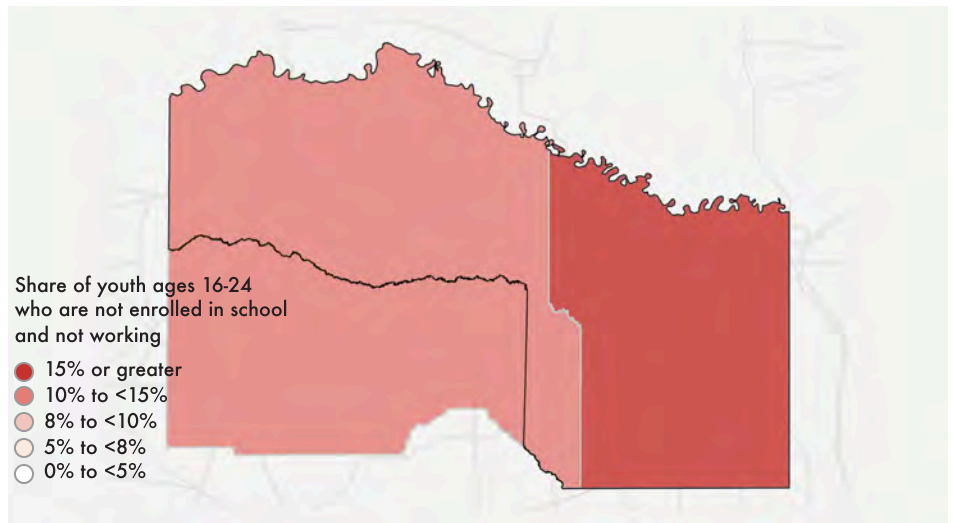


OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #1
Rep. Gary VanDeaver



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

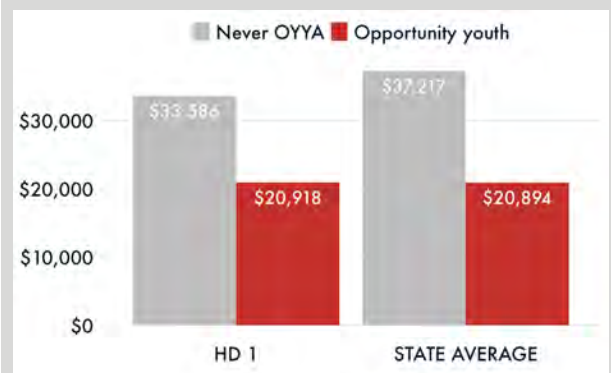
HOUSE DISTRICT #1

2,447 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (17%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,300	53%
Female	1,147	47%
No health insurance	710	29%
No college (age 20-24)	1,329	72%
No high school degree or GED	265	11%
Parenting	274	11%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 1** make **\$12,668** less annually by age 28.

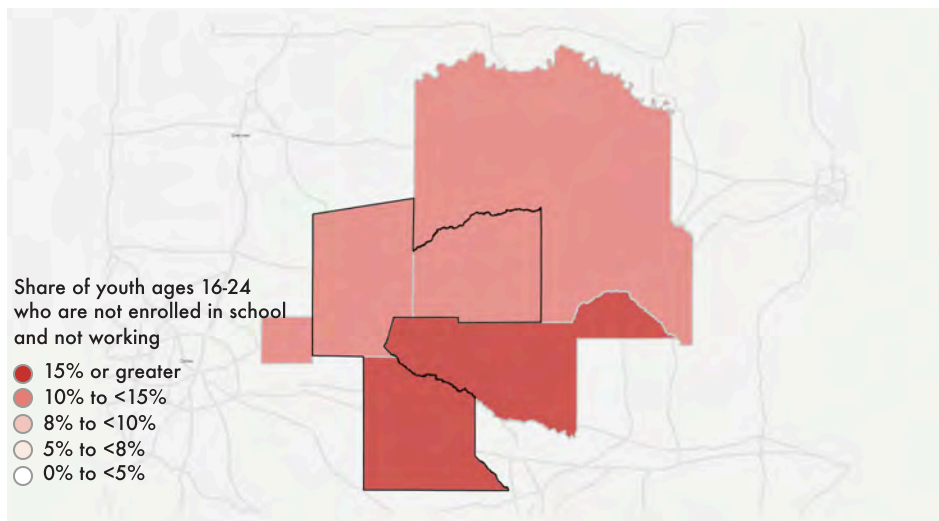


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #2 Rep. Brent Money



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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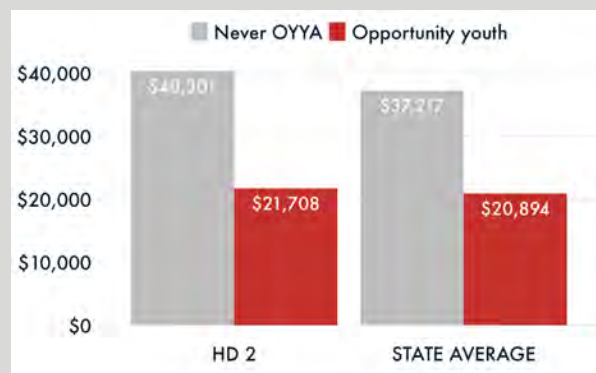
HOUSE DISTRICT #2

2,761 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,447	52%
Female	1,314	48%
No health insurance	811	29%
No college (age 20-24)	1,470	70%
No high school degree or GED	503	18%
Parenting	336	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 2** make **\$18,593** less annually by age 28.

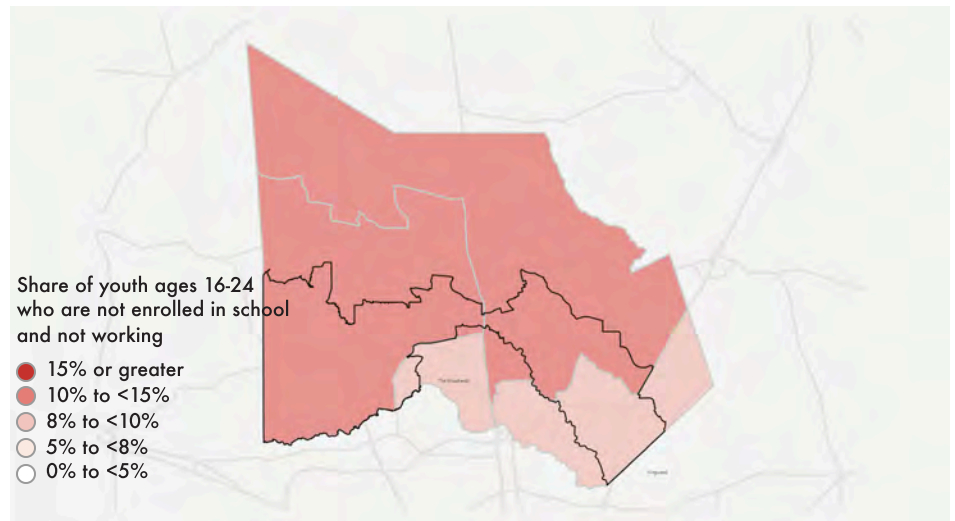


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #3
Rep. Cecil Bell Jr.



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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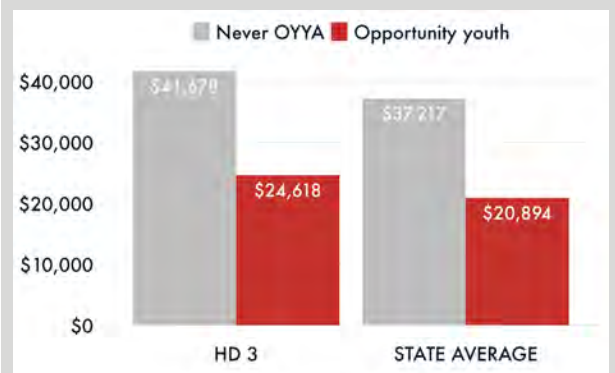
HOUSE DISTRICT #3

2,441 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,212	50%
Female	1,228	50%
No health insurance	899	37%
No college (age 20-24)	1,280	72%
No high school degree or GED	511	21%
Parenting	328	13%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 3** make **\$17,060** less annually by age 28.

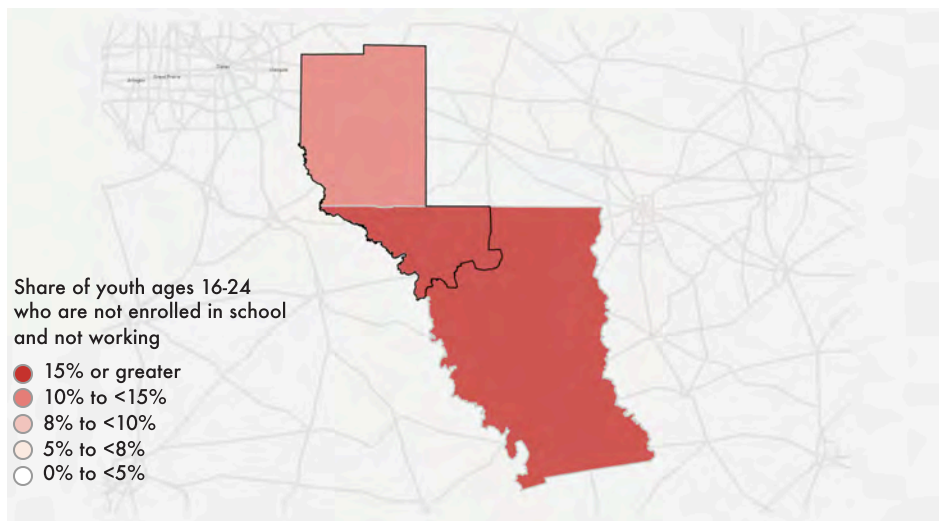


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #4 Rep. Keith Bell



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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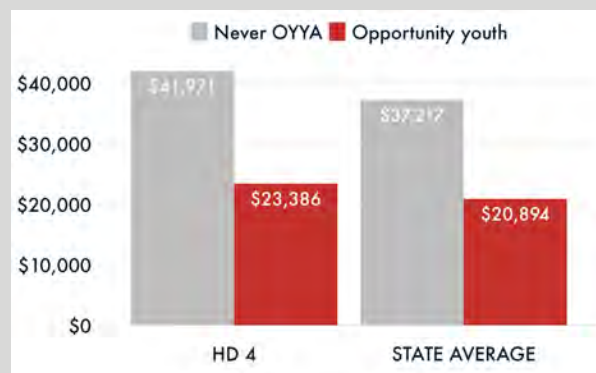
HOUSE DISTRICT #4

2,521 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,093	43%
Female	1,428	57%
No health insurance	701	28%
No college (age 20-24)	1,492	74%
No high school degree or GED	493	20%
Parenting	385	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 4** make **\$18,584** less annually by age 28.

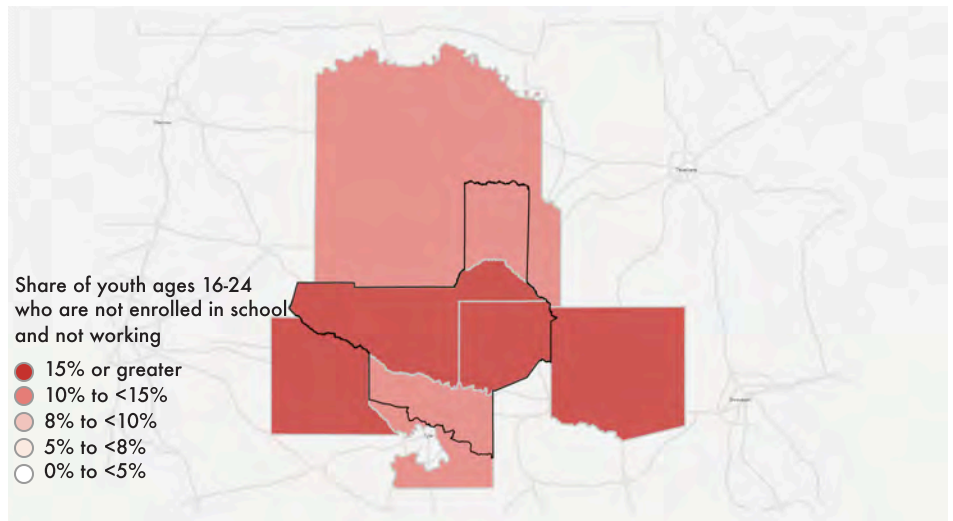


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #5 Rep. Cole Hefner



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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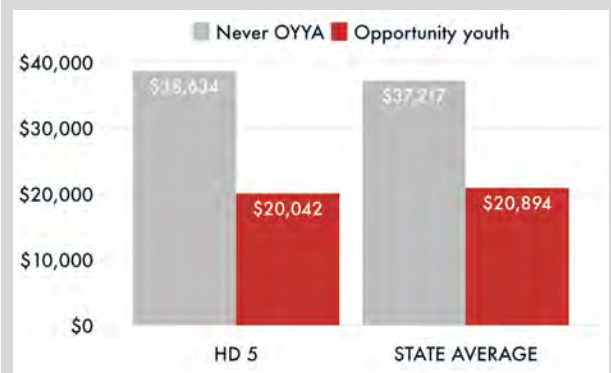
HOUSE DISTRICT #5

2,090 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,021	49%
Female	1,069	51%
No health insurance	675	32%
No college (age 20-24)	1,012	75%
No high school degree or GED	396	19%
Parenting	272	13%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 5** make **\$18,592** less annually by age 28.

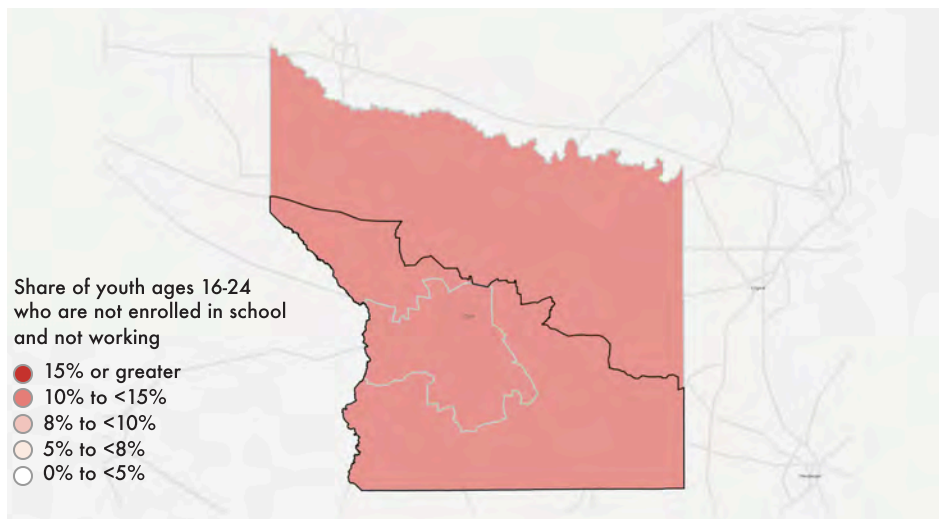


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #6
Rep. Daniel Alders



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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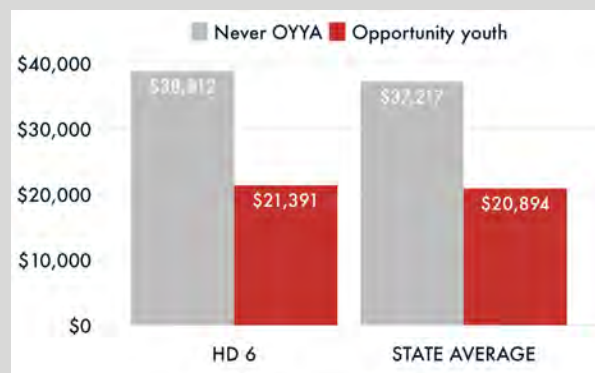
HOUSE DISTRICT #6

1,925 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	786	41%
Female	1,139	59%
No health insurance	666	35%
No college (age 20-24)	1,005	83%
No high school degree or GED	424	22%
Parenting	254	13%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 6** make **\$17,421** less annually by age 28.

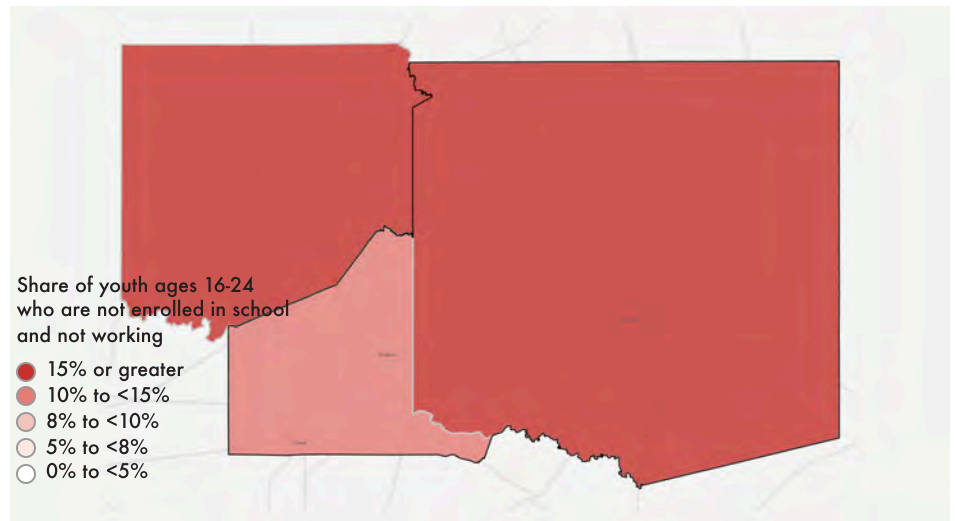


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #7
Rep. Jay Dean



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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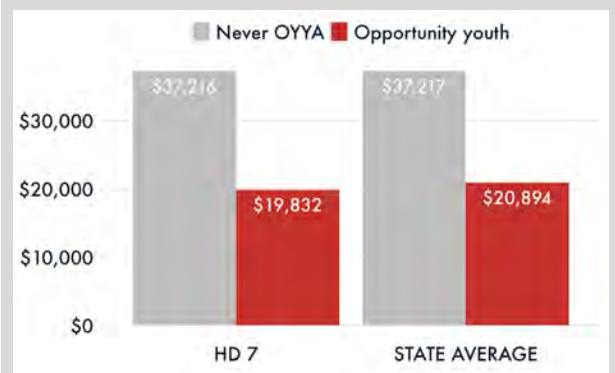
HOUSE DISTRICT #7

2,306 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (15%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,025	44%
Female	1,281	56%
No health insurance	740	32%
No college (age 20-24)	959	72%
No high school degree or GED	725	31%
Parenting	371	16%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 7** make **\$17,383** less annually by age 28.

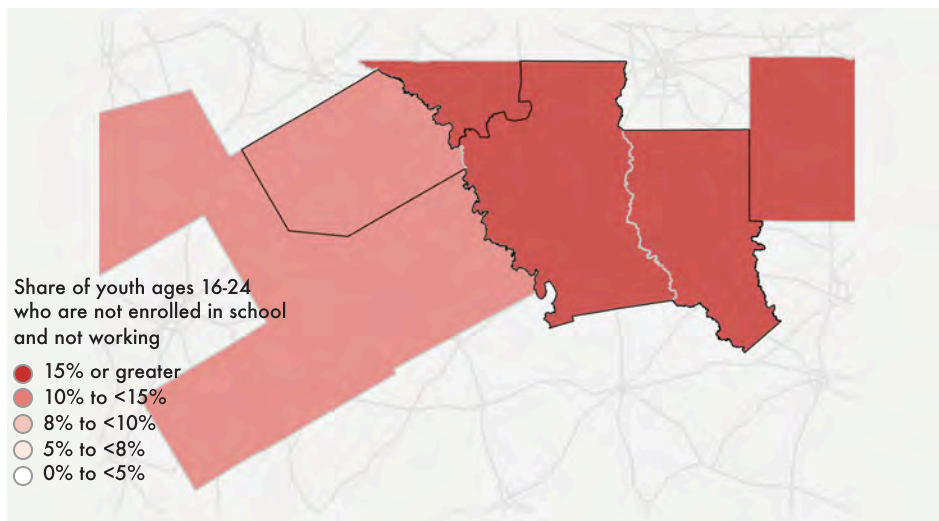


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #8
Rep. Cody Harris



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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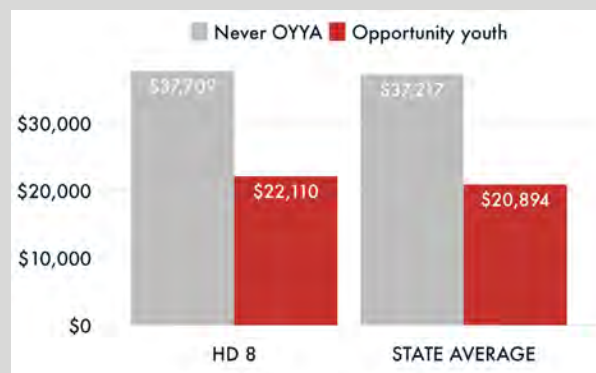
HOUSE DISTRICT #8

2,903 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (18%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,557	54%
Female	1,347	46%
No health insurance	1,094	38%
No college (age 20-24)	1,731	84%
No high school degree or GED	784	27%
Parenting	406	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 8** make **\$15,599** less annually by age 28.

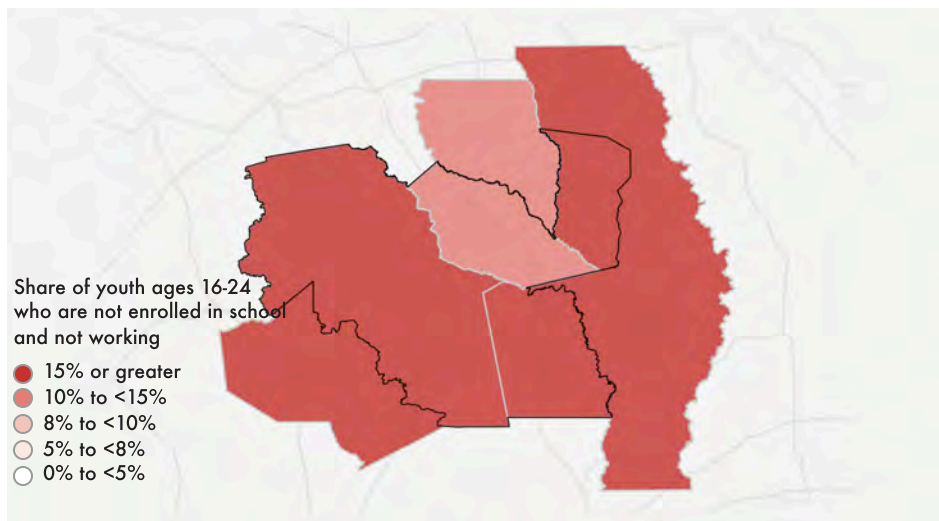


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #9
Rep. Trent Ashby



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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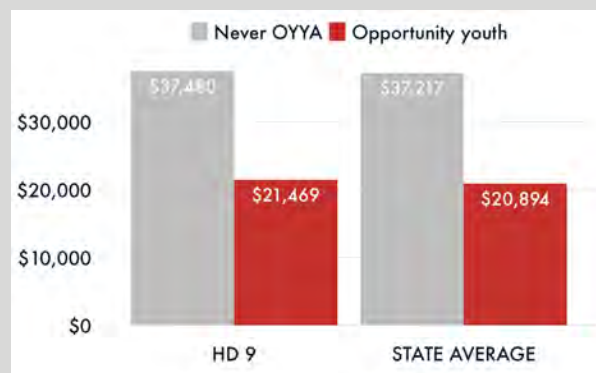
HOUSE DISTRICT #9

3,284 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,842	56%
Female	1,441	44%
No health insurance	1,178	36%
No college (age 20-24)	1,729	73%
No high school degree or GED	685	21%
Parenting	538	16%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 9** make **\$16,012** less annually by age 28.

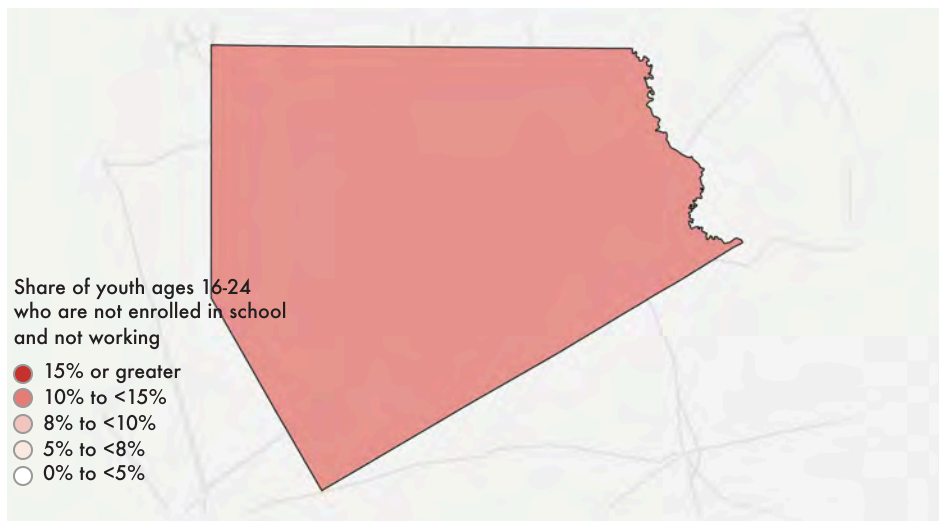


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #10
Rep. Brian Harrison



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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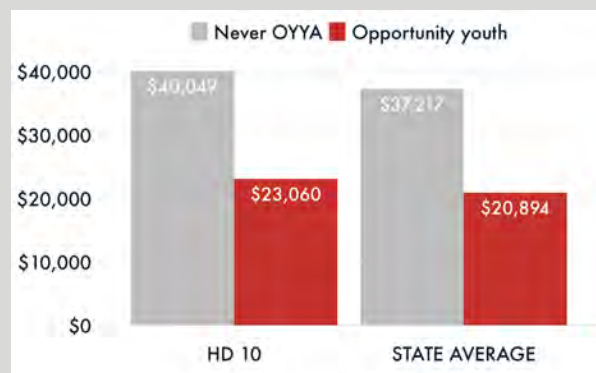
HOUSE DISTRICT #10

3,314 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,455	44%
Female	1,859	56%
No health insurance	1,276	39%
No college (age 20-24)	1,565	78%
No high school degree or GED	785	24%
Parenting	404	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 10** make **\$16,989** less annually by age 28.

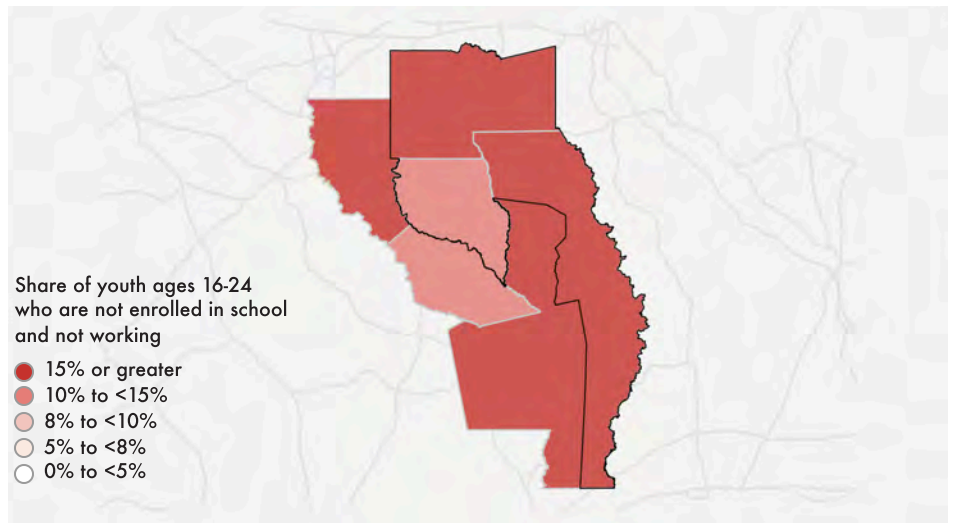


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #11
Rep. Joanne Shofner



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

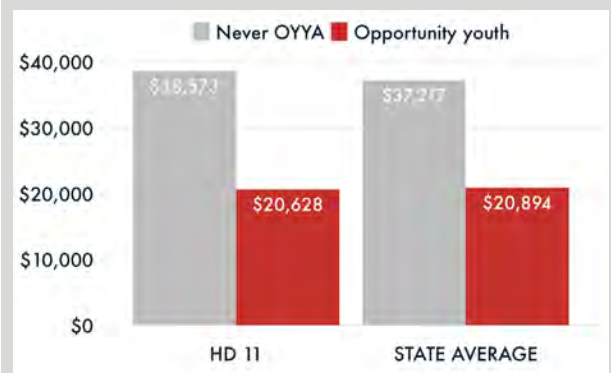
HOUSE DISTRICT #11

2,448 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,171	48%
Female	1,277	52%
No health insurance	970	40%
No college (age 20-24)	1,285	72%
No high school degree or GED	511	21%
Parenting	511	21%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 11** make **\$17,945** less annually by age 28.

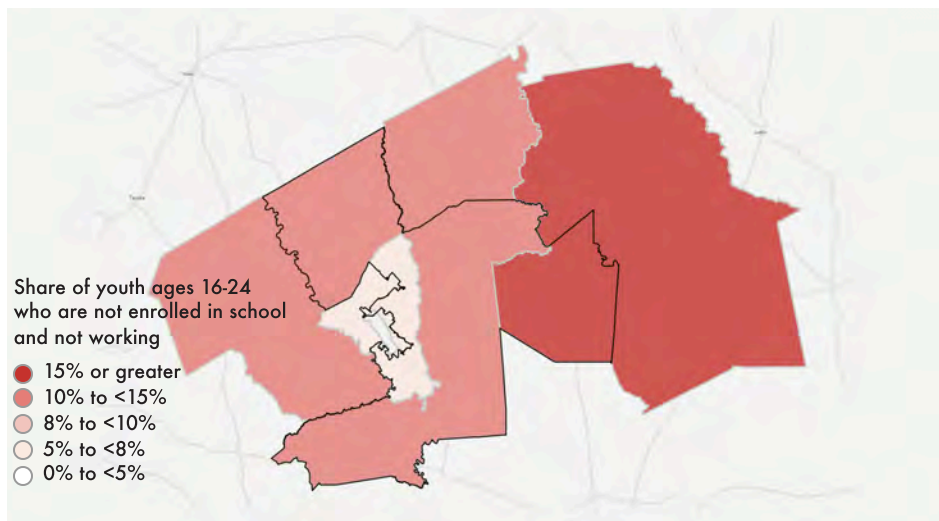


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #12 Rep. Trey Wharton



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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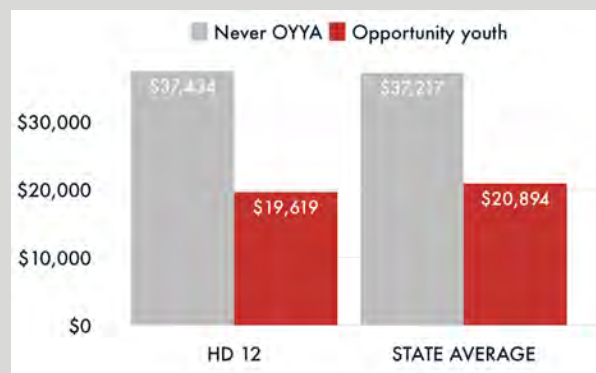
HOUSE DISTRICT #12

3,363 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	2,039	61%
Female	1,324	39%
No health insurance	1,266	38%
No college (age 20-24)	1,867	77%
No high school degree or GED	818	24%
Parenting	392	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 12** make **\$17,815** less annually by age 28.



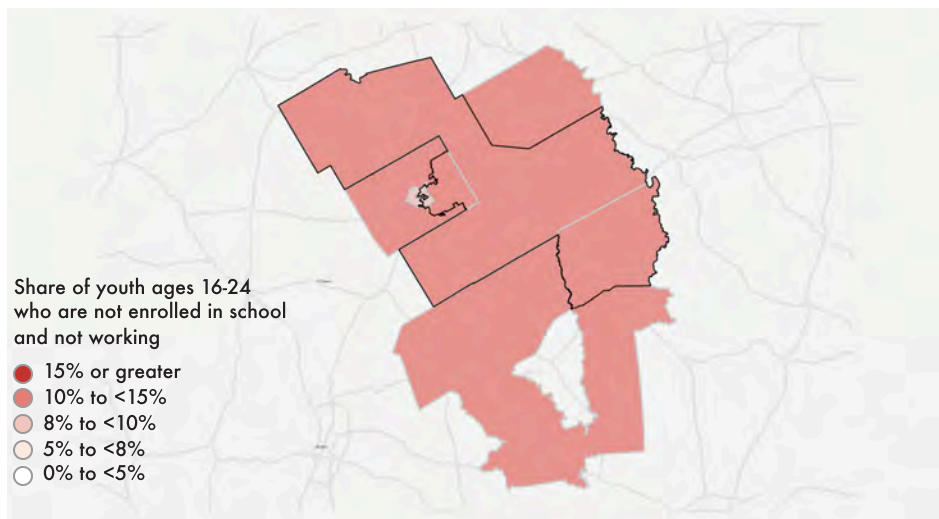
Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #13

Rep. Angelia Orr



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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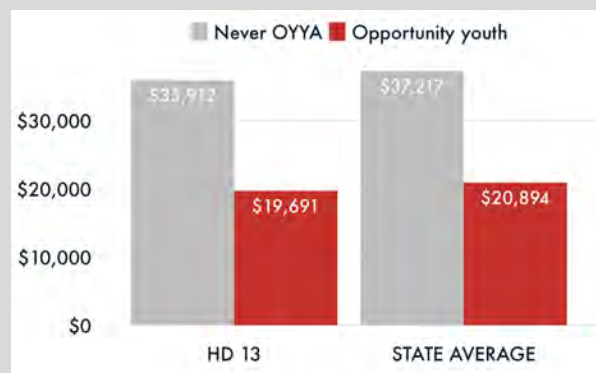
HOUSE DISTRICT #13

2,510 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,207	48%
Female	1,302	52%
No health insurance	895	36%
No college (age 20-24)	1,273	76%
No high school degree or GED	524	21%
Parenting	383	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 13** make **\$16,221** less annually by age 28.



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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS

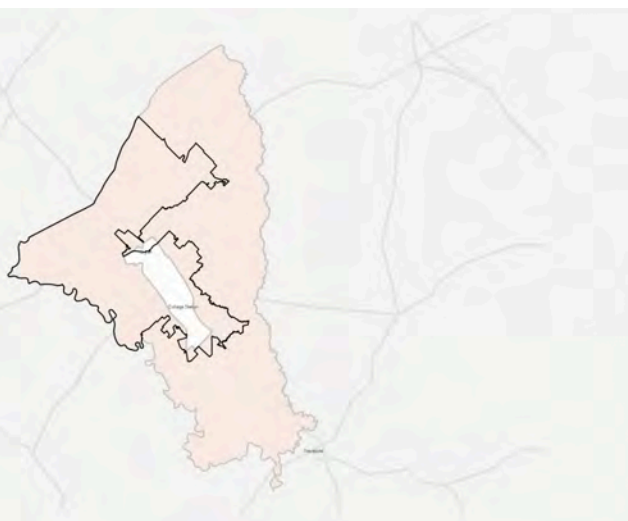


House District #14

Rep. Paul Dyson

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working

- 15% or greater
- 10% to <15%
- 8% to <10%
- 5% to <8%
- 0% to <5%



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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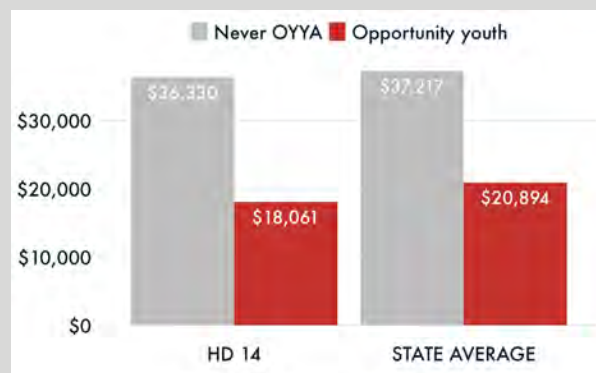
HOUSE DISTRICT #14

1,798 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (5%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	759	42%
Female	1,039	58%
No health insurance	692	38%
No college (age 20-24)	789	68%
No high school degree or GED	696	39%
Parenting	214	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 14** make **\$18,269** less annually by age 28.

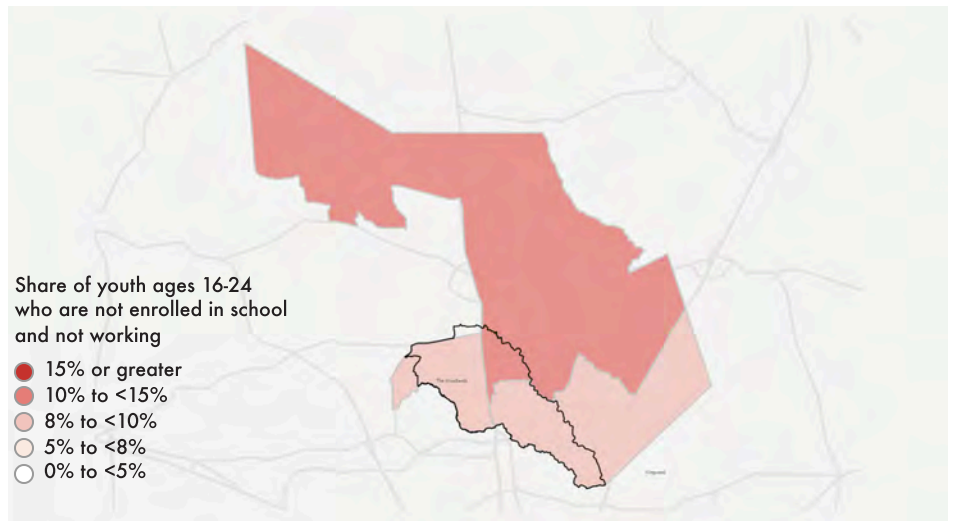


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #15 Rep. Steve Toth



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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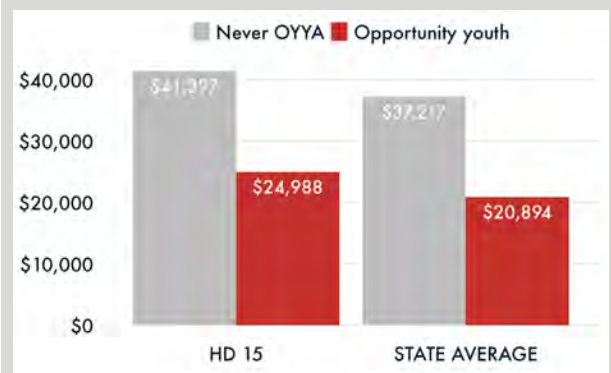
HOUSE DISTRICT #15

1,744 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	831	48%
Female	913	52%
No health insurance	534	31%
No college (age 20-24)	823	71%
No high school degree or GED	523	30%
Parenting	217	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 15** make **\$16,409** less annually by age 28.

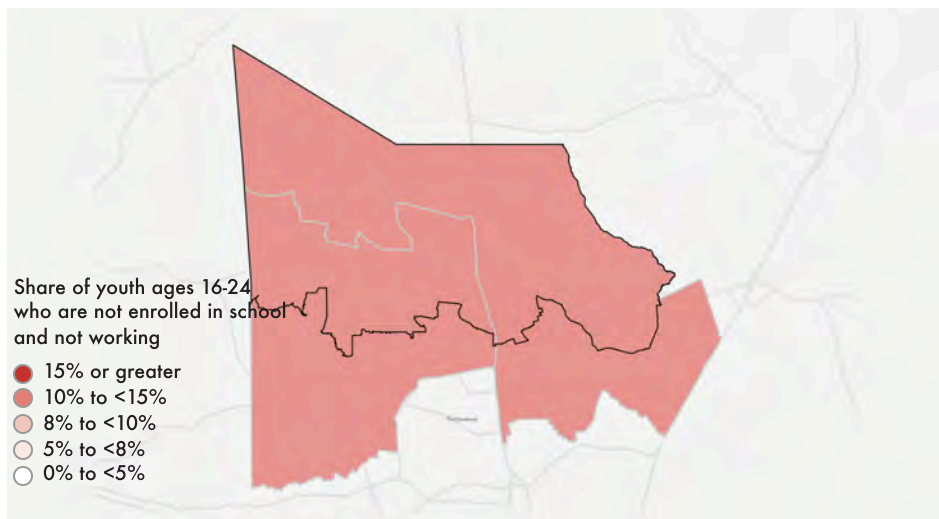


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #16 Rep. Will Metcalf



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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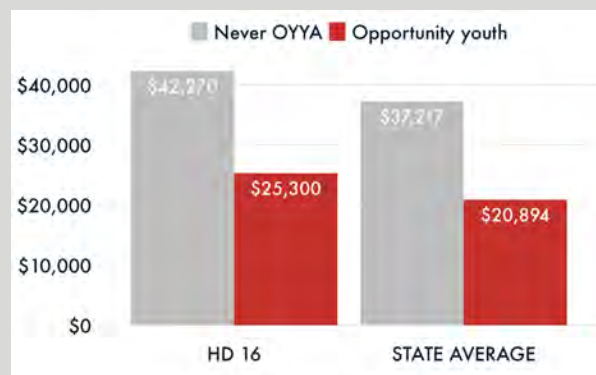
HOUSE DISTRICT #16

3,106 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,416	46%
Female	1,690	54%
No health insurance	1,263	41%
No college (age 20-24)	1,652	74%
No high school degree or GED	700	23%
Parenting	464	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 16** make **\$16,970** less annually by age 28.

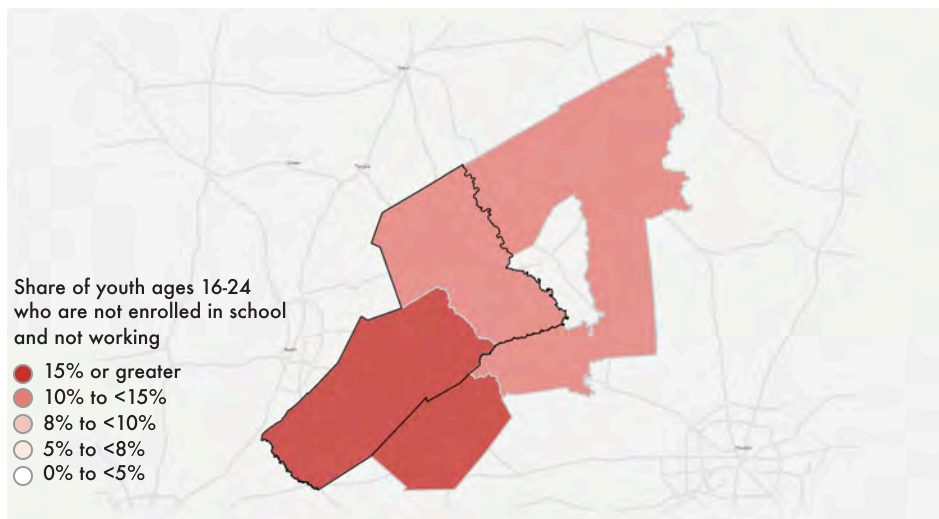


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #17 Rep. Stan Gerdes



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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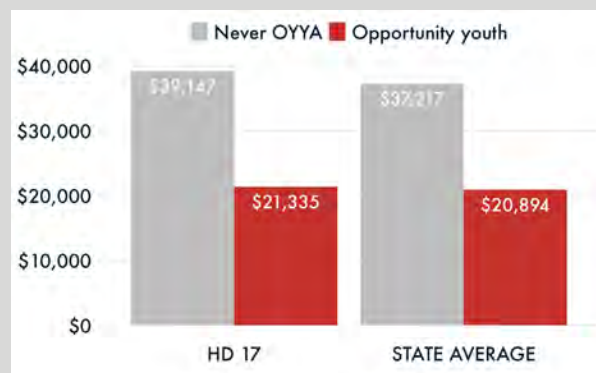
HOUSE DISTRICT #17

3,675 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (17%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,823	50%
Female	1,853	50%
No health insurance	1,679	46%
No college (age 20-24)	2,068	71%
No high school degree or GED	376	10%
Parenting	432	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 17** make **\$17,812** less annually by age 28.

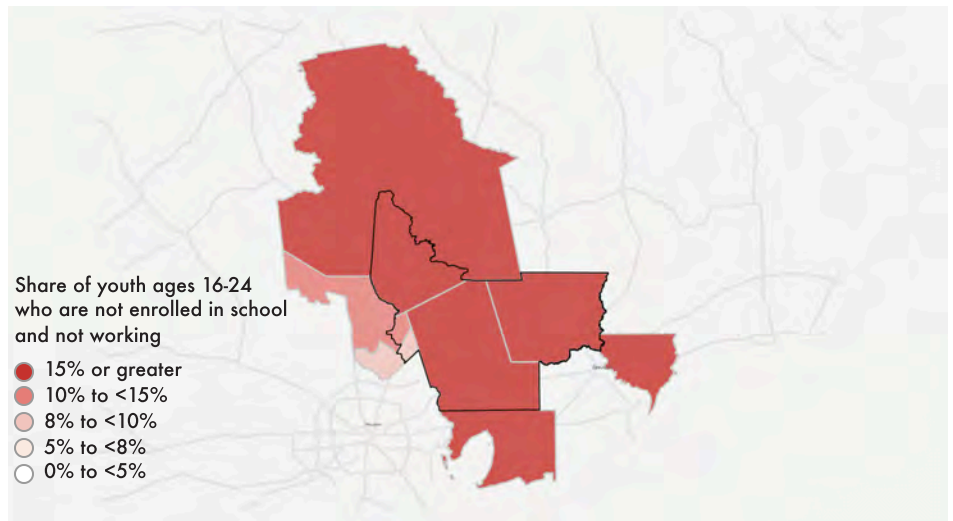


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #18 Rep. Janis Holt



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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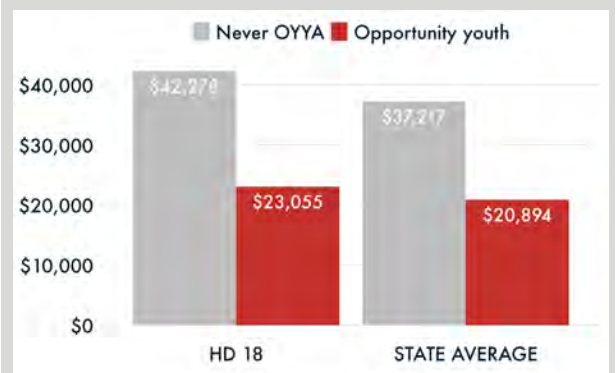
HOUSE DISTRICT #18

3,513 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (18%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,606	46%
Female	1,906	54%
No health insurance	1,612	46%
No college (age 20-24)	2,049	78%
No high school degree or GED	1,078	31%
Parenting	731	21%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 18** make **\$19,222** less annually by age 28.

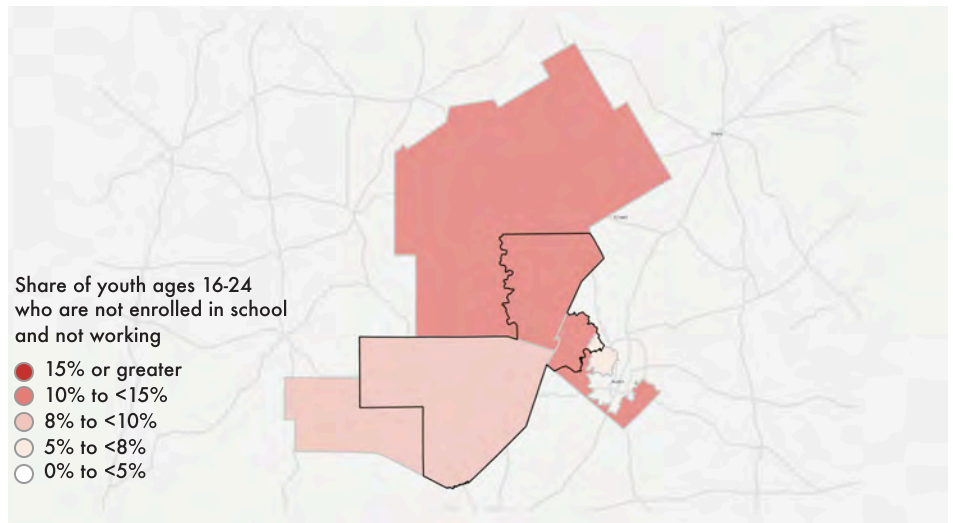


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #19 Rep. Ellen Troxclair



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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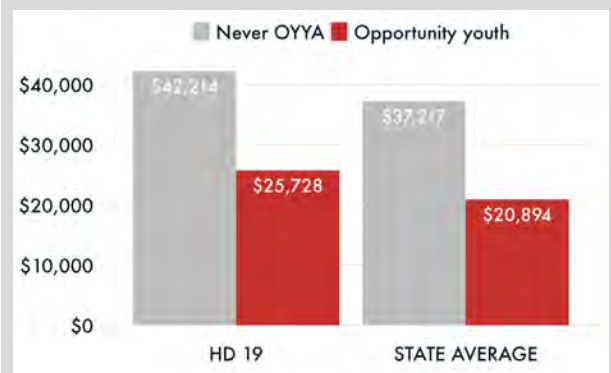
HOUSE DISTRICT #19

1,905 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	985	52%
Female	920	48%
No health insurance	783	41%
No college (age 20-24)	1,024	72%
No high school degree or GED	422	22%
Parenting	288	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 19** make **\$16,486** less annually by age 28.

