



2020 STATE VR DATA REPORT: **ALASKA**

Institute for Educational Leadership
Vocational Rehabilitation Youth Technical Assistance Center

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This report was produced by the Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc. (IEL) to support vocational rehabilitation (VR) state agencies to better understand the complexity and context of the data on youth and young adults with disabilities and the persistent gaps in educational and employment outcomes for this group. The report presents statistics for youth and young adults with disabilities between the ages of 16 and 24, including those youth whom education and workforce systems have failed to adequately support, to highlight the needs of this transition age population. The report provides VR agency staff as well as other practitioners, policymakers, and researchers with data to better understand and serve this population.

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2020 STATE VR DATA REPORT: ALASKA

Report produced by the Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

The 2020 Vocational Rehabilitation Youth Technical Assistance Center State VR Data Report: Alaska presents data that describe and analyze outcomes for youth with disabilities compared to youth without disabilities on measures of success in education and employment. This report specifically examines outcomes for youth and young adults (“youth”) ages 16 to 24 years old using five-year estimates from the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS), which is administered by the U.S. Census Bureau.

While other reports present information about the working-age adult population and children with disabilities, there are no reports that specifically focus on youth in this age range. To fill this gap, IEL produced a Youth Transition Report examining outcomes for youth with disabilities nationally.¹ With support of the VR Y-TAC project, IEL produced this state-level report to include demographics and outcomes for youth with disabilities living in Alaska based on Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA). PUMAs are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as areas with about 100,000 people per region. Use of PUMAs allows for comparisons of regions based on a similar number of people.

Methods

IEL conducted a custom analysis of education and employment outcomes at both the national and state levels. Therefore, the estimates in this report may be slightly different from the estimates presented in the U.S. Census Bureau’s American FactFinder. Key population, education, employment, and opportunity youth indicators are derived from the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) population file (2014-2018 ACS five-year estimates). We define youth and young adults as ages 16 to 24 years old but refer to this age group simply as “youth”. Throughout this report, we identify percentage point gaps in outcomes between youth with and without disabilities. Implications of positive or negative gaps vary based on the indicator and are discussed further within each section. Both positive and negative gaps that are quite small—less than three percentage points—indicate that outcomes are equitable between youth with and without disabilities. All states including Alaska show lower outcomes for youth with disabilities in most education and employment indicators; however, we note cases where gaps are reversed or less than three percent in some local areas.

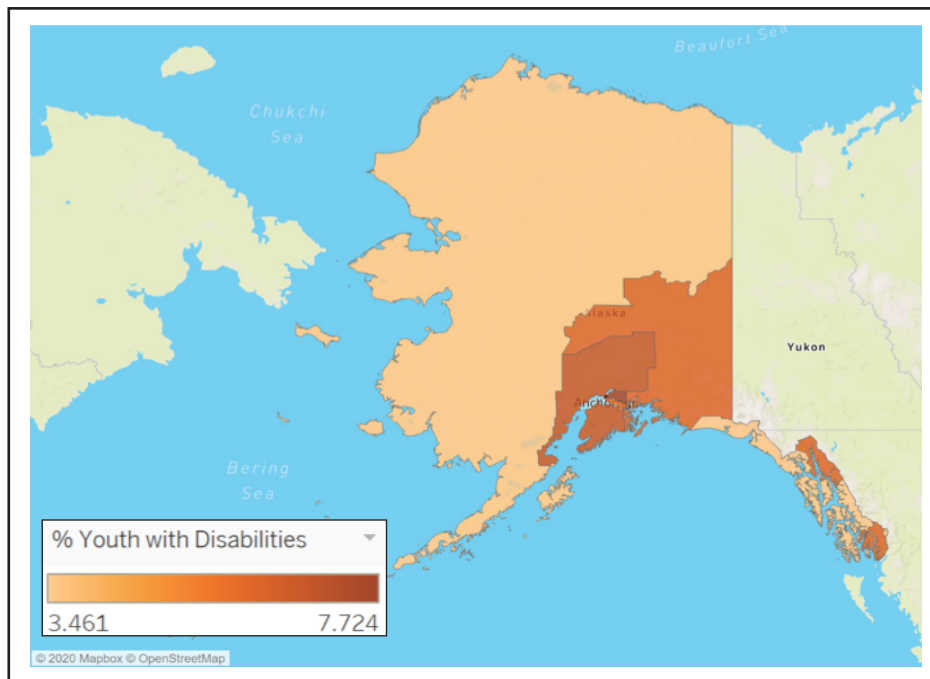
PREVALENCE OF YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES IN ALASKA

The 2020 Vocational Rehabilitation Youth Technical Assistance Center State Report: Alaska examines education and workforce outcomes for youth and young adults (youth) ages 16 to 24 with and without disabilities in Alaska. National research has shown significant gaps in outcomes between individuals with disabilities and those without disabilities.² This report shows that there remain inequities for youth with disabilities in education and workforce outcomes.

