



The 2019 Youth Transition Report: Outcomes for Youth and Young Adults with Disabilities

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Acknowledgments

This report was produced by the Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc. (IEL) to focus on youth and young adults with disabilities in the United States 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 14 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 practitioners, policymakers, and researchers with data to better understand and serve this population.

Dr. Emily Cheng, Senior Program Associate, and Dahlia Shaewitz, Vice President for Transition, Disability and Employment, co-authored this report. The authors wish to thank Helen Malone, Vice President for Research and Innovation, for her quality reviews of the report drafts and support for this work.

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Introduction

About the Institute for Educational Leadership (IEL)

Founded in 1964, the Institute for Educational Leadership's mission is to partner with under-resourced communities to equip leaders to better prepare children, youth, adults, and families for post-secondary education and training, rewarding careers, and civic and community engagement.

Since its founding, IEL has assisted public and private sector leaders with transforming the next generation of talent, particularly youth and young people 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: <http://iel.org/>

About the Youth Transition Report

The Youth Transition Report presents data that underscore the gap between youth with disabilities and those without disabilities on measures of success in education and employment.

While other reports present information about the working-age adult population and children with disabilities, there are no reports that specifically focus on the youth and young adult population, ages 14-24. IEL produced this report to address that need by creating a snapshot of the outcomes of and gaps between youth with

disabilities and those without disabilities. The report also includes data on those opportunity youth whom the education and workforce systems have not adequately served and supported.

This first report consists of the status of the selected population, education, employment, and opportunity youth indicators. In future years, the annual Youth Transition Report will also include a longitudinal trend analysis of those key indicators of youth and young adults with and without disabilities.

Methods

IEL conducted a custom analysis of youth and young adults at both national and state levels. Therefore, the estimates in this report may be slightly different from the estimates presented in the US Census Bureau's American FactFinder. Key population, education, employment, and opportunity youth indicators are derived from the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) population file (2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates). We define youth as ages 14 to 17 years old and young adults as ages 18 to 24 years old. This report explores descriptive status of education and employment for youth and young adults at national and state levels. This report also includes calculated data from the National Center for Education Statistics and the U.S. Department of Education's Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) website. We will incorporate longitudinal analysis and statistical tests in future reports.

Suggested Citation

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

Data Highlights

This report includes an analysis of key educational and employment indicators for youth and young adults with and without disabilities ages 14–24 at the national and state levels. In cases where data is not available or applicable for the under 16 or under 18 population, we have noted the age ranges used.

While the population of youth and young adults with disabilities varies by states, those states with the highest rates of disability for 14-24 year-olds have rates about twice as high as the states with the lowest rates of disability. The largest category of disability that is self-reported through the Census is cognitive difficulty, which includes those with autism, Down Syndrome, traumatic brain injury, dementia, attention deficit disorder, specific learning disability, and mental and emotional challenges.

Educational Outcomes

The difference in high school completion for students with disabilities differs by nearly 15 percent across states. In addition, there remains a significant gap in high school attainment when comparing students with and without disabilities, with the widest gap at more than 22 percent. There is no state in which the high school attainment gap between students with and without disabilities is close to zero.

Post-secondary enrollment rates for young adults ages 18-24 with disabilities in the U.S. is 25.4 percent compared to the national average of 40.9 percent for young adults without disabilities.

There is a variation of 18 percent between the highest and lowest post-secondary enrollment rates among states. The lowest rate of enrollment is 9 percent, in Alaska. The post-secondary gap between young adults with and without disabilities ranges from a high of 22 percent to a low of 10 percent across states. No state has closed the gap in post-secondary enrollment.

Completion of a bachelor's degree is another measure of success for young adults with disabilities. Attainment rates among states vary by almost 12 percent. Nationally, the gap between those college students with and without disabilities was 7.2 percent. The narrowest gap in bachelor's degree attainment is 2.3 percent, also in Alaska.

Employment Outcomes

Nationally, youth and young adults with disabilities are 17 percent less likely to be employed than their peers without disabilities. Those rates vary by state, with the highest employment rates for youth and young adults with disabilities in North Dakota (43.8 percent), compared to the lowest rates of employment in Mississippi (17.5 percent).

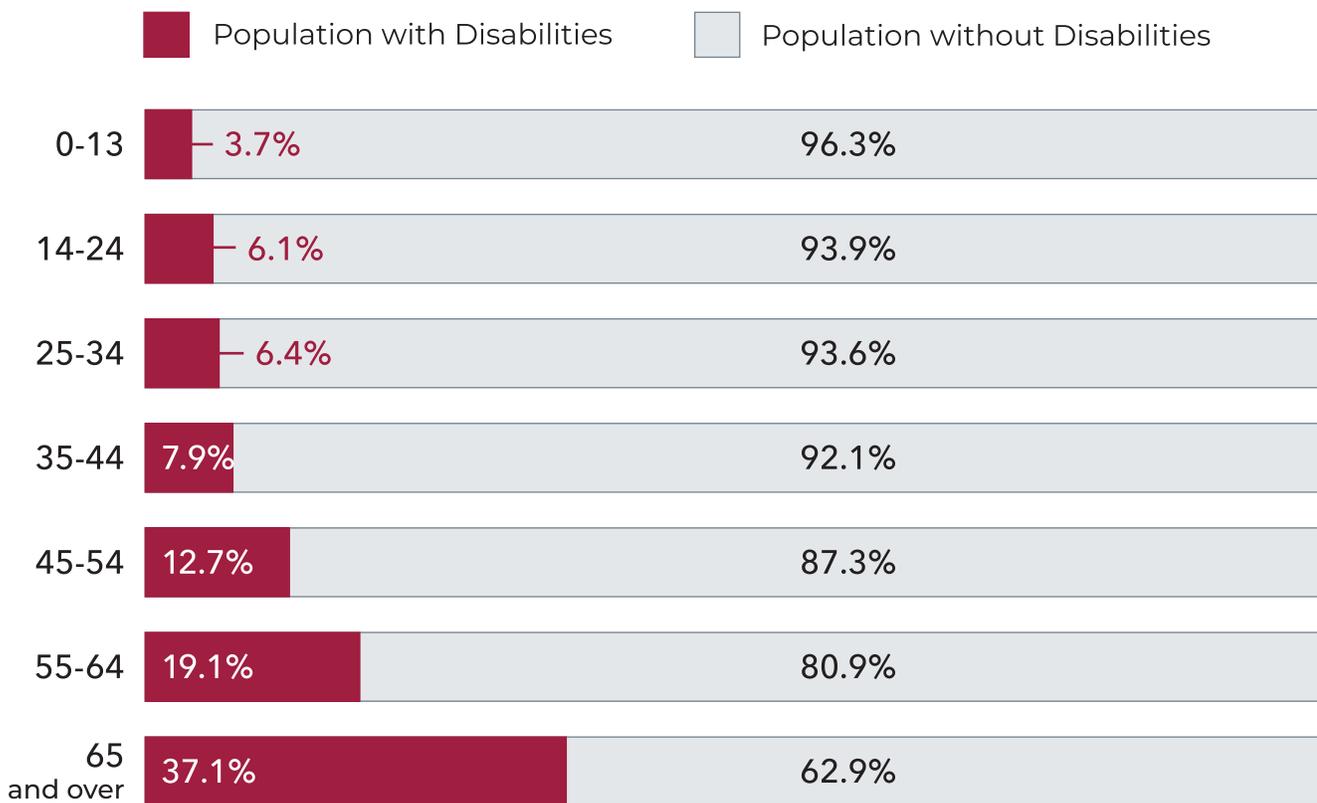
Of those youth and young adults with disabilities who are employed, the patterns of employment are similar, with young people most likely to be employed by a private for-profit company or business. When comparing youth and young adults with disabilities and working-age adults (ages 25-64) with disabilities, we find that adults have higher workforce participation rates and are slightly less likely to be employed by a private for-profit business or company. Adults with disabilities are more likely to hold government jobs and to be self-employed. In fact, adults with disabilities are more than 4 times more likely to be self-employed than youth and young adults with disabilities.

Opportunity youth and young adults are those aged 14-24 who are neither in school nor employed. Youth and young adults with disabilities are more likely to be disconnected from school or work than their peers without disabilities (5.5 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively). In three states—Wyoming, North Dakota, and Alaska—the opportunity gap is greater for youth *without* disabilities.

Prevalence of Youth and Young Adults with Disabilities

Nationally, 6.1 percent of youth and young adults ages 14–24 have a disability (see Table A1 in Appendix A for detailed information). Figure 1 demonstrates that the prevalence of disability increases with age as people incur disabilities over a lifetime.

Figure 1. Disability Rates by Age in the U.S.: 2017



Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

The prevalence of disability varies by state. For youth and young adults with disabilities, this ranges from 4.1 percent in Hawai'i to 10.1 percent in Maine. Table 1 shows that states with the highest rates of disability for this age group are twice as high as the states with the lowest rates of disability.

