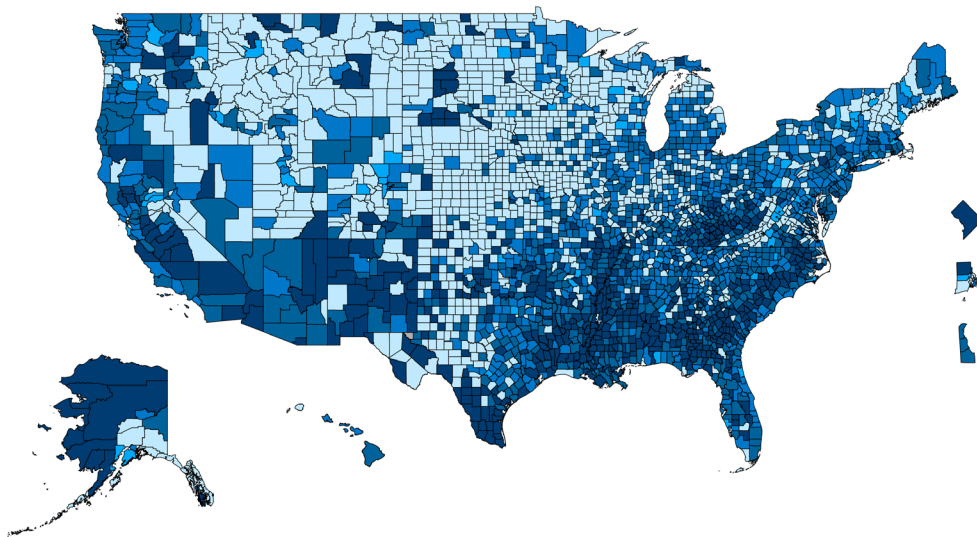


United States

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



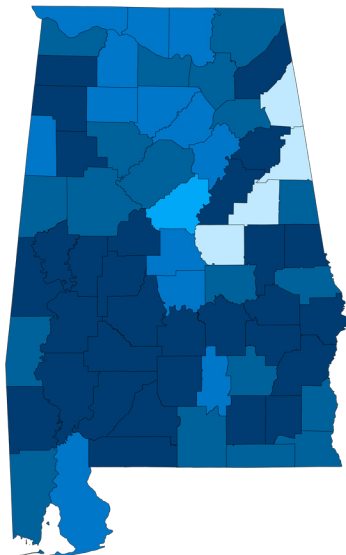
Percentage of households with children that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment age 16 and older and population younger than 18. Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

0% 0.1% - 4.8% 4.9% - 20.9% 21.0% - 41.2% 41.3% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Alabama

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



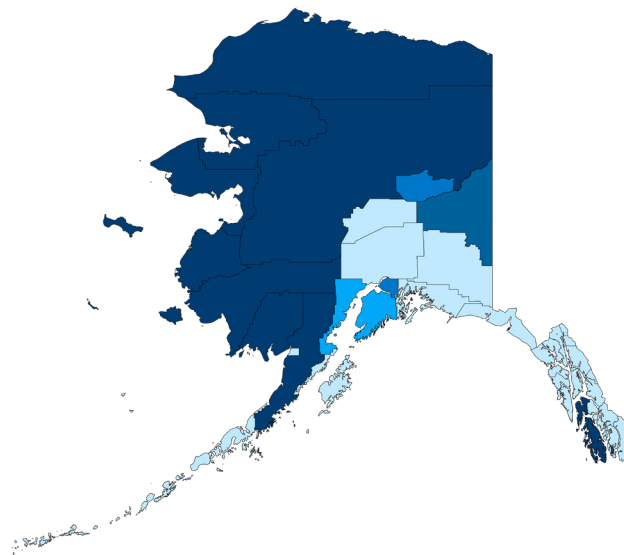
Percentage of households with children that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment age 16 and older and population younger than 18. Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Alaska

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



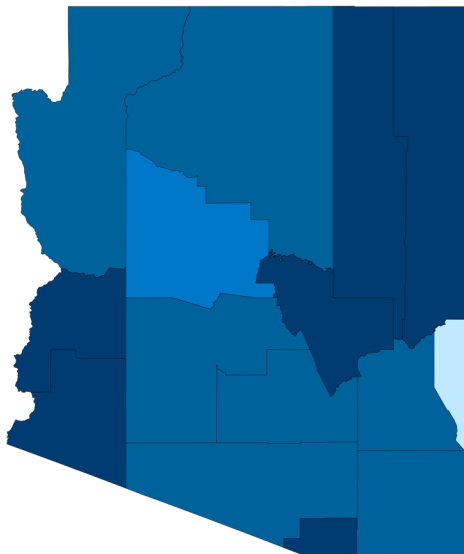
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Arizona

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



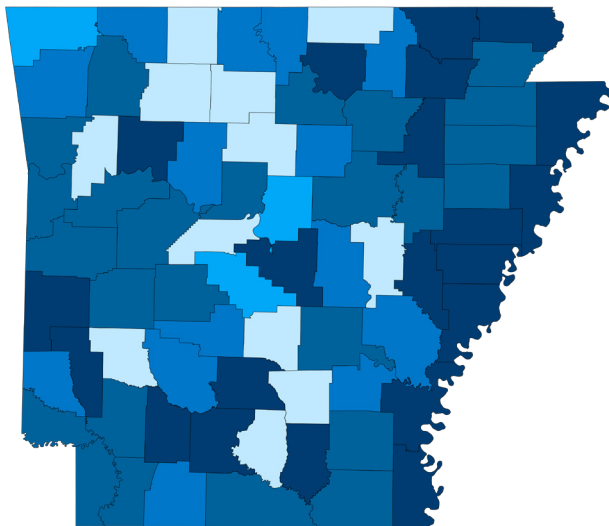
Percentage of households with children that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment age 16 and older and population younger than 18. Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Arkansas

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



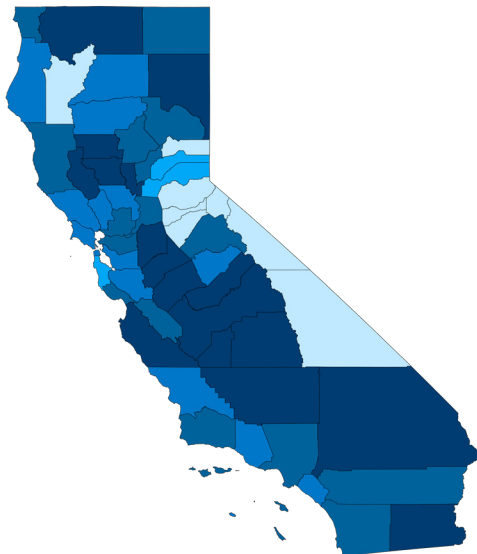
Percentage of households with children that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment age 16 and older and population younger than 18. Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

