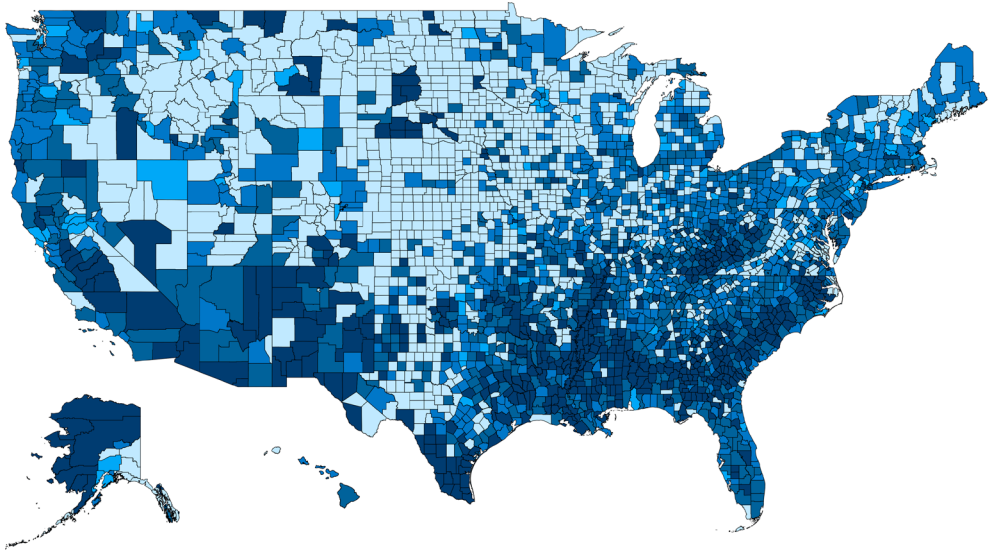


United States

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



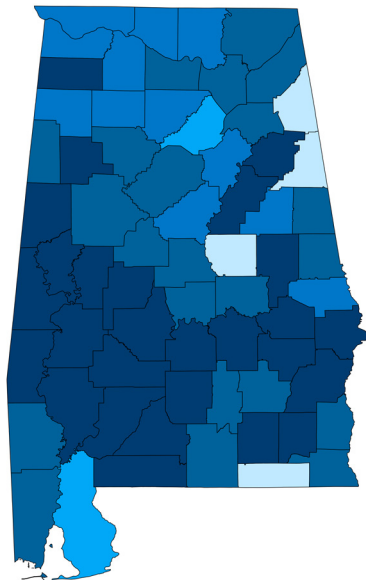
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older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

■ 0% ■ 0.1% – 5.5% ■ 5.6% – 21.6% ■ 21.7% – 41.4% ■ 41.5% – 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Alabama

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



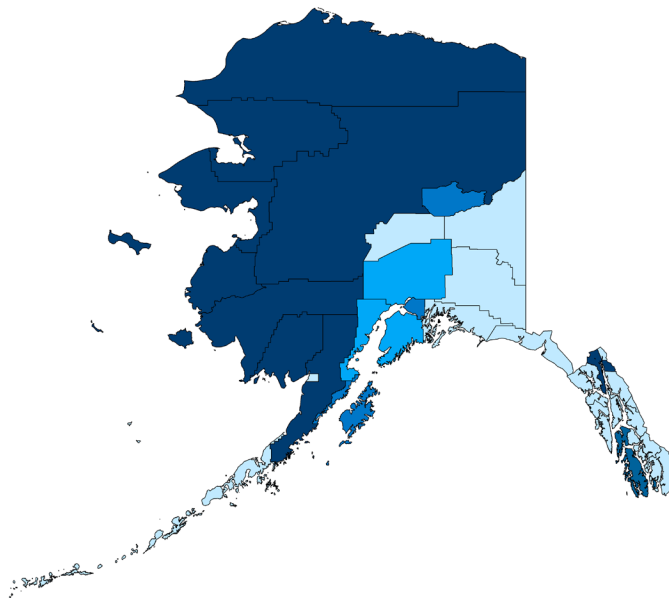
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older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

0% 0.1% - 5.5% 5.6% - 21.6% 21.7% - 41.4% 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Alaska

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



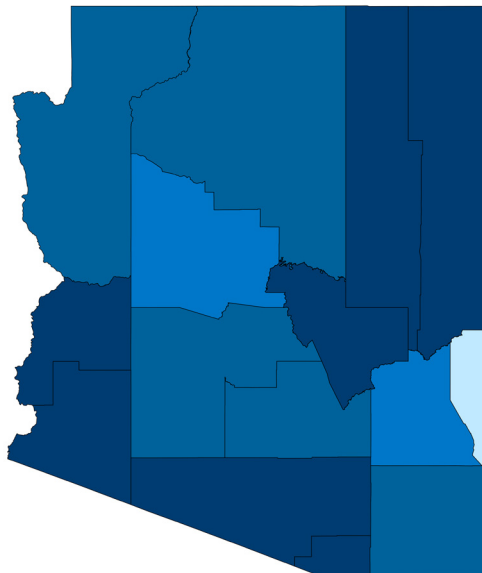
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older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

■ 0% ■ 0.1% – 5.5% ■ 5.6% – 21.6% ■ 21.7% – 41.4% ■ 41.5% – 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Arizona

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



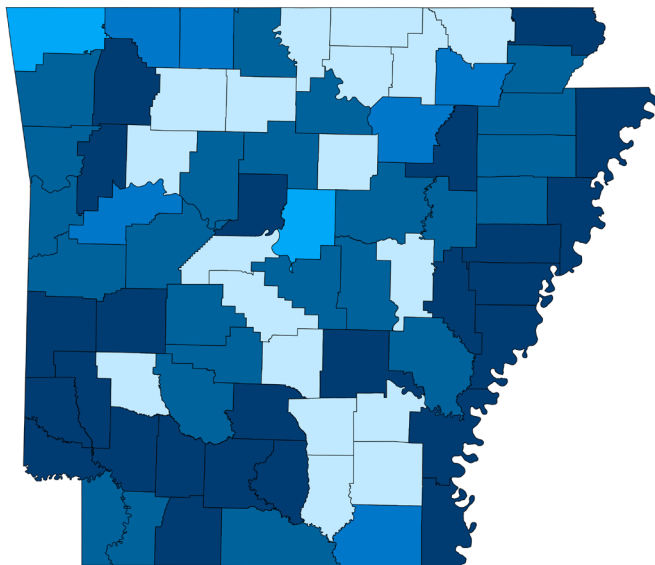
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older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

0% 0.1% - 5.5% 5.6% - 21.6% 21.7% - 41.4% 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Arkansas

