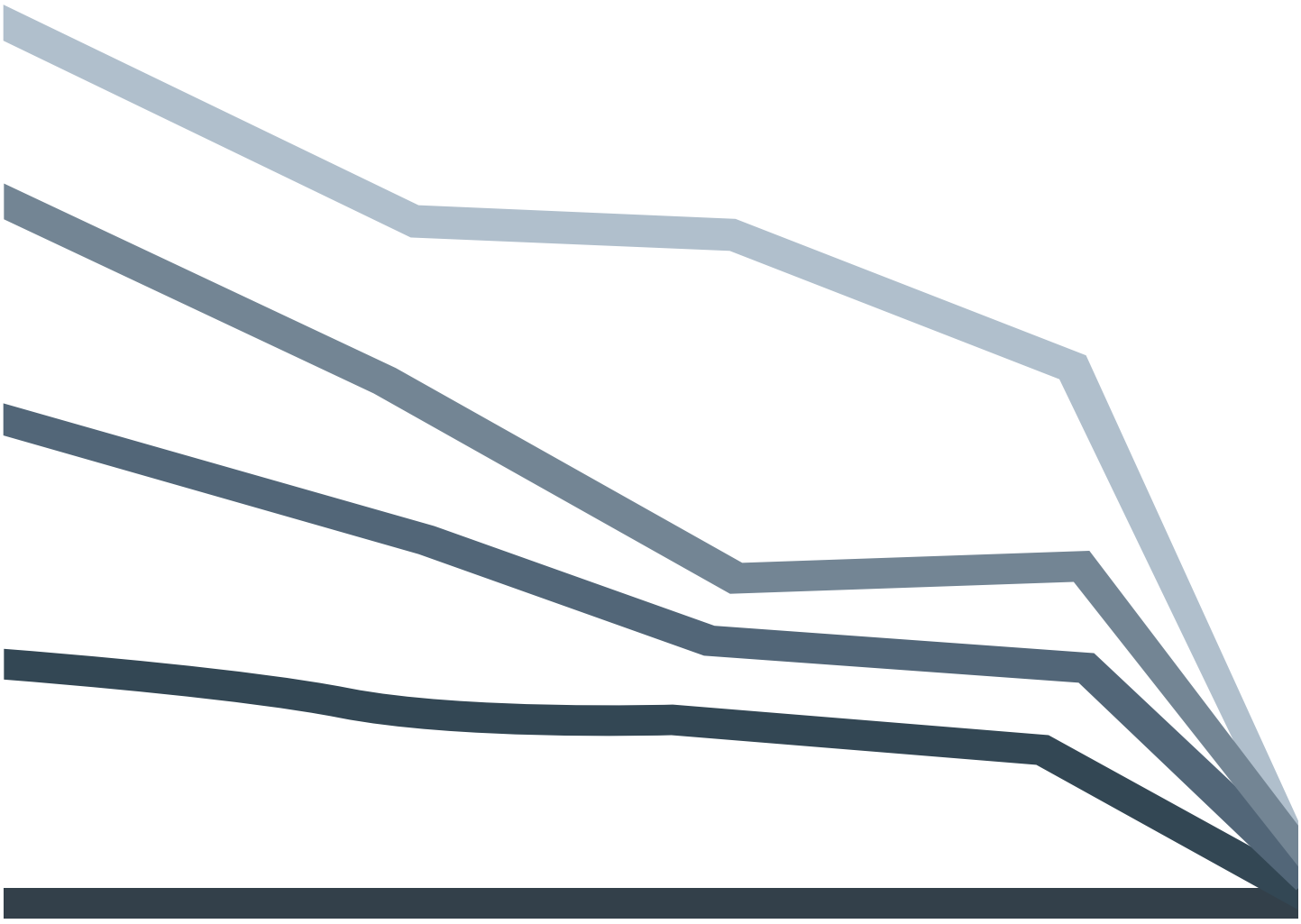
KRISTEN LEWIS

Rupsha Basu | REPORT DESIGNER
Rebecca Gluskin | CHIEF STATISTICIAN
Laura Laderman | DATA ANALYST
Vikki Lassiter | STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
Becky Ofrane | RESEARCHER
Beth Post | REPORT DESIGNER
Marina Recio | RESEARCHER

MAKING THE CONNECTION

TRANSPORTATION AND YOUTH DISCONNECTION

Congressional District Brief



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MAKING THE CONNECTION
TRANSPORTATION AND YOUTH DISCONNECTION

INTRODUCTION

Since its peak in the aftermath of the Great Recession, the number of teens and young adults disconnected from both work and school in the United States fell for the seventh year in a row. The 2017 disconnection rate is 11.5 percent, a significant drop from the post-recession high of 14.7 percent in 2010. Disconnected youth—young people between the ages of 16 and 24 who are neither working nor in school—are deprived of the opportunity to acquire the foundational skills, credentials, and relationships that will propel them into a successful and rewarding adulthood. As recent Measure of America research has demonstrated, people who experience a period of disconnection as young adults go on to earn less and are less likely to be employed, own a home, or report good health by the time they reach their thirties.[1] Thanks in part to a growing economy and improved high school graduation rates, 1.3 million fewer young people are disconnected from school and the workforce than in 2010—a positive development both for these individuals and for society as a whole.

FIGURE 1 **Youth Disconnection Nationally**

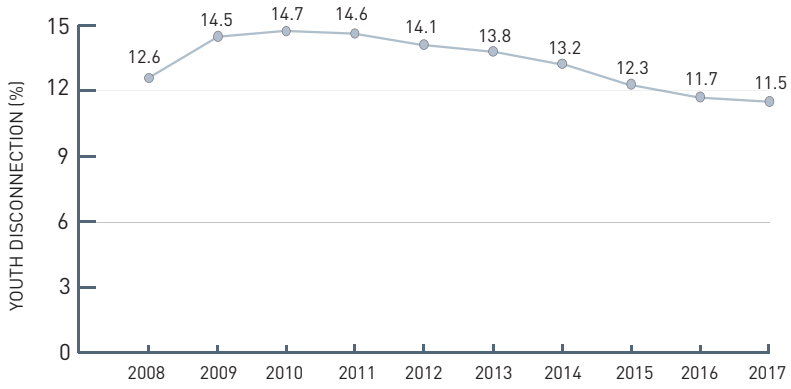
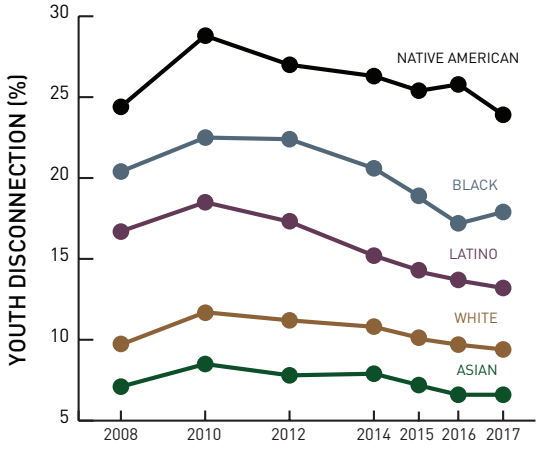


FIGURE 2 **National Youth Disconnection by Race and Ethnicity**



But a look into the latest data also shows some causes for concern. First, the decrease in the national disconnection rate between 2016 (11.7 percent) and 2017 (11.5 percent) was negligible. Second, for some groups, progress has halted or even reversed. The youth disconnection rate for black teens and young adults increased between 2016 and 2017 from 17.2 percent to 17.9 percent. And despite years of decline in the country's overall disconnection rate, disparities between racial and ethnic groups persist. These findings indicate we cannot rely on economic growth alone to solve the problem of youth disconnection in America—societal factors such as poverty, discrimination, and residential segregation also play significant roles.

Making the Connection: Transportation and Youth Disconnection presents the latest available data on youth disconnection for the United States as a whole as well as disconnection rates by gender, race

and ethnicity, region, state, and metro area. Determining who remains disconnected, and why, is vital to identifying interventions that will sustain or accelerate the positive trend we have observed over the past seven years. Because reducing youth disconnection will require an understanding of the structural factors driving it, the report also examines a key factor preventing young people from staying in school and the workforce: disparities in access to reliable and affordable transportation (see BOX 11). Future reports will address additional structural barriers fueling disconnection.

This brief is a companion to *Making the Connection*. It does not repeat the arguments and evidence presented in Making the Connection, but rather builds on that report by presenting youth disconnection rates for another important geography—congressional districts. The two documents are ideally read together.

BOX 3 Who Are Disconnected—or Opportunity—Youth?

Measure of America (MOA) 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.