California

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



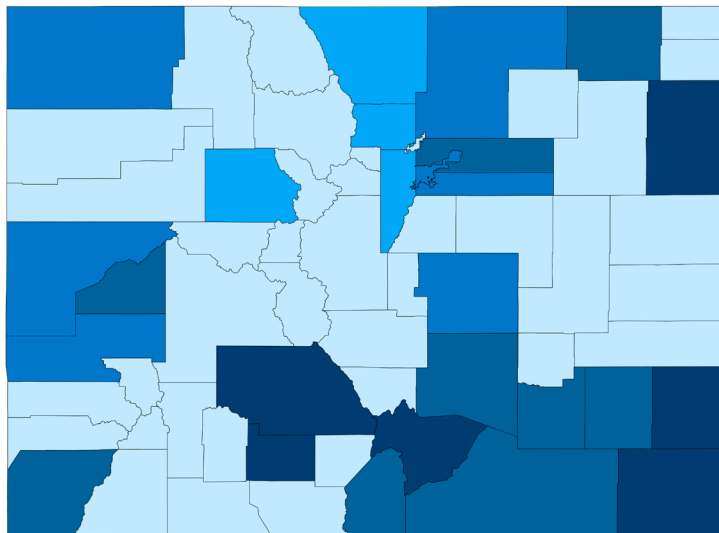
Percentage of households with children that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment age 16 and older and population younger than 18. Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Colorado

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



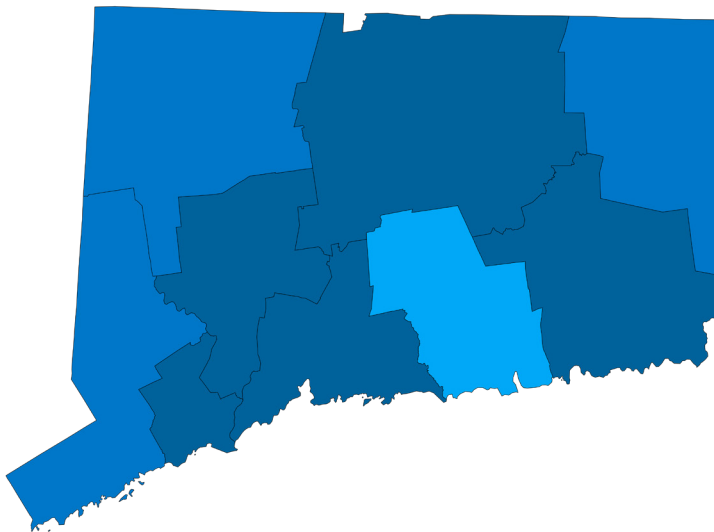
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Connecticut

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



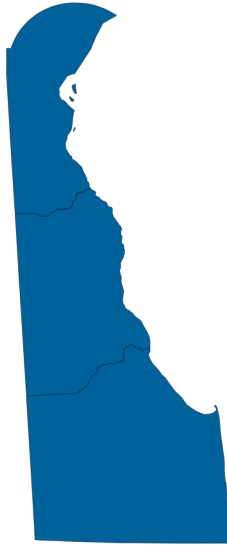
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Delaware

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



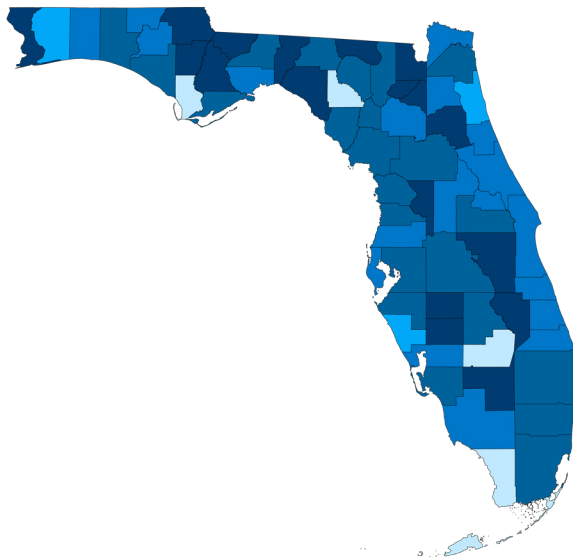
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Florida

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



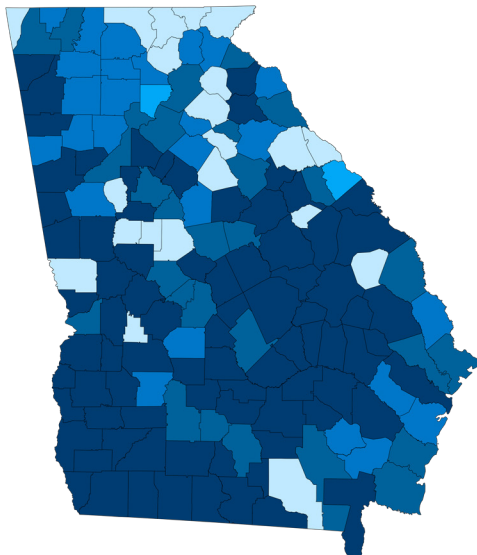
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Georgia

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



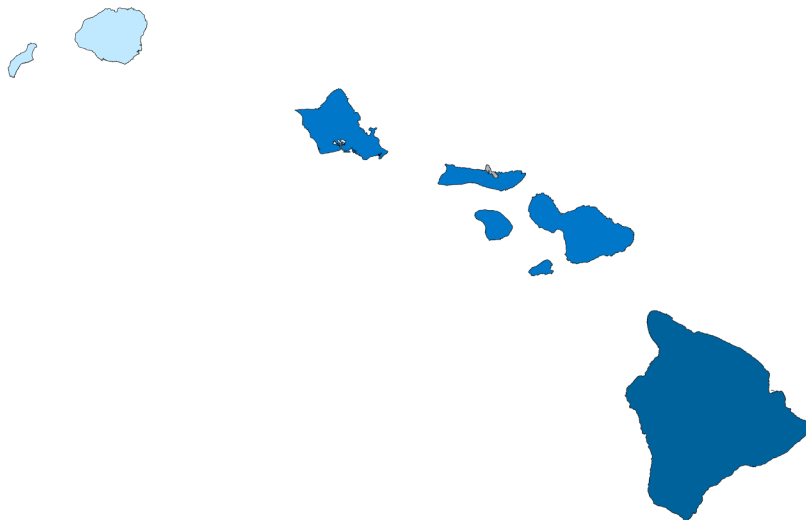
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Hawaii

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



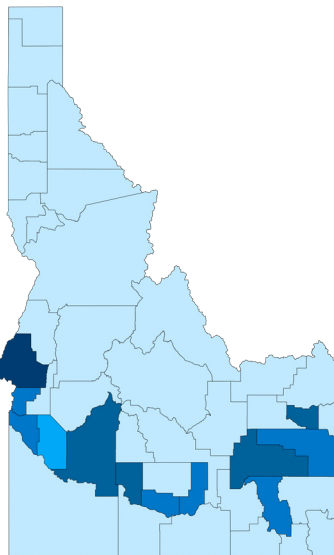
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Idaho

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



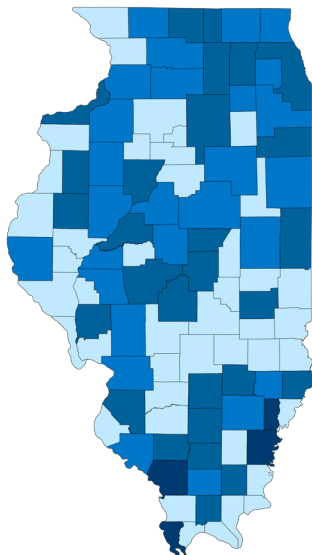
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Illinois