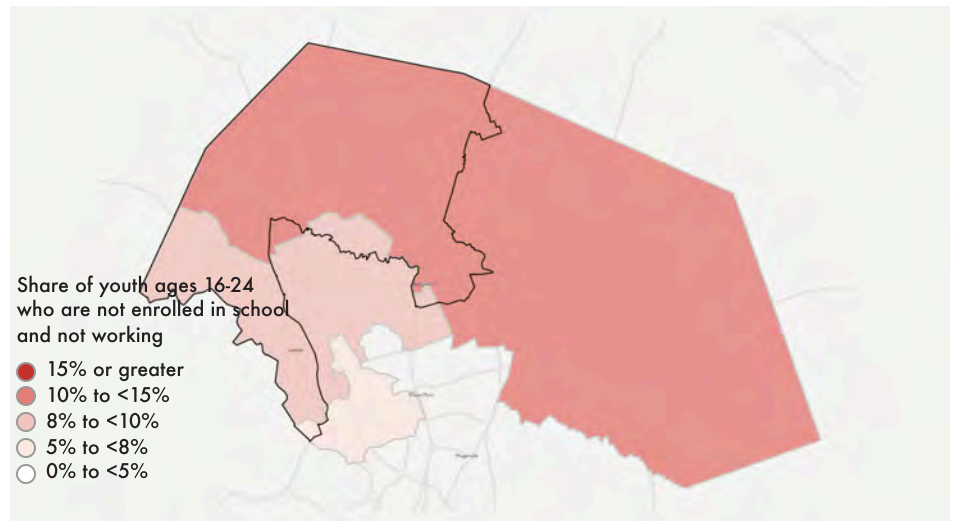


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #20
Rep. Terry M. Wilson



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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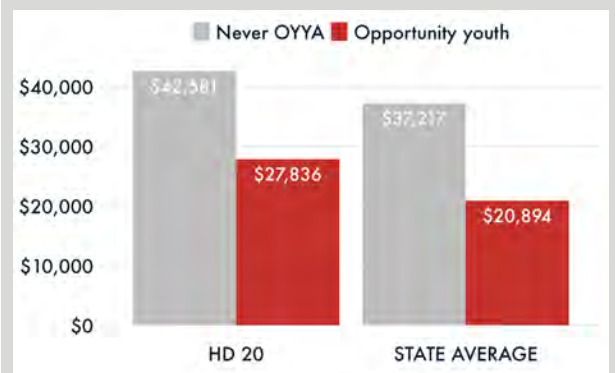
HOUSE DISTRICT #20

1,984 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,058	53%
Female	926	47%
No health insurance	553	28%
No college (age 20-24)	995	68%
No high school degree or GED	315	16%
Parenting	172	9%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 20** make **\$14,745** less annually by age 28.

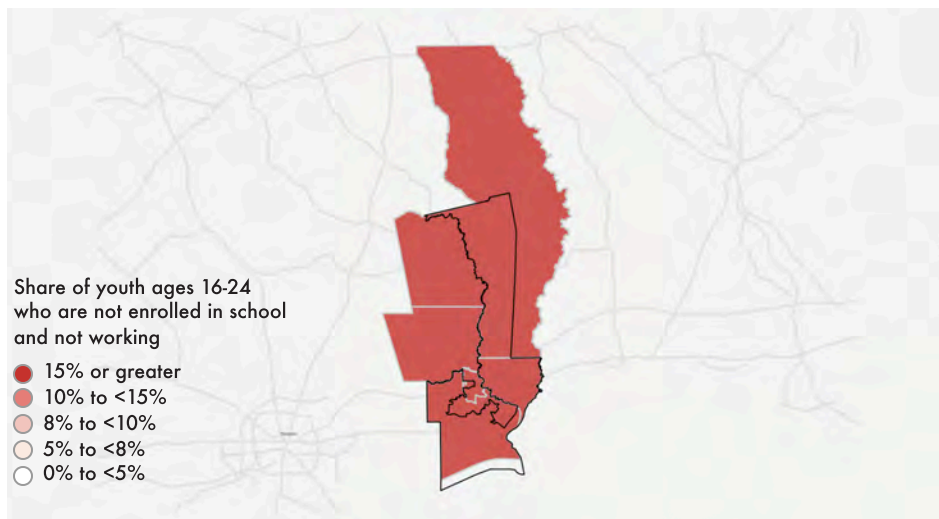


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #21 Rep. Dade Phelan



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

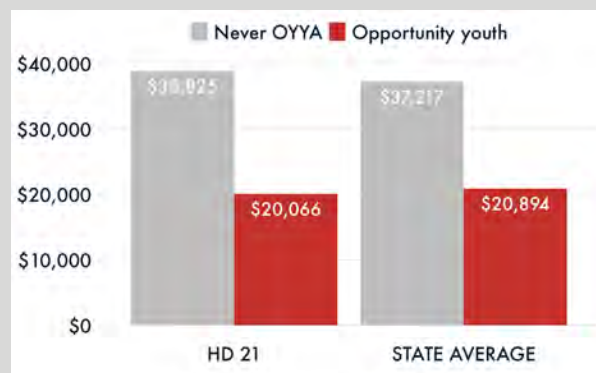
HOUSE DISTRICT #21

2,744 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (20%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,450	53%
Female	1,294	47%
No health insurance	1,346	49%
No college (age 20-24)	1,611	76%
No high school degree or GED	752	27%
Parenting	474	17%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 21** make **\$18,759** less annually by age 28.

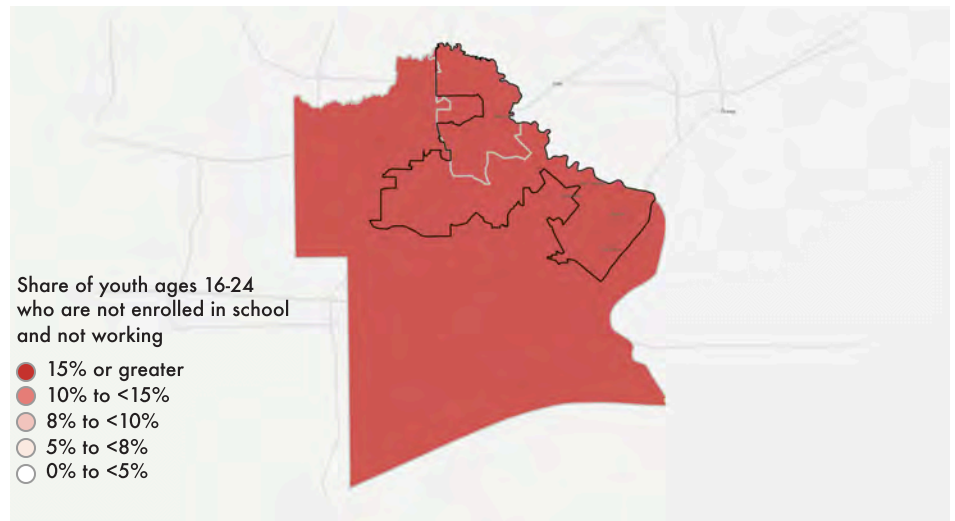


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #22 Rep. Christian Manuel



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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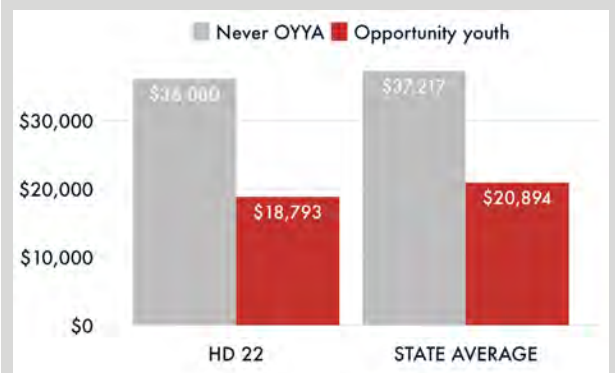
HOUSE DISTRICT #22

2,937 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (21%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,731	59%
Female	1,206	41%
No health insurance	1,647	56%
No college (age 20-24)	1,762	83%
No high school degree or GED	915	31%
Parenting	422	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 22** make **\$17,287** less annually by age 28.

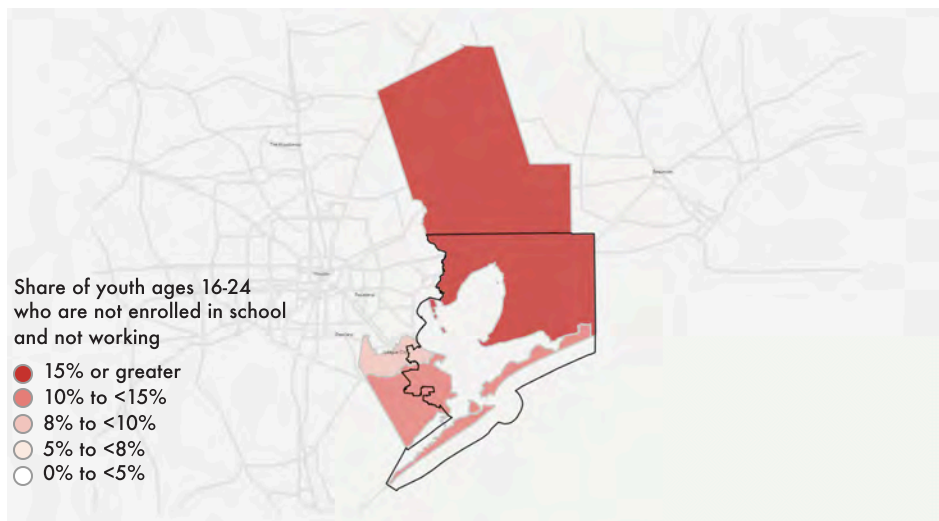


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #23 Rep. Terri Leo Wilson



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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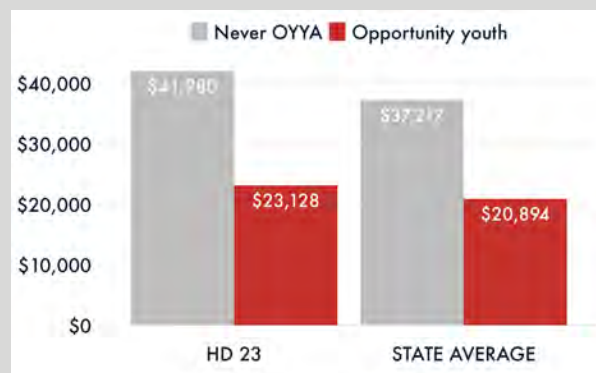
HOUSE DISTRICT #23

2,821 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,587	56%
Female	1,234	44%
No health insurance	1,183	42%
No college (age 20-24)	1,481	71%
No high school degree or GED	754	27%
Parenting	435	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 23** make **\$18,852** less annually by age 28.

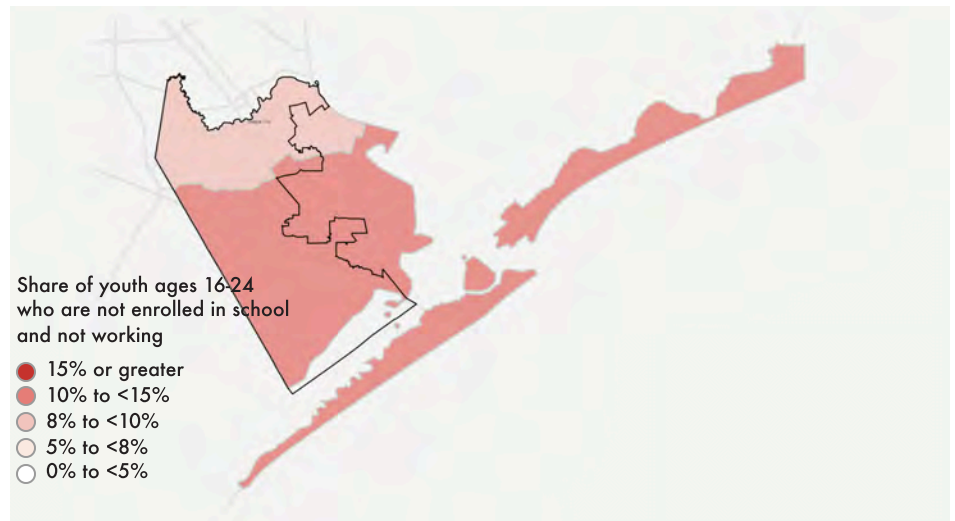


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #24 Rep. Greg Bonnen



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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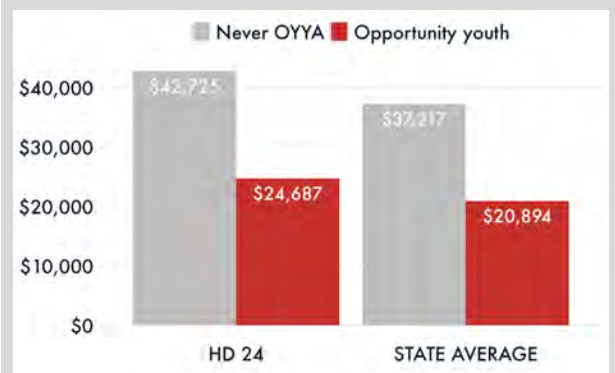
HOUSE DISTRICT #24

1,876 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,045	56%
Female	831	44%
No health insurance	559	30%
No college (age 20-24)	758	58%
No high school degree or GED	421	22%
Parenting	309	16%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 24** make **\$18,038** less annually by age 28.



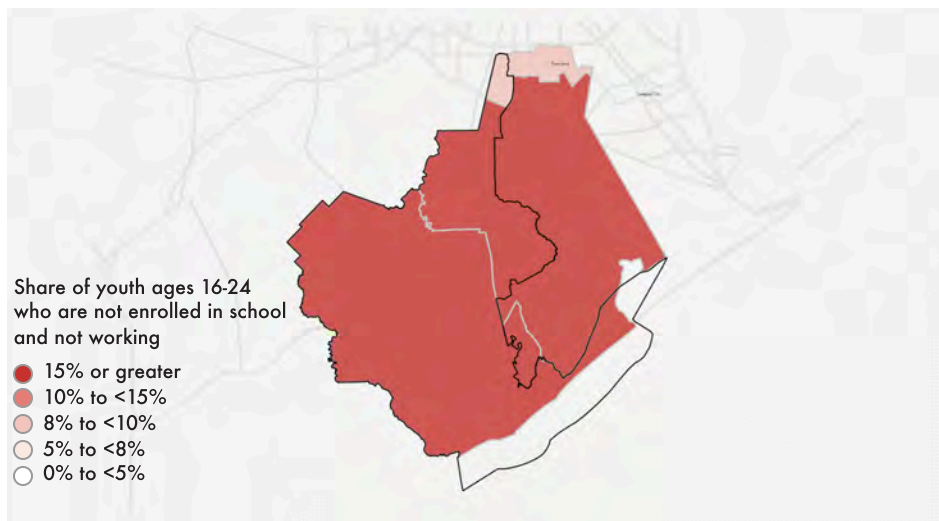
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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #25

Rep. Cody Vasut



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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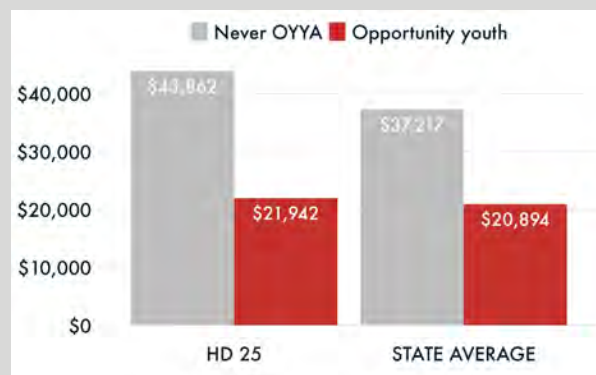
HOUSE DISTRICT #25

1,973 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,177	60%
Female	796	40%
No health insurance	1,056	54%
No college (age 20-24)	1,103	72%
No high school degree or GED	338	17%
Parenting	224	11%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 25** make **\$21,920** less annually by age 28.



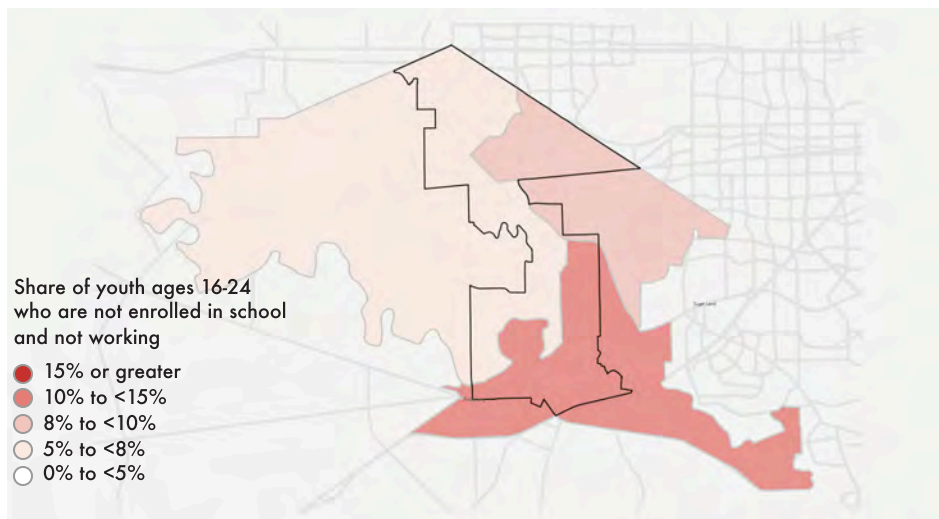
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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #26

Rep. Matt Morgan



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
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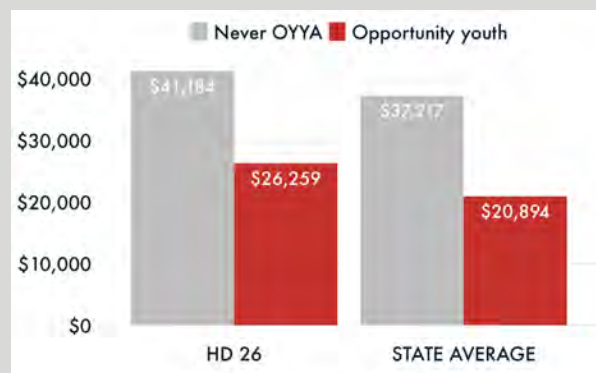
HOUSE DISTRICT #26

1,582 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (8%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	595	38%
Female	987	62%
No health insurance	383	24%
No college (age 20-24)	696	65%
No high school degree or GED	421	27%
Parenting	118	7%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 26** make **\$14,925** less annually by age 28.

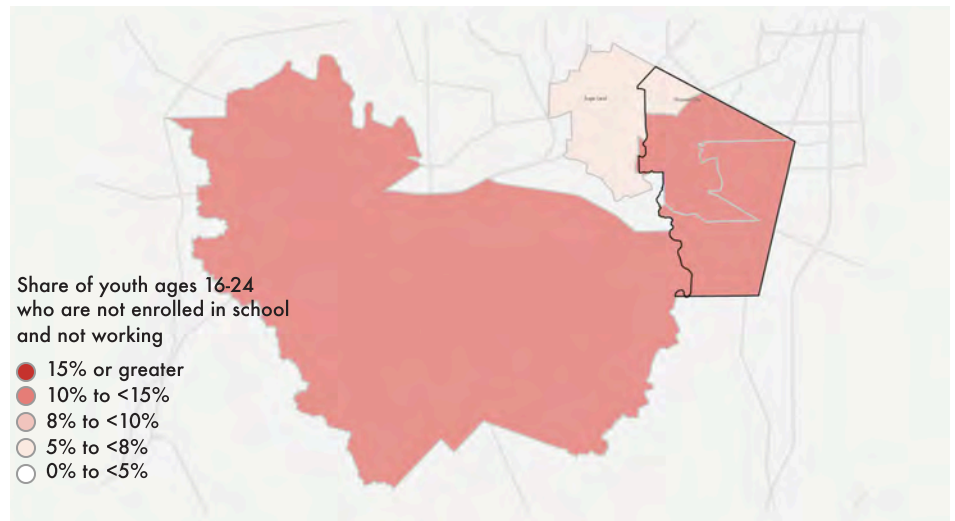


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #27 Rep. Ron Reynolds



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
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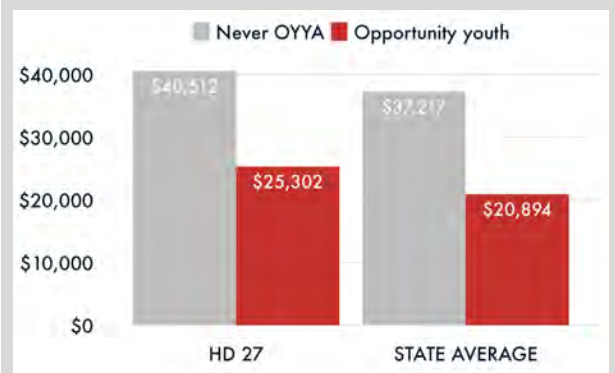
HOUSE DISTRICT #27

1,713 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,005	59%
Female	708	41%
No health insurance	581	34%
No college (age 20-24)	769	68%
No high school degree or GED	267	16%
Parenting	50	3%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 27** make **\$15,211** less annually by age 28.



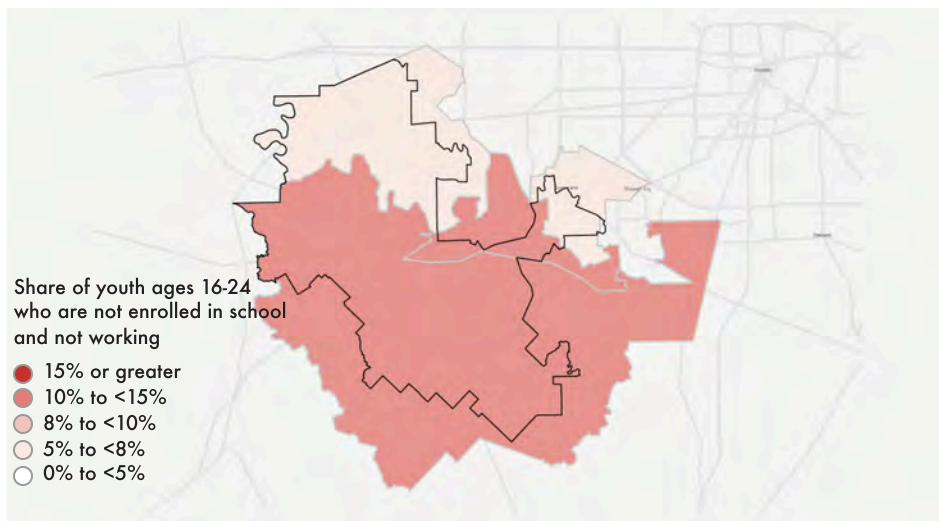
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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #28

Rep. Gary Gates



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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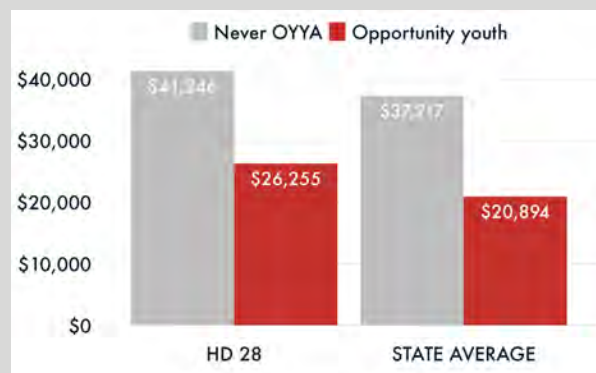
HOUSE DISTRICT #28

1,493 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (9%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	681	46%
Female	812	54%
No health insurance	492	33%
No college (age 20-24)	576	60%
No high school degree or GED	420	28%
Parenting	111	7%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 28** make **\$14,991** less annually by age 28.

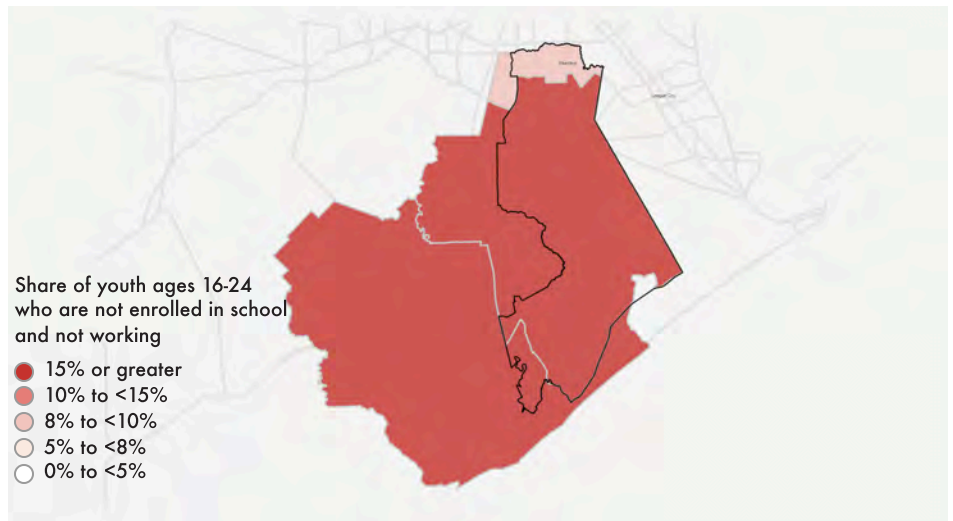


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #29
Rep. Jeff Barry



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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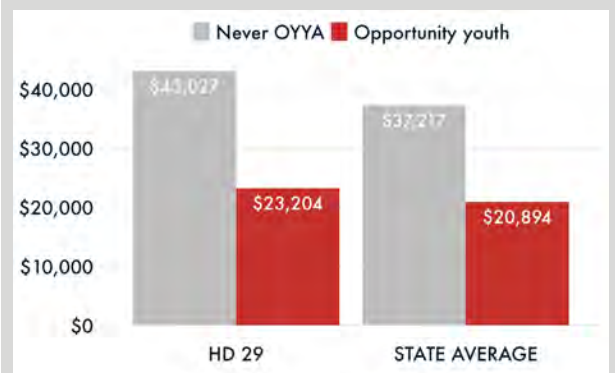
HOUSE DISTRICT #29

2,192 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,370	62%
Female	822	38%
No health insurance	1,020	47%
No college (age 20-24)	984	59%
No high school degree or GED	352	16%
Parenting	254	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 29** make **\$19,823** less annually by age 28.

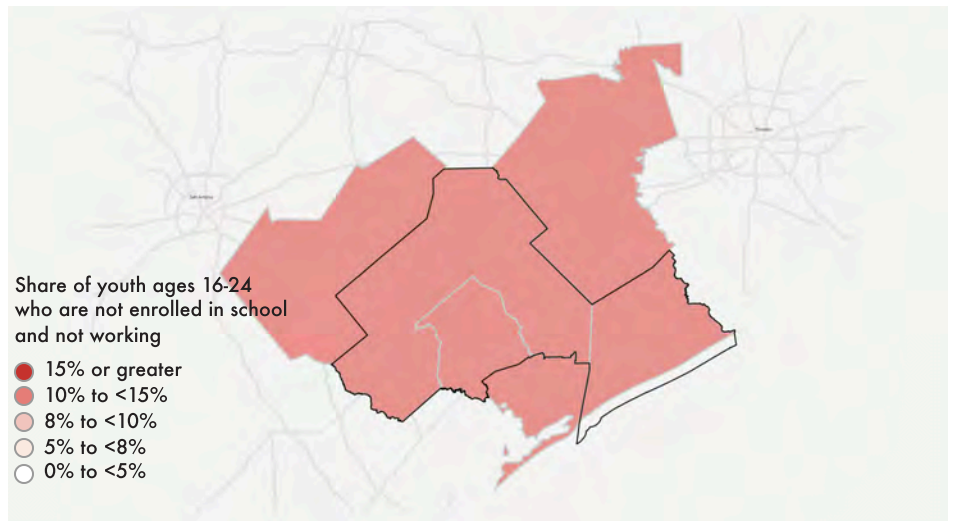


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #30 Rep. AJ Louderback



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

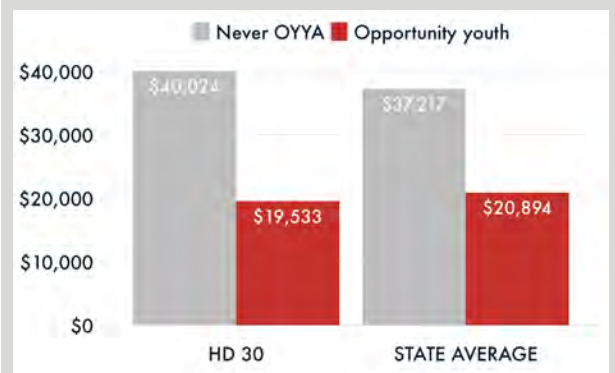
HOUSE DISTRICT #30

2,278 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,126	49%
Female	1,152	51%
No health insurance	1,031	45%
No college (age 20-24)	1,328	79%
No high school degree or GED	520	23%
Parenting	439	19%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 30** make **\$20,491** less annually by age 28.



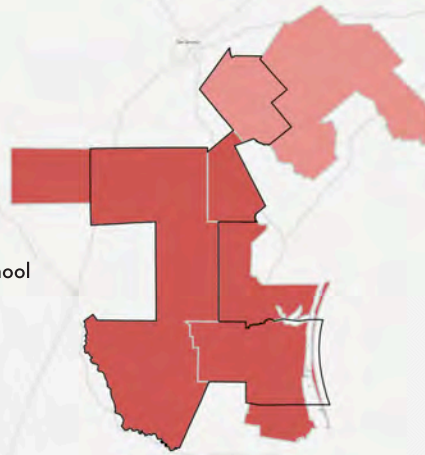
Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #31
Rep. Ryan Guillen

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
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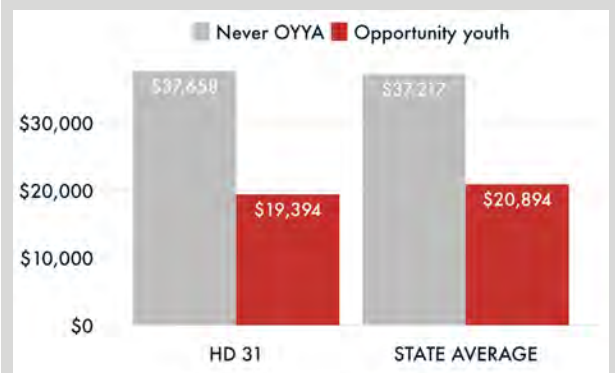
HOUSE DISTRICT #31

2,688 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (17%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,434	53%
Female	1,254	47%
No health insurance	1,308	49%
No college (age 20-24)	1,391	71%
No high school degree or GED	457	17%
Parenting	518	19%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 31** make **\$18,265** less annually by age 28.

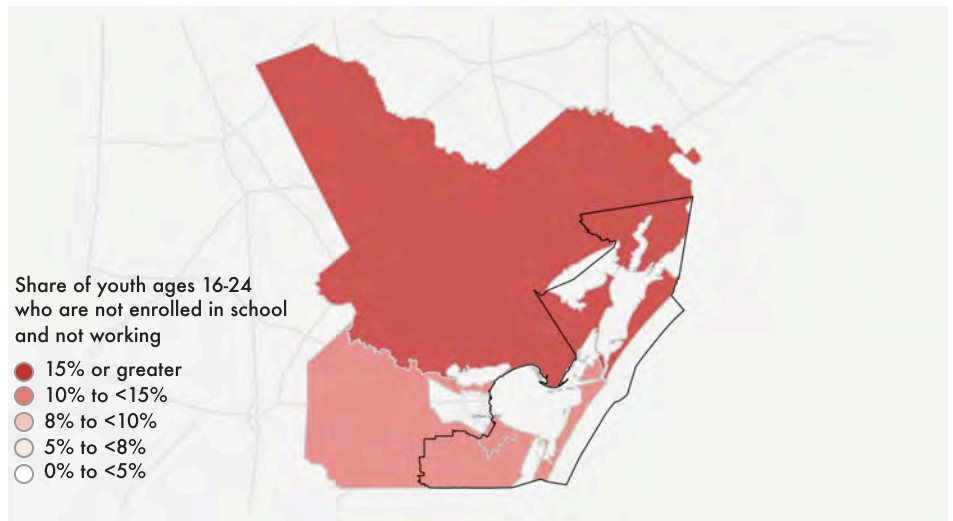


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #32
Rep. Todd Hunter



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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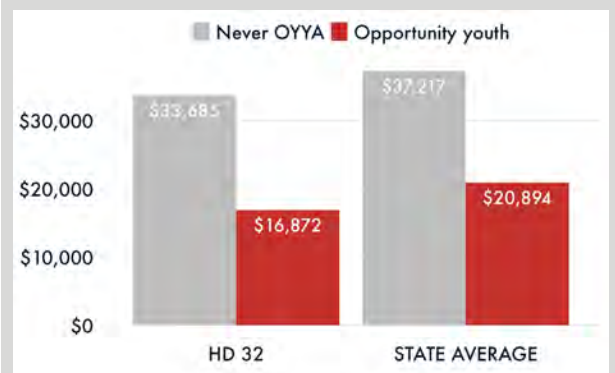
HOUSE DISTRICT #32

1,955 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,024	52%
Female	931	48%
No health insurance	718	37%
No college (age 20-24)	939	82%
No high school degree or GED	580	30%
Parenting	173	9%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 32** make **\$16,813** less annually by age 28.

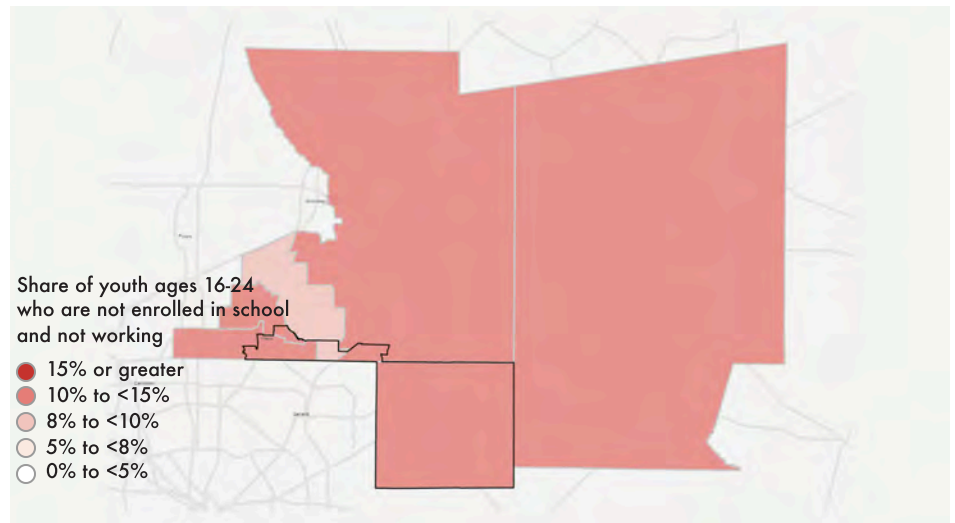


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #33
Rep. Katrina Pierson



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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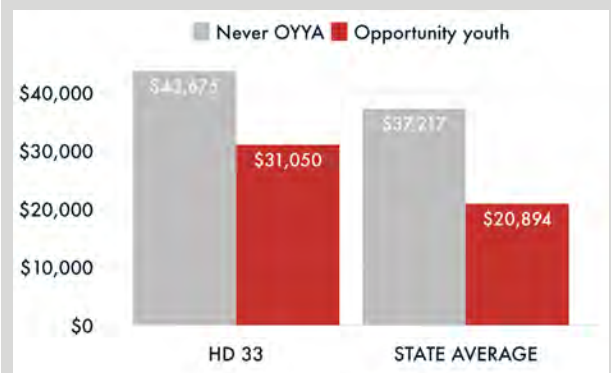
HOUSE DISTRICT #33

2,748 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,435	52%
Female	1,312	48%
No health insurance	722	26%
No college (age 20-24)	1,310	63%
No high school degree or GED	489	18%
Parenting	288	10%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 33** make **\$12,626** less annually by age 28.

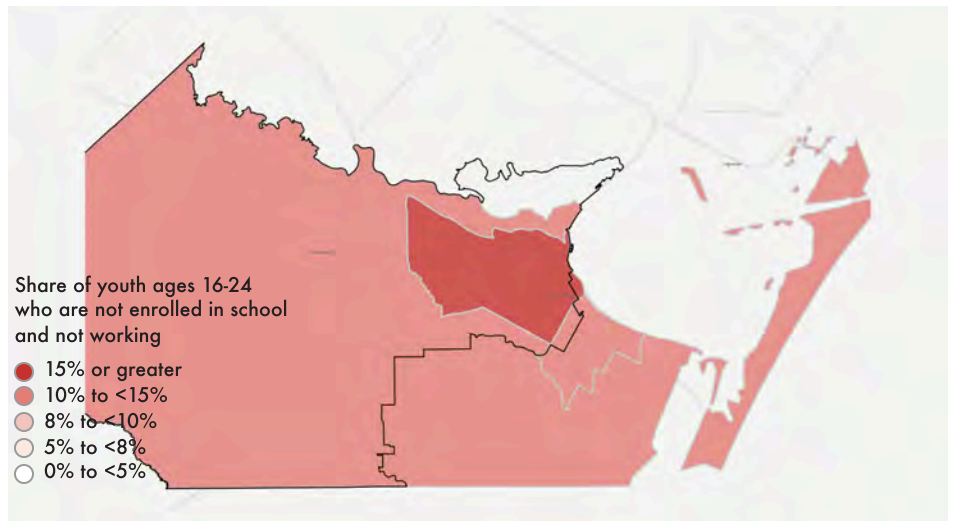


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #34 Rep. Denise Villalobos



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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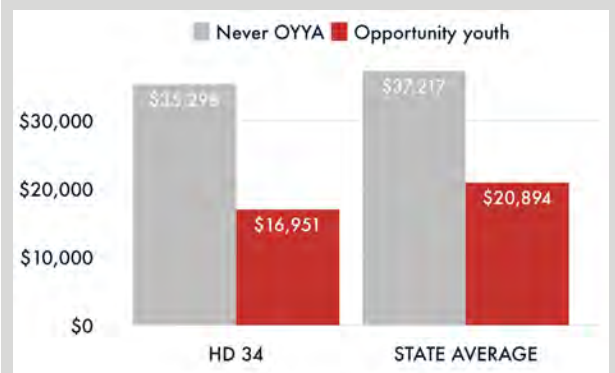
HOUSE DISTRICT #34

2,822 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (20%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,567	56%
Female	1,255	44%
No health insurance	823	29%
No college (age 20-24)	1,288	77%
No high school degree or GED	994	35%
Parenting	223	8%

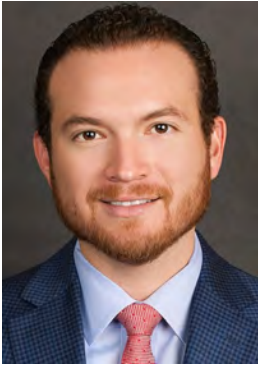
IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 34** make **\$18,347** less annually by age 28.

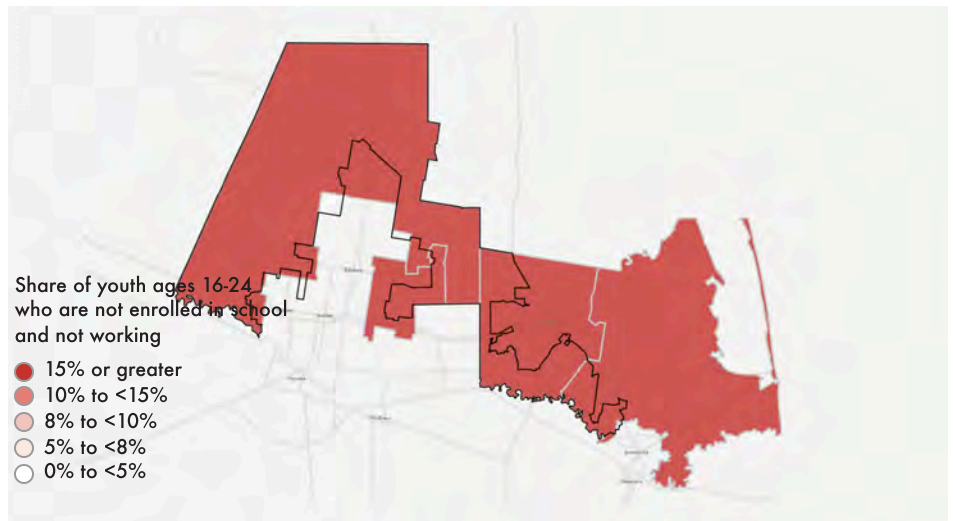


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #35 Rep. Oscar Longoria



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
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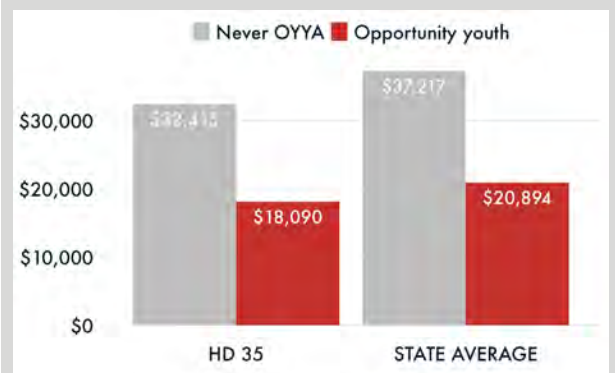
HOUSE DISTRICT #35

3,832 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (20%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,898	50%
Female	1,934	50%
No health insurance	2,021	53%
No college (age 20-24)	1,931	75%
No high school degree or GED	924	24%
Parenting	776	20%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 35** make **\$14,325** less annually by age 28.



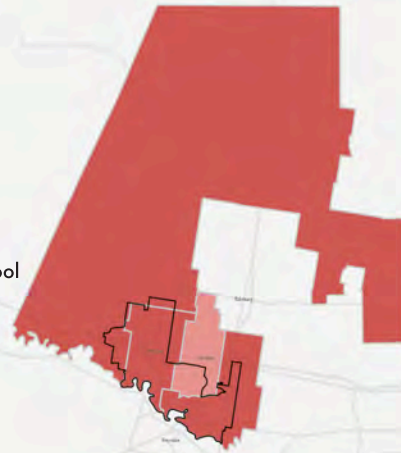
Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #36
Rep. Sergio Muñoz Jr.

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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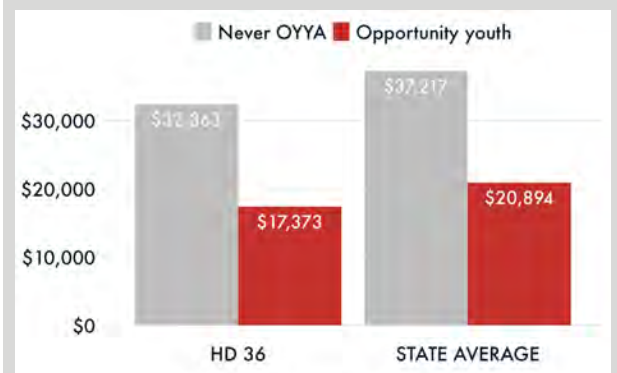
HOUSE DISTRICT #36

3,026 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (17%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,413	47%
Female	1,613	53%
No health insurance	1,511	50%
No college (age 20-24)	1,276	66%
No high school degree or GED	700	23%
Parenting	525	17%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 36** make **\$14,990** less annually by age 28.

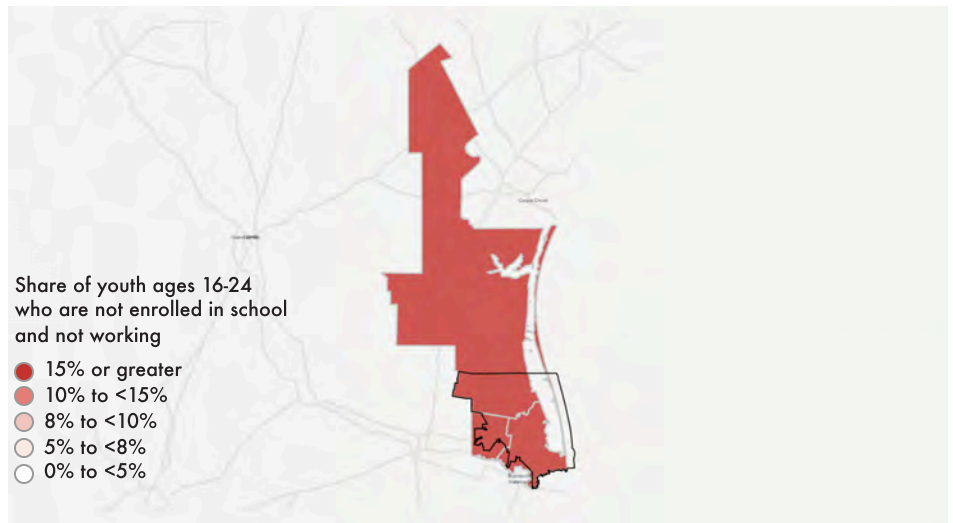


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #37 Rep. Janie Lopez



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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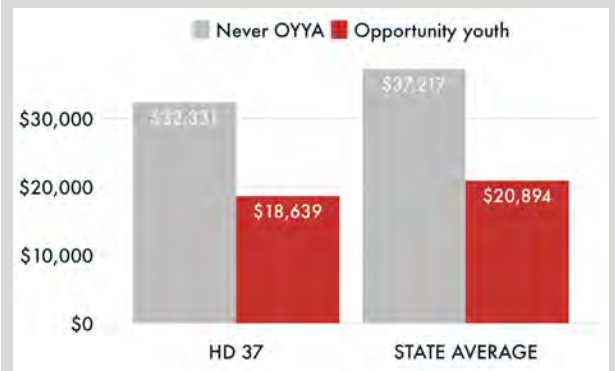
HOUSE DISTRICT #37

3,519 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (19%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,978	56%
Female	1,541	44%
No health insurance	1,463	42%
No college (age 20-24)	1,908	76%
No high school degree or GED	598	17%
Parenting	555	16%

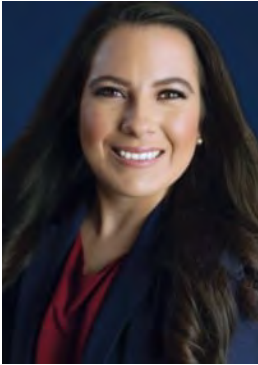
IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 37** make **\$13,692** less annually by age 28.