In Alaska, there are almost 6,000 youth ages 16 to 24 with disabilities, which represents 6.1 percent of the total population of youth in this age range. This is slightly lower than the national average of 6.2 percent of youth with disabilities.

The state map in Figure 1 displays the percentages of youth with disabilities by PUMA in Alaska and shows the variation of prevalence across PUMAs. Despite the large geographical region that Alaska spans, there are few PUMAs due to the low population in most areas outside of cities such as Anchorage and Juneau. See Appendix A for the detailed name for each PUMA and Appendix B for the percentages corresponding to each individual PUMA.

Figure 1: Percent of Youth with Disabilities Ages 16 to 24 by PUMA



Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Table 1: Percentage of Youth with Disabilities per PUMA in Alaska

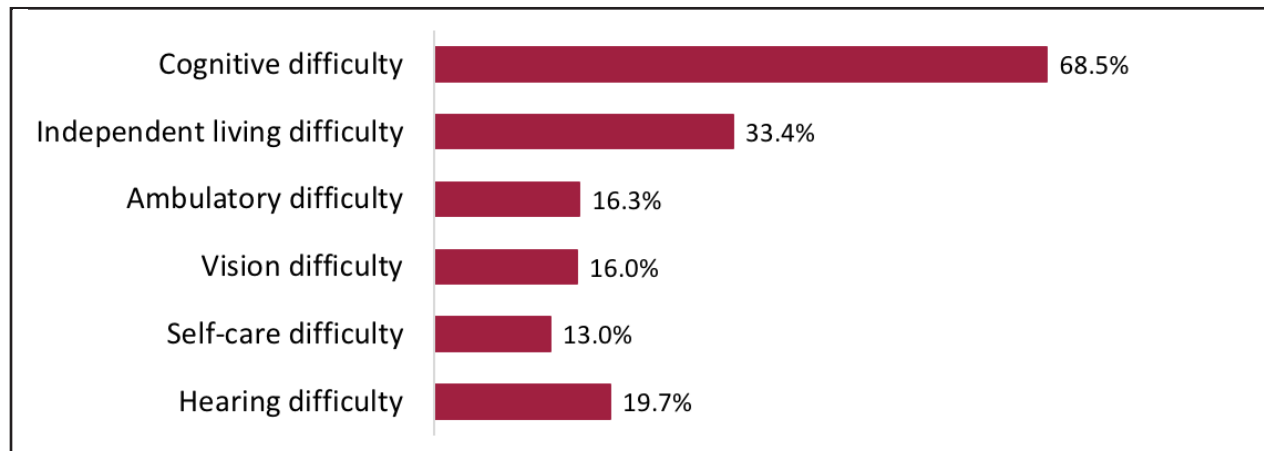
1. Anchorage Municipality (North): **7.7%**
2. Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs: **6.8%**
3. Greater Fairbanks, Greater Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough and Road-Connected Alaska: **6.2%**
4. Anchorage Municipality (South): **5.8%**
5. Subsistence Alaska: **3.5%**

Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

The U.S. Census defines six types of disability: self-care difficulty, hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, independent living difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, and cognitive difficulty. In Alaska, the highest rates of reported disability are cognitive difficulties (68.5 percent), which may include youth with autism, Down Syndrome, traumatic brain injury, dementia, attention deficit disorder, specific learning disability, and mental, emotional, or other challenges.

Among youth with disabilities in Alaska, 13.0 percent have a self-care difficulty, 19.7 percent have a hearing difficulty, 16.0 percent have a vision difficulty, 33.4 percent have an independent living difficulty, 16.3 percent have an ambulatory difficulty, and 68.5 percent have a cognitive difficulty. The distribution of disability type for youth in Alaska is similar to patterns seen nationally, though Alaska has a notably higher percentage of youth with a hearing difficulty (19.7 percent compared to 11.7 percent). Percentages may add to greater than 100, because people may have more than one type of disability.

Figure 2: Rates of Types of Disability for Youth Ages 16 to 24 in Alaska*



* Percentages may add to greater than 100, because people may have more than one type of disability.

Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

EDUCATION OUTCOMES FOR YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES

High School Attainment

In Alaska, 57.3 percent of youth with disabilities attained a high school diploma; this is slightly below the national average of 59.7 percent. The high school attainment rate of youth with disabilities ranges across PUMAs from a high of 66.7 percent in Greater Fairbanks, Greater Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough and Road-Connected Alaska PUMA to a low of 43.8 percent in Anchorage Municipality (North) PUMA. Table 2 presents the rates of high school attainment per PUMA from highest to lowest.

