



The 2024 Youth
Transition Report:

**Outcomes for Youth
and Young Adults
with Disabilities**

Institute for Educational Leadership (IEL)

The Institute for Educational Leadership (IEL) is a national nonprofit that changes systems through people. IEL partners with communities, working with local entities to fill service needs and support them in the long-term on their transformational leadership journey. IEL is a movement builder, equipping underserved leaders with knowledge, skills, and abilities to transform their communities through education with collaborative solutions. In 2024, IEL served 280+ districts with a reach of 8,300 schools and over 5 million students. We believe in shared leadership, resources, and accountability. When systems are stronger, leadership shared, and community members are able to advocate for their aspirations, young people thrive.

Since 1991, IEL has led nationally recognized efforts that elevate youth voice, drive cross-sector partnerships, and improve outcomes for transition-age youth. Through our Youth Leadership & Transition Initiatives (YLTII), we deliver a strength-based, youth-centered approach grounded in mentoring, career exploration, and individualized goal-setting, ensuring young people, especially those facing significant barriers, have the skills, support, and opportunities they need to thrive.

Acknowledgments

This report was produced by the Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc. (IEL) to examine the persistent gaps in educational and employment outcomes for youth and young adults with disabilities in the United States. The report focuses on comparative data for youth and young adults with and without disabilities between the ages of 14 and 24, including those opportunity youth that education and workforce systems have failed to support adequately, highlighting this transition-age population's needs. This information can help practitioners, policymakers, and researchers better understand and serve this population. The authors wish to thank Dr. Helen Janc Malone for her quality reviews of the report drafts and support for this work, and Dr. Michelle Lessly Blackburn for her policy analysis that informed portions of this report.

About the data: Report years reflect the year of publication and policy analysis, while outcome data are drawn from the most recent available datasets, which typically lag by one to two years.

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Introduction

Purpose of This Report

The Annual Youth Transition Report underscores the persistent and pernicious gap between youth and young adults with disabilities and those without disabilities on their success in education, employment, opportunity, and poverty. While data and reports exist for the working-age adult population and children with disabilities, IEL recognized a lack of information specific to the youth and young adult population in the 14 to 24 age group. IEL's Annual Youth Transition Report addresses this need by presenting an annual snapshot of the outcome gaps between youth and young adults with disabilities and those without disabilities, including opportunity youth whom the education and workforce systems have not adequately served and supported. This report consists of the status of the selected population and education, employment, opportunity youth, and poverty indicators.

Methods

Key population, education, employment, opportunity youth indicators, and poverty rates are annually derived from the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) population file (ACS 5-year estimates). This report uses the 2018-2022 American Community Survey. IEL conducted a custom analysis of youth and young adults at the national and state levels. Therefore, this report's estimates may differ slightly from those presented in the U.S. Census Bureau's pre-made tables. We define youth as individuals aged 14 to 17 and young adults as those aged 18 to 24. This annual report explores the descriptive status of education and employment for youth and young adults at the national and state levels.

Meanwhile, we estimated the gaps in educational and workforce outcomes for youth and young adults with and without disabilities. All gaps displayed in this report are statistically significant gaps. The information also includes calculated data from the National Center for Education Statistics.

Suggested citation

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2024 Report Highlights

This annual youth transition report presents the results of analyzing critical socioeconomic indicators for youth and young adults with and without disabilities. Analysis is conducted at the national and state levels. Youth and young adults refer to those between the ages of 14 and 24, and we have noted the age ranges used when data is unavailable or applicable for the under-16 or 18 population.

Disability Rates: The national disability rate was 7.2 percent in 2022. Disability prevalence among youth and young adults shows significant variation across states. The disability prevalence rate ranged from 4.9 percent in Hawaii to 11.6 percent in Maine. Over the past five years, Maine, Vermont, and West Virginia have consistently reported the highest disability rates, while Hawaii, California, New Jersey, and Illinois have maintained the lowest rates. Cognitive difficulty represents the largest disability category, accounting for 71 percent of youth with disabilities.

High School Completion: Nationally, 78.6 percent of youth and young adults with disabilities attained their high school diplomas. The high school completion rates vary considerably by state. High school completion rates range from 87.1 percent in Vermont, the highest, to 72.7 percent in Louisiana, the lowest. A significant gap persists between students with and without disabilities in high school completion, and the gap is at 10.3 percent across the U.S. Idaho shows the widest gap at 15.1 percent, while Delaware has the smallest gap at 4 percent. States with higher diploma attainment rates for young adults with disabilities generally demonstrate smaller achievement gaps between students with and without disabilities.

College Enrollment: College enrollment rates for young adults with disabilities between the ages of 18 to 24 stand at 28.4 percent nationally, significantly lower than the college enrollment rate of 42.5 percent for their peers without disabilities. State-level enrollment rates range from 45.8 percent in Rhode Island to 18.8 percent in West Virginia. West Virginia also has the largest gap at 20.9 percent, while Alaska has the smallest at 1.9 percent. Though the college enrollment gap in Alaska is very small, this is driven by low college enrollment rates for both groups.

College Completion: Only 5.8 percent of young adults with disabilities across the country have obtained an undergraduate degree in 2022. Across states, this rate ranged from 18.3 percent in Washington D.C. to 1.3 percent in Alaska. Though Washington D.C. has the highest completion rate for young adults with disabilities, they also have the largest college completion gap between young adults with and without disabilities. The national difference in college

degree attainment between students with and without disabilities is 7.2 percent.

Employment: Employment rates for youth with disabilities have improved nationally, increasing from 25.9 percent in 2018 to 30.2 percent in 2022. However, youth and young adults with disabilities (ages 14–24) are about 13.2 percent less likely to be employed than their peers without disabilities. Among employed youth with disabilities, most work for private for-profit companies or businesses, similar to the broader youth population. North Dakota leads the country in employment rates for youth with disabilities at 51 percent, a position that it has maintained consistently since 2017.

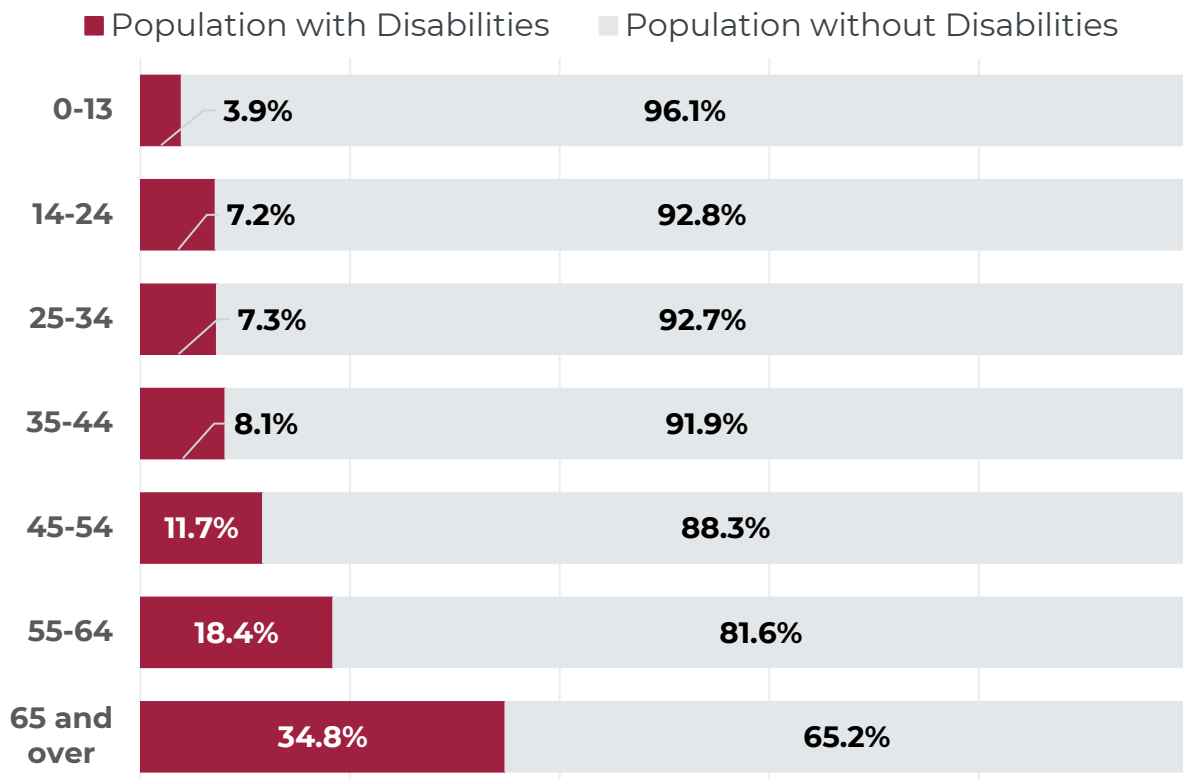
Opportunity Youth: Opportunity youth, defined as those aged 14–24 who are neither in school nor employed, represent an important measure of disconnection from systems that provide opportunities for improved economic outcomes. Our analysis examines youth who are neither in school nor in the labor force. Nationally, 19 percent of youth and young adults with disabilities fall into this category, compared to 5.7 percent of those without disabilities. Rhode Island has the lowest rate of opportunity youth (11.7 percent) among its population of youth with disabilities, and it maintains a small opportunity youth gap between youth with and without disabilities.

Poverty: Youth and young adults with disabilities face higher poverty rates than their peers without disabilities. The national poverty rate for youth with disabilities is 22.5 percent, compared to 16 percent for youth without disabilities. Some states, including Kentucky and New Mexico, have consistently reported poverty rates exceeding 30 percent for youth with disabilities in recent years. Delaware and North Dakota have demonstrated significant progress in narrowing the poverty gap between youth with and without disabilities from 2018 to 2022, with Delaware achieving a near-zero poverty rate gap of just 0.6 percent.

Disability Prevalence

The disability rate for youth and young adults aged 14 to 24 in the U.S. is 7.2 percent (refer to Appendix A for detailed information). Figure 1 shows that disability prevalence increases with age as people acquire disabilities throughout their lives. This data reflects a pattern of increasing disability prevalence seen in previous years (see the 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 Youth Transition Reports). The disability rate for youth and young adults has grown from 6.1 percent in 2017 to 7.2 percent in 2022.

