

YOUTH DISCONNECTION IN HAMPTON ROADS



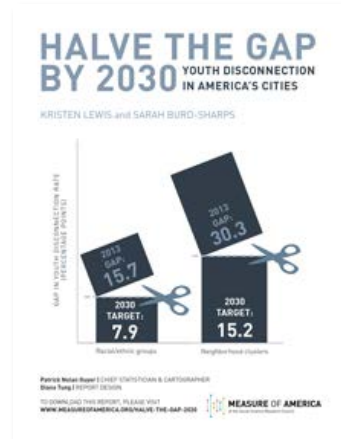
Kristen Lewis, Director



MEASURE OF AMERICA

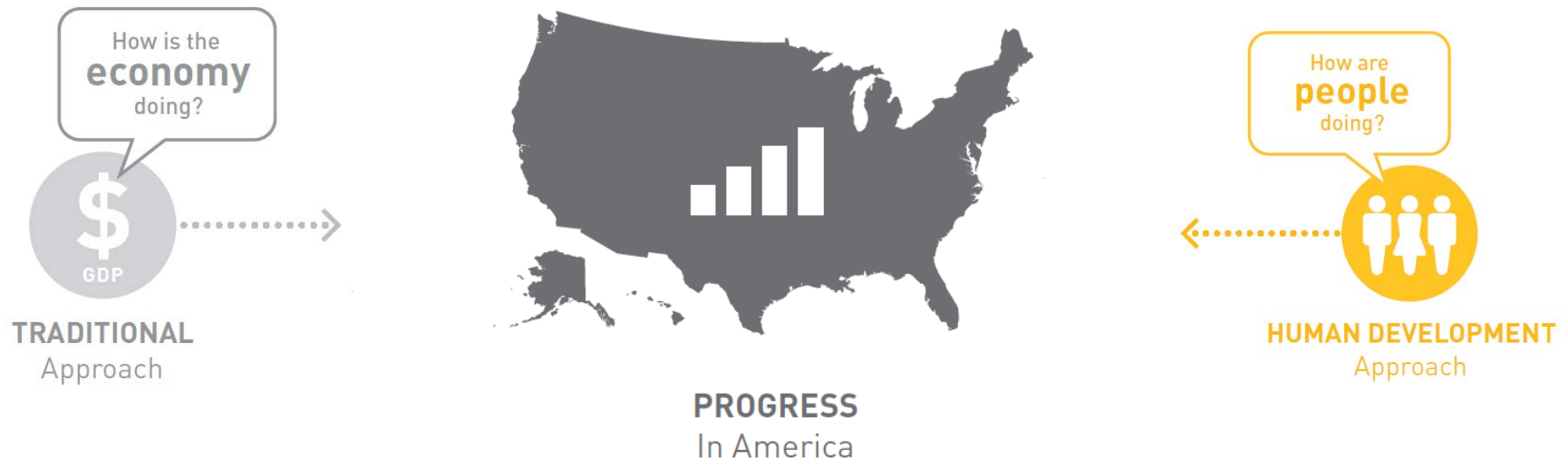
of the Social Science Research Council

ABOUT MEASURE OF AMERICA



- Provide tools for understanding well-being
- Breathe life into numbers
- Create metrics focused on how **people** are doing
- Informed by the human development approach
- Calculate the American Human Development Index

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT— ASSESSING PROGRESS USING HUMAN METRICS

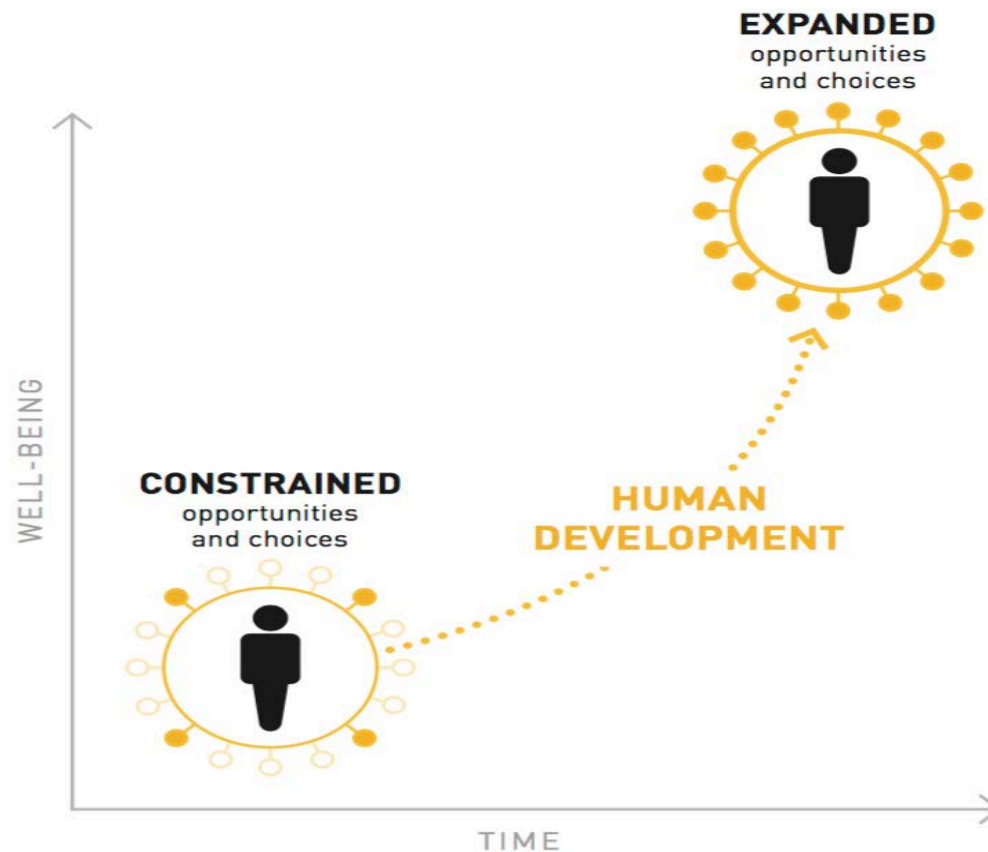


- Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live
- Measured by the American Human Development Index—combines health, education, and earnings data



WHY WE FOCUS ON YOUTH DISCONNECTION

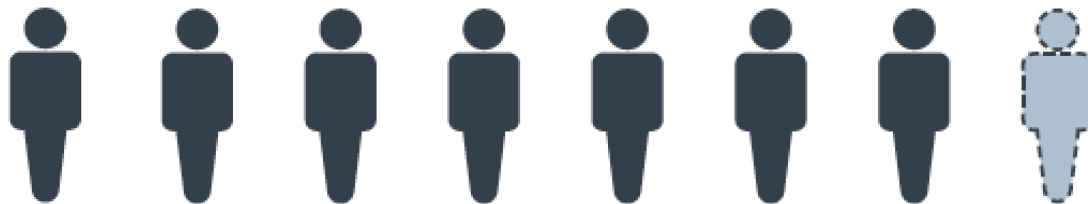
“Emerging adulthood” – the teens and early twenties — is when people build many of the capabilities required for a good life.