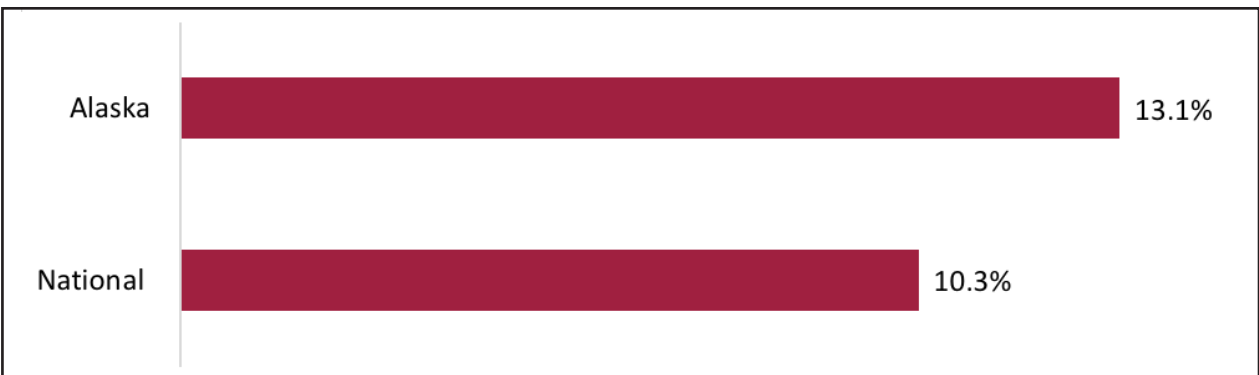
**Table 2: High School Attainment Rates for Youth with Disabilities
Ages 16 to 24 per PUMA in Alaska**

1. Greater Fairbanks, Greater Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough and Road-Connected Alaska: **66.7%**
2. Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs: **62.3%**
3. Subsistence Alaska: **61.5%**
4. Anchorage Municipality (South): **56.9%**
5. Anchorage Municipality (North): **43.8%**

Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Youth with disabilities in Alaska complete high school at lower rates on average than those without disabilities. The gap in high school attainment between youth with disabilities and those without disabilities is 13.1 percentage points, almost three percentage points higher than the national average gap of 10.3 percentage points as shown in Figure 3. Table C2 in Appendix C displays detailed information of high school attainment by PUMA, including state and national averages.

Figure 3: Average Percentage Point Gap in High School Attainment: Alaska vs. National



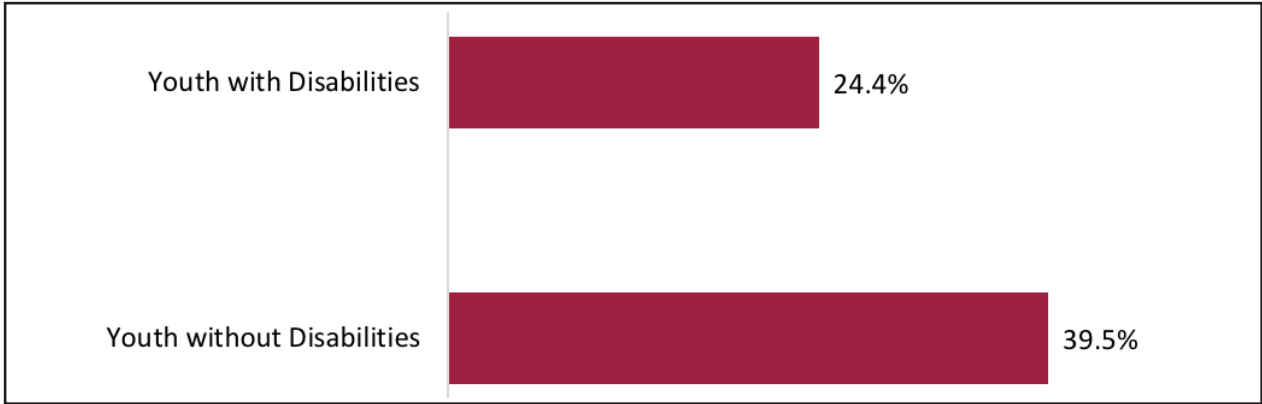
Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

When we examine data by PUMA, we find that the attainment gap ranges from the highest gap of 27.7 percent point in Anchorage Municipality (North) PUMA to a reverse gap of -1.9 percentage points in Subsistence Alaska PUMA, where individuals with disabilities complete high school at higher rates than those without disabilities. Although one PUMA shows a reverse trend, the percentage point gap is less than three percentage points, indicating no statistically significant difference between youth with and without disabilities. Similarly, in Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs PUMA, there is a 2.4 percentage point gap, which indicates no statistically significant difference in attainment rates between youth with and without disabilities. By comparison, in the other three Alaska PUMAs, youth without disabilities graduate at a higher rate (three percentage points or more) than those with disabilities. Additional research is needed to understand why PUMAs differ; ultimately, equitable outcomes would demonstrate no difference between high school attainment of youth with disabilities and those without disabilities.