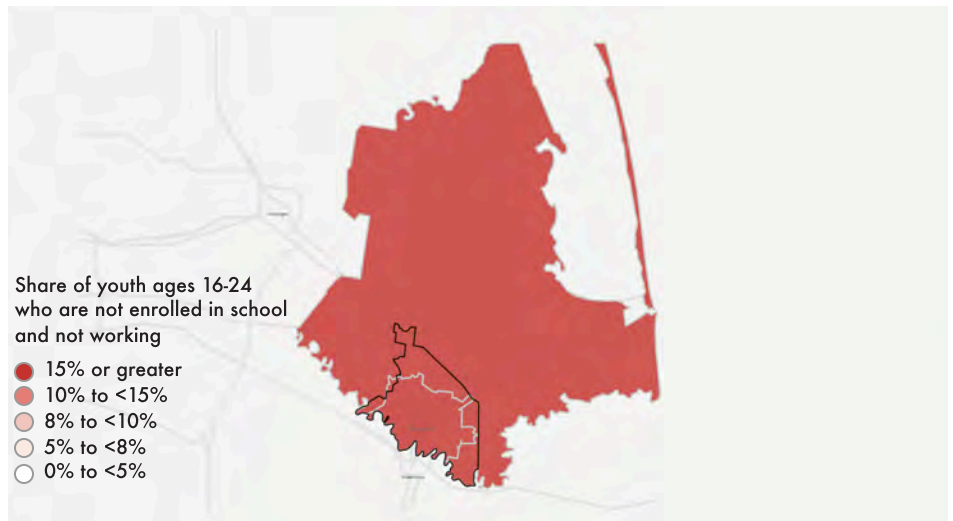


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #38 Rep. Erin Gámez



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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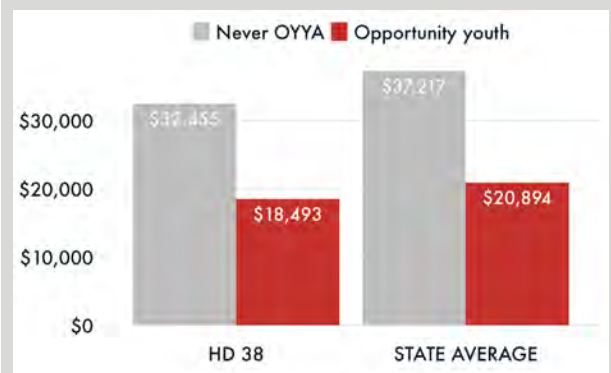
HOUSE DISTRICT #38

3,976 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (18%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	2,070	52%
Female	1,906	48%
No health insurance	2,051	52%
No college (age 20-24)	2,124	77%
No high school degree or GED	863	22%
Parenting	612	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 38** make **\$13,962** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #39

Rep. Armando "Mando"

Martinez

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

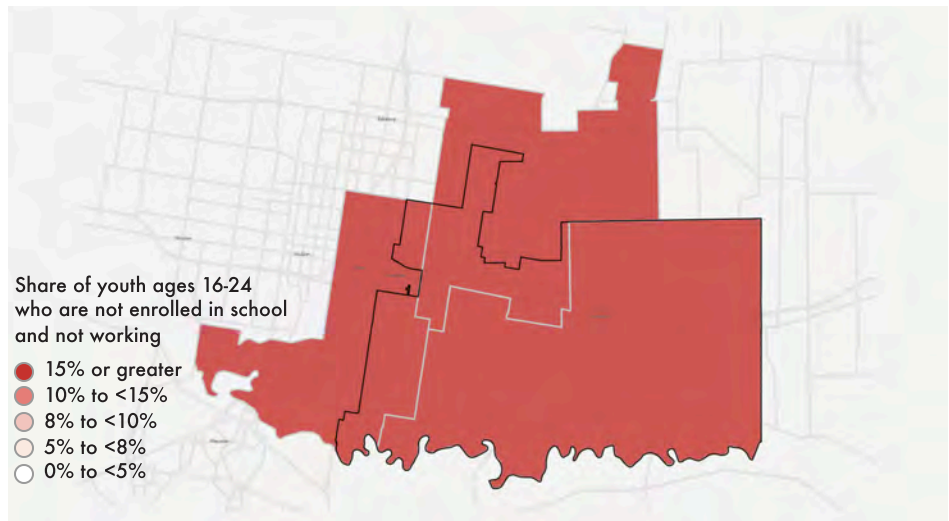
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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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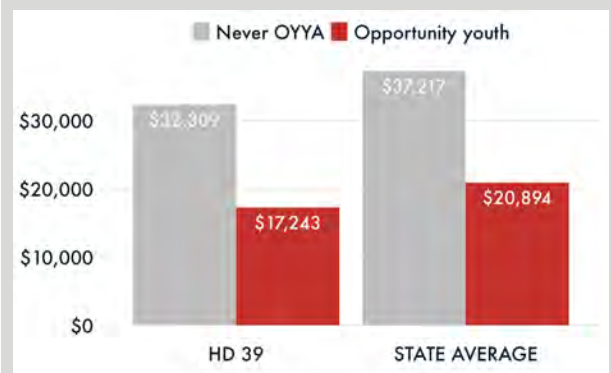
HOUSE DISTRICT #39

3,187 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (18%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,547	49%
Female	1,640	51%
No health insurance	1,451	46%
No college (age 20-24)	1,672	76%
No high school degree or GED	682	21%
Parenting	593	19%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 39** make **\$15,066** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

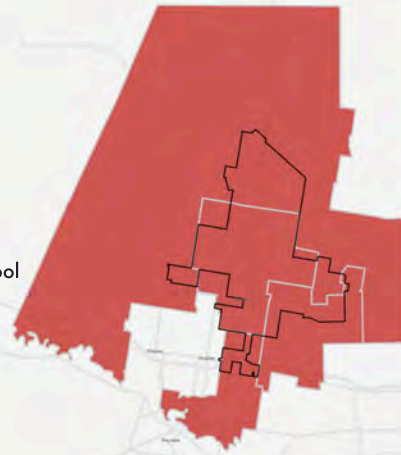
OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #40 Rep. Terry Canales

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working

- 15% or greater
- 10% to <15%
- 8% to <10%
- 5% to <8%
- 0% to <5%



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

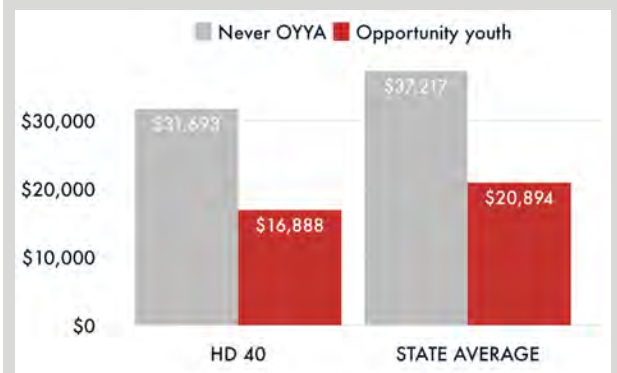
HOUSE DISTRICT #40

4,090 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (19%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	2,224	54%
Female	1,866	46%
No health insurance	1,989	49%
No college (age 20-24)	1,789	72%
No high school degree or GED	1,027	25%
Parenting	682	17%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 40** make **\$14,805** less annually by age 28.

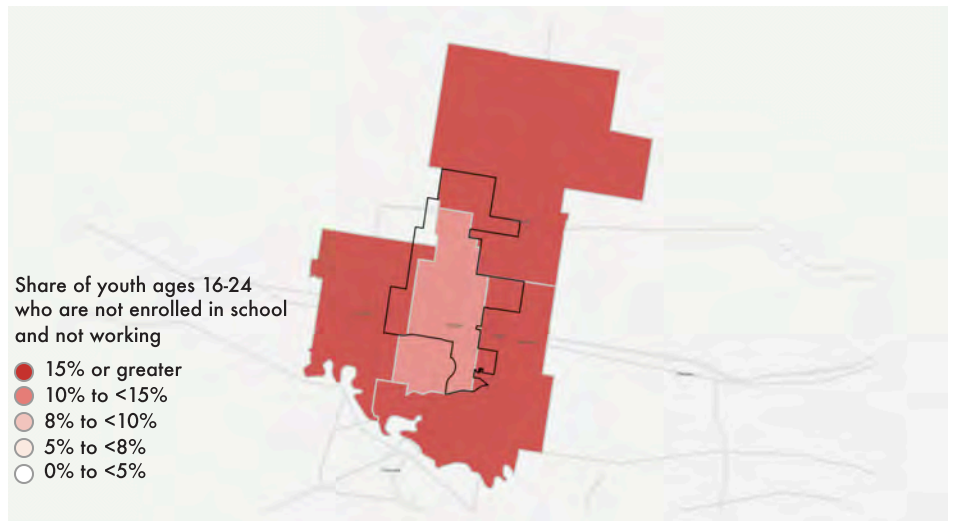


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #41
Rep. R.D. "Bobby" Guerra



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
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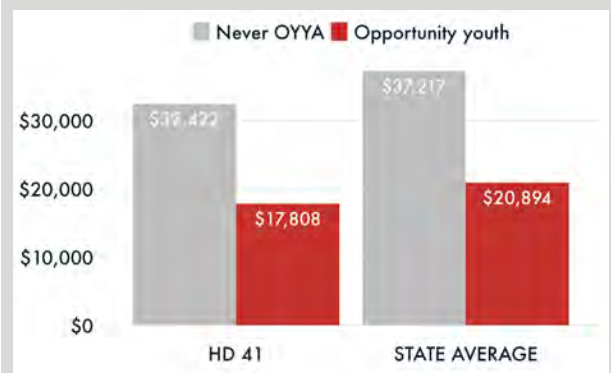
HOUSE DISTRICT #41

2,703 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,466	54%
Female	1,237	46%
No health insurance	1,216	45%
No college (age 20-24)	1,097	66%
No high school degree or GED	627	23%
Parenting	324	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 41** make **\$14,614** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #42

Rep. Richard Peña

Raymond

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

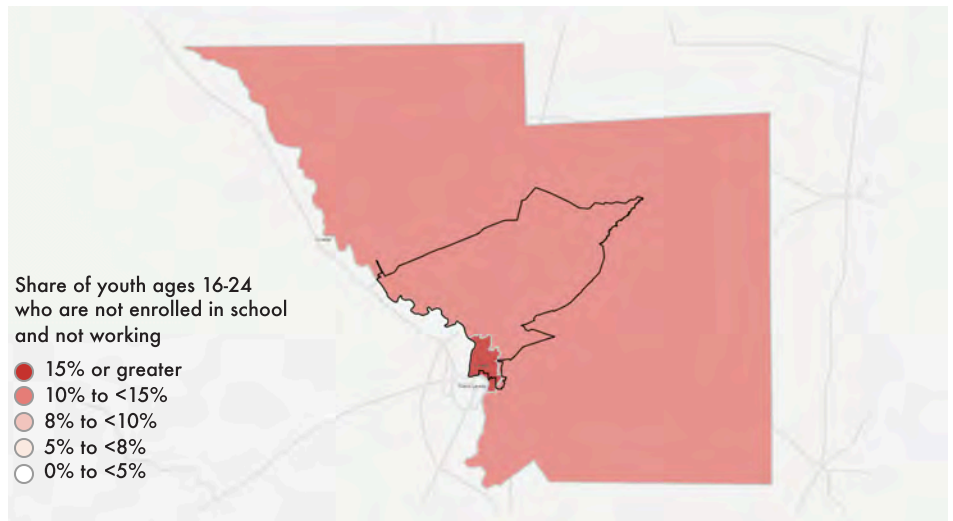
Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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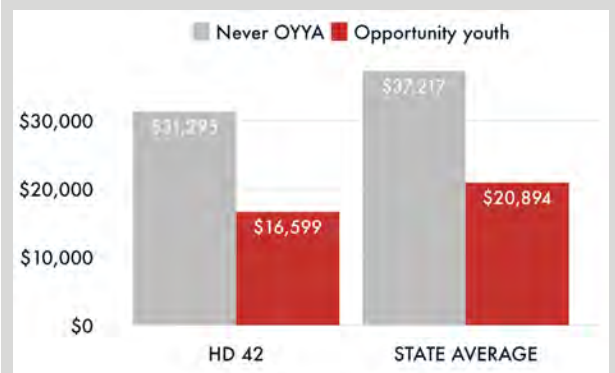
HOUSE DISTRICT #42

3,285 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (16%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,467	45%
Female	1,818	55%
No health insurance	1,509	46%
No college (age 20-24)	1,717	71%
No high school degree or GED	615	19%
Parenting	612	19%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 42** make **\$14,695** less annually by age 28.

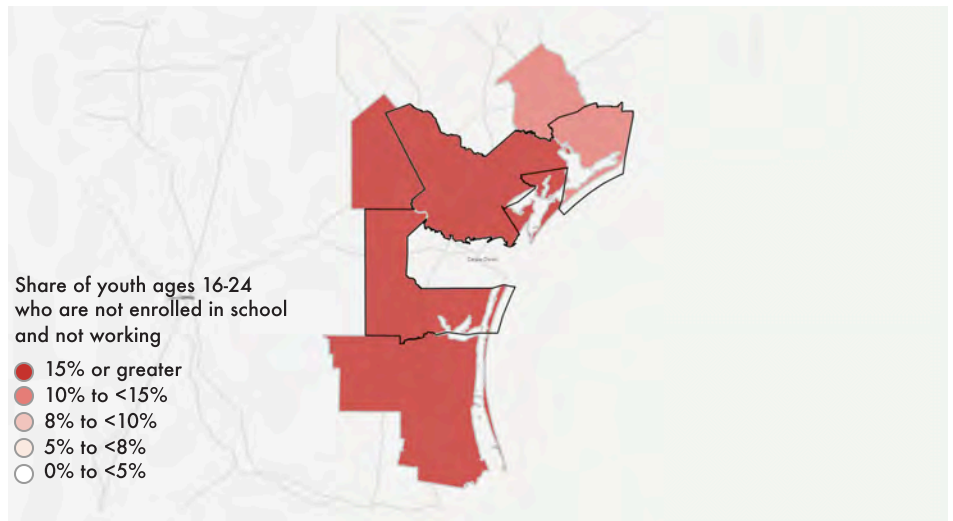


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #43
Rep. J. M. Lozano



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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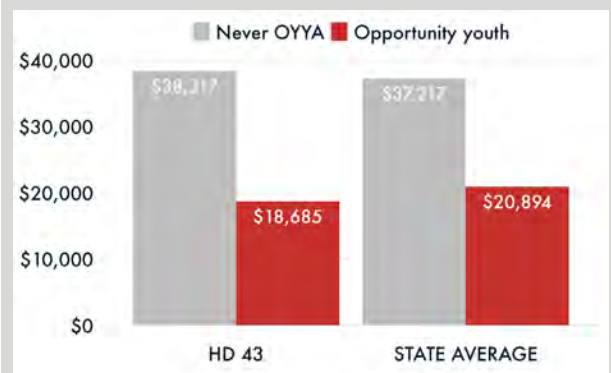
HOUSE DISTRICT #43

2,585 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (17%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,597	62%
Female	987	38%
No health insurance	1,320	51%
No college (age 20-24)	1,493	84%
No high school degree or GED	689	27%
Parenting	402	16%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 43** make **\$19,632** less annually by age 28.

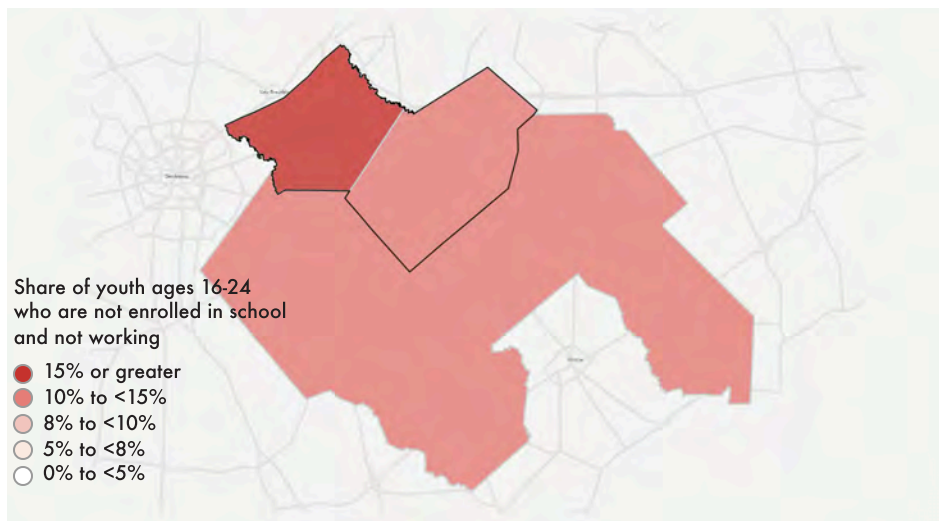


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #44 Rep. Alan Schoolcraft



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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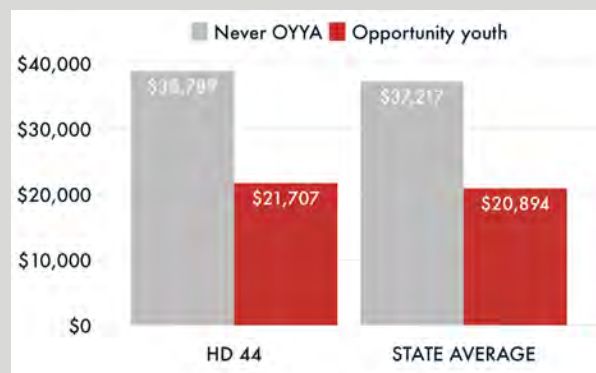
HOUSE DISTRICT #44

3,256 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (16%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,769	54%
Female	1,486	46%
No health insurance	858	26%
No college (age 20-24)	1,870	77%
No high school degree or GED	744	23%
Parenting	386	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 44** make **\$17,082** less annually by age 28.

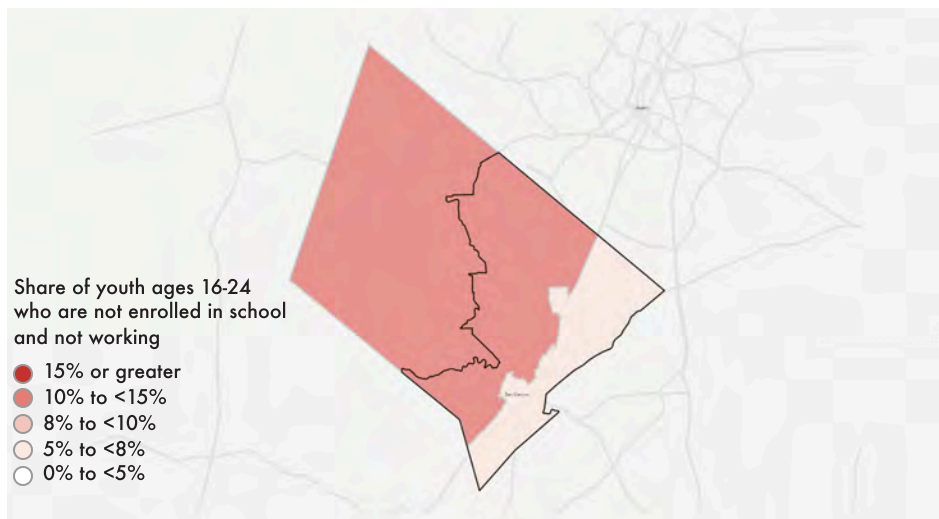


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #45 Rep. Erin Zwiener



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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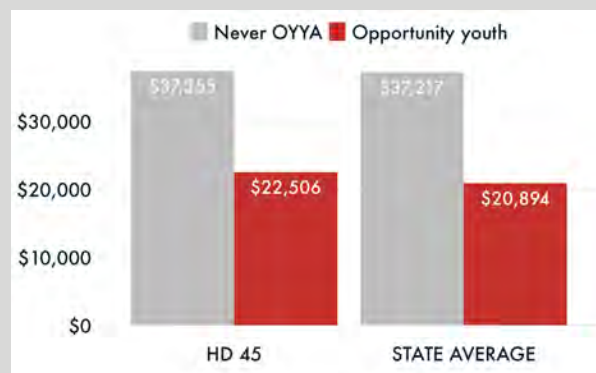
HOUSE DISTRICT #45

1,815 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (6%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,049	58%
Female	766	42%
No health insurance	491	27%
No college (age 20-24)	882	64%
No high school degree or GED	539	30%
Parenting	196	11%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 45** make **\$14,848** less annually by age 28.



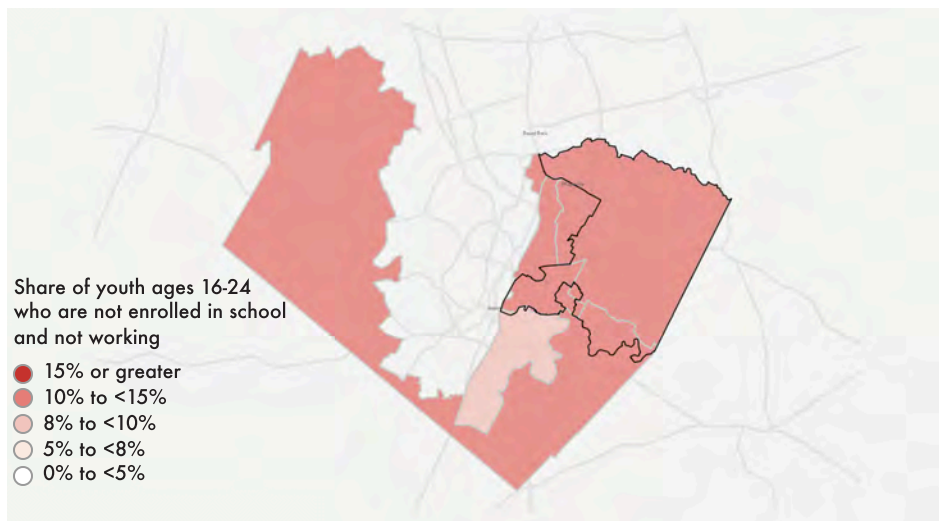
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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #46

Rep. Sheryl Cole



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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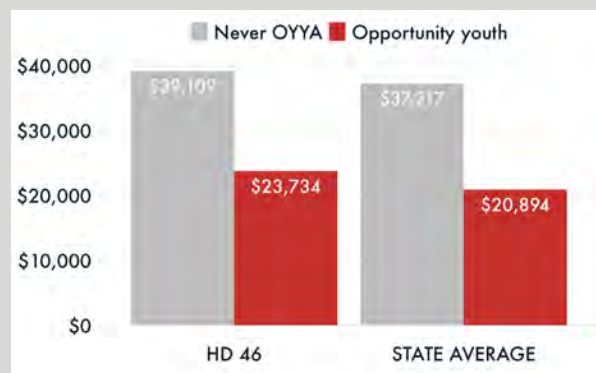
HOUSE DISTRICT #46

2,079 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	841	40%
Female	1,238	60%
No health insurance	1,030	50%
No college (age 20-24)	894	63%
No high school degree or GED	422	20%
Parenting	301	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 46** make **\$15,375** less annually by age 28.

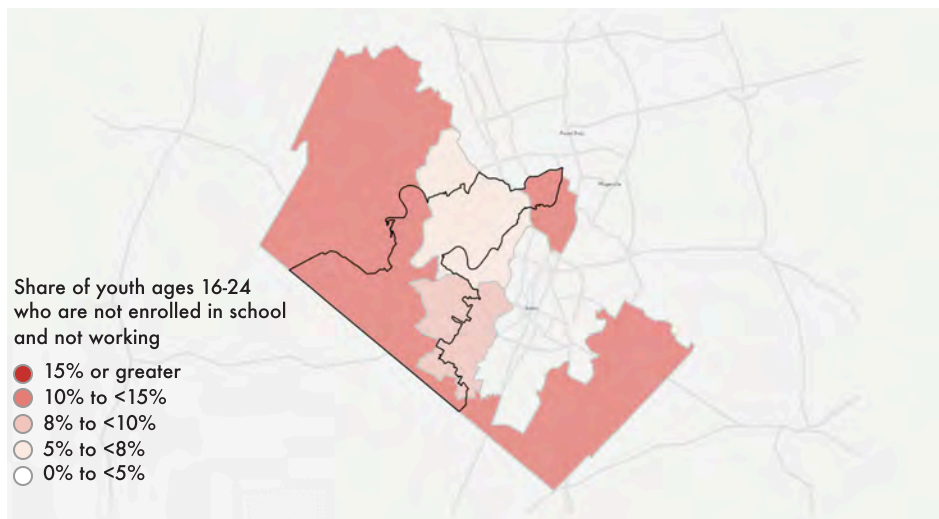


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #47 Rep. Vikki Goodwin



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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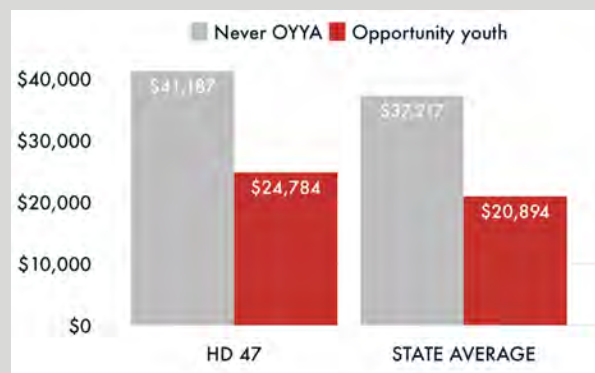
HOUSE DISTRICT #47

1,049 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (9%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	497	47%
Female	552	53%
No health insurance	355	34%
No college (age 20-24)	301	39%
No high school degree or GED	145	14%
Parenting	81	8%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 47** make **\$16,404** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #48 Rep. Donna Howard

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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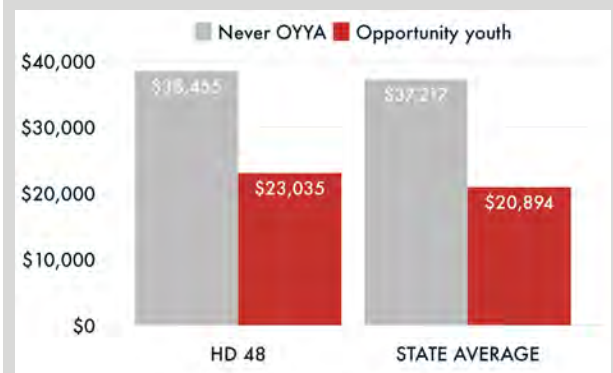
HOUSE DISTRICT #48

1,116 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (7%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	609	55%
Female	507	45%
No health insurance	336	30%
No college (age 20-24)	382	45%
No high school degree or GED	206	18%
Parenting	94	8%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 48** make **\$15,419** less annually by age 28.

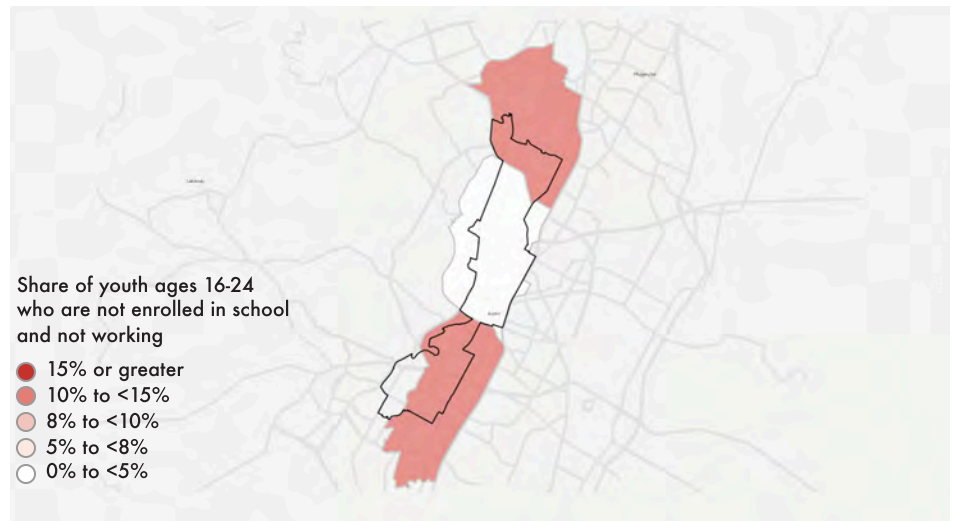


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #49 Rep. Gina Hinojosa



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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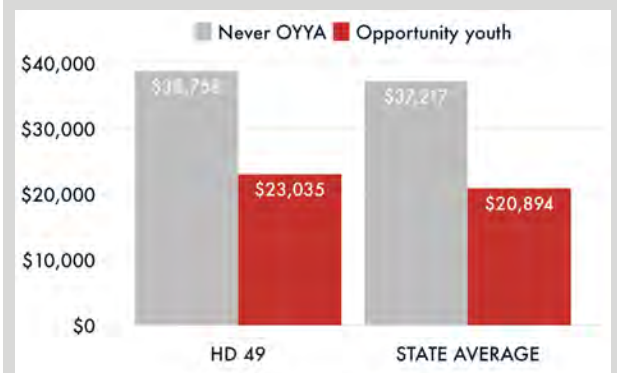
HOUSE DISTRICT #49

1,249 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (4%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	668	53%
Female	581	47%
No health insurance	304	24%
No college (age 20-24)	344	32%
No high school degree or GED	217	17%
Parenting	56	4%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 49** make **\$15,724** less annually by age 28.

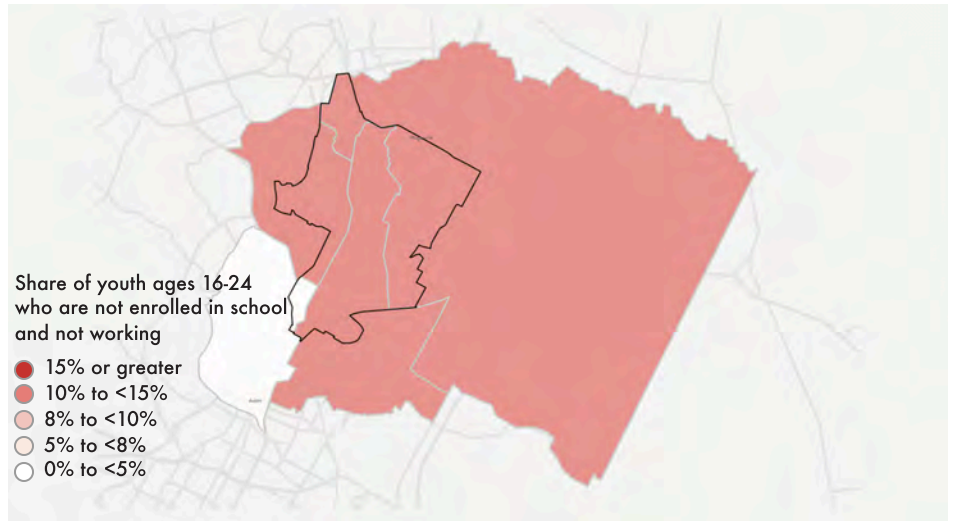


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #50 Rep. James Talarico



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

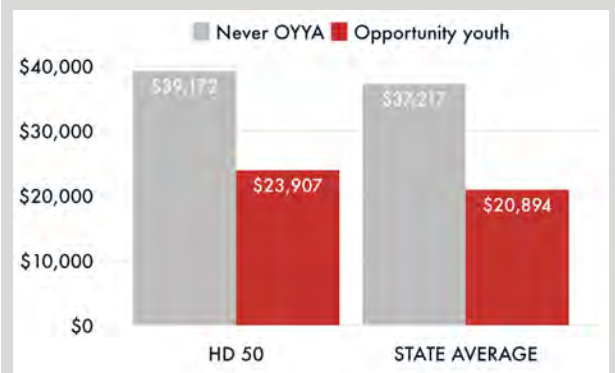
HOUSE DISTRICT #50

1,962 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	947	48%
Female	1,016	52%
No health insurance	831	42%
No college (age 20-24)	822	59%
No high school degree or GED	386	20%
Parenting	227	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 50** make **\$15,265** less annually by age 28.

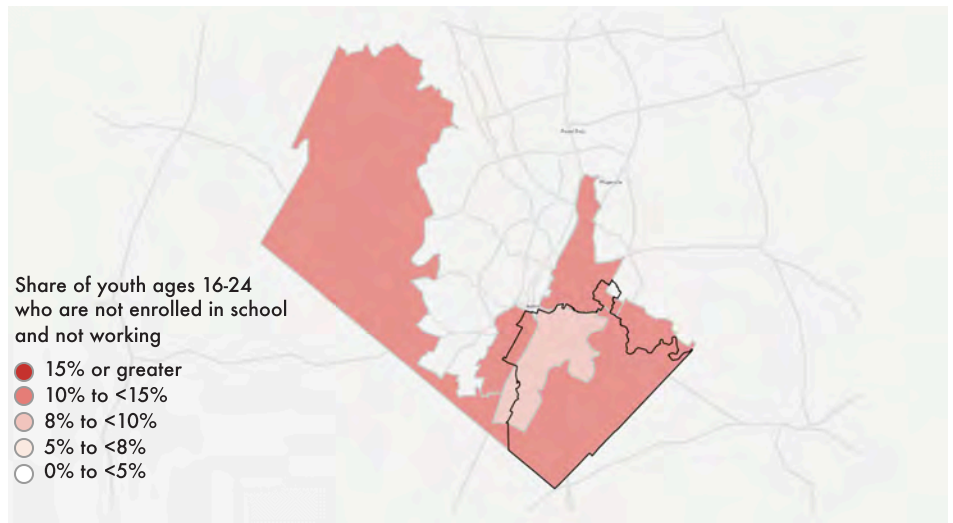


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #51 Rep. Lulu Flores



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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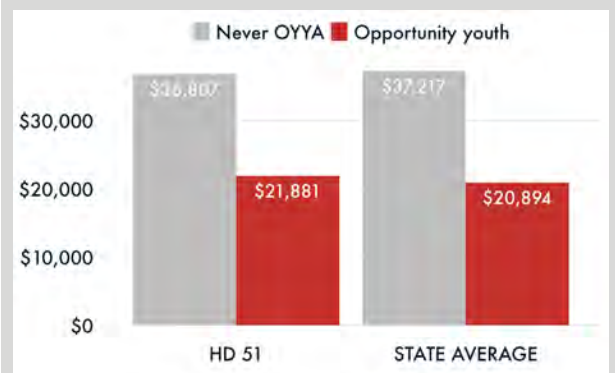
HOUSE DISTRICT #51

1,539 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	879	57%
Female	660	43%
No health insurance	689	45%
No college (age 20-24)	846	75%
No high school degree or GED	453	29%
Parenting	175	11%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 51** make **\$14,926** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #52 Rep. Caroline Harris Davila OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

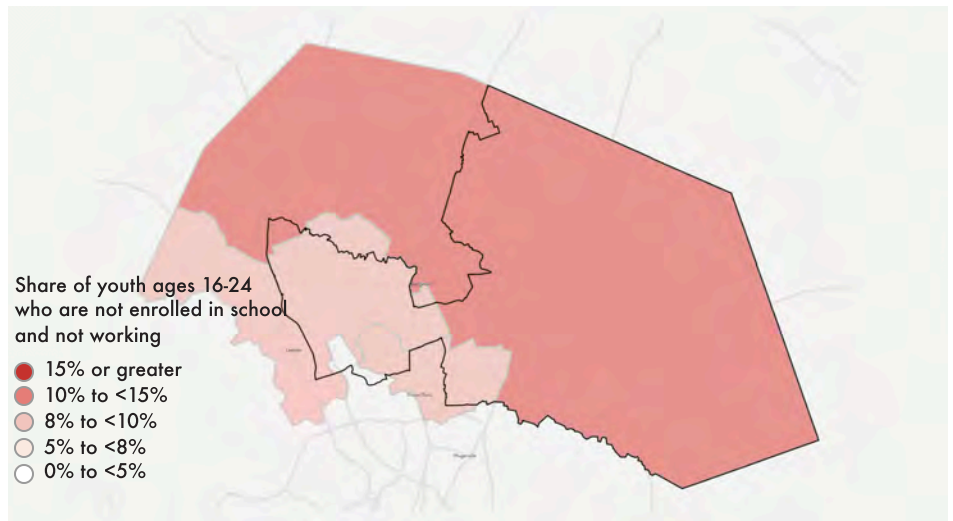
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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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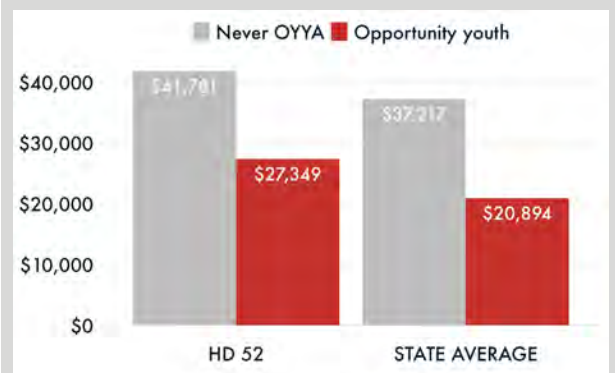
HOUSE DISTRICT #52

1,924 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	979	51%
Female	944	49%
No health insurance	459	24%
No college (age 20-24)	989	72%
No high school degree or GED	417	22%
Parenting	148	8%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 52** make **\$14,432** less annually by age 28.

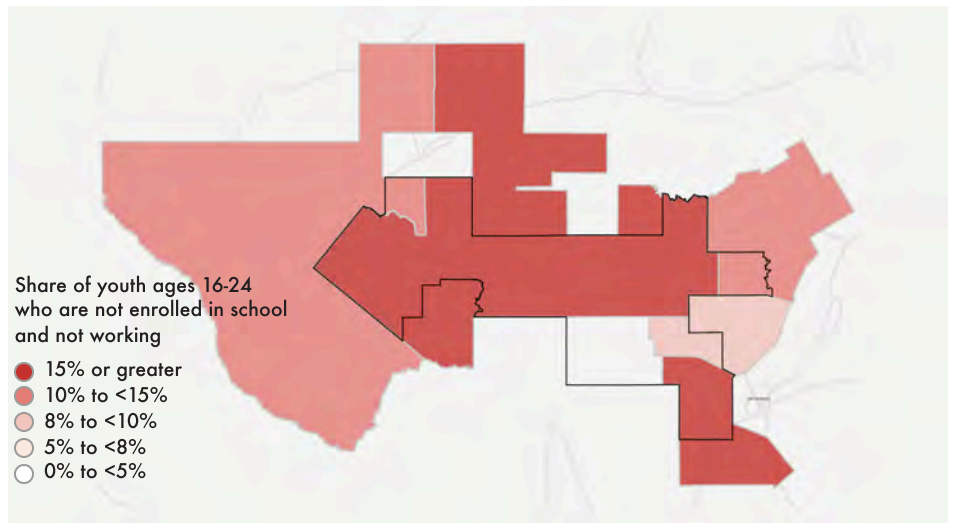


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #53 Rep. Wes Virdell



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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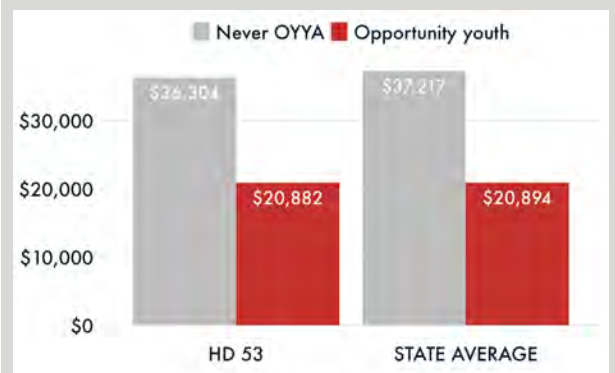
HOUSE DISTRICT #53

2,699 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (17%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,416	52%
Female	1,283	48%
No health insurance	1,291	48%
No college (age 20-24)	1,425	75%
No high school degree or GED	795	29%
Parenting	400	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 53** make **\$15,423** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

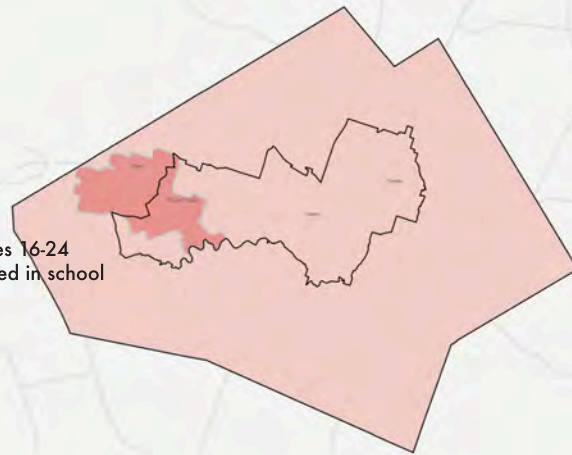
OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #54
Rep. Brad Buckley

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working

- 15% or greater
- 10% to <15%
- 8% to <10%
- 5% to <8%
- 0% to <5%



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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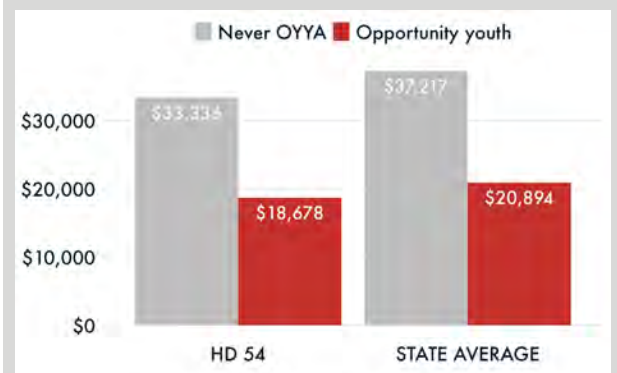
HOUSE DISTRICT #54

3,318 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,740	52%
Female	1,578	48%
No health insurance	843	25%
No college (age 20-24)	1,395	68%
No high school degree or GED	739	22%
Parenting	462	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 54** make **\$14,658** less annually by age 28.

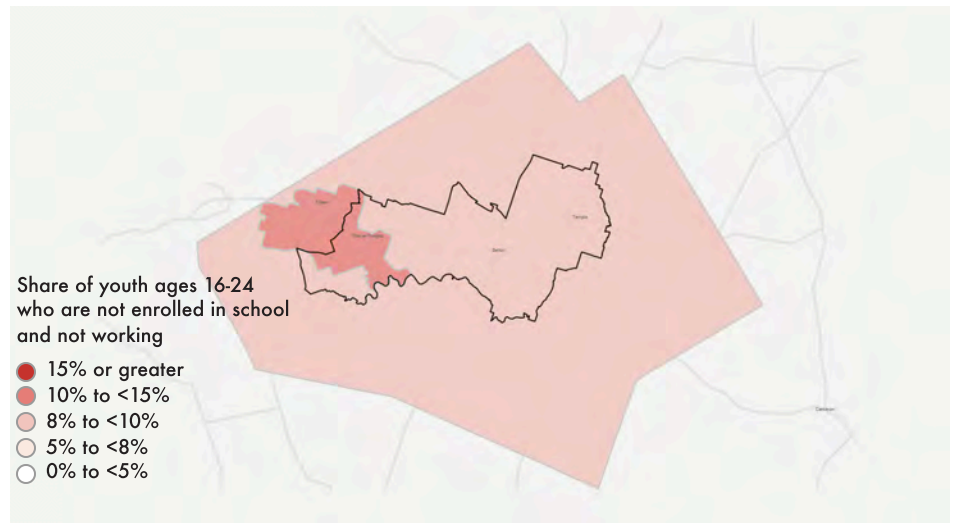


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #55 Rep. Hillary Hickland



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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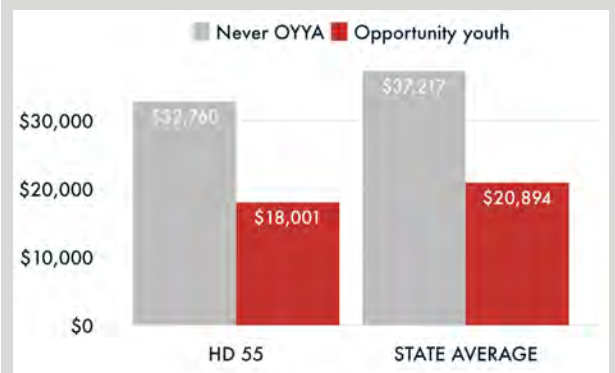
HOUSE DISTRICT #55

2,980 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,537	52%
Female	1,442	48%
No health insurance	840	28%
No college (age 20-24)	1,341	72%
No high school degree or GED	659	22%
Parenting	461	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 55** make **\$14,759** less annually by age 28.



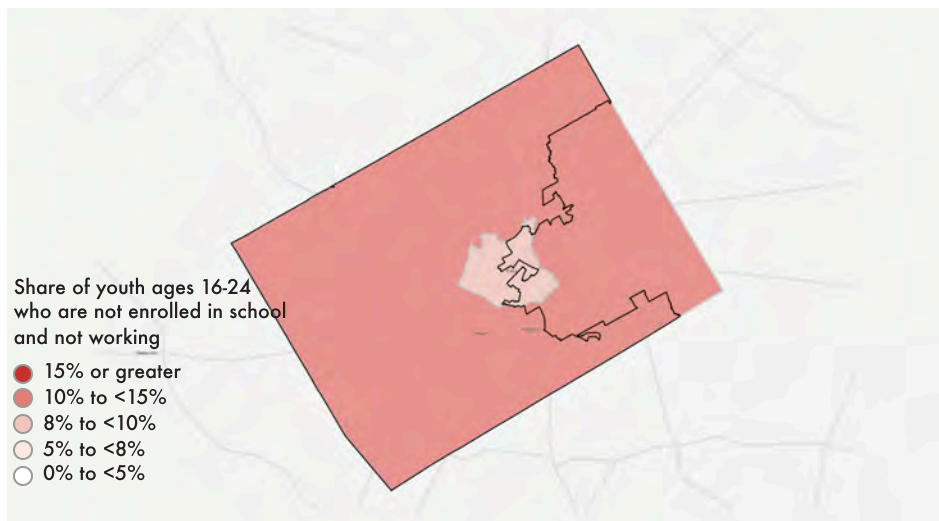
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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #56

Rep. Pat Curry



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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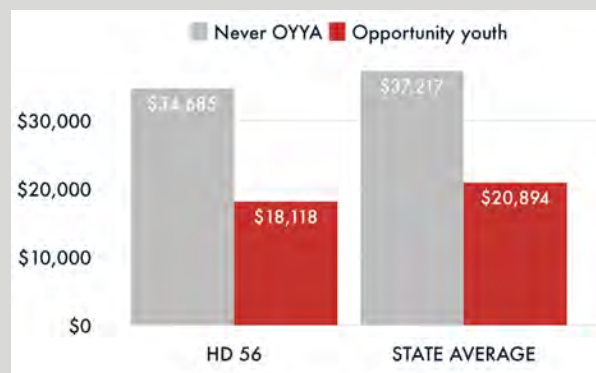
HOUSE DISTRICT #56

2,373 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,122	47%
Female	1,251	53%
No health insurance	858	36%
No college (age 20-24)	1,133	71%
No high school degree or GED	436	18%
Parenting	374	16%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 56** make **\$16,568** less annually by age 28.

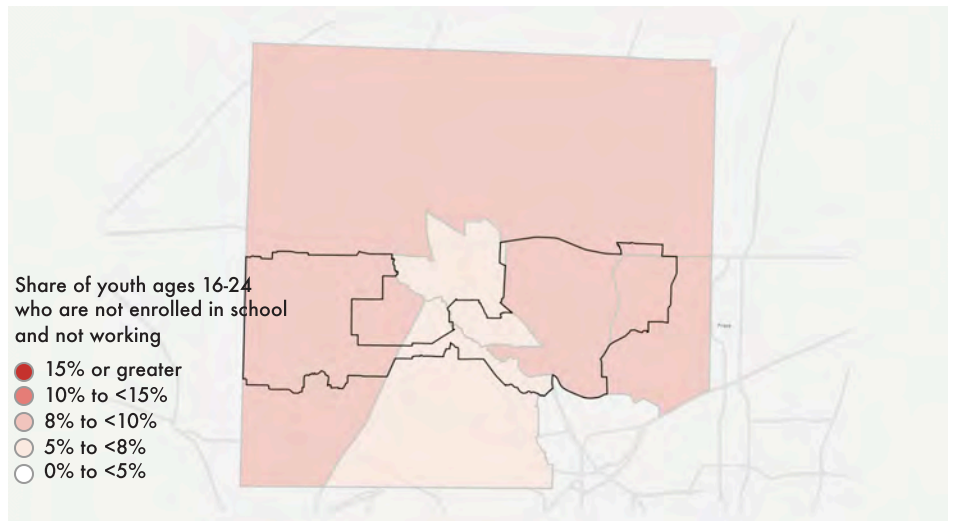


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #57 Rep. Richard Hayes



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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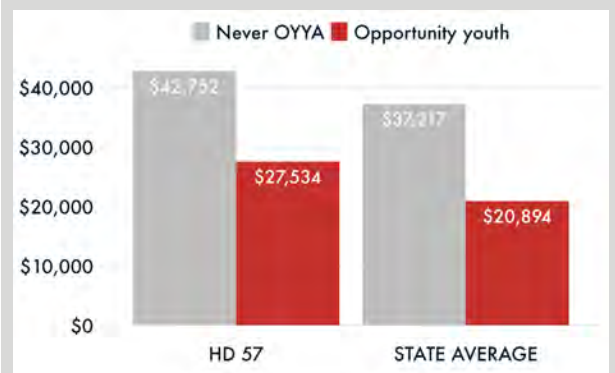
HOUSE DISTRICT #57

1,904 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (8%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	970	51%
Female	934	49%
No health insurance	475	25%
No college (age 20-24)	727	54%
No high school degree or GED	236	12%
Parenting	136	7%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 57** make **\$15,219** less annually by age 28.