DISCONNECTED, OR OPPORTUNITY, YOUTH ARE:

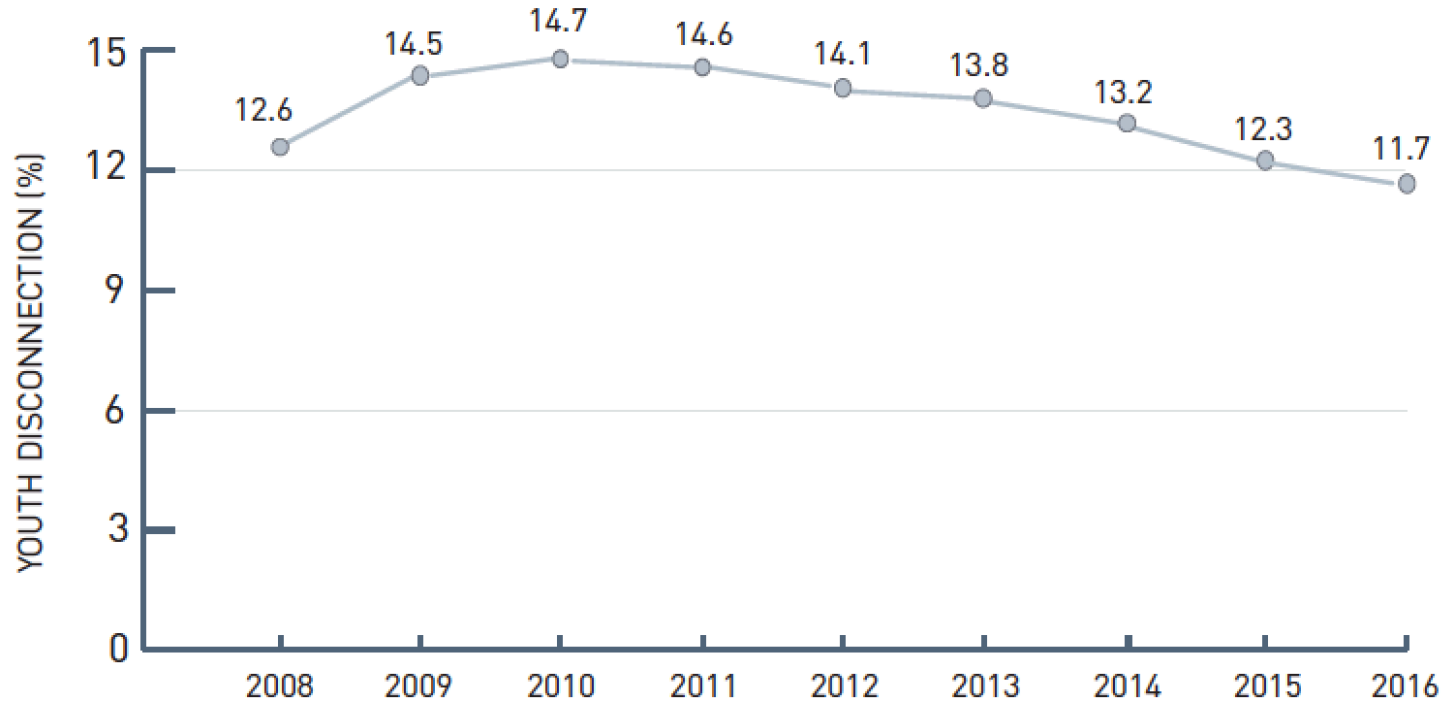
- Between 16 and 24
- Neither in school nor working



YOUTH DISCONNECTION NATIONALLY AND IN HAMPTON ROADS

US YOUTH DISCONNECTION HAS FALLEN SINCE 2010

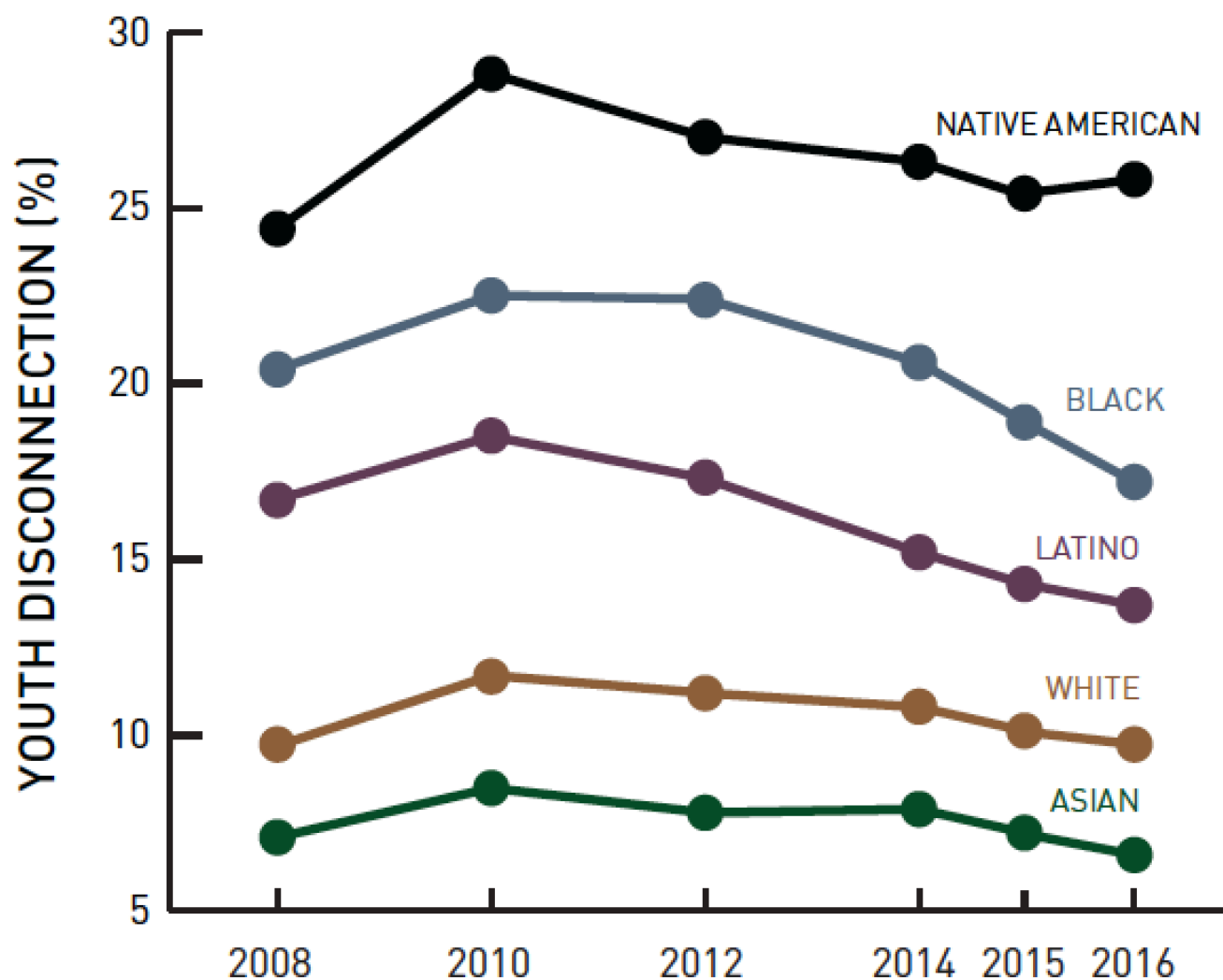
FIGURE 1 Sixth Consecutive Annual Decline in the Youth Disconnection Rate