Postsecondary Entry and Attainment

Students with disabilities have lower rates of postsecondary education entry and attainment than those without disabilities. Data available from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey include youth ages 16 to 24 who have achieved “some college”, which includes anyone who has enrolled in college, and also includes those who have attained a two-year degree such as an Associate’s degree. “Postsecondary attainment” counts youth who have attained a four-year college degree. Nationally, 28.5 percent of youth with disabilities have some college. This is substantially lower than the 45.3 percent of youth without disabilities who have attained some college. In Alaska, these numbers are slightly lower than the national average, where 24.4 percent of youth with disabilities completed some college compared to 39.5 percent of those without disabilities. This results in a 15.1 percentage point gap in postsecondary entry statewide between youth with and without disabilities as shown in Figure 4. Table 3 presents the PUMAs with the five highest and lowest rates of postsecondary entry for youth with disabilities. Table C3 and Table C4 in Appendix C display detailed information for each PUMA.

Figure 4: Average Percentage Postsecondary Entry between Youth with Disabilities and Youth without Disabilities in Alaska, Ages 16 to 24



Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

**Table 3: Postsecondary Entry Rates for Youth with Disabilities
Ages 16 to 24 by PUMA in Alaska**

1. Greater Fairbanks, Greater Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough and Road-Connected Alaska: **32.1%**
2. Anchorage Municipality (South): **29.8%**
3. Anchorage Municipality (North): **25.9%**
4. Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs: **16.0%**
5. Subsistence Alaska: **6.3%**

Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Looking only at postsecondary attainment, defined in this sample as attainment of a four-year degree, a gap also exists between youth with disabilities and those without disabilities. In Alaska, an average of 3.6 percent of youth ages 16 to 24 with disabilities have attained a four-year degree, compared to 6.1 percent of youth without disabilities, which results in a 2.5 percentage point gap. This gap is smaller than the national average, with 3.1 percent of youth with disabilities attaining a four-year degree compared to 8.9 percent of those without disabilities, a 5.8 percentage point gap. In Alaska, two PUMAs show zero percent attainment—these percentages are estimates, so 0.0 percent does not indicate that no individuals have attained a four-year degree. These percentages are relatively low overall because individuals in the 16 to 24 age range include those who are still completing a high school credential or working toward a postsecondary degree but have not yet completed it. Postsecondary attainment rates by PUMA are displayed in Table 4.

**Table 4: Postsecondary Attainment Rates for Youth with Disabilities
Ages 16 to 24 per PUMA in Alaska***

1. Greater Fairbanks, Greater Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough and Road-Connected Alaska: **6.3%**
2. Anchorage Municipality (North): **5.2%**
3. Anchorage Municipality (South): **3.5%**
4. Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs: **0.0%**
5. Subsistence Alaska: **0.0%**

**Note: percentages are estimates, so 0.0% does not necessarily mean that no individuals have attained a four-year degree.*

Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

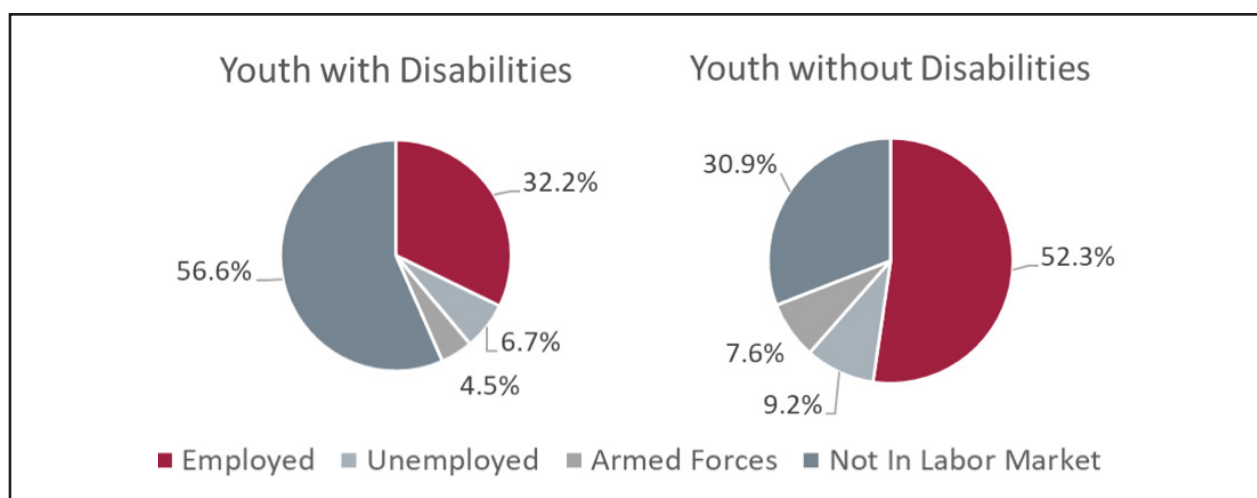
WORKFORCE AND EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES FOR YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES

