600	13.8	14.3			
297	South Carolina	4	14.1	11,900	16.9	11.3			12.9
298	Illinois	3	14.1	12,700	15.5	12.7		14.1	
299	Colorado	1	14.2	11,600		16.1			
300	Florida	14	14.2	12,300	14.8	13.5	26.1		

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		12.3	4,881,500			18.9	14.3	10.1
301	South Carolina	6	14.2	14,500	16.2	12.0	20.7		
302	Florida	25	14.2	11,800	17.2	11.1		14.3	
303	Montana	At-large	14.3	17,700	11.0	18.0			12.9
304	Wyoming	At-large	14.3	10,200		15.3			11.7
305	Texas	33	14.3	14,600	12.0	16.7		14.9	
306	Tennessee	8	14.4	12,100	15.1	13.5	21.0		11.5
307	South Carolina	2	14.4	13,300	13.4	15.5			13.6
308	California	7	14.4	12,200	15.6	13.2			15.7
309	Michigan	1	14.5	11,800	17.2	11.2			11.6
310	Oklahoma	3	14.5	15,000	12.9	16.2			10.6
311	Ohio	6	14.5	11,900	15.7	13.3			13.4
312	California	22	14.5	14,600	13.4	15.8		15.8	14.0
313	Michigan	7	14.6	11,700	16.9	12.1			12.7
314	California	6	14.6	14,200	15.2	13.9			
315	Washington	4	14.6	14,100	13.7	15.7		16.4	12.0
316	Wisconsin	4	14.7	14,700	18.5	11.3	25.2		
317	Nevada	4	14.7	12,700	17.4	11.9		17.1	
318	California	1	14.8	12,900	15.9	13.5			16.0
319	Louisiana	2	14.8	14,200	16.7	12.8	18.4		10.9
320	Florida	3	14.8	15,400	18.0		30.3		11.1
321	Michigan	9	14.8	11,400	16.1				13.5
322	California	16	14.8	15,900	13.4	16.3		13.6	
323	California	42	14.8	14,900	16.2	13.5		14.1	11.6
324	Texas	8	14.9	14,400					
325	Kentucky	1	14.9	12,900	12.9	17.1			14.8
326	Georgia	10	14.9	15,800	16.9	12.8	25.8		10.5
327	Washington	6	14.9	12,300	15.1	14.8			15.2
328	Florida	20	15.0	11,600	15.9	14.1	18.3		
329	Florida	24	15.0	12,800	17.6	12.2	18.9		
330	New York	21	15.1	13,700	14.4	15.9			13.9
331	New York	9	15.1	13,300	17.1	13.2	17.3		
332	Pennsylvania	2	15.2	15,600	17.4		23.7		
333	Tennessee	9	15.2	14,300	18.3	12.1	18.3		
334	Tennessee	3	15.2	12,600	15.9	14.5			14.0
335	North Carolina	6	15.2	13,900	17.8	12.4	18.2		14.1
336	North Carolina	7	15.3	14,000	15.2	15.5			11.4
337	Georgia	1	15.3	15,200	12.3	18.7	19.2		14.3
338	Missouri	8	15.3	13,600	15.3	15.4			13.4
339	Texas	1	15.3	14,300	16.9	13.7	23.4		12.5
340	California	31	15.4	16,400	13.7	17.0		17.0	
341	Florida	5	15.4	15,100	16.3	14.6	16.5		
342	Indiana	1	15.4	13,300	14.6	16.3			17.1
343	Alabama	7	15.4	15,100	15.3	15.5	21.7		
344	Arizona	2	15.4	15,700	14.7	16.2		17.4	14.0
345	Alabama	1	15.4	12,100	20.2		18.9		13.7
346	North Carolina	1	15.4	14,400	17.6	13.0	21.1		10.0
347	Indiana	7	15.5	14,100	18.8	12.3			9.6
348	Texas	5	15.5	13,400	12.8	18.6		15.1	16.6
349	Indiana	2	15.5	14,500	18.1	12.9			16.4
350	California	10	15.6	15,000	13.6	17.7		16.1	16.6