Table 1. Five Highest and Lowest Disability Rates of Youth and Young Adults (Ages 14-24) by State: 2017

States with Highest Rates of Disability

1. Maine, 10.1%
2. Vermont, 8.8%
3. Oregon, 8.1%
3. West Virginia, 8.1%
5. Kentucky, 8.0%
5. Arkansas, 8.0%

States with Lowest Rates of Disability

1. Hawaii, 4.1%
2. California, 4.9%
3. Illinois, 5.0%
4. New Jersey, 5.1%
5. North Dakota, 5.2%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

The U.S. Census defines six types of disability:

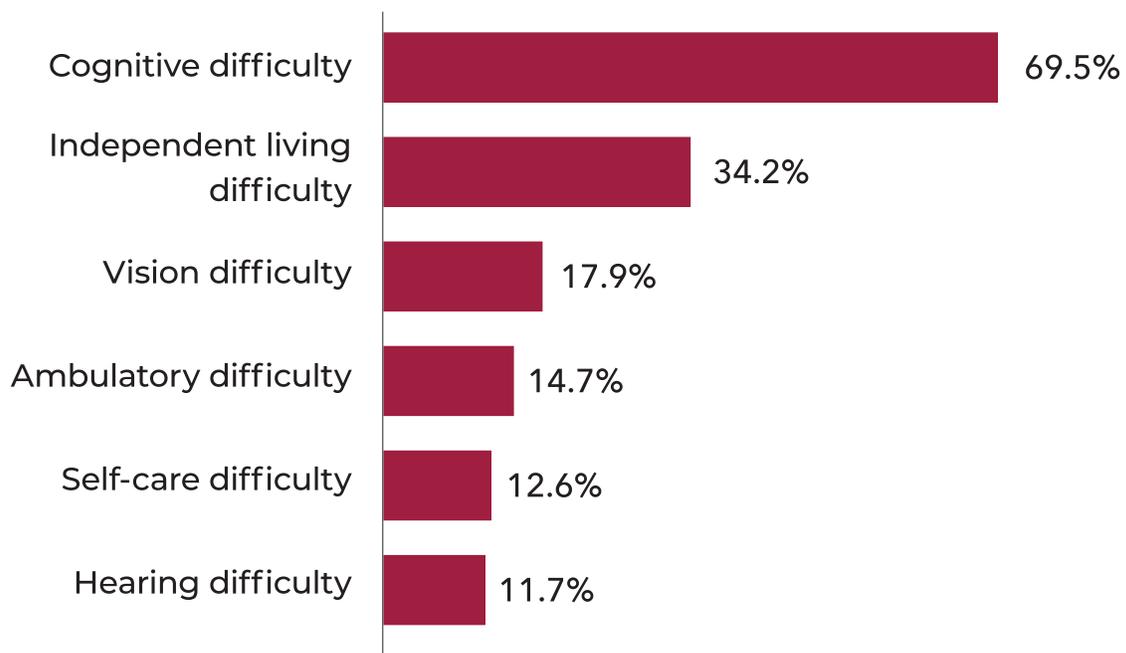
- self-care difficulty
- hearing difficulty
- vision difficulty
- independent living difficulty
- ambulatory difficulty
- cognitive difficulty

The highest rates of reported disability are cognitive difficulties (69.5%), which may include youth and young adults with autism, Down Syndrome, traumatic brain injury, dementia, attention deficit disorder, specific learning disability, and mental, emotional, or other challenges.

Among youth and young adults with disabilities, 12.6 percent have a self-care difficulty, 11.7 percent have a hearing difficulty, 17.9 percent have a vision difficulty, 34.2 percent have an independent living difficulty, 14.7 percent have an ambulatory difficulty, and 69.5 percent have a cognitive difficulty.

Figure 2 demonstrates the rates of types of disability among youth and young adults with disabilities. These data include youth and young adults with more than one disability, so numbers will not add to 100 percent.

Figure 2. Types of Disability among Youth and Young Adults with Disabilities: 2017



Note: People may have more than one type of disability so that the sum of the percentages will be over 100.

Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Education Outcomes for Youth and Young Adults with Disabilities

High School Attainment

Young adults with disabilities ages 18 to 24¹ complete high school and post-secondary education at lower rates than those without disabilities. In the U.S. in 2017, 73.6 percent of young adults with disabilities attained a high school diploma. The high school attainment rate of young adults with disabilities ranges across states from a low of 61 percent in Louisiana to a high of 82.5 percent in Iowa.

Table 2 displays the states with the five highest and five lowest rates of high school attainment

Table 2. States with Highest and Lowest Rates of High School Attainment for Young Adults (18-24) with Disabilities: 2017

States with Highest Rates of High School Diploma Attainment

1. Iowa, 82.5%
2. Vermont, 82.1%
3. North Dakota, 79.9%
4. Kansas, 79.8%
5. District of Columbia, 79.7%

States with Lowest Rates of High School Diploma Attainment

1. Louisiana, 61.0%
2. Florida, 66.5%
3. South Dakota, 66.9%
4. Indiana, 67.7%
5. Mississippi, 67.9%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

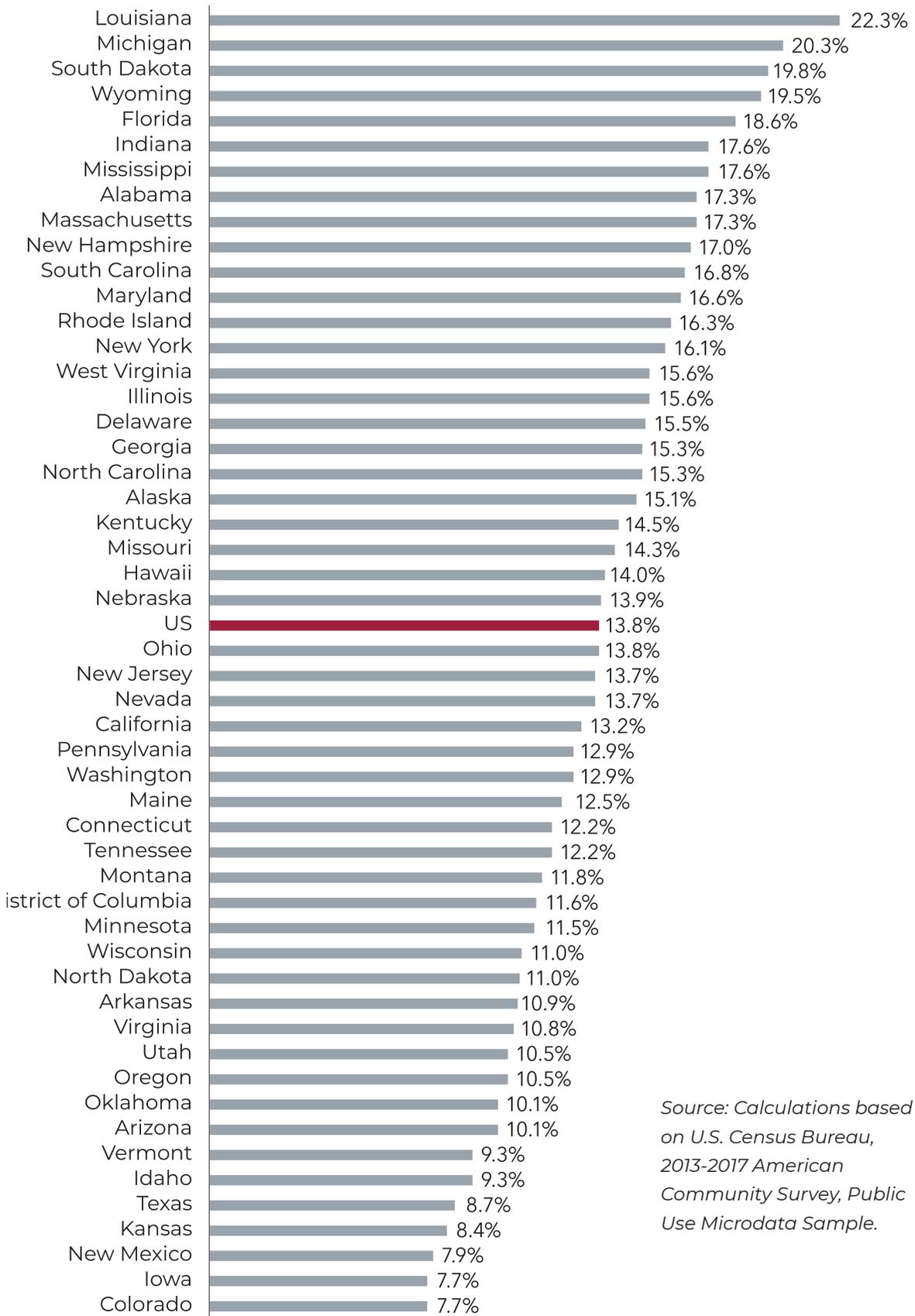
1. Since most youth (ages 14-17) may not have high school or post-secondary credential, this report focuses on young adults (ages 18-24) when addressing issues in educational attainment.

In addition to the high school completion rate of students with disabilities, we also considered the gap between youth and young adults with and without disabilities. The national difference in high school attainment was 13.8 percent in 2017. Comparing the high school attainment for young adults with and without disabilities, we find an attainment gap that ranges from the highest gap of 22.3 percent in Louisiana to the lowest gap of 7.7 percent in Colorado (see Table B1 in Appendix B for detailed information). Figure 3 demonstrates the high school attainment gap between young adults with and without disabilities by state.

In addition, students with disabilities are more likely to drop out before completing high school than their non-disabled peers. The dropout rate for students with disabilities is more than double the rate for students without disabilities, 12.4 percent and 5.8 percent², respectively.

2. McFarland, J., Cui, J., Rathbun, A., and Holmes, J. (2018). Trends in High School Dropout and Completion Rates in the United States: 2018 (NCES 2019-117). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved from <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch>.