In the past decade, federal and state policy has focused on improving employment outcomes for youth with disabilities. Part- or full-time employment, participation in internships and apprenticeships, and other work-based learning opportunities offer youth with disabilities an entry point into employment and self-sufficiency.

Nationally, 31.2 percent of youth with disabilities were employed, while 51.6 percent of their peers without disabilities were employed—a gap of 20.4 percentage points. Youth with disabilities were also ‘not in the labor force’ in higher numbers (58.6 percent vs. 40.1 percent) and more likely to be unemployed (9.8 percent vs. 7.2 percent).

In Alaska the numbers are comparable to the nation— 32.2 percent of youth with disabilities are employed compared to 52.3 percent of youth without disabilities, a 20.1 percentage point gap. Although youth with disabilities are unemployed at lower rates than those without disabilities (6.7 percent compared to 9.2 percent), youth with disabilities are ‘not in the labor force’ at higher rates – 56.6 percent to 30.9 percent for youth without disabilities (see Figure 5). Additionally, 4.5% of youth with disabilities are in the armed forces, compared to 7.6% of youth without disabilities.

Figure 5: Employment Status for Youth with Disabilities Compared to Youth without Disabilities, Ages 16 to 24



Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

On the PUMA level, we see similar gaps between youth with disabilities and those without disabilities. Gaps in employment range from the highest gap of 30.6 percentage points in Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs PUMA to the lowest gap of 7.8 percentage points in Anchorage Municipality (North) PUMA. The employment rates for youth with disabilities per PUMA are displayed in Table 5. Tables D1, D2, and D3 in Appendix D demonstrate the detailed data for each PUMA in Alaska.

**Table 5: Employment Rates for Youth with Disabilities
Ages 16 to 24 by PUMA in Alaska**

1. Anchorage Municipality (North): **42.5%**
2. Anchorage Municipality (South): **33.6%**
3. Greater Fairbanks, Greater Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough and Road-Connected Alaska: **30.5%**
4. Subsistence Alaska: **30.1%**
5. Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs: **20.4%**

Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

In Alaska, four out of five PUMAs show reverse gaps in unemployment, where unemployment is lower for youth with disabilities than those without disabilities. The unemployment rates for youth with disabilities per PUMA are displayed in Table 6.

**Table 6: Unemployment Rates for Youth with Disabilities
Ages 16 to 24 by PUMA in Alaska**

1. Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs: **21.7%**
2. Subsistence Alaska: **6.5%**
3. Anchorage Municipality (South): **3.1%**
4. Anchorage Municipality (North): **2.8%**
5. Greater Fairbanks, Greater Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough and Road-Connected Alaska: **1.1%**

Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

However, these data describe only part of the challenge. Many youth (and adults) with disabilities are not in the labor force at all, which means they are unemployed and are no longer seeking work. The number of “discouraged workers” among the youth population who have disabilities remains high nationally and in Alaska. Figure 6 shows the gap in labor force participation between youth with and without disabilities per PUMA – the darker areas (in green) show that youth with disabilities are not in the labor force at higher rates than youth without disabilities, and the lighter areas (in yellow) show that youth without disabilities are not in the labor force at higher rates than youth with disabilities. See Appendix A for the detailed name for each PUMA and Appendix D: Table D3 for the percentage point gaps corresponding to each individual PUMA.

Figure 6: Percentage Point Gap Between Youth With Disabilities and Youth Without Disabilities Ages 16 to 24 Who are Not in the Labor Force



Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH AND YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LINE

Opportunity Youth

IEL defines opportunity youth as those ages 16 to 24 who are neither in school nor employed and face additional challenges, such as homelessness, involvement in foster care services, and justice-involvement. There is little data on opportunity youth. For this report, we use data that reflects those youth who are disconnected from school and work. We define “high school disconnection” as youth ages 16 to 24 who have not attended school in the last three months, are unemployed, and **have not** attained a high school credential. We define “postsecondary disconnection” as youth ages 16 to 24 who have not attended school in the last three months, are unemployed, and **have** attained a high school credential.