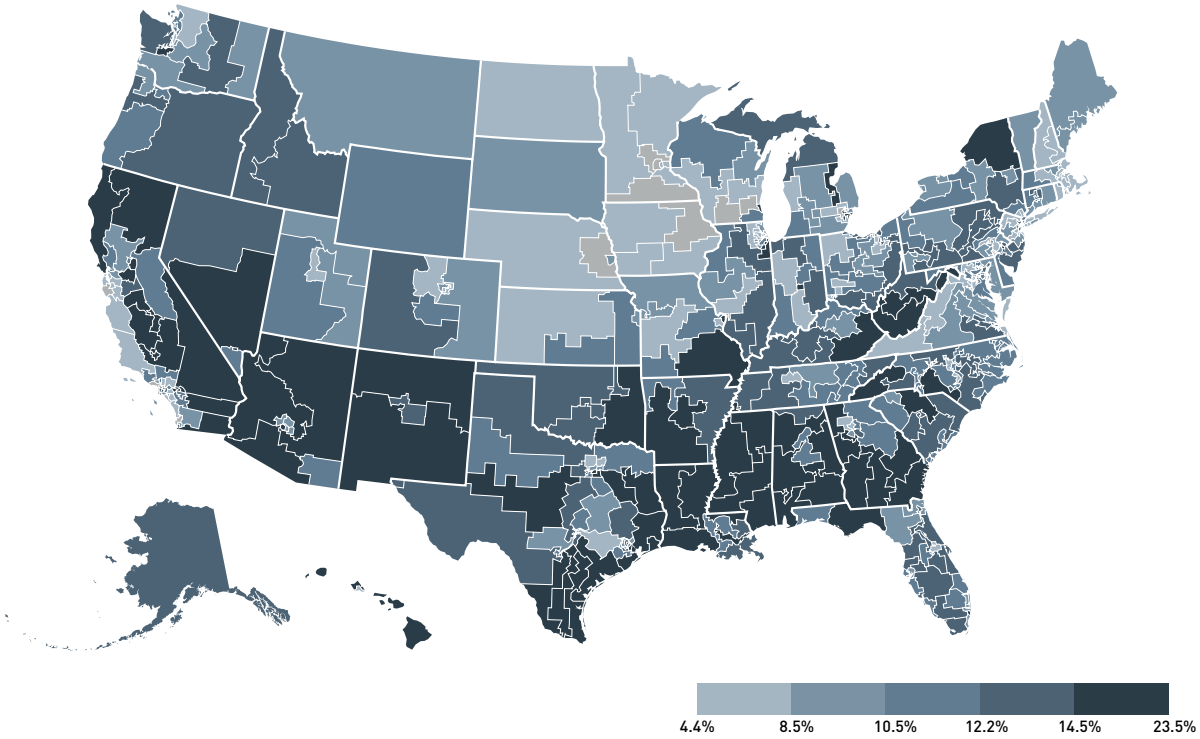
Source: Measure of America.

FIGURE 4 **Contrasting Profiles: Disconnected vs. Connected Youth Nationally**

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2017.

YOUTH DISCONNECTION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

FIGURE 5 **Youth Disconnection by Congressional Districts**



BOX 6 **PROCEED WITH CAUTION!**

It is notoriously difficult to report statistical analyses with small populations. While we report low rates for youth by gender and by race and ethnicity, these are just the lowest rates for the populations large enough to estimate. There are lower youth disconnection rates in other districts, but these districts have youth populations too small for reliable counts. In addition, when populations are divided by racial and ethnic groups, it becomes even more difficult to report the lower rates. We have included some of these breakdowns for the places where they are statistically significant, but readers should note that there are districts and regions that have lower disconnection rates where the youth population sizes (either overall or by race or gender) are too small to report.

As is the case by region, state, and metro area, the rate of youth disconnection varies widely by congressional district. Massachusetts's District 7, which includes the majority of Boston, parts of Cambridge, and suburbs directly to the north and south, has the lowest rate, 4.4 percent. Michigan's District 12, which includes Ann Arbor and Detroit's western suburbs, comes next, also with a rate of 4.4 percent (rounding gives them the same rate, but in reality Massachusetts District 7 has the slightly lower rate). Colorado's District 2 (the northwestern suburbs of Denver, 4.9 percent), Washington's District 7 (Island and San Juan Counties, and the mainland from Bellingham to Lynnwood, 4.9 percent), and Massachusetts's District 5 (home to suburbs north and west of Boston, 5.2 percent) round out the top five.

The highest youth disconnection rate is found in Kentucky's District 5, in rural Appalachia, where 23.5

percent of teens and young adults are neither working nor in school. New York's District 15, which encompasses the southern and western portions of the Bronx, has the second-highest rate, 22.6 percent. Louisiana's District 5, home to the cities of Alexandria and Monroe, has the third-highest rate, 21.7 percent, followed by Texas District 34 (stretching from Corpus Christi to Brownsville, 21.3 percent) and New Mexico District 3 (occupying the northern section of the state, 21.0 percent). Between 16,500 and 25,500 disconnected youth reside in each of these districts. New York's District 15 has the largest number of out-of-school, out-of-work young adults.

TABLE 7 **Top and Bottom 10 Congressional Districts**

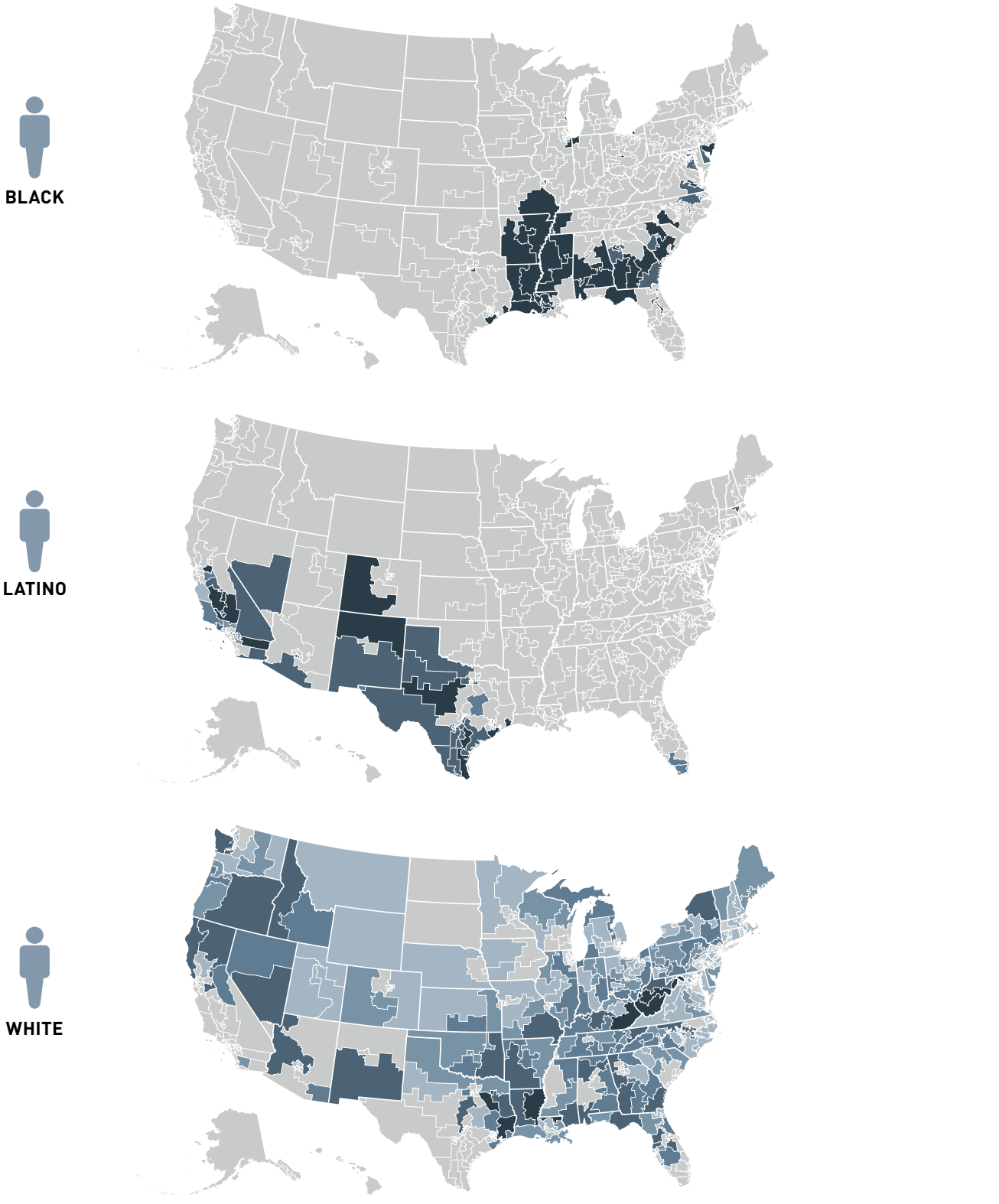
NATIONAL RANK	STATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% ages 16-24)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (# ages 16–24)	MALE	FEMALE	BLACK	LATINO	WHITE
	United States		11.5	4,501,800					
TOP 10									
1	Massachusetts	7	4.4	5,866					
2	Michigan	12	4.4	5,067					
3	Colorado	2	4.9	6,074					
4	Washingon	7	4.9	4,437					
5	Massachusetts	5	5.2	4,510					
6	Virginia	10	5.3	4,957					
7	Minnesota	5	5.5	5,325					
8	California	17	5.8	4,291					
9	Ohio	10	5.8	5,346					5.1
10	California	45	5.9	5,828					
BOTTOM 10									
414	Georgia	13	19.2	16,550	19.4	19.0	21.6		
415	West Virginia	2	19.2	12,686	22.2	16.2			18.1
416	Texas	29	19.4	20,159	19.0	19.7		17.8	
417	Tennessee	9	19.7	17,753	20.3	19.0	25.0		
418	Illinois	2	20.5	18,740	21.5	19.3	28.3		
419	New Mexico	3	21.0	16,744	19.3	22.8		20.1	
420	Texas	34	21.3	22,338	20.8	21.9		21.3	
421	Louisiana	5	21.7	20,865	25.3	17.3	24.9		20.2
422	New York	15	22.6	25,248	24.6	20.4	27.9	22.6	
423	Kentucky	5	23.5	18,266	26.7	19.5			23.6