Figure 3. High School Diploma Attainment Gap Between Young Adults (18-24) with and without Disabilities, by State: 2017



Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

College Enrollment and Attainment

In our analysis of post-secondary data for young adults ages 18-24, we found that students with disabilities have lower rates of entry into post-secondary education than those without disabilities. National college entry rates for young adults with disabilities in 2017 was 25.4 percent.

Table 3 shows the differences between the states with the highest and lowest levels of college entry. Rhode Island has the highest level with 37.8 percent and Alaska has the lowest level with 9 percent (see Table B2 in Appendix B for detailed information).

Table 3. States with Highest and Lowest Rates of College Enrollment for Young Adults (18-24) with Disabilities: 2017

States with Highest Rates of College Enrollment

1. Rhode Island, 37.8%
2. District of Columbia, 35.4%
3. Connecticut, 32.8%
4. California, 32.6%
5. Massachusetts, 32.4%

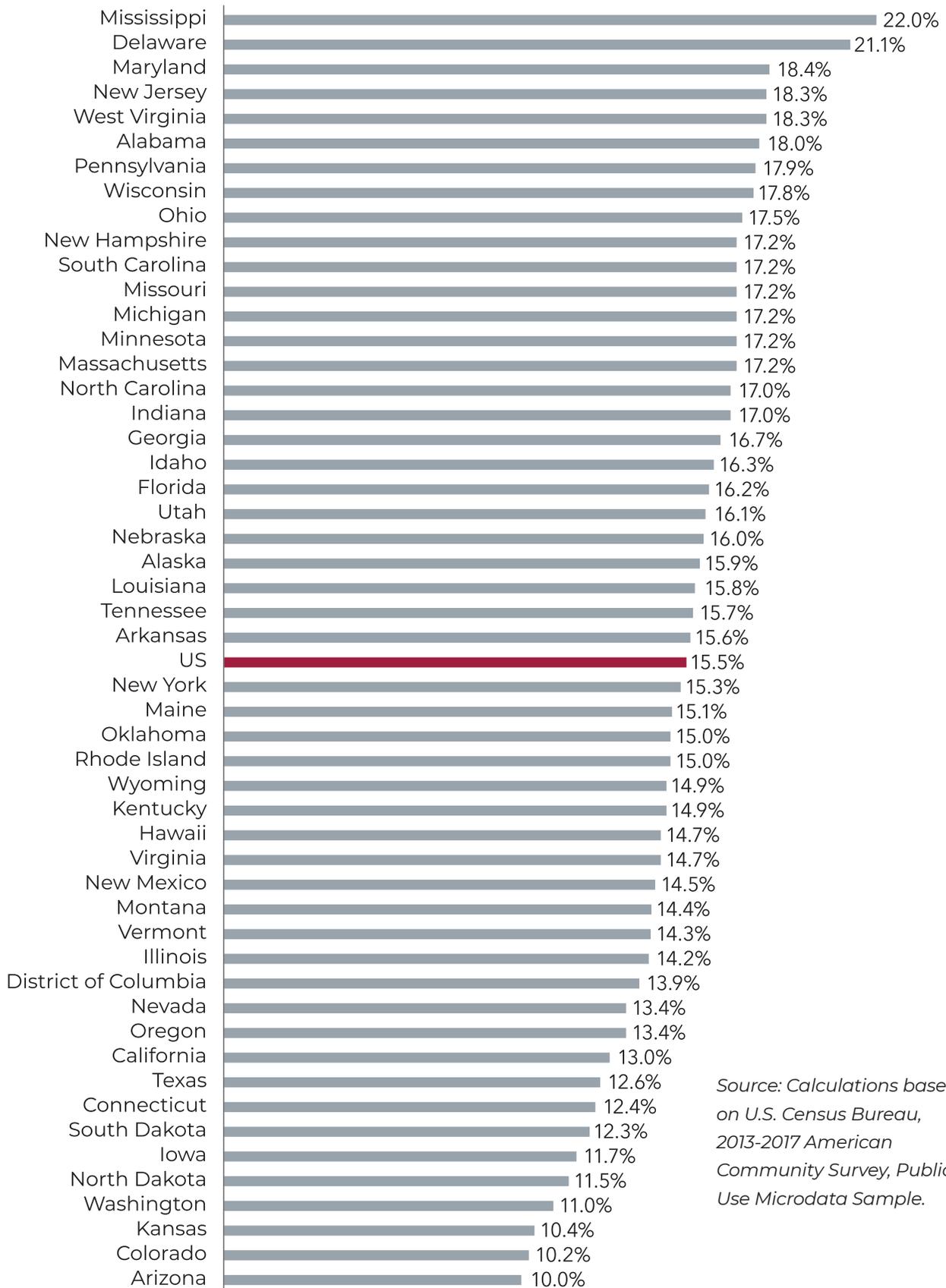
States with Lowest Rates of College Enrollment

1. Alaska, 9.0%
2. Nevada, 18.3%
3. Mississippi, 19.2%
4. West Virginia, 19.7%
5. Idaho, 19.8%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

The national college enrollment gap between young adults with and without disabilities was 15.5 percent in 2017. Figure 4 demonstrates the post-secondary enrollment gap between young adults with and without disabilities by state. The gap ranges from 10 percent in Arizona to as high as 22 percent in Mississippi.

Figure 4. College Enrollment Gap Between Young Adults (18-24) with and without Disabilities, by State: 2017



Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

The average national rate for college degree attainment remains low for young adults with disabilities at 3.6 percent. This completion rate for a bachelor’s degree ranges across states from 1.5 percent in Wyoming to 13.6 percent in Washington, D.C. Table 4 shows the top five states with the highest rates of college completion for students with disabilities and the five states with the lowest rates of college completion (see Table B3 in Appendix B for detailed information).

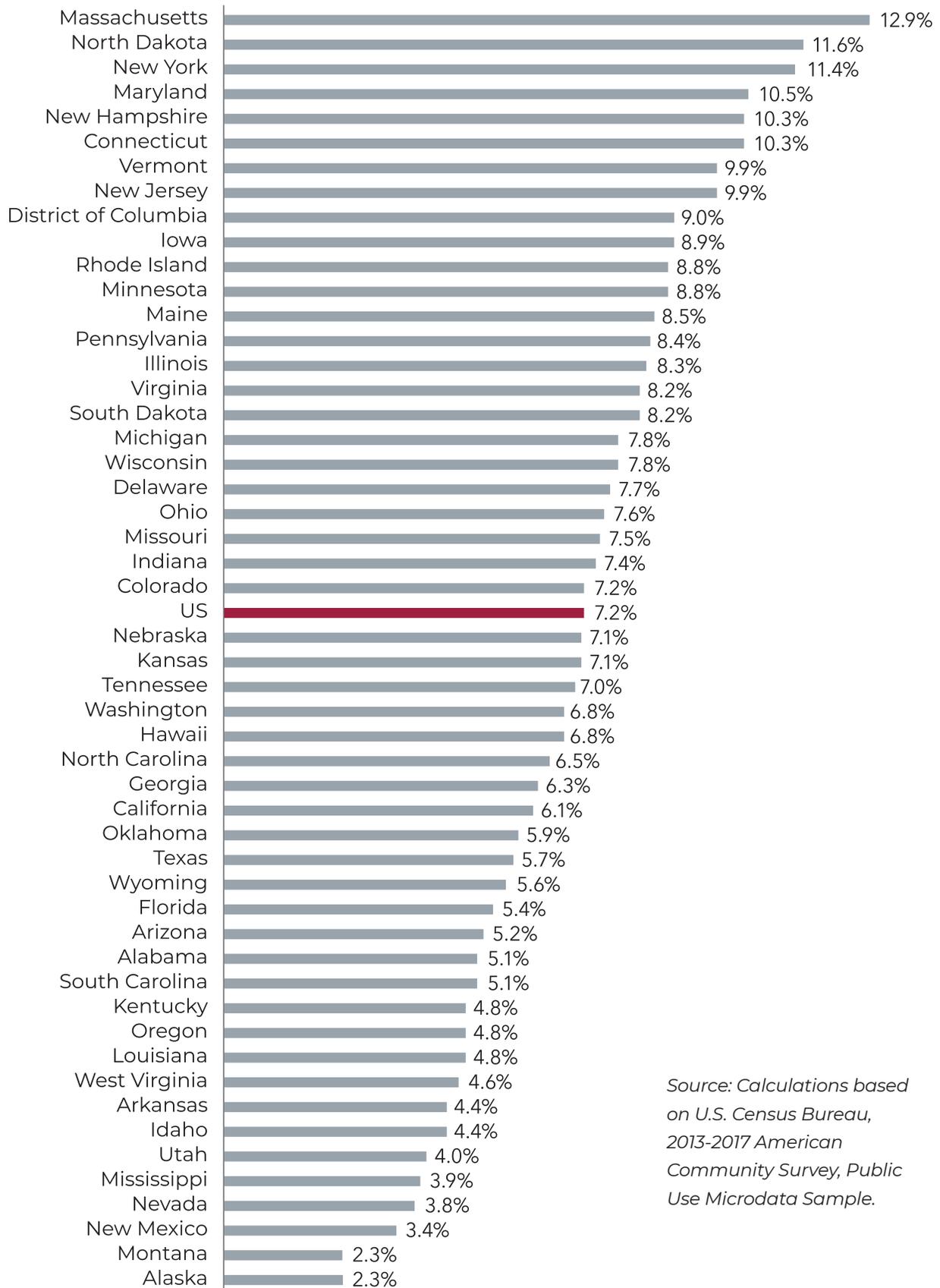
Table 4. States with Highest and Lowest Rates of Post-Secondary Attainment for Young Adults (18-24) with Disabilities: 2017

States with Highest Rates of Post-Secondary Degree Attainment	States with Lowest Rates of Post-Secondary Degree Attainment
1. District of Columbia, 13.6%	1. Wyoming, 1.5%
2. New Jersey, 6.0%	2. North Dakota, 1.6%
3. Connecticut, 5.3%	3. South Dakota, 1.8%
3. Illinois, 5.3%	3. New Mexico, 1.8%
3. Montana, 5.3%	5. Oklahoma, 2.0%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

The college degree attainment gap between young adults with and without disabilities in the U.S. was 7.2 percent in 2017. Figure 5 demonstrates the bachelor’s degree attainment gap between young adults with and without disabilities by state. Massachusetts has the largest attainment gap (12.9 percent) and Alaska has the smallest attainment gap (2.3 percent).