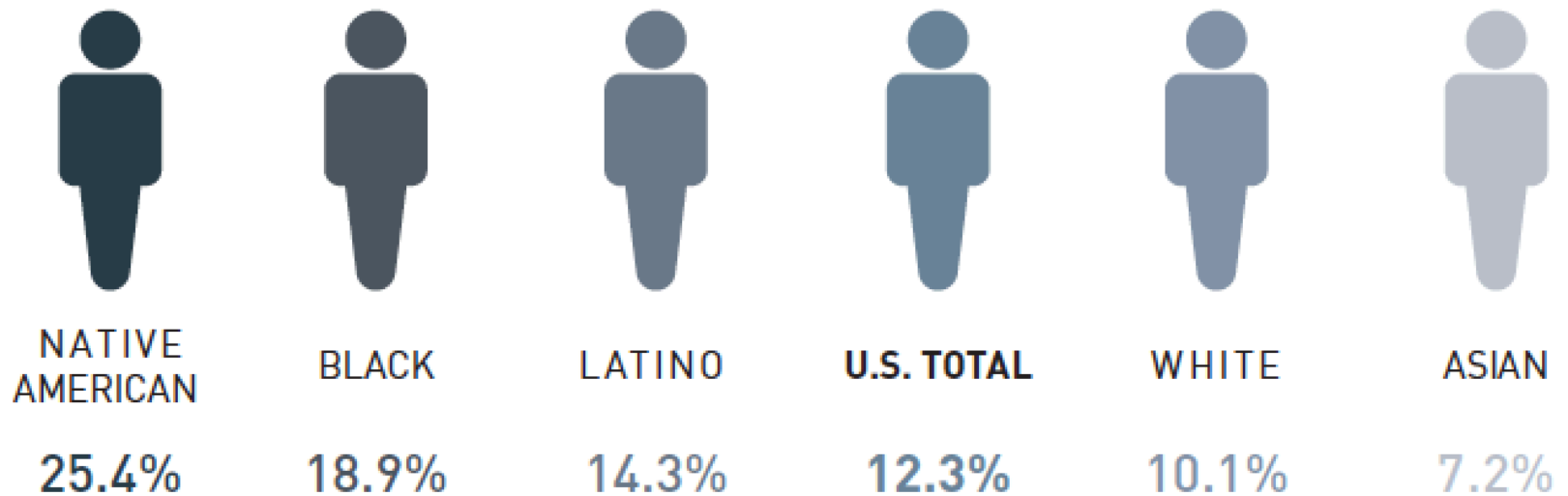
Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2016.

BUT RACIAL AND ETHNIC GAPS REMAIN

FIGURE 12 Youth Disconnection by Race and Ethnicity

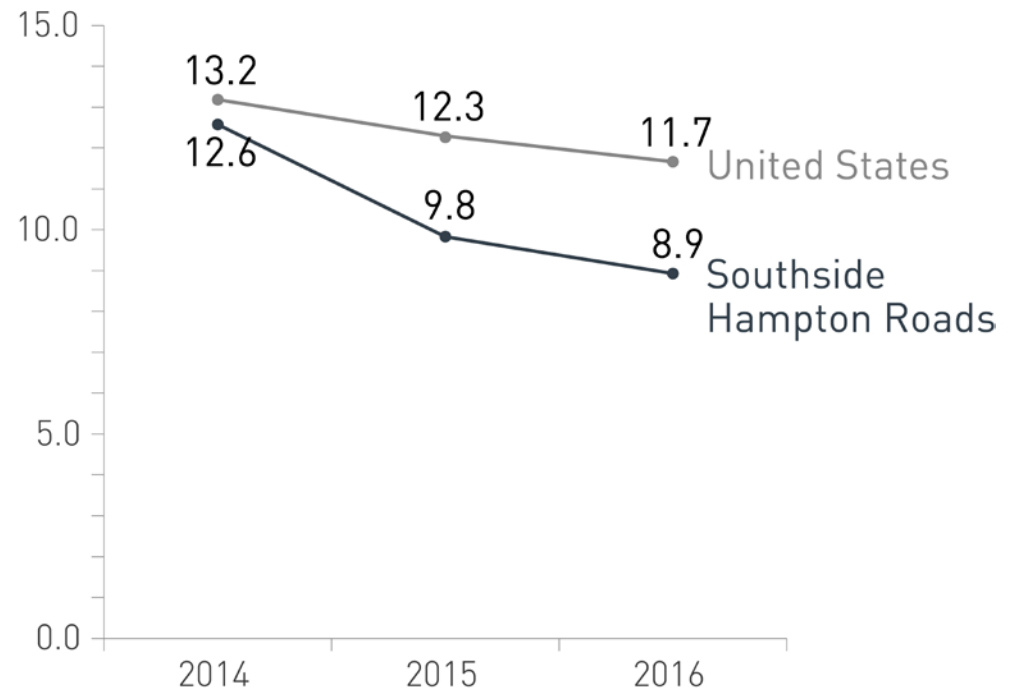
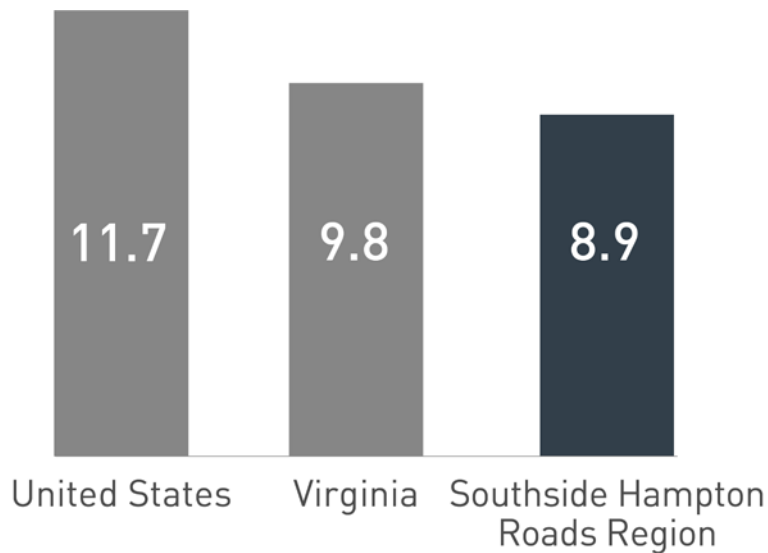