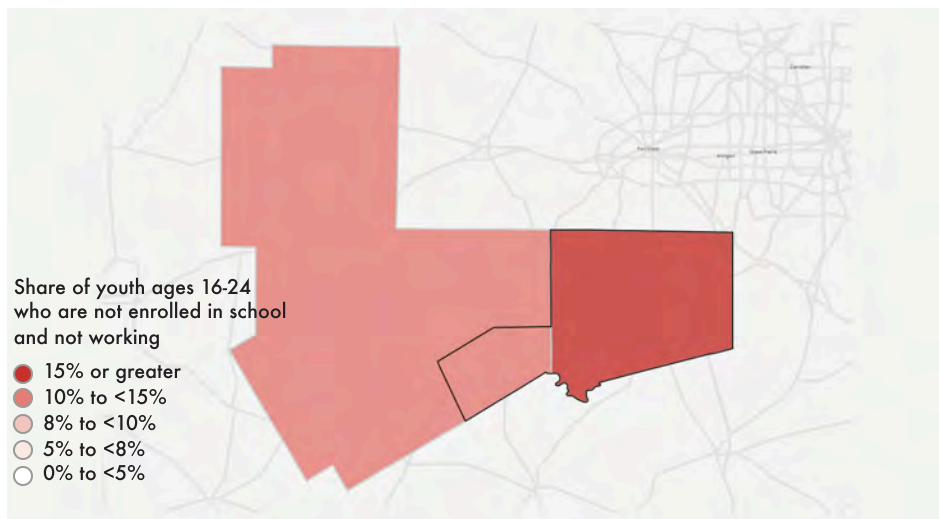


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #58 Rep. Helen Kerwin



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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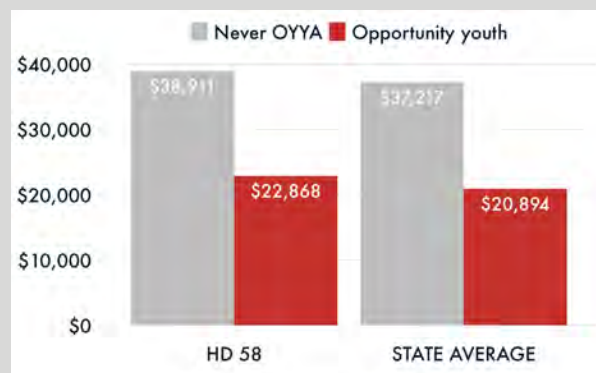
HOUSE DISTRICT #58

3,657 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (16%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,932	53%
Female	1,725	47%
No health insurance	1,144	31%
No college (age 20-24)	1,688	76%
No high school degree or GED	1,202	33%
Parenting	583	16%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 58** make **\$16,043** less annually by age 28.

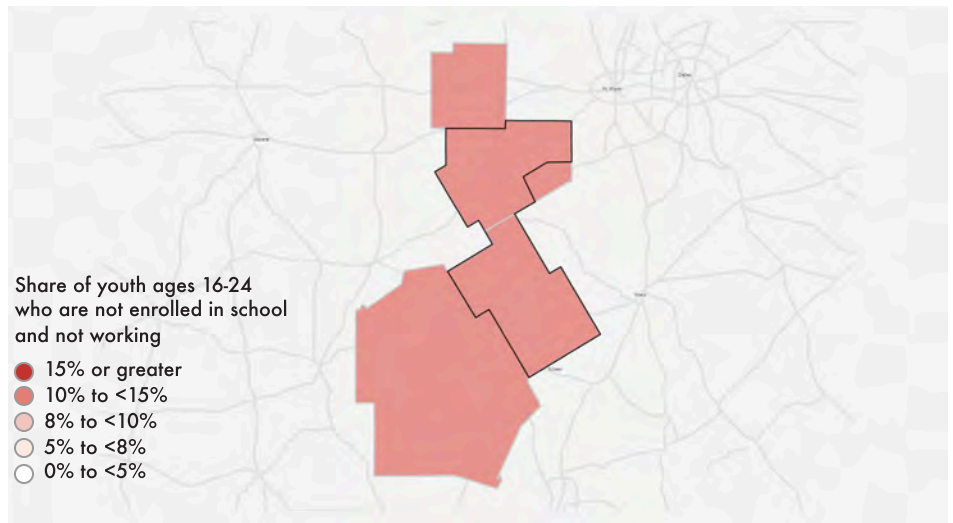


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #59 Rep. Shelby Slawson



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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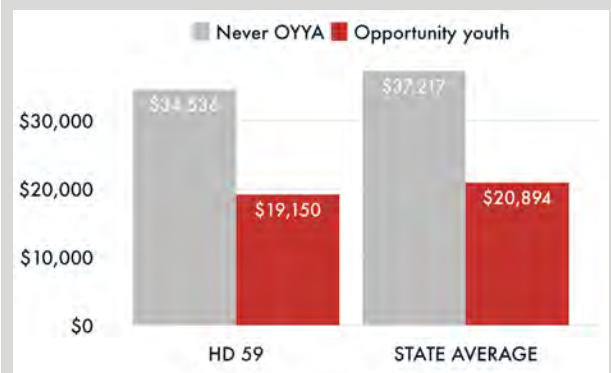
HOUSE DISTRICT #59

2,803 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,100	39%
Female	1,703	61%
No health insurance	983	35%
No college (age 20-24)	1,461	77%
No high school degree or GED	646	23%
Parenting	537	19%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 59** make **\$15,386** less annually by age 28.

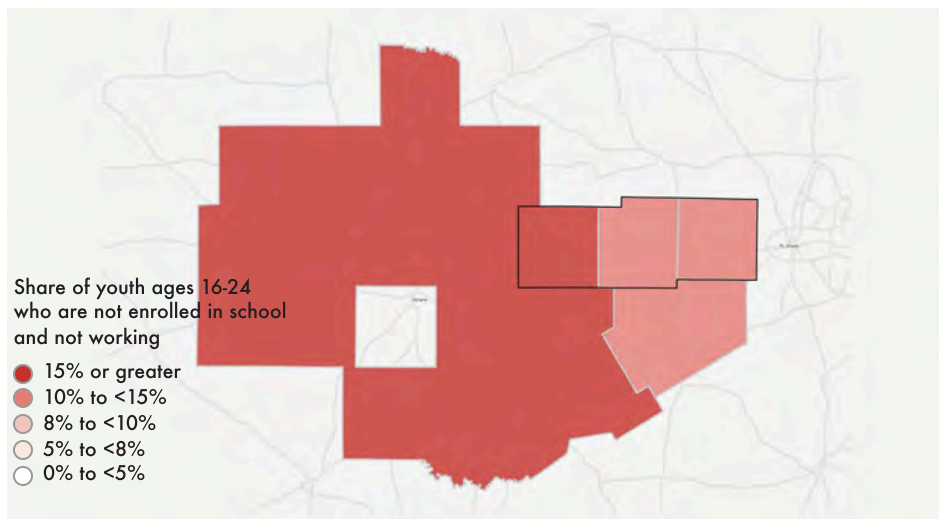


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #60 Rep. Mike Olcott



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
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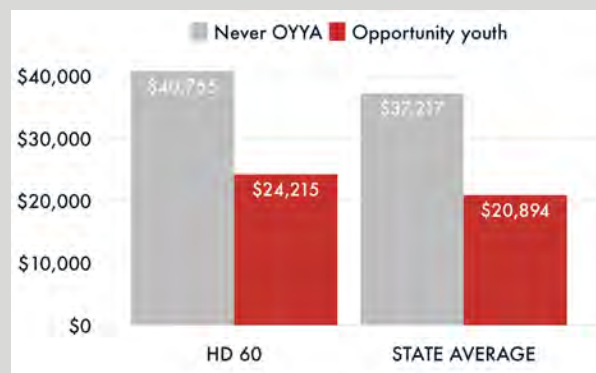
HOUSE DISTRICT #60

2,105 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,038	49%
Female	1,066	51%
No health insurance	690	33%
No college (age 20-24)	942	69%
No high school degree or GED	460	22%
Parenting	389	18%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 60** make **\$16,539** less annually by age 28.

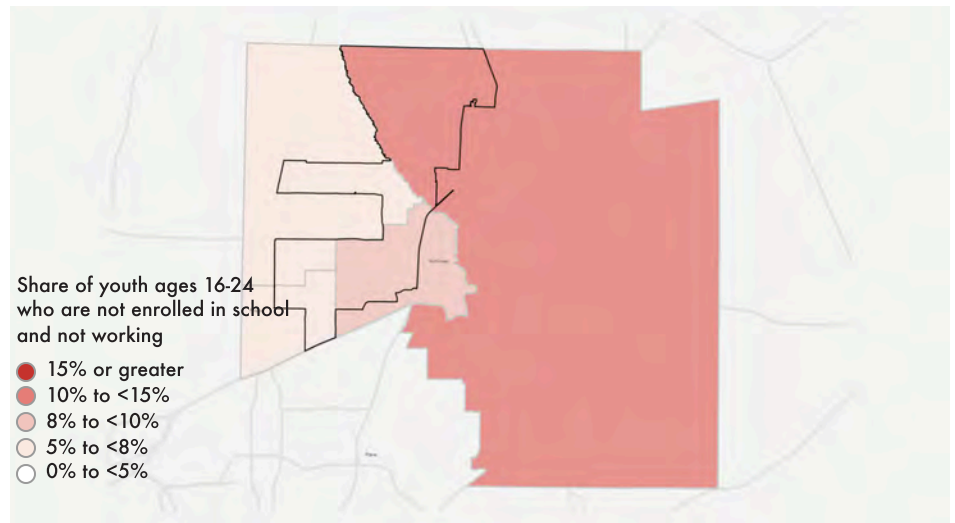


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #61 Rep. Keresa Richardson



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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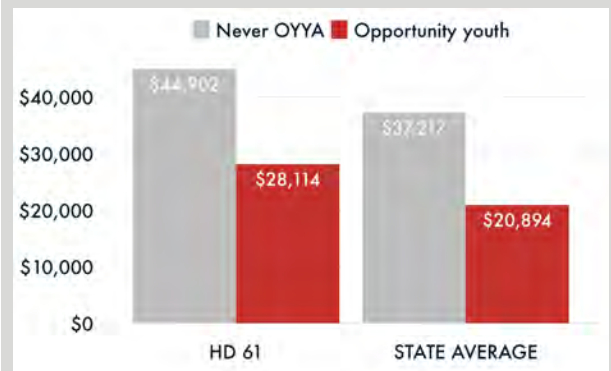
HOUSE DISTRICT #61

1,557 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (9%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	962	62%
Female	595	38%
No health insurance	404	26%
No college (age 20-24)	648	68%
No high school degree or GED	428	27%
Parenting	117	8%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 61** make **\$16,788** less annually by age 28.

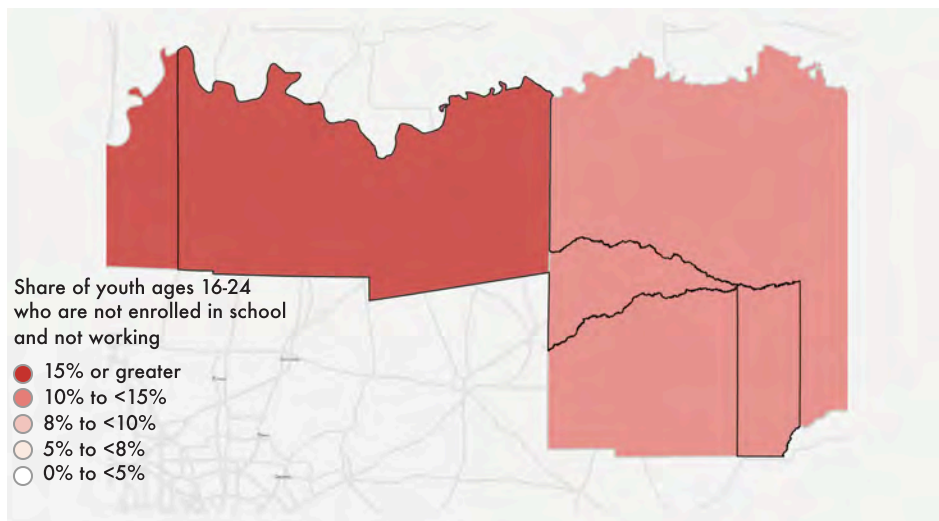


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #62
Rep. Shelley Luther



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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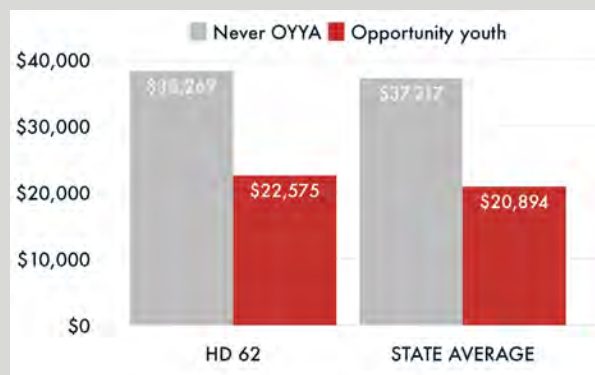
HOUSE DISTRICT #62

3,982 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (16%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,791	45%
Female	2,190	55%
No health insurance	1,542	39%
No college (age 20-24)	2,139	80%
No high school degree or GED	960	24%
Parenting	588	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 62** make **\$15,694** less annually by age 28.



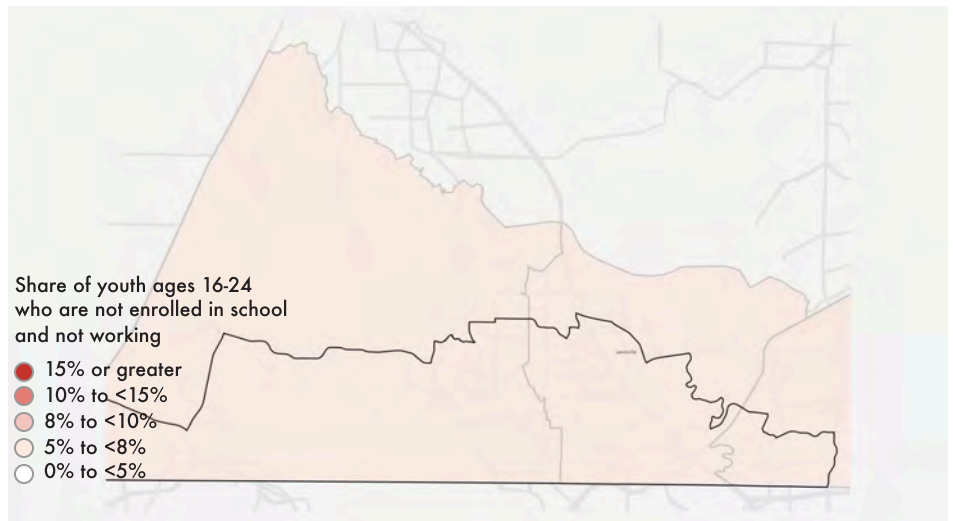
Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #63

Rep. Benjamin Bumgarner



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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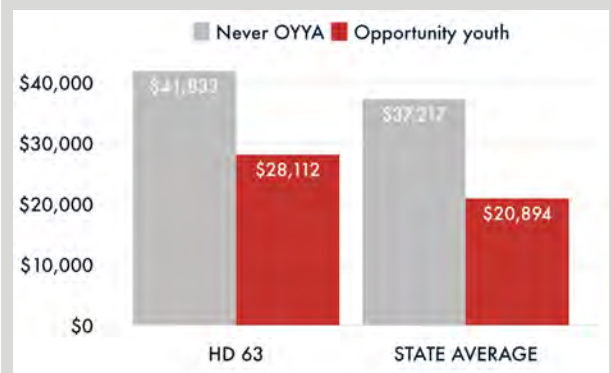
HOUSE DISTRICT #63

1,086 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (8%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	499	46%
Female	587	54%
No health insurance	179	16%
No college (age 20-24)	453	55%
No high school degree or GED	102	9%
Parenting	131	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 63** make **\$13,721** less annually by age 28.

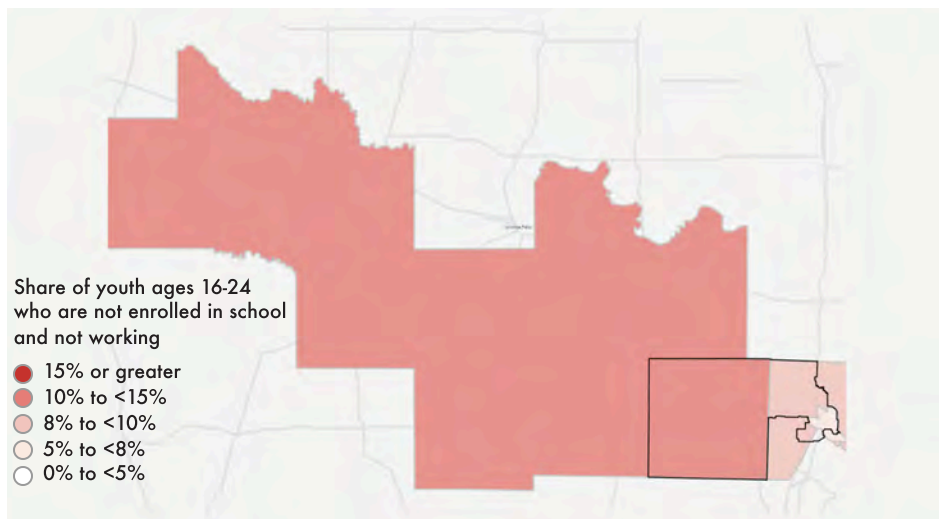


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #64 Rep. Andy Hopper



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
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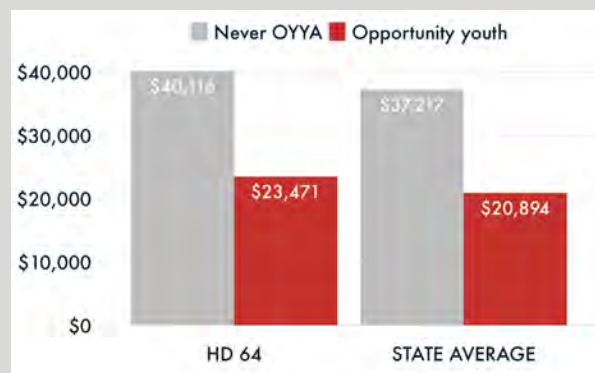
HOUSE DISTRICT #64

2,340 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (9%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,350	58%
Female	990	42%
No health insurance	621	27%
No college (age 20-24)	961	57%
No high school degree or GED	368	16%
Parenting	158	7%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 64** make **\$16,644** less annually by age 28.

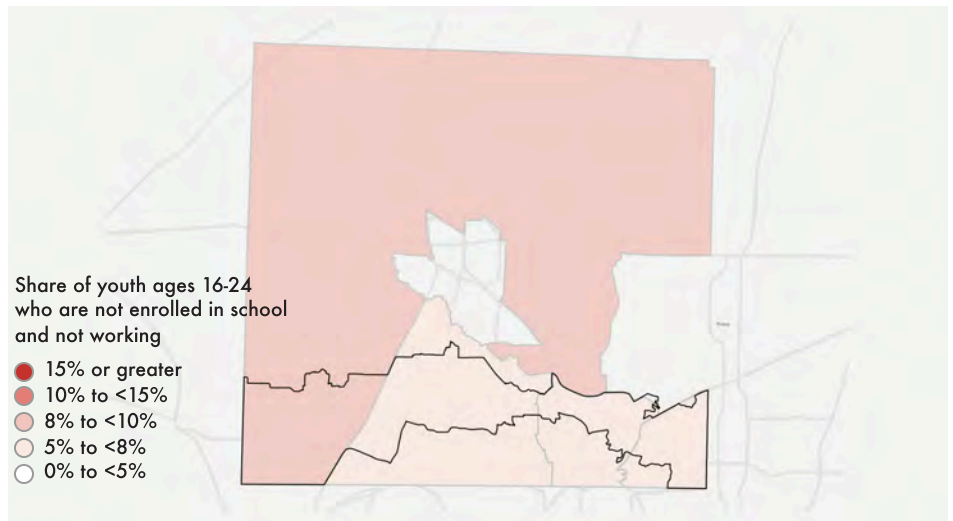


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #65
Rep. Mitch Little



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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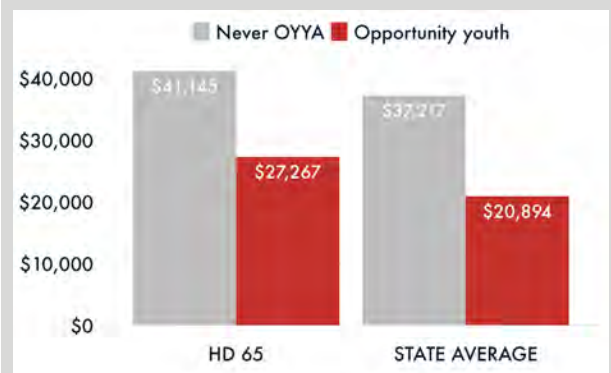
HOUSE DISTRICT #65

1,128 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (8%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	554	49%
Female	574	51%
No health insurance	329	29%
No college (age 20-24)	520	63%
No high school degree or GED	206	18%
Parenting	106	9%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 65** make **\$13,878** less annually by age 28.

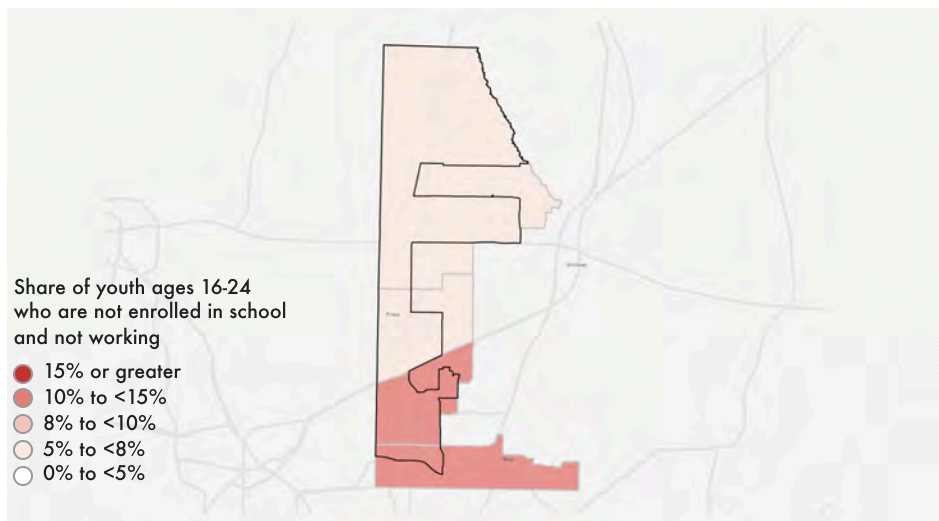


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #66
Rep. Matt Shaheen



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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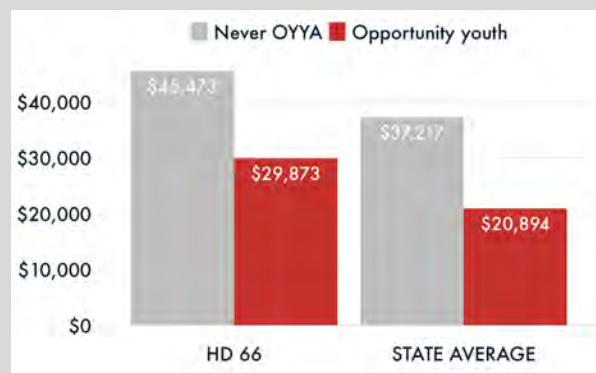
HOUSE DISTRICT #66

1,089 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (8%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	529	49%
Female	560	51%
No health insurance	259	24%
No college (age 20-24)	408	59%
No high school degree or GED	158	15%
Parenting	76	7%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 66** make **\$15,600** less annually by age 28.

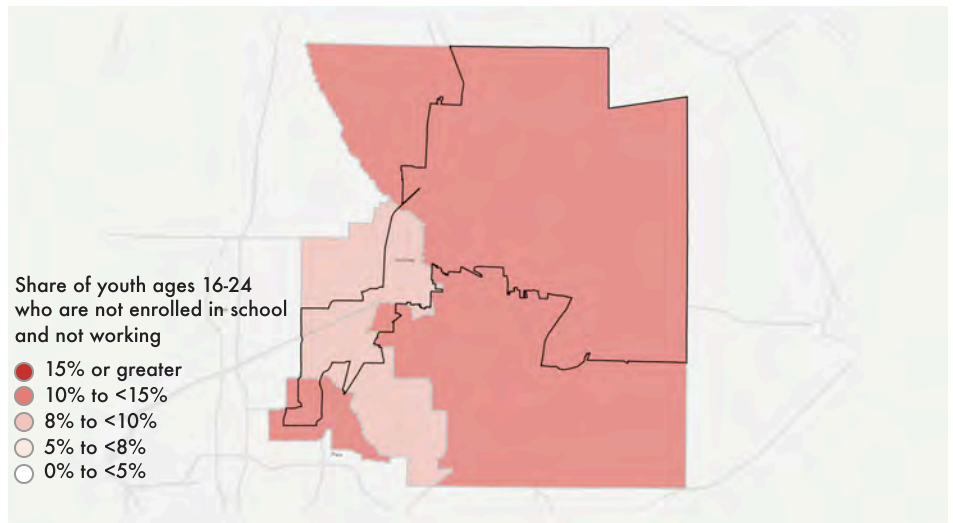


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #67
Rep. Jeff Leach



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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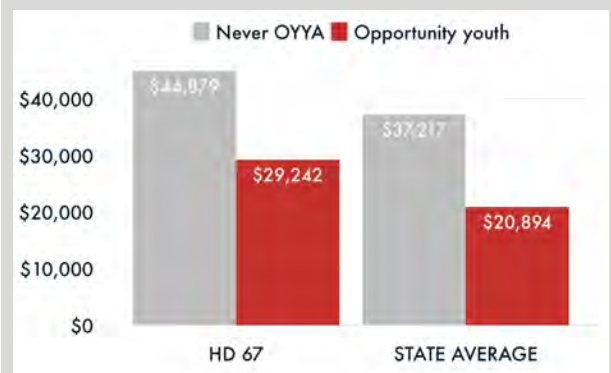
HOUSE DISTRICT #67

2,447 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,279	52%
Female	1,168	48%
No health insurance	853	35%
No college (age 20-24)	1,086	64%
No high school degree or GED	475	19%
Parenting	171	7%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 67** make **\$15,638** less annually by age 28.

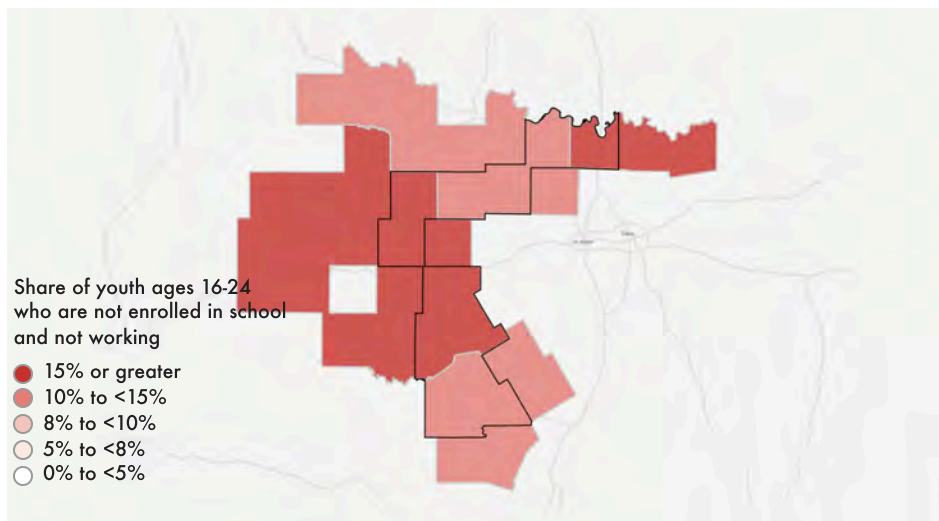


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #68
Rep. David Spiller



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
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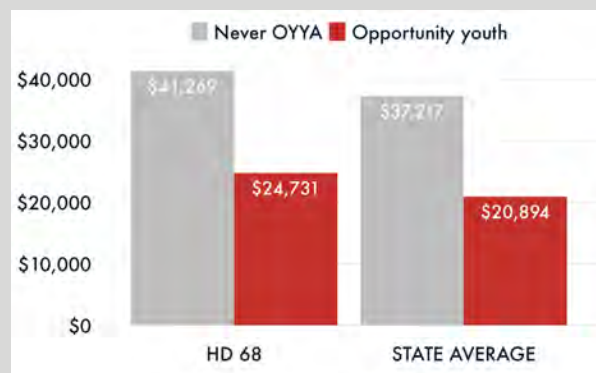
HOUSE DISTRICT #68

3,430 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (16%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,705	50%
Female	1,725	50%
No health insurance	1,673	49%
No college (age 20-24)	1,980	84%
No high school degree or GED	959	28%
Parenting	560	16%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 68** make **\$16,539** less annually by age 28.

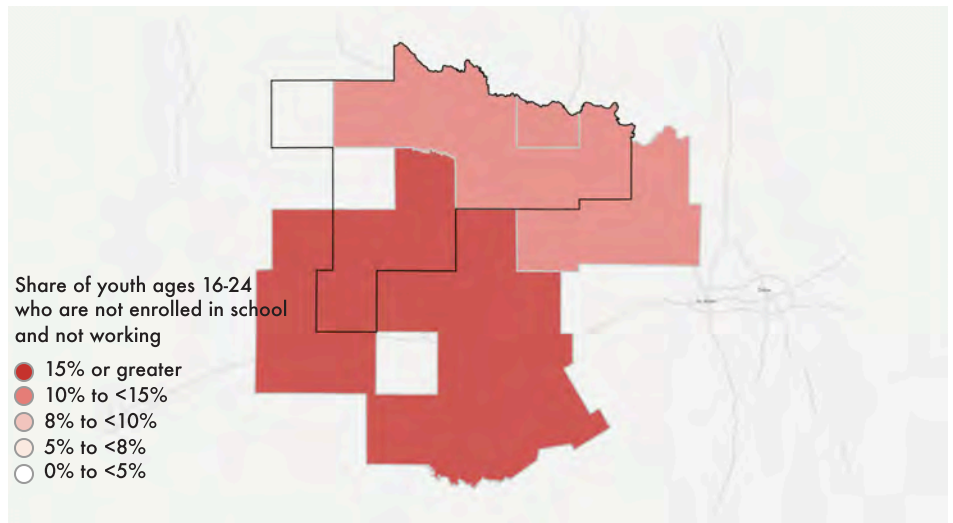


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #69
Rep. James Frank



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

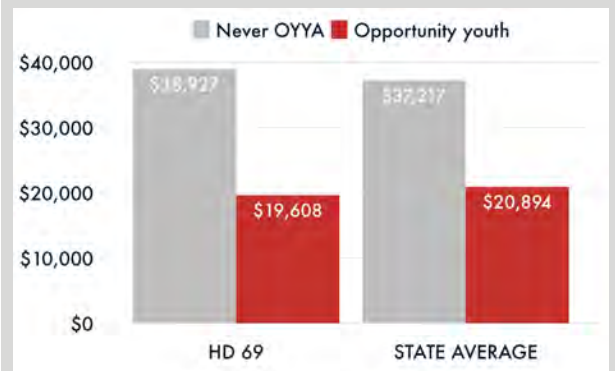
HOUSE DISTRICT #69

2,460 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,249	51%
Female	1,212	49%
No health insurance	1,171	48%
No college (age 20-24)	1,412	81%
No high school degree or GED	675	27%
Parenting	447	18%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 69** make **\$19,319** less annually by age 28.

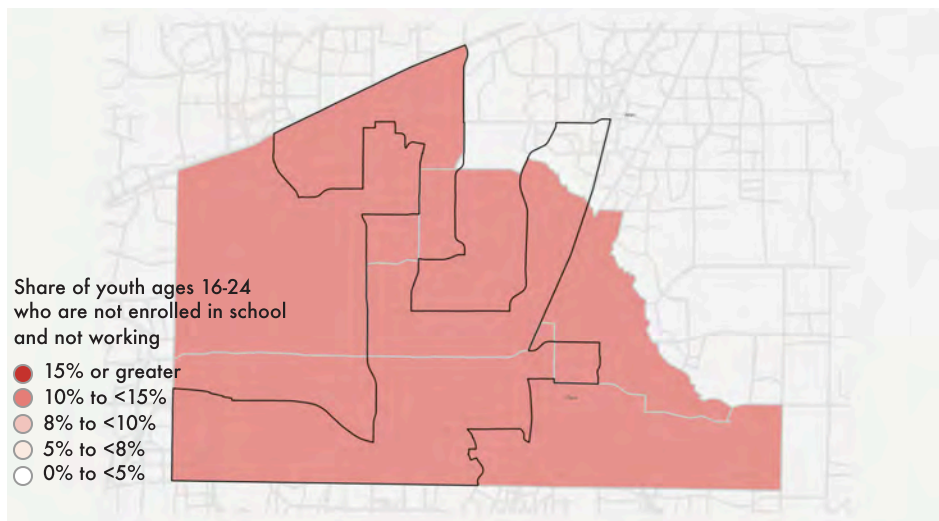


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #70 Rep. Mihaela Plesa



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
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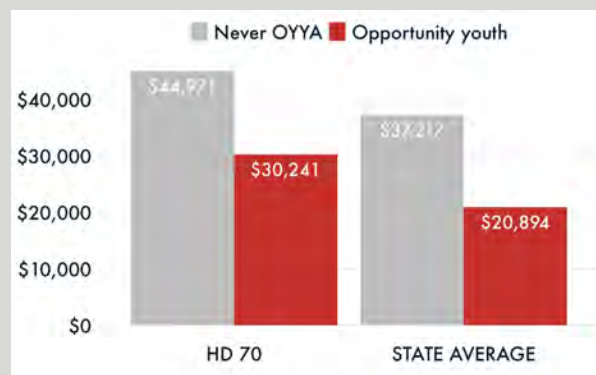
HOUSE DISTRICT #70

1,774 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	799	45%
Female	976	55%
No health insurance	393	22%
No college (age 20-24)	679	54%
No high school degree or GED	234	13%
Parenting	133	7%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 70** make **\$14,730** less annually by age 28.

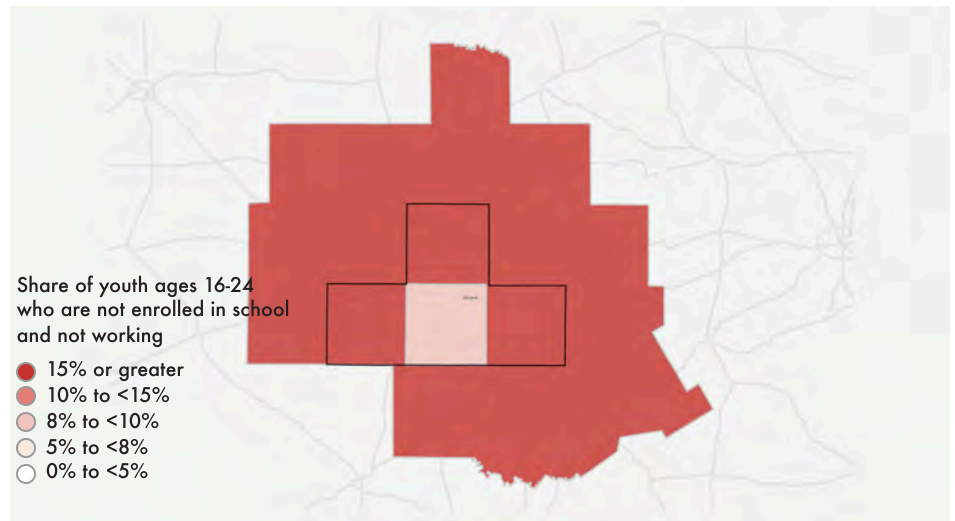


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #71
Rep. Stan Lambert



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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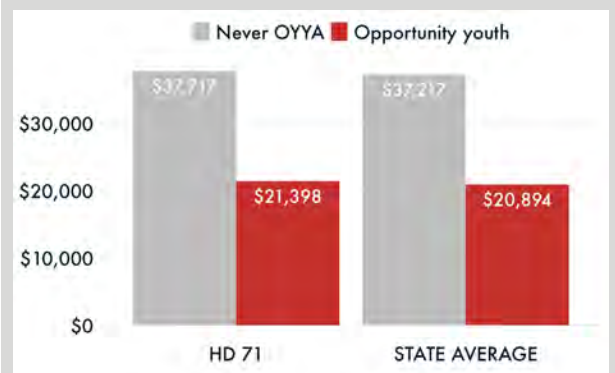
HOUSE DISTRICT #71

2,322 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,152	50%
Female	1,171	50%
No health insurance	1,064	46%
No college (age 20-24)	1,400	86%
No high school degree or GED	711	31%
Parenting	612	26%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 71** make **\$16,319** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

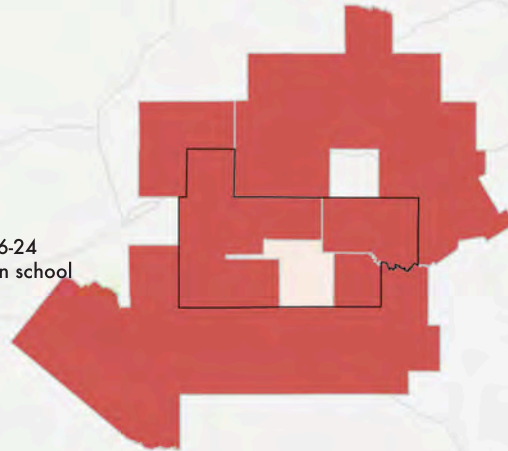
OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #72
Rep. Drew Darby

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working

- 15% or greater
- 10% to <15%
- 8% to <10%
- 5% to <8%
- 0% to <5%



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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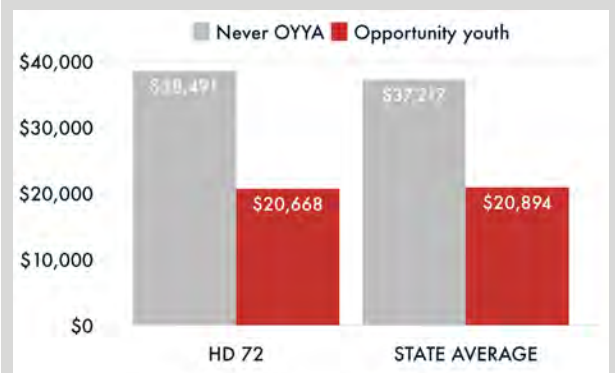
HOUSE DISTRICT #72

1,682 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	932	55%
Female	750	45%
No health insurance	884	53%
No college (age 20-24)	978	87%
No high school degree or GED	542	32%
Parenting	227	13%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 72** make **\$17,822** less annually by age 28.



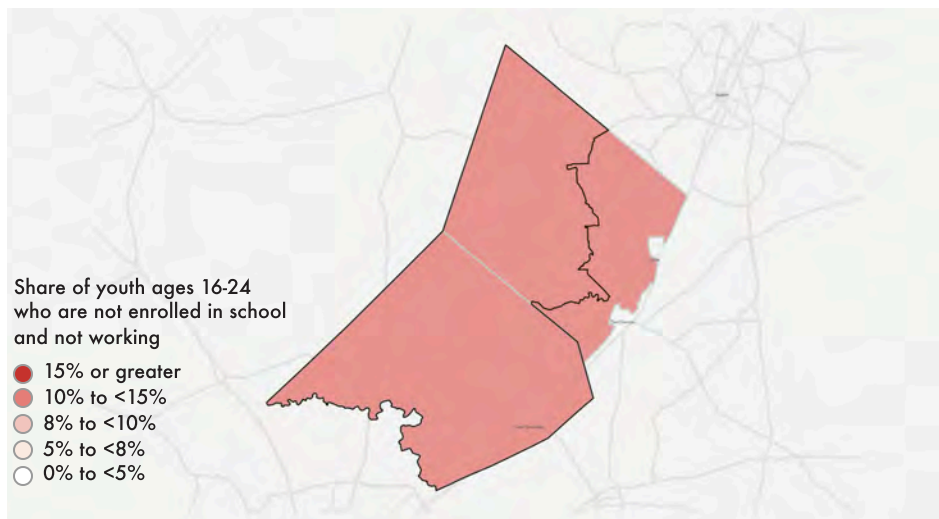
Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #73

Rep. Carrie Isaac



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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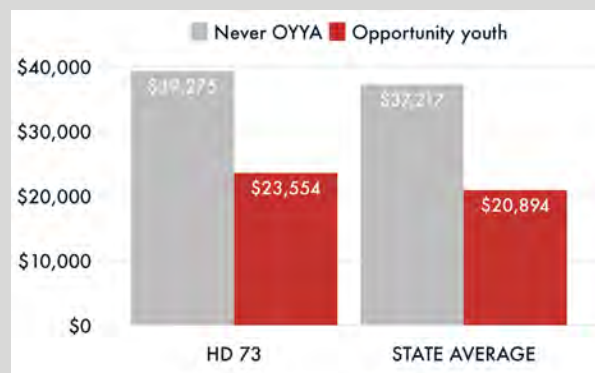
HOUSE DISTRICT #73

1,832 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	821	45%
Female	1,011	55%
No health insurance	499	27%
No college (age 20-24)	843	71%
No high school degree or GED	303	17%
Parenting	53	3%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 73** make **\$15,721** less annually by age 28.

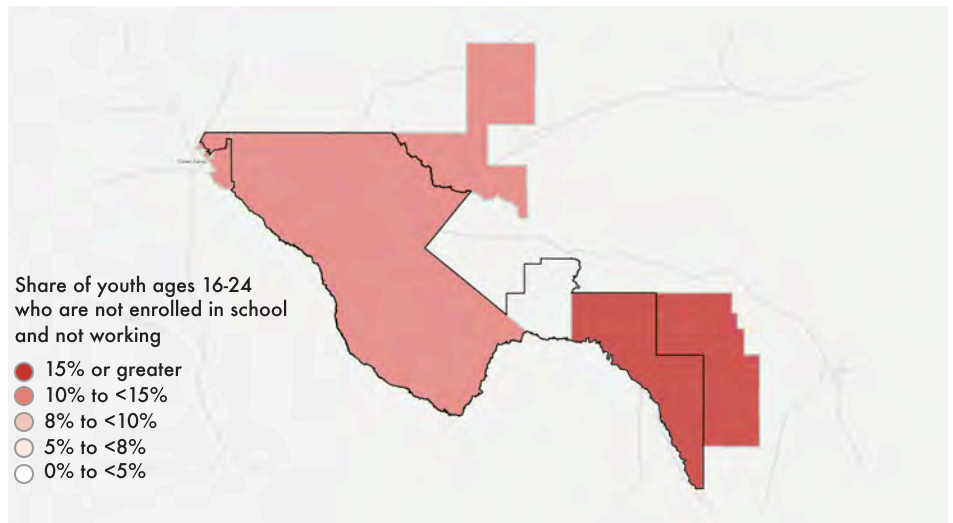


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #74
Rep. Eddie Morales



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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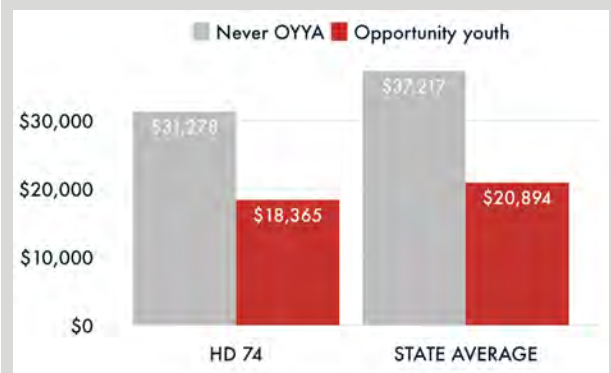
HOUSE DISTRICT #74

3,297 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (16%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,611	49%
Female	1,686	51%
No health insurance	1,342	41%
No college (age 20-24)	1,848	80%
No high school degree or GED	1,027	31%
Parenting	611	19%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 74** make **\$12,912** less annually by age 28.

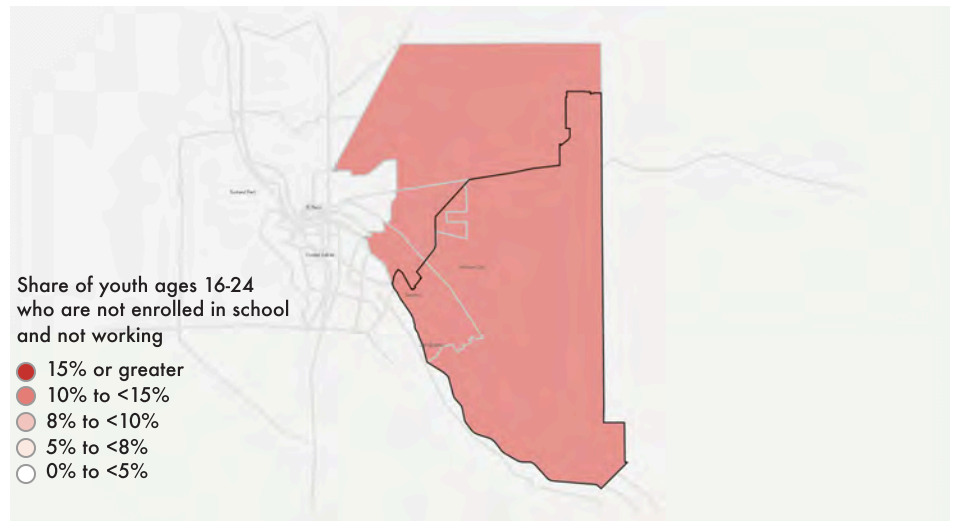


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #75 Rep. Mary E. González



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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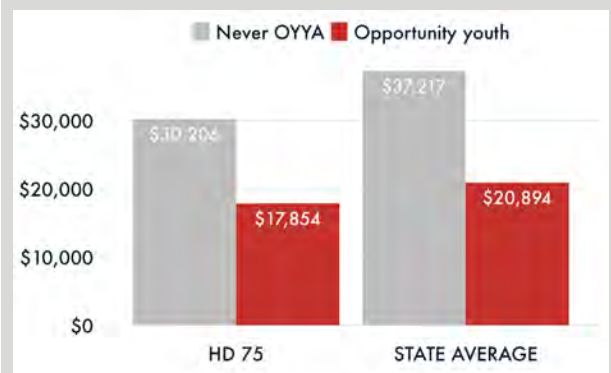
HOUSE DISTRICT #75

2,341 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,178	50%
Female	1,163	50%
No health insurance	839	36%
No college (age 20-24)	1,176	72%
No high school degree or GED	439	19%
Parenting	395	17%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 75** make **\$12,352** less annually by age 28.