Figure 5. Bachelor's Degree Attainment Gap Between Young Adults (18-24) with and without Disabilities, by State: 2017



Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

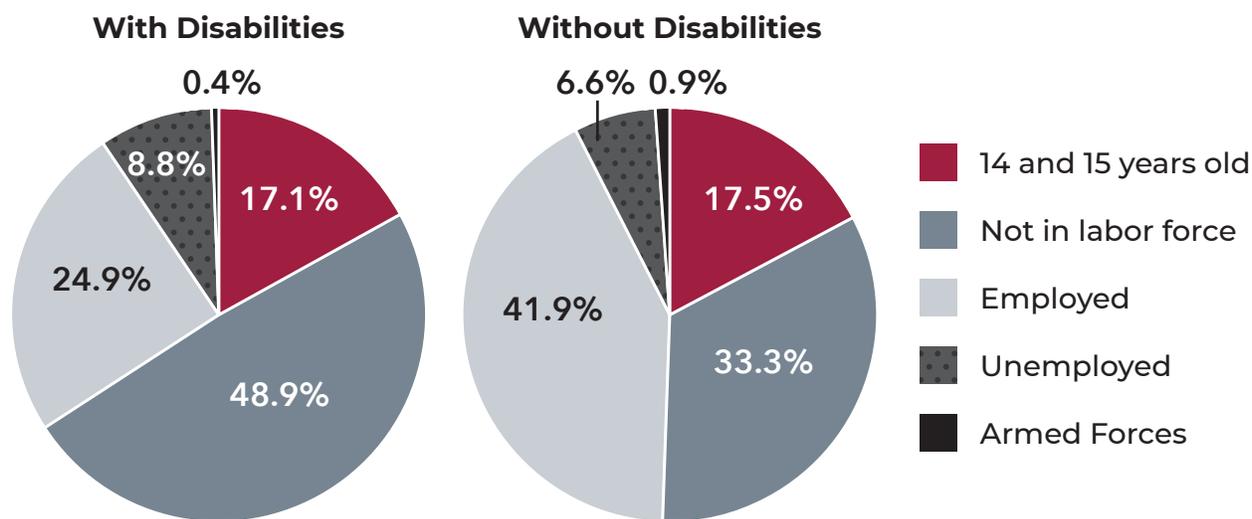
Employment Outcomes for Youth and Young Adults with Disabilities

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

As Figure 6 shows, in 2017, 24.9 percent of youth and young adults with disabilities were employed, less than the 41.9 percent of their peers without disabilities who were employed. Youth and young adults with disabilities were also less likely to be in the labor force (48.9 percent) and more likely to be unemployed (8.8 percent). The employment gap between youth and young adults with and without disabilities was 17 percent.

Note that in Figure 6, the employment status is shown for individuals ages 14-24. For youth under age 16, employment status is not captured by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 6. Employment Status for Youth and Young Adults



Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

The Class of Workers provides data on the general type of employment for youth and young adults with and without disabilities. For those youth and young adults ages 14-24 who were working in 2017, most were employed by a private for-profit company or business at 35.3 percent for those with disabilities, compared to 47.3 percent for those without disabilities. Positions other than for-profit companies and nonprofit organizations were less than 3 percent for all youth and young adults (see Table 5 for detailed information). The unemployment rate for youth and young adults with and without disabilities is 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

Table 5. Class of Worker for Youth and Young Adults (ages 14-24) with and without Disabilities

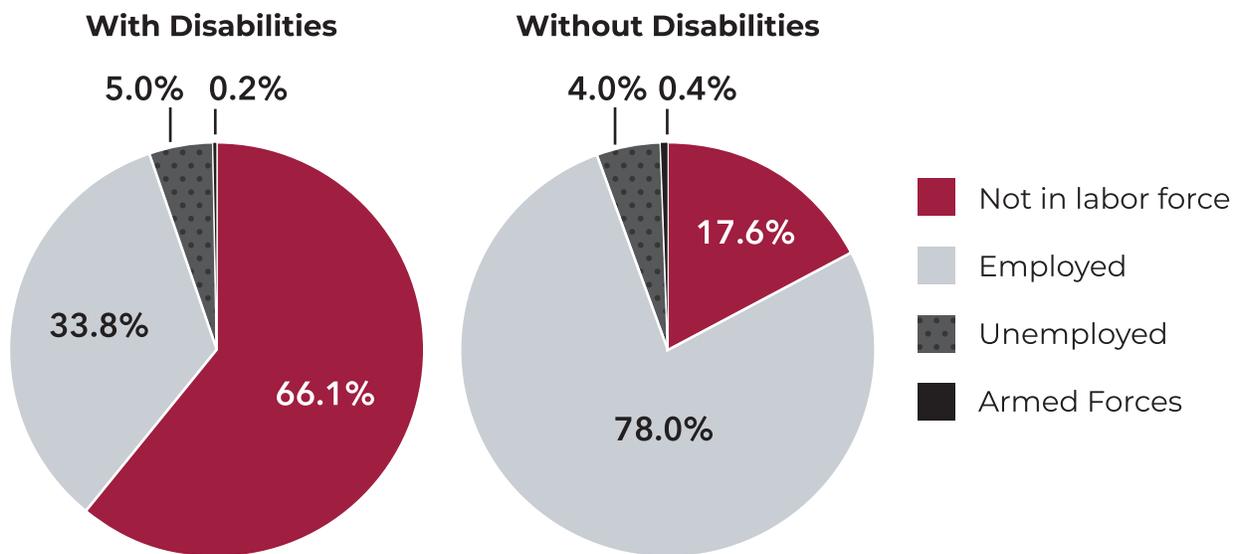
Class of Worker	With Disabilities (%)	Without Disabilities (%)
Not in universe	53.2	40.0
Employee of a private for-profit company or business	35.3	47.3
Employee of a private not-for-profit	3.4	3.6
Local government employee (city, county, etc.)	1.6	2.1
State government employee	1.2	1.6
Federal government employee	1.0	1.5
Self-employed in own not incorporated business	1.0	1.2
Self-employed in own incorporated business	0.2	0.3
Working without pay in family business or farm	0.3	0.3

Note about "not in universe": In addition to individuals who are between 16 and 24 years old and not in the labor force, the denominator includes youth who are 14 and 15 years old. Employment status for youth under 16 years old is not captured by the Census Bureau.

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 7 presents data on the employment status of working age adults (ages 25-64). These data show that 61 percent of adults with disabilities are not participating in the labor force at all, compared to only 17.6 percent of those without disabilities. For those in the workforce, the employment rate for people without disabilities is much higher at 78 percent, compared to only 33.8 percent of those with disabilities.

Figure 7. Employment Status for Adults (ages 25-64) with and without Disabilities in the U.S., 2017



Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

As the class of worker shifts from youth and young adults (ages 14-24) to working age adults (ages 25-64), we find similar patterns of workforce participation and employment. Compared to adults without disabilities, adults with disabilities are more likely to be disconnected from the labor force. When they are employed, their employment rates are lower for all classes of workers. Of note is the proportion of people with disabilities who are self-employed in their own, not incorporated businesses at 4.1 percent, which is higher than all other categories except private for-profit and not-for-profit businesses.