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



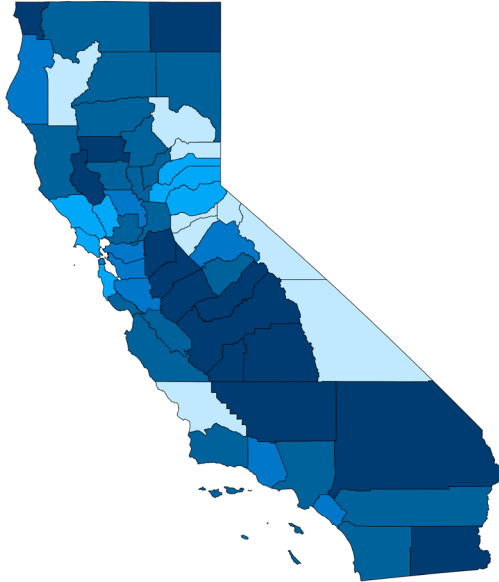
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older 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*, 2016-2020

California

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



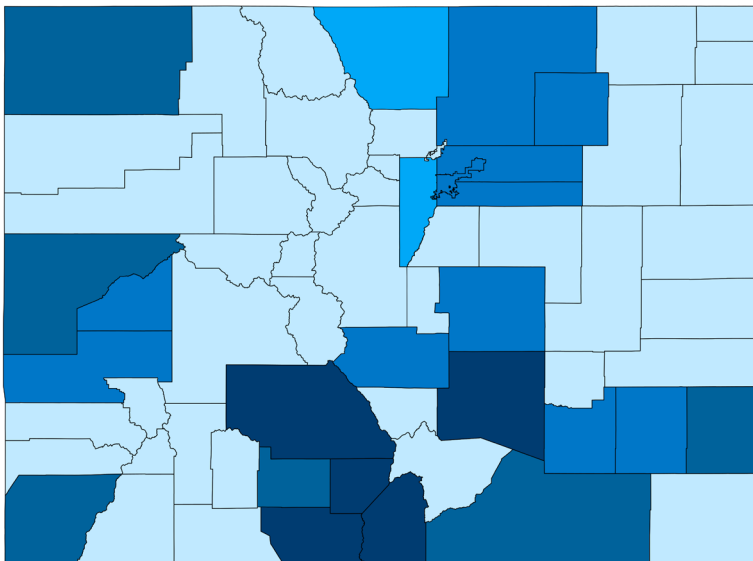
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older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

0% 0.1% - 5.5% 5.6% - 21.6% 21.7% - 41.4% 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Colorado

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



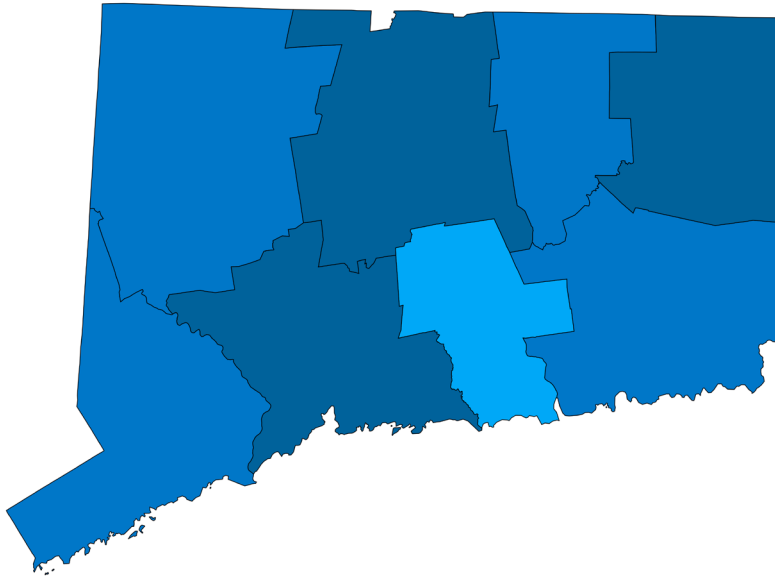
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older 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*, 2016-2020

Connecticut

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 ages 16 and older and population younger than 18.

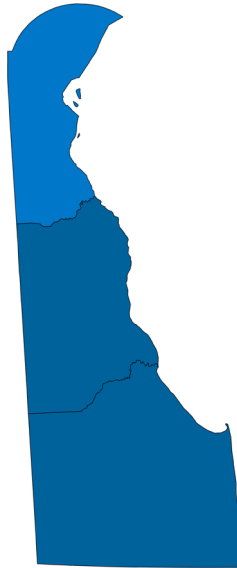
Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

0% 0.1% - 5.5% 5.6% - 21.6% 21.7% - 41.4% 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Delaware

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 ages 16 and older and population younger than 18.

Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

■ 0% ■ 0.1% - 5.5% ■ 5.6% - 21.6% ■ 21.7% - 41.4% ■ 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

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 ages 16 and older and population younger than 18.

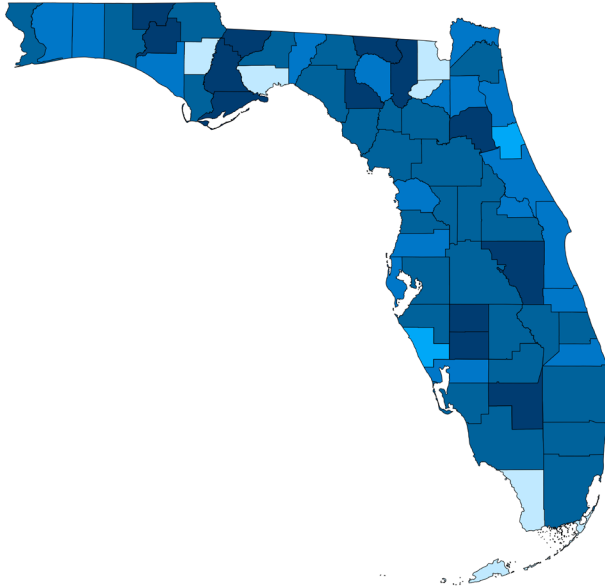
Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

0% 0.1% – 5.5% 5.6% – 21.6% 21.7% – 41.4% 41.5% – 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Florida

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



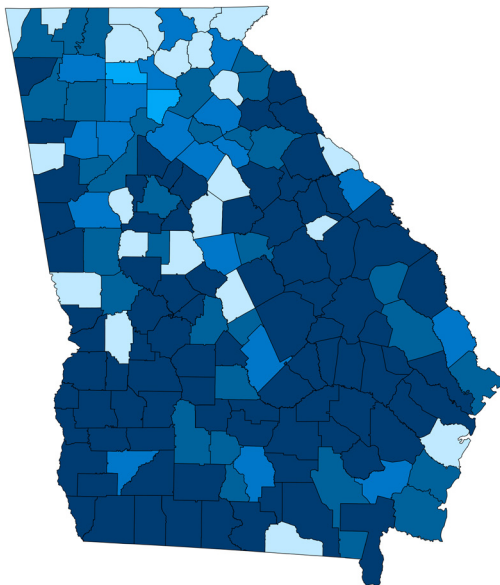
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older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

0% 0.1% - 5.5% 5.6% - 21.6% 21.7% - 41.4% 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Georgia