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



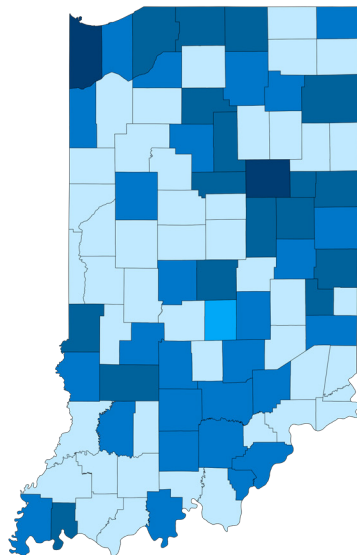
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Indiana

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



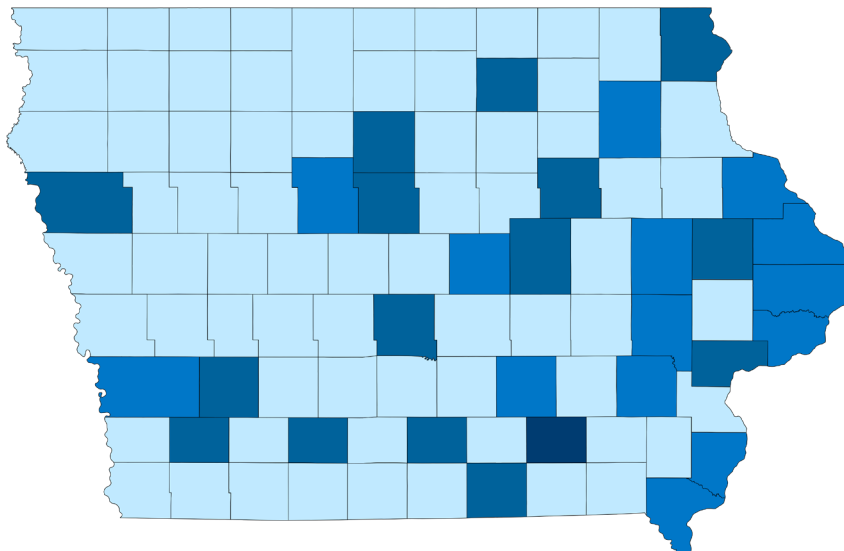
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Iowa

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



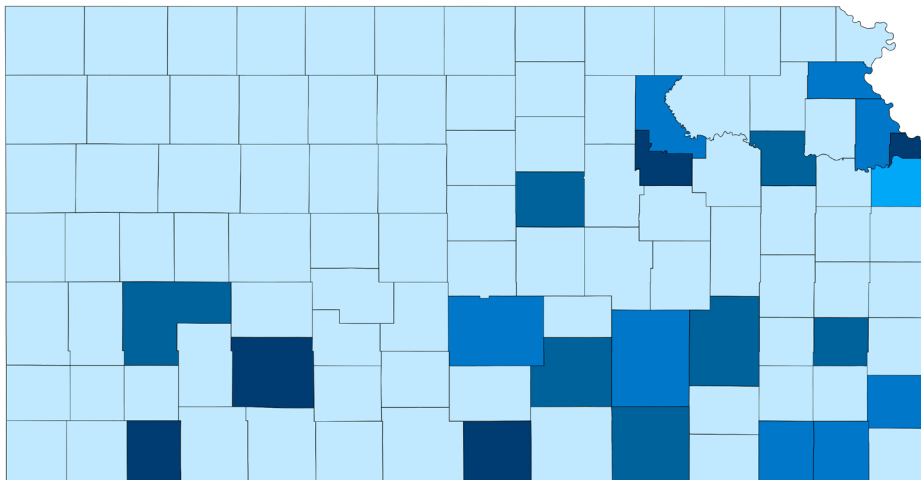
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Kansas

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



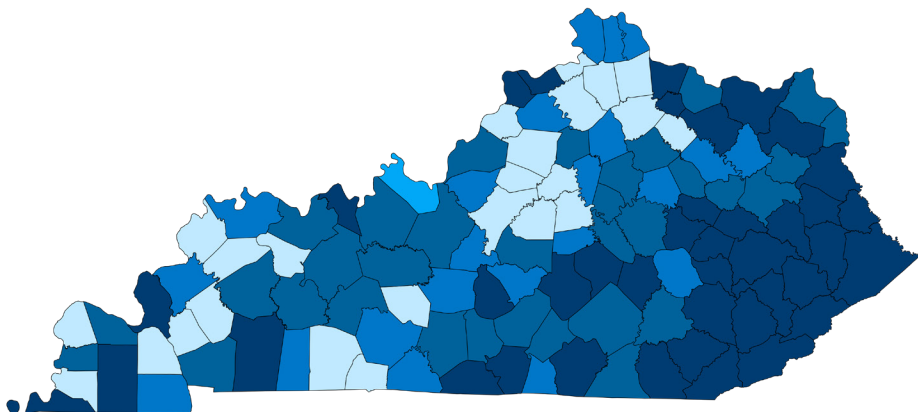
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Kentucky

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



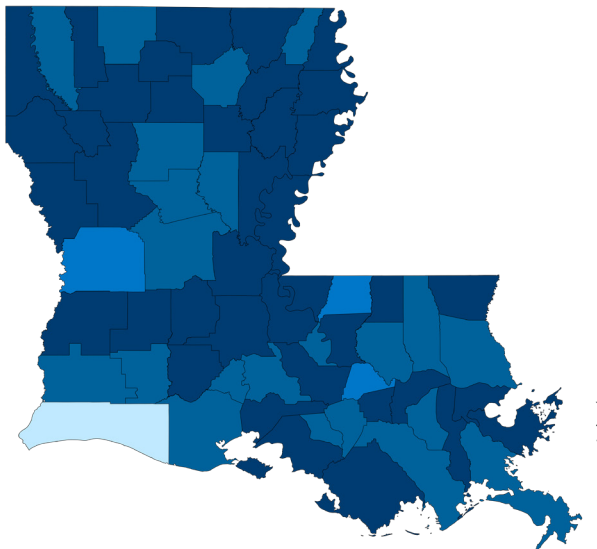
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Louisiana

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



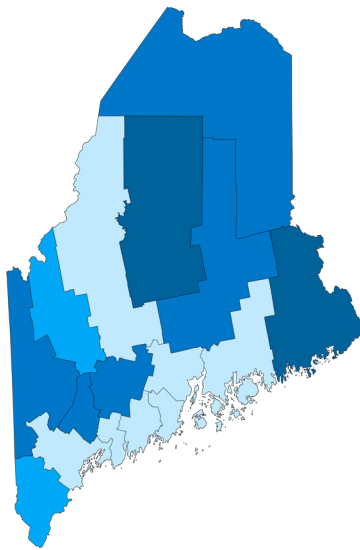
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Maine