NATIVE AMERICAN RATE IS MORE THAN TRIPLE ASIAN AMERICAN RATE



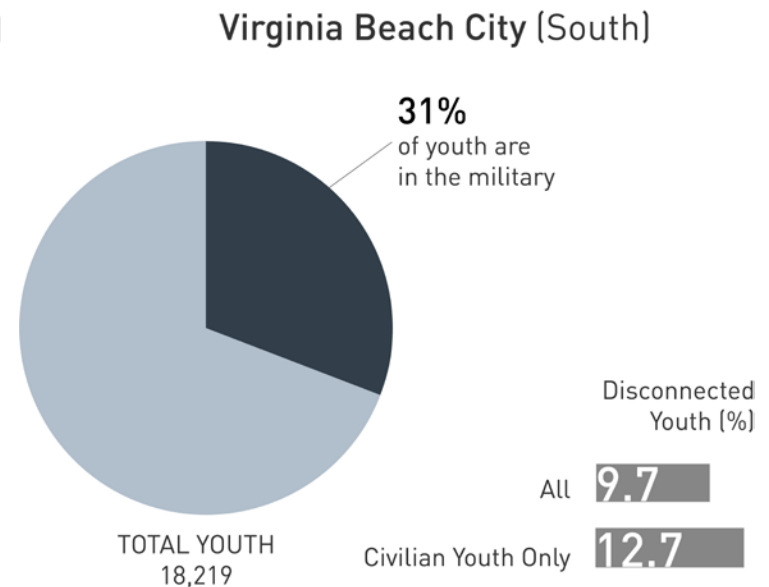
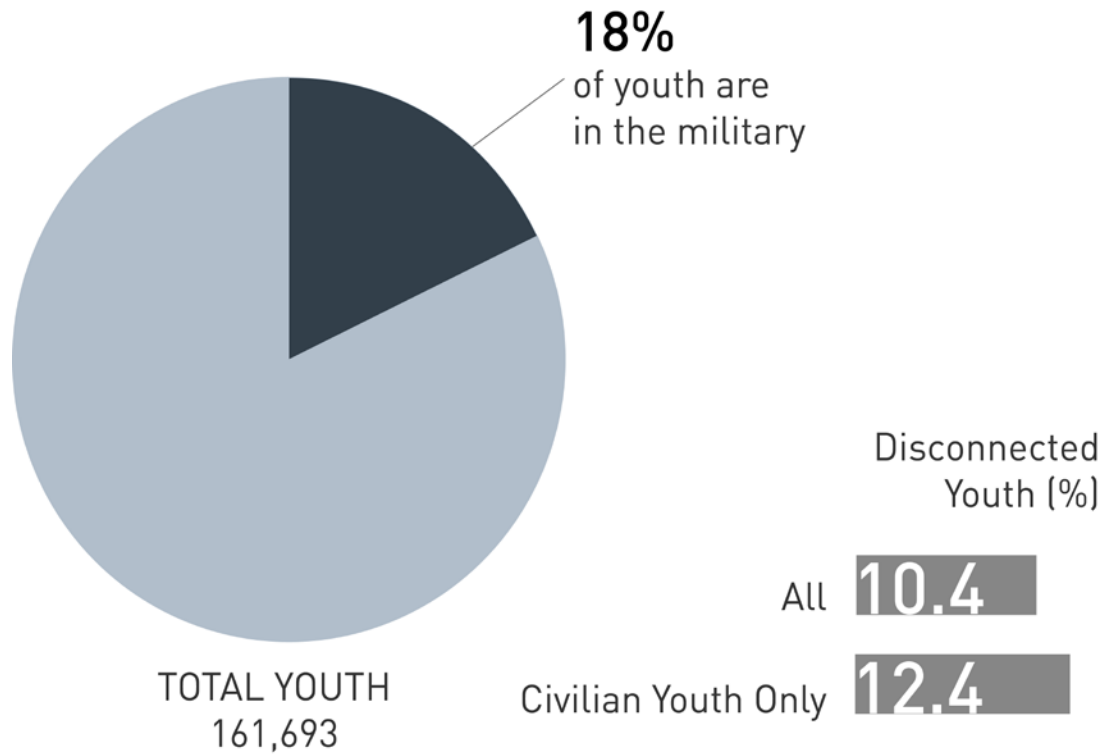
YOUTH DISCONNECTION IN HAMPTON ROADS