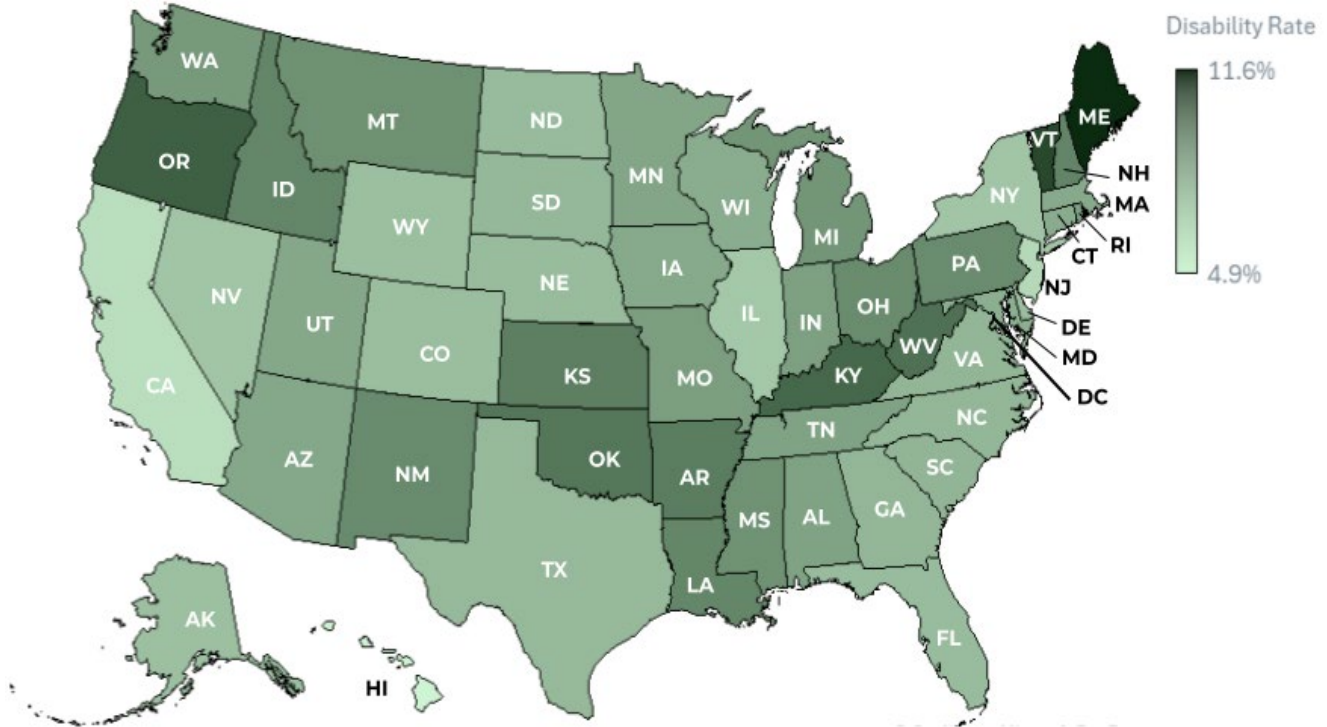
FIGURE 1. Disability Rates by Age in the U.S.: 2022



Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey,

The prevalence of disability varies by state. The following map (Figure 2) displays the distribution of disability rates by state for youth and young adults.

FIGURE 2. Disability Rates of Youth and Young Adults (Ages 14-24) by State: 2022



Among youth and young adults, disability prevalence rates ranged from 4.9 percent in Hawaii to 11.6 percent in Maine. Table 1 shows that states with the highest disability rates for this age group had about twice the prevalence of states with the lowest rates. Following the aggregate national trend, the state disability prevalence rates have risen from last year, except for Maine, which dropped by 0.7 percentage points. Over the past five years, Maine, Vermont, and West Virginia have been in the top five states with the highest disability rates, while Hawaii, California, New Jersey, and Illinois have been in the top five states with the lowest disability rates.

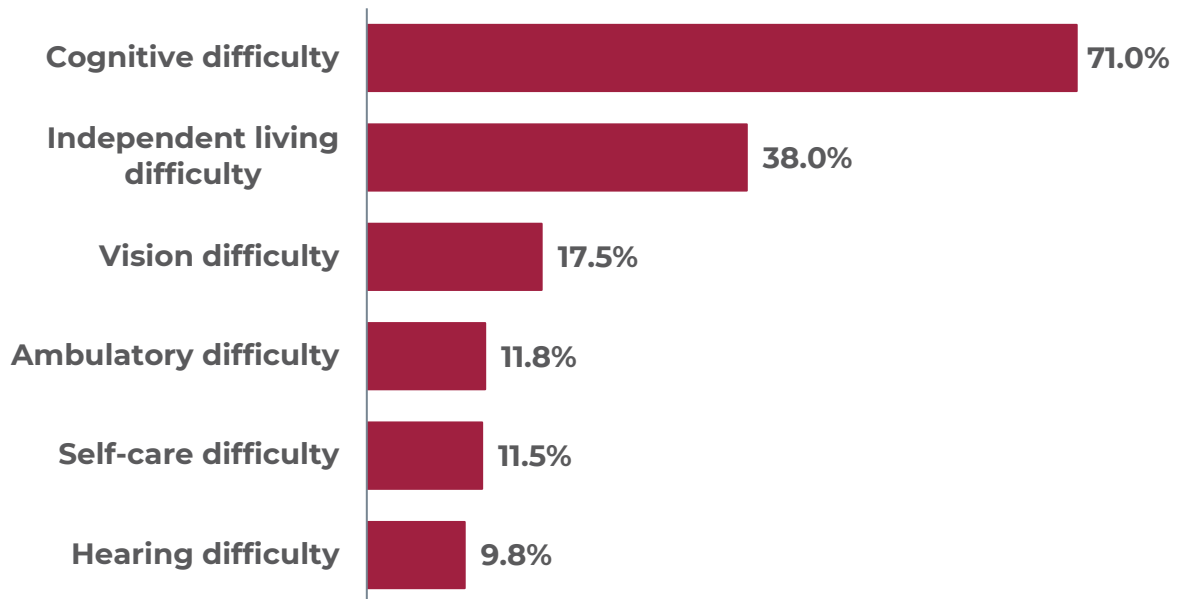
TABLE 1. States With The Five Highest and Lowest Disability Rates of Youth and Young Adults (Ages 14-24): 2022

States with Highest Rates of Disability	States with Lowest Rates of Disability
1. Maine, 11.6%	1. Hawaii, 4.9%
2. Vermont, 10.6%	2. California, 5.7%
3. Oregon, 9.8%	3. New Jersey, 5.8%
4. Kentucky, 9.6%	4. Illinois, 6.4%
5. West Virginia, 9.3%	5. Nevada, 6.5%
	5. New York, 6.5%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

The U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) measures six types of disability. These include four basic areas of functioning: hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, and cognitive difficulty, plus two supplementary types: independent living difficulty and self-care difficulty. The supplementary categories capture challenges in daily life, such as difficulty bathing, dressing, and completing errands like shopping. Cognitive difficulties were the most commonly reported disability among youth and young adults with disabilities, at 71 percent. This category may include youth and young adults with autism, Down Syndrome, traumatic brain injury, dementia, attention deficit disorder, specific learning disabilities, mental and emotional challenges, or other conditions. Among youth and young adults with disabilities, independent living difficulties were the second most reported disability (38 percent). Meanwhile, 17.5 percent had vision difficulty, 11.8 percent had ambulatory difficulty, 11.5 percent had self-care difficulty, and 9.8 percent had hearing difficulty. These are represented in Figure 3 below:

FIGURE 3. Types of Disability among Youth and Young Adults (14-24) with Disabilities: 2022



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, 2018-2022 American Community Survey,

Education and Disability

High School Attainment

Individuals with disabilities typically achieve lower education levels than those without disabilities. This gap is evident among young adults with disabilities aged 18 to 24,¹ who are less likely to graduate from high school and complete post-secondary programs than their peers without disabilities. In 2022, 78.6 percent of young adults with disabilities in the U.S. earned a high school diploma, while 89 percent of those without disabilities did. Across states, high school completion rates for young adults with disabilities varied from a low of 72.7 percent in Louisiana to 87.1 percent in Vermont. Table 2 shows the five states with the highest rates and the five states with the lowest rates of high school completion for young adults with disabilities in 2022. Over the past five years, Vermont has maintained some of the highest high school diploma completion rates for young adults with disabilities. At the same time, Vermont has one of the smallest gaps in high school diploma completion between young adults with and without disabilities.

TABLE 2. States with Highest and Lowest Rates of High School Attainment for Young Adults (Ages 18-24) with Disabilities: 2022

States with Highest Rates of High School Diploma Attainment

1. Vermont, 87.1%
2. Washington D.C., 85.9%
3. Virginia, 84.1%
4. Iowa, 84.0%
5. Delaware, 83.7%

States with Lowest Rates of High School Diploma Attainment

1. Louisiana, 72.7%
2. Florida, 73.6%
3. Idaho, 73.9%
4. Mississippi, 73.9%
5. Georgia, 74.0%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

¹ Since most youth ages 14 to 17 may not have high school or postsecondary credentials, this section focuses on young adults ages 18 to 24 when describing educational attainment.

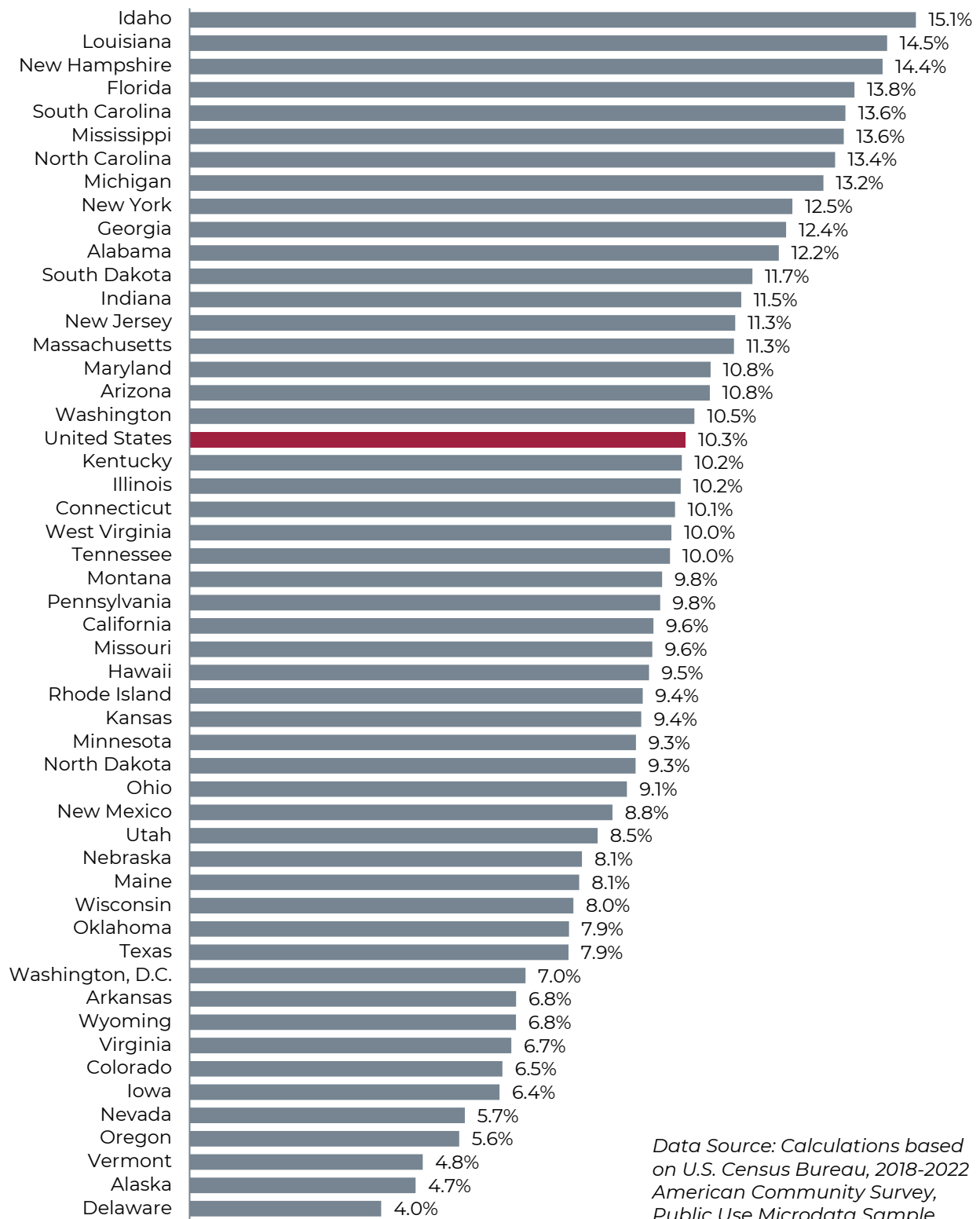
In the data, we see a gap in high school completion rates between young adults with and without disabilities. In 2022, the national difference in high school attainment was 10.3 percentage points.² When comparing high school completion rates for young adults with and without disabilities, the attainment gap ranged from 15.1 percent in Idaho to 4 percent in Delaware (see Table B1 in Appendix B for detailed information). States with higher high school completion rates for young adults with disabilities tend to have smaller high school completion gaps between young adults with and without disabilities. These high school attainment gaps at the national and state levels are presented in Figure 4.