Nationally, the high school disconnection rate for youth with disabilities ages 16 to 24 is 10.1 percent, compared to 2.7 percent of their peers without disabilities, a 7.4 percentage point gap. In Alaska, this gap is less pronounced— 7.8 percent of youth with disabilities compared to 2.3 percent of their peers without disabilities, a 5.5 percentage point gap. High school disconnection rates for youth with disabilities per PUMA are displayed in Table 7. Although the Greater Fairbanks, Greater Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough and Road-Connected Alaska PUMA shows zero percent attainment, the percentage is an estimate, so 0.0% does not indicate that no individuals are disconnected from school.

**Table 7: High School Disconnection Rates for Youth with Disabilities
Ages 16 to 24 per PUMA in Alaska***

1. Anchorage Municipality (North): **21.6%**
2. Subsistence Alaska: **6.9%**
3. Anchorage Municipality (South): **4.8%**
4. Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs: **2.2%**
5. Greater Fairbanks, Greater Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough
and Road-Connected Alaska: **0.0%**

**Note: percentages are estimates, so 0.0% does not necessarily mean that no individuals are disconnected.*

Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Nationally, the postsecondary disconnection rate for youth with disabilities ages 16 to 24 is 19.9 percent, compared to 7.4 percent of their peers without disabilities, a 12.5 percentage point gap. In Alaska, this gap is slightly less pronounced, but with higher percentages of disconnected youth; 23.0 percent of youth with disabilities are disconnected from postsecondary compared to 12.0 percent of their peers without disabilities, an 11.0 percentage point gap. Tables E1 and E2 in Appendix E demonstrate the detailed high school and postsecondary disconnection data for each PUMA in Alaska.

While there are multiple ways to measure opportunity youth, high school and postsecondary disconnection rates are most applicable to this age group and are available at the PUMA levels in the American Community Survey. This definition aligns with the definition used by Measure of America in their annual report of opportunity youth³; this includes youth who are in the juvenile justice system and homeless youth who are not attending school or working, though homeless youth are more likely to be undercounted.

Youth with Disabilities Living Below the Poverty Line

Youth with disabilities disproportionately live below the poverty line compared to youth without disabilities. Nationally, 25.2 percent of youth with disabilities live below the poverty line, compared to 19.2 percent of those without disabilities, a 6.0 percentage point gap. The average percentage of youth with and without disabilities in poverty line in Alaska is lower than the national average and the gap is less than three percentage points, indicating no statistically significant difference. In Alaska, 13.4 percent of youth with disabilities live below the poverty line, compared to 14.9 percent of those without disabilities, a reverse gap of -1.6 percentage points. Nevertheless, the end goal is to lift all youth out of poverty. Poverty rates by PUMA are displayed in Table 8. Table D4 in Appendix D demonstrates the detailed data for each PUMA in Alaska.

**Table 8: Poverty Rates for Youth With Disabilities
Ages 16 to 24 by PUMA in Alaska**

1. Subsistence Alaska: **28.2%**
2. Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs: **16.6%**
3. Anchorage Municipality (North): **12.5%**
4. Anchorage Municipality (South): **12.4%**
5. Greater Fairbanks, Greater Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough and Road-Connected Alaska: **7.3%**

Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

CONCLUSION

The 2020 Vocational Rehabilitation Youth Technical Assistance Center State Report: Alaska provides data that show significant gaps remain between youth with and without disabilities in the education and workforce systems, despite efforts at the federal and state level to improve opportunities for youth with disabilities. In every state across the country including Alaska, youth with disabilities are less likely than their peers without disabilities to complete high school, enter postsecondary education, and enter the workforce. As those youth become work-ing age adults, they face additional barriers that result in high rates of unemployment and lead them to withdraw from the workforce. At a time when youth are preparing for lifelong success in careers and financial independence, they are more likely to be discouraged from opportuni-ties to remain in, or reconnect with, education and workforce systems.

This report presents data across all PUMAs to examine more closely the differences that state averages may obscure. PUMAs with the lowest gaps or reverse gaps may offer ideas on policies and practices for other communities within Alaska to consider.

The 2020 Vocational Rehabilitation Youth Technical Assistance Center State Report: Alaska was provided to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Alaska as a tool to better understand the challenges that remain and to help with strategic planning at state and community levels to achieve equity for all youth. Achieving equity also requires direct engagement with youth with disabilities and their families, not only to inform the challenges in front of us, but also to solve those problems to ensure full inclusion of all people with disabilities in every community.

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Founded in 1964, the Institute for Educational Leadership (IEL) partners with under-resourced communities to equip leaders to better prepare children, youth, adults, and families for postsecondary education and training, rewarding careers, and civic and community engagement.