- Hampton Roads is faring better than Virginia and the United States as a whole

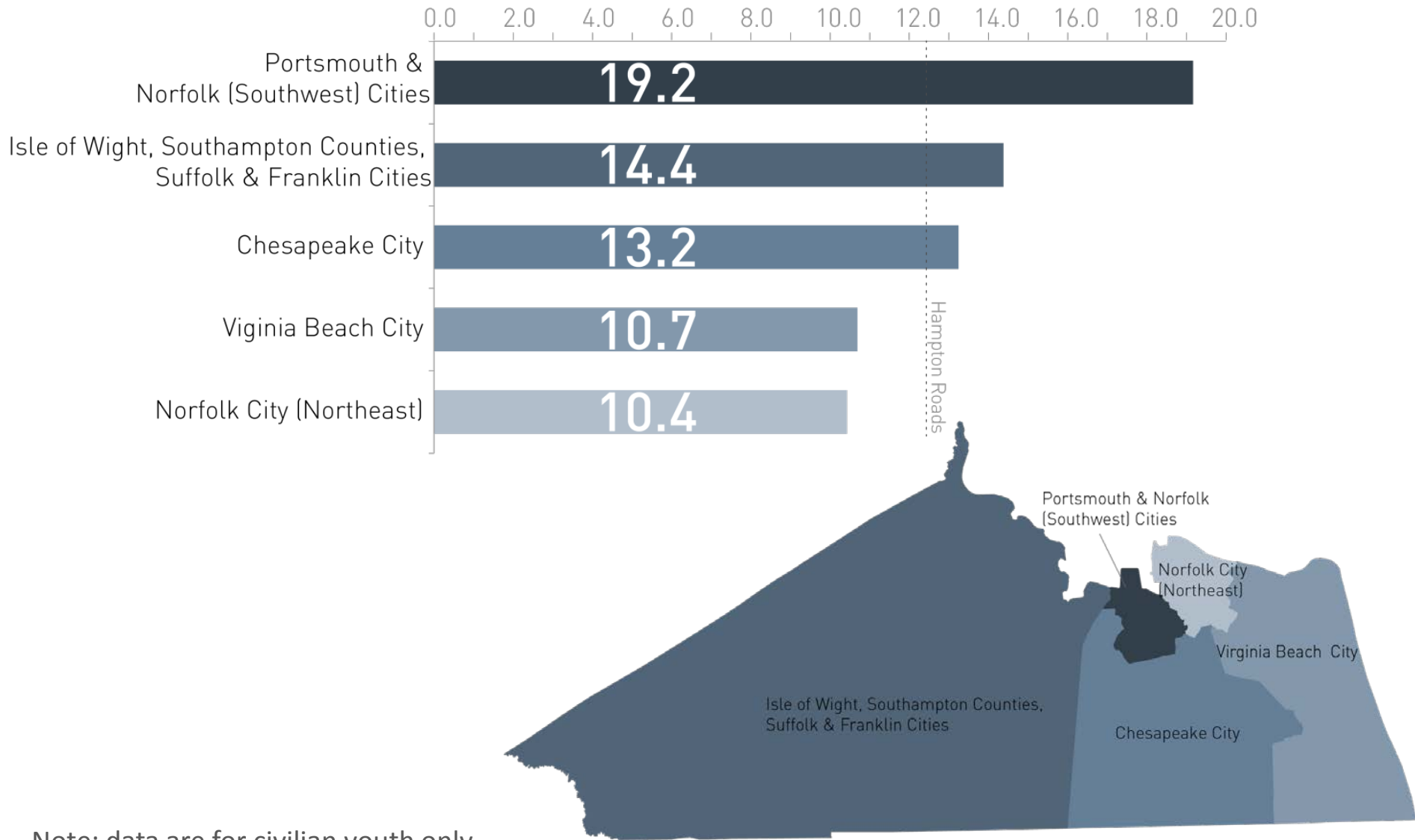


BUT MILITARY PRESENCE LOWERS RATE

SOUTHSIDE HAMPTON ROADS REGION

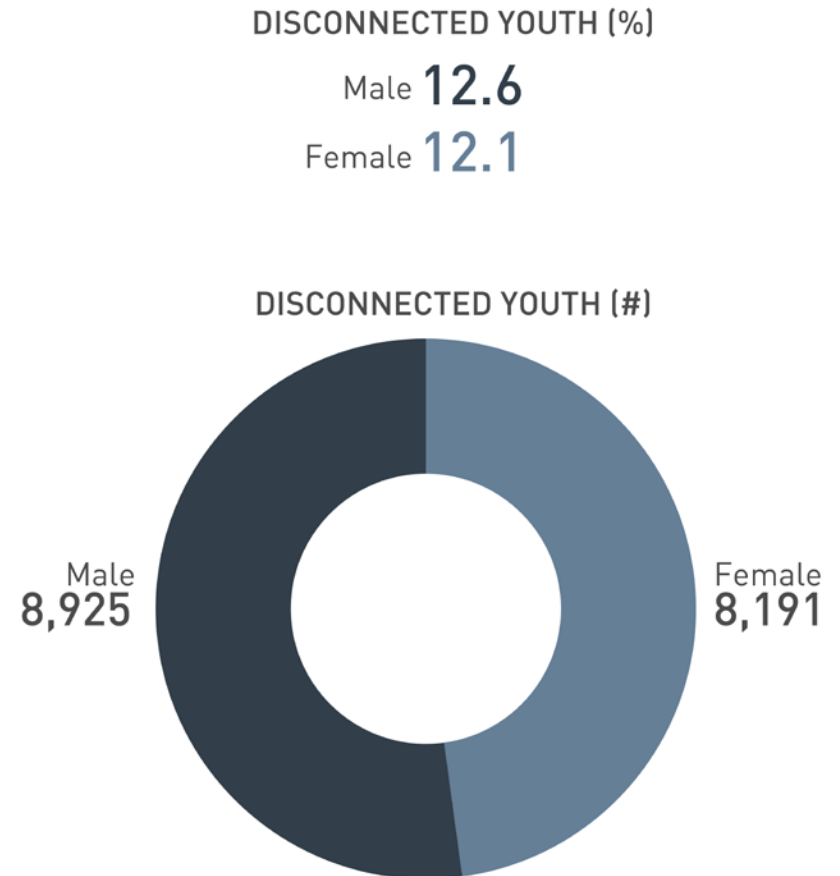
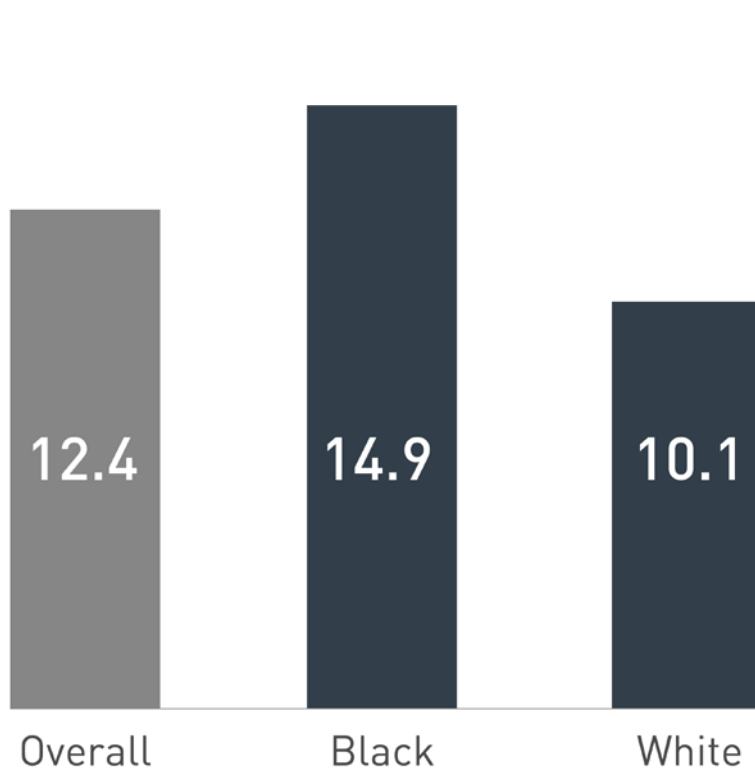


YOUTH DISCONNECTION IN HAMPTON ROADS BY NEIGHBORHOOD



YOUTH DISCONNECTION IN HAMPTON ROADS

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER

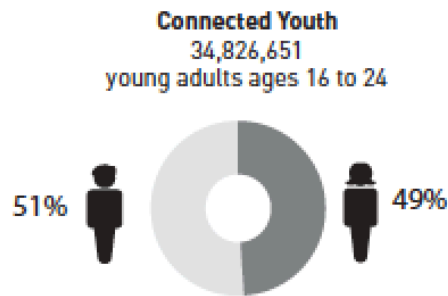


Note: data are for civilian youth only

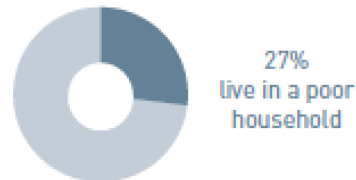
WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH DIFFER FROM CONNECTED YOUTH IN IMPORTANT WAYS

- 65 percent more likely to be poor
- Four times as likely to have a child
- Three times as likely to have a disability