If we consider dropout rates for students with disabilities, they are twice as likely to drop out before finishing high school than their peers without disabilities. In 2022, the national dropout rate for students with disabilities was 9.7 percent, which is almost double the dropout rate for students without disabilities at 4.9 percent³.

² A percentage point or percent point is the unit for the arithmetic difference of two percentages. The gaps displayed in this report are percentage point differences between individuals with and without disabilities. For ease of reading, we are using the term “percent” throughout the report to represent “percentage point” calculation.

³ National Center for Education Statistics. (2022). Status Dropout Rates. Condition of Education. U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences. Retrieved [11/11/2025], from <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/indicator/coj/status-dropout-rates>.

FIGURE 4. High School Attainment Gap between Young Adults with and without Disabilities by State: 2022



College Enrollment

Turning to post-secondary education outcomes, our analysis of college data for young adults aged 18–24 shows that students with disabilities enroll in tertiary education at lower rates than those without disabilities. In 2022, the national college enrollment rate for young adults with disabilities was 28.4 percent, less than the college enrollment rate of 42.5 percent for their peers without disabilities. Rhode Island had the highest college enrollment rate for young adults with disabilities at 45.8 percent, while West Virginia had the lowest at 18.8 percent (see Appendix B, Table B2 for details). State rankings for college enrollment of young adults with disabilities have remained generally stable with little variation over the past five years. Rhode Island, Washington, D.C., Massachusetts, and California consistently have the highest rates of college enrollment, while Alaska and West Virginia are typically among the states with the lowest rates. Table 3 highlights the range in the highest and lowest college enrollment rates across states.

TABLE 3. States with Highest and Lowest Rates of College Enrollment for Young Adults (Ages 18-24) with Disabilities: 2022

States with Highest Rates of College Enrollment

1. Rhode Island, 45.8%
2. Vermont, 43.2%
3. Washington, D.C., 42.6%
4. Massachusetts, 39.3%
5. California, 37.6%

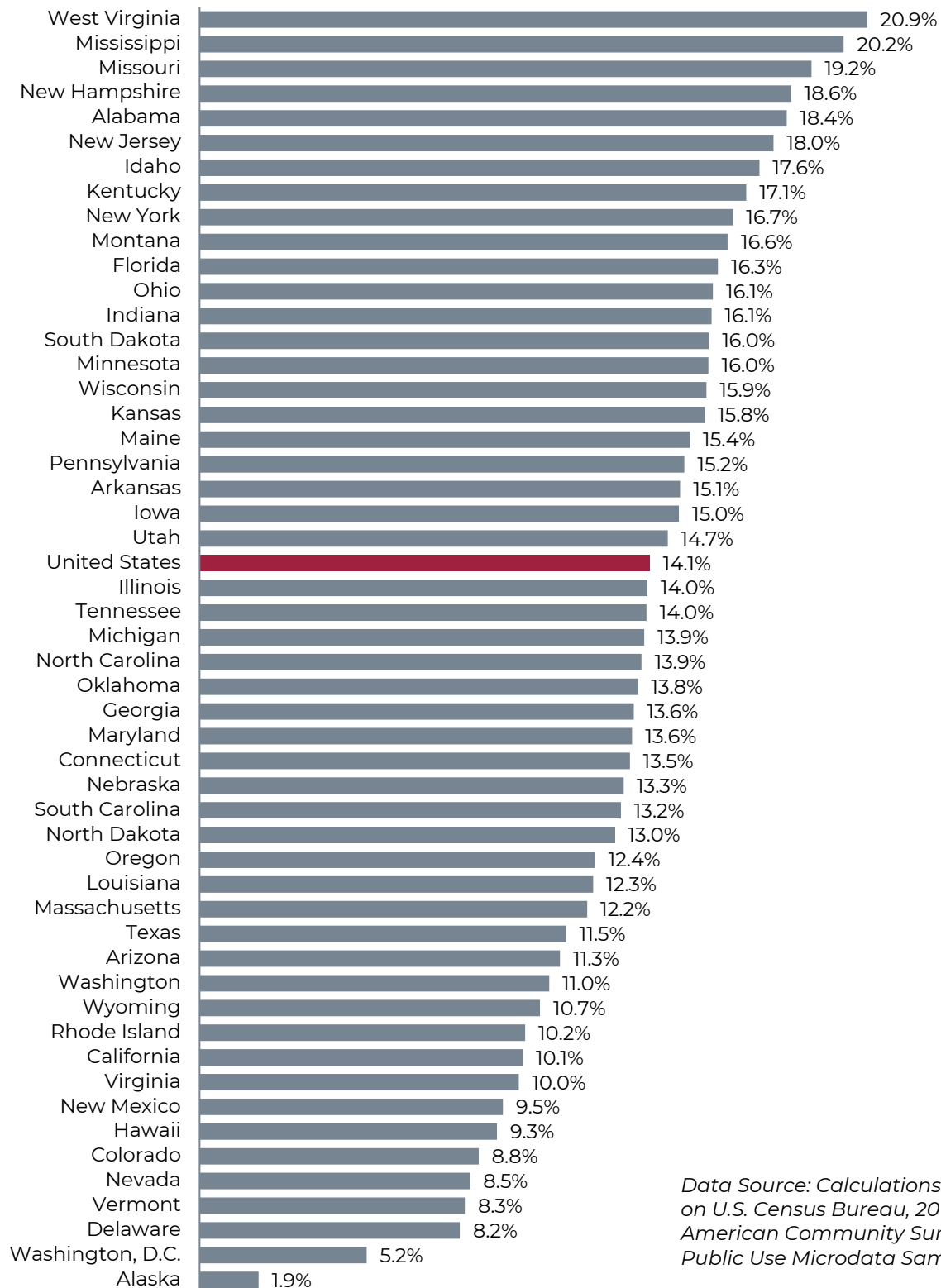
States with Lowest Rates of College Enrollment

1. West Virginia, 18.8%
2. Kentucky, 20.9%
3. Alaska, 21.2%
4. Arkansas, 21.3%
5. Missouri, 21.5%
5. Montana, 21.5%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Across the U.S., the college enrollment gap between young adults with and without disabilities was 14.1 percent in 2022. The gap ranged from 1.9 percent in Alaska to 20.9 percent in West Virginia. Figure 5 below represents the college enrollment gap by state.

FIGURE 5. College Enrollment Gap between Young Adults with and without Disabilities by State: 2022



Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

College Degree Attainment

Obtaining a four-year college degree is a strong predictor of higher income and expanded career prospects. In 2022, only 5.8 percent of young adults with disabilities across the U.S. had completed a bachelor's degree, compared to 13.1 percent of their peers without disabilities. State completion rates varied significantly, from 1.3 percent in Alaska to 18.3 percent in Washington, D.C. Table 4 highlights the states with the highest and lowest bachelor's degree attainment rates among students with disabilities (see Table B3 in Appendix B for detailed national and state data):

TABLE 4. States with Highest and Lowest Rates of College Degree Attainment for Young Adults (Ages 18-24) with Disabilities: 2022

States with Highest Rates of Post-Secondary Degree Attainment

1. Washington, D.C., 18.3%
2. New York, 10.0%
3. Maryland, 8.1%
3. Illinois, 7.9%
5. Massachusetts, 7.7%

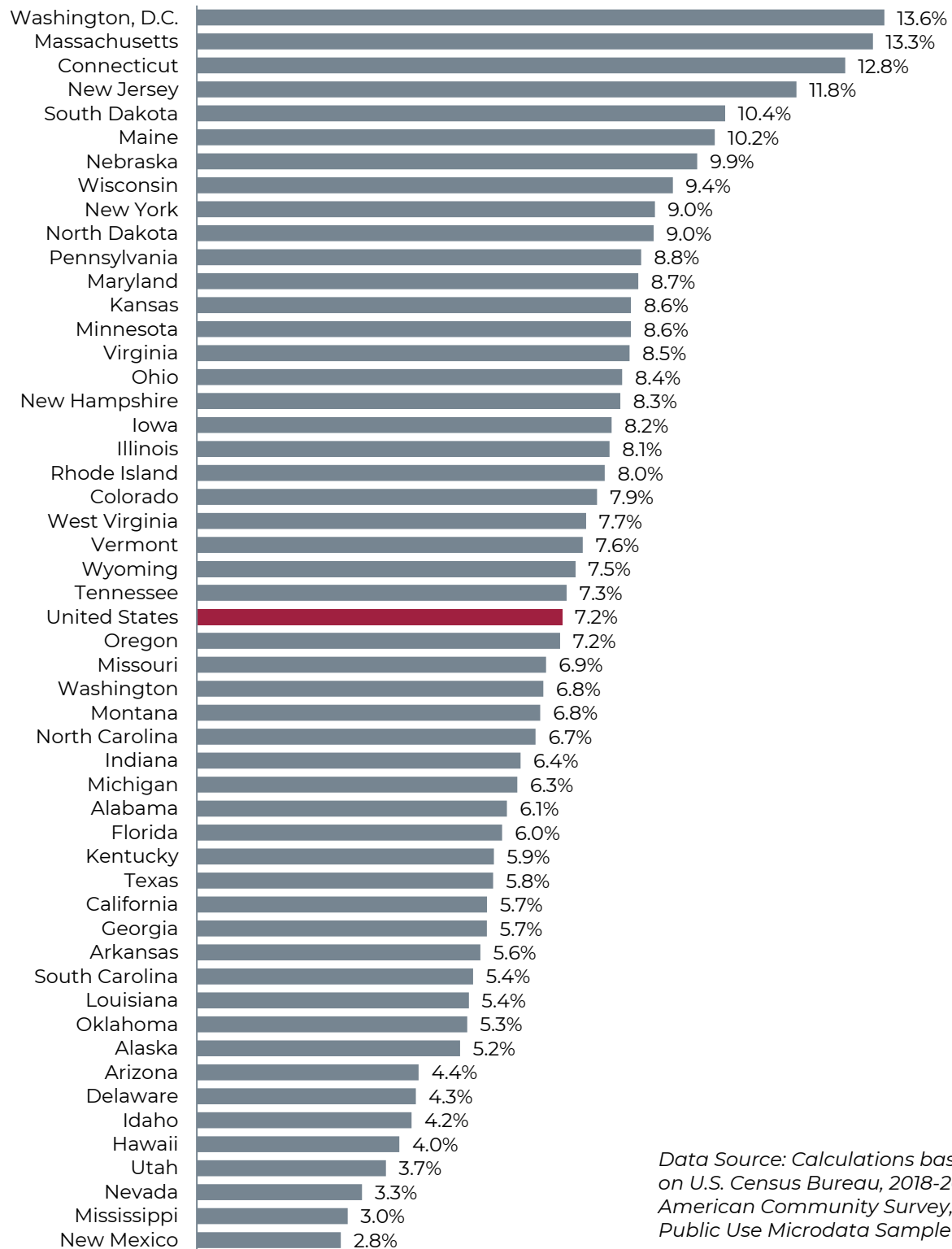
States with Lowest Rates of Post-Secondary Degree Attainment