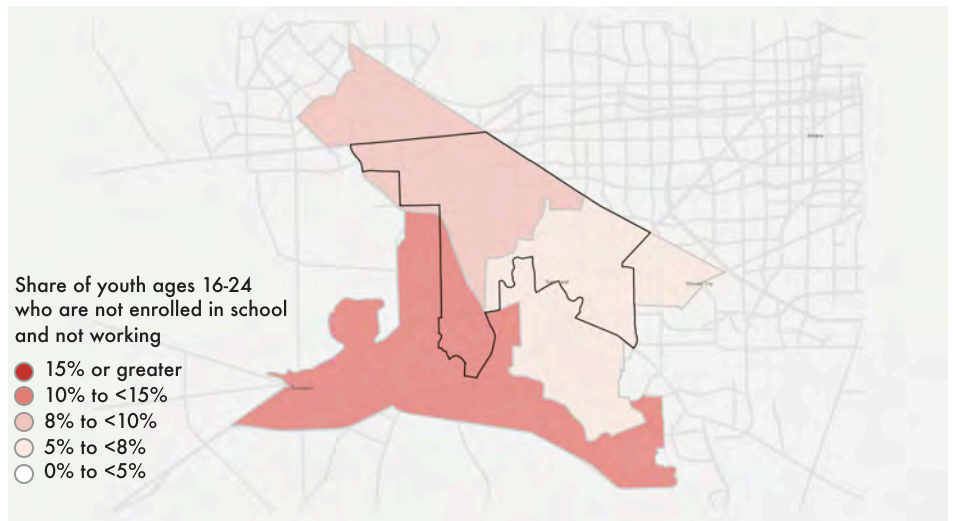


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #76 Rep. Suleman Lalani



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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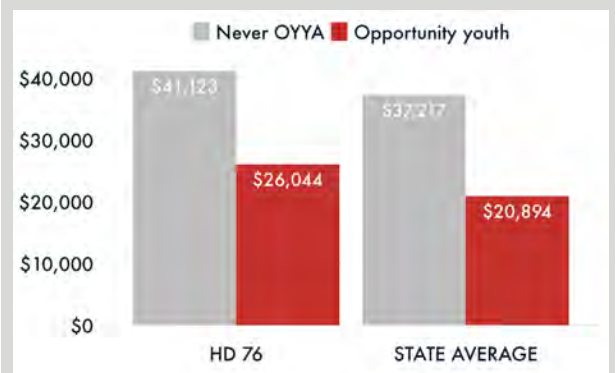
HOUSE DISTRICT #76

1,769 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (8%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	875	49%
Female	895	51%
No health insurance	369	21%
No college (age 20-24)	904	68%
No high school degree or GED	320	18%
Parenting	75	4%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 76** make **\$15,079** less annually by age 28.

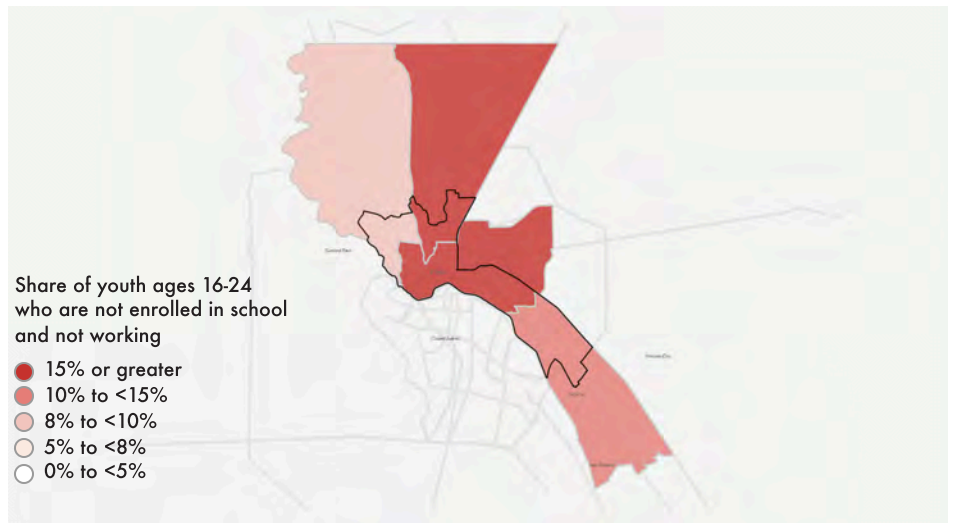


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #77 Rep. Vincent Perez



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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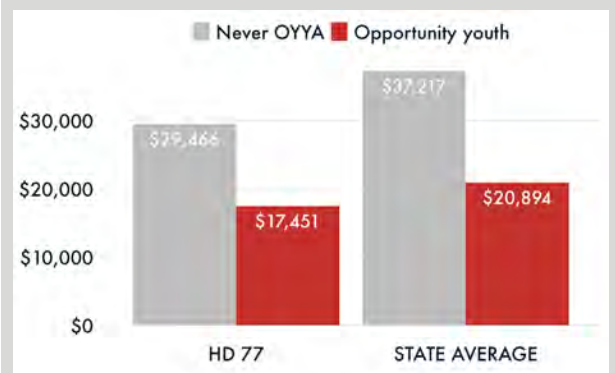
HOUSE DISTRICT #77

2,494 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,243	50%
Female	1,251	50%
No health insurance	1,192	48%
No college (age 20-24)	1,186	68%
No high school degree or GED	444	18%
Parenting	425	17%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 77** make **\$12,015** less annually by age 28.

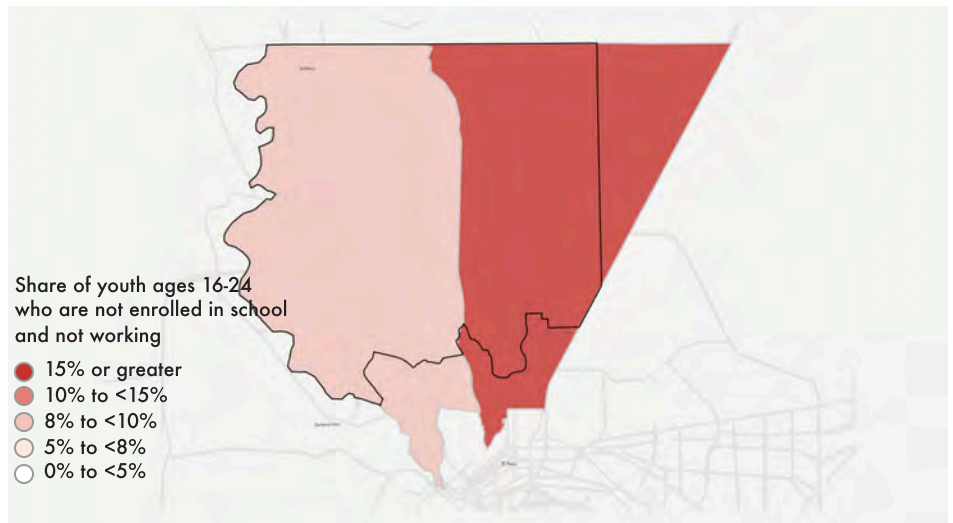


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #78 Rep. Joe Moody



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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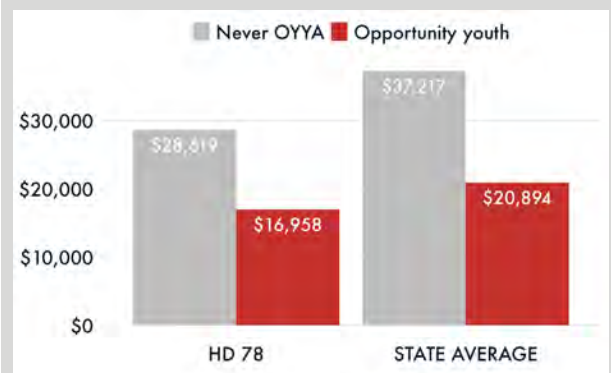
HOUSE DISTRICT #78

2,381 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,190	50%
Female	1,191	50%
No health insurance	1,112	47%
No college (age 20-24)	1,281	73%
No high school degree or GED	417	18%
Parenting	605	25%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 78** make **\$11,661** less annually by age 28.

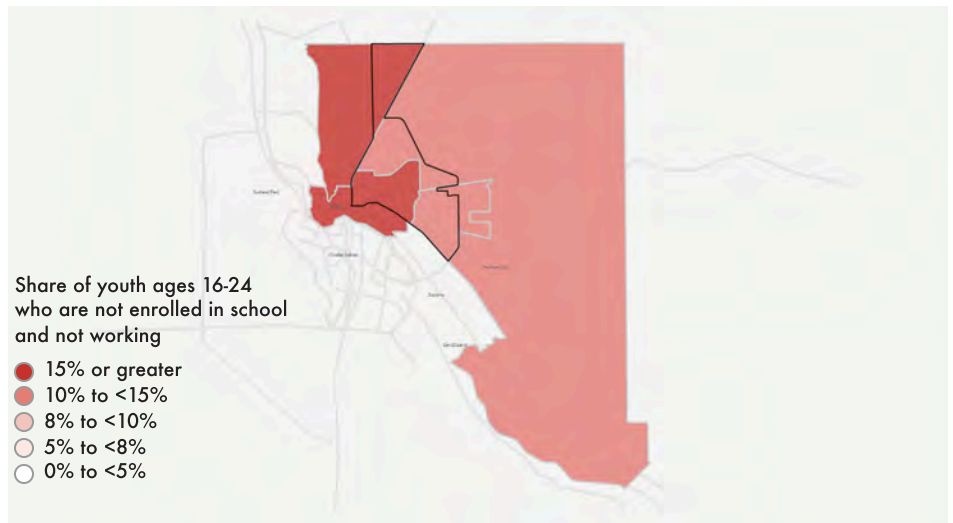


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #79
Rep. Claudia Ordaz



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

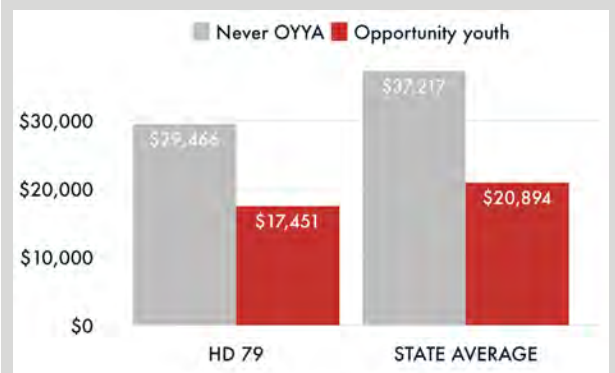
HOUSE DISTRICT #79

3,163 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,597	50%
Female	1,566	50%
No health insurance	1,232	39%
No college (age 20-24)	1,458	69%
No high school degree or GED	564	18%
Parenting	613	19%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 79** make **\$12,015** less annually by age 28.



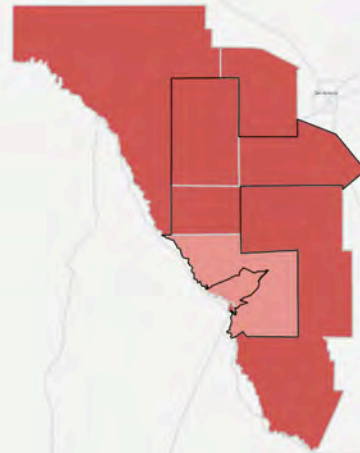
Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #80 Rep. Don McLaughlin

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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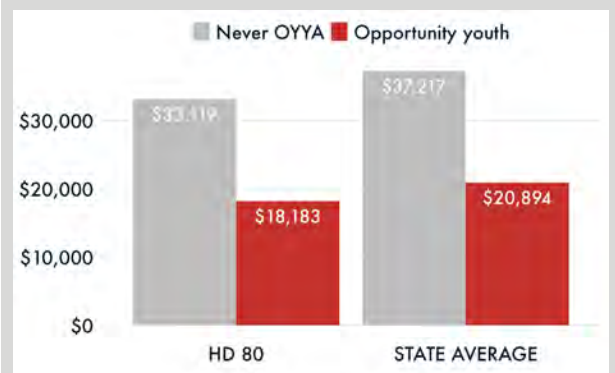
HOUSE DISTRICT #80

3,539 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (18%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,692	48%
Female	1,848	52%
No health insurance	1,666	47%
No college (age 20-24)	1,818	72%
No high school degree or GED	881	25%
Parenting	594	17%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 80** make **\$14,936** less annually by age 28.

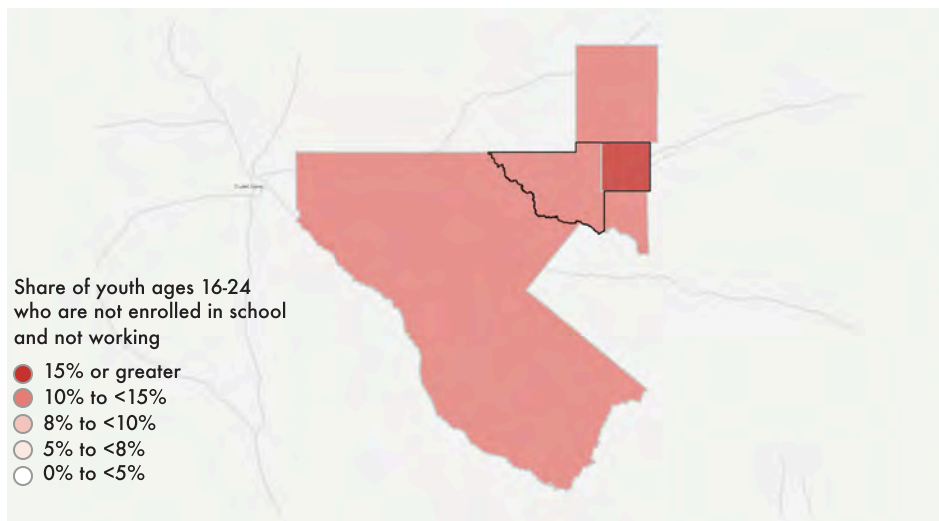


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #81 Rep. Brooks Landgraf



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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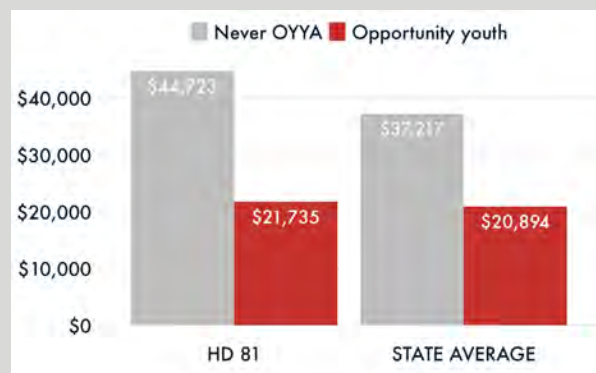
HOUSE DISTRICT #81

3,509 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (17%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,095	31%
Female	2,414	69%
No health insurance	1,431	41%
No college (age 20-24)	1,780	75%
No high school degree or GED	949	27%
Parenting	1,392	40%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 81** make **\$22,988** less annually by age 28.

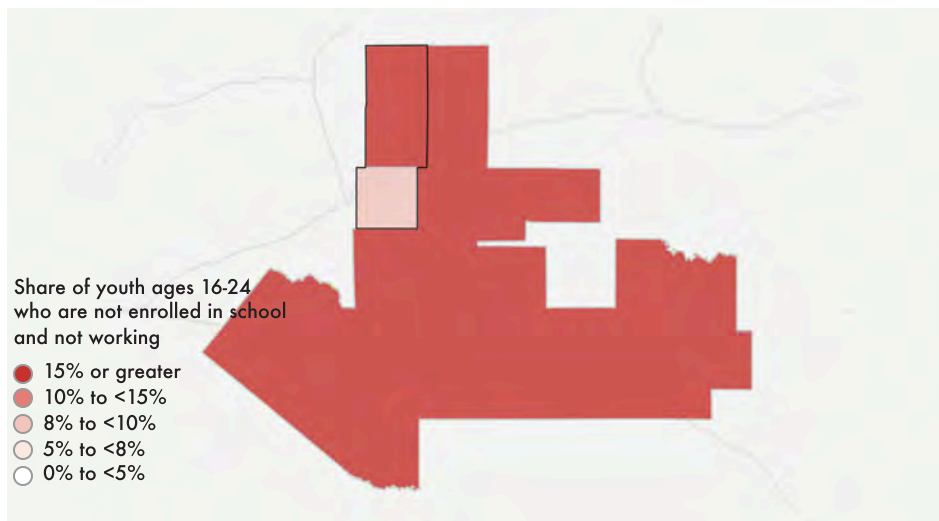


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #82 Rep. Tom Craddick



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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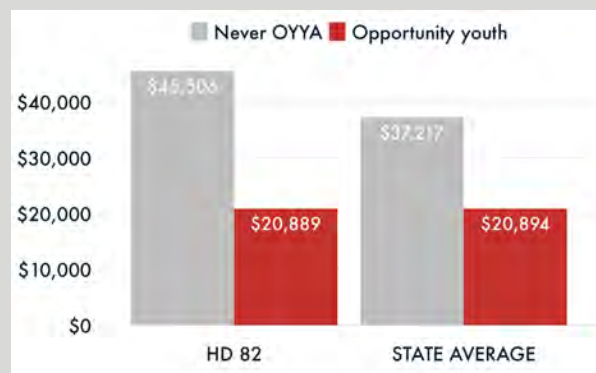
HOUSE DISTRICT #82

1,815 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	998	55%
Female	818	45%
No health insurance	700	39%
No college (age 20-24)	1,158	87%
No high school degree or GED	545	30%
Parenting	396	22%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 82** make **\$24,617** less annually by age 28.

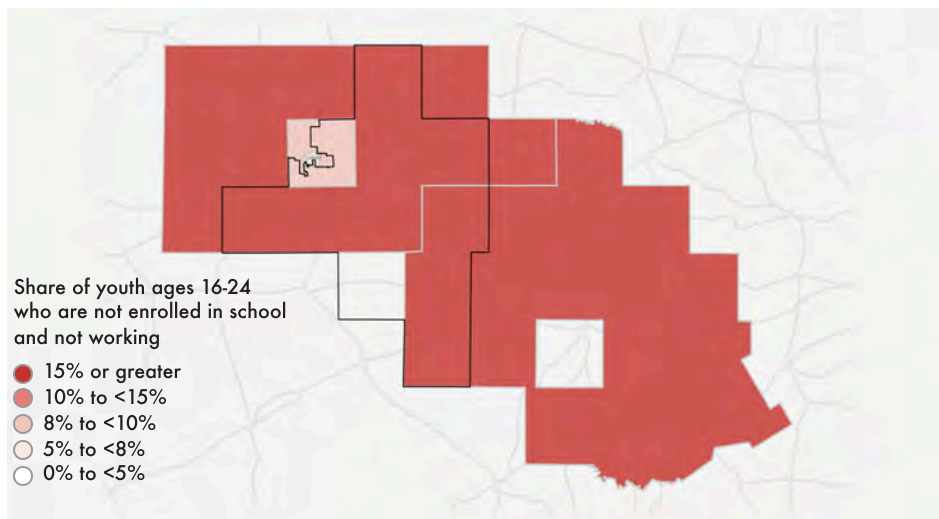


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #83 Rep. Dustin Burrows



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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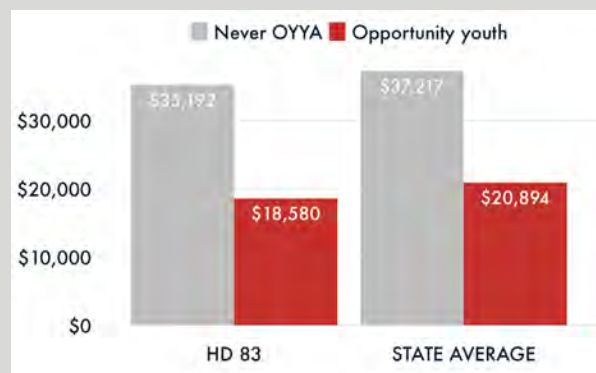
HOUSE DISTRICT #83

2,293 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,201	52%
Female	1,092	48%
No health insurance	867	38%
No college (age 20-24)	1,257	78%
No high school degree or GED	577	25%
Parenting	414	18%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 83** make **\$16,612** less annually by age 28.

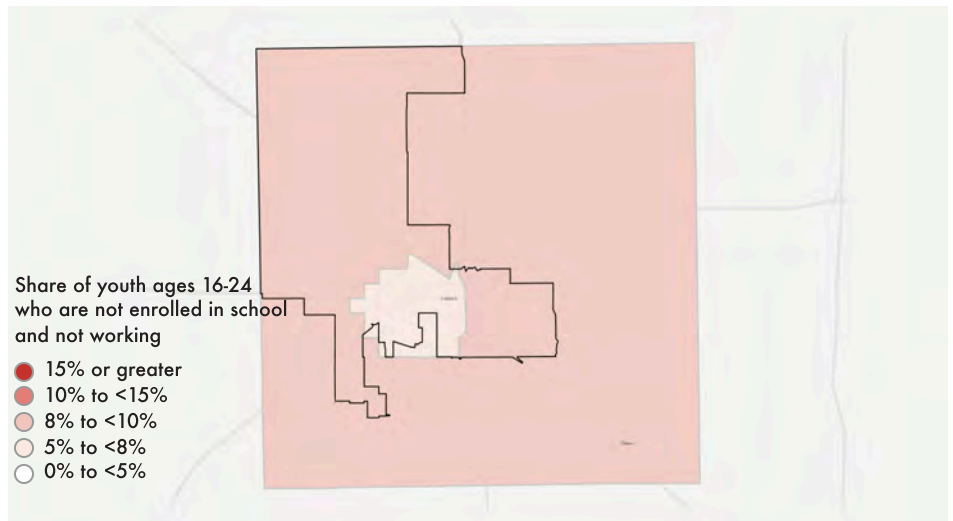


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #84 Rep. Carl H. Pepper



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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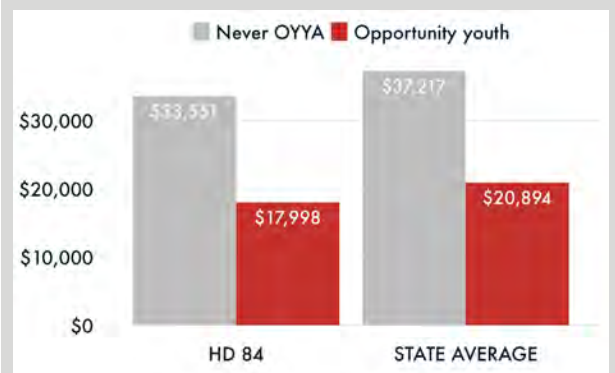
HOUSE DISTRICT #84

2,490 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (6%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,031	41%
Female	1,459	59%
No health insurance	897	36%
No college (age 20-24)	1,353	71%
No high school degree or GED	584	23%
Parenting	746	30%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 84** make **\$15,553** less annually by age 28.

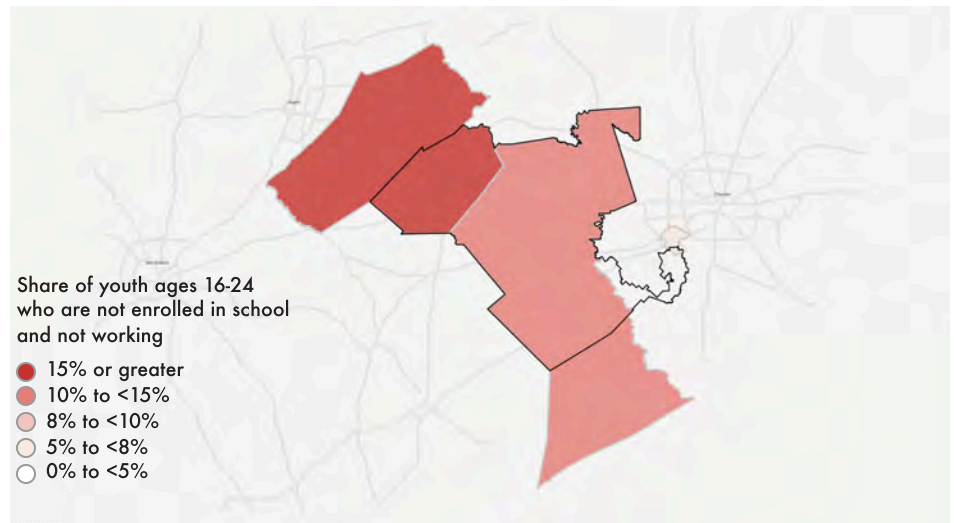


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #85
Rep. Stan Kitzman



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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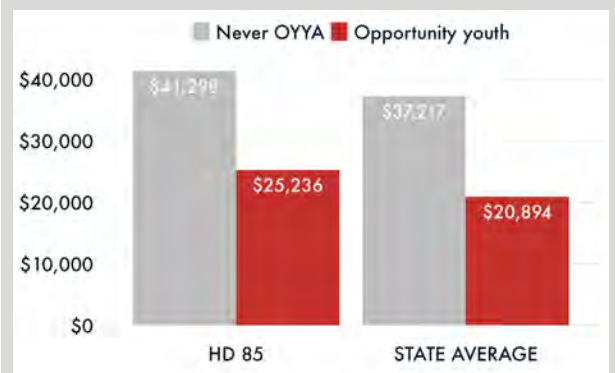
HOUSE DISTRICT #85

3,473 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,703	49%
Female	1,771	51%
No health insurance	1,346	39%
No college (age 20-24)	2,159	82%
No high school degree or GED	581	17%
Parenting	479	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 85** make **\$16,062** less annually by age 28.

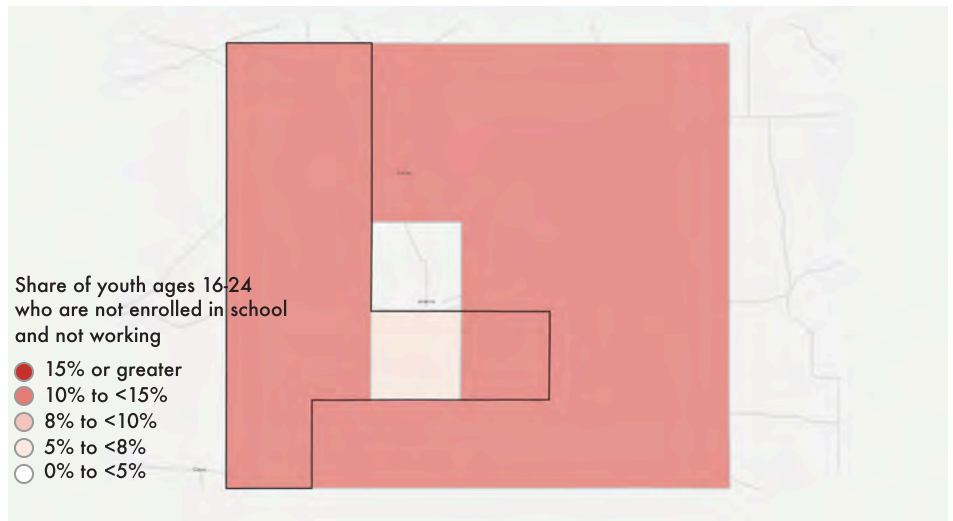


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #86
Rep. John T. Smithee



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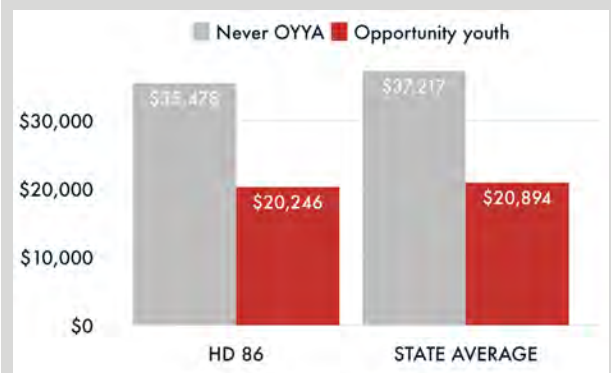
HOUSE DISTRICT #86

1,485 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (8%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	747	50%
Female	738	50%
No health insurance	561	38%
No college (age 20-24)	629	59%
No high school degree or GED	378	25%
Parenting	140	9%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 86** make **\$15,233** less annually by age 28.

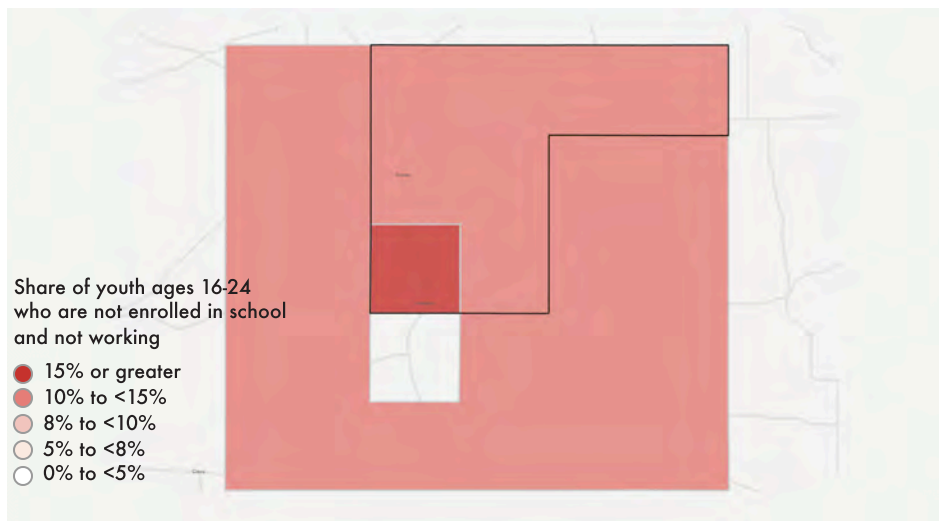


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #87 Rep. Caroline Fairly



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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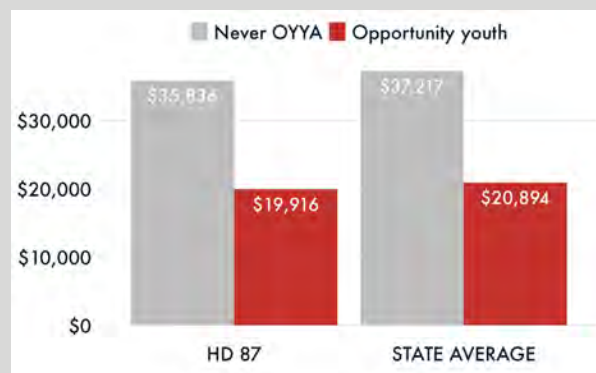
HOUSE DISTRICT #87

2,458 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (15%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,193	49%
Female	1,265	51%
No health insurance	1,258	51%
No college (age 20-24)	1,231	78%
No high school degree or GED	626	25%
Parenting	353	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 87** make **\$15,920** less annually by age 28.

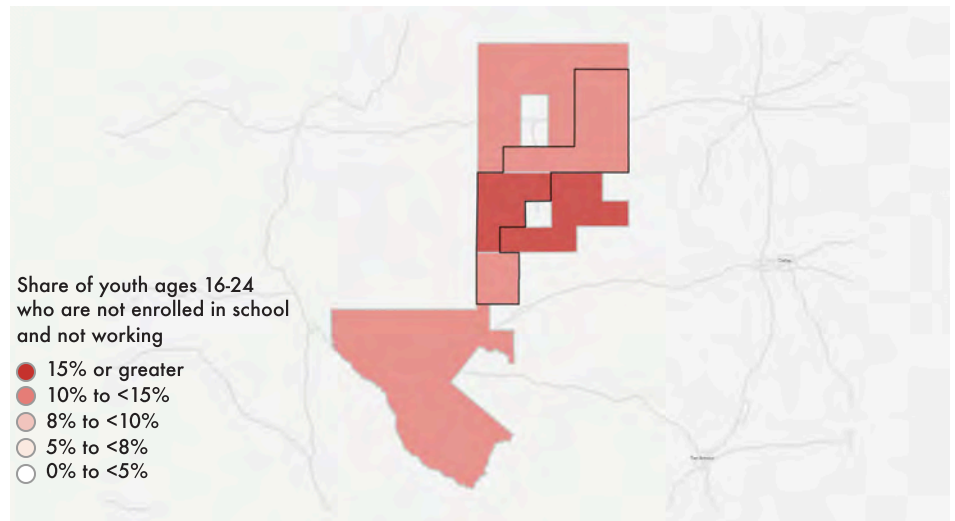


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #88 Rep. Ken King



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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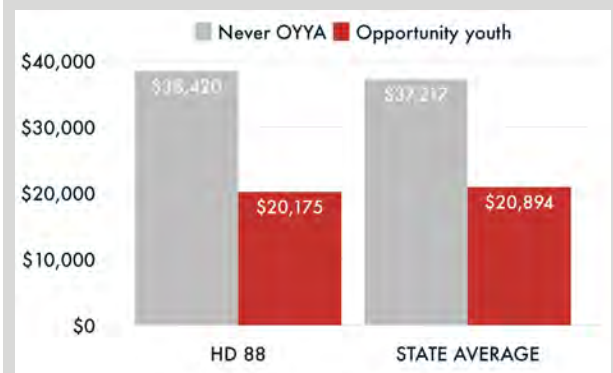
HOUSE DISTRICT #88

2,642 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (16%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,277	48%
Female	1,366	52%
No health insurance	1,152	44%
No college (age 20-24)	1,523	80%
No high school degree or GED	718	27%
Parenting	382	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 88** make **\$18,245** less annually by age 28.

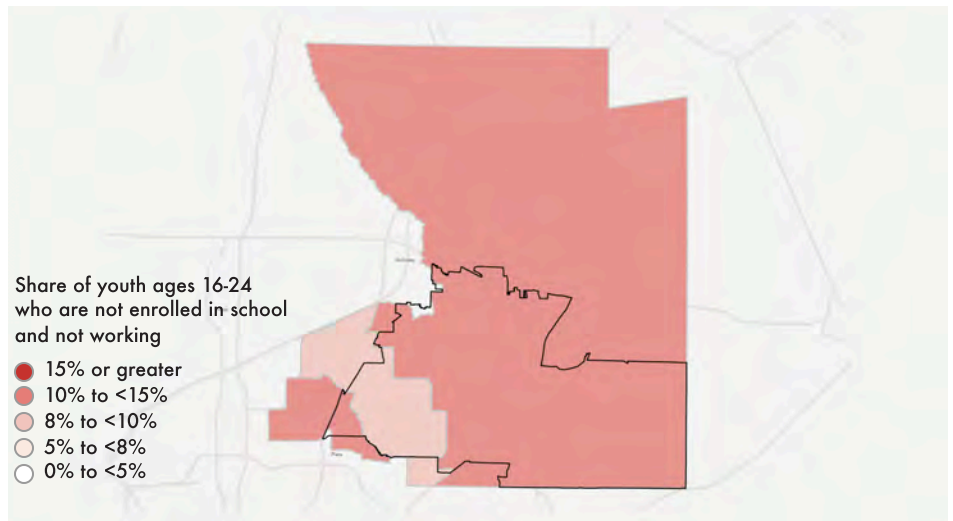


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #89
Rep. Candy Noble



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

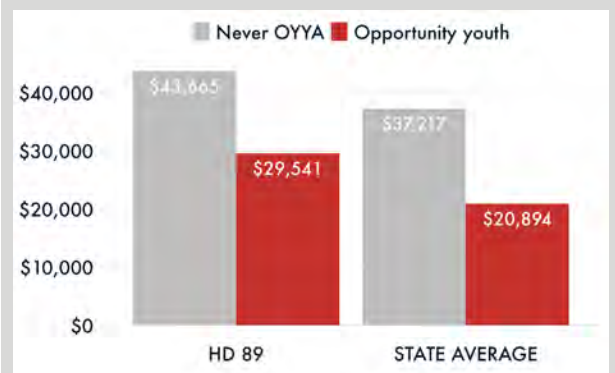
HOUSE DISTRICT #89

2,627 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,301	50%
Female	1,326	50%
No health insurance	965	37%
No college (age 20-24)	1,180	64%
No high school degree or GED	432	16%
Parenting	170	6%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 89** make **\$14,124** less annually by age 28.



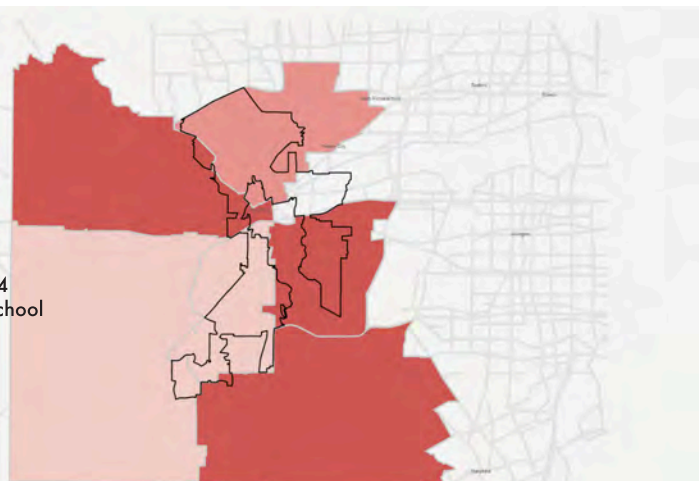
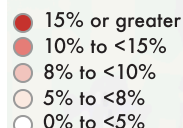
Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #90 Rep. Ramon Romero Jr.

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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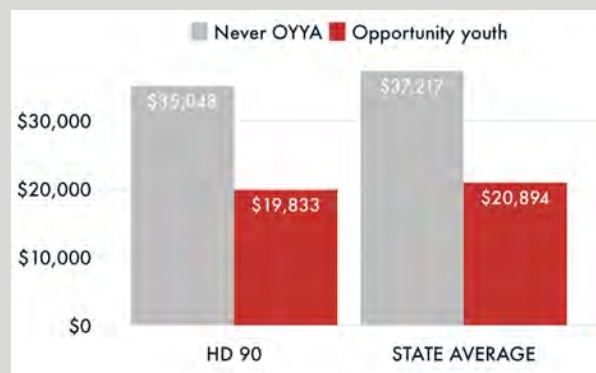
HOUSE DISTRICT #90

2,320 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,065	46%
Female	1,255	54%
No health insurance	1,256	54%
No college (age 20-24)	1,323	80%
No high school degree or GED	656	28%
Parenting	305	13%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 90** make **\$15,216** less annually by age 28.



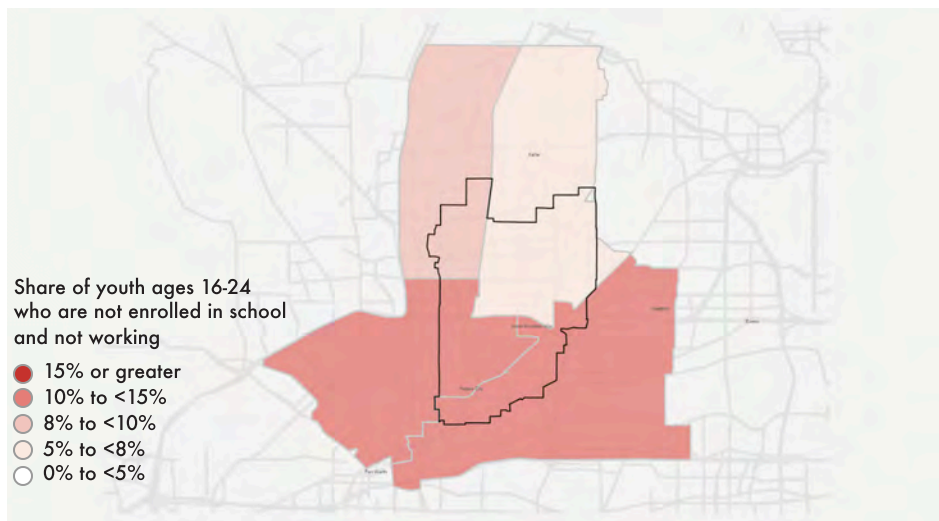
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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #91

Rep. David Lowe



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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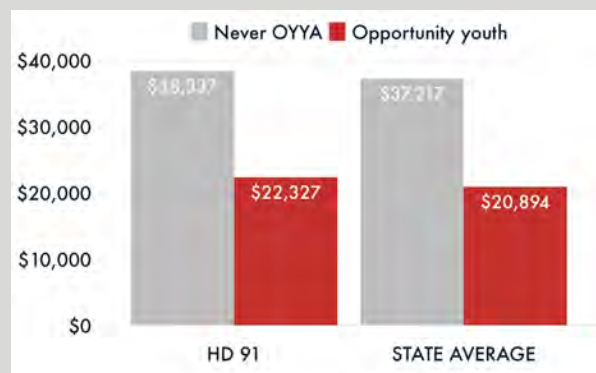
HOUSE DISTRICT #91

1,497 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	804	54%
Female	694	46%
No health insurance	649	43%
No college (age 20-24)	761	73%
No high school degree or GED	344	23%
Parenting	111	7%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 91** make **\$16,010** less annually by age 28.

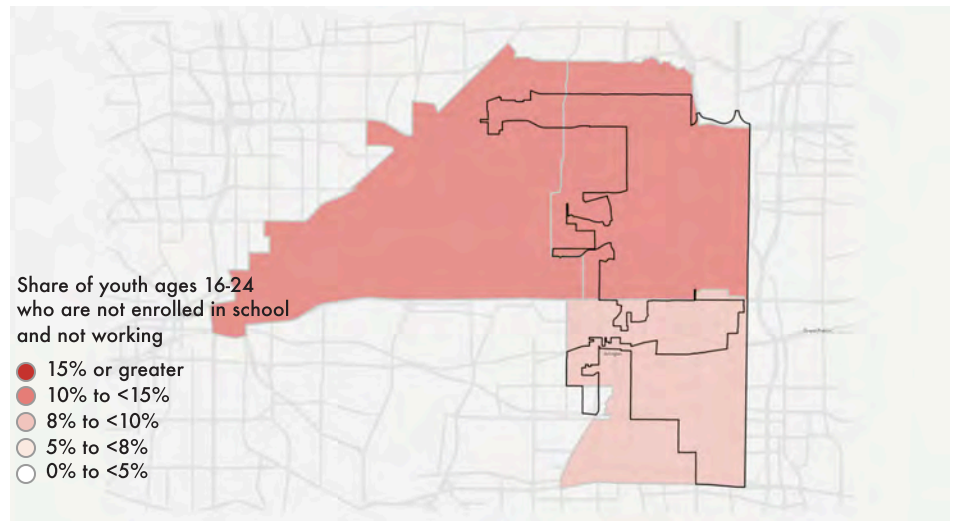


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #92 Rep. Salman Bhojani



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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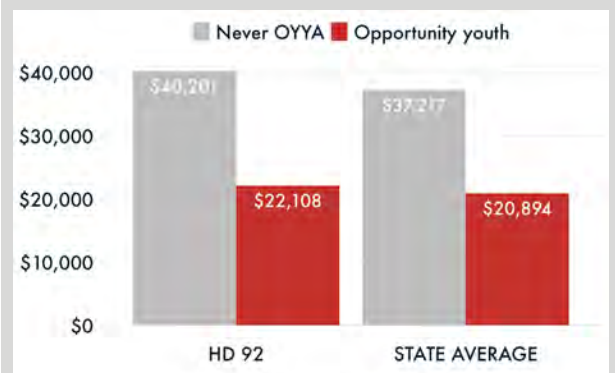
HOUSE DISTRICT #92

2,090 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	807	39%
Female	1,284	61%
No health insurance	825	39%
No college (age 20-24)	1,043	71%
No high school degree or GED	455	22%
Parenting	358	17%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 92** make **\$18,093** less annually by age 28.

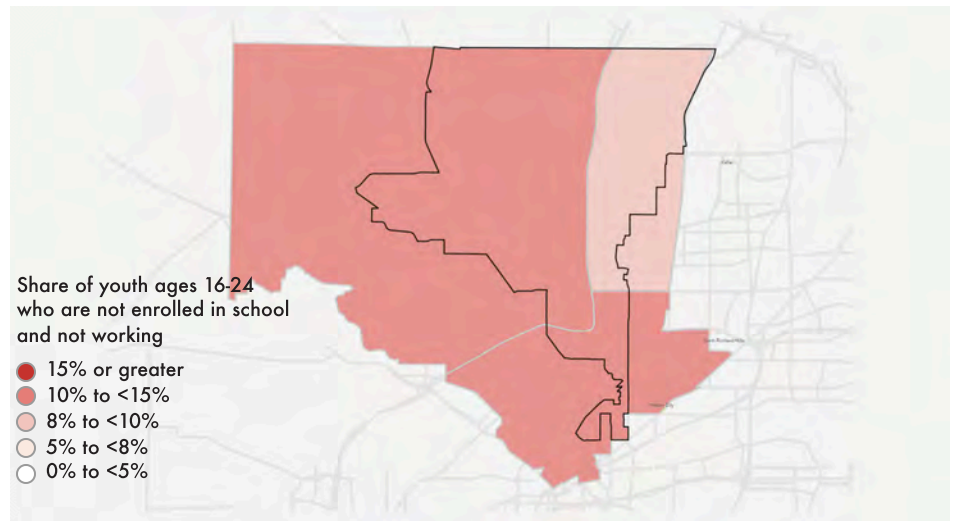


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #93 Rep. Nate Schatzline



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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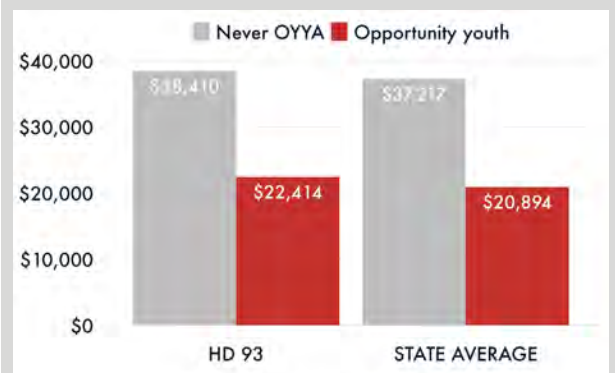
HOUSE DISTRICT #93

2,219 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,062	48%
Female	1,157	52%
No health insurance	543	24%
No college (age 20-24)	937	74%
No high school degree or GED	577	26%
Parenting	285	13%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 93** make **\$15,996** less annually by age 28.

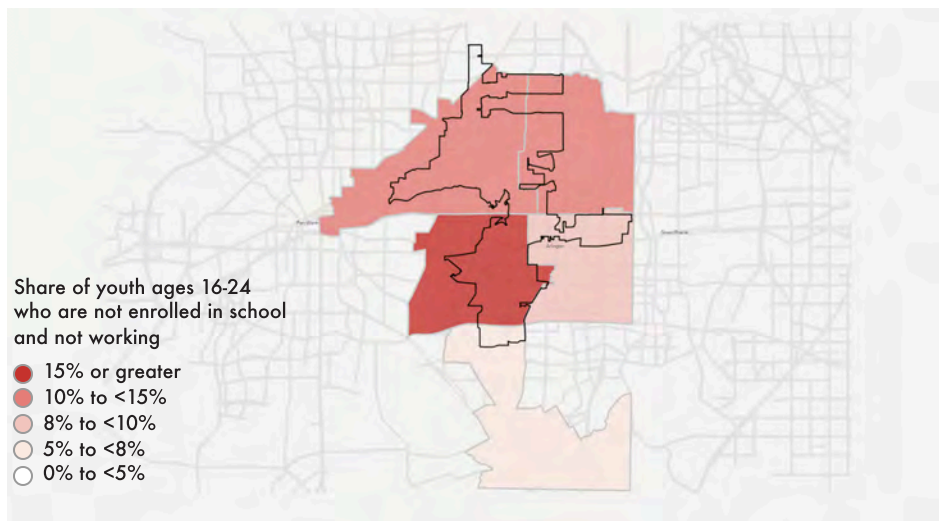


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #94 Rep. Tony Tinderholt



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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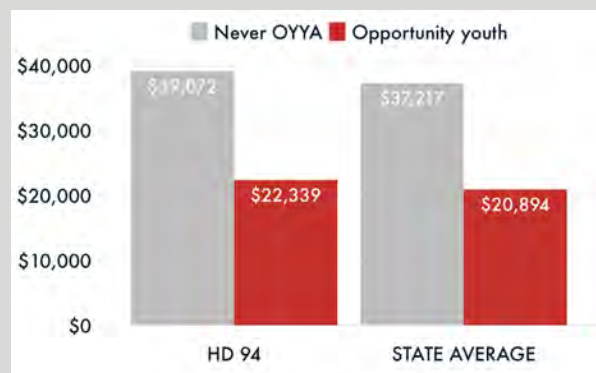
HOUSE DISTRICT #94

2,278 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,104	48%
Female	1,174	52%
No health insurance	1,048	46%
No college (age 20-24)	1,224	73%
No high school degree or GED	620	27%
Parenting	217	10%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 94** make **\$16,734** less annually by age 28.