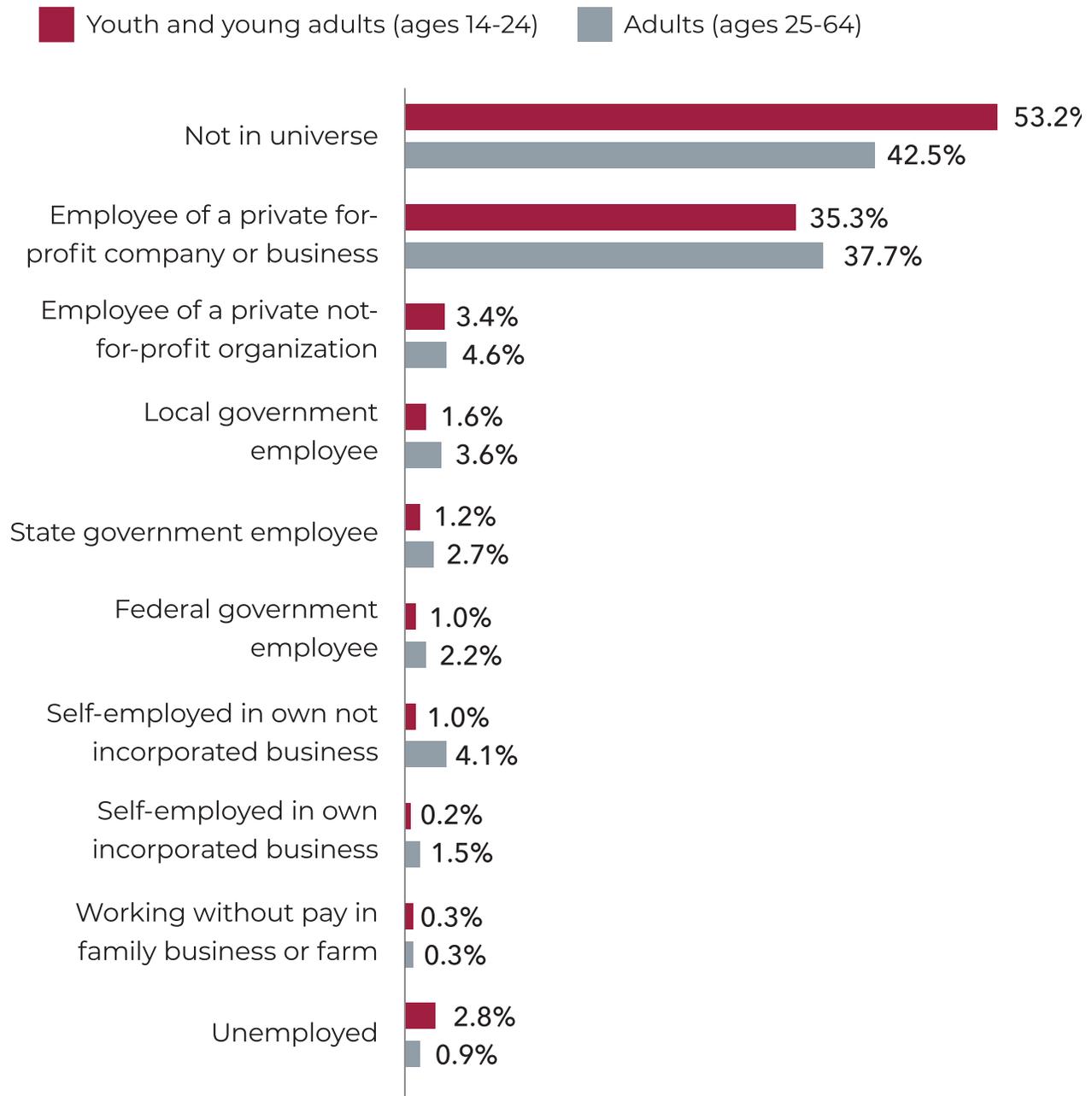
Table 6. Class of Worker for Adults (ages 25 -64) with and without disabilities

Class of Worker	With Disabilities (%)	Without Disabilities (%)
Not in labor force	42.5	9.8
Employee of a private for-profit company or business	37.7	60.1
Employee of a private not-for-profit	4.6	7.0
Local government employee (city, county, etc.)	3.6	6.4
State government employee	2.7	4.2
Federal government employee	2.2	2.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business	4.1	5.6
Self-employed in own incorporated business	1.5	3.2
Working without pay in family business or farm	0.3	0.2

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 8 displays the comparison of class of worker for individuals with disabilities between working age adults (ages 25-64) and youth and young adults (ages 14-24). Compared to youth and young adults with disabilities, working age adults with disabilities are more likely to be in labor force and working across employer type, particularly in the category of self-employment.

Figure 8. Comparison of Class of Worker for Working Age Adults (25-64) with Youth and Young Adults (14-24), with disabilities: 2017



Note about Not in Universe: In addition to individuals who are between 16 and 24 years old and not in the labor force, the denominator includes youth who are 14 and 15 years old. Employment status for youth under 16 years old is not captured by the Census Bureau.

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

The employment rate for youth and young adults (14-24) in the U.S. in 2017 was 24.9 percent. The employment rate by state ranges from a low of 17.5 percent in Mississippi to a high of 43.8 percent in North Dakota. Table 7 shows the states with the highest and lowest rates of civilian employment for youth and young adults with disabilities (see Table C1 in Appendix C for detailed information).

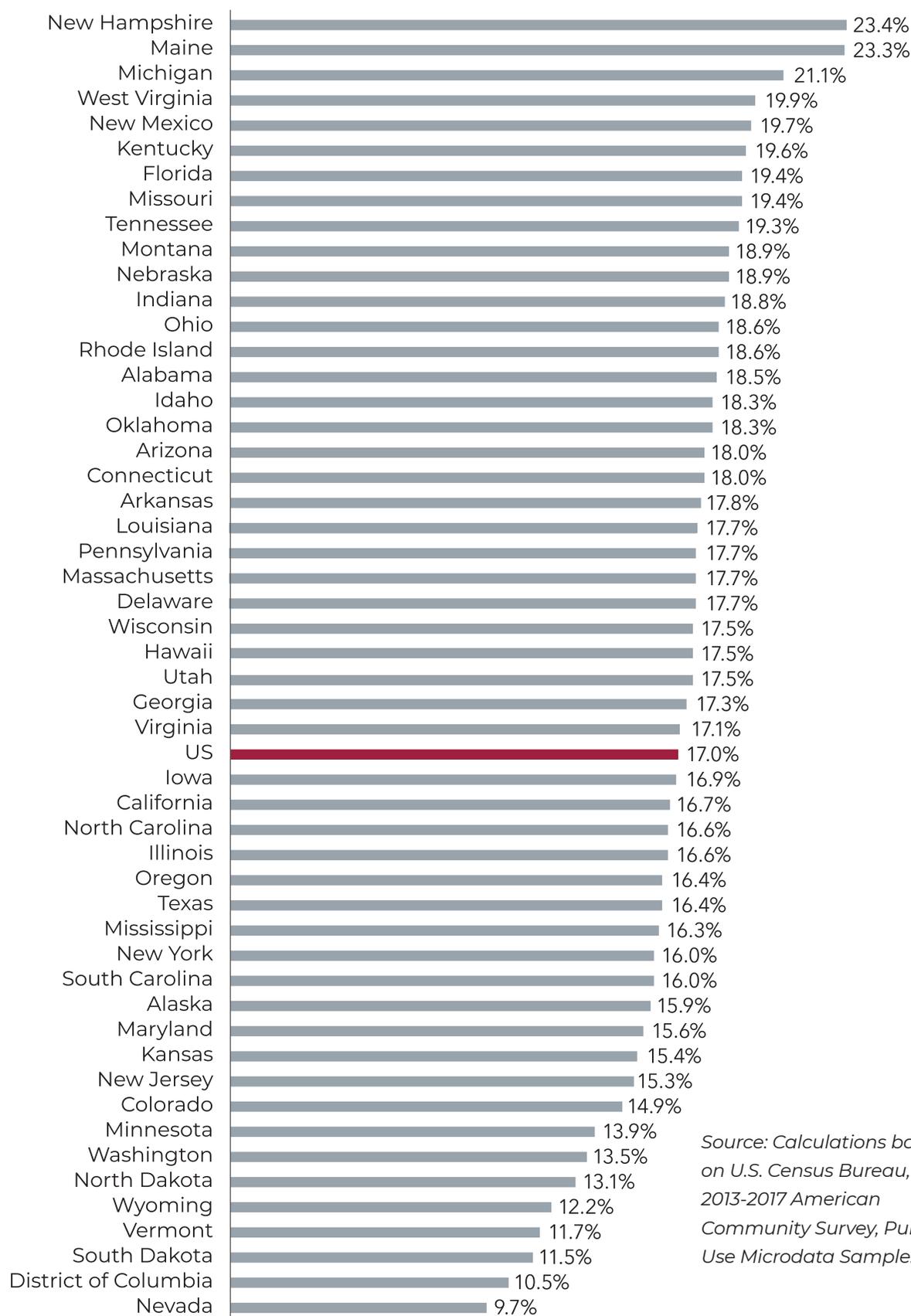
Table 7. States with Highest and Lowest Rates of Civilian Employment for Youth and Young Adults (ages 14-24) with Disabilities: 2017

States with Highest Rates of Civilian Employment	States with Lowest Rates of Civilian Employment
1. North Dakota, 43.8%	1. Mississippi, 17.5%
2. South Dakota, 40.2%	2. West Virginia, 18.4%
3. Minnesota, 39.3%	3. Georgia, 20.0%
4. Vermont, 36.6%	3. Alabama, 20.0%
4. Wyoming, 36.6%	5. Florida, 20.2%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

In the U.S. in 2017, the gap between the employment rates for individuals (14-24) with and without disabilities was 17 percent. At the state level, the employment rate gap ranges from a low of 9.7 percent in Nevada to a high of 23.4 percent in New Hampshire for youth and young adults with and without disabilities. Figure 9 displays the gaps by states.

Figure 9. Civilian Employment Rates Gap Between Population with and without Disabilities for Youth and Young Adults (ages 14-24), by State: 2017



Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Opportunity Youth and Young Adults with Disabilities

Opportunity youth and young adults are those aged 14-24 who are neither in school nor employed. In the U.S. in 2017, 5.5 percent of youth and young adults (14-24) with disabilities were neither in school nor employed, compared to 3.4 percent of their peers without disabilities (see Table D1 in Appendix D). At the state level, the proportion of opportunity youth and young adults with disabilities ranges from 1.1 percent in North Dakota to as high as 8.4 percent in Montana. Table 8 displays the highest and lowest disconnected rate for youth and young adults with disabilities.