1. Alaska, 1.3%
2. Wyoming, 1.4%
3. South Dakota, 2.2%
4. West Virginia, 2.7%
5. Alabama, 3.0%
5. Idaho, 3.0%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

In 2022, the national college completion gap between young adults with and without disabilities was 7.2 percent. Washington, D.C. recorded the largest difference at 13.6 percentage points. Interestingly, D.C. had both the highest overall college completion rate and the widest college degree attainment gap, suggesting that while young adults with disabilities in D.C. were more likely to earn a degree than in any state, their peers without disabilities still outpaced them in completing college. On the other hand, New Mexico had the smallest gap in college degree attainment at 2.8 percent, since both young adults with and without disabilities had lower college degree attainment rates. Figure 6 illustrates the gap by state.

FIGURE 6. College Attainment Gap between Young Adults with and without Disabilities by State: 2022

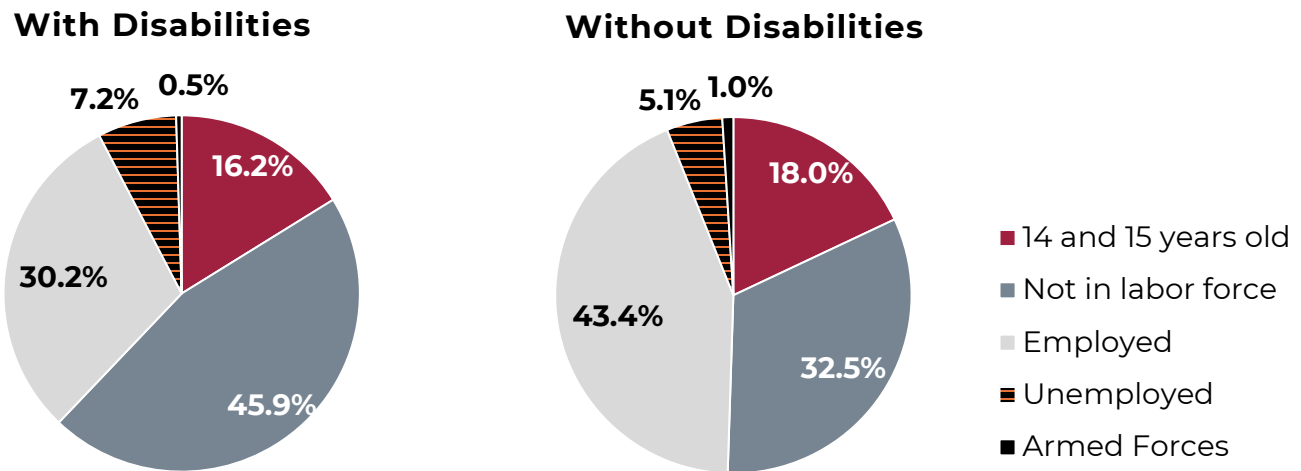


Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Employment and Disability

Aside from education, employment becomes a major focus for young adults, particularly as they near the end of the youth transition period. Employment is crucial in helping young adults transition from education to adulthood, building necessary skills and self-sufficiency. However, young adults with disabilities are employed at much lower rates than their peers without disabilities. Only 30.2 percent of young adults with disabilities were employed in 2022, compared to 43.4 percent of those without disabilities. They were also less likely to be part of the labor force, meaning that they are less likely to be even looking for employment. The overall employment gap between the two groups nationally was 13.2 percent in 2022. Figure 7 reports employment data for individuals ages 14–24 but note that the U.S. Census Bureau does not collect employment information for those under 16.

FIGURE 7. Employment Status for Youth and Young Adults (Ages 14-24) with and without Disabilities in the U.S., 2022



Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

A large portion of youth and young adults with disabilities are not in the workforce (45.9 percent), higher than the rate of youth and young adults without disabilities who are not in the workforce (32.5 percent). We now look at the young adults with disabilities who were working in 2022, focusing on

the nature of their work. The overwhelming majority of employed young adults with disabilities work at private for-profit companies, constituting 39.2 percent of the total population of youth and young adult with disabilities. This is lower than their peers without disabilities, 47.7 percent of whom work at private companies. The employment gap in the private for-profit sector is large, but the gap shrinks in other sectors. The next most common type of employer for young adults with and without disabilities are private non-profits, with around 4 percent of young adults both with and without disabilities being employed in this sector. Others, apart from those employed in the private sectors, were self-employed or worked for the federal or state government.

TABLE 5. Class of Worker for Youth and Young Adults (Ages 14-24) with and without Disabilities, 2022

Class of Worker	With Disabilities (%)	Without Disabilities (%)
Not in universe	48.7%	39.2%
Employee of a private for-profit company or business	39.2%	47.7%
Employee of a private not-for-profit	3.7%	3.9%
Local government employee (city, county, etc.)	1.7%	2.2%
State government employee	1.4%	1.8%
Federal government employee	1.2%	1.7%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business	1.3%	1.3%
Self-employed in own incorporated business	0.6%	0.6%
Working without pay in a family business or farm	0.3%	0.2%

Note about “not in universe”: In addition to individuals 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, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

At the state level, the employment rate ranged from a low of 22.6 percent in Alaska to a high of 51 percent in North Dakota. We again observe the trend of the highest employment rate being more than double that of the lowest state. Table 6 displays the five states with the highest and lowest employment rates for youth and young adults with disabilities (see Table C1 in Appendix C for the complete set of data).

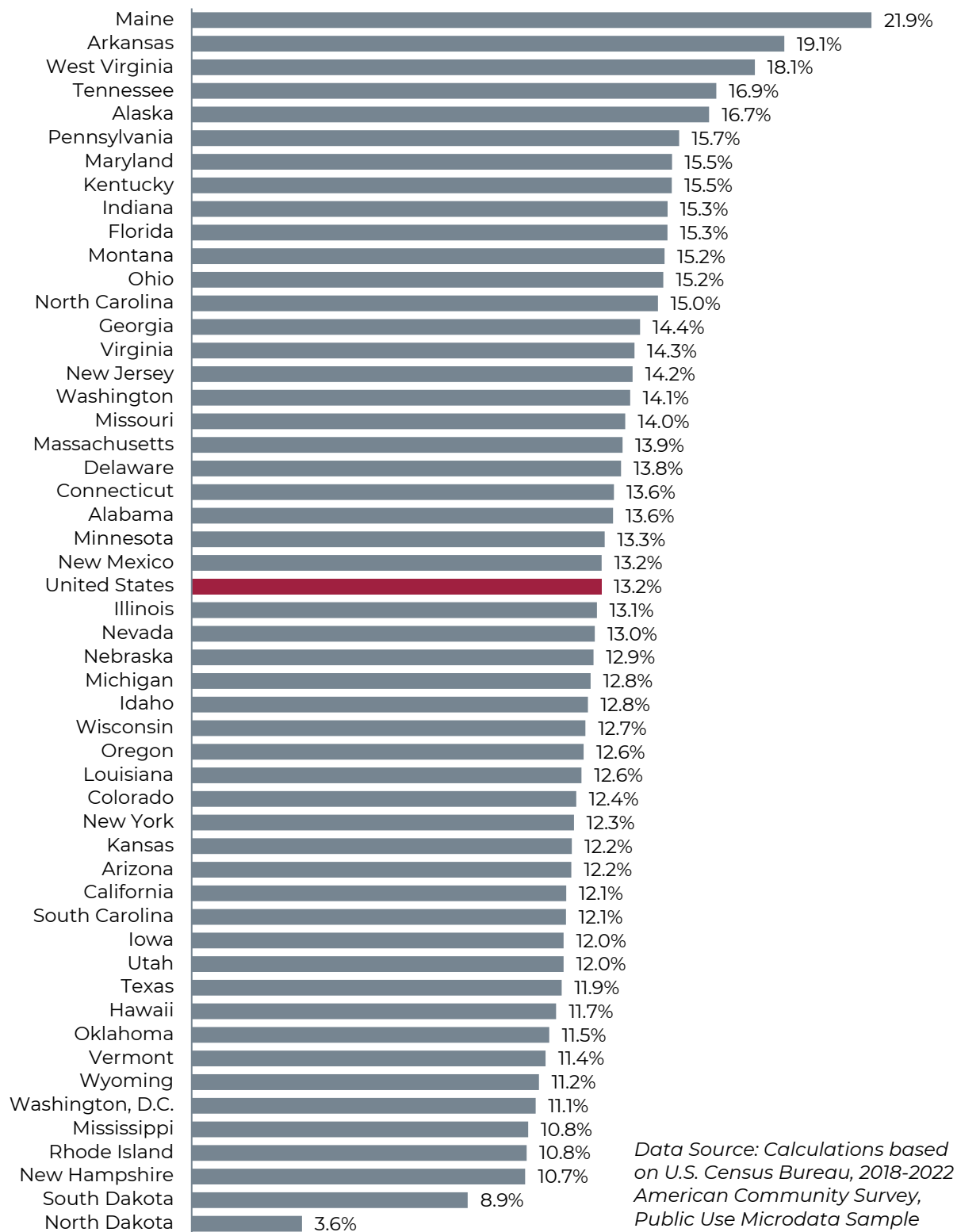
TABLE 6. States with Highest and Lowest Employment Rates for Youth and Young Adults (ages 14-24) with Disabilities: 2022

States with Highest Employment Rates	States with Lowest Employment Rates
1. North Dakota, 51.0%	1. Alaska, 22.6%
2. Utah, 42.9%	2. Arkansas, 22.8%
3. South Dakota, 42.3%	3. West Virginia, 23.8%
4. New Hampshire, 41.3%	4. Mississippi, 24.9%
5. Iowa, 40.7%	5. New Jersey, 25.4%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

Considering the differences in employment outcomes for young adults with and without disabilities, the national gap between the employment rates for the two groups in 2022 was 13.2 percent. At the state level, the employment gap ranged from a low of 3.6 percent in North Dakota, to a high of 21.9 percent in Maine between young adults with and without disabilities. From our analysis of employment outcomes for youth with disabilities, North Dakota has the highest employment rate for young adults with disabilities, and the smallest employment gap. North Dakota’s high employment rate for transition-aged youth and its narrow gap between those with and without disabilities stem from state policies that incentivize employers through tax credits and fund postsecondary transitional programs for young adults with disabilities, which we highlighted in our previous annual report ([The 2023 Youth Transition Report](#)). Figure 8 displays the employment gaps by state.