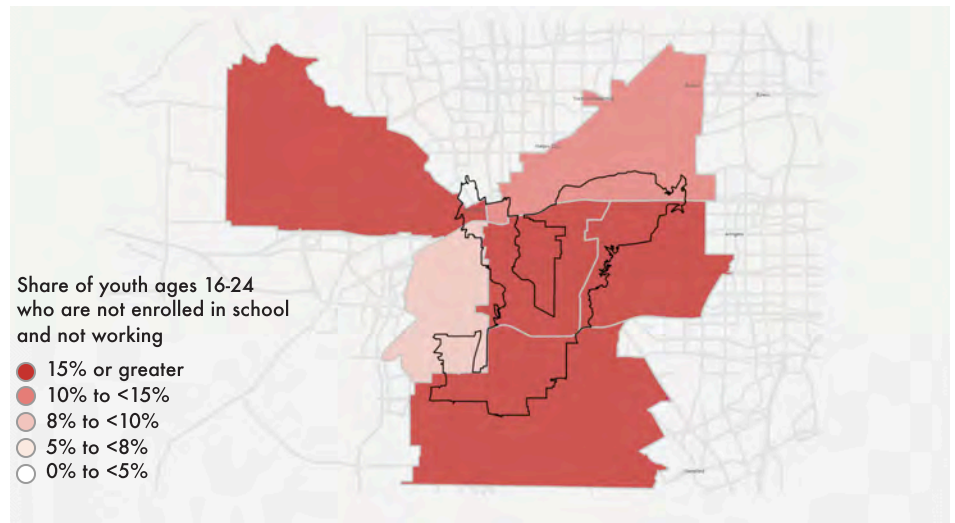


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #95 Rep. Nicole Collier



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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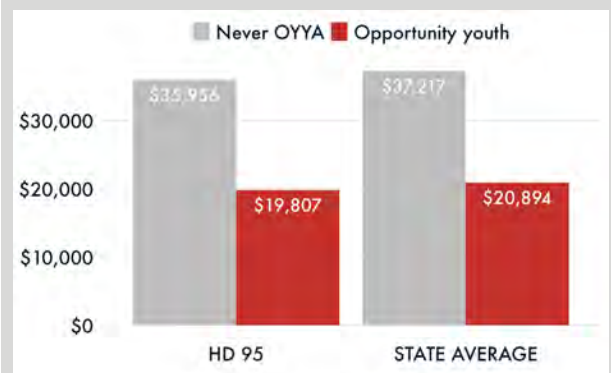
HOUSE DISTRICT #95

2,888 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (16%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,465	51%
Female	1,423	49%
No health insurance	1,555	54%
No college (age 20-24)	1,401	75%
No high school degree or GED	919	32%
Parenting	242	8%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 95** make **\$16,149** less annually by age 28.



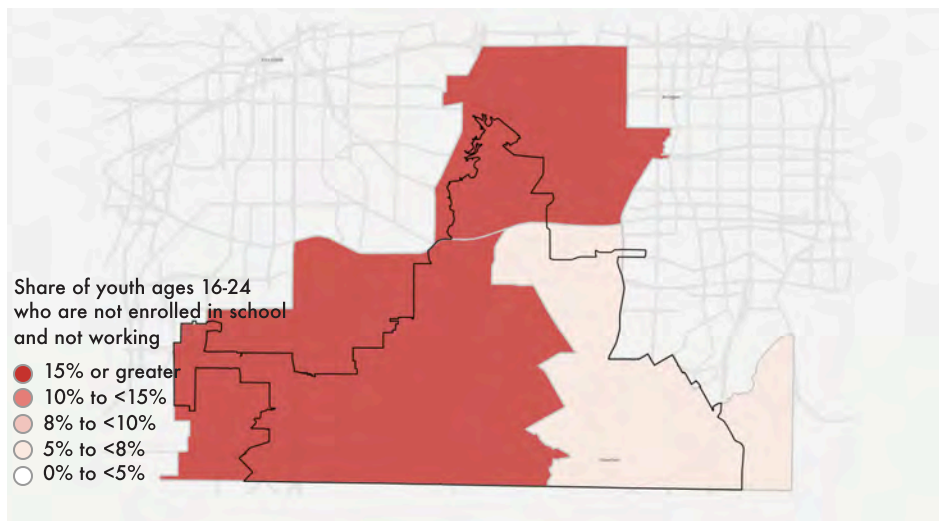
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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #96

Rep. David Cook



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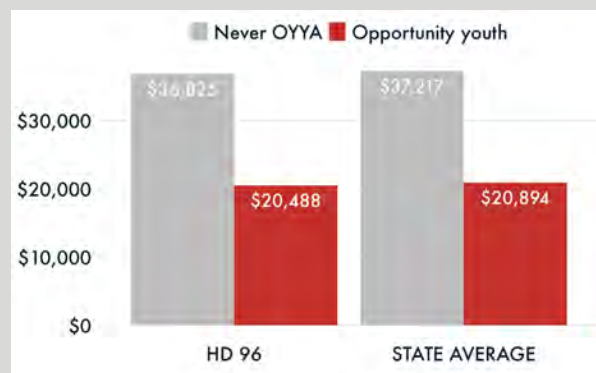
HOUSE DISTRICT #96

2,121 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,230	58%
Female	891	42%
No health insurance	802	38%
No college (age 20-24)	756	63%
No high school degree or GED	526	25%
Parenting	160	8%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 96** make **\$16,338** less annually by age 28.

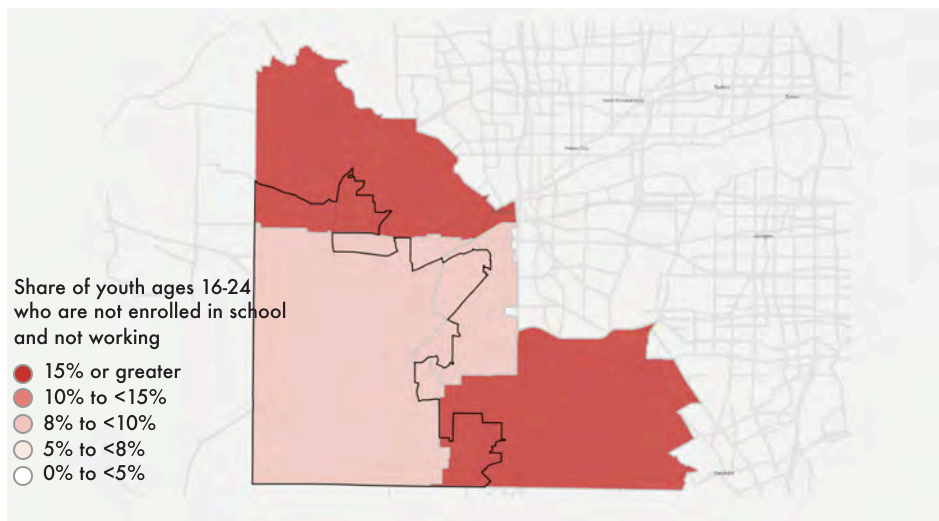


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #97 Rep. John McQueeney



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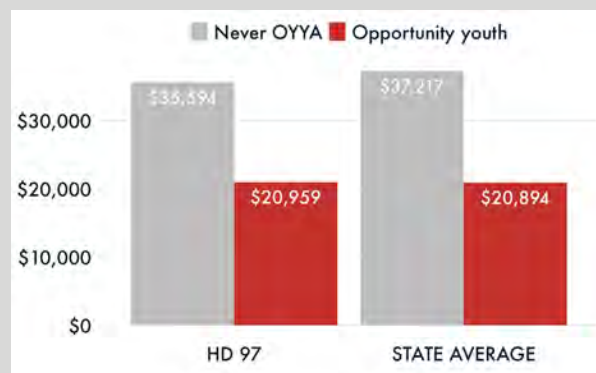
HOUSE DISTRICT #97

2,004 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	959	48%
Female	1,044	52%
No health insurance	919	46%
No college (age 20-24)	1,137	78%
No high school degree or GED	542	27%
Parenting	355	18%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 97** make **\$14,636** less annually by age 28.

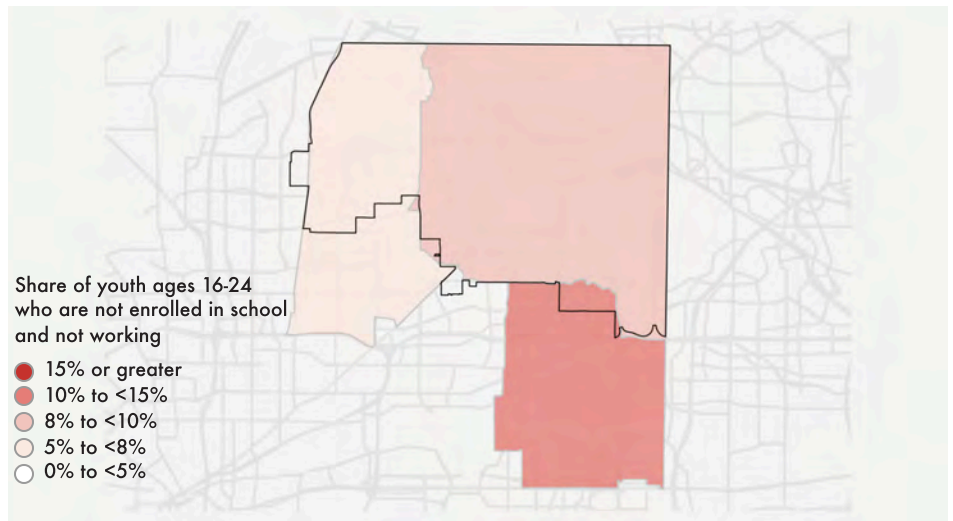


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #98 Rep. Giovanni Capriglione



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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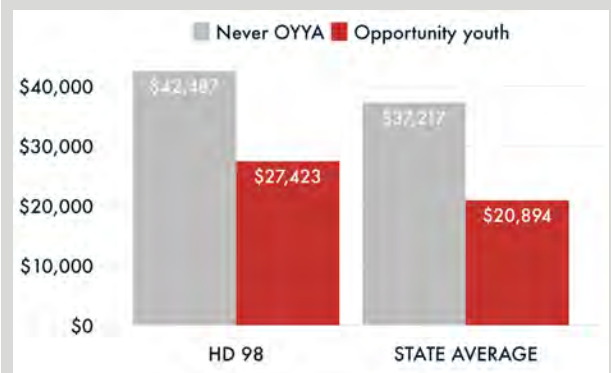
HOUSE DISTRICT #98

1,000 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (8%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	471	47%
Female	529	53%
No health insurance	223	22%
No college (age 20-24)	394	62%
No high school degree or GED	204	20%
Parenting	30	3%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 98** make **\$15,064** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

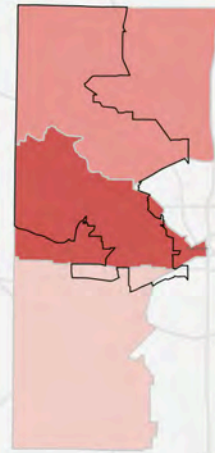
OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #99
Rep. Charlie Geren

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working

- 15% or greater
- 10% to <15%
- 8% to <10%
- 5% to <8%
- 0% to <5%



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
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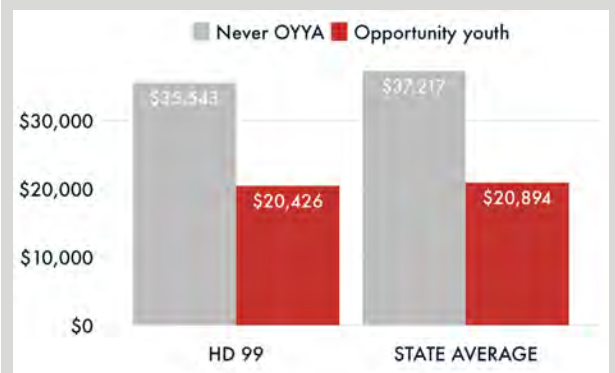
HOUSE DISTRICT #99

2,650 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,178	44%
Female	1,471	56%
No health insurance	913	34%
No college (age 20-24)	1,360	80%
No high school degree or GED	859	32%
Parenting	533	20%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 99** make **\$15,117** less annually by age 28.

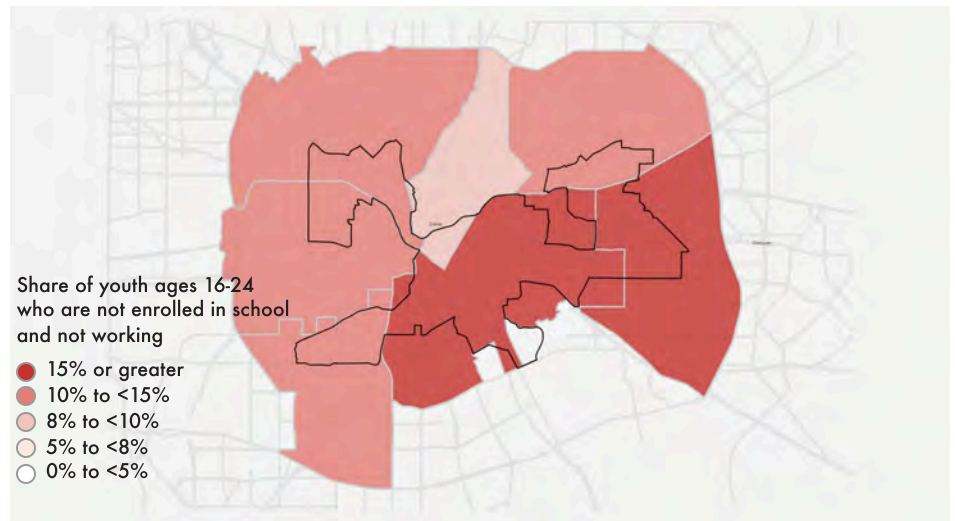


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #100 Rep. Venton Jones



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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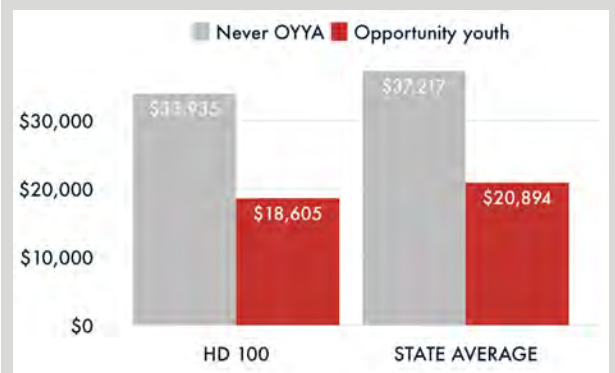
HOUSE DISTRICT #100

2,595 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (15%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,151	44%
Female	1,444	56%
No health insurance	1,269	49%
No college (age 20-24)	1,379	78%
No high school degree or GED	770	30%
Parenting	517	20%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 100** make **\$15,330** less annually by age 28.



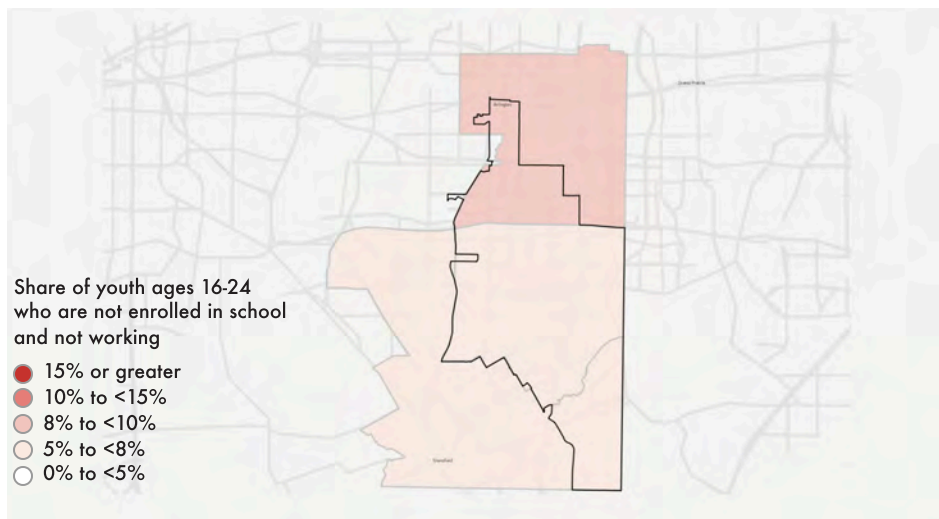
Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #101

Rep. Chris Turner



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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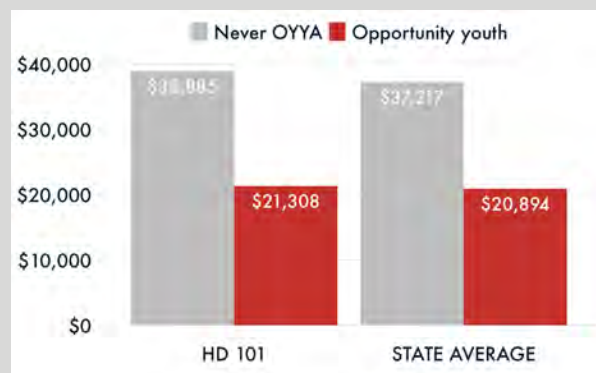
HOUSE DISTRICT #101

1,575 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (9%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	761	48%
Female	814	52%
No health insurance	513	33%
No college (age 20-24)	852	79%
No high school degree or GED	209	13%
Parenting	298	19%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 101** make **\$17,578** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #102

Rep. Ana-María Rodríguez

Ramos

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

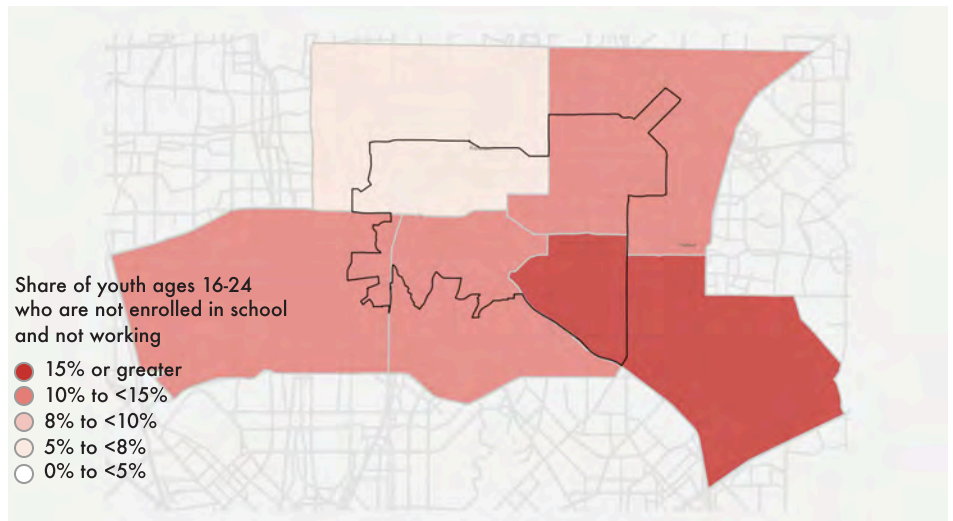
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POLICY PRIORITIES

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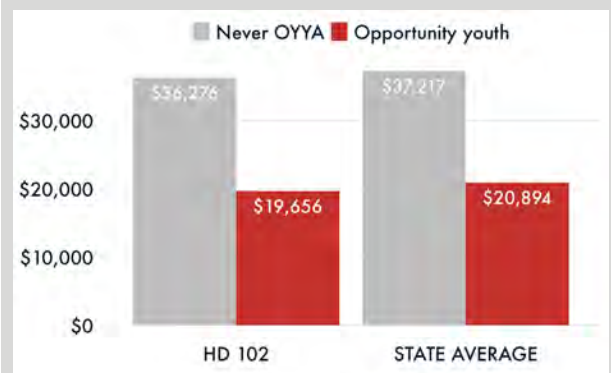
HOUSE DISTRICT #102

1,596 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	797	50%
Female	799	50%
No health insurance	739	46%
No college (age 20-24)	785	60%
No high school degree or GED	333	21%
Parenting	267	17%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 102** make **\$16,620** less annually by age 28.

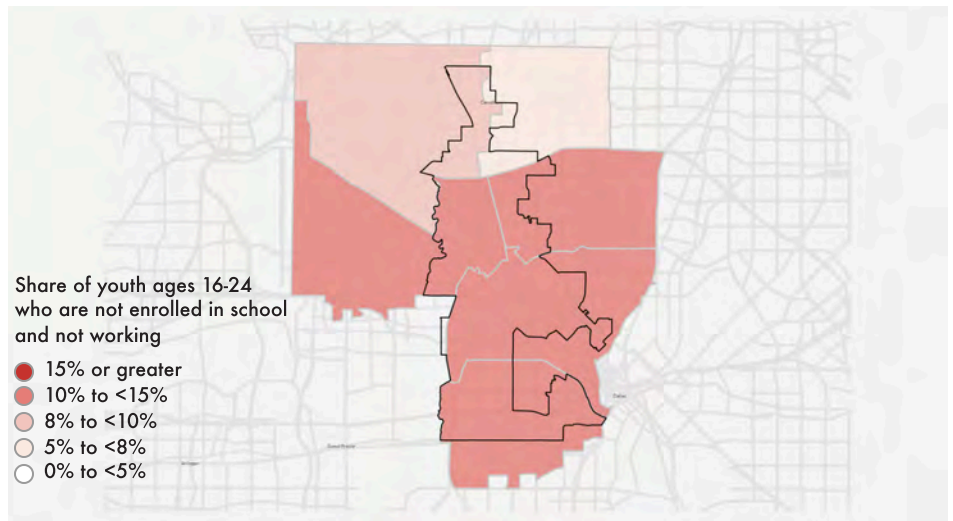


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #103
Rep. Rafael Anchía



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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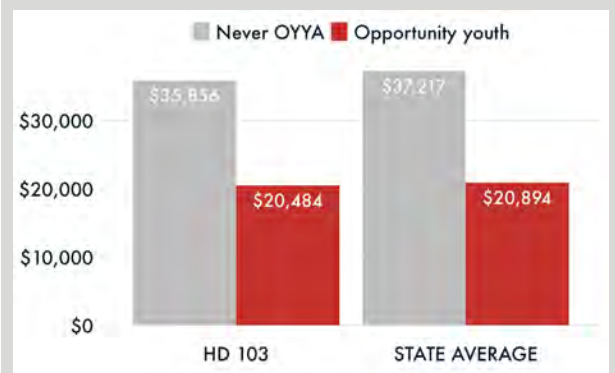
HOUSE DISTRICT #103

1,583 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	786	50%
Female	797	50%
No health insurance	818	52%
No college (age 20-24)	775	74%
No high school degree or GED	596	38%
Parenting	192	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 103** make **\$15,372** less annually by age 28.

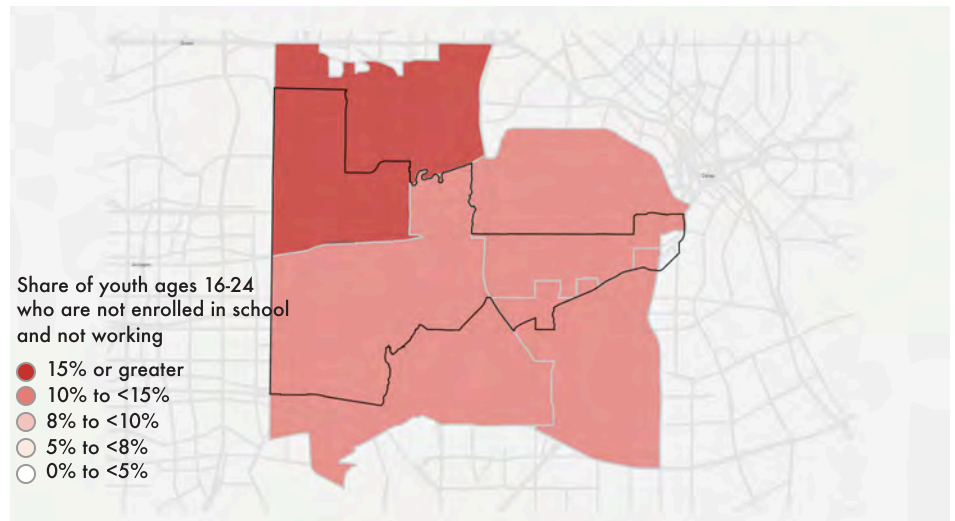


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #104
Rep. Jessica González



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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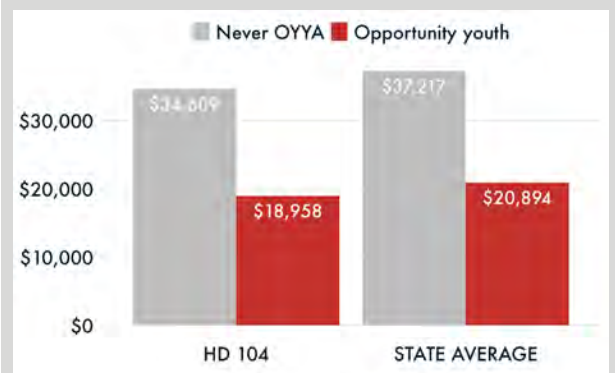
HOUSE DISTRICT #104

2,313 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,168	50%
Female	1,146	50%
No health insurance	1,022	44%
No college (age 20-24)	1,399	85%
No high school degree or GED	443	19%
Parenting	316	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 104** make **\$15,651** less annually by age 28.



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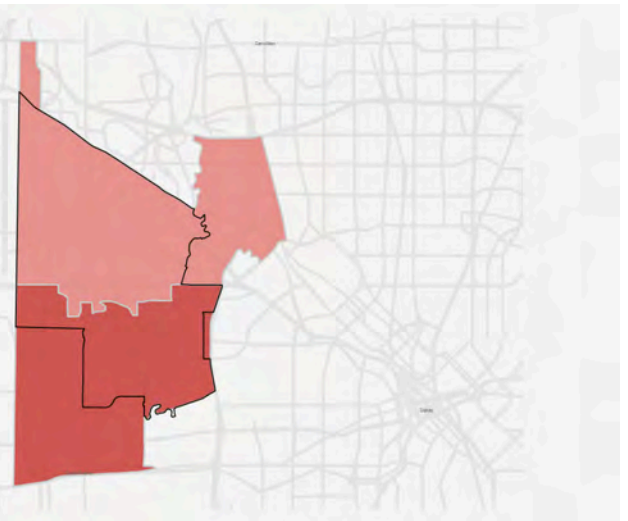
OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #105

Rep. Terry Meza

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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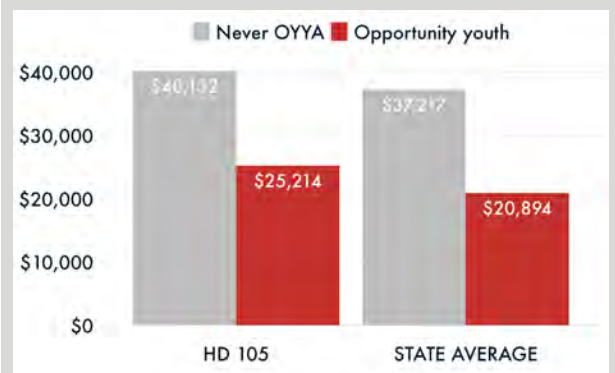
HOUSE DISTRICT #105

2,146 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	991	46%
Female	1,155	54%
No health insurance	1,075	50%
No college (age 20-24)	880	71%
No high school degree or GED	447	21%
Parenting	318	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 105** make **\$14,919** less annually by age 28.

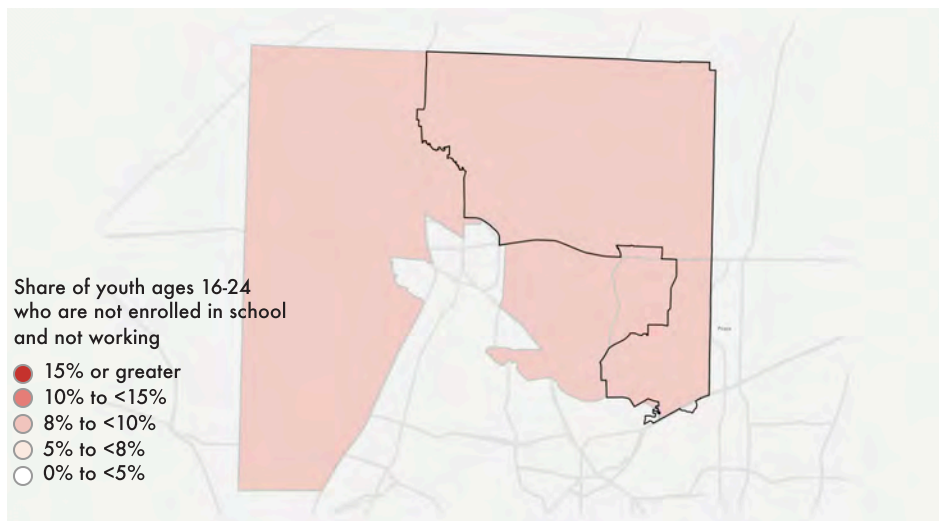


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #106
Rep. Jared Patterson



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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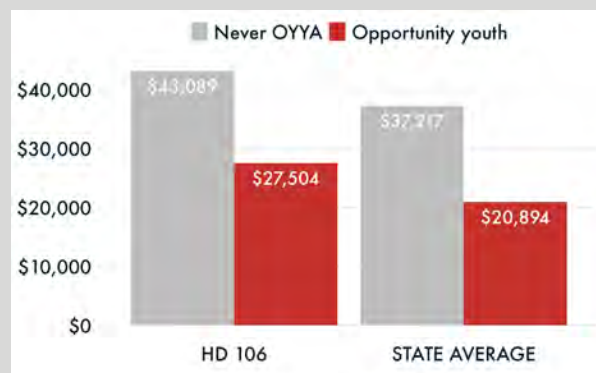
HOUSE DISTRICT #106

1,813 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (9%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	803	44%
Female	1,010	56%
No health insurance	410	23%
No college (age 20-24)	675	52%
No high school degree or GED	179	10%
Parenting	185	10%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 106** make **\$15,584** less annually by age 28.

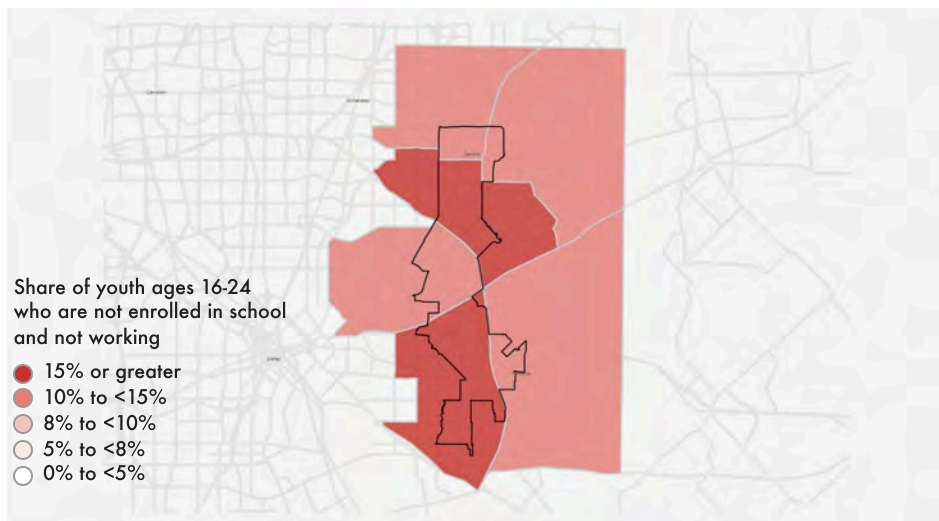


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #107 Rep. Linda Garcia



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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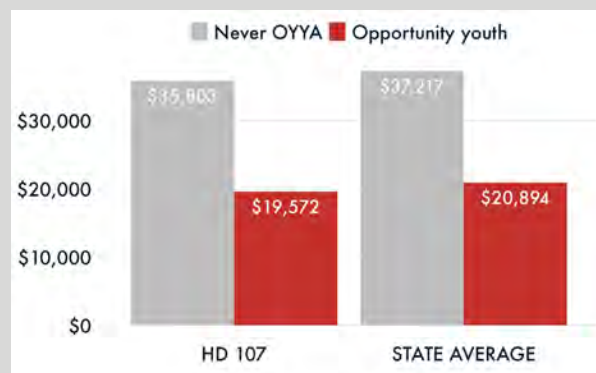
HOUSE DISTRICT #107

2,397 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (15%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,019	42%
Female	1,379	58%
No health insurance	1,173	49%
No college (age 20-24)	1,337	81%
No high school degree or GED	646	27%
Parenting	495	21%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 107** make **\$16,231** less annually by age 28.

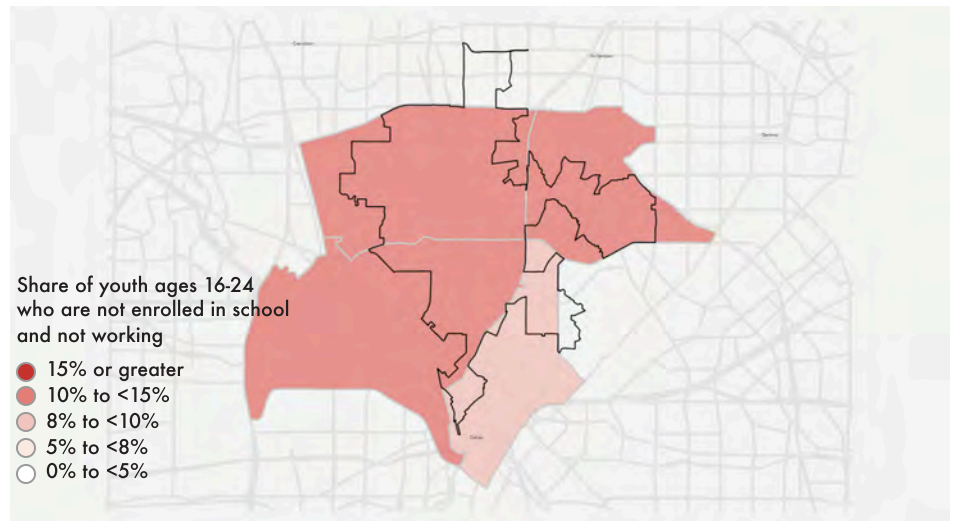


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #108 Rep. Morgan Meyer



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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Proposed Policy Recommendations

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- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

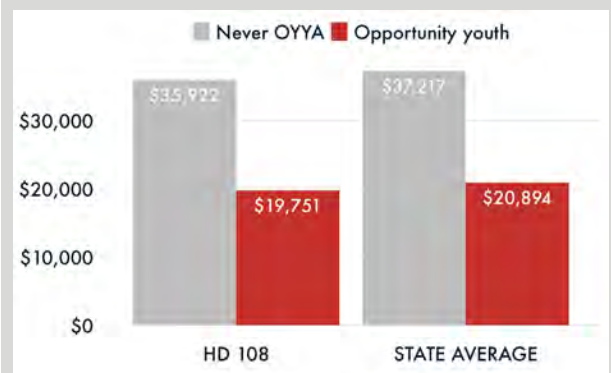
HOUSE DISTRICT #108

1,650 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	855	52%
Female	795	48%
No health insurance	831	50%
No college (age 20-24)	792	65%
No high school degree or GED	571	35%
Parenting	263	16%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 108** make **\$16,170** less annually by age 28.



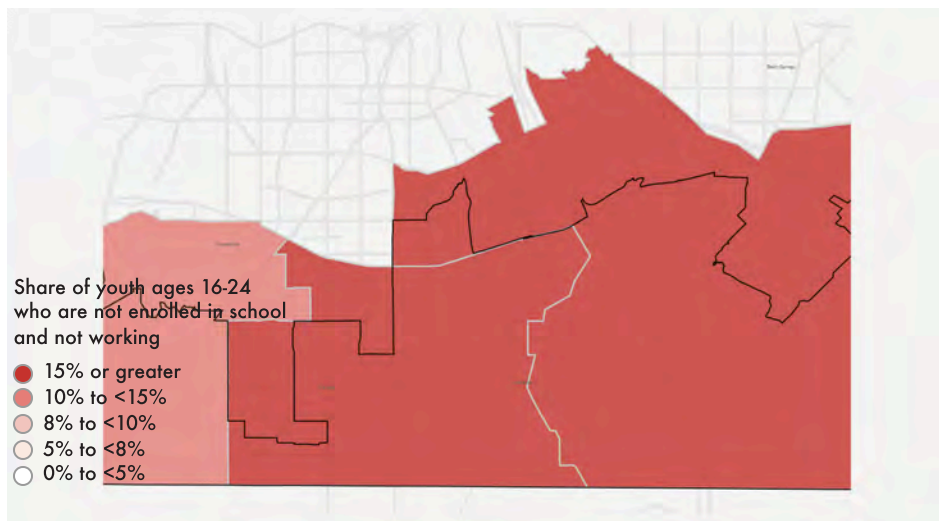
Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #109

Rep. Aicha Davis



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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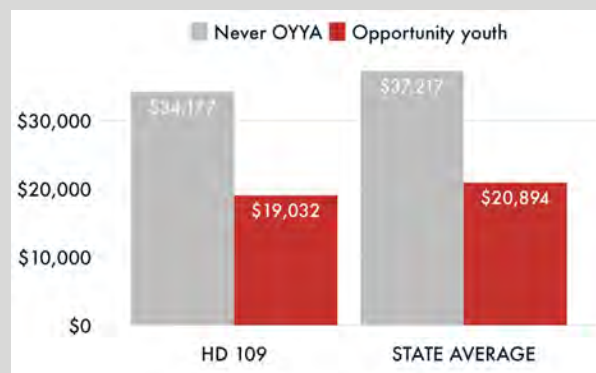
HOUSE DISTRICT #109

2,656 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (18%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,322	50%
Female	1,335	50%
No health insurance	801	30%
No college (age 20-24)	1,213	73%
No high school degree or GED	629	24%
Parenting	539	20%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 109** make **\$15,145** less annually by age 28.

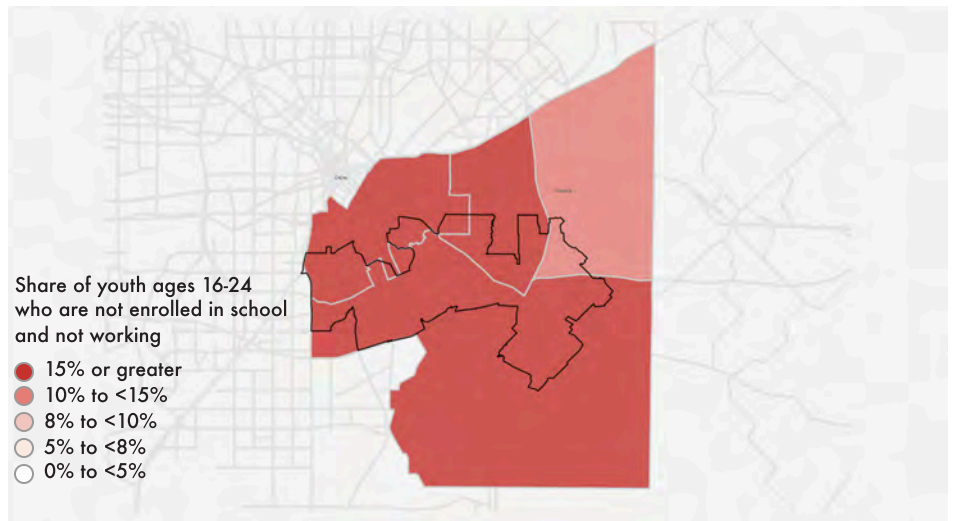


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #110
Rep. Toni Rose



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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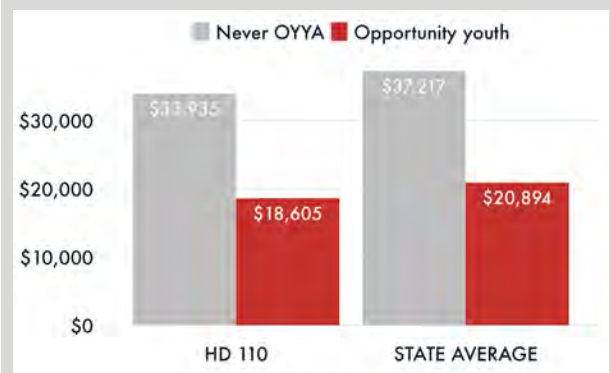
HOUSE DISTRICT #110

3,355 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (19%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,427	43%
Female	1,927	57%
No health insurance	1,490	44%
No college (age 20-24)	1,708	80%
No high school degree or GED	1,073	32%
Parenting	640	19%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 110** make **\$15,330** less annually by age 28.

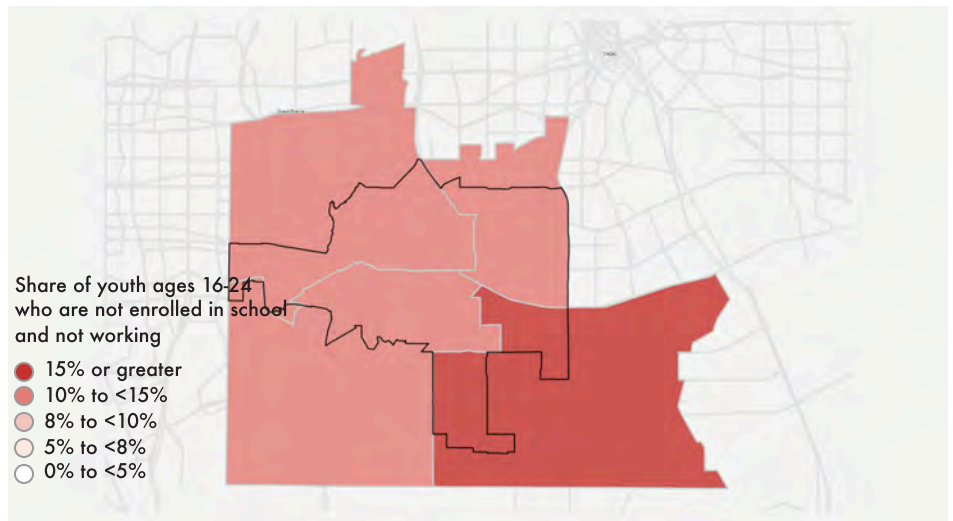


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #111
Rep. Yvonne Davis



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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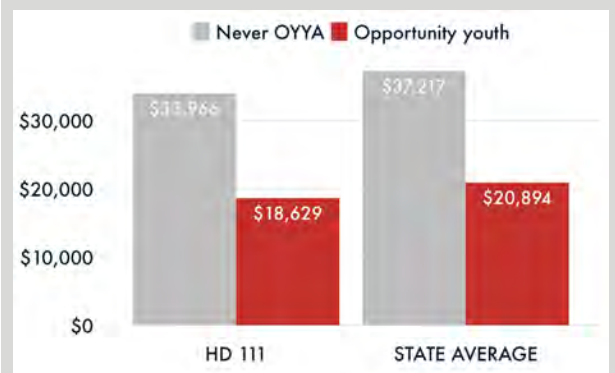
HOUSE DISTRICT #111

2,124 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,110	52%
Female	1,014	48%
No health insurance	766	36%
No college (age 20-24)	1,132	73%
No high school degree or GED	317	15%
Parenting	357	17%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 111** make **\$15,337** less annually by age 28.

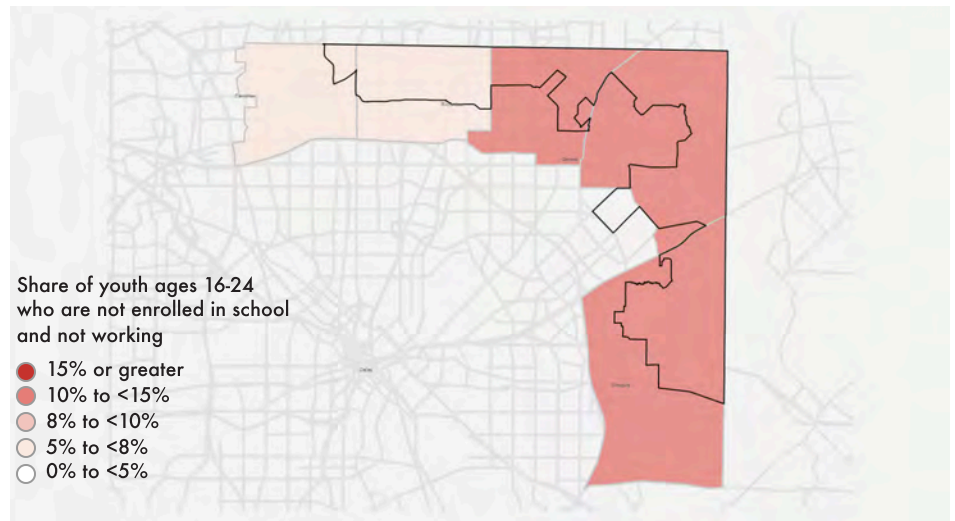


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #112
Rep. Angie Chen Button



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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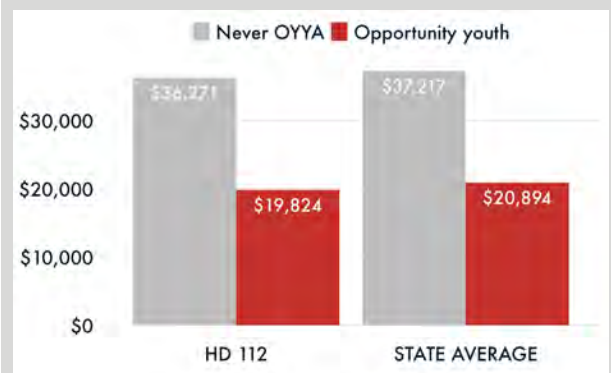
HOUSE DISTRICT #112

1,490 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	759	51%
Female	731	49%
No health insurance	680	46%
No college (age 20-24)	589	53%
No high school degree or GED	289	19%
Parenting	157	11%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 112** make **\$16,447** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #113 Rep. Rhetta Andrews Bowers OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

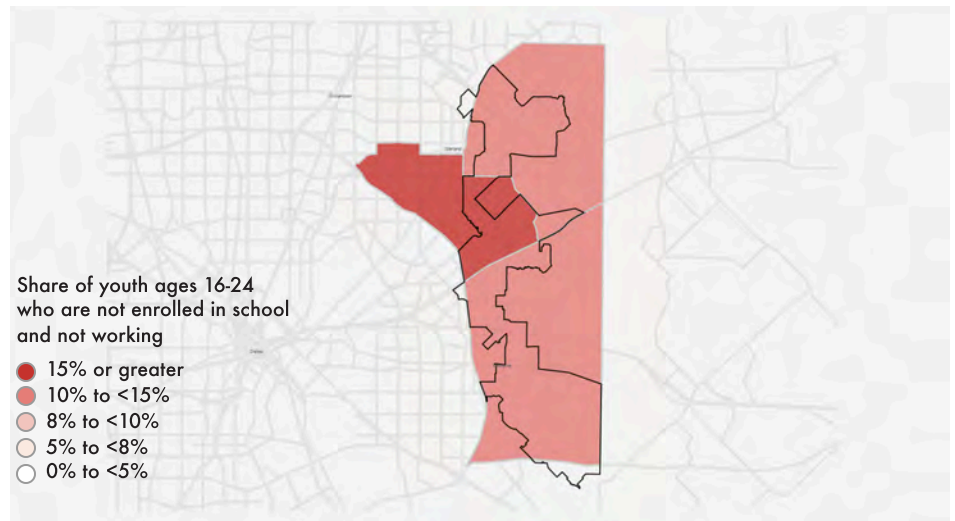
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POLICY PRIORITIES

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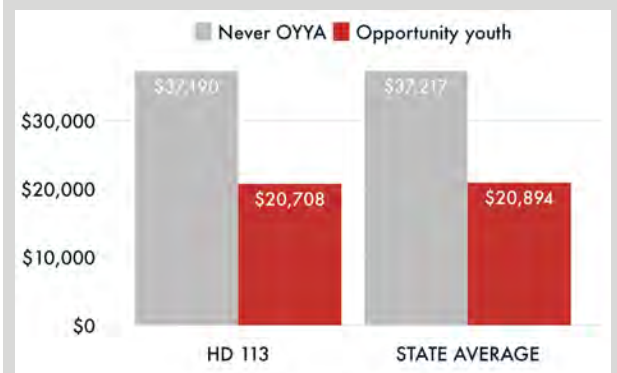
HOUSE DISTRICT #113

2,206 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,045	47%
Female	1,162	53%
No health insurance	1,155	52%
No college (age 20-24)	1,117	73%
No high school degree or GED	605	27%
Parenting	344	16%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 113** make **\$16,483** less annually by age 28.