Table 8. States with Highest and Lowest Rates of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (ages 14-24) with Disabilities: 2017

States with Highest Rates of Disconnected Rate	States with Lowest Rates of Disconnected Rate
1. Montana, 8.4%	1. North Dakota**, 1.1%
2. New Mexico, 7.1%	2. Wyoming*, 1.3%
2. District of Columbia, 7.1%	3. Utah, 3.4%
2. Hawaii, 7.1%	4. Maine, 3.9%
5. Kentucky, 6.9%	4. Alaska, 3.9%

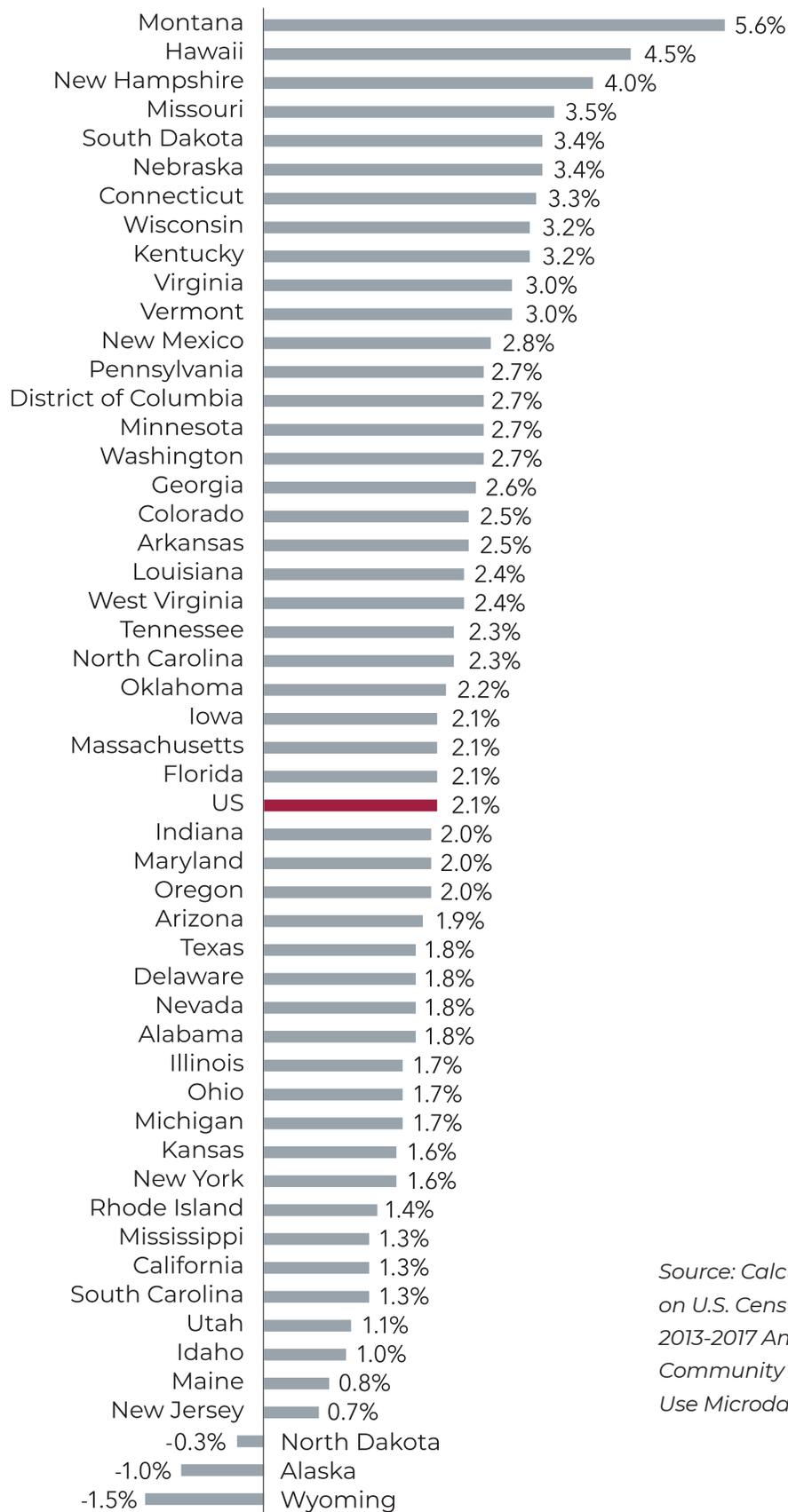
***The estimated percent may be different from the real status in this state since the state does not have data for more than two types of disconnected rates.*

**The estimated percent may be different from the real status in this state since the state does not have data for one disconnected rate.*

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

In a comparison between the opportunity youth and young adults with and without disabilities in 2017, the national gap is 2.1 percent. At the state level, the gap ranges from -1.5 percent in Wyoming to 5.6 percent in Montana for opportunity youth and young adults with and without disabilities. In other words, in states that include Wyoming (-1.5 percent), Alaska (-1.0 percent), and North Dakota (-0.3 percent) show a wider gap for opportunity youth without disabilities. Figure 10 displays the gaps by state and the national average.

Figure 10. Rates Gap Between Population with and without Disabilities for Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (ages 14-24), by State: 2017



Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

The percentage of opportunity youth and young adults with and without disabilities who are not in the education and workforce systems varies within each system nationally and by state. These individuals may not finish middle or high school, or they may obtain a high school diploma but not enter post-secondary education, career training, or employment.

Conclusion

Data confirm that significant gaps remain between youth and young adults with and without disabilities in the education and workforce systems, despite federal and state legislation and systemic efforts to improve opportunities.

Among all youth and young adults, 6.1 percent have disabilities. They are less likely than their peers without disabilities to complete high school, enter post-secondary education, and enter the workforce. As those youth and young adults become working 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 and young adults are preparing for lifelong success in careers and financial independence, they are more likely to be discouraged from opportunities to remain in, or reconnect with, education and workforce systems.

The report presents the top and bottom five states across categories to examine more closely the differences that national averages may obscure. States with the lowest gaps may offer ideas on policies and practices for all states to consider; however, no state has entirely achieved full equity for youth and young adults with disabilities.

The 2019 Youth Transition Data Report examines data for transition age youth and young adults to help us recognize whether we are accomplishing our goals as a nation to close achievement gaps and increase opportunities for youth and young adults with disabilities. Achieving equity requires engagement of youth and young adults with disabilities, 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 across the country.

Appendix A: Table A1.**Youth and Young Adults (14 to 24) living in the Community for the United States and States, by Disability Status: 2017**

State	With Disability		Without Disability		Population (14-24)
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	
US	2,928,179	6.1	44,964,307	93.9	47,892,486
AL	50,853	7.0	676,430	93.0	727,283
AK	7,237	6.2	109,887	93.8	117,124
AZ	60,201	5.8	973,508	94.2	1,033,709
AR	35,439	8.0	409,568	92.0	445,007
CA	292,158	4.9	5,677,900	95.1	5,970,058
CO	43,148	5.4	752,292	94.6	795,440
CT	31,727	5.9	510,000	94.1	541,727
DE	8,271	6.1	126,848	93.9	135,119
DC	6,321	6.5	91,521	93.5	97,842
FL	151,296	5.5	2,576,694	94.5	2,727,990
GA	92,921	5.9	1,489,075	94.1	1,581,996
HI	7,876	4.1	184,555	95.9	192,431
ID	18,696	7.3	236,389	92.7	255,085
IL	96,148	5.0	1,816,155	95.0	1,912,303
IN	72,860	7.1	955,266	92.9	1,028,126
IA	30,092	6.2	453,846	93.8	483,938
KS	30,849	6.8	426,079	93.2	456,928
KY	52,160	8.0	602,675	92.0	654,835
LA	49,850	7.1	651,498	92.9	701,348
ME	17,694	10.1	158,016	89.9	175,710
MD	49,088	5.7	814,184	94.3	863,272
MA	62,300	6.0	971,657	94.0	1,033,957
MI	111,028	7.3	1,411,918	92.7	1,522,946
MN	49,833	6.3	737,185	93.7	787,018
MS	32,229	6.9	437,204	93.1	469,433

State	With Disability		Without Disability		Population (14-24)
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	
MO	62,347	6.9	842,881	93.1	905,228
MT	9,830	6.5	140,383	93.5	150,213
NE	16,856	5.8	274,556	94.2	291,412
NV	25,436	6.4	374,926	93.6	400,362
NH	13,386	6.9	180,153	93.1	193,539
NJ	64,072	5.1	1,202,830	94.9	1,266,902
NM	19,903	6.3	297,844	93.7	317,747
NY	158,280	5.5	2,733,179	94.5	2,891,459
NC	97,215	6.4	1,411,205	93.6	1,508,420
ND	6,523	5.2	118,043	94.8	124,566
OH	122,522	7.2	1,588,125	92.8	1,710,647
OK	41,791	7.0	557,057	93.0	598,848
OR	45,133	8.1	513,588	91.9	558,721
PA	131,192	7.1	1,718,460	92.9	1,849,652
RI	11,955	7.2	153,932	92.8	165,887
SC	46,894	6.5	679,542	93.5	726,436
SD	8,104	6.3	120,490	93.7	128,594
TN	67,187	7.0	898,036	93.0	965,223
TX	261,119	6.0	4,084,098	94.0	4,345,217
UT	30,526	5.7	504,596	94.3	535,122
VT	8,391	8.8	87,380	91.2	95,771
VA	69,621	5.6	1,168,213	94.4	1,237,834
WA	68,585	6.7	948,683	93.3	1,017,268
WV	20,392	8.1	232,260	91.9	252,652
WI	54,686	6.4	803,972	93.6	858,658
WY	5,958	7.0	79,525	93.0	85,483