FIGURE 8. Employment Gap between Young Adults with and without Disabilities by State, 2022



Opportunity Youth with Disabilities

Opportunity youth and young adults are those between the ages of 14 and 24 who are neither in school nor employed. Because a large share of young people with disabilities are not in the labor force, this section focuses on those who are both out of school and not seeking work. Now that we have examined the education and employment rates of youth and young adults with disabilities, exploring trends among opportunity youth can help us understand the degree to which young people are disconnected from both education and employment, which are key factors in achieving better socioeconomic outcomes.

In 2022, 19 percent of youth and young adults with disabilities in the U.S. were neither in school nor participating in the labor force, compared to 5.7 percent of their peers without disabilities (see Table D1 in Appendix D). Across states, the share of opportunity youth with disabilities ranged from 11.7 percent in Rhode Island to 26.4 percent in West Virginia. Table 7 highlights the states with the highest and lowest rates of disconnection among youth and young adults with disabilities.

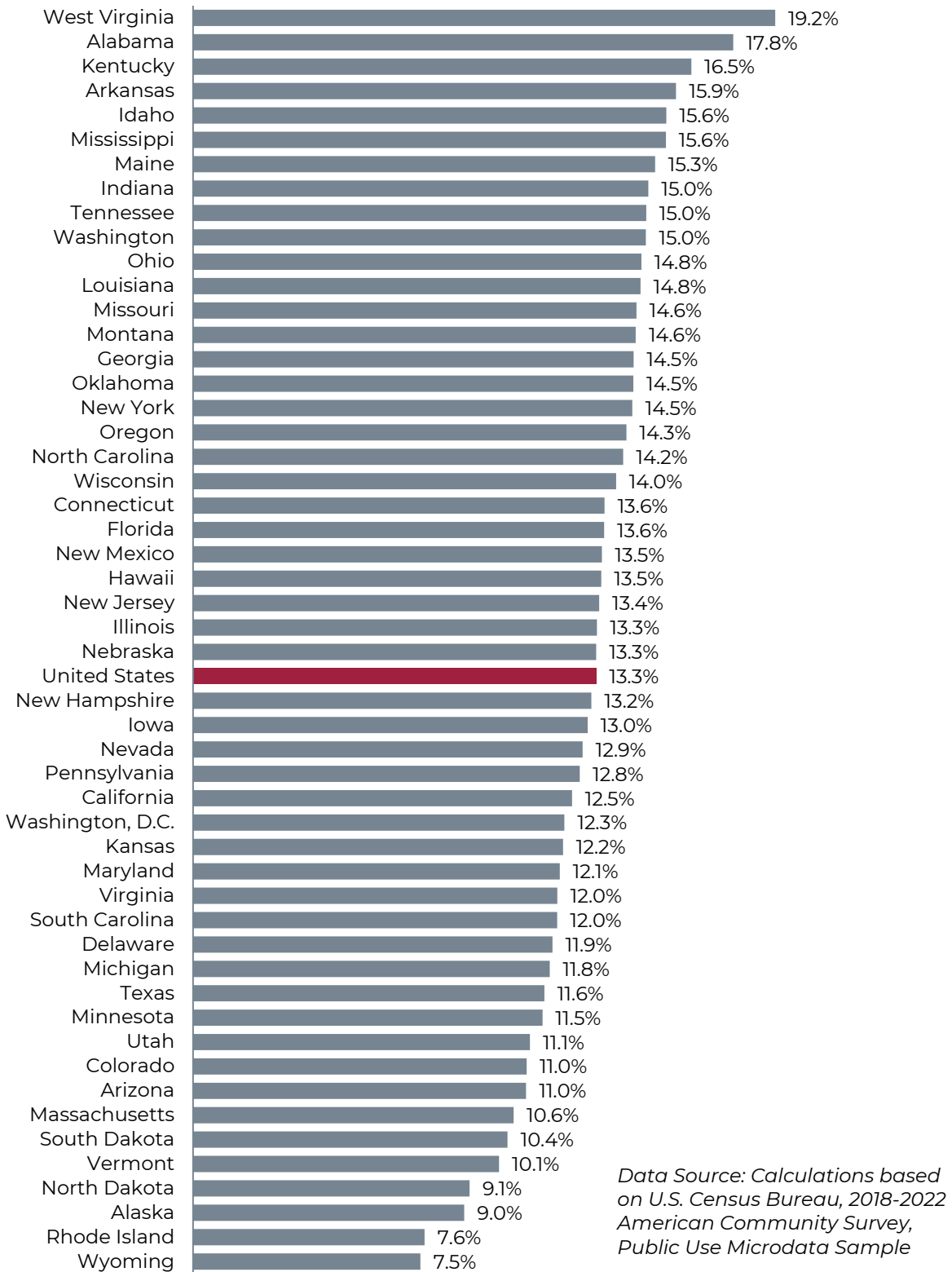
TABLE 7. States with Highest and Lowest Rates of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (ages 14-24, not in the labor force) with Disabilities: 2022

States with Highest Rates of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults	States with Lowest Rates of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults
1. West Virginia, 26.4%	1. Rhode Island, 11.7%
2. Alabama, 24.6%	2. Wyoming, 12.5%
3. Arkansas, 23.7%	3. North Dakota, 13.2%
4. Kentucky, 23.5%	4. Massachusetts, 14.1%
5. Mississippi, 23.4%	4. Vermont, 14.1%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

In a comparison of the opportunity youth rates for those with and without disabilities, the national gap in 2022 was 13.3 percent. At the state level, the gap ranged from 7.5 percent in Wyoming to 19.2 percent in West Virginia, corresponding to the states with the highest and second lowest absolute rate of opportunity youth. Figure 9 displays the gaps by state.

FIGURE 9. Opportunity Gap between Young Adults with and without Disabilities by State, 2022



Poverty and Disability

Having looked at education and employment outcomes for youth and young adults with disabilities, we now move on to analyzing trends in poverty rates. Poverty rates can indicate whether youth and young adults with disabilities face additional structural barriers that limit their access to education, employment, and other opportunities that are constrained by economic means. To this end, data on household poverty highlights clear economic disparities between youth and young adults with and without disabilities. Young people with disabilities are more likely to live in poverty than their peers without disabilities. In 2022, the national poverty rate for households of youth and young adults with disabilities was 22.5 percent, compared to 16 percent for those without disabilities. State rates varied widely, from 13.6 percent in New Hampshire to 32.1 percent in New Mexico. Table 8 presents the states with the highest and lowest poverty rates for youth and young adults with disabilities (see Table E1 in Appendix E for detailed data).

TABLE 8. States with Highest and Lowest Rates of Poverty for Youth and Young Adults (ages 14-24) with Disabilities: 2022

States with Highest Rates of Poverty for Youth and Young Adults

1. New Mexico, 32.1%
2. Kentucky, 30.5%
3. Montana, 28.8%
4. Mississippi, 28.6%
5. Alabama, 28.3%

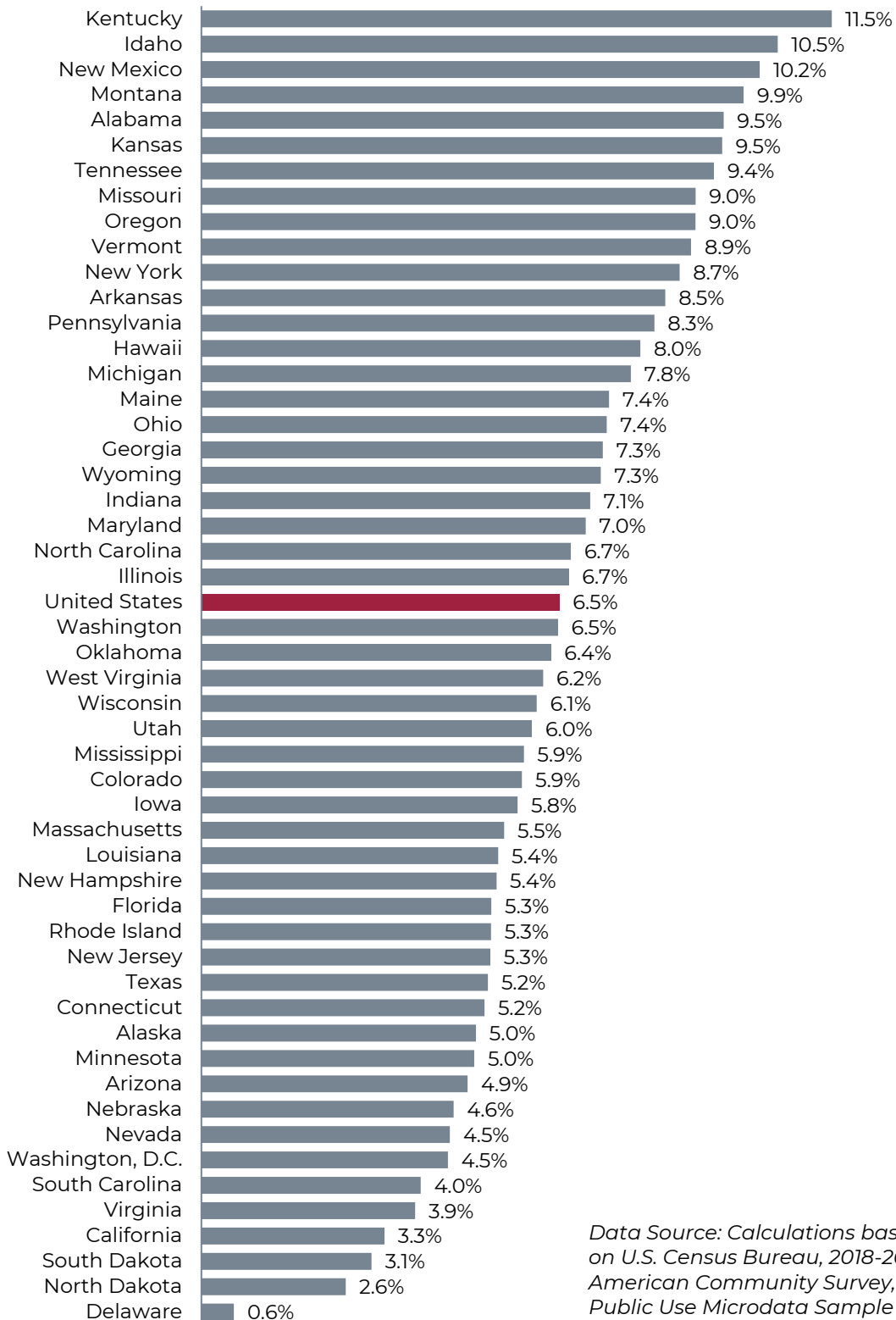
States with Lowest Rates of Poverty for Youth and Young Adults

1. New Hampshire, 13.6%
2. Delaware, 14.0%
3. New Jersey, 16.3%
4. Connecticut, 16.8%
5. Massachusetts, 17.5%

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

In 2022, the national gap in poverty rates between households of individuals (ages 14-24) with and without disabilities was 6.5%. At the state level, the poverty rate gap ranged from 0.6% in Delaware to a high of 11.5% in Kentucky. Figure 10 displays the gaps by state.