Note: Blanks indicate estimate is statistically unreliable due to small population size.

New York District 15 also has the highest disconnection rate for Latino youth, 22.6 percent (as well as the seventh-highest rate for black youth, 27.9 percent). Texas District 34 has the second-highest Latino youth disconnection rate, 21.3 percent, followed by New Mexico District 3, at 20.1 percent. Texas District 34 has the largest number of disconnected Latino youth, over 20,000 teens and young adults. For Latino youth, the four best-performing districts (see BOX 6 and FIGURE 8) are all in California: District 20 (9.0 percent), District 53 (9.1 percent), District 25 (10.0 percent), and District 30 (10.4 percent).

Missouri District 8 has the highest black youth disconnection rate, a truly alarming 36.2 percent; this district covers a large geographic area and includes small cities, towns, and rural areas from the Arkansas and

FIGURE 8 **Congressional Districts by Race and Ethnicity**



Note: Figures display only statistically reliable youth disconnection rates.

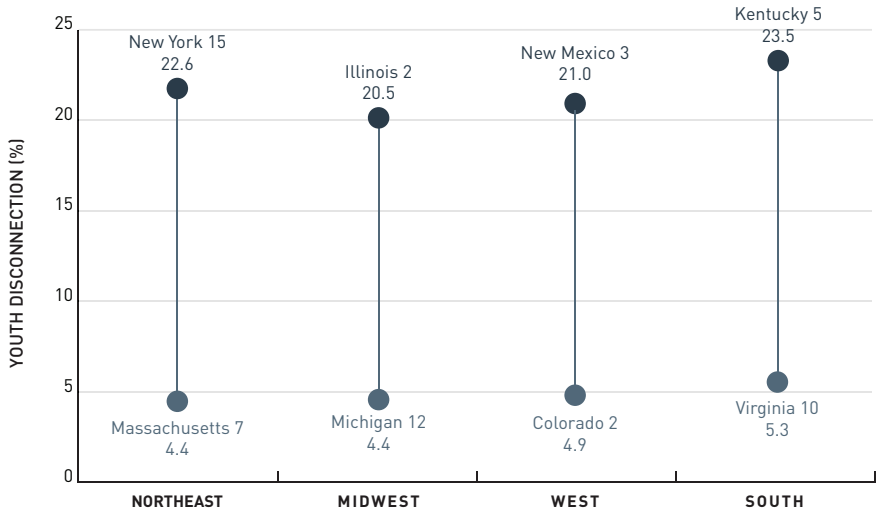
Tennessee borders north to areas outside of St. Louis, and from the Mississippi River to the Ozark Plateau. Florida District 2, which includes the Big Bend region and the eastern Panhandle, has the second-highest rate for black young people, 30.1 percent, and Arkansas District 4, which occupies the southwestern portion of the state, has the third-highest rate, 29.2 percent. Illinois District 2, which includes southern Cook County, Chicago's far southeast side, Kankakee County, and eastern Wills County, has the fifth-highest rate for black youth, but the largest absolute number; nearly 15,000 young black people are out of school and out of work in this district. The disconnection rates for black youth are lowest (see BOX 6 and FIGURE 8) in Maryland District 4 (12.9 percent), New Jersey District 10 (13.0 percent), and Georgia District 5 (13.7 percent).

White youth disconnection is highest in Kentucky District 5 (23.6 percent); Texas District 36 (22.2 percent), which lies northeast of Houston and contains Hardin, Jasper, Liberty, Newton, Orange, Polk, and Tyler Counties; and Louisiana District 5 (20.2 percent), in the northeastern part of the state. Louisiana District 5 includes parishes (the name for counties in Louisiana) with some of the highest youth disconnection rates, including East Carroll Parish, a rural county with a rate of 75.1 percent, the highest of all counties in the country. The three districts with the lowest rates for white youth (see BOX 6 and FIGURE 8) are in suburban Ohio, in District 1 (4.9 percent), District 10 (5.1 percent) and District 5 (5.6 percent).

Male youth disconnection rates tend to drive overall rates, so the congressional districts with the highest rates for young men are the same as the highest overall districts: Kentucky District 5, Louisiana District 5, and New York District 15. The disconnection rates for young women are highest in New Mexico District 3 (22.8 percent), Texas District 34 (21.9 percent), and Nevada District 1 (20.7 percent).

Of the twenty congressional districts with the highest disconnection rate, thirteen are in the South; this is to be expected, as the South is the region with the highest youth disconnection rates of the four census regions (11.4 percent). Of the twenty districts with the lowest disconnection rates, seven are in the Midwest, six are in the West, and five are in the Northeast. That is likewise as one would expect, as the Midwest has the lowest rate regionally, followed by the Northeast and then the West. Four of the districts with the lowest rates are in California, four are in Massachusetts (the state with the third-lowest rate) and three are in Minnesota (the state with the lowest youth disconnection rate).

FIGURE 9 **Highest and Lowest Congressional District Youth Disconnection Rates by Region**



WHAT HAS CHANGED SINCE 2016?

Congressional districts saw fluctuations, but only seven had statistically significant changes between 2016 and 2017. The positive news is that all seven saw a decline in their youth disconnection rate. The greatest decrease was in Colorado District 1, where the disconnection rate dropped nearly fifty percent, from 13.6 to 6.8 percent.

TABLE 10 **Improvements for Some Congressional Districts**

			2016		2017	
Congressional District	Change in Rate 2016-2017 (%)	Change (#)	Disconnected Youth (%)	Disconnected Youth (#)	Disconnected Youth (%)	Disconnected Youth (#)
Colorado 1	-49.9	-5,748	13.6	11,604	6.8	5,856
Michigan 2	-41.2	-4,849	11.1	10,991	6.6	6,142
Florida 3	-40.7	-5,774	15.8	16,181	9.3	10,407
Ohio 1	-39.2	-3,928	11.4	10,329	6.9	6,401
New York 13	-37.5	-8,709	19.1	20,370	12.0	11,661
Virginia 9	-31.3	-3,529	10.8	10,697	7.4	7,168
Arkansas 1	-30.2	-4,927	18.8	16,314	13.1	11,387

BOX 11 **TRANSPORTATION AND YOUTH DISCONNECTION**

Making the Connection explored transportation infrastructure and access as one barrier that youth face at this pivotal time. We focused on transportation because we commonly hear from those who work regularly with disconnected youth that physical access to school or jobs is a significant barrier for young people in high-disconnection neighborhoods.[2,3] For young people without affordable, accessible transportation options, the distance between home and high-performing schools, career and technical education programs, job training centers, and workplaces can raise high hurdles to connection.