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



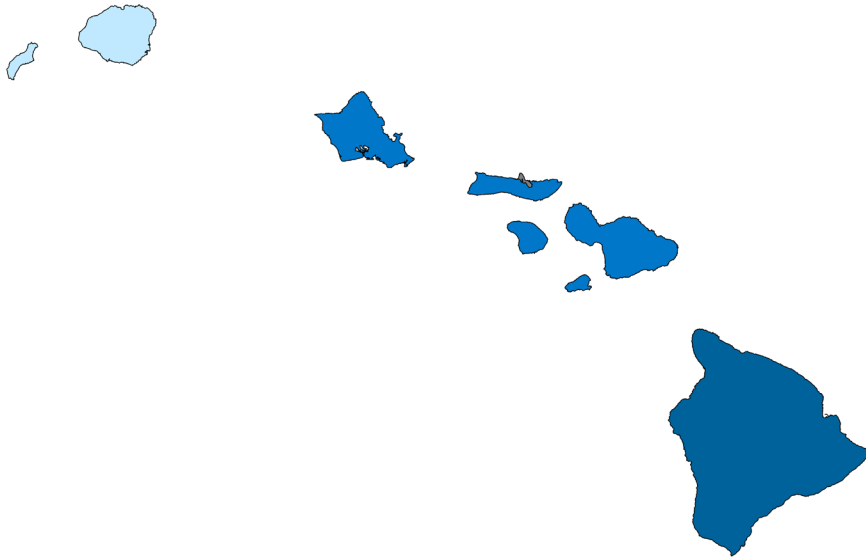
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older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

0% 0.1% - 5.5% 5.6% - 21.6% 21.7% - 41.4% 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Hawaii

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



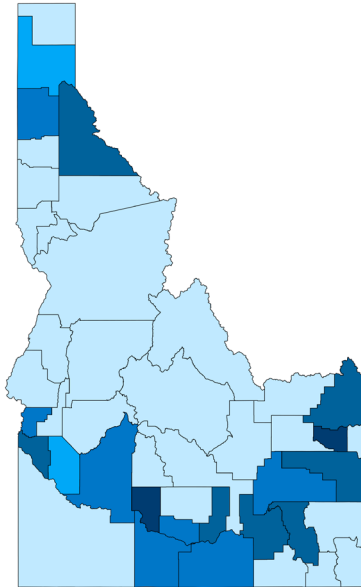
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older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

0% 0.1% - 5.5% 5.6% - 21.6% 21.7% - 41.4% 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Idaho

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



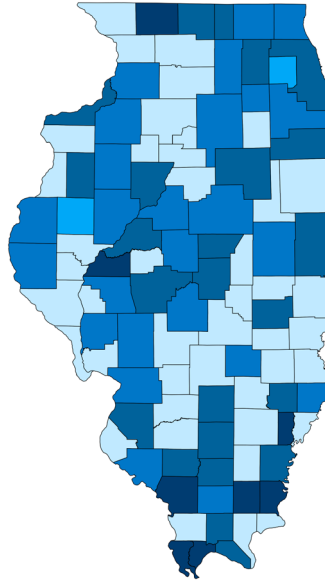
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older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

■ 0% ■ 0.1% - 5.5% ■ 5.6% - 21.6% ■ 21.7% - 41.4% ■ 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Illinois

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



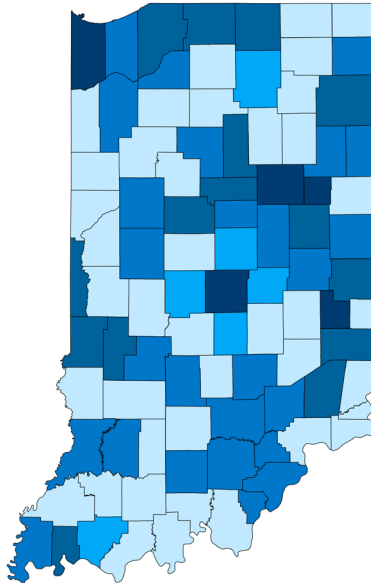
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older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

0% 0.1% - 5.5% 5.6% - 21.6% 21.7% - 41.4% 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Indiana

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



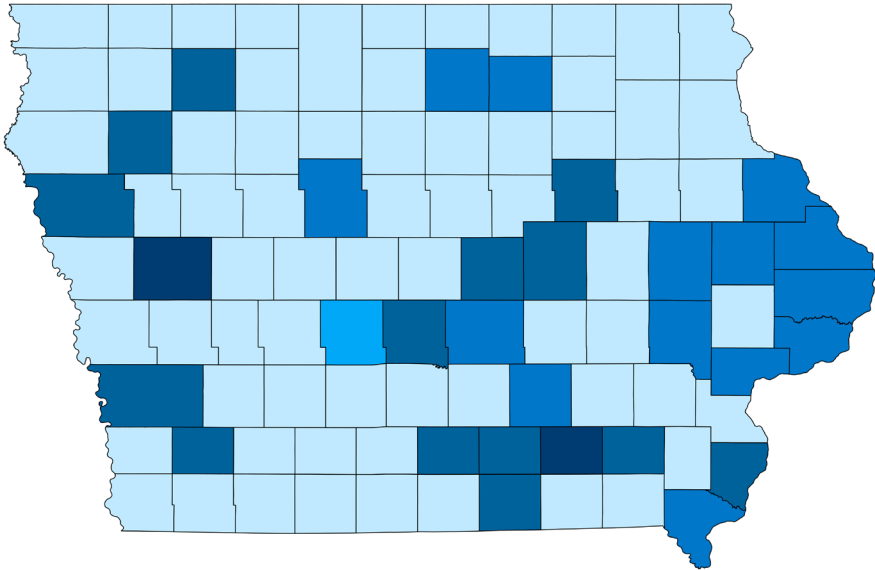
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Iowa

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



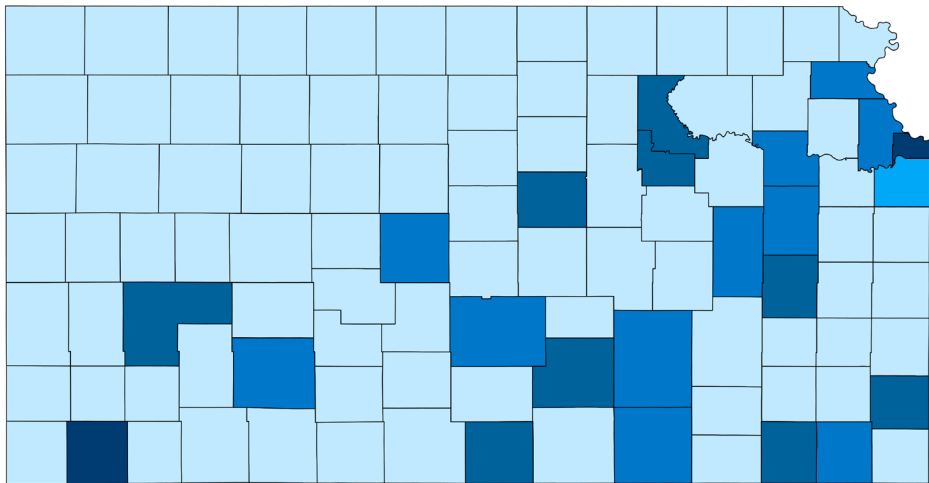
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Kansas