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



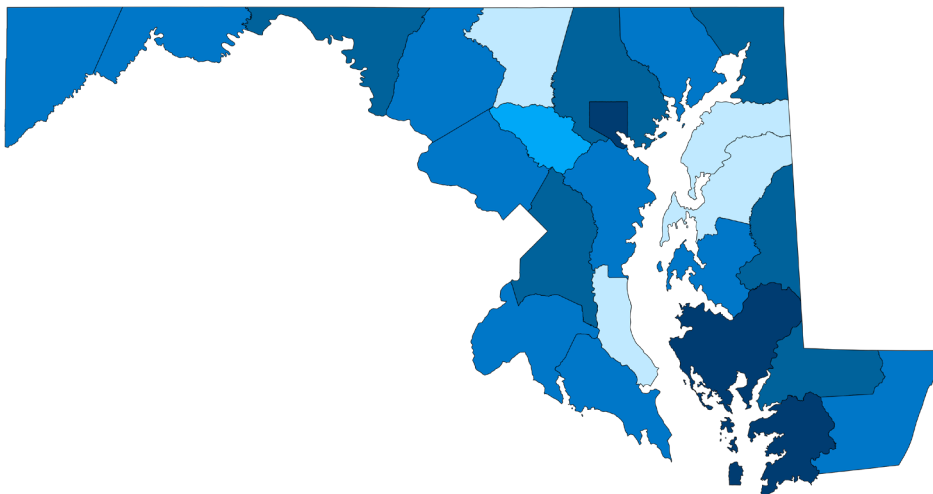
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Maryland

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



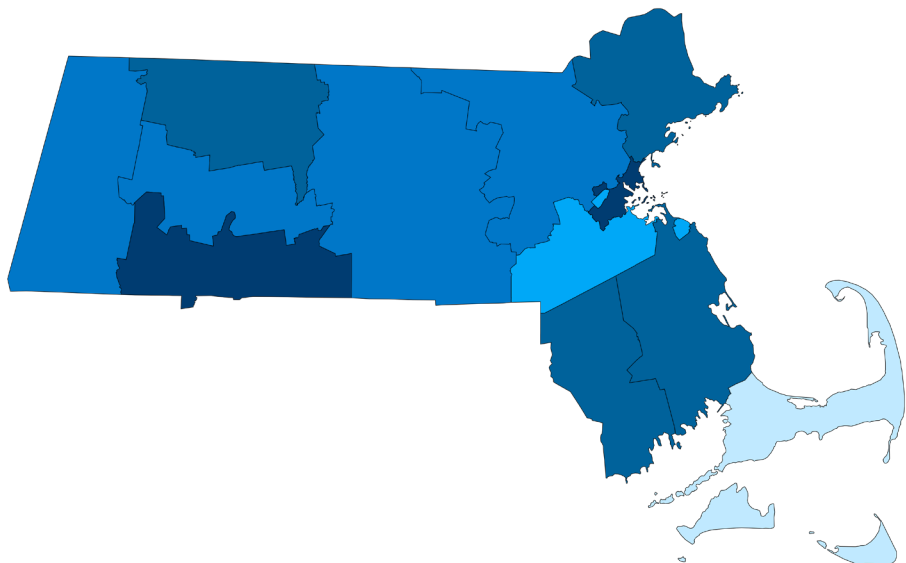
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Massachusetts

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



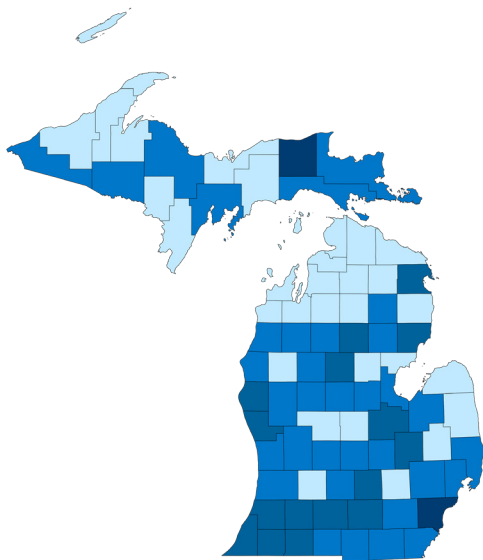
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Michigan

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



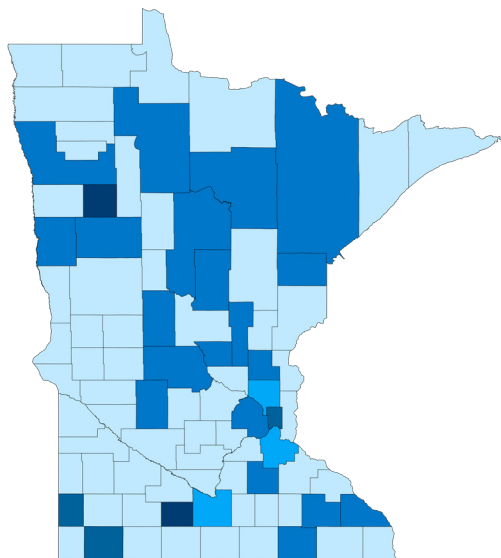
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Minnesota

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



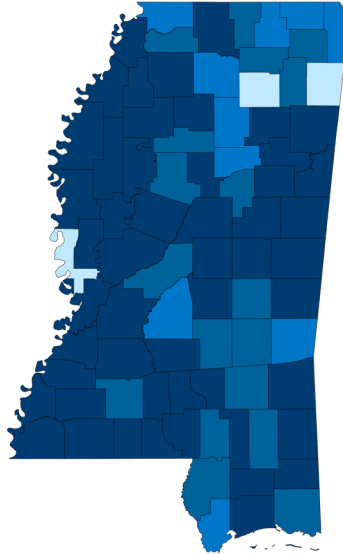
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Mississippi

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



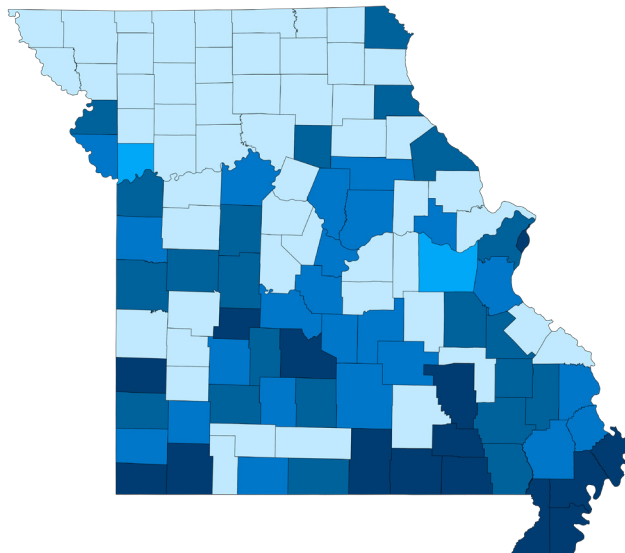
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Missouri