Many drivers of disconnection are deeply entrenched—residential segregation, employment discrimination, and mass incarceration, to name just a few—and are not amenable to quick-fix solutions. Though the reasons low-income young people, particularly youth of color, tend to have poor access to transportation they can afford—such as a lack of political power and disinvestment in poor neighborhoods—are complex, the solutions don't have to be. In areas with good public transit where cost is the barrier, free transportation smart cards for disconnected youth living in poverty is a straightforward solution. Though large-scale light rail and subway projects are complicated, technically and politically, adding bus lines or improving frequency and timeliness of existing lines in low-income communities is far less so. In areas where public transportation is nonexistent, subsidizing ride-share services for young people living in poverty offers great promise. For more research and analysis related to transportation, see the **full report**.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The enduring barriers to connection are complex, but through collective efforts tailored especially for those most at risk, we can keep the country's young people on the path to flourishing adulthoods. Through our research and work with stakeholders over the past seven years, we have identified four major areas for action: confronting intergenerational disadvantage, supporting youth who are most vulnerable, keeping youth connected, and reengaging those who are already out of school and work. *Making the Connection* concludes with **recommendations** for how to take on these challenges and advance us on a path to a more just and inclusive society. Summarized here, the **recommendations in the full report** are worth reviewing as well.

1. CONFRONT HISTORICAL & INTERGENERATIONAL DISADVANTAGE

Disconnection is not just an individual issue, but a systemic one as well.

Recommendation: Address the unequal conditions of daily life to prevent disconnection from happening in the first place

The United States does far less to protect its citizens from the effects of misfortune than most of its peer countries;[4] we have fewer universal public services like health care and child care, and investments in public goods like schools and parks are generally far lower. Public investment must also consider and address the history of racist policies and disinvestment that continue to impact the conditions of daily life in marginalized communities today.

Recommendation: Put an end to discrimination

While de jure employment discrimination on the basis of race, gender, religion, national origin, or physical or mental disability is illegal, de facto discrimination in the job market persists. Addressing the many types of discrimination that keep far too many Americans from living freely chosen, rewarding lives has long been and will likely continue to be a central task for all who care about not just youth disconnection but also justice and freedom more broadly.

Recommendation: Provide high-quality K–12 schooling

Another clear investment priority is high-quality K–12 schooling. Children growing up in disadvantaged circumstances need schools with the expertise and resources to provide high-quality academic instruction; a safe, healthy, and respectful environment; and support, both during and out of normal school hours, for children who are at risk or exhibiting dropout warning signs. In some of America's schools, we are exceeding standards in all of these areas. In others, particularly those in high-disconnection communities, we are coming up woefully short.

2. SUPPORT VULNERABLE YOUTH

Certain circumstances put young people at a higher risk of disconnection than their peers.

Recommendation: Give at-risk and disconnected youth the wraparound support they need

Too many young people face not one but many obstacles to educational or employment opportunities; addressing these obstacles is essential for prevention and reengagement efforts. Access to resources like language classes, transportation, and family planning can prevent disconnection in the first place. The same rationale applies to reengagement programs for youth who are already disconnected. While historically

second-chance programs for adolescents and young adults have had limited success, new models have shown great promise in recent years by not only providing job training but also connecting young people to employment and support services. Services like counseling, career mentoring, remedial learning, and help with problem-solving both during and after the life of reconnection programs are essential for successful reengagement and lasting connections. Consensus is growing that the problem of youth disconnection requires that the different agencies and systems that deal with disconnected youth align their resources such that their collective impact is greater than the sum of their parts.

Recommendation: Pay attention to the local context in rural America
Many young people who grow up in rural areas leave after high school, drawn by the opportunities metro areas afford. For those who stay, disconnection is a serious challenge. Efforts to help them should respond to local labor market demands as well as build transferable skills. The recent shift away from the "college for all" mantra is lessening the misguided sense that anything but a four-year college degree is somehow a second-best option. But the alternative must be high-quality career and technical education that is relevant to local employment needs and equips rural youth for security in the new economy.

3. KEEP YOUTH CONNECTED

There are key junctures where young people fall into disconnection.

Recommendation: Support all children so they can enter school on an equal footing
While many assume that the effects of early childhood investments have worn off long before the teens, research shows that the seeds of high school completion are planted many years earlier. Harm to cognitive, social, and emotional development in the early years of a child's life sets them on a lowered trajectory for achievement and well-being across the life course. Interventions at this stage are highly effective and less expensive than seeking remedies at a later point. One way to do this is through two-generation approaches and other interventions that support parents in their efforts to promote healthy child development. Another is to provide high-quality early care and education to at-risk toddlers and preschoolers in center-based preschools with well-trained caregivers and teachers. For every dollar invested in high-quality preschool, benefits of 7.3 dollars result.[5]

Recommendation: Take action on dropout warning signs
Keeping children in school is easier and more cost-effective than luring back those who have slipped from the educational system's grasp. By the eighth grade, the red flags that a child will drop out of high school are already clear: repeating a grade, failing more than one class, and frequent absence from school.

Recommendation: Develop a system with school-to-work alternatives for all young people
One of the lessons from countries like the Netherlands and Germany, where youth disconnection rates are 4.0 and 6.3 percent,[6] is that youth-friendly economies offer multiple established pathways for young people to transition from school to work.[7] In many European countries, the majority of students undertake a vocational track for secondary education.[8] Many of the "jobs of tomorrow," jobs that allow for economic security and job satisfaction and cannot be outsourced, require some postsecondary education but not necessarily a four-year degree. Career and technical paths that are linked to internships, job placement, life skills classes, and postsecondary certificate or degree programs can build bridges to a productive, rewarding adulthood for young people whose interests and aspirations are not best served by a traditional bachelor's degree program. Already, many programs that link career and technical education in high school to postsecondary institutions and jobs have shown promise in the United States.

Recommendation: Implement restorative discipline

In the past decade, restorative justice, a movement for an alternative to punitive justice, has been gaining steam in courtrooms and school districts across the nation. In a school setting, restorative justice focuses on helping students understand the impact of their actions on others and often includes some form of peer adjudication. In the criminal justice system, evaluations of restorative justice programs for juvenile offenders are promising.[9] In schools, restorative discipline, rather than punitive school suspensions and expulsions, may reduce dropout rates and disrupt the school-to-prison pipeline, though more research is needed.[10, 11] Educators and policymakers increasingly recognize the disproportionate impact of school suspensions and expulsions on young people of color and youth with disabilities.

Recommendation: Embrace our boys and young men of color

Young men of color in American society today are disproportionately marginalized in school, monitored in their neighborhoods, discriminated against in the labor market, and put behind bars. School discipline practices are pushing African American and Latino boys out of the classroom due to the lack of culturally competent curricula and loosely defined, unevenly applied suspension and expulsion practices. Our education and justice systems must take a different approach, one in which the vast resources now deployed to isolate and disenfranchise black and brown boys and men are instead deployed in support of their hopes and dreams.

4. REENGAGE THE DISCONNECTED

While prevention is the best cure, youth disconnection is a reality that needs to be addressed. Here are some best practices for reengagement efforts.

Recommendation: Set goals and work toward them together

Meaningful progress requires that organizations and individuals active in this area join together to establish measurable, time-bound targets for reducing youth disconnection. These targets should be ambitious, tailored to the on-the-ground realities of different cities, and based on an accelerated, but achievable, rate of progress. In our 2013 report, *Halve the Gap by 2030: Youth Disconnection in America's Cities*, we proposed setting a ten-year goal of cutting in half the gaps between racial and ethnic groups, as well as the overall rate of disconnection, at the neighborhood level. A number of community partners, including the San Diego Workforce Partnership, have taken up the challenge and are currently working toward those goals.

Recommendation: Recognize that short-term engagement results in short-term benefits

Summer employment and other sorts of short-term job placements can be an important first step for at-risk youth, giving them the chance to gain self-confidence, learn the norms of the workplace, and build an employment track record. But evaluations of short-term programs suggest that the positive effects frequently fade within a year or two. Youth struggling with connection require encouragement and attention beyond a one-off match with an employer; they need longer-term relationships with caring adults.

Recommendation: Offer paid work to create virtuous circle

A common reason teens and young adults leave school is the need to contribute to their family income. Whenever possible, programs should offer jobs with wages rather than unpaid internships or token living allowances or stipends. Paying wages addresses sometimes acute financial need. It also helps youth build bona fide employment records, allows them to participate in formal performance appraisals that can provide useful feedback, and gives them the sense of agency, autonomy, and pride that often accompanies a first paycheck.

Recommendation: Provide careers, not jobs

Young people need preparation for a career, not just a (low-wage, low-skill) job. In order to set at-risk youth on a trajectory for success, workforce programs should help them build not just very basic skills (such as preparing a resume, interviewing for a job, and managing their time), but also the higher-order, sought-after skills necessary for a secure career in today's economy. Such skills include mid-level technical skills related to specific fields such as health care, skilled construction, information technology, and maintenance and repair, but could also include more broadly applicable skills like foreign languages, management training, and entrepreneurship.