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



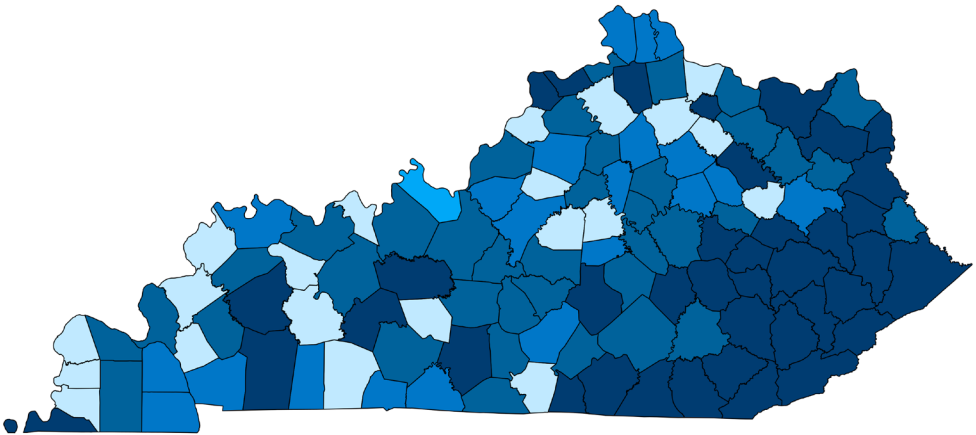
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Kentucky

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



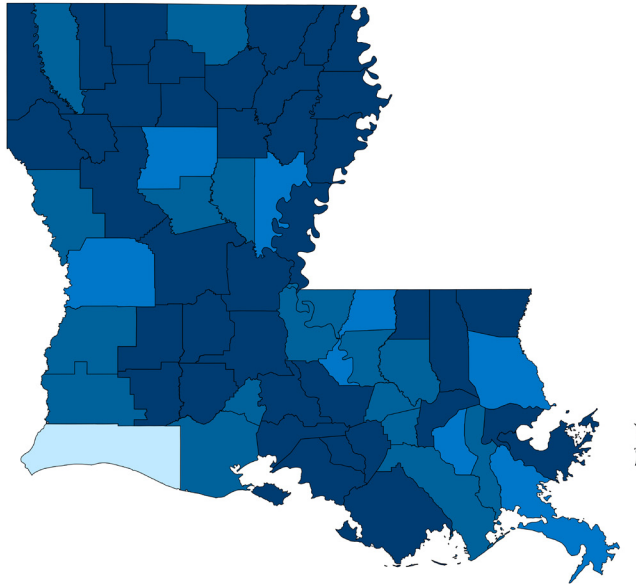
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Louisiana

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



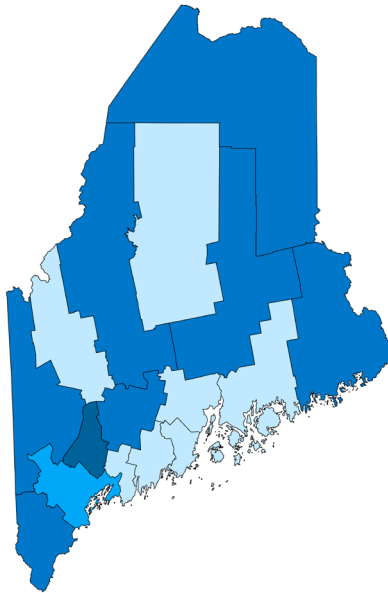
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0% 0.1% - 5.5% 5.6% - 21.6% 21.7% - 41.4% 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Maine

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



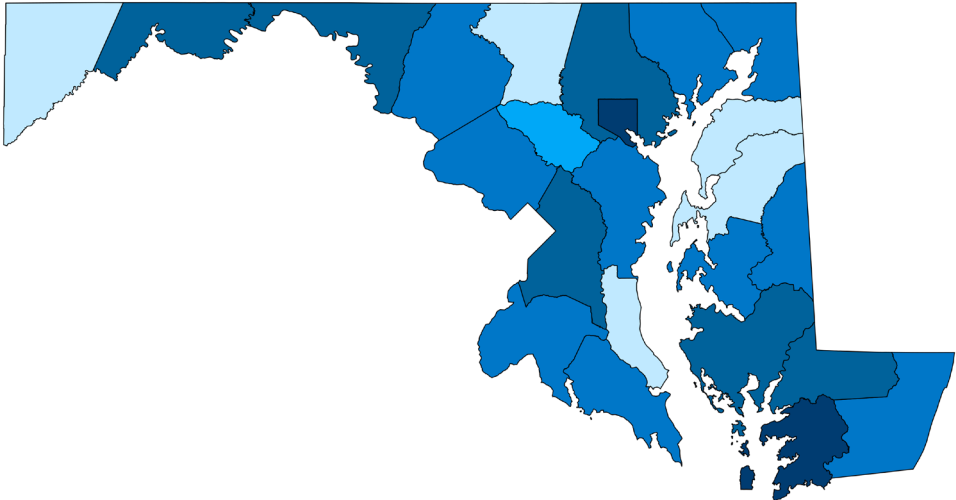
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older 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*, 2016-2020

Maryland

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 ages 16 and older and population younger than 18.

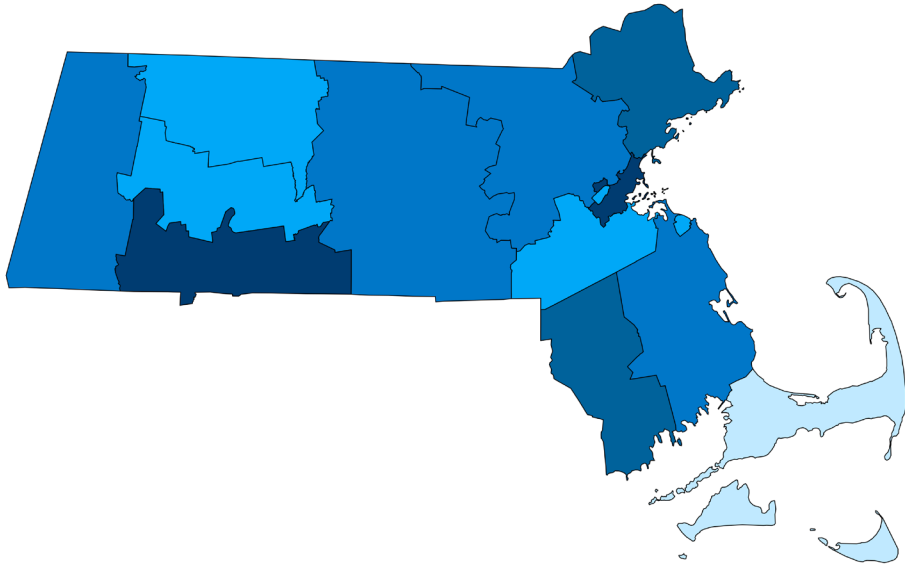
Counties in higher quintiles have greater disadvantage relative to all U.S. counties.

■ 0% ■ 0.1% – 5.5% ■ 5.6% – 21.6% ■ 21.7% – 41.4% ■ 41.5% – 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Massachusetts

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 ages 16 and older and population younger than 18.