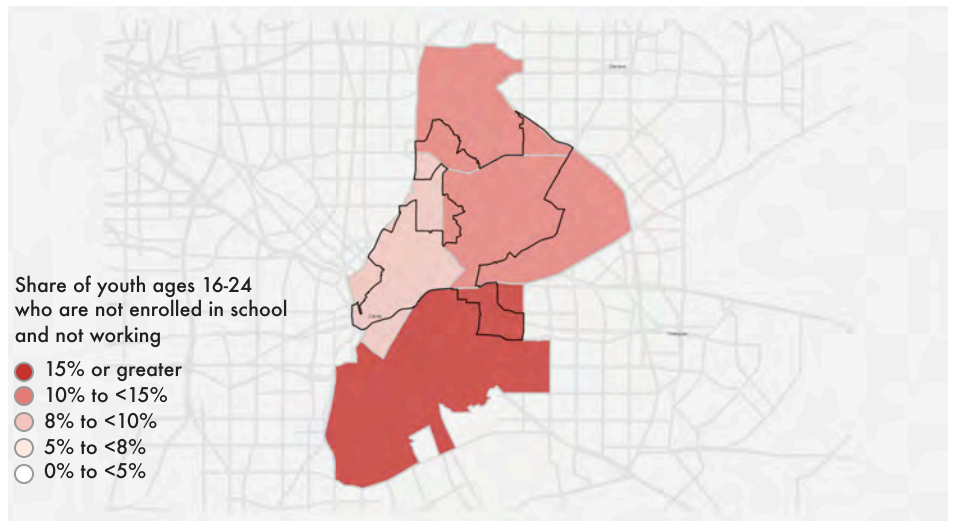


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #114
Rep. John Bryant



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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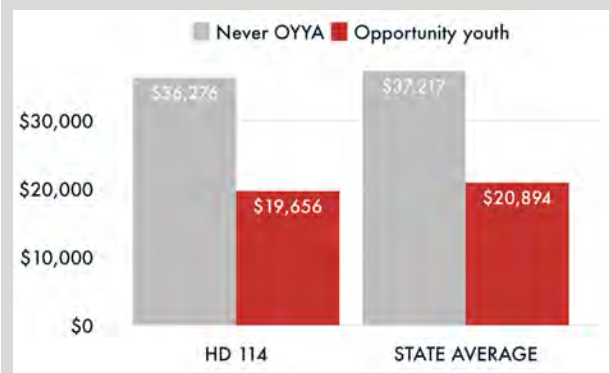
HOUSE DISTRICT #114

1,832 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	892	49%
Female	940	51%
No health insurance	711	39%
No college (age 20-24)	858	60%
No high school degree or GED	398	22%
Parenting	438	24%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 114** make **\$16,620** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #115 Rep. Cassandra Garcia Hernandez

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

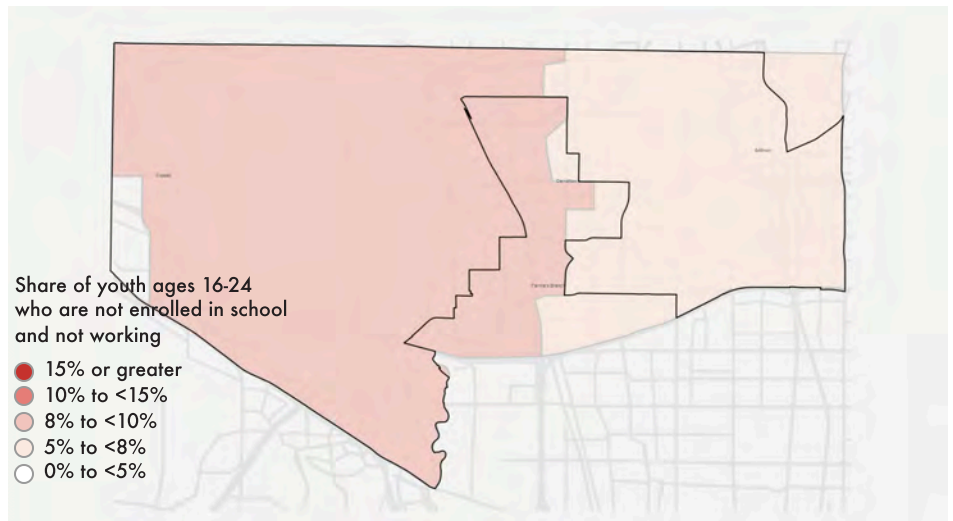
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POLICY PRIORITIES

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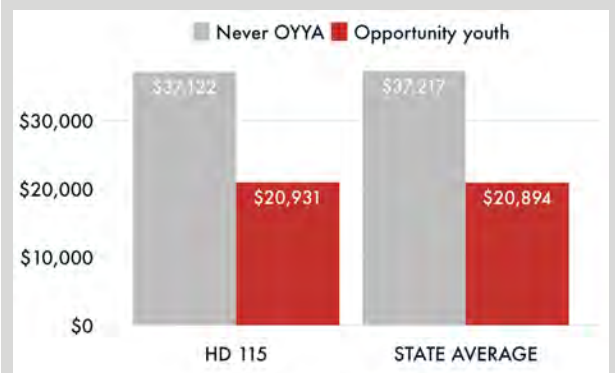
HOUSE DISTRICT #115

1,045 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (9%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	572	55%
Female	473	45%
No health insurance	266	25%
No college (age 20-24)	381	53%
No high school degree or GED	264	25%
Parenting	88	8%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 115** make **\$16,191** less annually by age 28.



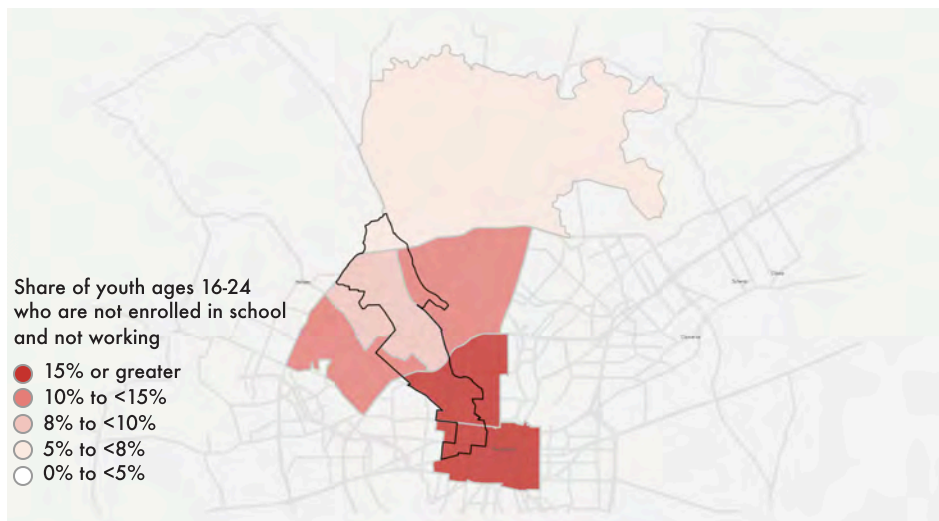
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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #116

Rep. Trey Martinez Fischer



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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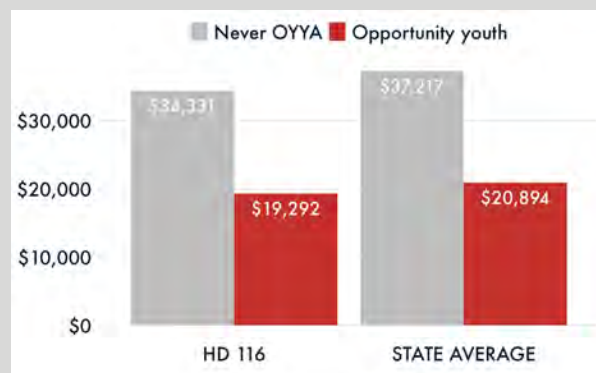
HOUSE DISTRICT #116

2,200 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,111	51%
Female	1,088	49%
No health insurance	985	45%
No college (age 20-24)	1,163	71%
No high school degree or GED	455	21%
Parenting	221	10%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 116** make **\$15,038** less annually by age 28.



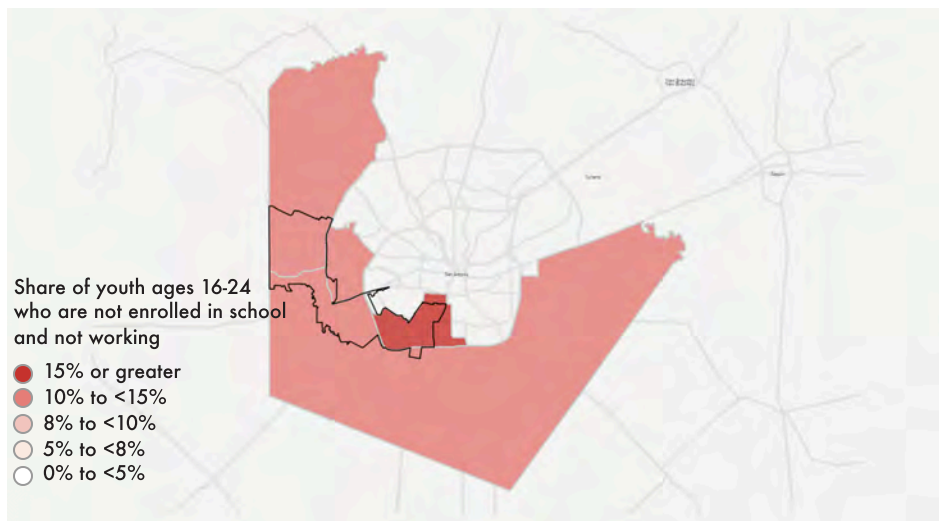
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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #117

Rep. Philip Cortez



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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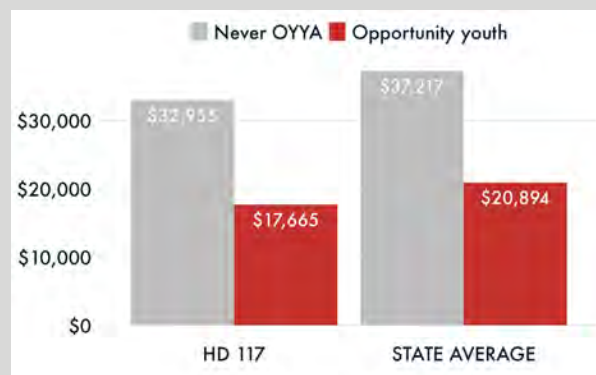
HOUSE DISTRICT #117

2,993 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (16%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,427	48%
Female	1,566	52%
No health insurance	1,044	35%
No college (age 20-24)	1,382	71%
No high school degree or GED	661	22%
Parenting	358	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 117** make **\$15,290** less annually by age 28.

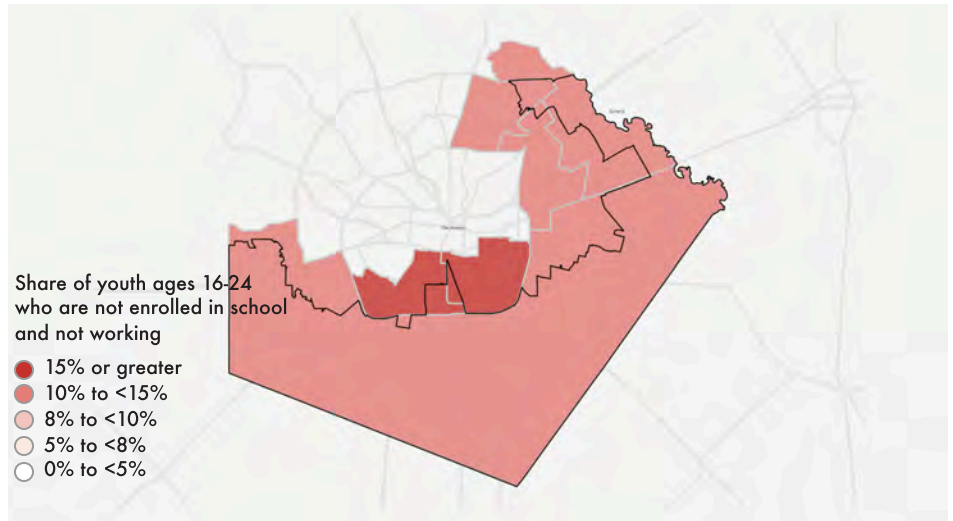


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #118
Rep. John Lujan



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

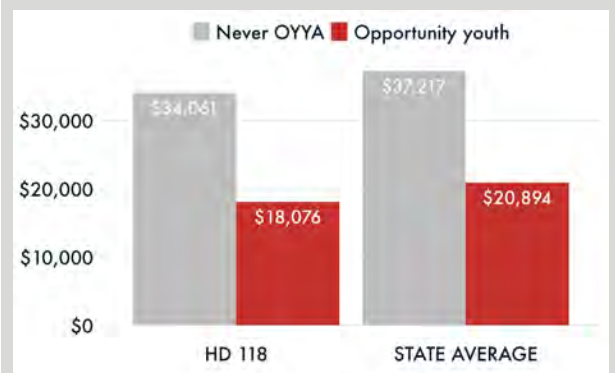
HOUSE DISTRICT #118

2,517 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (15%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,210	48%
Female	1,307	52%
No health insurance	876	35%
No college (age 20-24)	1,190	71%
No high school degree or GED	530	21%
Parenting	341	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 118** make **\$15,985** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #119

Rep. Elizabeth "Liz"

Campos

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

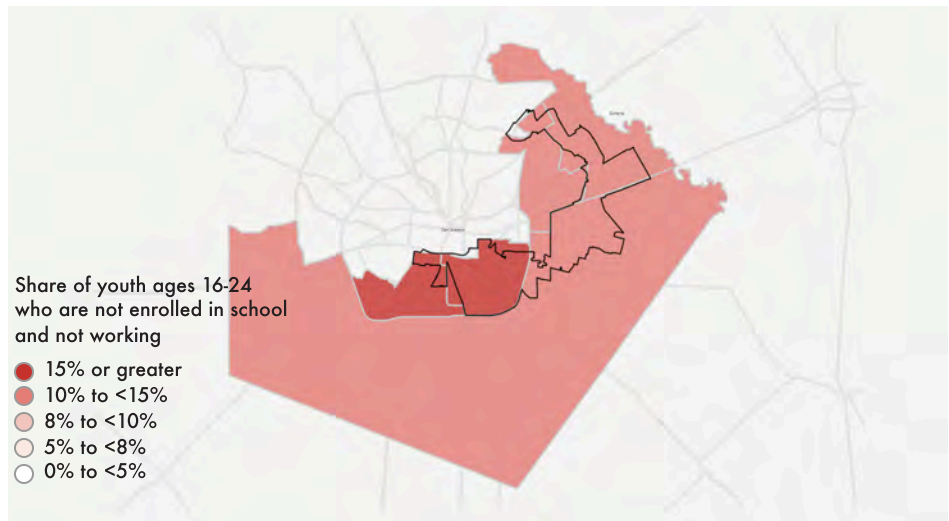
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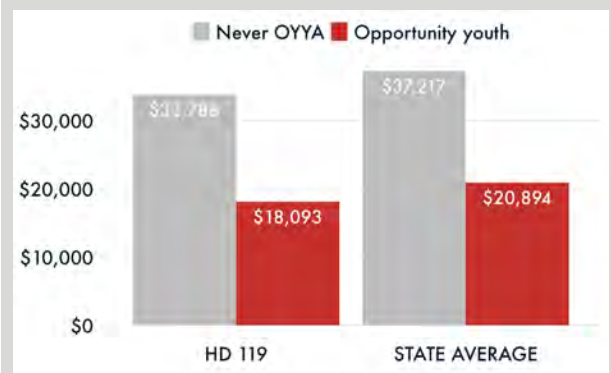
HOUSE DISTRICT #119

2,641 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (18%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,212	46%
Female	1,428	54%
No health insurance	895	34%
No college (age 20-24)	1,158	72%
No high school degree or GED	629	24%
Parenting	373	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 119** make **\$15,695** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #120

Rep. Barbara

Gervin-Hawkins

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

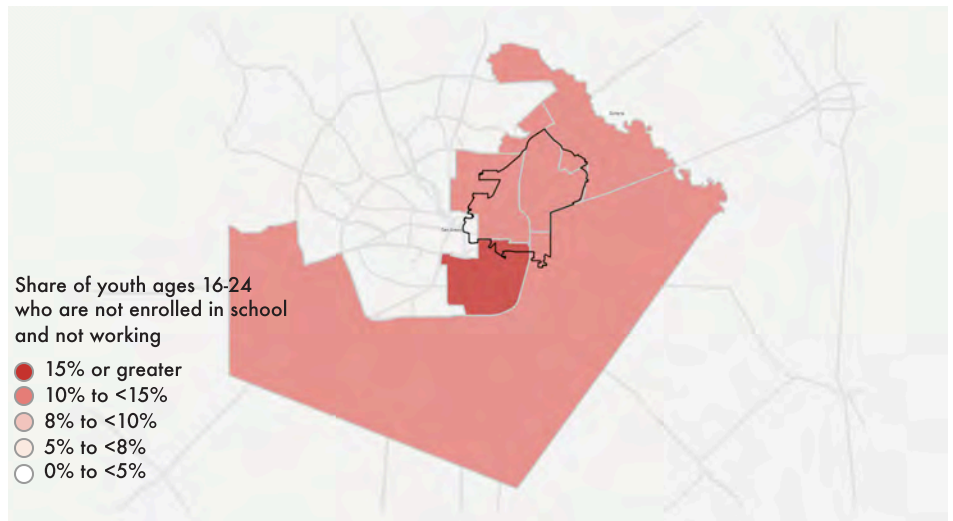
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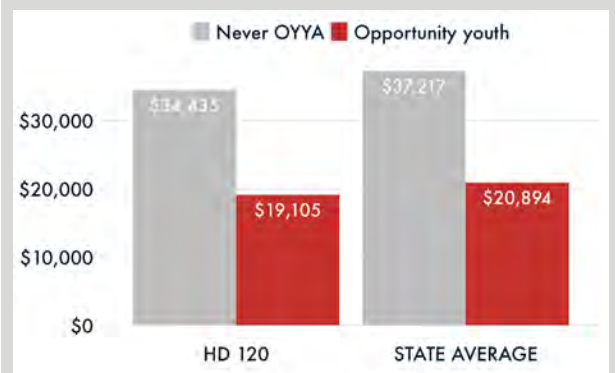
HOUSE DISTRICT #120

2,222 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,125	51%
Female	1,097	49%
No health insurance	781	35%
No college (age 20-24)	974	68%
No high school degree or GED	584	26%
Parenting	338	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 120** make **\$15,330** less annually by age 28.

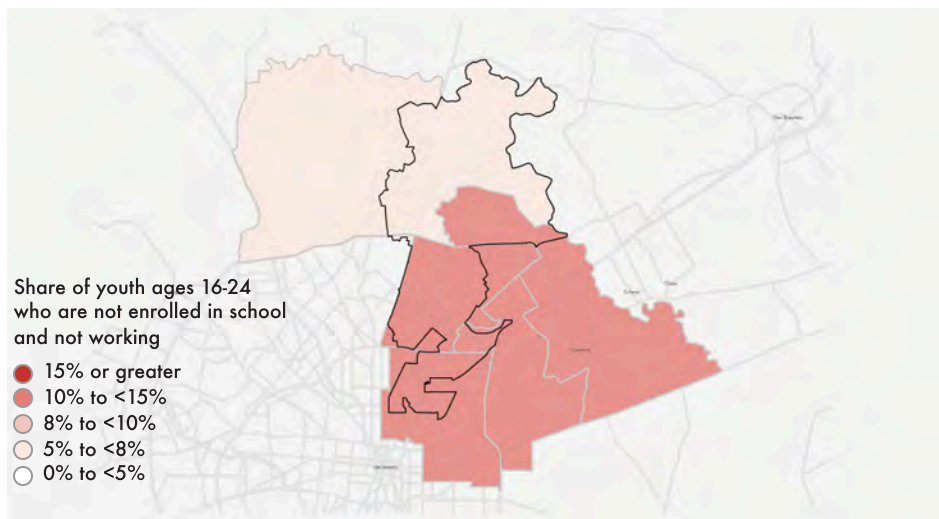


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #121 Rep. Marc LaHood



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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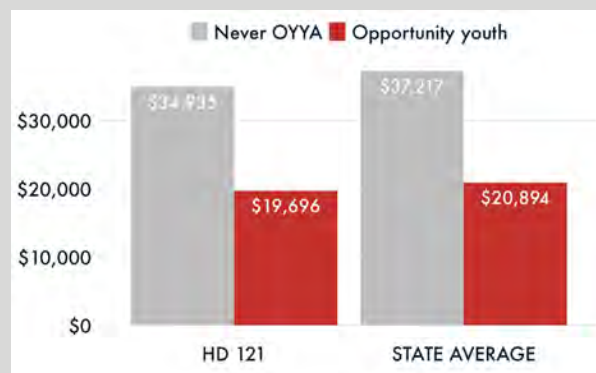
HOUSE DISTRICT #121

1,578 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	831	53%
Female	746	47%
No health insurance	402	25%
No college (age 20-24)	724	62%
No high school degree or GED	256	16%
Parenting	235	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 121** make **\$15,239** less annually by age 28.

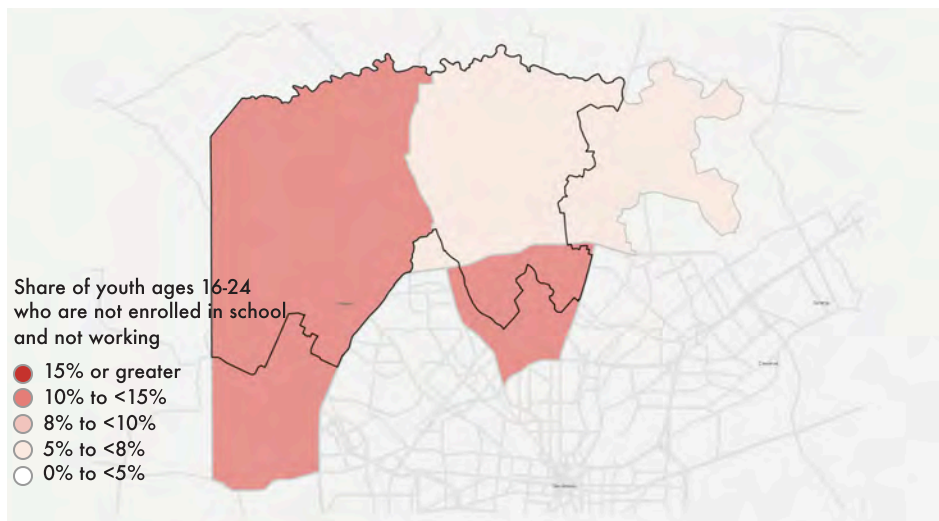


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #122
Rep. Mark Dorazio



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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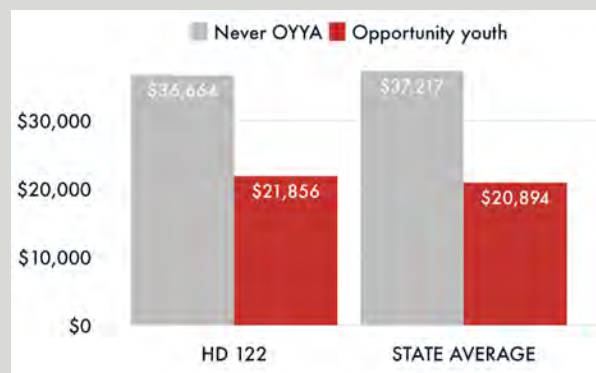
HOUSE DISTRICT #122

2,070 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,043	50%
Female	1,027	50%
No health insurance	458	22%
No college (age 20-24)	938	63%
No high school degree or GED	319	15%
Parenting	231	11%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 122** make **\$14,808** less annually by age 28.

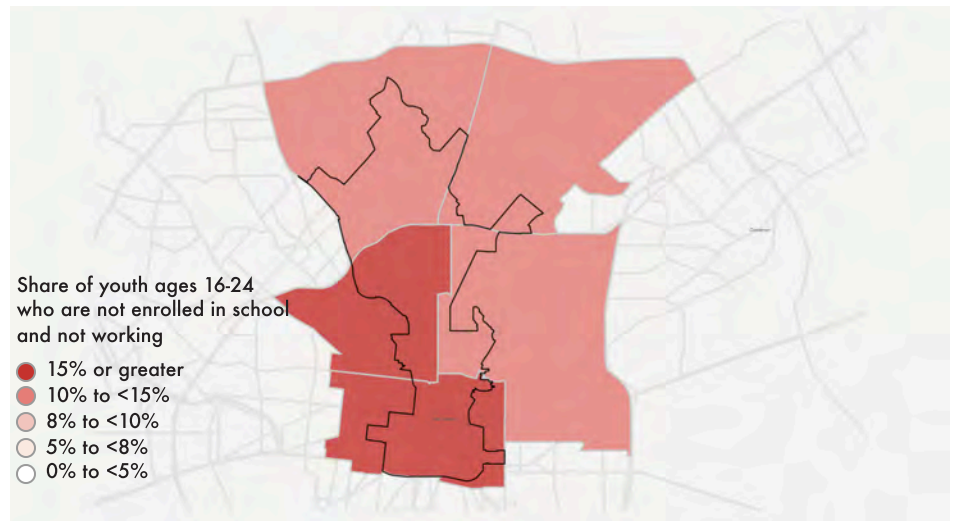


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #123
Rep. Diego M. Bernal



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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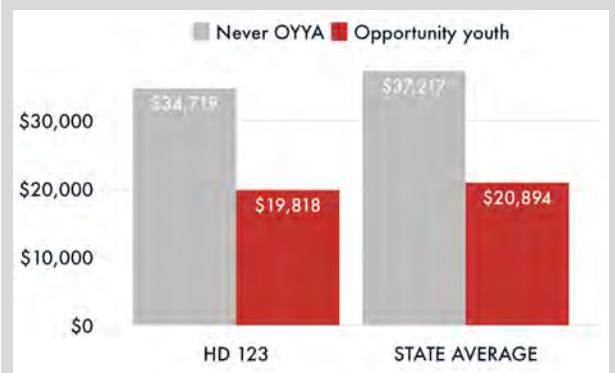
HOUSE DISTRICT #123

2,138 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (15%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,088	51%
Female	1,050	49%
No health insurance	960	45%
No college (age 20-24)	1,074	75%
No high school degree or GED	583	27%
Parenting	394	18%

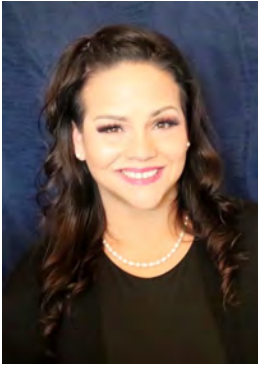
IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 123** make **\$14,901** less annually by age 28.

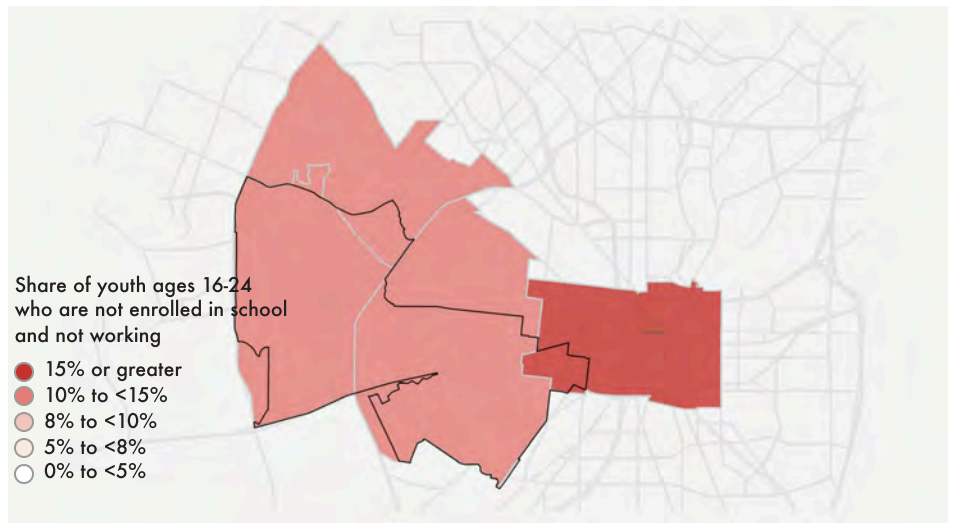


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #124 Rep. Josey Garcia



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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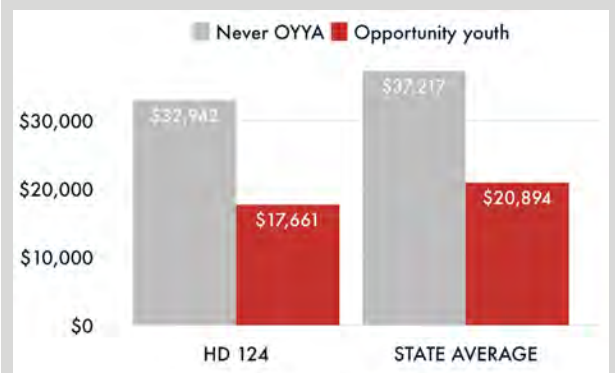
HOUSE DISTRICT #124

2,235 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	901	40%
Female	1,334	60%
No health insurance	846	38%
No college (age 20-24)	1,043	71%
No high school degree or GED	366	16%
Parenting	483	22%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 124** make **\$15,281** less annually by age 28.



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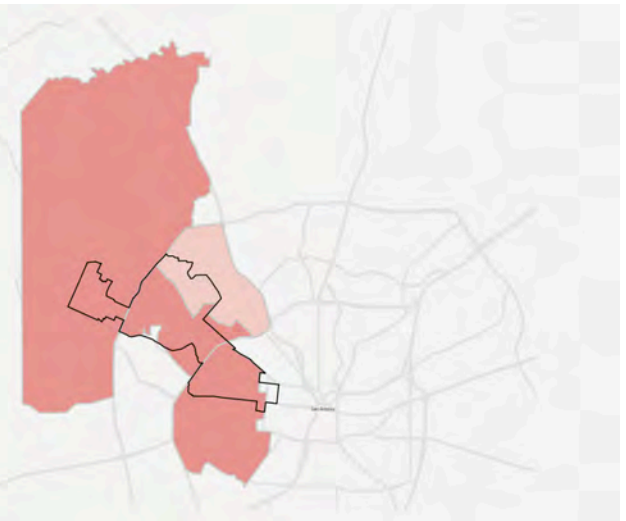
OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #125

Rep. Ray Lopez

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working



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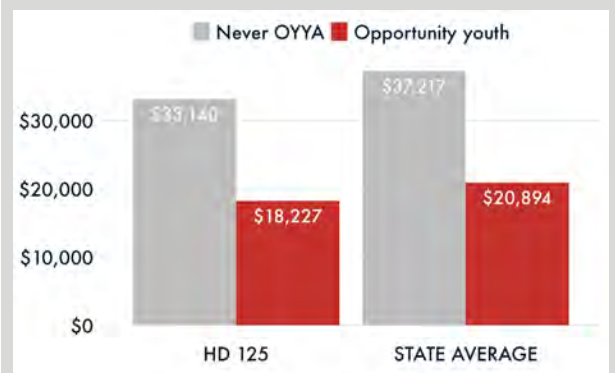
HOUSE DISTRICT #125

1,964 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	819	42%
Female	1,145	58%
No health insurance	706	36%
No college (age 20-24)	958	73%
No high school degree or GED	450	23%
Parenting	254	13%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 125** make **\$14,913** less annually by age 28.

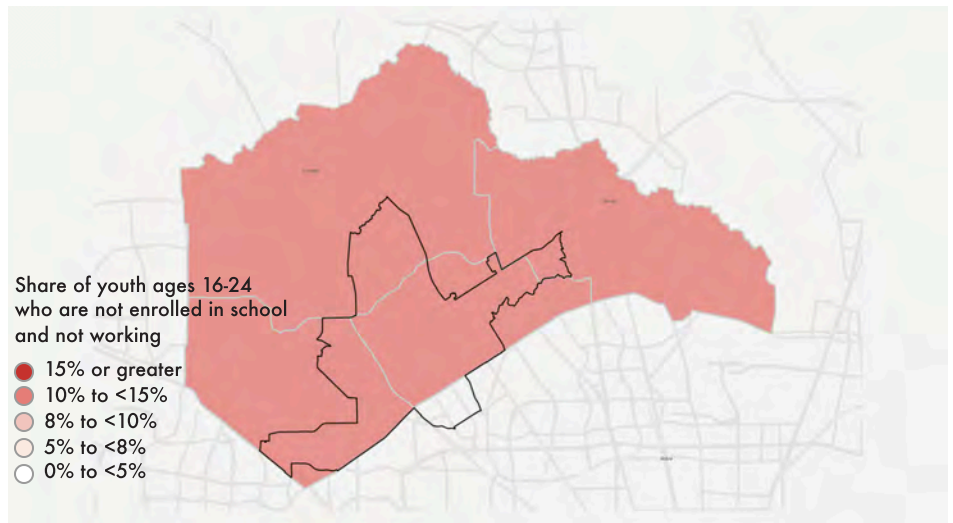


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #126 Rep. Sam Harless



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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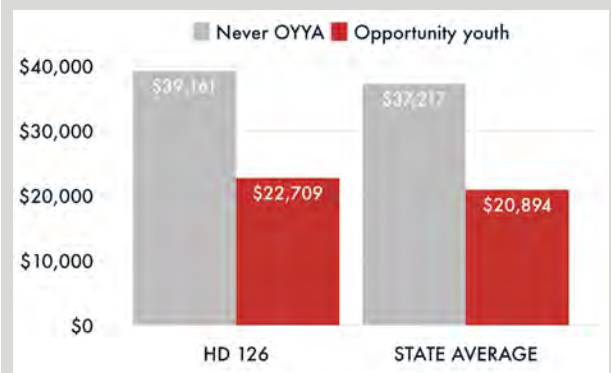
HOUSE DISTRICT #126

1,872 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	928	50%
Female	944	50%
No health insurance	532	28%
No college (age 20-24)	727	62%
No high school degree or GED	392	21%
Parenting	96	5%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 126** make **\$16,451** less annually by age 28.

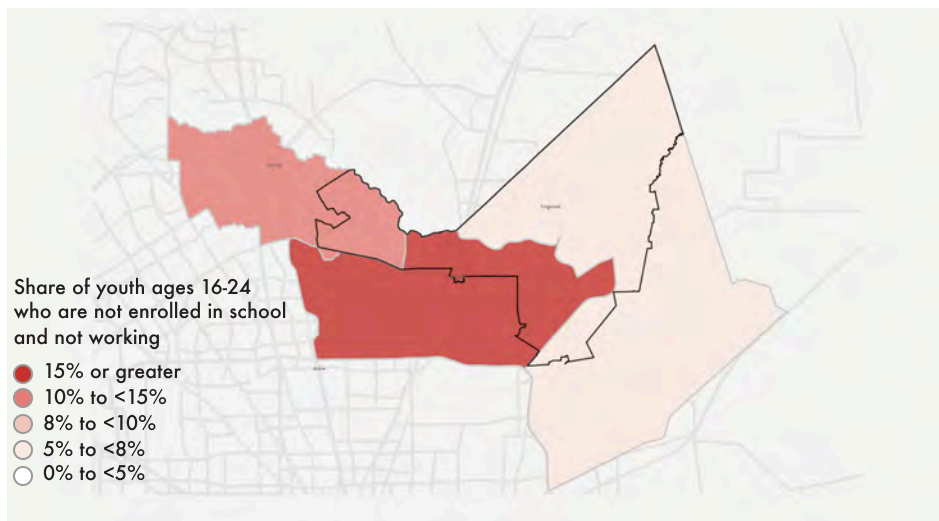


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #127 Rep. Charles Cunningham



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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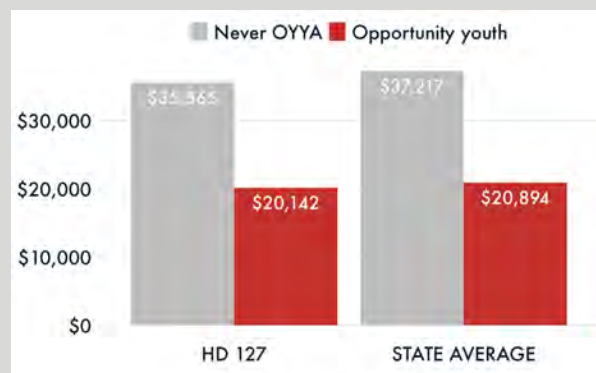
HOUSE DISTRICT #127

2,156 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,229	57%
Female	927	43%
No health insurance	732	34%
No college (age 20-24)	1,226	83%
No high school degree or GED	554	26%
Parenting	290	13%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 127** make **\$15,423** less annually by age 28.

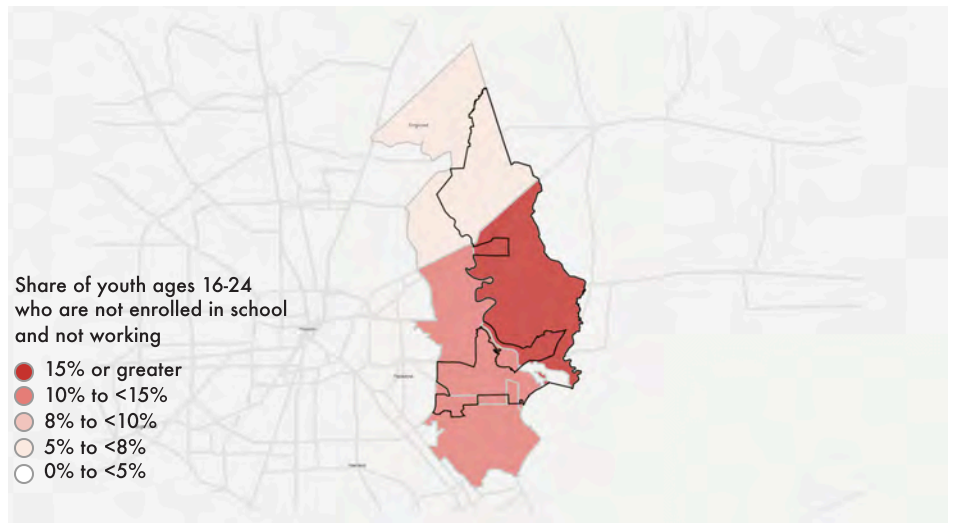


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #128 Rep. Briscoe Cain



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

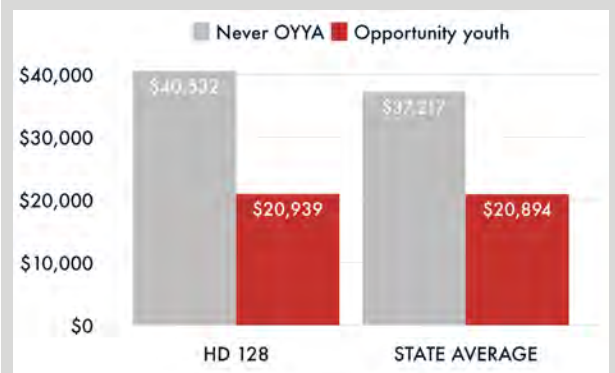
HOUSE DISTRICT #128

2,270 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (15%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,021	45%
Female	1,249	55%
No health insurance	1,039	46%
No college (age 20-24)	1,113	75%
No high school degree or GED	333	15%
Parenting	328	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 128** make **\$19,593** less annually by age 28.

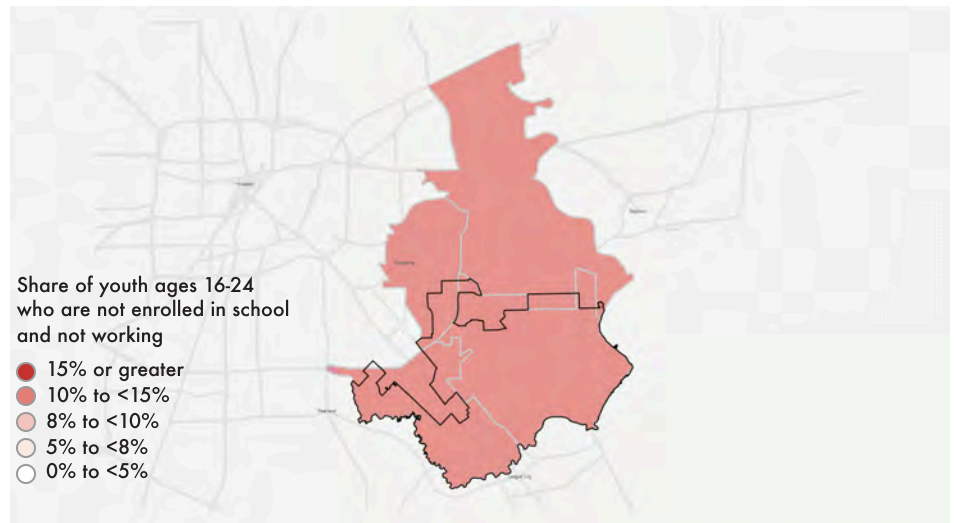


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #129
Rep. Dennis Paul



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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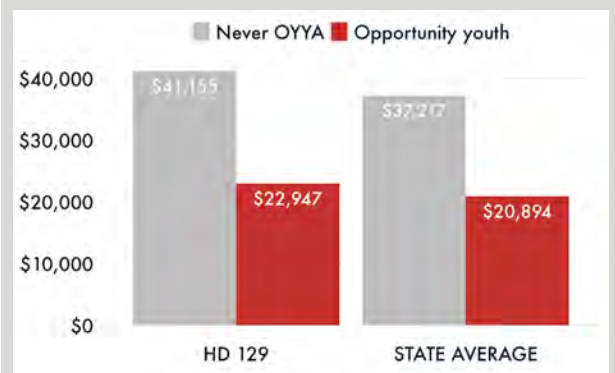
HOUSE DISTRICT #129

1,512 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (11%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	710	47%
Female	801	53%
No health insurance	687	45%
No college (age 20-24)	696	68%
No high school degree or GED	380	25%
Parenting	218	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 129** make **\$18,207** less annually by age 28.

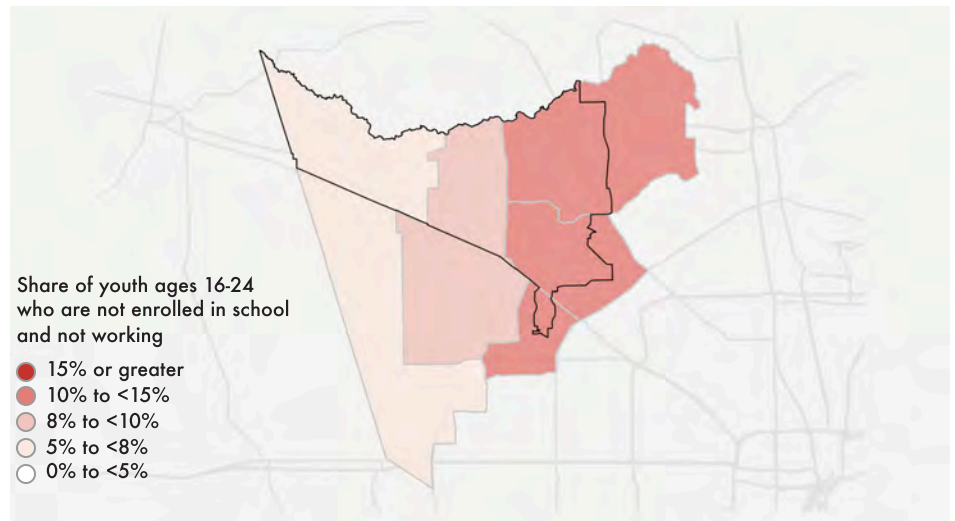


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #130
Rep. Tom Oliverson



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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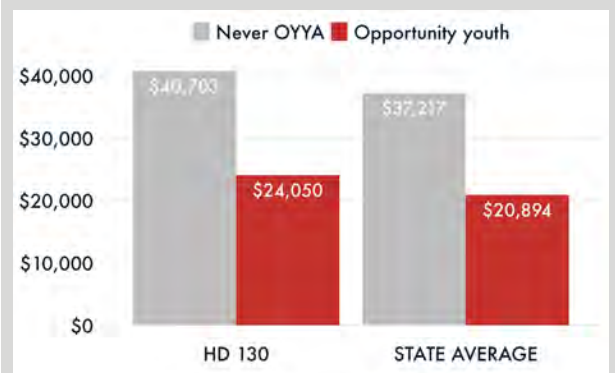
HOUSE DISTRICT #130

1,634 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	933	57%
Female	702	43%
No health insurance	522	32%
No college (age 20-24)	723	61%
No high school degree or GED	348	21%
Parenting	33	2%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 130** make **\$16,653** less annually by age 28.

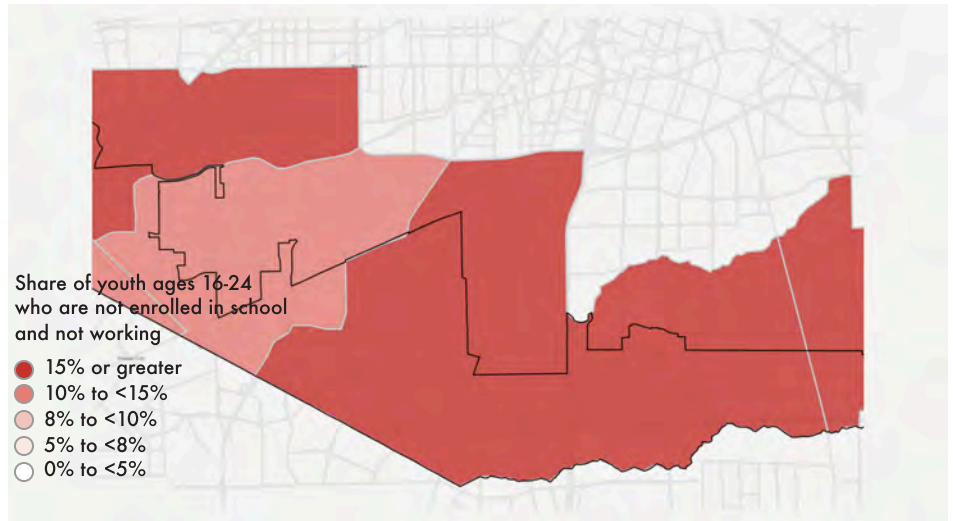


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #131
Rep. Alma A. Allen



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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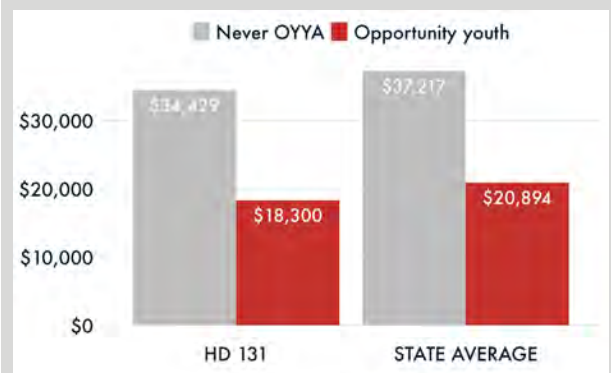
HOUSE DISTRICT #131

2,058 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (15%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,015	49%
Female	1,044	51%
No health insurance	987	48%
No college (age 20-24)	899	66%
No high school degree or GED	605	29%
Parenting	281	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 131** make **\$16,129** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

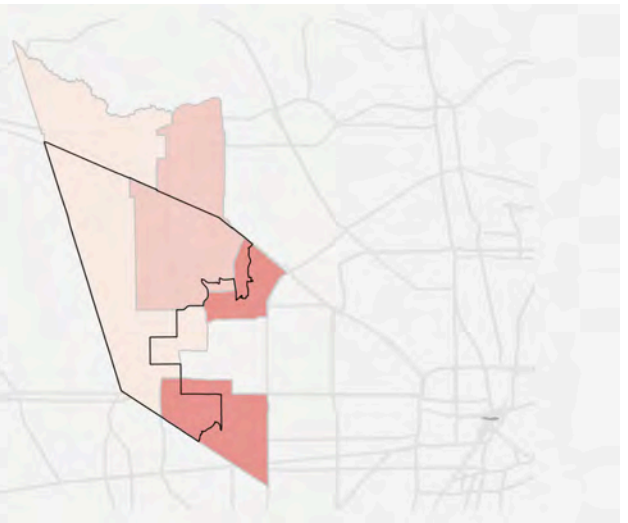
OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #132 Rep. Mike Schofield

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working

- 15% or greater
- 10% to <15%
- 8% to <10%
- 5% to <8%
- 0% to <5%



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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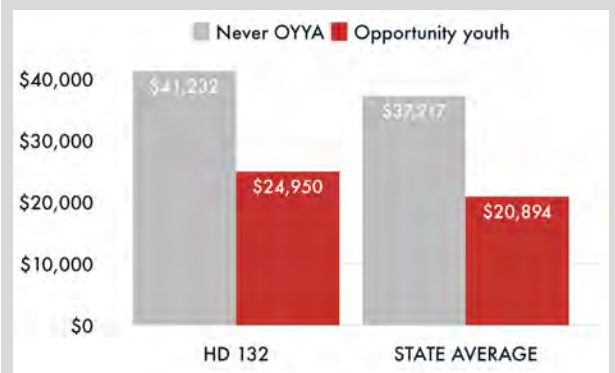
HOUSE DISTRICT #132

1,351 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (10%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	828	61%
Female	523	39%
No health insurance	454	34%
No college (age 20-24)	548	73%
No high school degree or GED	167	12%
Parenting	61	5%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 132** make **\$16,282** less annually by age 28.