Recommendation: Address practical barriers to reconnection

Disconnected young people can be easily stymied in their efforts to reconnect by lacking basic necessities—a few dollars for transportation, a hard-copy resume, a work-ready outfit. Successful reconnection efforts help address these comparatively low-hanging fruit by providing young people with transportation smart cards to attend classes and job interviews, by serving a meal during programming since youth may not have the money to buy lunch, and by addressing many common barriers in one go at one-stop job fairs. For instance, the 100,000 Opportunities Initiative provides disconnected and at-risk youth with a number of on-site resources, including on-the-spot resume reviews, interview practice sessions, and interview clothing stations that young people can visit before meeting potential employers, all at the job fair site.

ENDNOTES

1 Lewis and Gluskin, *Two Futures*.

2 Russ, "From Isolation to Opportunity: Transportation and Postsecondary Pathways."

3 Piff, "Changing Systems for Opportunity Youth: Six Common Barriers."

4 OECD Data, "Social Spending."

5 García et al., "Quantifying the Life-cycle Benefits of a Prototypical Early Childhood Program."

6 Eurostat, "Young People neither in Employment nor in Education and Training (15-24 years).

7 Ayres et al., *States of Transition*.

8 Eurostat, "Vocational Education and Training Statistics."

9 Wilson, Olaghere, and Kimbrell, *Effectiveness of Restorative Justice Principles in Juvenile Justice: A Meta-Analysis*.

10 Shollenberger, *Racial Disparities in School Suspension and Subsequent Outcomes*.

11 Augustine et al., *Can Restorative Practices Improve School Climate and Curb Suspensions?*

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To interact with the data, click **here**.

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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Lewis, Kristen. *Making the Connection: Transportation and Youth Disconnection;* Congressional District Brief. New York: Measure of America, Social Science Research Council, 2019.

EXPLORE THE DATA: **WWW.MEASUREOFAMERICA.ORG/YOUTH-DISCONNECTION-2019**

	Congressional District	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (# ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)					National Rank	Federal Tax Revenue Loss in 2018 (millions, $)*
				Male	Female	Black	Latino	White		
Alabama	AL 6	11.4	8,653						215	103.0
	AL 5	12.3	10,499		12.4			11.4	256	124.9
	AL 3	15.7	15,130	18.1	13.1	22.2		13.1	369	180.0
	AL 4	16.3	12,693	16.8	15.9			14.3	382	151.1
	AL 7	16.4	15,705	18.8		21.9			384	186.9
	AL 1	18.2	14,625	20.4	15.9	25.5		15.6	402	174.0
	AL 2	18.6	15,455	20.3	16.9	23.1		12.6	407	183.9
AK	AK At Large	13.1	11,611	13.6	12.5				297	138.2
Arizona	AZ 6	9.3	6,656	10.8					112	79.2
	AZ 5	9.4	8,148	10.8					121	97.0
	AZ 9	9.6	10,933	9.6	9.6		13.1		128	130.1
	AZ 8	9.8	7,642	10.5				7.4	134	90.9
	AZ 2	11.8	11,516	12.8	10.6			12.2	233	137.0
	AZ 4	14.6	10,630	15.0				15.1	345	126.5
	AZ 7	15.5	19,573	16.6	14.4		14.1		363	232.9
	AZ 3	15.6	17,428	14.7	16.6		15.5		364	207.4
	AZ 1	15.6	15,992	16.7	14.5				367	190.3
Arkansas	AR 3	12.0	12,824	10.3	13.8			13.0	242	152.6
	AR 1	13.1	11,387	14.7	11.3	21.1		11.2	296	135.5
	AR 2	17.0	15,471	19.6	14.3	27.1		12.8	388	184.1
	AR 4	19.2	15,901	21.1	17.2	29.2		15.9	413	189.2
California	CA 17	5.8	4,291						8	51.1
	CA 45	5.9	5,828						10	69.4
	CA 12	6.1	3,875						16	46.1
	CA 49	6.5	5,949						20	70.8
	CA 39	6.8	5,897						29	70.2
	CA 24	7.0	9,337	5.9	8.1		12.4		32	111.1
	CA 20	7.4	7,853	7.4			9.0		42	93.4
	CA 15	7.9	5,944	8.6					59	70.7
	CA 13	7.9	7,211	8.3	7.5				61	85.8
	CA 48	8.1	5,819						68	69.2
	CA 27	8.1	6,301	8.9					69	75.0
	CA 14	8.2	6,063						72	72.1
	CA 28	8.3	5,984	9.5					74	71.2
	CA 19	8.4	7,606		9.4				82	90.5
	CA 3	8.9	9,351	10.9				9.1	100	111.3
	CA 30	9.1	7,336	11.9			10.1		107	87.3
	CA 11	9.8	7,928						135	94.3
	CA 50	9.9	8,324		12.3			10.8	138	99.1
	CA 53	10.0	9,584	10.3			9.4		143	114.0
	CA 47	10.2	8,982	10.5	9.9		13.7		152	106.9
	CA 46	10.3	10,248	10.4	10.1		11.3		155	122.0
	CA 5	10.5	8,517		12.3				166	101.4
	CA 26	10.6	9,517	9.8	11.3		13.7		173	113.3
	CA 29	10.8	9,760	12.0	9.7		11.8		183	116.1
	CA 4	10.9	8,168	8.7	13.3			11.8	190	97.2
	CA 42	11.0	11,800	10.9	11.0		11.1		194	140.4
	CA 37	11.3	12,132	12.6	10.1		13.2		208	144.4
	CA 34	11.3	11,454	11.9	10.7		12.6		214	136.3
	CA 32	11.4	10,926	13.2	9.5		13.3		216	130.0
	CA 6	11.7	10,950		11.5				231	130.3
	CA 25	12.0	10,815	14.2	9.4		10.0		241	128.7
	CA 40	12.0	12,030	11.5	12.4		11.4		244	143.2
	CA 41	12.1	15,019	11.5	12.8		13.1		251	178.7
	CA 10	13.2	12,687	14.0	12.4		12.5	15.0	299	151.0
	CA 38	13.4	12,467	16.4	10.4		14.9		310	148.4

State	Congressional District	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (# ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)					National Rank	Federal Tax Revenue Loss in 2018 (millions, $)*
				Male	Female	Black	Latino	White		
California	CA 43	13.4	11,229	11.2	15.6		13.7		313	133.6
	CA 1	14.6	12,136	15.7	13.3			13.6	341	144.4
	CA 16	14.6	14,630	14.9	14.3		14.3		342	174.1
	CA 51	14.6	15,702	16.8	12.0		16.2		344	186.9
	CA 31	14.9	14,871	13.7	16.0		15.2		351	177.0
	CA 35	15.5	16,898	15.6	15.3		17.4		362	201.1
	CA 2	15.7	12,056	19.9	10.5			14.4	371	143.5
	CA 7	15.8	13,094	16.4	15.1			16.9	373	155.8
	CA 22	15.9	15,816	15.3	16.5		17.9		374	188.2
	CA 44	17.0	16,611	17.6	16.5		16.5		390	197.7
	CA 23	17.4	16,503	18.8	15.8		19.4		395	196.4
	CA 8	17.6	16,709	15.1	20.4		16.6		396	198.8
	CA 9	18.1	17,364	19.1	17.1		18.8		400	206.6
	CA 36	18.1	13,149	18.0	18.3		18.0		401	156.5
	CA 21	18.3	18,458	18.3	18.3		19.6		403	219.7
	CA 18								-	-
	CA 33								-	-
	CA 52								-	-
Colorado	CO 2	4.9	6,074						3	72.3
	CO 1	6.8	5,856						28	69.7
	CO 6	8.0	6,934						62	82.5
	CO 4	9.5	8,781	10.2	8.7			8.2	123	104.5
	CO 7	9.6	8,566						129	101.9
	CO 5	10.5	10,760	9.5	11.7			10.7	170	128.0
	CO 3	13.8	11,718	12.9	14.8		18.8	11.3	324	139.4
Connecticut	CT 3	9.1	8,683	12.0					105	103.3
	CT 4	9.1	7,870	9.4					108	93.7
	CT 2	9.1	8,985	10.6				8.7	109	106.9
	CT 5	10.9	8,109	14.0				9.0	192	96.5
	CT 1	13.0	10,825	16.3	9.3			8.2	292	128.8
DE	DE At Large	12.1	13,095	16.4		16.5		10.2	248	155.8
DC	DC 98	11.9	10,234	17.1		20.8			239	121.8
Florida	FL 7	6.4	6,841	7.5					19	81.4
	FL 21	8.6	6,340						90	75.4
	FL 4	8.8	7,742					8.2	94	92.1
	FL 3	9.3	10,407	10.3				9.3	117	123.8
	FL 23	9.4	8,043	9.0					122	95.7
	FL 27	9.5	7,202				10.2		124	85.7
	FL 14	10.1	9,509		9.0				146	113.2
	FL 13	10.5	6,698		9.5				171	79.7
	FL 20	10.9	9,080	11.6					184	108.1
	FL 22	10.9	8,154						188	97.0
	FL 10	11.1	10,895						199	129.7
	FL 19	11.1	7,687						200	91.5
	FL 18	11.4	8,784	13.2	9.4				217	104.5
	FL 1	11.7	10,955	12.9	10.2			9.9	229	130.4
	FL 16	12.0	8,458		13.8				247	100.6
	FL 15	12.7	11,979	11.2	14.3			10.8	284	142.6
	FL 5	12.8	14,229	16.3	9.4	19.2		8.9	286	169.3
	FL 17	12.9	8,661		12.2			13.0	287	103.1
	FL 26	13.0	12,565	13.2	12.7		12.3		294	149.5
	FL 11	13.3	8,524		13.2			14.4	300	101.4
	FL 8	13.3	9,868	14.4					303	117.4
	FL 25	13.3	10,026	13.7	13.0		12.2		307	119.3
	FL 12	13.4	9,870	14.2	12.6			14.0	309	117.5
	FL 6	13.4	9,808	13.8	13.0			12.9	312	116.7
	FL 9	14.4	14,794	14.6	14.1			15.3	337	176.0