FIGURE 10. Poverty Gap between Young Adults with and without Disabilities by State, 2022



Data Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample

Discussion

The 2024 Youth Transition Report shows that, nationwide, young people with disabilities (ages 14–24) continue to face large disparities compared to their peers without disabilities across education, employment, engagement, and poverty measures. Persistent gaps in high school and college completion contribute to lower employment and earnings, which in turn increase the likelihood of poverty. Youth with disabilities are also more likely to be disconnected from both school and work, patterns that often persist into adulthood, highlighting the need to rethink how resources and support can better promote long-term economic stability and wellbeing for this population.

Vermont has a high college enrollment rate for those with disabilities, and a low college enrollment gap between those with and without disabilities. The state also has low employment and opportunity youth gaps between individuals with and without disabilities. Vermont’s legislation over the past five years has strengthened pathways to postsecondary education and career attainment for transition-aged youth with disabilities by expanding funding, expanding work-based learning, and establishing more concrete routes for Career and Technical Education (CTE) and apprenticeship programs. Since 2020, Vermont’s legislature has introduced 14 bills to support educational attainment for transition-aged youth with disabilities. Of those fourteen bills, only four were enacted into law.

Senate Bill 11 (2021) and House Bill 452 (2023) work together to build the workforce and postsecondary sector to support transitional youth with disabilities. S.11 invests in statewide work-based learning, experiential CTE construction projects, credential-of-value outreach, and service-learning opportunities. H.452 expands Vermont’s apprenticeship program framework, creating more structured, high-quality pathways from high school and CTE into career-oriented registered apprenticeships. Together, these initiatives form a pipeline, from school-based work experiences to pre-apprenticeship and full apprenticeship. House Bill 366 (2021) refined regulations pertaining to apprenticeship funding and reducing administrative barriers across education and workforce systems that youth with disabilities rely on during transition.

House Bill 454 (2025) builds off H. 366, S.11, and H. 452 to restructure Vermont’s education finance system by adjusting formula funding to create more equitable access to special education and transition services across the state’s districts. It creates a statewide, fully funded CTE strategy that positions

these programs to deliver consistent accommodations, work-based experiences, and career-aligned training critical for youth with disabilities. Taken together, the four bills created a more coherent, accessible, and credential-focused system that significantly enhanced education and employment outcomes for Vermont youth with disabilities.

Rhode Island has improved a lot in addressing the employment gap between those with and without disabilities. It has the lowest opportunity youth gap and the highest college enrollment rate for youth with disabilities. Rhode Island legislation over the past five years has promoted the employment outcomes for youth and young adults with disabilities primarily through increased funding initiatives, which in turn strengthened statewide systems that provide transition, job coaching, and supported employment services. Since 2020, Rhode Island's legislature has introduced 26 bills to strengthen employment youth with disabilities. Of those twenty-six bills, eleven were enacted into law.

House Bills 6122 (2021), 6494 (2021), 7123 (2022), 5200 (2023), 7225 (2024), and 5076 (2025) appropriated funds enhanced and integrated employment services, raise wages for direct support professionals, and updated labor agency systems, all of which have been essential for helping young adults with disabilities move from school into competitive, community-based jobs.

Additionally, House Bills 6454 (2021) and 8248 (2022), as well as Senate Bill 193 (2021), modernized labor and legal frameworks, contributing to a more consistent and accessible regulatory environment for workers with disabilities. Even though these bills do not create new disability-specific programs, they do strengthen the financial, legal, and workforce infrastructure that makes competitive, integrated employment more achievable for Rhode Island youth and young adults with disabilities.

Overall, Vermont and Rhode Island demonstrate that targeted, sustained legislative investments can reduce long-standing disparities for youth with disabilities during their transition to adulthood. While national gaps remain, these states show how aligning education funding, work-based learning, apprenticeships, and employment services can enhance educational and employment outcomes. Their strategies highlight the importance of coordinated, adequately funded policies that strengthen systems rather than isolated programs, to foster long-term economic stability and wellbeing for transition-aged youth with disabilities.

APPENDIX A: TABLE A1

Youth and Young Adults (Ages 14 to 24) for the U.S. and States, by Disability Status: 2022

State	WITH DISABILITY		WITHOUT DISABILITY		Population (14-24)
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	
US	3,486,498	7.2	45,031,802	92.8	48,518,300
AL	56,899	7.6	689,453	92.4	746,352
AK	7,139	6.6	100,263	93.4	107,402
AZ	80,193	7.5	996,159	92.5	1,076,352
AR	40,122	8.9	412,328	91.1	452,450
CA	329,783	5.7	5,498,729	94.3	5,828,512
CO	56,808	6.7	789,740	93.3	846,548
CT	38,923	7.3	494,193	92.7	533,116
DE	9,102	6.7	126,143	93.3	135,245
DC	6,403	7.6	77,697	92.4	84,100
FL	190,629	6.8	2,622,537	93.2	2,813,166
GA	115,192	7.0	1,538,727	93.0	1,653,919
HI	9,227	4.9	178,116	95.1	187,343
ID	25,327	8.6	270,331	91.4	295,658
IL	119,496	6.4	1,748,355	93.6	1,867,851
IN	80,553	7.7	964,972	92.3	1,045,525
IA	36,757	7.4	460,978	92.6	497,735
KS	41,631	8.8	432,002	91.2	473,633
KY	62,958	9.6	594,154	90.4	657,112
LA	58,698	8.6	627,437	91.4	686,135
ME	19,832	11.6	151,285	88.4	171,117
MD	61,781	7.2	794,714	92.8	856,495
MA	75,863	7.4	953,638	92.6	1,029,501
MI	119,397	8.0	1,364,248	92.0	1,483,645
MN	60,786	7.5	749,621	92.5	810,407

State	WITH DISABILITY		WITHOUT DISABILITY		Population (14-24)
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	
MS	38,222	8.2	429,197	91.8	467,419
MO	69,958	7.8	830,218	92.2	900,176
MT	12,897	8.2	144,008	91.8	156,905
NE	20,733	6.8	284,276	93.2	305,009
NV	27,378	6.5	395,171	93.5	422,549
NH	16,321	8.6	173,310	91.4	189,631
NJ	75,245	5.8	1,214,776	94.2	1,290,021
NM	26,705	8.4	291,152	91.6	317,857
NY	182,523	6.5	2,630,871	93.5	2,813,394
NC	108,130	6.9	1,447,777	93.1	1,555,907
ND	8,631	6.8	118,084	93.2	126,715
OH	142,319	8.4	1,555,114	91.6	1,697,433
OK	55,738	9.1	558,243	90.9	613,981
OR	56,706	9.8	519,787	90.2	576,493
PA	152,693	8.4	1,672,933	91.6	1,825,626
RI	12,713	7.7	153,269	92.3	165,982
SC	52,411	7.0	696,069	93.0	748,480
SD	9,287	6.9	125,133	93.1	134,420
TN	75,662	7.6	917,773	92.4	993,435
TX	319,366	6.9	4,330,666	93.1	4,650,032
UT	45,080	7.4	561,055	92.6	606,135
VT	10,274	10.6	86,739	89.4	97,013
VA	88,402	7.0	1,175,314	93.0	1,263,716
WA	83,560	7.9	973,287	92.1	1,056,847
WV	22,969	9.3	225,115	90.7	248,084
WI	63,360	7.3	806,880	92.7	870,240
WY	5,716	6.7	79,765	93.3	85,481

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

APPENDIX B: TABLE B1

Young Adults (Ages 18 to 24) with High School Diploma or Higher Degrees, by Disability Status: 2022

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
U.S.	2,345,135	1,844,259	78.6	28,992,840	25,791,232	89.0
AL	40,151	30,796	76.7	447,736	398,200	88.9
AK	4,913	4,060	82.6	64,457	56,291	87.3
AZ	54,699	41,302	75.5	645,870	557,463	86.3
AR	25,561	20,912	81.8	264,670	234,479	88.6
CA	222,429	180,644	81.2	3,537,338	3,213,510	90.8
CO	40,045	32,815	81.9	509,061	450,214	88.4
CT	27,107	22,050	81.3	320,739	293,237	91.4
DE	5,925	4,957	83.7	79,739	69,883	87.6
DC	4,746	4,078	85.9	57,581	53,493	92.9
FL	124,159	91,409	73.6	1,694,817	1,481,741	87.4
GA	76,668	56,744	74.0	978,287	845,244	86.4
HI	5,853	4,874	83.3	116,523	108,148	92.8
ID	16,972	12,538	73.9	168,980	150,319	89.0
IL	81,334	64,374	79.1	1,111,750	993,296	89.3
IN	55,027	41,263	75.0	622,628	538,210	86.4
IA	24,645	20,690	84.0	302,378	273,308	90.4
KS	28,930	23,313	80.6	280,909	252,716	90.0
KY	42,898	33,929	79.1	382,497	341,622	89.3
LA	38,394	27,913	72.7	399,738	348,514	87.2
ME	13,248	10,910	82.4	97,157	87,870	90.4
MD	39,016	30,628	78.5	502,913	449,207	89.3
MA	50,928	40,715	79.9	646,103	589,567	91.2
MI	83,699	63,582	76.0	884,216	788,078	89.1
MN	42,866	34,134	79.6	468,459	416,453	88.9

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
MS	24,700	18,261	73.9	275,143	240,794	87.5
MO	47,346	37,878	80.0	534,426	478,897	89.6
MT	9,214	7,306	79.3	94,118	83,862	89.1
NE	13,909	11,308	81.3	181,571	162,410	89.4
NV	17,835	14,459	81.1	244,179	211,916	86.8
NH	11,651	8,983	77.1	114,341	104,613	91.5
NJ	48,630	38,674	79.5	760,267	690,749	90.9
NM	18,186	13,866	76.2	186,318	158,418	85.0
NY	123,484	96,562	78.2	1,732,723	1,571,838	90.7
NC	73,105	55,382	75.8	943,077	840,851	89.2
ND	6,387	5,256	82.3	81,943	75,022	91.6
OH	95,770	75,834	79.2	988,002	872,064	88.3
OK	37,587	29,515	78.5	358,777	309,990	86.4
OR	39,559	32,584	82.4	335,300	294,946	88.0
PA	101,778	80,532	79.1	1,094,999	973,423	88.9
RI	8,947	7,299	81.6	106,094	96,535	91.0
SC	34,701	26,063	75.1	452,035	401,076	88.7
SD	6,562	4,920	75.0	79,102	68,553	86.7
TN	49,720	39,722	79.9	590,098	530,299	89.9
TX	205,663	162,179	78.9	2,732,279	2,369,518	86.7
UT	31,080	25,398	81.7	357,282	322,234	90.2
VT	7,887	6,869	87.1	59,838	55,011	91.9
VA	58,062	48,820	84.1	769,240	698,188	90.8
WA	58,446	45,298	77.5	623,066	548,219	88.0
WV	15,018	11,993	79.9	146,305	131,471	89.9
WI	45,698	37,422	81.9	518,117	465,583	89.9
WY	3,997	3,246	81.2	49,654	43,689	88.0

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

APPENDIX B: TABLE B2

Young Adults (Ages 18 to 24) Enroll in College Undergraduate Years, by Disability Status: 2022