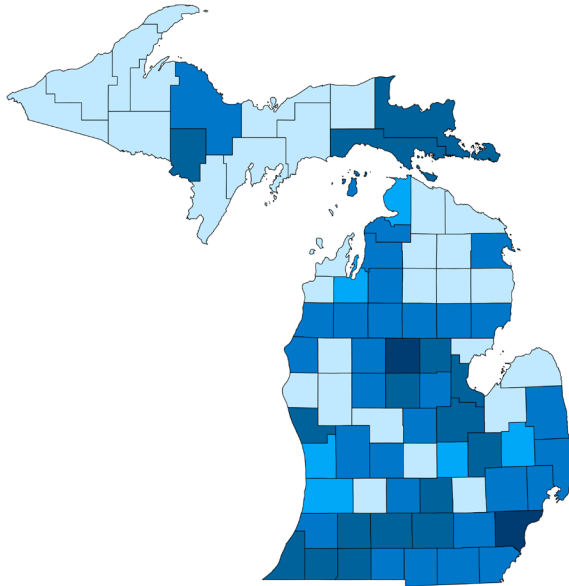
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Michigan

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



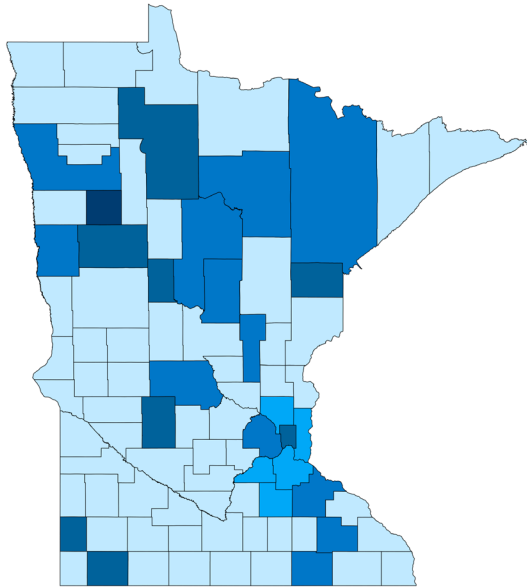
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■ 0% ■ 0.1% – 5.5% ■ 5.6% – 21.6% ■ 21.7% – 41.4% ■ 41.5% – 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Minnesota

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



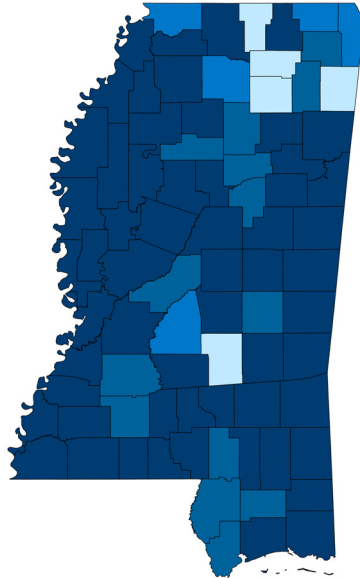
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older 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*, 2016-2020

Mississippi

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



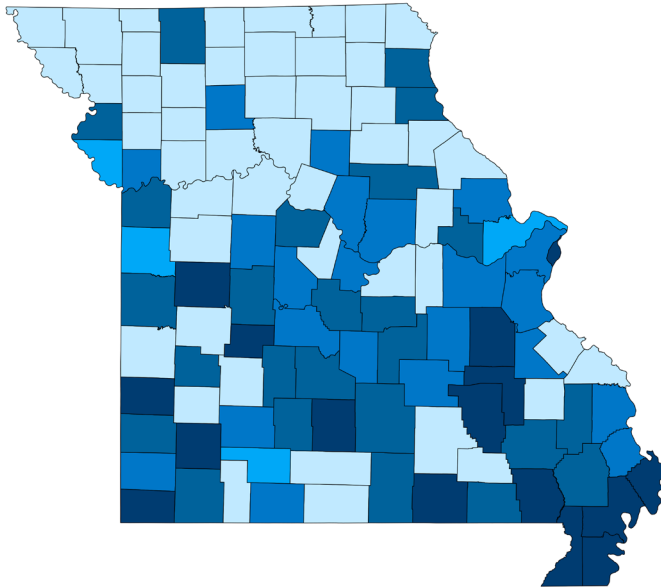
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older 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*, 2016-2020

Missouri

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



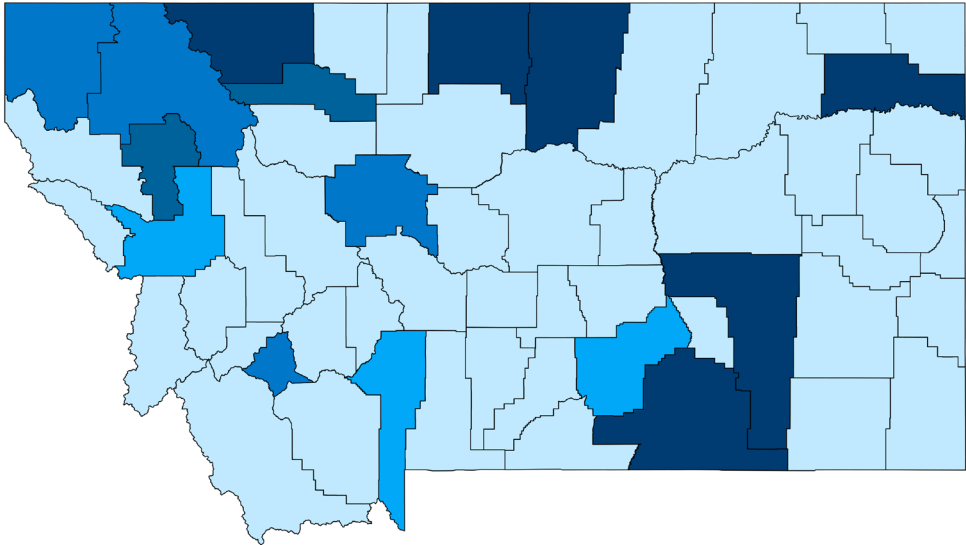
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older 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*, 2016-2020

Montana

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



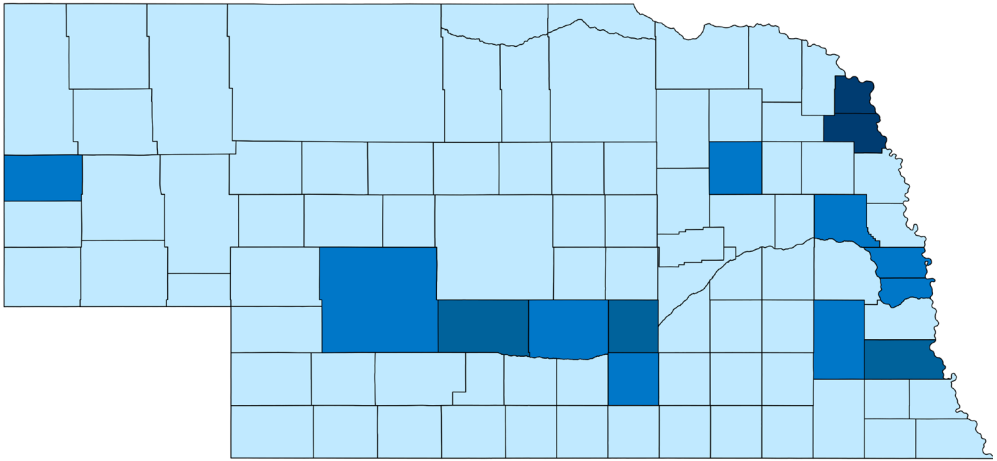
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■ 0% ■ 0.1% - 5.5% ■ 5.6% - 21.6% ■ 21.7% - 41.4% ■ 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Nebraska