IEL has assisted public and private sector leaders with transforming the next generation of talent, including youth and young adults with disabilities from under-resourced communities. These partnerships have prepared and supported thousands of young people as they advance their careers and make meaningful, long-lasting contributions to our society and economy.

IEL works with service providers at the local, state, and national levels to prepare and support youth and young adults with disabilities for successful transitions into productive careers and financial independence. We also work directly with emerging and existing leaders in the disability community to advance our shared goal of full inclusion.

For more information about the Institute for Educational Leadership, visit: iel.org.

ABOUT THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION YOUTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER

The Vocational Rehabilitation Youth Technical Assistance Center (VR Y-TAC) is led by the Institute for Educational Leadership's (IEL) Center for Workforce Development (CWD) in partnership with Cornell University's Yang-Tan Institute on Employment and Disability, Boston University's School of Education, and Subject Matter Experts (SME) from across the country.

The VR Y-TAC provides training and technical assistance (TA) to State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies to help them find and engage youth with disabilities who are not in special education as well as youth with disabilities who are no longer in school and not employed.

Y-TAC uses the *Guideposts for Success* holistic transition framework and the Youth Service Professionals' Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities (YSP/KSA) training modules, a cross-system professional development resource for youth service professionals working with youth in a variety of settings, both of which were developed by the National Collaborative on Workforce and Disability for Youth (NCWD/Youth). In addition, Y-TAC provides guidance on how to implement research-based strategies and models that effectively engage and support underserved students and youth with disabilities in career exploration and planning, workforce preparation, postsecondary education planning, and entry into employment. Successful research-based models include High School/High Tech, the Ready to Achieve Mentoring Program, and the Right Turn Career-Focused Transition Initiative. Y-TAC also supports VR agencies to develop cross-boundary collaborations in order to promote the comprehensive transition of youth to adulthood leading to engagement in postsecondary education and training and competitive integrated employment.

ENDNOTES

¹ Cheng, L., & Shaewitz, D. (2019). *The 2019 Youth Transition Report: Outcomes for Youth and Young Adults with Disabilities*. Washington, DC: Institute for Educational Leadership.

² Houtenville, A. and Boege, S. (2019). *Annual Report on People with Disabilities in America: 2018*. Durham, NH: University of New Hampshire, Institute on Disability.

³ Lewis, K. (2019). *Making the Connection: Transportation and Youth Disconnection*. New York: Measure of America, Social Science Research Council.

APPENDIX

Appendix A: Table A. Name of the Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) and the corresponding codes in Alaska

PUMA Code	PUMA Name
0200101	Anchorage Municipality (North)
0200102	Anchorage Municipality (South)
0200200	Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs
0200300	Greater Fairbanks, Greater Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough and Road-Connected Alaska
0200400	Subsistence Alaska

Appendix B: Table B1. Youth and Young Adults (16 to 24) Living in PUMAs of Alaska, by Disability Status: 2018

PUMA Code	Youth with Disabilities (%)	Youth without Disabilities (%)
U.S. Average	6.2	93.8
Alaska Average	6.1	93.9
0200101	7.7	92.3
0200102	5.8	94.2
0200200	6.8	93.2
0200300	6.2	93.8
0200400	3.5	96.5

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Appendix C: Table C1. Youth and Young Adults (16 to 24) Living in PUMAs of Alaska without High School Diploma or GED, by Disability Status: 2018

PUMA Code	Youth with Disabilities (%)	Youth without Disabilities (%)	Attainment Gaps (%) between Youth with and without Disabilities (With - Without)
U.S. Average	40.3	30.0	10.3
Alaska Average	42.7	29.6	13.1
0200101	56.2	28.5	27.7
0200102	43.1	27.1	16.0
0200200	37.7	35.3	2.4
0200300	33.3	21.4	11.9
0200400	38.5	40.4	-1.9

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Appendix C: Table C2. Youth and Young Adults (16 to 24) Living in PUMAs of Alaska with at least High School Diploma or GED, by Disability Status: 2018

PUMA Code	Youth with Disabilities (%)	Youth without Disabilities (%)	Attainment Gaps (%) between Youth with and without Disabilities (Without - With)
U.S. Average	59.7	70.0	10.3
Alaska Average	57.3	70.4	13.1
0200101	43.8	71.5	27.7
0200102	56.9	72.9	16.0
0200200	62.3	64.7	2.4
0200300	66.7	78.6	11.9
0200400	61.5	59.6	-1.9

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Appendix C: Table C3. Youth and Young Adults (16 to 24) Living in PUMAs of Alaska with at least Some College Credits or Associate's Degree, by Disability Status: 2018