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
US	2,345,135	665,284	28.4	28,992,840	12,319,748	42.5
AL	40,151	9,893	24.6	447,736	192,781	43.1
AK	4,913	1,044	21.2	64,457	14,891	23.1
AZ	54,699	14,070	25.7	645,870	239,135	37.0
AR	25,561	5,444	21.3	264,670	96,261	36.4
CA	222,429	83,594	37.6	3,537,338	1,687,898	47.7
CO	40,045	12,458	31.1	509,061	202,945	39.9
CT	27,107	10,048	37.1	320,739	162,189	50.6
DE	5,925	2,092	35.3	79,739	34,664	43.5
DC	4,746	2,024	42.6	57,581	27,574	47.9
FL	124,159	32,786	26.4	1,694,817	723,089	42.7
GA	76,668	19,986	26.1	978,287	388,244	39.7
HI	5,853	1,539	26.3	116,523	41,510	35.6
ID	16,972	3,919	23.1	168,980	68,697	40.7
IL	81,334	23,347	28.7	1,111,750	475,314	42.8
IN	55,027	12,955	23.5	622,628	246,579	39.6
IA	24,645	7,438	30.2	302,378	136,720	45.2
KS	28,930	7,585	26.2	280,909	118,153	42.1
KY	42,898	8,949	20.9	382,497	145,377	38.0
LA	38,394	10,184	26.5	399,738	155,374	38.9
ME	13,248	3,624	27.4	97,157	41,518	42.7
MD	39,016	11,628	29.8	502,913	218,111	43.4
MA	50,928	19,998	39.3	646,103	332,273	51.4
MI	83,699	24,449	29.2	884,216	381,615	43.2
MN	42,866	11,085	25.9	468,459	195,916	41.8

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
MS	24,700	5,452	22.1	275,143	116,320	42.3
MO	47,346	10,182	21.5	534,426	217,512	40.7
MT	9,214	1,984	21.5	94,118	35,855	38.1
NE	13,909	4,393	31.6	181,571	81,503	44.9
NV	17,835	3,847	21.6	244,179	73,400	30.1
NH	11,651	2,946	25.3	114,341	50,131	43.8
NJ	48,630	14,547	29.9	760,267	364,303	47.9
NM	18,186	4,462	24.5	186,318	63,443	34.1
NY	123,484	40,861	33.1	1,732,723	863,319	49.8
NC	73,105	19,294	26.4	943,077	379,600	40.3
ND	6,387	2,197	34.4	81,943	38,861	47.4
OH	95,770	23,319	24.3	988,002	399,653	40.5
OK	37,587	8,883	23.6	358,777	134,131	37.4
OR	39,559	10,758	27.2	335,300	132,782	39.6
PA	101,778	30,195	29.7	1,094,999	491,333	44.9
RI	8,947	4,097	45.8	106,094	59,419	56.0
SC	34,701	8,845	25.5	452,035	174,967	38.7
SD	6,562	1,533	23.4	79,102	31,115	39.3
TN	49,720	12,043	24.2	590,098	225,664	38.2
TX	205,663	53,779	26.1	2,732,279	1,028,704	37.7
UT	31,080	8,606	27.7	357,282	151,395	42.4
VT	7,887	3,409	43.2	59,838	30,843	51.5
VA	58,062	19,208	33.1	769,240	331,496	43.1
WA	58,446	14,322	24.5	623,066	221,027	35.5
WV	15,018	2,827	18.8	146,305	58,169	39.8
WI	45,698	12,111	26.5	518,117	219,691	42.4
WY	3,997	1,045	26.1	49,654	18,284	36.8

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

APPENDIX B: TABLE B3

Young Adults (Ages 18 to 24) with Bachelor or Higher Degrees, by Disability Status: 2022

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
US	2,345,135	137,145	5.8	28,992,840	3,794,518	13.1
AL	40,151	1,197	3.0	447,736	40,716	9.1
AK	4,913	64	1.3	64,457	4,185	6.5
AZ	54,699	3,398	6.2	645,870	68,365	10.6
AR	25,561	1,031	4.0	264,670	25,468	9.6
CA	222,429	14,897	6.7	3,537,338	439,291	12.4
CO	40,045	2,851	7.1	509,061	76,415	15.0
CT	27,107	1,595	5.9	320,739	59,871	18.7
DE	5,925	355	6.0	79,739	8,220	10.3
DC	4,746	868	18.3	57,581	18,336	31.8
FL	124,159	6,817	5.5	1,694,817	195,043	11.5
GA	76,668	4,207	5.5	978,287	109,618	11.2
HI	5,853	387	6.6	116,523	12,357	10.6
ID	16,972	516	3.0	168,980	12,292	7.3
IL	81,334	6,423	7.9	1,111,750	178,245	16.0
IN	55,027	2,767	5.0	622,628	71,052	11.4
IA	24,645	1,136	4.6	302,378	38,665	12.8
KS	28,930	1,132	3.9	280,909	35,031	12.5
KY	42,898	2,288	5.3	382,497	42,804	11.2
LA	38,394	1,461	3.8	399,738	36,650	9.2
ME	13,248	423	3.2	97,157	13,023	13.4
MD	39,016	3,175	8.1	502,913	84,691	16.8
MA	50,928	3,914	7.7	646,103	135,784	21.0
MI	83,699	5,352	6.4	884,216	112,398	12.7
MN	42,866	3,130	7.3	468,459	74,293	15.9

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
MS	24,700	1,236	5.0	275,143	21,954	8.0
MO	47,346	2,606	5.5	534,426	66,208	12.4
MT	9,214	478	5.2	94,118	11,254	12.0
NE	13,909	673	4.8	181,571	26,700	14.7
NV	17,835	763	4.3	244,179	18,397	7.5
NH	11,651	686	5.9	114,341	16,279	14.2
NJ	48,630	3,718	7.6	760,267	148,007	19.5
NM	18,186	830	4.6	186,318	13,793	7.4
NY	123,484	12,355	10.0	1,732,723	329,854	19.0
NC	73,105	4,018	5.5	943,077	114,802	12.2
ND	6,387	330	5.2	81,943	11,613	14.2
OH	95,770	3,746	3.9	988,002	121,486	12.3
OK	37,587	1,196	3.2	358,777	30,542	8.5
OR	39,559	1,771	4.5	335,300	39,022	11.6
PA	101,778	5,700	5.6	1,094,999	157,257	14.4
RI	8,947	652	7.3	106,094	16,262	15.3
SC	34,701	1,863	5.4	452,035	48,894	10.8
SD	6,562	142	2.2	79,102	9,951	12.6
TN	49,720	2,384	4.8	590,098	71,321	12.1
TX	205,663	10,556	5.1	2,732,279	299,826	11.0
UT	31,080	1,193	3.8	357,282	27,031	7.6
VT	7,887	559	7.1	59,838	8,794	14.7
VA	58,062	3,733	6.4	769,240	115,078	15.0
WA	58,446	3,941	6.7	623,066	84,575	13.6
WV	15,018	408	2.7	146,305	15,204	10.4
WI	45,698	2,169	4.7	518,117	73,215	14.1
WY	3,997	55	1.4	49,654	4,386	8.8

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

APPENDIX C: TABLE C1

Employment Rate for Youth and Young Adults (Ages 16 to 24) in U.S., by Disability Status: 2022

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
US	3,486,498	1,054,033	30.2	45,031,802	19,553,803	43.4
AL	56,899	15,851	27.9	689,453	285,619	41.4
AK	7,139	1,615	22.6	100,263	39,387	39.3
AZ	80,193	26,242	32.7	996,159	447,785	45.0
AR	40,122	9,140	22.8	412,328	172,630	41.9
CA	329,783	86,461	26.2	5,498,729	2,104,813	38.3
CO	56,808	20,531	36.1	789,740	383,225	48.5
CT	38,923	11,688	30.0	494,193	215,606	43.6
DE	9,102	2,781	30.6	126,143	55,982	44.4
DC	6,403	1,875	29.3	77,697	31,359	40.4
FL	190,629	51,506	27.0	2,622,537	1,110,472	42.3
GA	115,192	30,604	26.6	1,538,727	630,997	41.0
HI	9,227	2,420	26.2	178,116	67,617	38.0
ID	25,327	9,124	36.0	270,331	131,883	48.8
IL	119,496	36,687	30.7	1,748,355	764,936	43.8
IN	80,553	26,101	32.4	964,972	460,578	47.7
IA	36,757	14,968	40.7	460,978	242,936	52.7
KS	41,631	15,813	38.0	432,002	216,980	50.2
KY	62,958	19,652	31.2	594,154	277,339	46.7
LA	58,698	15,298	26.1	627,437	242,292	38.6
ME	19,832	6,021	30.4	151,285	79,050	52.3
MD	61,781	16,461	26.6	794,714	334,692	42.1
MA	75,863	24,353	32.1	953,638	438,461	46.0
MI	119,397	40,949	34.3	1,364,248	643,153	47.1
MN	60,786	24,386	40.1	749,621	400,421	53.4

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Estimate	Percent	Population	Estimate	Percent
MS	38,222	9,516	24.9	429,197	153,375	35.7
MO	69,958	23,400	33.4	830,218	393,601	47.4
MT	12,897	4,580	35.5	144,008	73,071	50.7
NE	20,733	8,225	39.7	284,276	149,567	52.6
NV	27,378	8,371	30.6	395,171	172,126	43.6
NH	16,321	6,733	41.3	173,310	90,107	52.0
NJ	75,245	19,132	25.4	1,214,776	481,360	39.6
NM	26,705	7,372	27.6	291,152	118,813	40.8
NY	182,523	46,981	25.7	2,630,871	1,001,069	38.1
NC	108,130	29,291	27.1	1,447,777	609,599	42.1
ND	8,631	4,405	51.0	118,084	64,461	54.6
OH	142,319	46,777	32.9	1,555,114	747,307	48.1
OK	55,738	18,151	32.6	558,243	246,073	44.1
OR	56,706	18,886	33.3	519,787	238,719	45.9
PA	152,693	45,357	29.7	1,672,933	759,541	45.4
RI	12,713	4,427	34.8	153,269	69,905	45.6
SC	52,411	15,726	30.0	696,069	292,768	42.1
SD	9,287	3,931	42.3	125,133	64,088	51.2
TN	75,662	22,016	29.1	917,773	422,130	46.0
TX	319,366	93,355	29.2	4,330,666	1,782,016	41.1
UT	45,080	19,330	42.9	561,055	307,765	54.9
VT	10,274	3,932	38.3	86,739	43,080	49.7
VA	88,402	25,100	28.4	1,175,314	501,301	42.7
WA	83,560	25,256	30.2	973,287	431,608	44.3
WV	22,969	5,470	23.8	225,115	94,440	42.0
WI	63,360	25,629	40.4	806,880	428,680	53.1
WY	5,716	2,157	37.7	79,765	39,020	48.9

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

APPENDIX D: TABLE D1

Rates of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (Ages 14 to 24) for the U.S. and States, by Disability Status: 2022