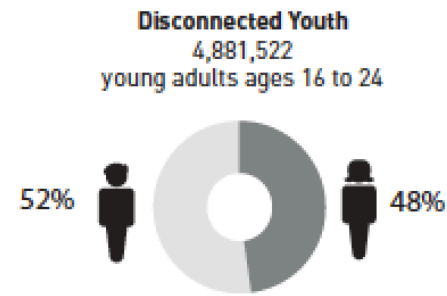
POVERTY



YOUNG MOTHERHOOD



DISABILITY



POVERTY



YOUNG MOTHERHOOD



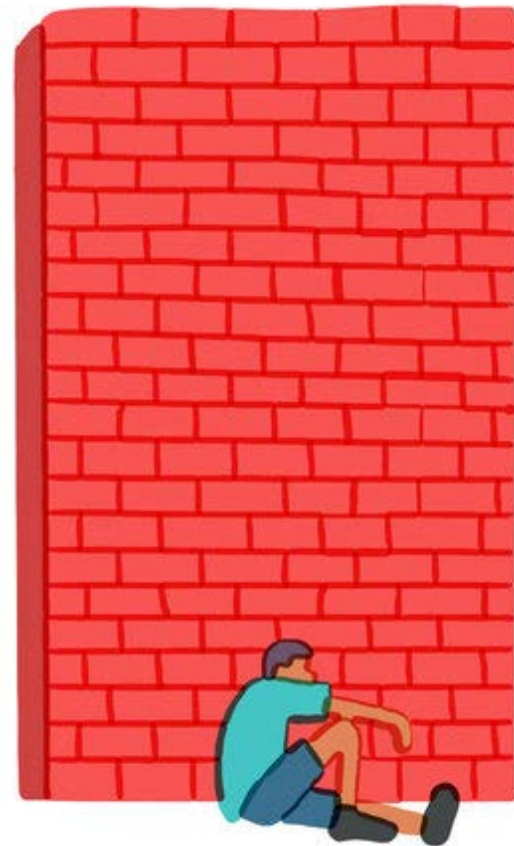
DISABILITY



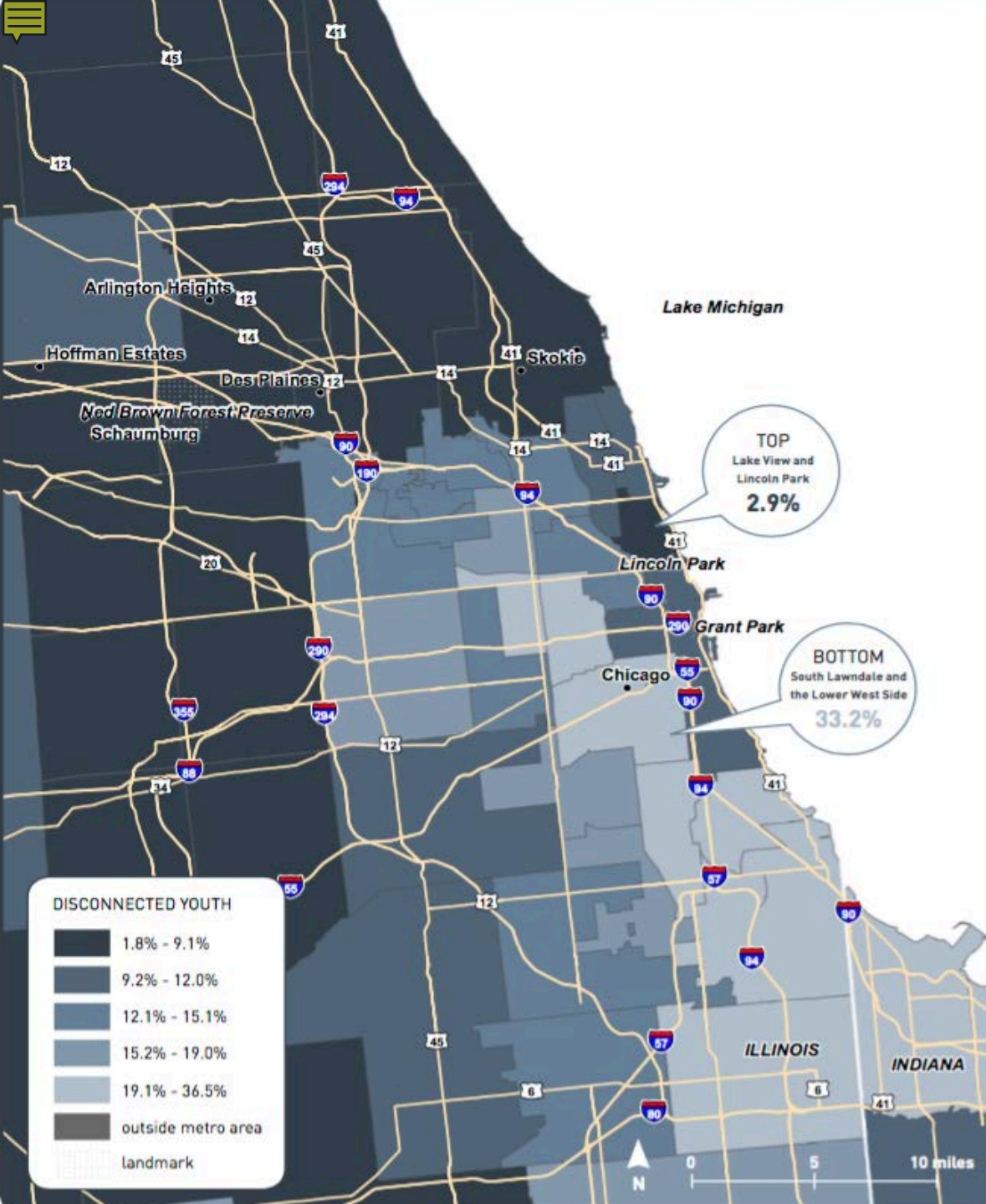


HIGH-DISCONNECTION NEIGHBORHOODS DIFFER FROM HIGH-CONNECTION NEIGHBORHOODS

- High rates of disconnection a decade ago
- Low levels of human development
- Adults who struggle with disconnection—high rates of adult unemployment, low levels of adult educational attainment
- A high degree of racial segregation