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



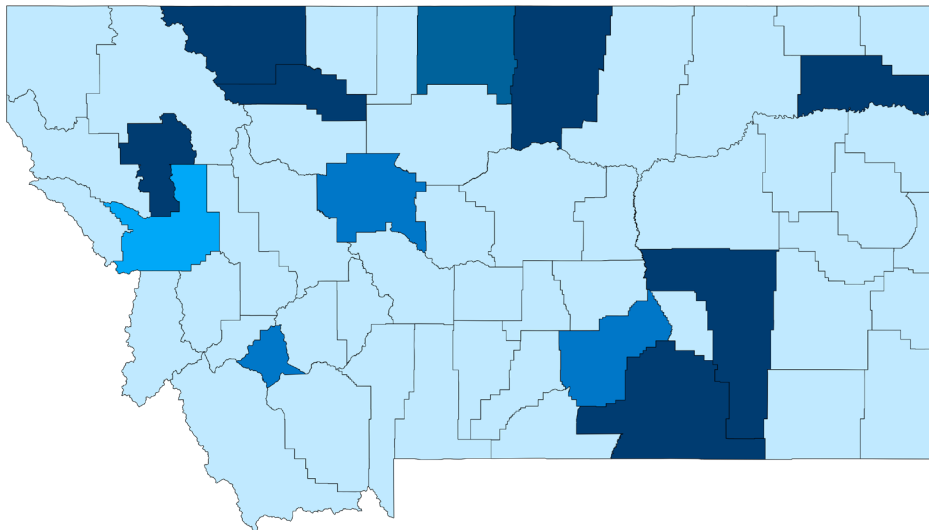
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Montana

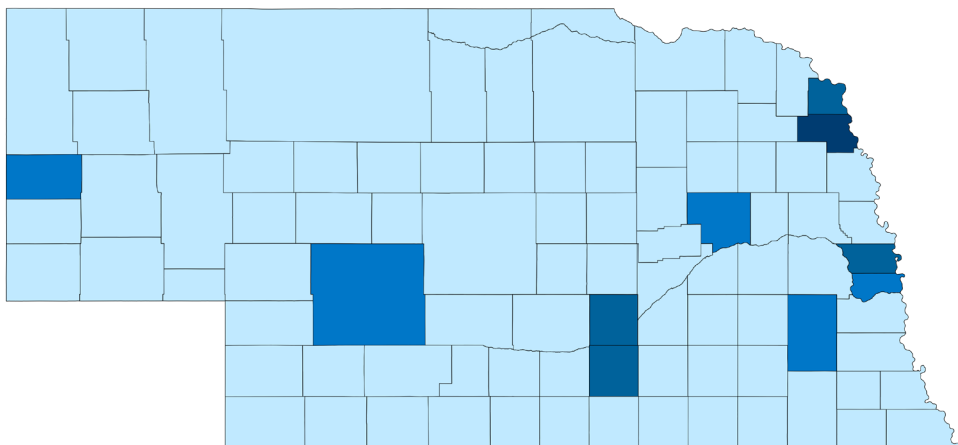
Concentrated Disadvantage by County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Nebraska

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



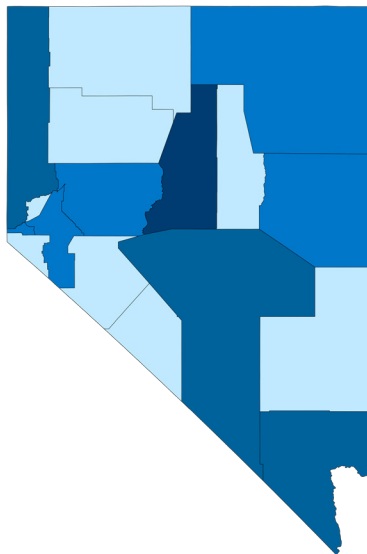
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Nevada

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



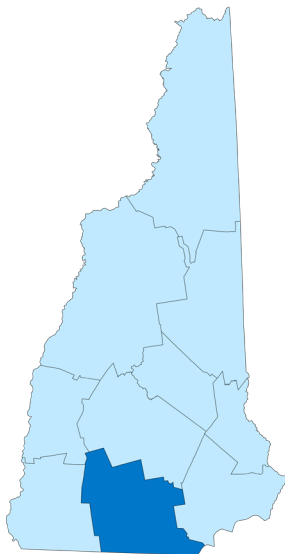
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

New Hampshire

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



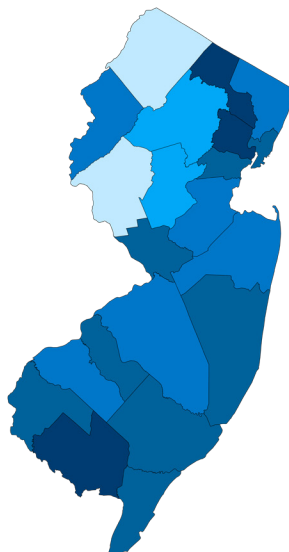
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New Jersey

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



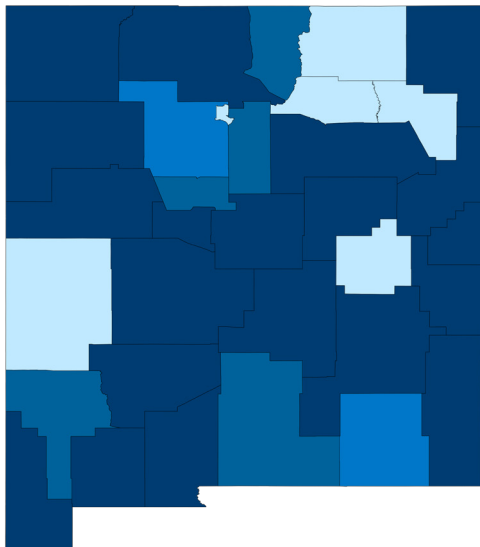
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New Mexico

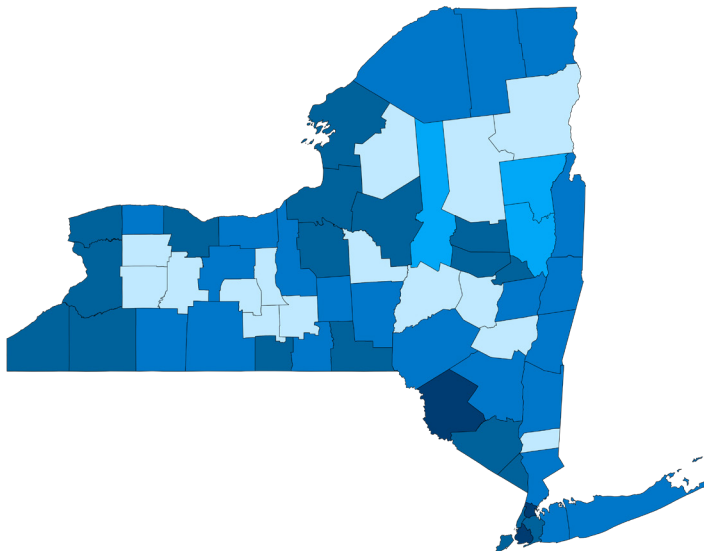
Concentrated Disadvantage by County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