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



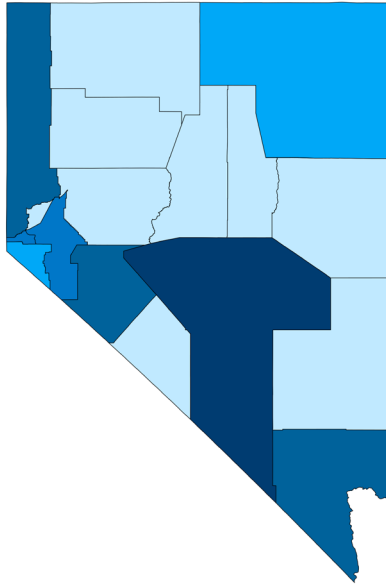
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Nevada

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 ages 16 and older and population younger than 18.

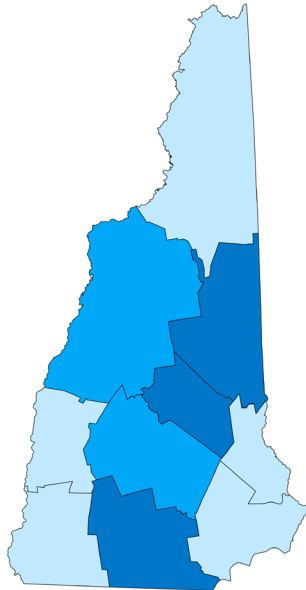
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

New Hampshire

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



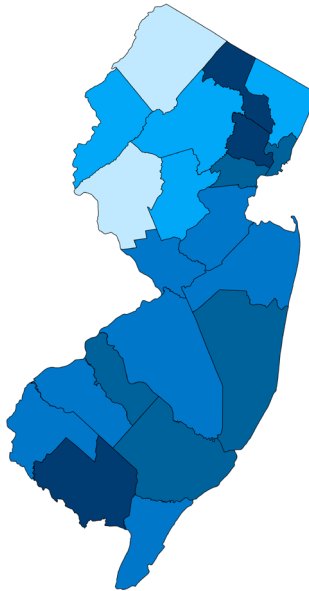
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

New Jersey

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



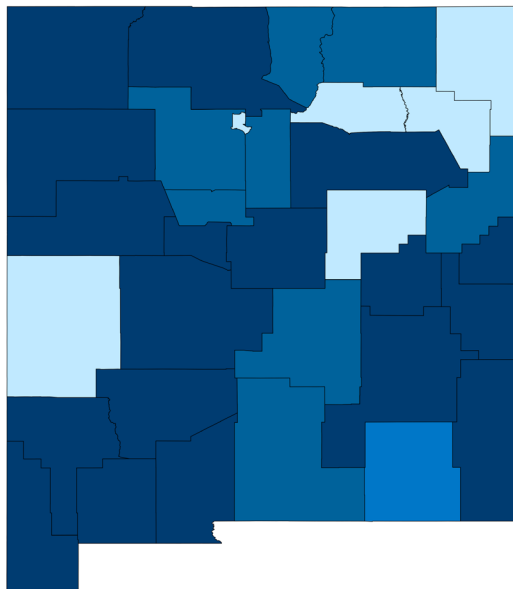
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older 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*, 2016-2020

New Mexico

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



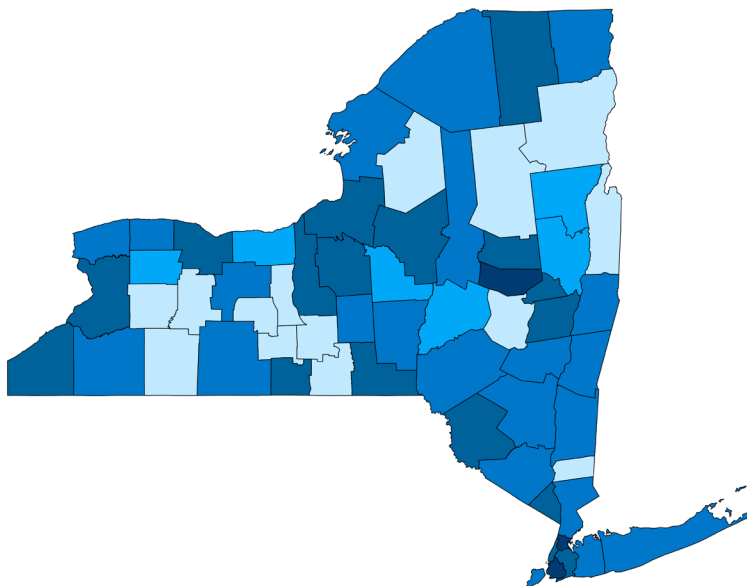
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older 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*, 2016-2020

New York

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



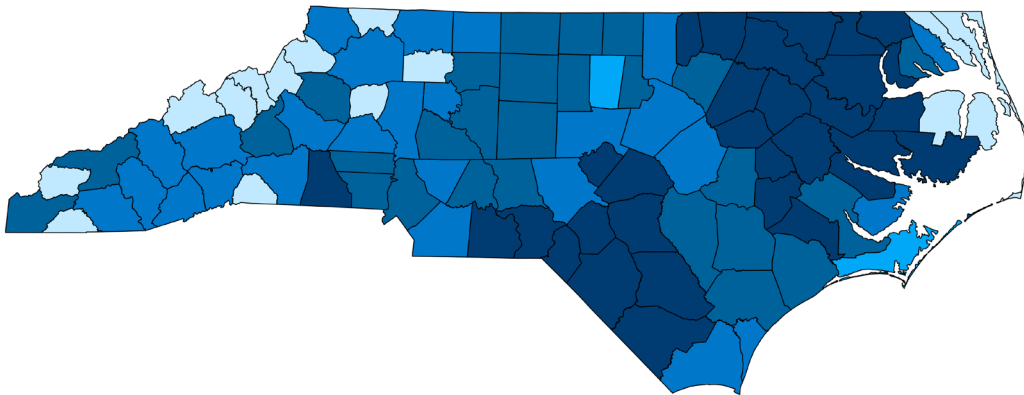
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older 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*, 2016-2020