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Appendix B: Table B1.**Young Adult (18 to 24) with High School Diploma or Higher Degrees, by Disability Status: 2017**

State	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
US	1,922,252	1,414,588	73.6	29,218,258	25,547,267	87.4
AL	34,004	23,366	68.7	437,200	375,920	86.0
AK	4,740	3,356	70.8	72,445	62,264	85.9
AZ	40,176	29,602	73.7	628,540	526,644	83.8
AR	23,203	17,735	76.4	263,516	230,032	87.3
CA	194,949	146,414	75.1	3,722,618	3,286,996	88.3
CO	29,195	23,235	79.6	487,790	425,752	87.3
CT	20,525	15,915	77.5	331,268	297,293	89.7
DE	5,382	3,842	71.4	82,781	71,945	86.9
DC	5,021	4,004	79.7	71,791	65,551	91.3
FL	96,510	64,220	66.5	1,675,280	1,426,937	85.2
GA	59,632	41,386	69.4	949,292	804,260	84.7
HI	5,374	4,252	79.1	124,077	115,525	93.1
ID	11,997	9,422	78.5	146,789	128,888	87.8
IL	64,081	46,561	72.7	1,167,098	1,029,816	88.2
IN	46,341	31,380	67.7	620,688	529,817	85.4
IA	20,111	16,584	82.5	301,315	271,691	90.2
KS	20,341	16,225	79.8	279,558	246,437	88.2
KY	35,201	25,860	73.5	390,421	343,281	87.9
LA	31,626	19,287	61.0	427,191	355,844	83.3
ME	11,540	9,011	78.1	101,181	91,614	90.5
MD	31,056	22,711	73.1	522,952	469,482	89.8
MA	41,650	30,439	73.1	657,911	594,425	90.4
MI	72,373	49,454	68.3	921,507	816,804	88.6
MN	33,249	25,556	76.9	469,962	415,492	88.4
MS	21,139	14,347	67.9	282,574	241,627	85.5

State	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
MO	40,840	30,088	73.7	545,811	480,369	88.0
MT	6,595	4,997	75.8	92,967	81,411	87.6
NE	11,161	8,438	75.6	180,523	161,543	89.5
NV	17,294	12,047	69.7	232,950	194,146	83.3
NH	8,593	6,355	74.0	118,910	108,171	91.0
NJ	39,951	30,157	75.5	757,270	675,261	89.2
NM	13,328	10,095	75.7	192,246	160,813	83.6
NY	106,387	77,221	72.6	1,825,559	1,618,926	88.7
NC	64,111	46,016	71.8	917,299	798,413	87.0
ND	4,611	3,685	79.9	85,927	78,132	90.9
OH	78,952	58,173	73.7	1,016,409	888,670	87.4
OK	26,474	19,615	74.1	362,754	305,493	84.2
OR	30,639	23,424	76.5	332,731	289,320	87.0
PA	85,950	65,241	75.9	1,129,140	1,002,953	88.8
RI	8,045	6,030	75.0	108,341	98,905	91.3
SC	29,914	21,067	70.4	448,700	391,533	87.3
SD	5,615	3,754	66.9	77,650	67,289	86.7
TN	45,288	34,764	76.8	576,715	512,790	88.9
TX	166,137	126,552	76.2	2,586,294	2,195,593	84.9
UT	19,881	15,445	77.7	321,026	283,200	88.2
VT	5,476	4,495	82.1	60,433	55,245	91.4
VA	45,880	36,461	79.5	774,353	698,746	90.2
WA	46,778	34,377	73.5	611,877	528,350	86.3
WV	13,788	10,119	73.4	151,406	134,745	89.0
WI	37,140	29,059	78.2	523,241	467,150	89.3
WY	4,008	2,749	68.6	51,981	45,763	88.0

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Appendix B: Table B2.

Young Adult (18 to 24) Enroll in College Undergraduate Years, by Disability Status: 2017

State	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
US	1,922,252	488,658	25.4	29,218,258	11,955,569	40.9
AL	34,004	7,103	20.9	437,200	170,148	38.9
AK	4,740	425	9.0	72,445	17,996	24.8
AZ	40,176	10,720	26.7	628,540	230,800	36.7
AR	23,203	5,010	21.6	263,516	97,892	37.1
CA	194,949	63,556	32.6	3,722,618	1,696,616	45.6
CO	29,195	8,306	28.5	487,790	188,396	38.6
CT	20,525	6,737	32.8	331,268	149,830	45.2
DE	5,382	1,218	22.6	82,781	36,242	43.8
DC	5,021	1,779	35.4	71,791	35,397	49.3
FL	96,510	23,087	23.9	1,675,280	671,887	40.1
GA	59,632	12,670	21.2	949,292	360,488	38.0
HI	5,374	1,077	20.0	124,077	43,135	34.8
ID	11,997	2,373	19.8	146,789	53,033	36.1
IL	64,081	17,606	27.5	1,167,098	486,665	41.7
IN	46,341	10,708	23.1	620,688	248,965	40.1
IA	20,111	6,461	32.1	301,315	132,197	43.9
KS	20,341	6,065	29.8	279,558	112,403	40.2
KY	35,201	7,967	22.6	390,421	146,454	37.5
LA	31,626	6,325	20.0	427,191	152,764	35.8
ME	11,540	3,213	27.8	101,181	43,429	42.9
MD	31,056	7,881	25.4	522,952	228,771	43.7
MA	41,650	13,496	32.4	657,911	326,089	49.6
MI	72,373	19,112	26.4	921,507	401,720	43.6
MN	33,249	8,204	24.7	469,962	196,690	41.9
MS	21,139	4,064	19.2	282,574	116,431	41.2

State	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
MO	40,840	8,808	21.6	29,218,258	211,529	38.8
MT	6,595	1,395	21.2	437,200	33,008	35.5
NE	11,161	2,918	26.1	72,445	76,054	42.1
NV	17,294	3,159	18.3	628,540	73,830	31.7
NH	8,593	2,335	27.2	263,516	52,787	44.4
NJ	39,951	10,169	25.5	3,722,618	331,415	43.8
NM	13,328	2,846	21.4	487,790	68,930	35.9
NY	106,387	31,658	29.8	331,268	822,667	45.1
NC	64,111	14,243	22.2	82,781	360,145	39.3
ND	4,611	1,345	29.2	71,791	34,953	40.7
OH	78,952	17,645	22.3	1,675,280	404,652	39.8
OK	26,474	5,297	20.0	949,292	127,142	35.0
OR	30,639	7,725	25.2	124,077	128,565	38.6
PA	85,950	21,293	24.8	146,789	482,196	42.7
RI	8,045	3,043	37.8	1,167,098	57,178	52.8
SC	29,914	6,370	21.3	620,688	172,744	38.5
SD	5,615	1,459	26.0	301,315	29,690	38.2
TN	45,288	9,583	21.2	279,558	212,296	36.8
TX	166,137	39,326	23.7	390,421	939,233	36.3
UT	19,881	4,809	24.2	427,191	129,208	40.2
VT	5,476	1,721	31.4	101,181	27,650	45.8
VA	45,880	12,254	26.7	522,952	320,462	41.4
WA	46,778	11,264	24.1	657,911	214,772	35.1
WV	13,788	2,717	19.7	921,507	57,535	38.0
WI	37,140	9,220	24.8	469,962	223,138	42.6
WY	4,008	893	22.3	282,574	19,352	37.2

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Appendix B: Table B3.

Young Adult (18 to 24) with Bachelor or Higher Degrees, by Disability Status: 2017

State	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
US	1,922,252	70,793	3.7	29,218,258	3,187,893	10.9
AL	34,004	894	2.6	437,200	33,645	7.7
AK	4,740	218	4.6	72,445	4,971	6.9
AZ	40,176	1,043	2.6	628,540	49,107	7.8
AR	23,203	846	3.6	263,516	21,245	8.1
CA	194,949	7,884	4.0	3,722,618	378,572	10.2
CO	29,195	1,423	4.9	487,790	59,069	12.1
CT	20,525	1,096	5.3	331,268	51,749	15.6
DE	5,382	174	3.2	82,781	9,059	10.9
DC	5,021	681	13.6	71,791	16,223	22.6
FL	96,510	3,353	3.5	1,675,280	148,469	8.9
GA	59,632	1,622	2.7	949,292	85,703	9.0
HI	5,374	142	2.6	124,077	11,683	9.4
ID	11,997	252	2.1	146,789	9,538	6.5
IL	64,081	3,373	5.3	1,167,098	158,873	13.6
IN	46,341	1,211	2.6	620,688	62,279	10.0
IA	20,111	514	2.6	301,315	34,526	11.5
KS	20,341	866	4.3	279,558	31,742	11.4
KY	35,201	1,231	3.5	390,421	32,523	8.3
LA	31,626	988	3.1	427,191	33,724	7.9
ME	11,540	254	2.2	101,181	10,799	10.7
MD	31,056	1,037	3.3	522,952	72,321	13.8
MA	41,650	2,162	5.2	657,911	119,098	18.1
MI	72,373	1,900	2.6	921,507	96,006	10.4
MN	33,249	1,575	4.7	469,962	63,739	13.6
MS	21,139	598	2.8	282,574	19,117	6.8