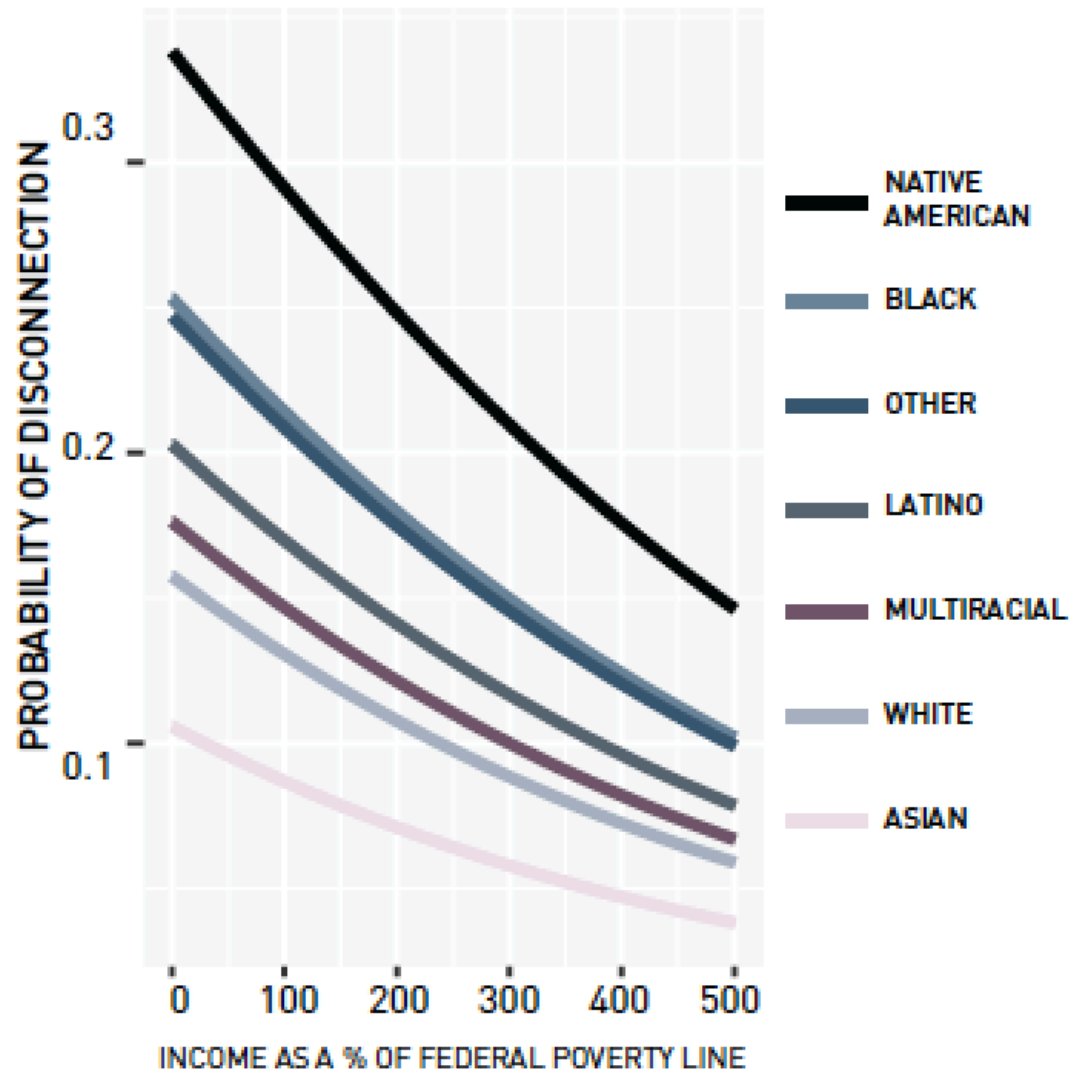
Tim Lahan for *The New York Times*



SEGREGATION MATTERS



POVERTY INCREASES RISK, AND RACE INTENSIFIES THAT RISK

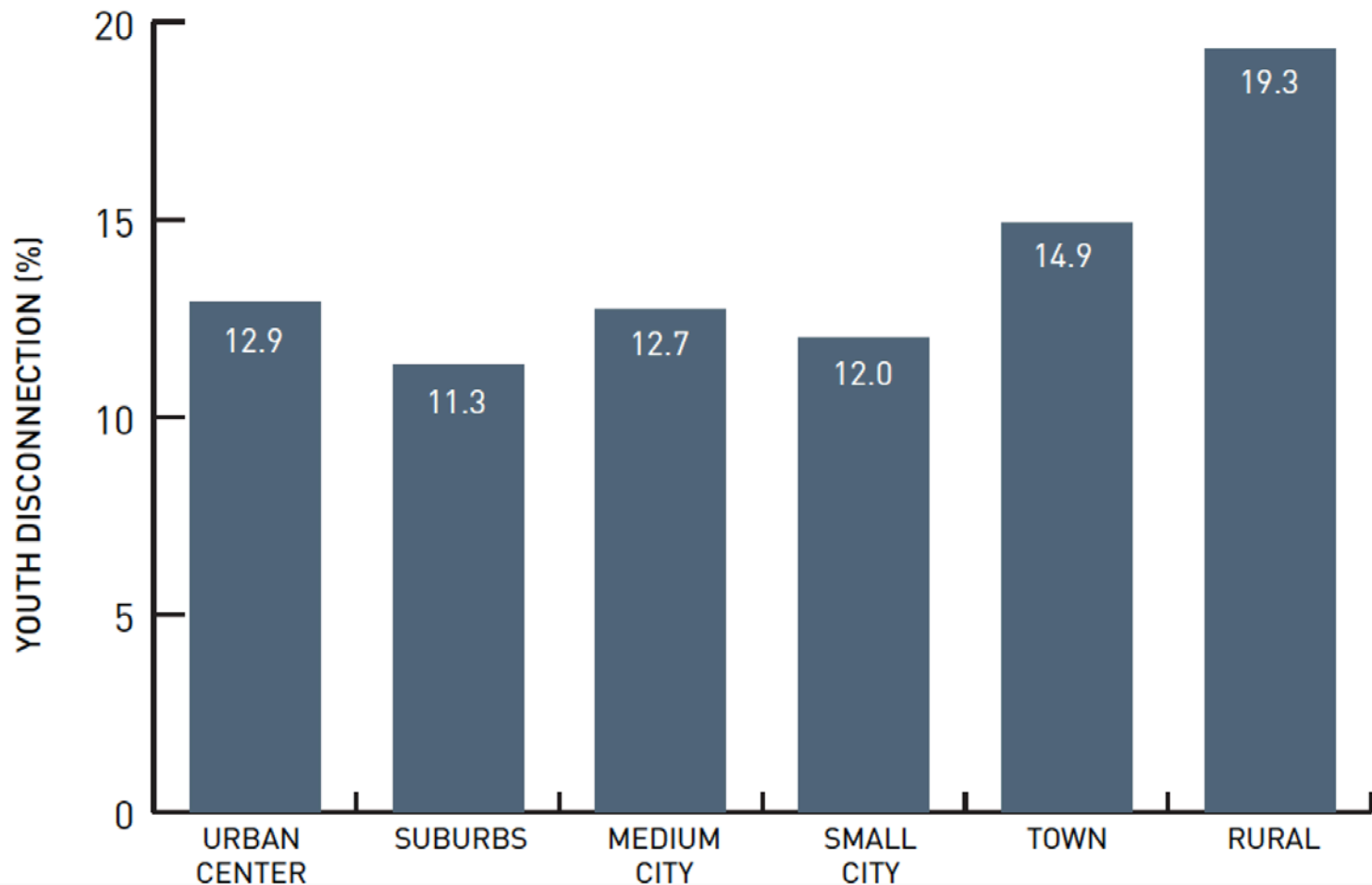


STRUCTURAL ISSUES FUEL DISCONNECTION

- Racial discrimination
- Residential segregation by race and ethnicity
- Disinvestment in communities of color
- Human poverty over generations
- Income inequality