State	Congressional District	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (# ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)					National Rank	Federal Tax Revenue Loss in 2018 (millions, $)*
				Male	Female	Black	Latino	White		
FL	FL 24	14.6	11,639	14.0	15.1	17.0			340	138.5
	FL 2	18.3	15,587	22.3	13.5	30.1		13.8	404	185.5
Georgia	GA 11	7.7	7,414						52	88.2
	GA 6	8.0	5,805						63	69.1
	GA 5	10.3	11,391	11.1	9.6	13.7			157	135.6
	GA 9	11.3	10,439	10.0	12.7			12.1	210	124.2
	GA 10	11.5	11,967	10.8	12.2			7.8	218	142.4
	GA 7	11.5	11,133	8.4	14.8			10.6	221	132.5
	GA 4	14.0	13,353		13.5	15.5			332	158.9
	GA 3	15.0	13,433	16.1	13.9	17.4		13.9	355	159.8
	GA 8	15.2	13,800	14.6	15.9	20.3		12.6	358	164.2
	GA 1	15.5	15,136	13.6	17.4	17.3		15.3	361	180.1
	GA 2	16.1	13,601	15.3	16.9	18.0		13.6	376	161.9
	GA 12	17.1	16,992	16.5	17.9	27.5		11.7	391	202.2
	GA 14	17.8	15,612	14.9	20.5			14.8	398	185.8
	GA 13	19.2	16,550	19.4	19.0	21.6			414	196.9
HI	HI 1	7.3	5,468						40	65.1
	HI 2	14.6	11,585	11.0	19.0				343	137.9
ID	ID 2	12.9	14,378	12.0	14.0			12.9	289	171.1
	ID 1	14.4	14,780	14.8	14.1			13.9	339	175.9
Illinois	IL 6	6.8	5,374						25	64.0
	IL 14	7.3	6,655						36	79.2
	IL 13	7.7	8,319	10.3				7.5	54	99.0
	IL 8	8.0	6,188						65	73.6
	IL 5	8.8	7,393						95	88.0
	IL 11	9.4	8,314	11.5					120	98.9
	IL 18	9.7	8,472	12.2				7.0	133	100.8
	IL 10	10.0	9,003						144	107.1
	IL 17	11.1	8,795	12.9	9.2			9.3	203	104.7
	IL 3	11.8	9,529		12.7				238	113.4
	IL 16	12.3	10,047	13.5	11.1			12.2	260	119.6
	IL 15	12.6	10,970	14.7	10.1			12.5	276	130.5
	IL 12	12.8	10,225	13.2				10.9	285	121.7
	IL 4	15.2	12,903	16.2	14.0		13.9		357	153.6
	IL 7	16.1	14,324	17.7	14.5	27.6			377	170.5
	IL 1	17.4	14,479	18.7	16.0	26.2			394	172.3
	IL 2	20.5	18,740	21.5	19.3	28.3			418	223.0
	IL 9								-	-
Indiana	IN 9	8.0	8,498	9.9				7.9	66	101.1
	IN 4	8.3	9,349		9.6			7.2	75	111.3
	IN 3	11.7	10,207	11.1	12.4			10.0	230	121.5
	IN 8	11.8	10,380	11.1	12.5			12.1	234	123.5
	IN 5	12.0	10,028	10.5	13.5			10.3	245	119.3
	IN 6	12.3	11,796	12.2	12.4			12.7	264	140.4
	IN 2	12.6	11,588	11.5	13.8			10.5	279	137.9
	IN 1	14.2	11,850	13.9	14.6	18.5		13.3	335	141.0
	IN 7	16.0	13,928	15.0	17.0				375	165.7
Iowa	IA 2	7.3	7,781						37	92.6
	IA 4	7.6	8,141	8.0				6.4	49	96.9
	IA 3	7.7	7,201					6.0	53	85.7
	IA 1								-	-
Kansas	KS 1	8.4	9,111	7.9				6.4	77	108.4
	KS 3	10.2	8,595						149	102.3
	KS 2	10.6	10,782		10.6			11.2	175	128.3
	KS 4	11.6	10,067	12.9	10.1			12.0	224	119.8
KY	KY 6	8.7	9,732	11.6				8.5	93	115.8
	KY 4	11.6	9,771	14.5				10.8	225	116.3

State	Congressional District	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (# ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)					National Rank	Federal Tax Revenue Loss in 2018 (millions, $)*
				Male	Female	Black	Latino	White		
Kentucky	KY 3	12.6	10,671		13.2				277	127.0
	KY 1	13.4	11,344	11.3	15.8			12.6	311	135.0
	KY 2	13.9	12,991	17.0	10.6			13.7	326	154.6
	KY 5	23.5	18,266	26.7	19.5			23.6	423	217.4
Louisiana	LA 6	12.1	13,485	11.7	12.6	18.5		8.7	250	160.5
	LA 1	13.6	11,385	11.9	15.2			10.5	318	135.5
	LA 3	15.6	15,021	16.5	14.6	23.3		11.2	368	178.8
	LA 2	16.2	16,053	19.8	12.4	20.6			379	191.0
	LA 4	18.4	17,777	18.8	18.1	21.1		13.7	405	211.5
	LA 5	21.7	20,865	25.3	17.3	24.9		20.2	421	248.3
ME	ME 2	9.3	6,515	11.0				9.2	113	77.5
	ME 1	10.2	7,088	13.0				9.4	151	84.3
Maryland	MD 8	7.3	5,877					9.0	35	69.9
	MD 1	8.5	7,353	10.5				7.2	86	87.5
	MD 4	10.7	9,667	11.6	9.7	12.9			178	115.0
	MD 7	10.9	8,850	10.8	11.1	16.6			191	105.3
	MD 6	11.0	9,320	12.2				9.6	193	110.9
	MD 3	11.3	10,039	12.2	10.3	16.1			209	119.5
	MD 5	11.5	10,085	10.5	12.6	14.4			219	120.0
	MD 2	12.6	11,039	13.1	12.2				278	131.4
Massachusetts	MA 7	4.4	5,866						1	69.8
	MA 5	5.2	4,510						5	53.7
	MA 8	6.0	5,267						13	62.7
	MA 4	6.1	5,589					5.8	14	66.5
	MA 6	7.6	6,660	10.3					48	79.3
	MA 9	7.6	6,035	9.3				6.0	50	71.8
	MA 2	7.8	8,630	7.6				7.2	58	102.7
	MA 3	9.0	8,474	9.3			15.7	6.7	102	100.8
	MA 1	10.5	10,291	10.6	10.3				167	122.5
Michigan	MI 12	4.4	5,067						2	60.3
	MI 2	6.6	6,142	9.3				6.5	22	73.1
	MI 8	6.6	7,510						23	89.4
	MI 7	8.9	7,025	10.6				8.6	99	83.6
	MI 3	9.0	8,223	10.8				6.7	101	97.9
	MI 10	9.3	7,128	9.6	8.9			8.5	114	84.8
	MI 9	10.2	7,847					9.9	153	93.4
	MI 4	10.2	9,461	10.8	9.7			9.1	154	112.6
	MI 6	10.9	10,853	12.6	9.2			12.1	189	129.1
	MI 1	13.9	10,571	16.7	10.8			13.2	328	125.8
	MI 5	14.9	11,287	15.1	14.7			12.4	350	134.3
	MI 14	15.7	13,184	18.2	13.3	21.9			372	156.9
	MI 13	18.8	15,305	19.2	18.5	23.0			410	182.1
	MI 11								-	-
Minnesota	MN 5	5.5	5,325						7	63.4
	MN 4	5.9	4,925						11	58.6
	MN 2	6.3	4,861						17	57.8
	MN 7	7.8	5,953	8.2				6.0	56	70.8
	MN 8	8.2	6,170	6.9				6.2	70	73.4
	MN 1								-	-
	MN 3								-	-
	MN 6								-	-
Mississippi	MS 1	14.9	16,205	15.5	14.1	19.5		12.1	347	192.8
	MS 3	14.9	14,019	15.5	14.3	20.1		10.0	349	166.8
	MS 4	17.2	16,910	17.5	17.0			16.1	393	201.2
	MS 2	18.8	17,592	21.6	15.8	21.5			409	209.3
MO	MO 2	6.1	4,933						15	58.7
	MO 4	8.4	9,219		11.2			9.0	83	109.7