State	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
MO	40,840	1,241	3.0	545,811	57,477	10.5
MT	6,595	347	5.3	92,967	7,065	7.6
NE	11,161	489	4.4	180,523	20,774	11.5
NV	17,294	355	2.1	232,950	13,550	5.8
NH	8,593	322	3.7	118,910	16,756	14.1
NJ	39,951	2,413	6.0	757,270	120,500	15.9
NM	13,328	245	1.8	192,246	10,114	5.3
NY	106,387	5,369	5.0	1,825,559	300,005	16.4
NC	64,111	2,385	3.7	917,299	93,349	10.2
ND	4,611	76	1.6	85,927	11,353	13.2
OH	78,952	2,095	2.7	1,016,409	104,637	10.3
OK	26,474	528	2.0	362,754	28,678	7.9
OR	30,639	1,266	4.1	332,731	29,780	9.0
PA	85,950	3,679	4.3	1,129,140	143,680	12.7
RI	8,045	372	4.6	108,341	14,572	13.5
SC	29,914	1,150	3.8	448,700	39,926	8.9
SD	5,615	102	1.8	77,650	7,748	10.0
TN	45,288	1,284	2.8	576,715	56,670	9.8
TX	166,137	4,815	2.9	2,586,294	221,375	8.6
UT	19,881	630	3.2	321,026	23,052	7.2
VT	5,476	114	2.1	60,433	7,260	12.0
VA	45,880	2,301	5.0	774,353	102,223	13.2
WA	46,778	2,123	4.5	611,877	69,581	11.4
WV	13,788	430	3.1	151,406	11,758	7.8
WI	37,140	1,264	3.4	523,241	58,510	11.2
WY	4,008	61	1.5	51,981	3,720	7.2

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Appendix C: Table C1.

Civilian Employment Rate for Youth and Young Adult (14 to 24) in U.S., by Disability Status: 2017

State	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
US	728,093	2,928,179	24.9	18,818,815	44,964,307	41.9
AL	10,180	50,853	20.0	260,696	676,430	38.5
AK	1,952	7,237	27.0	47,165	109,887	42.9
AZ	14,324	60,201	23.8	407,135	973,508	41.8
AR	8,291	35,439	23.4	168,794	409,568	41.2
CA	60,170	292,158	20.6	2,116,990	5,677,900	37.3
CO	13,505	43,148	31.3	347,408	752,292	46.2
CT	8,037	31,727	25.3	220,748	510,000	43.3
DE	1,791	8,271	21.7	49,921	126,848	39.4
DC	1,698	6,321	26.9	34,220	91,521	37.4
FL	30,536	151,296	20.2	1,019,403	2,576,694	39.6
GA	18,570	92,921	20.0	555,629	1,489,075	37.3
HI	1,775	7,876	22.5	73,859	184,555	40.0
ID	5,098	18,696	27.3	107,758	236,389	45.6
IL	24,434	96,148	25.4	762,120	1,816,155	42.0
IN	19,248	72,860	26.4	432,277	955,266	45.3
IA	10,670	30,092	35.5	237,623	453,846	52.4
KS	10,041	30,849	32.5	204,267	426,079	47.9
KY	12,959	52,160	24.8	268,073	602,675	44.5
LA	10,366	49,850	20.8	251,016	651,498	38.5
ME	4,767	17,694	26.9	79,462	158,016	50.3
MD	12,581	49,088	25.6	335,916	814,184	41.3
MA	17,722	62,300	28.4	448,546	971,657	46.2
MI	27,141	111,028	24.4	642,397	1,411,918	45.5
MN	19,586	49,833	39.3	392,272	737,185	53.2
MS	5,628	32,229	17.5	147,599	437,204	33.8

State	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
MO	17,090	62,347	27.4	394,237	842,881	46.8
MT	2,940	9,830	29.9	68,559	140,383	48.8
NE	5,757	16,856	34.2	145,729	274,556	53.1
NV	8,131	25,436	32.0	156,285	374,926	41.7
NH	3,796	13,386	28.4	93,248	180,153	51.8
NJ	14,975	64,072	23.4	465,329	1,202,830	38.7
NM	4,117	19,903	20.7	120,212	297,844	40.4
NY	34,702	158,280	21.9	1,036,846	2,733,179	37.9
NC	21,988	97,215	22.6	553,979	1,411,205	39.3
ND	2,859	6,523	43.8	67,167	118,043	56.9
OH	33,888	122,522	27.7	734,263	1,588,125	46.2
OK	10,490	41,791	25.1	241,731	557,057	43.4
OR	12,561	45,133	27.8	227,395	513,588	44.3
PA	32,968	131,192	25.1	736,394	1,718,460	42.9
RI	3,162	11,955	26.4	69,286	153,932	45.0
SC	11,370	46,894	24.2	273,329	679,542	40.2
SD	3,256	8,104	40.2	62,257	120,490	51.7
TN	15,995	67,187	23.8	387,027	898,036	43.1
TX	62,030	261,119	23.8	1,641,291	4,084,098	40.2
UT	10,348	30,526	33.9	259,216	504,596	51.4
VT	3,075	8,391	36.6	42,234	87,380	48.3
VA	16,872	69,621	24.2	482,514	1,168,213	41.3
WA	19,736	68,585	28.8	401,486	948,683	42.3
WV	3,742	20,392	18.4	88,861	232,260	38.3
WI	18,993	54,686	34.7	419,856	803,972	52.2
WY	2,182	5,958	36.6	38,790	79,525	48.8

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Appendix D: Table D1.

Rates for Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (14 to 24) Living in the Community for the United States and States, by Disability Status: 2017

State	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Opportunity youth and young adults	Estimate	Percent	Opportunity youth and young adults	Estimate	Percent
US	160,588	2,928,179	5.5	1,536,418	44,964,307	3.4
AL	3,199	50,853	6.3	30,633	676,430	4.5
AK	283	7,237	3.9	5,388	109,887	4.9
AZ	3,334	60,201	5.5	35,052	973,508	3.6
AR	2,182	35,439	6.2	15,026	409,568	3.7
CA	13,719	292,158	4.7	194,236	5,677,900	3.4
CO	2,299	43,148	5.3	21,125	752,292	2.8
CT	2,099	31,727	6.6	16,963	510,000	3.3
DE	449	8,271	5.4	4,612	126,848	3.6
DC	451	6,321	7.1	4,080	91,521	4.5
FL	8,416	151,296	5.6	88,412	2,576,694	3.4
GA	6,024	92,921	6.5	58,085	1,489,075	3.9
HI	560	7,876	7.1	4,891	184,555	2.7
ID	742	18,696	4.0	7,042	236,389	3.0
IL	5,434	96,148	5.7	71,478	1,816,155	3.9
IN	3,956	72,860	5.4	32,332	955,266	3.4
IA	1,259	30,092	4.2	9,257	453,846	2.0
KS	1,286	30,849	4.2	10,764	426,079	2.5
KY	3,615	52,160	6.9	22,564	602,675	3.7
LA	3,389	49,850	6.8	28,518	651,498	4.4
ME	682	17,694	3.9	4,837	158,016	3.1
MD	2,776	49,088	5.7	29,465	814,184	3.6
MA	2,918	62,300	4.7	24,786	971,657	2.6
MI	6,210	111,028	5.6	55,583	1,411,918	3.9

State	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Opportunity youth and young adults	Estimate	Percent	Opportunity youth and young adults	Estimate	Percent
MN	2,506	49,833	5.0	17,398	737,185	2.4
MS	1,915	32,229	5.9	20,287	437,204	4.6
MO	4,199	62,347	6.7	26,917	842,881	3.2
MT	824	9,830	8.4	3,838	140,383	2.7
NE	987	16,856	5.9	6,792	274,556	2.5
NV	1,655	25,436	6.5	17,674	374,926	4.7
NH	898	13,386	6.7	4,849	180,153	2.7
NJ	2,531	64,072	4.0	39,120	1,202,830	3.3
NM	1,421	19,903	7.1	13,033	297,844	4.4
NY	7,924	158,280	5.0	91,999	2,733,179	3.4
NC	5,909	97,215	6.1	53,514	1,411,205	3.8
ND	71	6,523	1.1	1,677	118,043	1.4
OH	6,356	122,522	5.2	55,505	1,588,125	3.5
OK	2,293	41,791	5.5	18,149	557,057	3.3
OR	2,531	45,133	5.6	18,451	513,588	3.6
PA	8,110	131,192	6.2	59,730	1,718,460	3.5
RI	558	11,955	4.7	5,054	153,932	3.3
SC	2,767	46,894	5.9	31,503	679,542	4.6
SD	453	8,104	5.6	2,658	120,490	2.2
TN	4,184	67,187	6.2	35,092	898,036	3.9
TX	12,795	261,119	4.9	124,657	4,084,098	3.1
UT	1,042	30,526	3.4	11,770	504,596	2.3
VT	474	8,391	5.6	2,323	87,380	2.7
VA	4,146	69,621	6.0	34,414	1,168,213	2.9
WA	4,120	68,585	6.0	31,725	948,683	3.3
WV	1,374	20,392	6.7	10,118	232,260	4.4
WI	3,186	54,686	5.8	20,843	803,972	2.6
WY	77	5,958	1.3	2,199	79,525	2.8

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.



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