RURAL AREAS HAVE HIGHER DISCONNECTION RATES THAN URBAN AREAS AND SUBURBS

FIGURE 10 Rural Areas and Towns Face the Greatest Disconnection Challenges





REPERCUSSIONS ARE CUMULATIVE

Strikingly divergent paths after 15 years

	After roughly 14 years, compared to young people who experienced youth disconnection, those who remained connected:
INCOME	Earn \$31,000 more
HOME OWNERSHIP	Are 45% more likely to own a home
UNEMPLOYMENT	Are 42% more likely to be employed
SELF-REPORTED GOOD HEALTH	Are 52% more likely to report excellent or good health



POTENTIAL TAX REVENUE GAIN

	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (total # in metro)	POTENTIAL REVENUE GAIN		POTENTIAL REVENUE GAIN (per person)	
		Local	Federal	Local	Federal
US	4,599,118		\$54,728,607,372		\$11,900
Atlanta	78,808	\$155,464,148	\$937,799,832	\$1,973	\$11,900
Dallas	104,047		\$1,238,139,011		\$11,900
DC	72,663	\$270,885,430	\$864,675,531	\$3,728	\$11,900
Los Angeles	166,517	\$610,173,896	\$1,981,519,829	\$3,664	\$11,900

RECOMMENDATIONS

RIGOROUS EVALUATIONS HAVE FOUND THAT:

- Successful programs address many challenges and needs.
- Short-term programs seldom bring long-term benefits.
- Paid work creates a virtuous circle.
- Young people need preparation for a career, not just a (low-wage, low-skill) job.
- Restorative discipline reduces dropout and disrupts the school-to-prison pipeline.
- For rural youth, opportunity is often far from home.
- Employers must be part of the solution.

DATA & GOAL-SETTING

MOA strategy

1. Determine baseline
2. Set common goal that is ambitious yet realistic
3. Track progress



Collective impact

- Coordination among stakeholders
- Backbone organization
- Collective data infrastructure

EXAMPLES



SAN DIEGO
**WORKFORCE
PARTNERSHIP**

The **ROAD MAP PROJECT**
(South Seattle)

thrivechicago

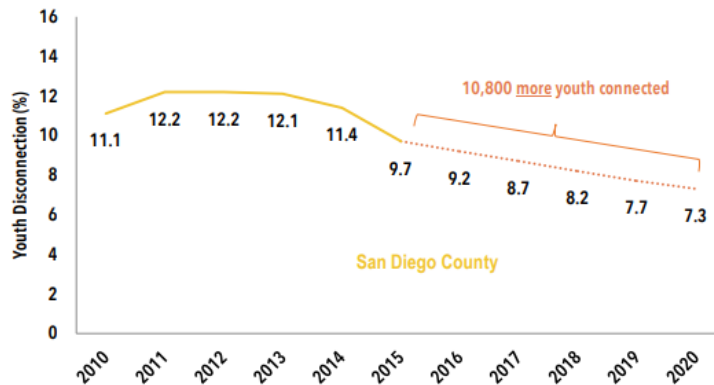
Source: National League of Cities, "Reengagement Policy Brief: Cities Setting Goals for Opportunity Youth October 2017."

DISCONNECTED YOUTH DATA & GOAL-SETTING

CASE STUDY: **SAN DIEGO WORKFORCE PARTNERSHIP**

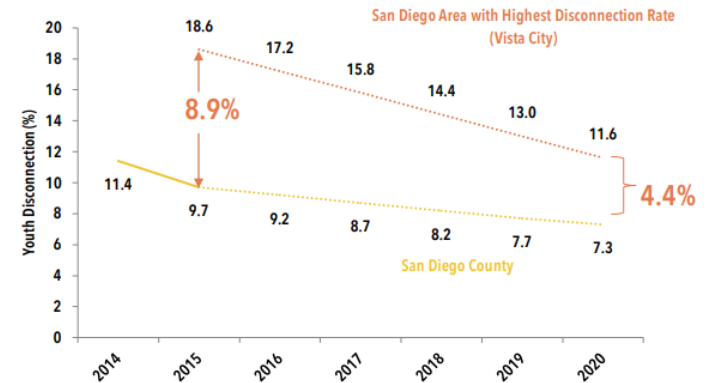
GOAL 1 | Cut the rate

Figure 21: Goal 1: "Cut the Rate" to 7.3% by 2020



GOAL 2 | Halve the gap

Figure 22: Goal 2: "Halve the Gap" by 4.4% by 2020



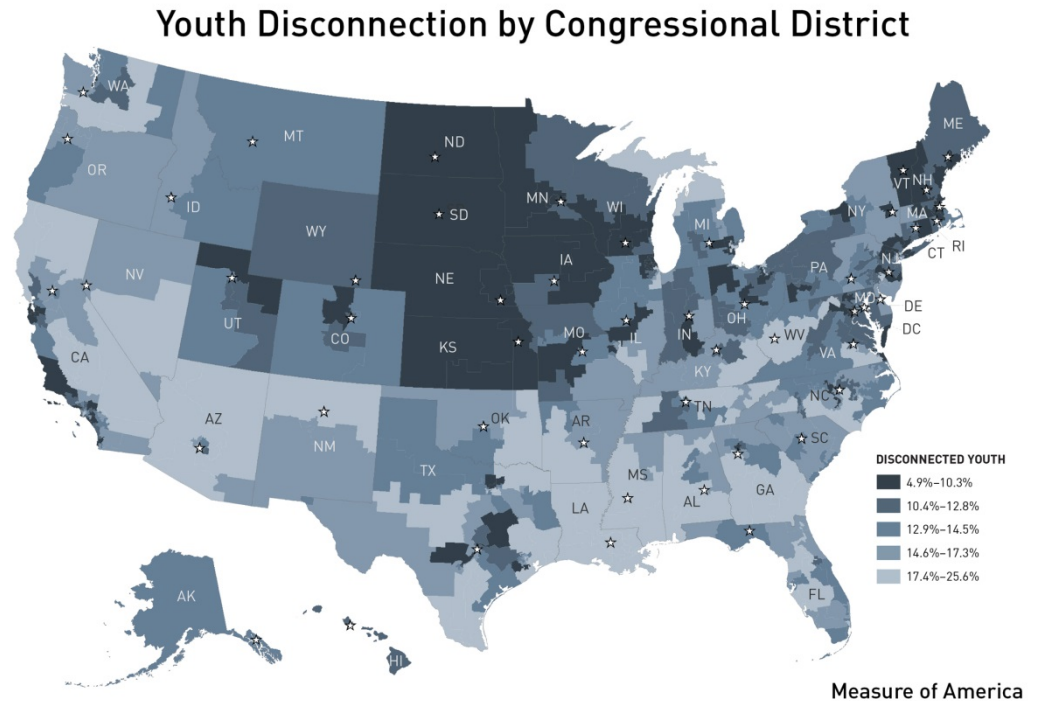
Set goal

Track progress

GET THE DATA!

Data by:

- Metropolitan Area
 - Racial/Ethnic disaggregations where available
- Congressional District
- State
- County



measureofamerica.org/disconnected-youth/