New York

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



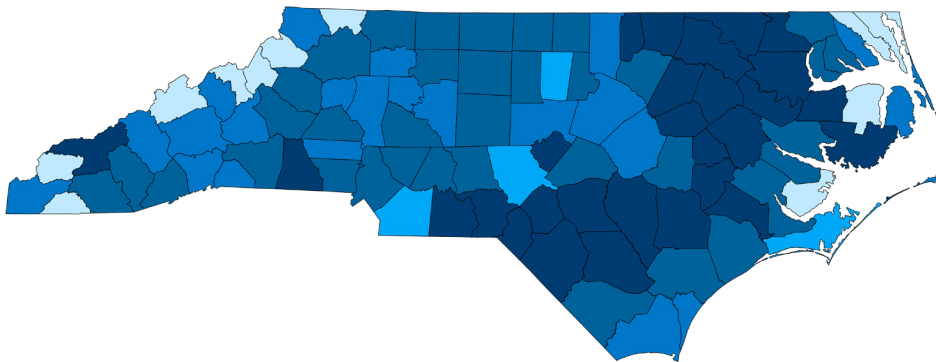
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

North Carolina

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



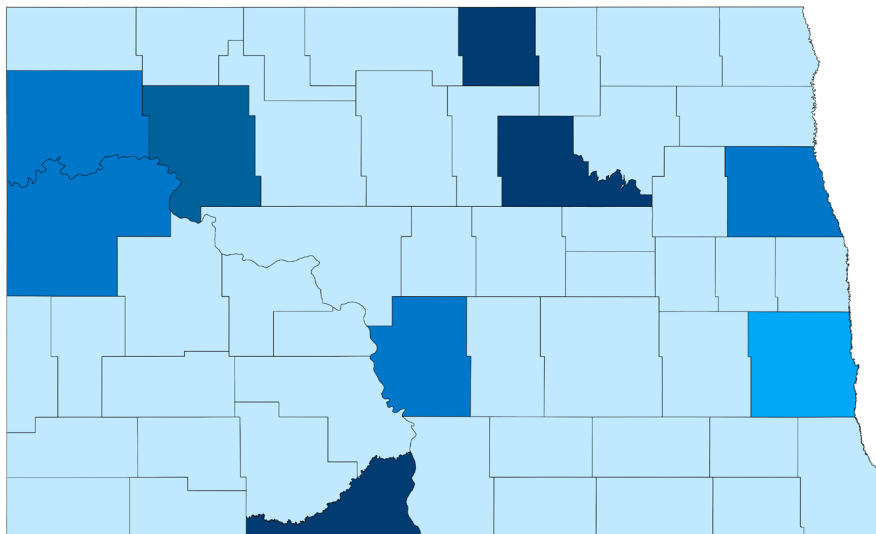
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North Dakota

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



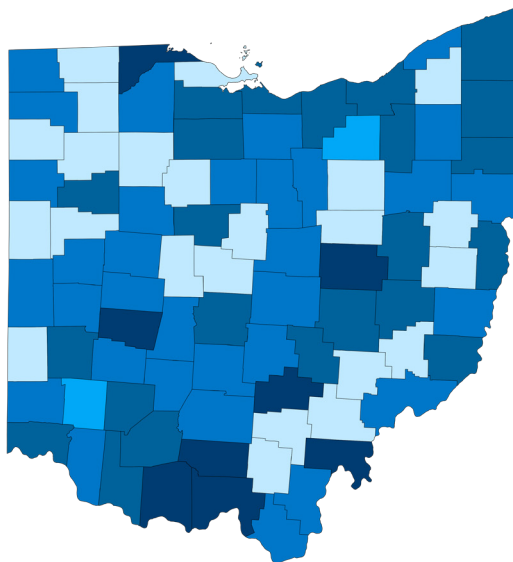
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Ohio

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



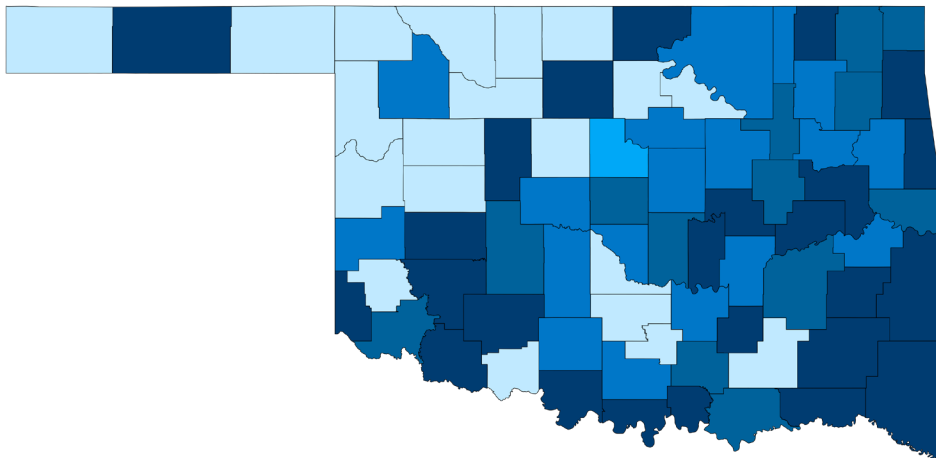
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Oklahoma

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



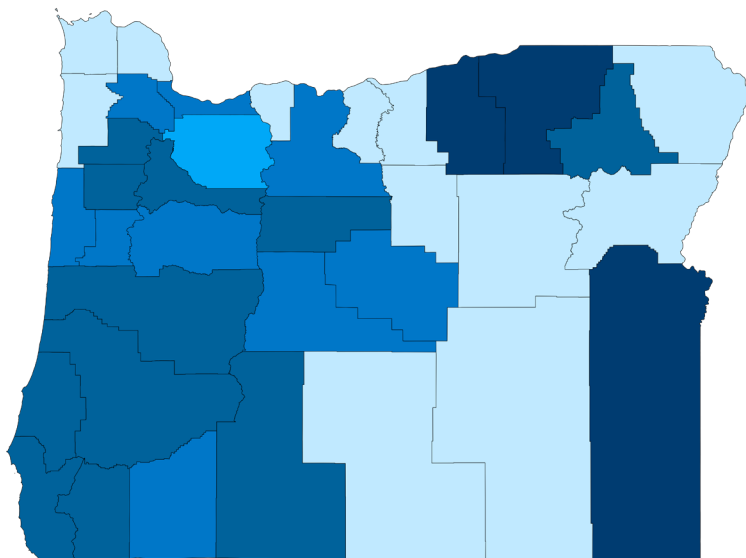
Percentage of households with children that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment age 16 and older and population younger than 18. Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

0% 0.1% - 4.8% 4.9% - 20.9% 21.0% - 41.2% 41.3% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Oregon

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



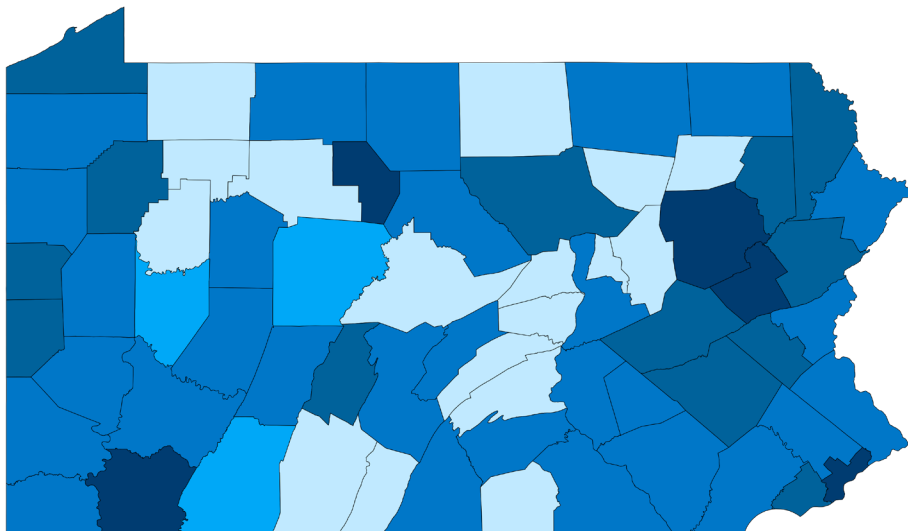
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Pennsylvania