PUMA Code	Youth with Disabilities (%)	Youth without Disabilities (%)	Attainment Gaps (%) between Youth with and without Disabilities (Without - With)
U.S. Average	28.5	45.3	16.9
Alaska Average	24.4	39.5	15.1
0200101	25.9	41.9	16.0
0200102	29.8	45.9	16.0
0200200	16.0	30.6	14.6
0200300	32.1	48.9	16.8
0200400	6.3	23.9	17.6

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Appendix C: Table C4. Youth and Young Adults (16 to 24) Living in PUMAs of Alaska with Bachelor or Higher Degree, by Disability Status: 2018

PUMA Code	Youth with Disabilities (%)	Youth without Disabilities (%)	Attainment Gaps (%) between Youth with and without Disabilities (Without - With)
U.S. Average	3.1	8.9	5.8
Alaska Average	3.6	6.1	2.4
0200101	5.2	6.5	1.2
0200102	3.5	7.7	4.2
0200200	0.0	5.0	5.0
0200300	6.3	7.1	0.8
0200400	0.0	3.2	3.2

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Appendix D: Table D1. Civilian Employment Rate for Youth and Young Adults (16 to 24) in PUMAs of Alaska, by Disability Status: 2018

PUMA Code	Youth with Disabilities (%)	Youth without Disabilities (%)	Employment Rate Gaps (%) between Youth with and without Disabilities (Without - With)
U.S. Average	31.2	51.6	20.4
Alaska Average	32.2	52.3	20.1
0200101	42.5	50.3	7.8
0200102	33.6	60.0	26.4
0200200	20.4	51.0	30.6
0200300	30.5	54.9	24.5
0200400	30.1	42.4	12.3

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Appendix D: Table D2. Unemployment Rate for Youth and Young Adults (16 to 24) in PUMAs of Alaska, by Disability Status: 2018

PUMA Code	Youth with Disabilities (%)	Youth without Disabilities (%)	Unemployment Rate Gaps (%) between Youth with and without Disabilities (With - Without)
U.S. Average	9.8	7.2	2.6
Alaska Average	6.7	9.2	-2.5
0200101	2.8	7.4	-4.6
0200102	3.1	9.9	-6.8
0200200	21.7	11.3	10.4
0200300	1.1	6.9	-5.8
0200400	6.5	11.9	-5.4

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Appendix D: Table D3. Not In Labor Force Rate for Youth and Young Adults (16 to 24) in PUMAs of Alaska, by Disability Status: 2018

PUMA Code	Youth with Disabilities (%)	Youth without Disabilities (%)	Not in Labor Force Rate Gaps (%) between Youth with and without Disabilities (With - Without)
U.S. Average	58.6	40.1	18.4
Alaska Average	56.6	30.9	25.8
0200101	49.2	25.4	23.8
0200102	63.3	29.6	33.7
0200200	57.9	37.3	20.6
0200300	56.6	24.2	32.4
0200400	63.4	43.0	20.4

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Appendix D: Table D4. Poverty Rate for Youth and Young Adults (16 to 24) in PUMAs of Alaska, by Disability Status: 2018

PUMA Code	Youth with Disabilities (%)	Youth without Disabilities (%)	Poverty Rate Gaps (%) between Youth with and without Disabilities (With - Without)
U.S. Average	25.2	19.2	6.0
Alaska Average	13.4	14.9	-1.6
0200101	12.5	14.0	-1.5
0200102	12.4	9.1	3.3
0200200	16.6	13.2	3.5
0200300	7.3	15.7	-8.5
0200400	28.2	24.5	3.8

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Appendix E: Table E1. High School Disconnected Rate for Youth and Young Adult (16 to 24) in PUMAs of Alaska, by Disability Status: 2018

PUMA Code	Youth with Disabilities (%)	Youth without Disabilities (%)	Disconnected Rate Gaps (%) between Youth with and without Disabilities (With - Without)
U.S. Average	10.1	2.7	7.4
Alaska Average	7.8	2.3	5.5
0200101	21.6	1.5	20.1
0200102	4.8	0.9	3.9
0200200	2.2	4.1	-1.9
0200300	0.0	0.4	-0.4
0200400	6.9	6.1	0.8

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Appendix E: Table E2. Postsecondary Disconnected Rate for Youth and Young Adult (16 to 24) in PUMAs of Alaska, by Disability Status: 2018

PUMA Code	Youth with Disabilities (%)	Youth without Disabilities (%)	Disconnected Rate Gaps (%) between Youth with and without Disabilities (With - Without)
U.S. Average	19.9	7.4	12.4
Alaska Average	23.0	12.0	11.0
0200101	17.7	9.1	8.6
0200102	10.4	9.3	1.0
0200200	36.2	14.8	21.5
0200300	20.8	10.2	10.6
0200400	40.0	18.7	21.3

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample



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