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Opportunity youth and young adults	Percent	Population	Opportunity youth and young adults	Percent
US	3,486,498	662,252	19.0	45,031,802	2,559,418	5.7
AL	56,899	14,015	24.6	689,453	46,857	6.8
AK	7,139	1,311	18.4	100,263	9,436	9.4
AZ	80,193	14,232	17.7	996,159	67,270	6.8
AR	40,122	9,489	23.7	412,328	31,761	7.7
CA	329,783	60,640	18.4	5,498,729	322,919	5.9
CO	56,808	8,887	15.6	789,740	36,558	4.6
CT	38,923	6,837	17.6	494,193	19,661	4.0
DE	9,102	1,447	15.9	126,143	5,084	4.0
DC	6,403	1,072	16.7	77,697	3,482	4.5
FL	190,629	37,231	19.5	2,622,537	156,181	6.0
GA	115,192	24,260	21.1	1,538,727	100,235	6.5
HI	9,227	1,767	19.2	178,116	10,104	5.7
ID	25,327	5,107	20.2	270,331	12,270	4.5
IL	119,496	22,142	18.5	1,748,355	90,762	5.2
IN	80,553	16,364	20.3	964,972	50,971	5.3
IA	36,757	6,309	17.2	460,978	19,061	4.1
KS	41,631	6,996	16.8	432,002	19,811	4.6
KY	62,958	14,780	23.5	594,154	41,730	7.0
LA	58,698	13,324	22.7	627,437	49,719	7.9
ME	19,832	3,914	19.7	151,285	6,773	4.5
MD	61,781	10,656	17.2	794,714	40,838	5.1
MA	75,863	10,659	14.1	953,638	33,044	3.5
MI	119,397	20,643	17.3	1,364,248	75,177	5.5
MN	60,786	9,103	15.0	749,621	25,749	3.4

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Opportunity youth and young adults	Percent	Population	Opportunity youth and young adults	Percent
MS	38,222	8,957	23.4	429,197	33,569	7.8
MO	69,958	13,916	19.9	830,218	43,594	5.3
MT	12,897	2,530	19.6	144,008	7,200	5.0
NE	20,733	3,487	16.8	284,276	9,967	3.5
NV	27,378	5,636	20.6	395,171	30,519	7.7
NH	16,321	2,685	16.5	173,310	5,717	3.3
NJ	75,245	13,605	18.1	1,214,776	56,737	4.7
NM	26,705	6,022	22.6	291,152	26,343	9.0
NY	182,523	37,021	20.3	2,630,871	152,023	5.8
NC	108,130	21,587	20.0	1,447,777	83,442	5.8
ND	8,631	1,135	13.2	118,084	4,747	4.0
OH	142,319	28,159	19.8	1,555,114	77,466	5.0
OK	55,738	11,876	21.3	558,243	37,778	6.8
OR	56,706	11,159	19.7	519,787	27,913	5.4
PA	152,693	26,778	17.5	1,672,933	79,778	4.8
RI	12,713	1,485	11.7	153,269	6,190	4.0
SC	52,411	9,642	18.4	696,069	44,372	6.4
SD	9,287	1,387	14.9	125,133	5,695	4.6
TN	75,662	16,049	21.2	917,773	57,349	6.2
TX	319,366	59,545	18.6	4,330,666	304,973	7.0
UT	45,080	6,985	15.5	561,055	24,518	4.4
VT	10,274	1,446	14.1	86,739	3,445	4.0
VA	88,402	14,776	16.7	1,175,314	55,070	4.7
WA	83,560	16,829	20.1	973,287	50,485	5.2
WV	22,969	6,053	26.4	225,115	16,052	7.1
WI	63,360	11,604	18.3	806,880	35,062	4.3
WY	5,716	713	12.5	79,765	3,961	5.0

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

APPENDIX D: TABLE D2

Rates for Youth and Young Adults (Ages 14 to 24) in the Labor Force (Unemployed) and Not in School for the U.S. and States, by Disability Status: 2022

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Opportunity youth and young adults	Percent	Population	Opportunity youth and young adults	Percent
US	3,486,498	155,995	4.5	45,031,802	1,218,440	2.7
AL	56,899	3,261	5.7	689,453	19,963	2.9
AK	7,139	249	3.5	100,263	4,303	4.3
AZ	80,193	3,634	4.5	996,159	26,218	2.6
AR	40,122	2,053	5.1	412,328	12,733	3.1
CA	329,783	12,397	3.8	5,498,729	150,296	2.7
CO	56,808	2,661	4.7	789,740	17,599	2.2
CT	38,923	1,951	5.0	494,193	13,954	2.8
DE	9,102	186	2.0	126,143	3,249	2.6
DC	6,403	432	6.7	77,697	4,033	5.2
FL	190,629	8,620	4.5	2,622,537	63,611	2.4
GA	115,192	4,481	3.9	1,538,727	42,227	2.7
HI	9,227	315	3.4	178,116	5,228	2.9
ID	25,327	1,170	4.6	270,331	5,530	2.0
IL	119,496	6,359	5.3	1,748,355	53,833	3.1
IN	80,553	3,809	4.7	964,972	26,526	2.7
IA	36,757	1,058	2.9	460,978	8,140	1.8
KS	41,631	1,886	4.5	432,002	8,658	2.0
KY	62,958	3,113	4.9	594,154	17,449	2.9
LA	58,698	2,514	4.3	627,437	24,375	3.9
ME	19,832	1,172	5.9	151,285	3,212	2.1
MD	61,781	3,261	5.3	794,714	21,469	2.7
MA	75,863	3,373	4.4	953,638	23,837	2.5
MI	119,397	5,467	4.6	1,364,248	40,931	3.0
MN	60,786	2,703	4.4	749,621	13,407	1.8

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Opportunity youth and young adults	Percent	Population	Opportunity youth and young adults	Percent
MS	38,222	1,304	3.4	429,197	15,584	3.6
MO	69,958	3,337	4.8	830,218	19,680	2.4
MT	12,897	1,040	8.1	144,008	3,082	2.1
NE	20,733	518	2.5	284,276	5,225	1.8
NV	27,378	1,236	4.5	395,171	15,207	3.8
NH	16,321	1,035	6.3	173,310	3,543	2.0
NJ	75,245	3,333	4.4	1,214,776	35,565	2.9
NM	26,705	1,809	6.8	291,152	8,794	3.0
NY	182,523	8,859	4.9	2,630,871	79,683	3.0
NC	108,130	5,104	4.7	1,447,777	40,326	2.8
ND	8,631	120	1.4	118,084	1,379	1.2
OH	142,319	6,497	4.6	1,555,114	42,052	2.7
OK	55,738	2,282	4.1	558,243	13,677	2.5
OR	56,706	2,799	4.9	519,787	17,319	3.3
PA	152,693	6,865	4.5	1,672,933	45,887	2.7
RI	12,713	738	5.8	153,269	3,679	2.4
SC	52,411	2,853	5.4	696,069	20,885	3.0
SD	9,287	429	4.6	125,133	3,202	2.6
TN	75,662	3,339	4.4	917,773	27,524	3.0
TX	319,366	12,838	4.0	4,330,666	115,634	2.7
UT	45,080	1,187	2.6	561,055	9,919	1.8
VT	10,274	496	4.8	86,739	1,724	2.0
VA	88,402	3,255	3.7	1,175,314	26,399	2.2
WA	83,560	4,372	5.2	973,287	27,356	2.8
WV	22,969	1,368	6.0	225,115	6,755	3.0
WI	63,360	2,460	3.9	806,880	15,841	2.0
WY	5,716	397	6.9	79,765	1,738	2.2

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

APPENDIX E: TABLE E1

Rates of Youth and Young Adults (Ages 14 to 24) in Poverty for the U.S. and States, by Disability Status: 2022

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Poverty	Percent	Population	Poverty	Percent
US	3,486,498	785,543	22.5	45,031,802	7,200,248	16.0
AL	56,899	16,087	28.3	689,453	129,137	18.7
AK	7,139	1,258	17.6	100,263	12,639	12.6
AZ	80,193	17,399	21.7	996,159	167,679	16.8
AR	40,122	11,054	27.6	412,328	78,663	19.1
CA	329,783	62,776	19.0	5,498,729	862,795	15.7
CO	56,808	11,575	20.4	789,740	114,674	14.5
CT	38,923	6,531	16.8	494,193	57,367	11.6
DE	9,102	1,275	14.0	126,143	16,922	13.4
DC	6,403	1,725	26.9	77,697	17,433	22.4
FL	190,629	40,308	21.1	2,622,537	415,616	15.8
GA	115,192	27,559	23.9	1,538,727	255,299	16.6
HI	9,227	1,795	19.5	178,116	20,366	11.4
ID	25,327	6,627	26.2	270,331	42,269	15.6
IL	119,496	26,378	22.1	1,748,355	268,618	15.4
IN	80,553	18,898	23.5	964,972	157,849	16.4
IA	36,757	8,311	22.6	460,978	77,598	16.8
KS	41,631	11,030	26.5	432,002	73,354	17.0
KY	62,958	19,213	30.5	594,154	112,890	19.0
LA	58,698	16,529	28.2	627,437	142,667	22.7
ME	19,832	4,015	20.2	151,285	19,363	12.8
MD	61,781	11,315	18.3	794,714	89,752	11.3
MA	75,863	13,239	17.5	953,638	113,663	11.9
MI	119,397	30,071	25.2	1,364,248	236,560	17.3
MN	60,786	11,159	18.4	749,621	100,244	13.4

State	WITH DISABILITY			WITHOUT DISABILITY		
	Population	Poverty	Percent	Population	Poverty	Percent
MS	38,222	10,913	28.6	429,197	97,254	22.7
MO	69,958	17,856	25.5	830,218	136,942	16.5
MT	12,897	3,715	28.8	144,008	27,217	18.9
NE	20,733	4,131	19.9	284,276	43,544	15.3
NV	27,378	5,559	20.3	395,171	62,304	15.8
NH	16,321	2,217	13.6	173,310	14,198	8.2
NJ	75,245	12,272	16.3	1,214,776	134,010	11.0
NM	26,705	8,565	32.1	291,152	63,685	21.9
NY	182,523	45,192	24.8	2,630,871	421,559	16.0
NC	108,130	25,351	23.4	1,447,777	241,731	16.7
ND	8,631	1,811	21.0	118,084	21,663	18.3
OH	142,319	34,339	24.1	1,555,114	260,069	16.7
OK	55,738	14,430	25.9	558,243	108,869	19.5
OR	56,706	14,772	26.1	519,787	88,490	17.0
PA	152,693	34,496	22.6	1,672,933	239,500	14.3
RI	12,713	2,285	18.0	153,269	19,439	12.7
SC	52,411	11,302	21.6	696,069	122,217	17.6
SD	9,287	2,018	21.7	125,133	23,301	18.6
TN	75,662	19,644	26.0	917,773	152,341	16.6
TX	319,366	73,571	23.0	4,330,666	771,001	17.8
UT	45,080	8,494	18.8	561,055	71,828	12.8
VT	10,274	2,586	25.2	86,739	14,073	16.2
VA	88,402	15,699	17.8	1,175,314	162,826	13.9
WA	83,560	16,713	20.0	973,287	131,240	13.5
WV	22,969	6,295	27.4	225,115	47,642	21.2
WI	63,360	13,797	21.8	806,880	126,269	15.6
WY	5,716	1,393	24.4	79,765	13,619	17.1

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.



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