State	Congressional District	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (# ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)					National Rank	Federal Tax Revenue Loss in 2018 (millions, $)*
				Male	Female	Black	Latino	White		
Missouri	MO 6	9.2	9,007	8.6	9.9			8.9	111	107.2
	MO 5	9.4	8,202	11.1					118	97.6
	MO 3	10.8	9,676	10.1	11.6			10.6	182	115.1
	MO 7	11.1	10,908	10.7	11.4			11.2	197	129.8
	MO 1	14.8	13,200	17.5	12.0	21.6			346	157.1
	MO 8	17.8	14,846	18.6	16.9	36.2		17.2	399	176.7
MT	MT At Large	10.4	12,807		12.5			8.8	164	152.4
NE	NE 3	8.2	5,445					7.8	71	64.8
	NE 2	10.3	8,201						156	97.6
	NE 1								-	-
Nevada	NV 3	12.1	9,378	14.3					252	111.6
	NV 2	12.3	9,584	10.0	14.9			12.8	262	114.1
	NV 4	15.6	13,227	13.7	17.6		15.4	15.2	365	157.4
	NV 1	18.5	15,972	16.4	20.7		15.4		406	190.1
NH	NH 1	7.4	5,976					7.6	41	71.1
	NH 2	7.5	5,860					8.1	46	69.7
New Jersey	NJ 11	6.0	4,914						12	58.5
	NJ 6	6.7	5,585						24	66.5
	NJ 5	6.8	5,561						27	66.2
	NJ 12	7.3	7,220						39	85.9
	NJ 4	8.5	6,976					8.5	85	83.0
	NJ 7	9.6	8,159	11.9				8.5	126	97.1
	NJ 1	10.5	8,760	14.0					168	104.2
	NJ 10	10.6	9,605	10.5	10.7	13.0			174	114.3
	NJ 9	12.4	11,271	13.1	11.7		14.2		272	134.1
	NJ 8	13.3	11,071	13.3			14.5		306	131.7
	NJ 3	13.4	10,623	15.7					314	126.4
	NJ 2	14.0	11,738	16.5	11.5	29.0		9.2	333	139.7
NM	NM 1	13.6	11,498	16.1					320	136.8
	NM 2	15.2	14,796	14.1	16.5		14.8	15.2	359	176.1
	NM 3	21.0	16,744	19.3	22.8		20.1		419	199.3
New York	NY 3	7.4	5,348						44	63.6
	NY 10	7.8	5,350						57	63.7
	NY 17	8.0	7,304	10.0					67	86.9
	NY 1	8.4	7,742						79	92.1
	NY 4	8.4	7,700	9.9					80	91.6
	NY 2	8.6	7,134	9.0					88	84.9
	NY 6	8.7	6,422						91	76.4
	NY 26	8.7	7,670	9.3				6.9	92	91.3
	NY 27	8.9	7,192	9.7	8.1			7.9	97	85.6
	NY 25	8.9	8,115	10.3					98	96.6
	NY 22	9.6	9,713					9.1	131	115.6
	NY 20	9.9	10,264	11.2				8.4	139	122.1
	NY 23	10.7	10,928	12.4	8.8			10.5	176	130.0
	NY 24	10.9	9,803	12.5	9.3			10.2	187	116.7
	NY 16	11.7	10,636		11.2		14.4		228	126.6
	NY 18	11.8	11,687	11.6	12.0			11.9	232	139.1
	NY 5	11.8	10,819	14.0	9.7				236	128.7
	NY 13	12.0	11,661	13.8	10.4		14.1		240	138.8
	NY 11	12.3	9,891	12.7	11.9				265	117.7
	NY 19	12.4	10,422	14.5				11.5	269	124.0
	NY 7	12.7	10,310	13.3	12.2				282	122.7
	NY 14	13.3	9,323	11.4	15.4		12.8		302	110.9
	NY 9	13.9	11,192	16.8	11.4	15.5		10.8	331	133.2
	NY 8	14.9	13,155	14.7	15.1	19.5			348	156.5
	NY 21	16.5	15,077	19.3	13.1			14.9	386	179.4
	NY 15	22.6	25,248	24.6	20.4	27.9	22.6		422	300.5
	NY 12								-	-

State	Congressional District	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (# ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)					National Rank	Federal Tax Revenue Loss in 2018 (millions, $)*
				Male	Female	Black	Latino	White		
North Carolina	NC 4	7.0	8,405						33	100.0
	NC 3	10.5	12,441	7.3	15.5			8.0	169	148.0
	NC 1	11.1	10,737	9.5	12.8	14.3			201	127.8
	NC 2	11.1	10,155		12.2			8.0	202	120.8
	NC 12	11.6	11,851		10.8				227	141.0
	NC 9	12.0	11,745	11.3	12.8			10.2	246	139.8
	NC 5	12.1	11,504	14.5				10.9	249	136.9
	NC 7	12.2	11,685	12.6	11.8			8.9	255	139.1
	NC 6	12.4	10,312	12.3	12.5			13.5	270	122.7
	NC 13	12.4	12,001	14.9	10.0			14.7	271	142.8
	NC 10	13.5	11,297		16.5			11.7	316	134.4
	NC 8	15.6	14,694	14.0	17.5	19.5		12.6	366	174.9
	NC 11	16.4	13,992	18.6	13.9			13.3	383	166.5
ND	ND At Large	7.1	7,334						34	87.3
Ohio	OH 10	5.8	5,346					5.1	9	63.6
	OH 5	6.3	5,702					5.6	18	67.8
	OH 1	6.9	6,401	6.2				4.9	30	76.2
	OH 16	7.9	6,389					7.3	60	76.0
	OH 12	9.3	8,682	12.0				8.9	116	103.3
	OH 7	10.4	8,610		12.4			9.1	159	102.5
	OH 4	10.5	8,878	10.2	10.9			9.5	172	105.6
	OH 3	10.9	11,023	12.2		19.1			186	131.2
	OH 15	11.2	9,980	11.3	11.1			11.3	206	118.8
	OH 8	11.3	10,593	12.7				11.4	212	126.1
	OH 14	12.1	9,234	13.3				12.3	253	109.9
	OH 2	12.5	9,530	12.9	12.0			13.0	274	113.4
	OH 13	12.9	11,488	13.5				9.1	288	136.7
	OH 9	13.4	11,142	13.1	13.6			8.1	308	132.6
	OH 6	13.7	11,031	14.9	12.3			12.7	321	131.3
	OH 11	13.9	11,906	14.2	13.7	19.6			327	141.7
Oklahoma	OK 3	12.3	11,928	13.9	10.7			11.3	258	141.9
	OK 5	12.3	12,510		11.7			10.1	261	148.9
	OK 4	12.9	13,906	14.2	11.6			12.4	291	165.5
	OK 1	13.8	12,428	11.8	15.9			11.1	325	147.9
	OK 2	17.0	15,155	18.3	15.7			14.9	389	180.3
Oregon	OR 1	9.6	8,612	9.0				9.6	130	102.5
	OR 4	10.7	12,038	11.2	10.2			10.8	179	143.3
	OR 3	10.7	9,021		12.1			9.3	180	107.4
	OR 5	13.3	12,640	14.4	12.1			11.8	301	150.4
	OR 2	13.9	12,167	13.0	15.0			14.5	329	144.8
Pennsylvania	PA 6	8.0	6,945						64	82.6
	PA 8	8.5	6,380					7.8	87	75.9
	PA 16	9.0	7,731						104	92.0
	PA 18	9.5	6,769					7.8	125	80.6
	PA 7	9.6	8,365						127	99.5
	PA 5	9.8	10,156	10.9	8.6			9.8	136	120.9
	PA 14	9.8	8,950						137	106.5
	PA 15	10.9	9,303						185	110.7
	PA 3	11.3	9,514	13.0				11.3	213	113.2
	PA 11	12.3	10,256	13.1	11.4			10.5	257	122.1
	PA 9	12.3	9,213	13.2	11.4			12.0	259	109.6
	PA 13	12.3	9,074						266	108.0
	PA 4	12.7	10,237	13.5				9.6	280	121.8
	PA 12	12.7	8,255	13.1	12.3			11.9	281	98.2
	PA 17	12.9	10,332	13.9				11.0	290	123.0