North Carolina

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



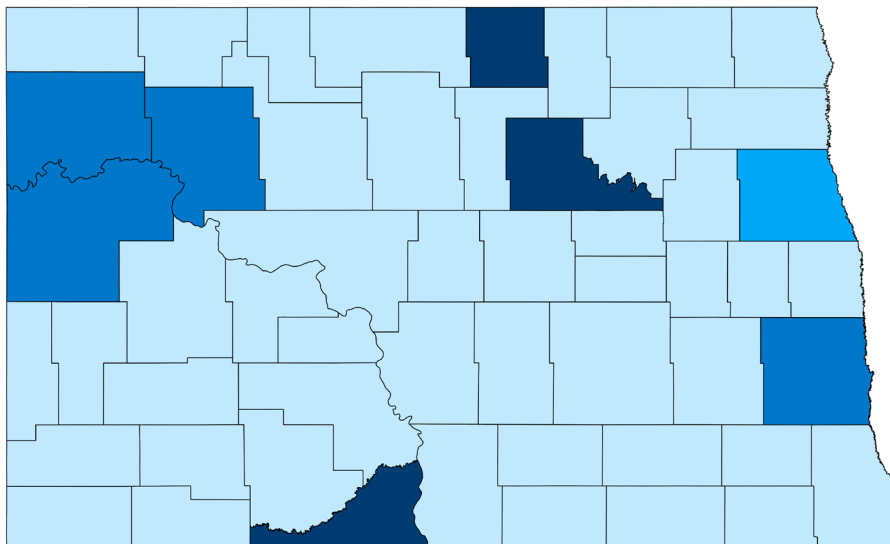
Percentage of households (with children) that are located in census tracts for which the averaged z-score of the following factors is above the 75th percentile: family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployment ages 16 and older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

0% 0.1% - 5.5% 5.6% - 21.6% 21.7% - 41.4% 41.5% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

North Dakota

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



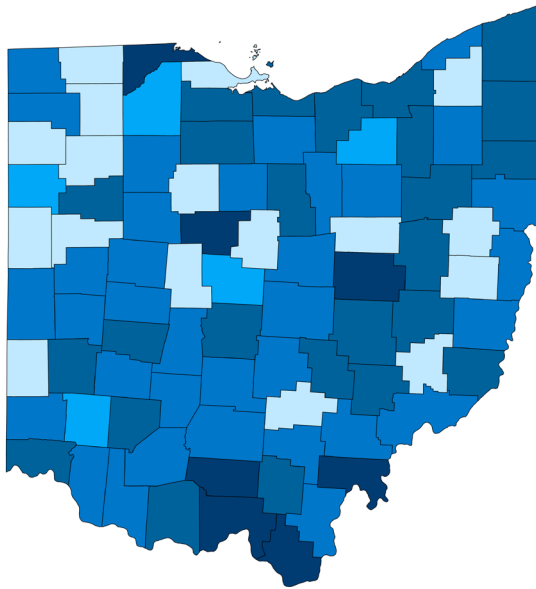
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Ohio

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



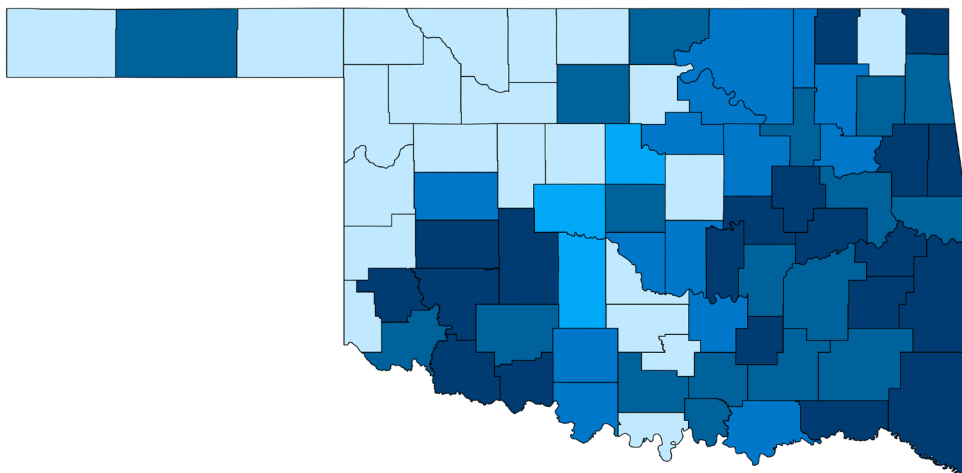
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Oklahoma

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



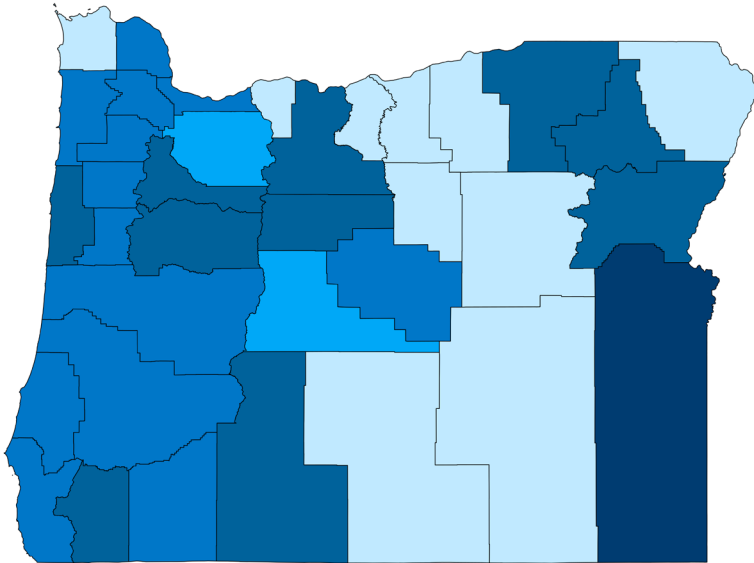
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Oregon

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



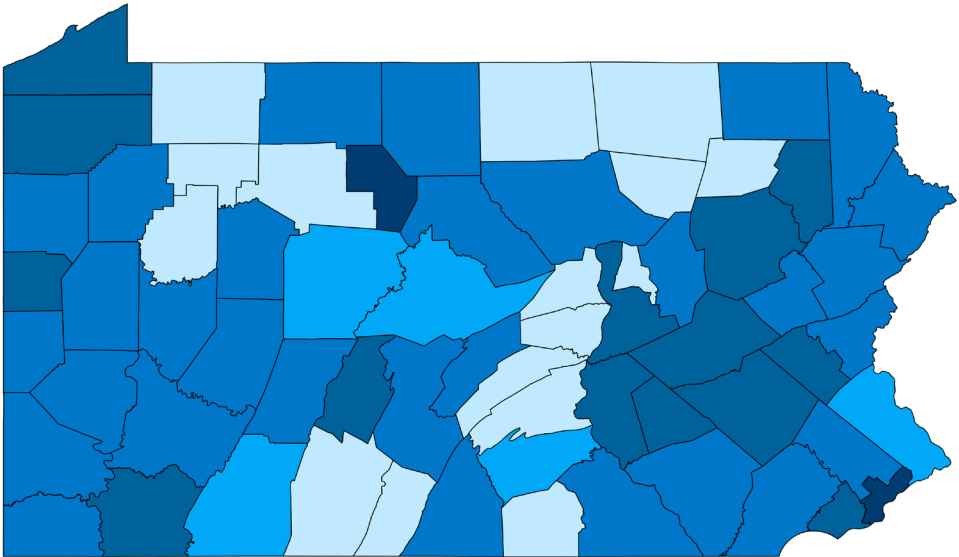
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Pennsylvania