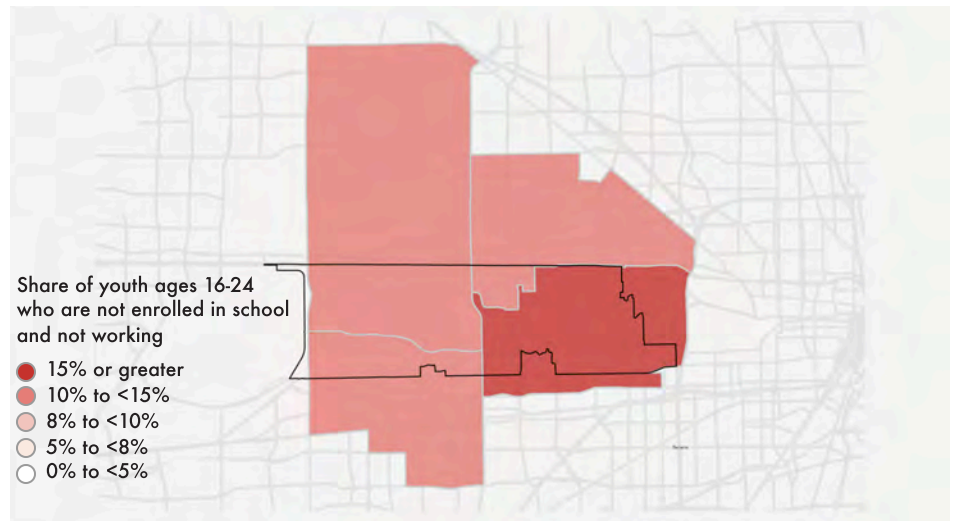


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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #133 Rep. Mano DeAyala



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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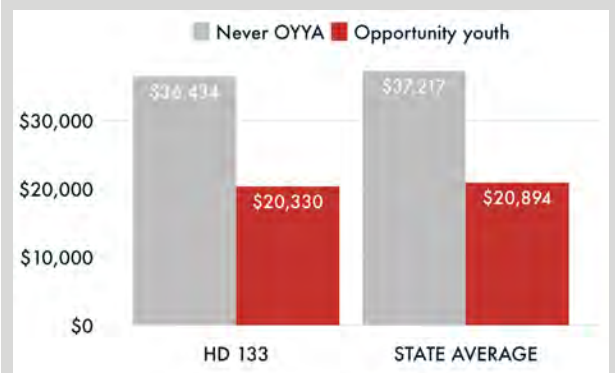
HOUSE DISTRICT #133

1,613 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	784	49%
Female	829	51%
No health insurance	638	40%
No college (age 20-24)	717	68%
No high school degree or GED	353	22%
Parenting	216	13%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 133** make **\$16,104** less annually by age 28.

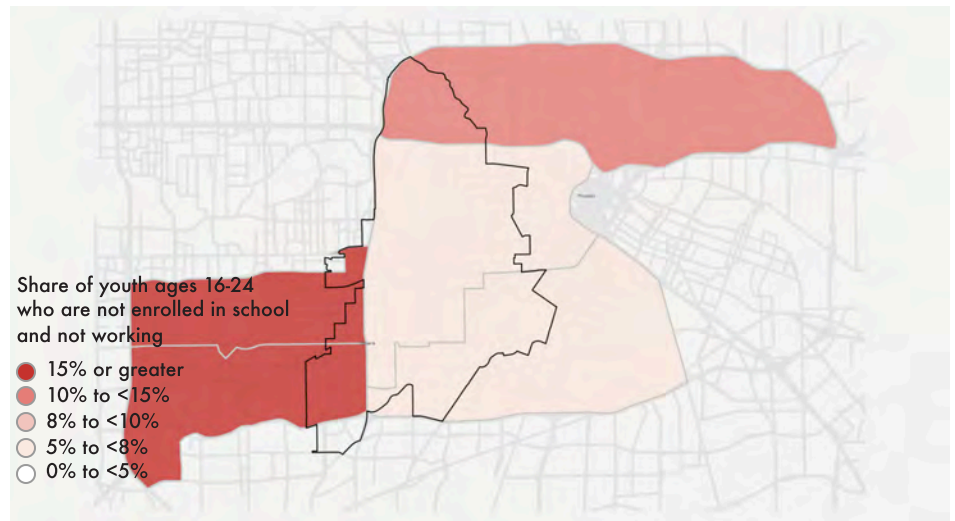


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #134
Rep. Ann Johnson



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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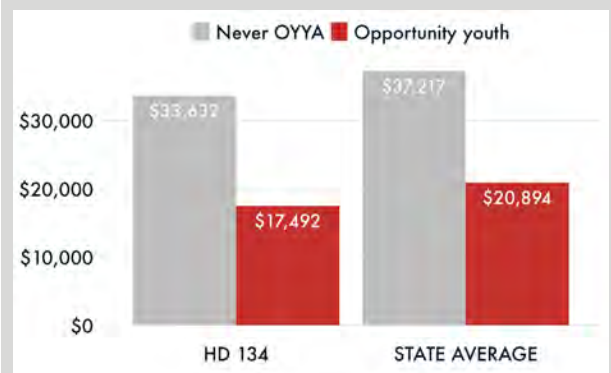
HOUSE DISTRICT #134

1,552 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (8%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	541	35%
Female	1,011	65%
No health insurance	596	38%
No college (age 20-24)	614	53%
No high school degree or GED	300	19%
Parenting	307	20%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 134** make **\$16,140** less annually by age 28.

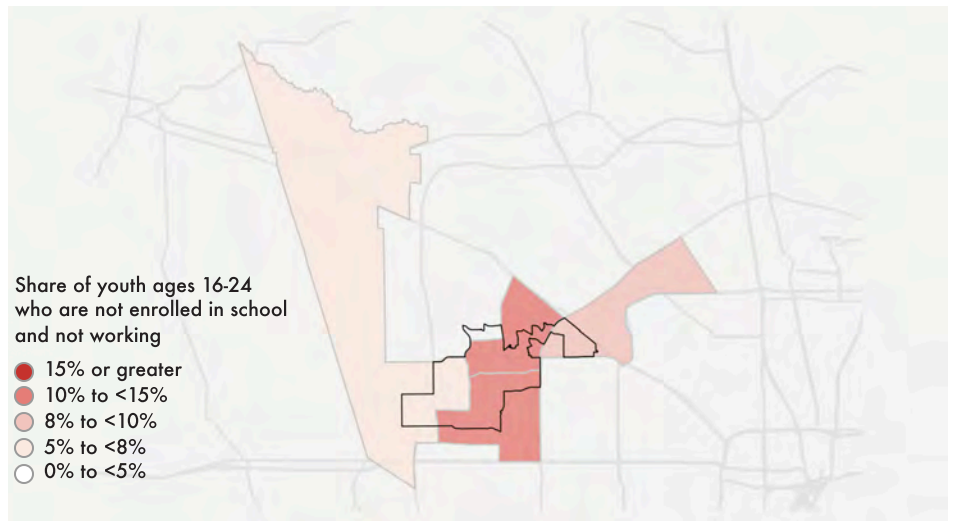


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #135 Rep. Jon E. Rosenthal



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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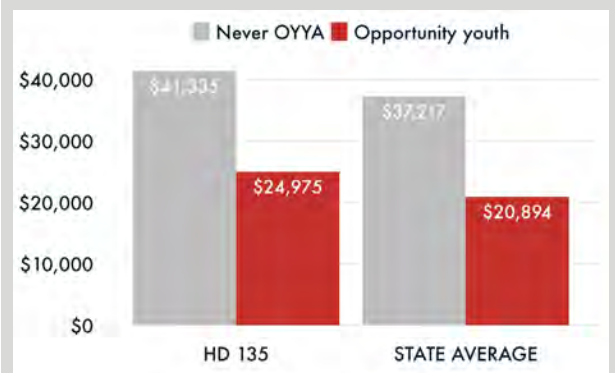
HOUSE DISTRICT #135

1,726 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	944	55%
Female	781	45%
No health insurance	695	40%
No college (age 20-24)	724	83%
No high school degree or GED	316	18%
Parenting	117	7%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 135** make **\$16,360** less annually by age 28.



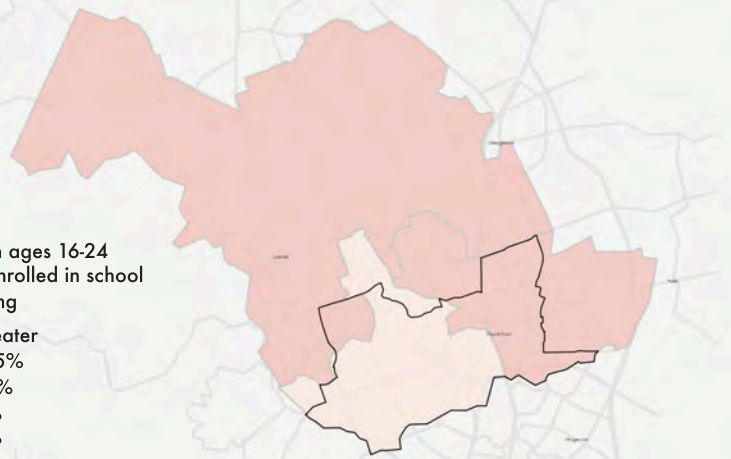
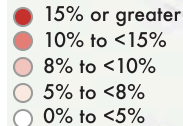
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OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #136 Rep. John H. Bucy III

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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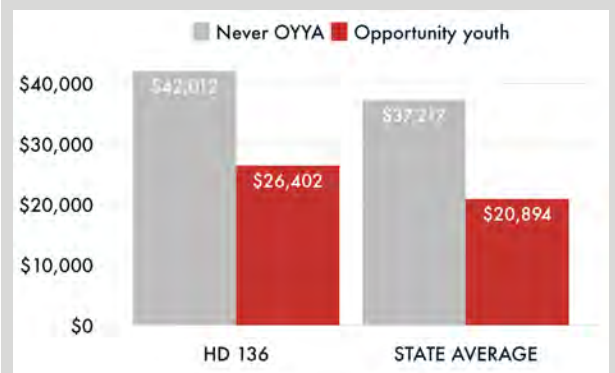
HOUSE DISTRICT #136

1,322 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (8%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	593	45%
Female	729	55%
No health insurance	205	16%
No college (age 20-24)	500	53%
No high school degree or GED	294	22%
Parenting	65	5%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 136** make **\$15,610** less annually by age 28.



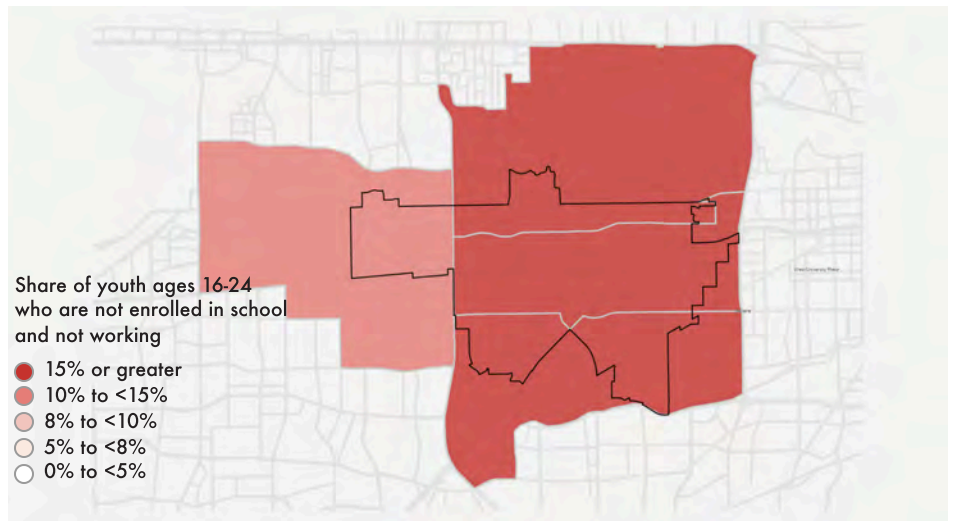
Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #137

Rep. Gene Wu



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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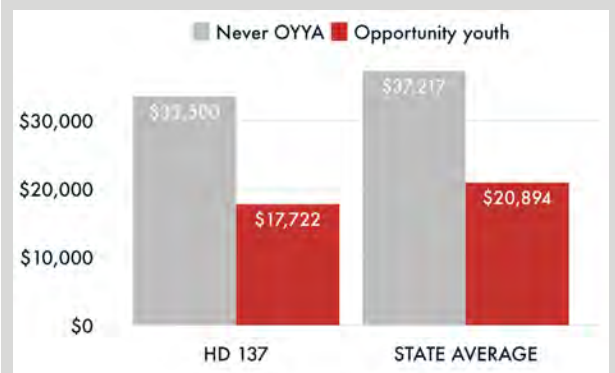
HOUSE DISTRICT #137

2,386 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (17%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	858	36%
Female	1,528	64%
No health insurance	1,432	60%
No college (age 20-24)	1,508	84%
No high school degree or GED	986	41%
Parenting	861	36%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 137** make **\$15,777** less annually by age 28.

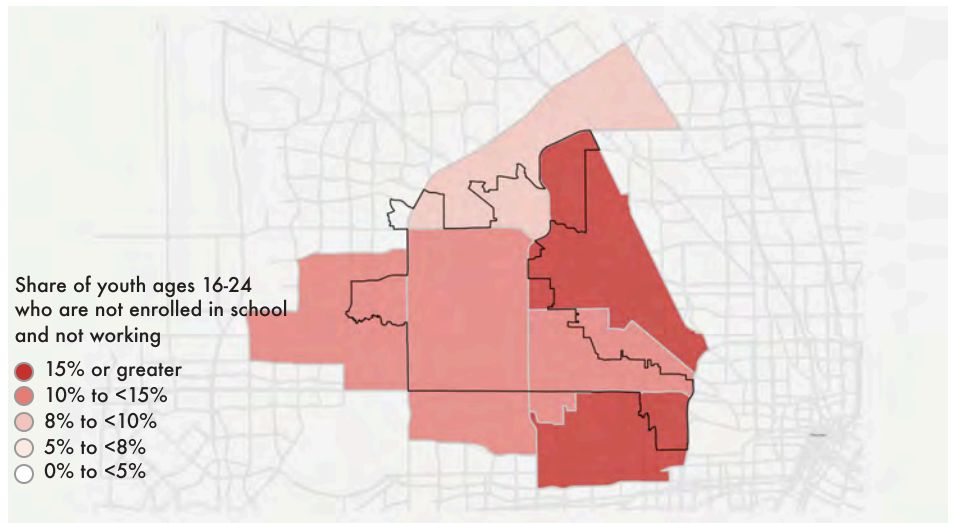


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #138 Rep. Lacey Hull



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
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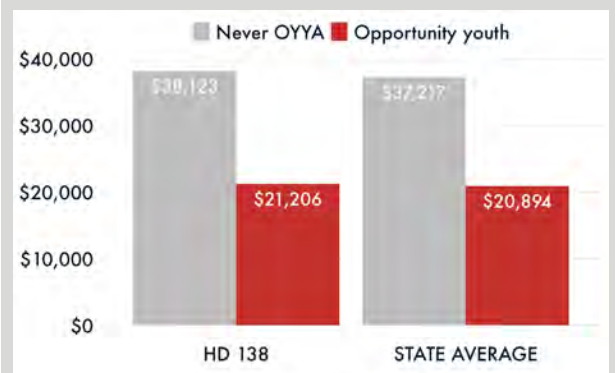
HOUSE DISTRICT #138

1,669 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	830	50%
Female	839	50%
No health insurance	715	43%
No college (age 20-24)	665	70%
No high school degree or GED	437	26%
Parenting	209	13%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 138** make **\$16,917** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #139

Rep. Charlene Ward

Johnson

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

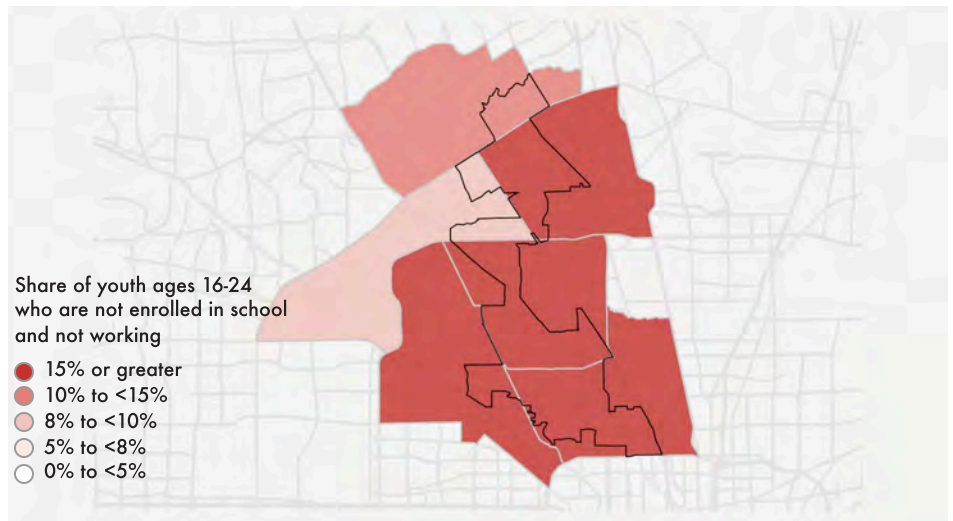
Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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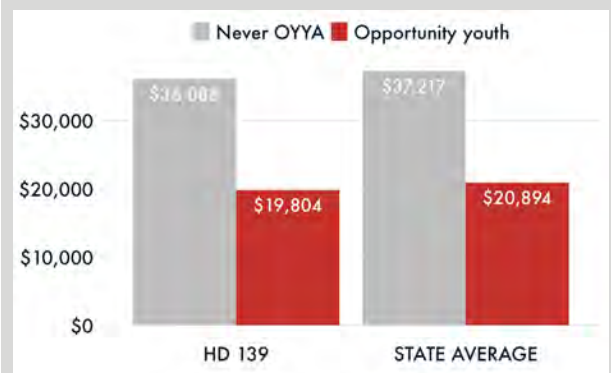
HOUSE DISTRICT #139

2,804 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (16%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,362	49%
Female	1,442	51%
No health insurance	1,472	52%
No college (age 20-24)	1,334	72%
No high school degree or GED	893	32%
Parenting	450	16%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 139** make **\$16,284** less annually by age 28.

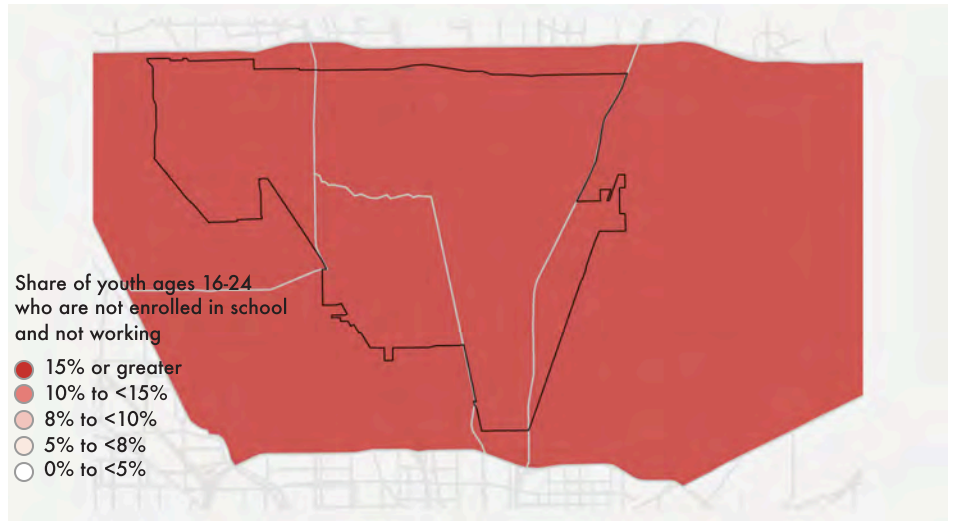


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #140
Rep. Armando Walle



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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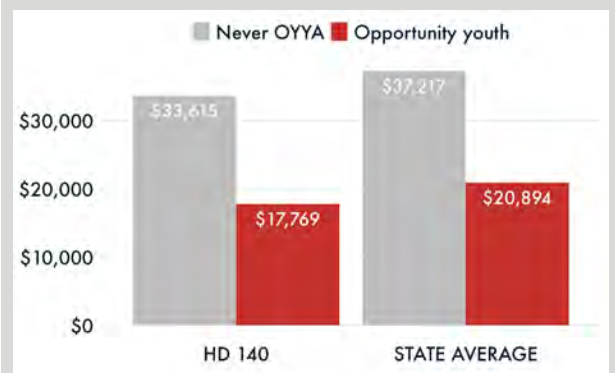
HOUSE DISTRICT #140

3,102 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (19%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,458	47%
Female	1,644	53%
No health insurance	1,763	57%
No college (age 20-24)	1,708	79%
No high school degree or GED	1,038	33%
Parenting	467	15%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 140** make **\$15,846** less annually by age 28.

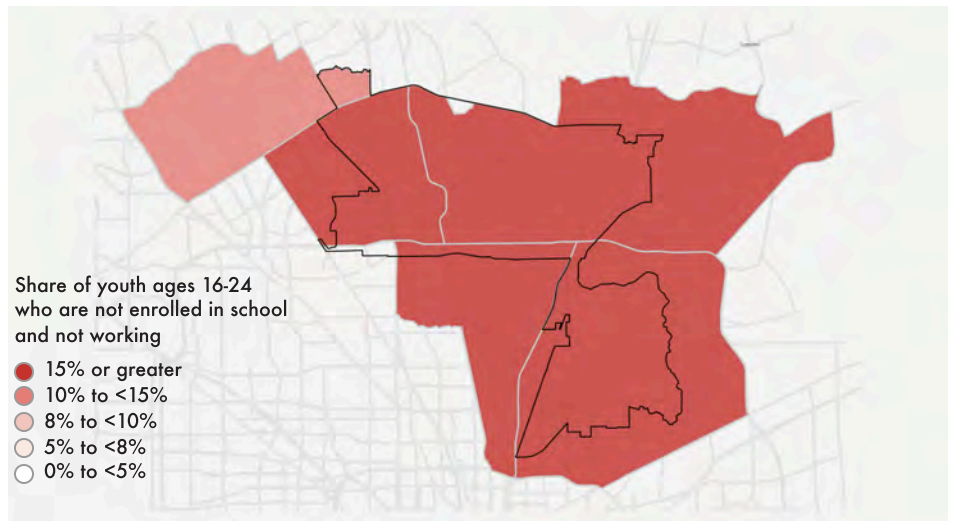


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #141 Rep. Senfronia Thompson



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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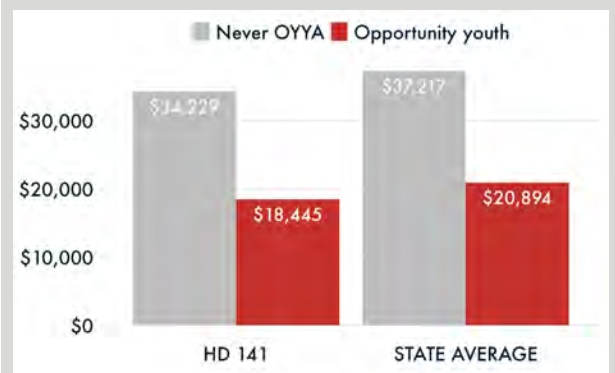
HOUSE DISTRICT #141

3,087 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (17%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,458	47%
Female	1,629	53%
No health insurance	1,450	47%
No college (age 20-24)	1,691	85%
No high school degree or GED	1,043	34%
Parenting	434	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 141** make **\$15,784** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

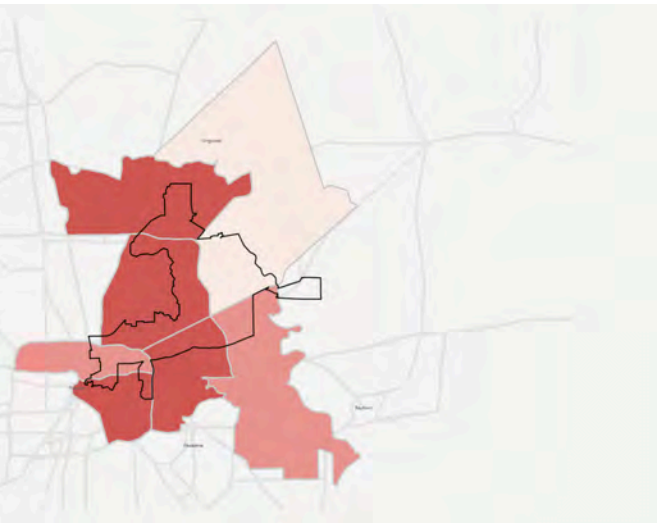
OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #142
Rep. Harold V. Dutton Jr.

Share of youth ages 16-24 who are not enrolled in school and not working

- 15% or greater
- 10% to <15%
- 8% to <10%
- 5% to <8%
- 0% to <5%



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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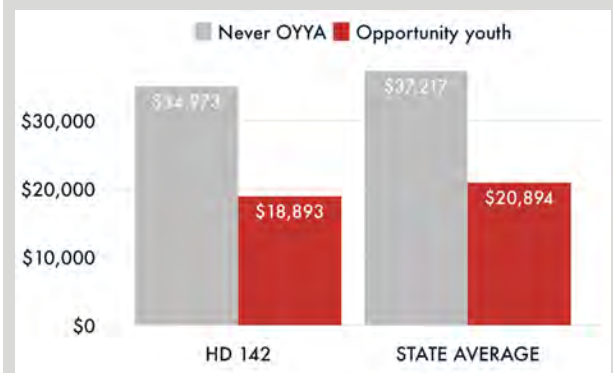
HOUSE DISTRICT #142

2,801 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (17%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,356	48%
Female	1,446	52%
No health insurance	1,181	42%
No college (age 20-24)	1,546	83%
No high school degree or GED	855	31%
Parenting	327	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 142** make **\$16,080** less annually by age 28.

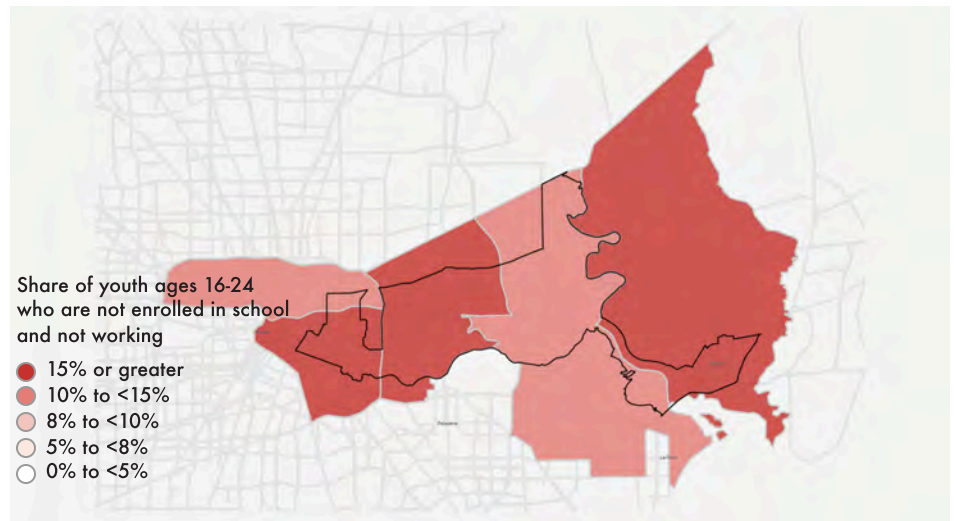


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #143
Rep. Ana Hernandez



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
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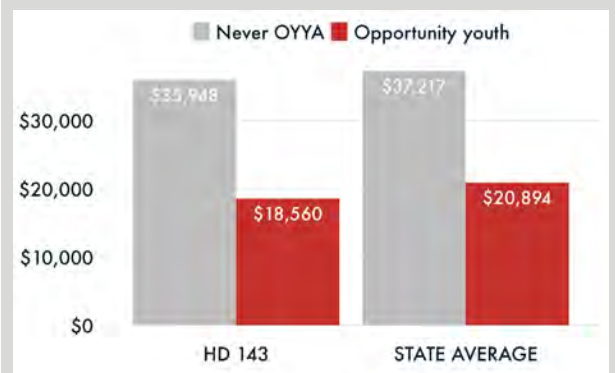
HOUSE DISTRICT #143

2,580 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (17%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,167	45%
Female	1,413	55%
No health insurance	1,184	46%
No college (age 20-24)	1,351	79%
No high school degree or GED	647	25%
Parenting	342	13%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 143** make **\$17,388** less annually by age 28.

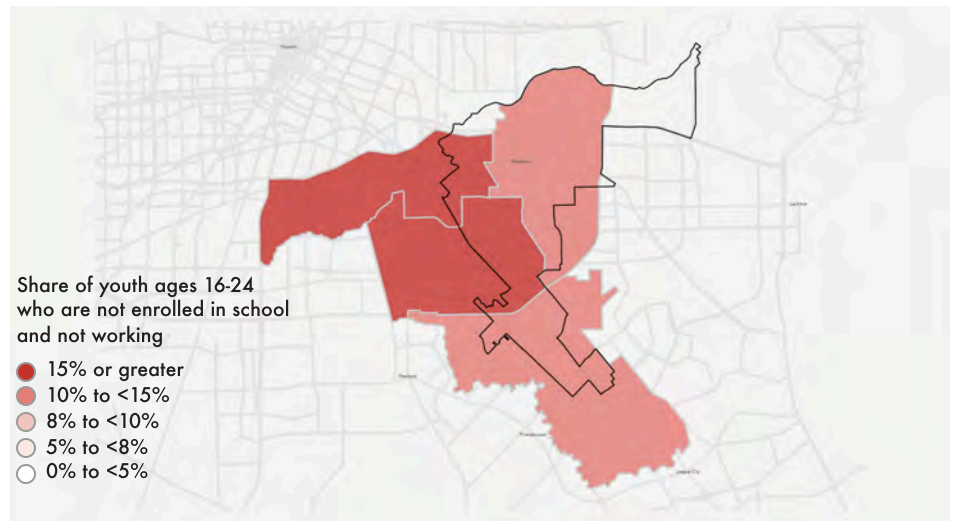


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #144
Rep. Mary Ann Perez



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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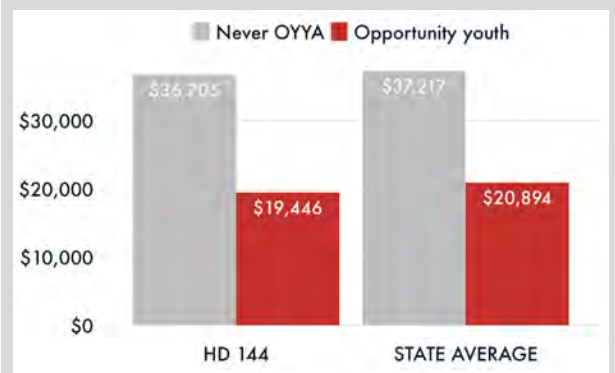
HOUSE DISTRICT #144

2,358 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (15%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	986	42%
Female	1,371	58%
No health insurance	1,285	54%
No college (age 20-24)	1,245	76%
No high school degree or GED	803	34%
Parenting	594	25%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 144** make **\$17,258** less annually by age 28.



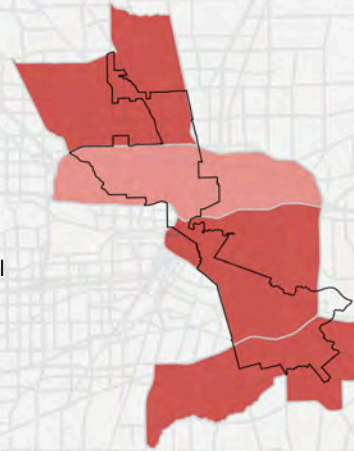
Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #145 Rep. Christina Morales

Share of youth ages 16-24
who are not enrolled in school
and not working



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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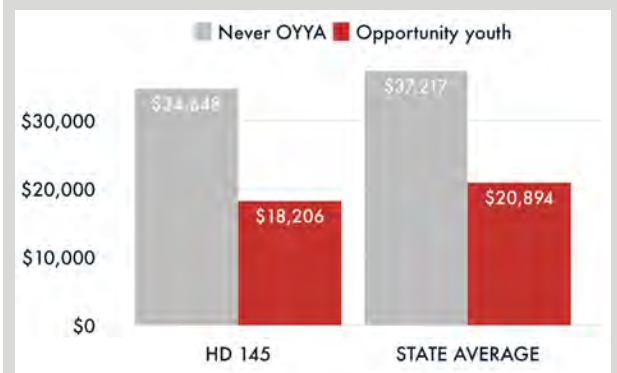
HOUSE DISTRICT #145

2,883 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (21%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,593	55%
Female	1,290	45%
No health insurance	1,540	53%
No college (age 20-24)	1,624	78%
No high school degree or GED	1,046	36%
Parenting	337	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 145** make **\$16,443** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #146

Rep. Lauren Ashley

Simmons

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

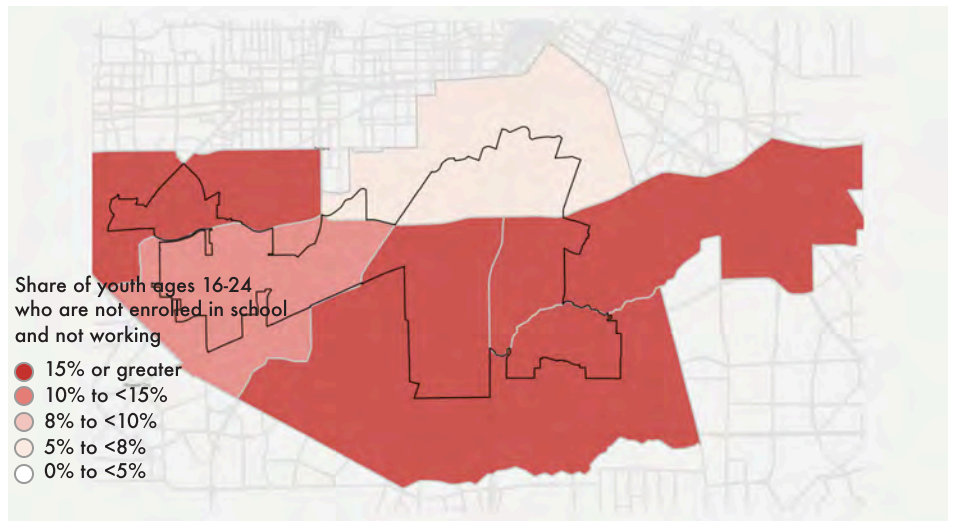
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POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

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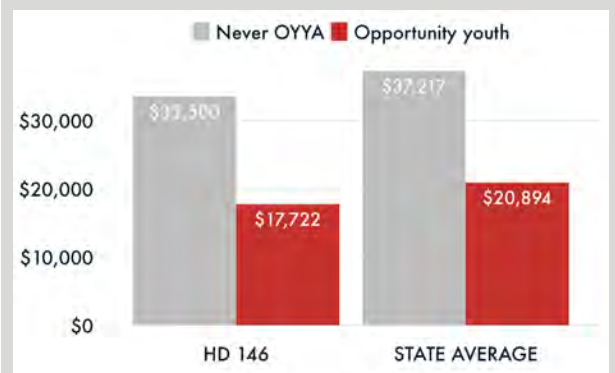
HOUSE DISTRICT #146

2,115 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	948	45%
Female	1,167	55%
No health insurance	964	46%
No college (age 20-24)	971	68%
No high school degree or GED	673	32%
Parenting	299	14%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 146** make **\$15,777** less annually by age 28.

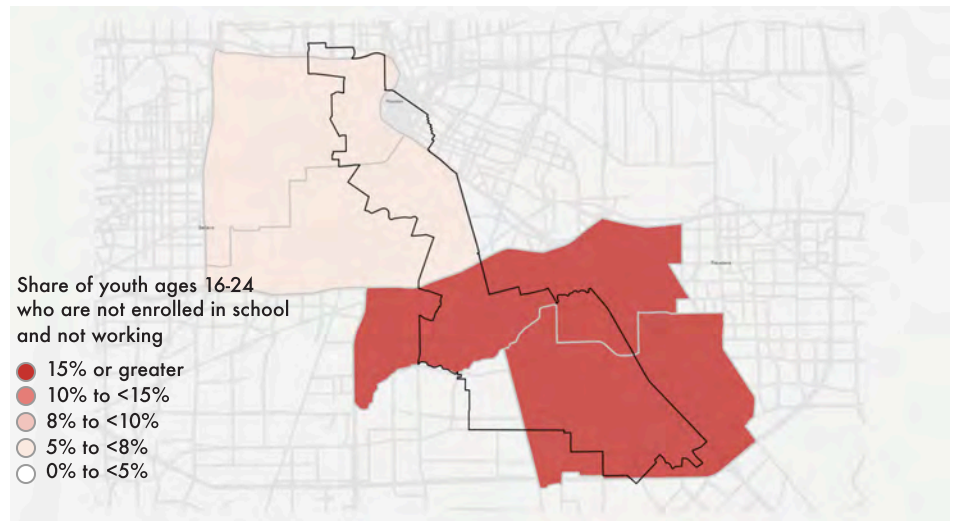


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #147 Rep. Jolanda "Jo" Jones



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

Young Texans aged 16-24 are crucial to not only our workforce but our economic future, yet **13% are neither in school nor working**. These opportunity youth and young adults (OYYA) need support to reconnect and become college or career ready.

By strengthening accountability, improving coordination across systems, and focusing services on the needs of young people, Texas can help reconnect **492,390** OYYA to education and employment while building the skilled workforce our economy depends on.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Proposed Policy Recommendations

- **Establish a Statewide Definition of Opportunity Youth and Young Adults (OYYA)** to create consistent identification, reporting, and policy approaches for young people who are disconnected from education and employment.
- **Develop a Statewide Opportunity Youth and Young Adult Strategy** to expand education and career pathways, increase credential attainment, strengthen workforce participation, address barriers to employment and education, and improve long-term economic stability.
- **Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Accountability** by establishing a cross-agency OYYA advisory structure and designated ombudsman to align systems, address service gaps and barriers, and improve outcomes for OYYA.
- **Track & Report Employment Outcomes for Young Adults Transitioning from State Systems.** Young people transitioning from foster care or the juvenile justice system can face significant barriers to education and employment. Texas needs greater visibility into whether workforce programs are successfully connecting these young people to jobs and helping them remain employed.
- **Strengthen Transitions Between School Districts & Local Workforce Development Boards.** Young people who leave high school without graduating are at increased risk of becoming disconnected from both education and employment. Texas can better use existing education and workforce infrastructure to identify these young people and connect them with opportunities to reengage with school and work.

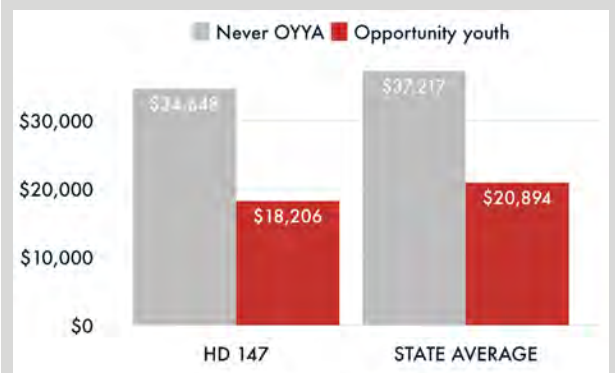
HOUSE DISTRICT #147

2,409 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,208	50%
Female	1,201	50%
No health insurance	1,122	47%
No college (age 20-24)	1,081	67%
No high school degree or GED	684	28%
Parenting	299	12%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 147** make **\$16,443** less annually by age 28.

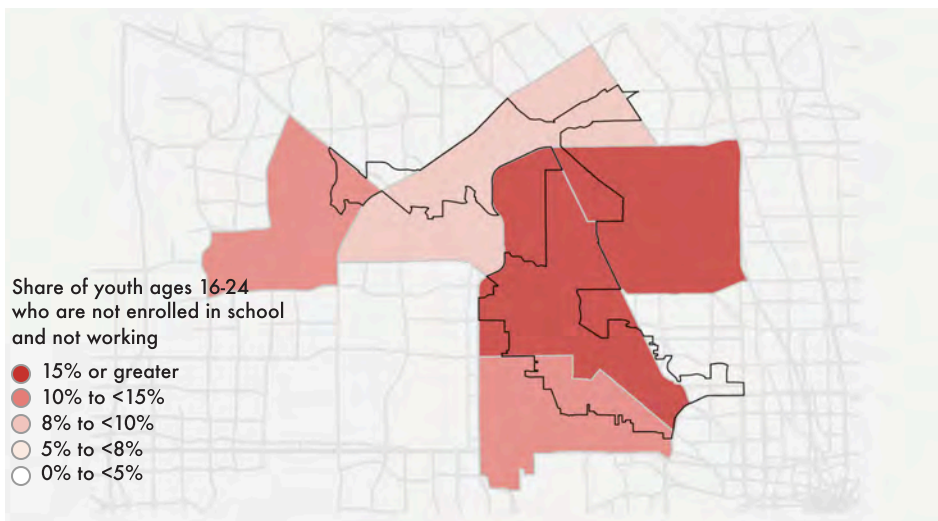


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #148 Rep. Penny Morales Shaw



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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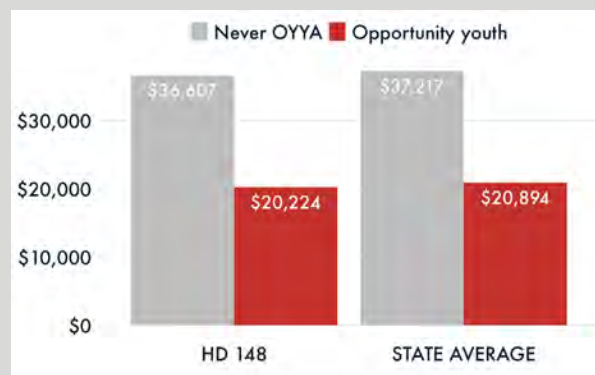
HOUSE DISTRICT #148

2,119 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (14%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	957	45%
Female	1,162	55%
No health insurance	938	44%
No college (age 20-24)	983	68%
No high school degree or GED	537	25%
Parenting	390	18%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 148** make **\$16,383** less annually by age 28.

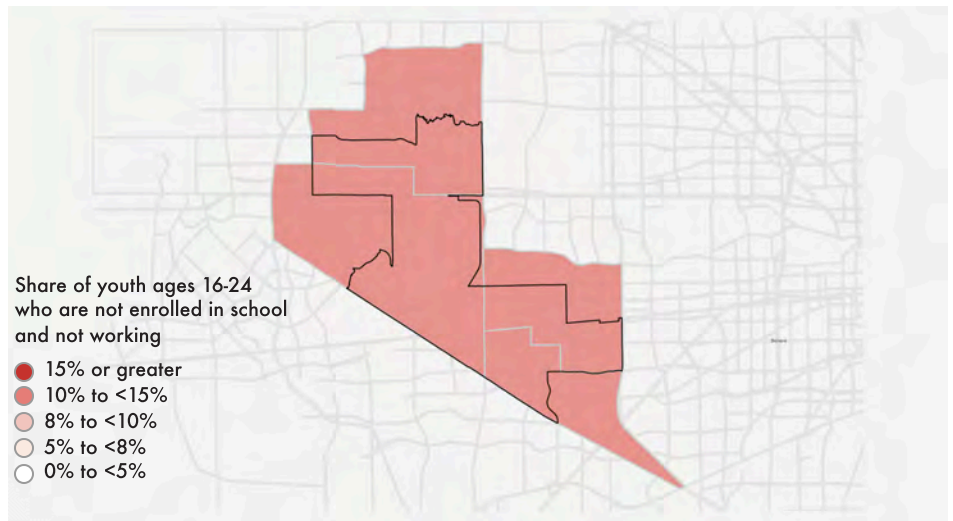


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #149
Rep. Hubert Vo



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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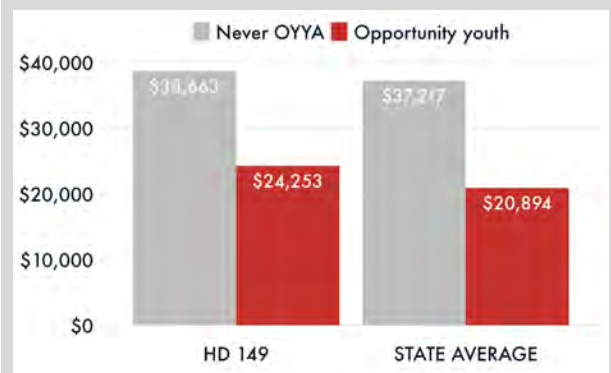
HOUSE DISTRICT #149

1,877 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (13%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,081	58%
Female	795	42%
No health insurance	718	38%
No college (age 20-24)	907	79%
No high school degree or GED	364	19%
Parenting	154	8%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 149** make **\$14,410** less annually by age 28.

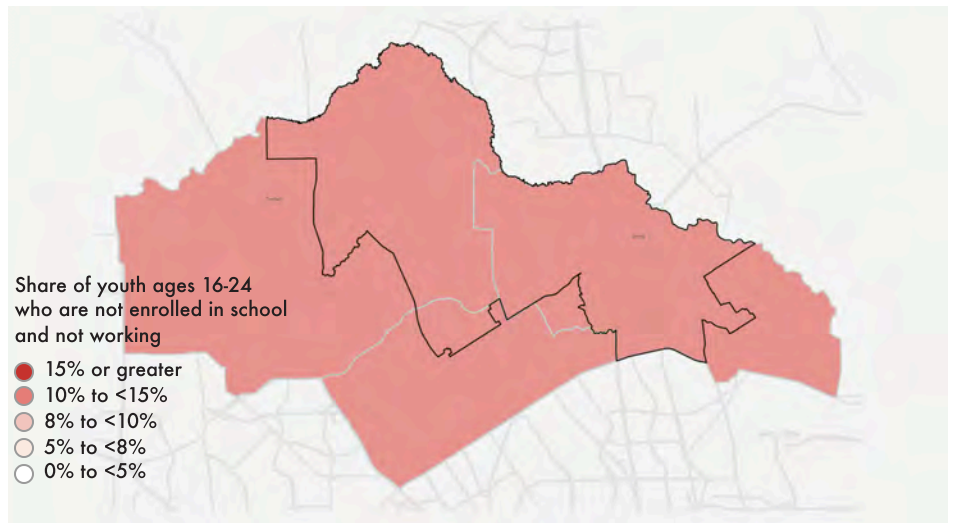


Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH & WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY IN TEXAS



House District #150
Rep. Valoree Swanson



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN TEXAS

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POLICY PRIORITIES

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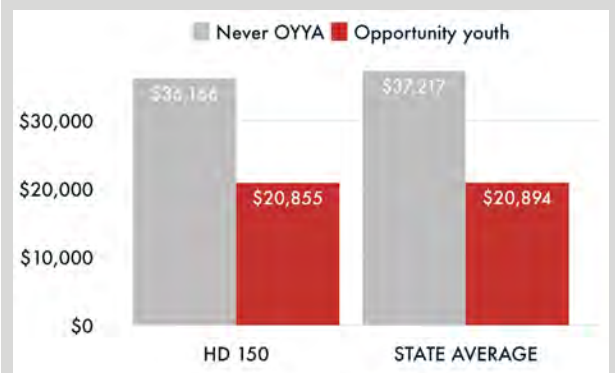
HOUSE DISTRICT #150

2,239 youth ages 16-24 are **not** enrolled in school and **not** working (12%).

Opportunity youth	Count	Percent
Male	1,212	54%
Female	1,027	46%
No health insurance	933	42%
No college (age 20-24)	1,150	73%
No high school degree or GED	676	30%
Parenting	116	5%

IMPACT ON WAGES

On average, youth who experienced disconnection in **HD 150** make **\$15,311** less annually by age 28.



Sources: IPUMS American Community Survey 2020-2024; Wage impact data comes from Ray Marshall Center's analysis, as part of Evaluation of Services for Texas Opportunity Youth (ESTOY) project, of data from UT Austin's Texas Education Research Center (<https://sites.utexas.edu/raymarshallcenter/>). State average is the weighted average of all state districts.