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



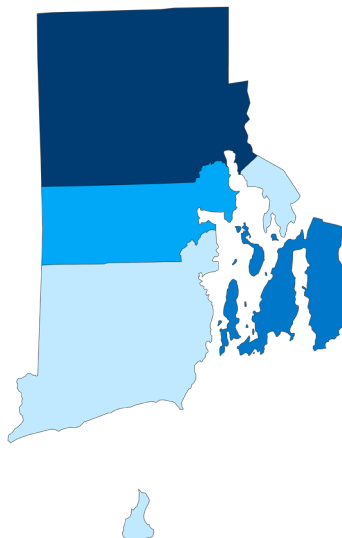
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Rhode Island

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



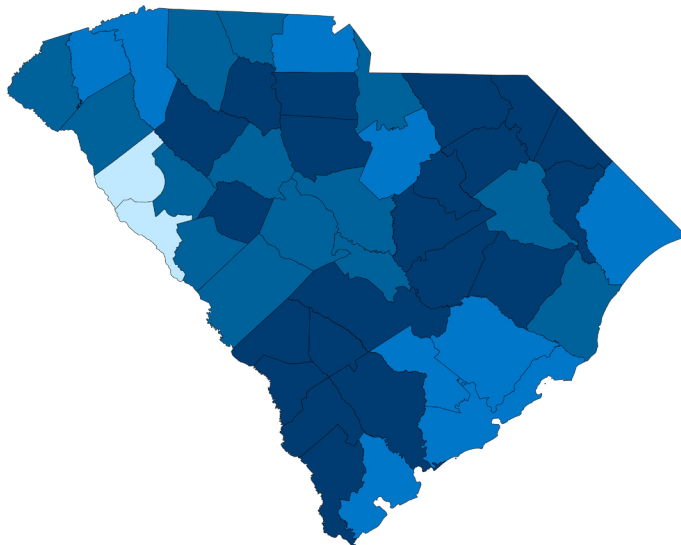
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

South Carolina

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



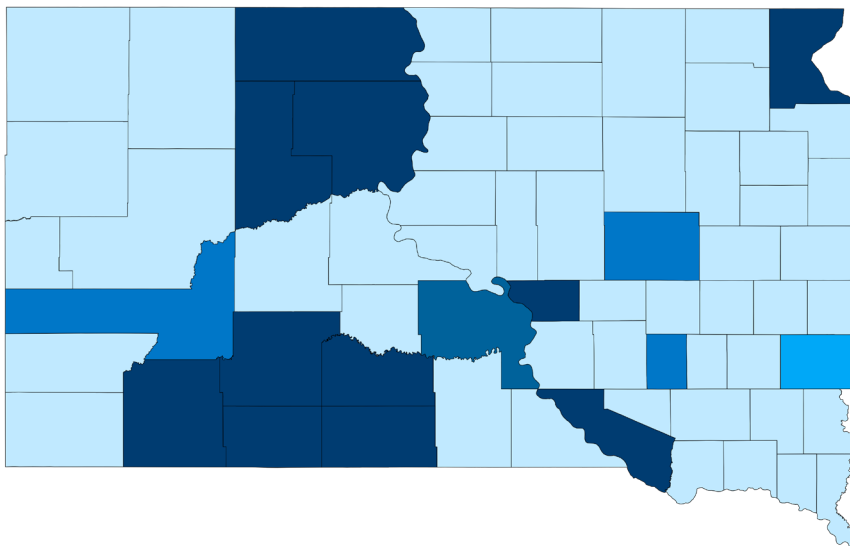
Percentage of households with children that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment age 16 and older and population younger than 18. Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

South Dakota

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



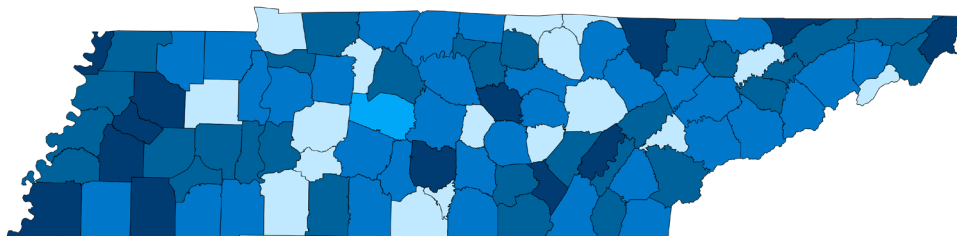
Percentage of households with children that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following Quintile 1 2 3 4 5 5th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment age 16 and older and population younger than 18. Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Tennessee

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



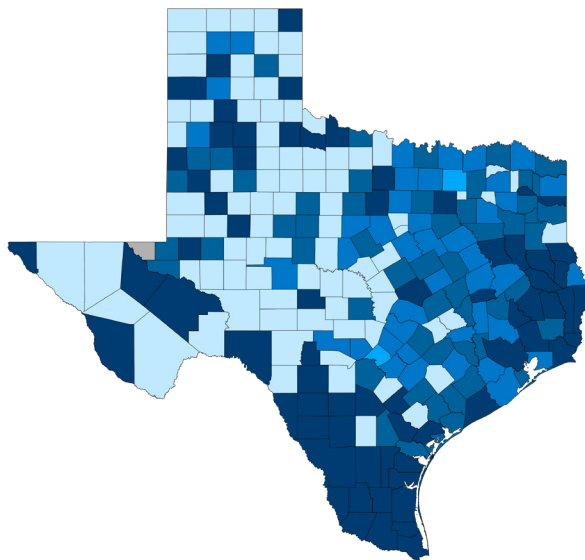
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Texas

Concentrated Disadvantage by County

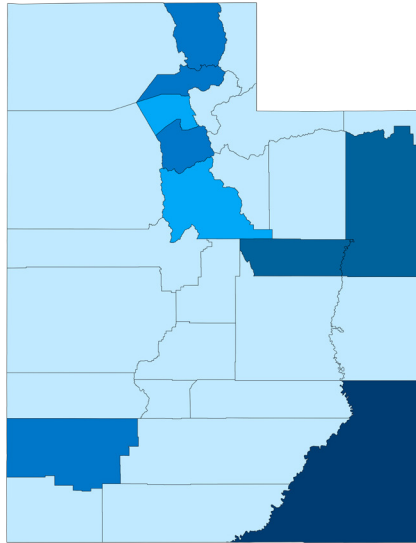


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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Concentrated Disadvantage by County