State	Congressional District	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (# ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)					National Rank	Federal Tax Revenue Loss in 2018 (millions, $)*
				Male	Female	Black	Latino	White		
PA	PA 10	14.3	11,464	12.4	16.2			13.3	336	136.4
	PA 2	16.1	15,557	17.3	15.0	23.9			378	185.1
	PA 1	18.6	16,366		17.7				408	194.8
RI	RI 2	7.6	5,339						51	63.5
	RI 1	9.2	6,561	11.7					110	78.1
South Carolina	SC 4	10.1	8,465	9.7				9.1	145	100.7
	SC 3	10.7	9,635		12.4			8.7	181	114.7
	SC 1	11.1	9,766	14.1					198	116.2
	SC 2	13.0	10,657	13.3	12.6	17.5		10.2	293	126.8
	SC 6	13.2	13,220	16.0	10.1	18.0			298	157.3
	SC 7	13.3	10,147	13.5				9.8	305	120.7
	SC 5	15.0	13,215	16.0	14.0	22.0		10.1	356	157.3
SD	SD At Large	8.8	9,285	7.2	10.7				96	110.5
Tennessee	TN 5	7.5	6,767	10.4					47	80.5
	TN 6	10.4	8,854	11.4	9.3			10.5	162	105.4
	TN 2	11.1	10,767	9.5	12.8			10.9	204	128.1
	TN 3	11.3	8,976	11.8	10.8			11.9	211	106.8
	TN 4	11.8	11,747	11.5	12.1			12.8	237	139.8
	TN 7	13.7	12,209	11.1	16.6			11.9	322	145.3
	TN 1	13.7	10,698	11.9	15.7			14.9	323	127.3
	TN 8	13.9	11,671	11.2	16.6	18.3		9.3	330	138.9
	TN 9	19.7	17,753	20.3	19.0	25.0			417	211.3
Texas	TX 3	7.0	6,656						31	79.2
	TX 26	7.3	7,791		7.1				38	92.7
	TX 10	8.4	8,483						84	101.0
	TX 21	9.0	8,602						103	102.4
	TX 24	9.1	7,905		11.0				106	94.1
	TX 17	10.1	14,118	11.5	8.6		11.7	8.2	147	168.0
	TX 32	10.1	9,618						148	114.4
	TX 7	10.2	8,781						150	104.5
	TX 2	10.4	9,530						160	113.4
	TX 4	11.1	9,948	9.9	12.4			9.4	205	118.4
	TX 20	11.6	13,540	10.6	12.6		12.6		222	161.1
	TX 6	11.6	11,953	13.7	9.4				223	142.2
	TX 31	11.6	11,831		15.0				226	140.8
	TX 22	11.8	12,646						235	150.5
	TX 19	12.0	14,080	12.9	11.0		16.5	8.5	243	167.6
	TX 9	12.2	11,604						254	138.1
	TX 16	12.3	12,829	10.5	14.3		11.6		263	152.7
	TX 8	12.3	12,661	13.4	11.2			12.7	267	150.7
	TX 12	12.5	11,746	10.9	14.1		14.7	11.6	275	139.8
	TX 35	13.0	14,440	13.8	12.1		15.1		295	171.8
	TX 25	13.3	13,103	12.9	13.8			13.8	304	155.9
	TX 13	13.5	12,284	12.4	14.8		17.1	10.9	315	146.2
	TX 18	13.6	14,142	12.0	15.2		14.6		319	168.3
	TX 23	14.4	15,181	14.1	14.8		14.3		338	180.7
	TX 33	15.0	15,972	12.6	17.3		15.2		353	190.1
	TX 27	15.0	14,174	14.7	15.3		17.3		354	168.7
	TX 11	15.7	15,465	13.9	17.7		19.6		370	184.0
	TX 30	16.2	16,046	15.2	17.2	21.3	15.8		380	190.9
	TX 15	16.3	17,271	15.2	17.5		17.1		381	205.5
	TX 5	16.4	14,208	15.3	17.7			18.3	385	169.1
	TX 1	16.5	15,024	17.7	15.4			14.1	387	178.8
	TX 14	17.2	15,441	15.6	19.1	22.4	19.7	12.0	392	183.7
	TX 28	17.7	19,108	16.2	19.2		17.4		397	227.4

State	Congressional District	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (# ages 16-24)	Disconnected Youth (% ages 16-24)					National Rank	Federal Tax Revenue Lo 2018 (millions, $)*
				Male	Female	Black	Latino	White		
Texas	TX 36	18.9	16,728	21.3	16.4			22.2	411	199.1
	TX 29	19.4	20,159	19.0	19.7		17.8		416	239.9
	TX 34	21.3	22,338	20.8	21.9		21.3		420	265.8
Utah	UT 4	8.4	8,245	9.3				6.6	81	98.1
	UT 3	8.6	11,834	8.0	9.3			7.3	89	140.8
	UT 1	9.9	11,246	8.4	11.6			8.9	142	133.8
	UT 2	11.5	12,301	9.8	13.4			8.7	220	146.4
VT	VT At Large	9.7	7,673					10.9	132	91.3
Virginia	VA 10	5.3	4,957						6	59.0
	VA 11	6.8	6,246						26	74.3
	VA 9	7.4	7,168	8.0	6.7			7.3	43	85.3
	VA 2	7.8	7,575	8.5					55	90.1
	VA 8	8.2	6,203						73	73.8
	VA 6	8.3	8,801	10.9				7.7	76	104.7
	VA 5	9.4	8,905	12.8				6.8	119	106.0
	VA 1	9.9	9,432	8.9	11.0			8.1	140	112.2
	VA 7	9.9	8,648	10.7	9.1			10.7	141	102.9
	VA 4	12.4	11,487	12.4	12.4	16.0		9.4	268	136.7
	VA 3	12.5	12,991	9.3	16.2	18.1		9.1	273	154.6
Washington	WA 7	4.9	4,437						4	52.8
	WA 1	8.4	6,108						78	72.7
	WA 8	9.3	7,427		11.1			9.1	115	88.4
	WA 5	10.3	9,927	9.2	11.5			8.7	158	118.1
	WA 3	10.4	7,707		14.1			8.9	161	91.7
	WA 9	10.4	8,019						163	95.4
	WA 2	11.0	9,477		14.2			9.0	196	112.8
	WA 4	12.7	12,087	12.9	12.6			9.5	283	143.8
	WA 6	14.2	10,728	15.0	13.3			13.9	334	127.7
	WA 10	14.9	12,518	11.1	19.1			14.8	352	149.0
WV	WV 1	13.5	10,532	13.4	13.6			13.6	317	125.3
	WV 3	18.9	11,774	21.8	15.9			19.0	412	140.1
	WV 2	19.2	12,686	22.2	16.2			18.1	415	151.0
Wisconson	WI 3	6.5	6,730					5.9	21	80.1
	WI 6	7.5	6,105						45	72.6
	WI 8	10.4	8,028	10.9				9.6	165	95.5
	WI 7	11.0	8,196		10.8			10.1	195	97.5
	WI 1	11.2	8,968						207	106.7
	WI 4	15.3	14,802		15.8	27.7			360	176.1
	WI 2								-	-
	WI 5								-	-
WY	WY At Large	10.7	7,181	10.8	10.5			8.6	177	85.5

*2018 Estimated Federal Income Tax Revenue. Based on the difference in estimated average earnings between connected and disconnected youth after 15 years. Please see our report Two Futures (**http://measureofamerica.org/PSID/**) for detailed income estimate methods.

Note: Blanks indicate estimate is statistically unreliable due to small population size.