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		12.3	4,881,500			18.9	14.3	10.1
351	Ohio	9	15.6	13,600	16.1	15.1			12.4
352	Pennsylvania	9	15.7	12,700	19.5	11.5			13.3
353	Arkansas	2	15.7	14,100	13.9	17.4			12.4
354	Georgia	9	15.7	14,300	16.1	15.3	34.6		14.1
355	New York	13	15.7	15,200	19.1	12.5		18.6	
356	Texas	36	15.8	14,600	13.4	18.5			15.6
357	Louisiana	1	15.8	13,500	17.0	14.7			16.8
358	Florida	10	15.9	13,400	17.5	14.2		21.4	
359	Texas	18	15.9	16,100	13.6	18.2	21.1	15.4	
360	New Jersey	9	16.0	14,500	15.9	16.0		19.0	
361	New Jersey	8	16.0	13,500	15.2	17.0		18.3	
362	California	44	16.0	16,700	13.8	18.5	26.4	13.3	
363	Washington	10	16.1	13,900	13.6	19.0			12.9
364	Texas	11	16.2	16,500	13.7	19.0		18.9	13.0
365	Georgia	3	16.2	16,200	18.1	14.0	22.0		12.9
366	Oregon	2	16.2	13,400	16.2	16.3			15.0
367	California	9	16.3	16,400	18.9	13.4		18.0	16.5
368	Texas	13	16.3	15,300	14.4	18.7		15.1	16.0
369	New Mexico	1	16.3	13,800	16.8			18.4	
370	Missouri	1	16.3	15,400	16.8	15.9	20.2		
371	North Carolina	10	16.4	13,800	14.3	18.7			16.7
372	Illinois	12	16.4	13,900	18.0	14.8			15.5
373	Louisiana	3	16.6	16,000		16.2			14.4
374	Kentucky	4	16.7	14,500	13.2	20.3			16.1
375	Alabama	4	16.8	13,300	16.5	17.1			16.7
376	Mississippi	4	16.8	16,700	16.6	17.1	19.9		15.9
377	North Carolina	8	17.0	15,300	16.1	18.0			14.7
378	Oklahoma	2	17.0	16,000	14.8	19.6			16.1
379	Pennsylvania	1	17.2	14,900	17.1	17.3			
380	South Carolina	7	17.2	13,000	16.7	17.7	22.5		13.5
381	Illinois	4	17.2	15,400	18.3	16.1	28.0	16.8	
382	Illinois	7	17.2	16,800	19.9	14.9	29.3	16.3	
383	Arizona	3	17.3	18,300	17.4	17.1		18.4	
384	Texas	14	17.4	16,100	18.7	15.9		22.5	16.0
385	New Jersey	10	17.5	16,700	20.1	14.8	22.5		
386	Texas	4	17.7	14,900	18.0	17.3			16.7
387	Texas	27	17.7	17,000	19.7	15.8		19.1	15.6
388	Texas	23	17.8	19,000	16.8	19.0		18.8	18.2
389	New Mexico	2	17.9	17,100	13.6	22.2		16.4	
390	West Virginia	2	17.9	11,600	18.2	17.7			18.4
391	Arkansas	1	18.0	15,900	15.6	20.5	20.8		15.9
392	New York	8	18.0	17,300	19.3	16.7	20.9	24.4	
393	Louisiana	4	18.0	17,000	18.1	17.9	21.7		15.9
394	New Mexico	3	18.0	15,000	17.2	18.9		18.9	
395	Mississippi	3	18.1	16,800	17.3	19.0	22.0		13.8
396	Nevada	1	18.2	15,700	21.0	15.3		18.9	
397	Texas	15	18.3	19,900	17.3	19.3		19.5	
398	Georgia	4	18.4	17,300	18.9	17.9	19.4		18.5
399	Illinois	2	18.5	16,700	20.5	16.3	23.7		
400	Georgia	12	18.6	18,100	21.6	15.3	23.7		15.8

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		12.3	4,881,500			18.9	14.3	10.1
401	Florida	17	18.6	13,900	19.6	17.4			17.7
402	South Carolina	5	18.6	15,500	18.4	18.9	20.5		17.7
403	Michigan	5	18.7	15,400	19.1	18.3			11.2
404	Texas	29	18.7	19,100	16.7	20.9		18.5	
405	California	23	18.8	18,900	17.9	19.8		17.9	
406	Texas	30	18.9	18,300	17.5	20.3	24.5	16.8	
407	California	36	18.9	16,100	17.4	20.8		17.2	19.9
408	Arizona	4	19.0	13,600	20.6	17.0			15.9
409	Illinois	1	19.0	17,400	20.6	17.3	26.7		
410	Texas	28	19.1	20,600	19.6	18.6		19.5	
411	California	21	19.2	19,400	18.2	20.4		18.5	21.6
412	Arkansas	4	19.5	16,200	18.9	20.3	23.0		18.0
413	Arizona	7	19.7	22,200	18.3	21.0		21.7	15.9
414	Mississippi	2	19.7	18,600	21.4	17.9	21.3		
415	Alabama	2	20.3	16,700	20.6	19.9	23.7		18.4
416	Arizona	1	20.4	20,500	20.9	19.9		19.2	12.2
417	Georgia	8	20.7	19,400	22.0	19.4	25.9		16.5
418	Michigan	14	21.0	17,600	24.4	17.7	28.7		
419	Georgia	2	21.2	19,400	25.3	17.1	26.0		15.0
420	California	8	21.2	21,400	18.0	24.7		22.5	18.6
421	Florida	11	22.0	13,400	23.3	20.5			19.7
422	Texas	34	22.1	22,700	22.7	21.5		23.0	
423	New York	15	22.3	25,300	26.0	18.4	25.5	22.5	
424	Michigan	13	22.4	18,800	22.4	22.5	27.9		
425	West Virginia	3	22.9	14,200	23.7	22.0			23.1
426	Louisiana	5	23.0	22,400	25.5	20.0	31.5		16.8
427	Kentucky	5	23.1	17,700	23.8	22.3			22.5

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015.

Note: Blanks indicate that estimate is unreliable.