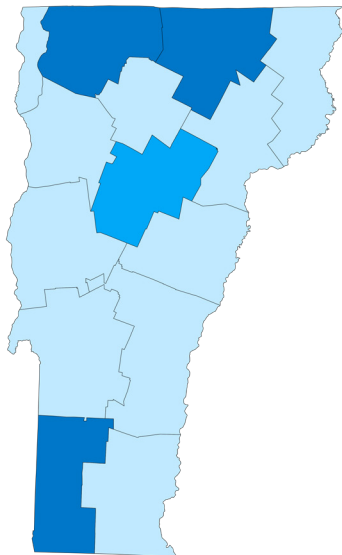


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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Vermont

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



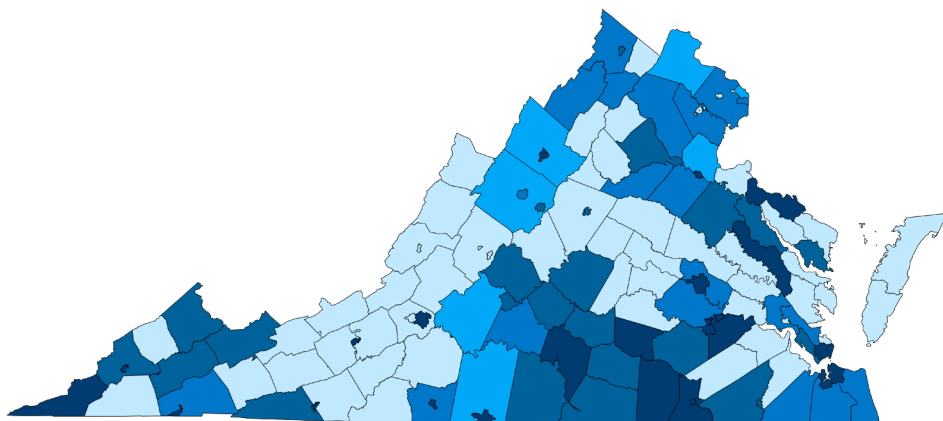
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Virginia

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



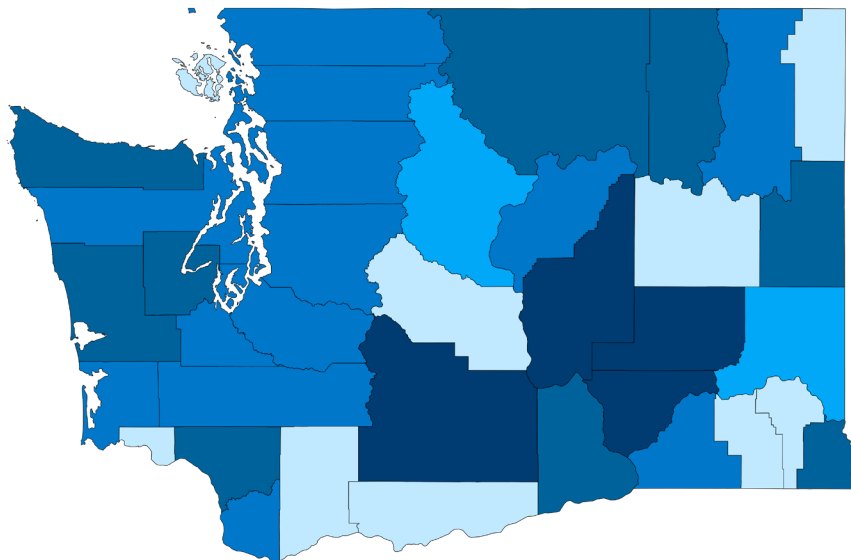
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Washington

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



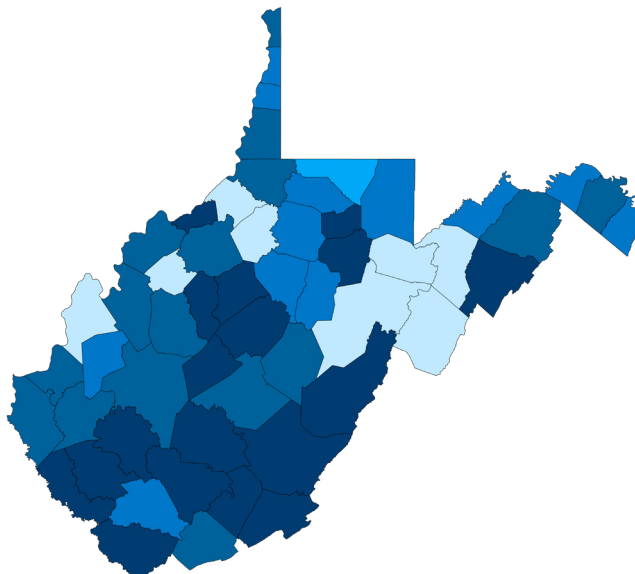
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

West Virginia

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



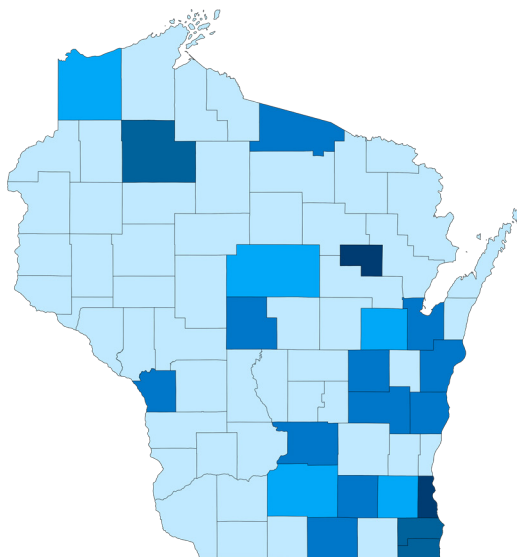
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Wisconsin

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



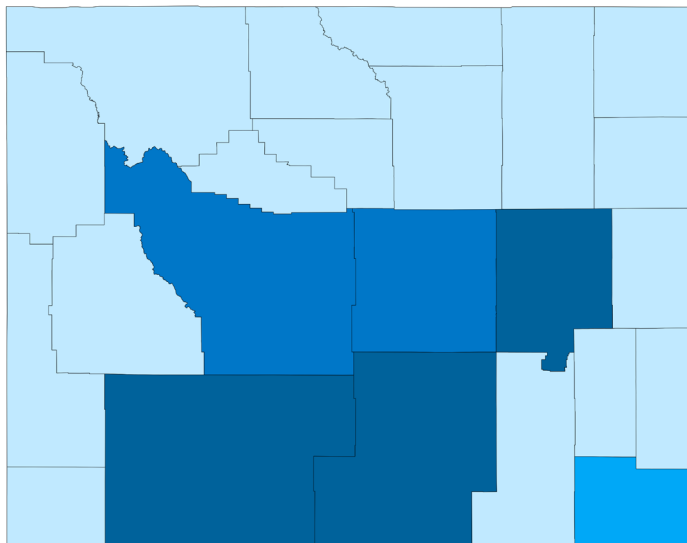
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

Wyoming

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



Percentage of households with children that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment age 16 and older and population younger than 18. Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023

District of Columbia

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



Percentage of households with children that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment age 16 and older and population younger than 18. Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

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