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



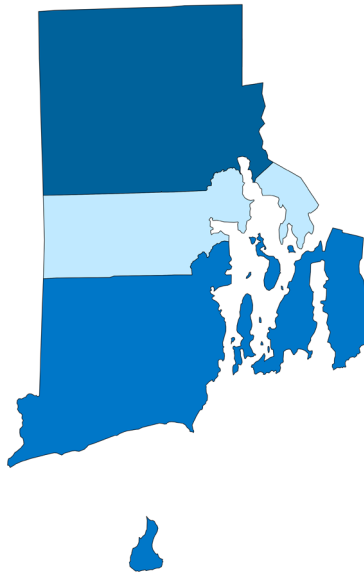
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Rhode Island

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



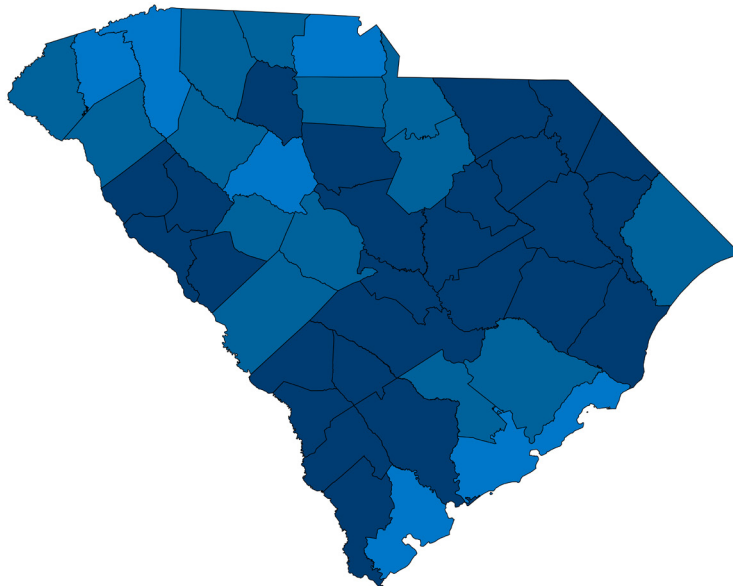
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

South Carolina

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



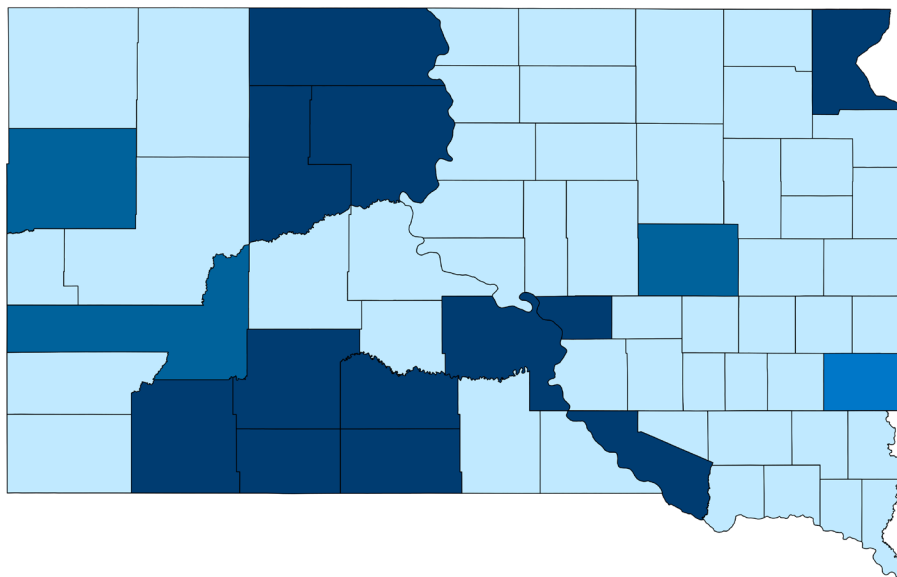
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

South Dakota

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



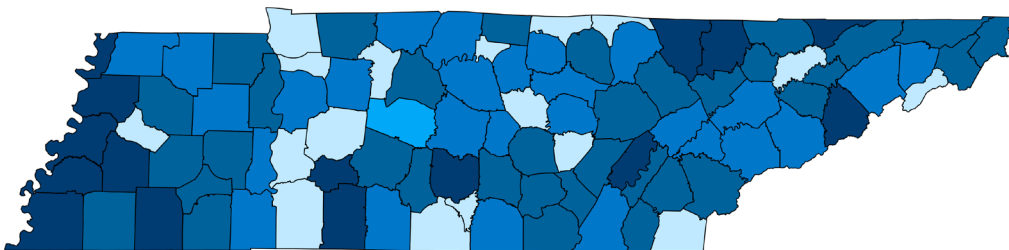
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Tennessee

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



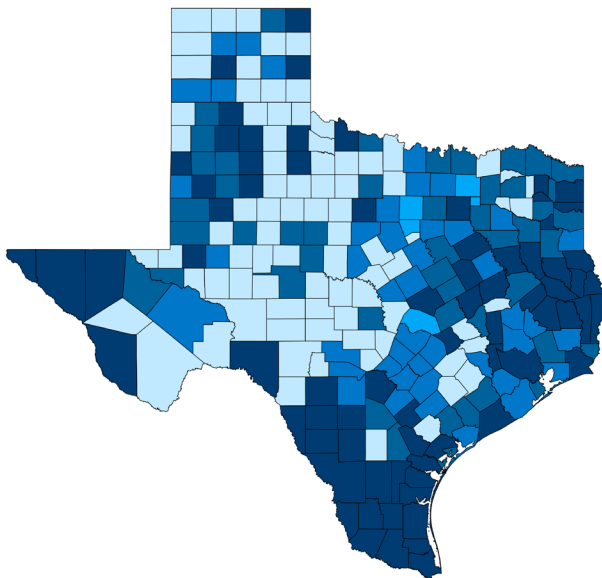
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Texas

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



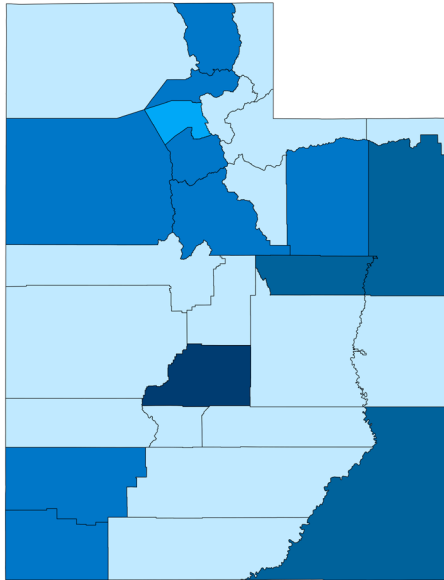
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Utah

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



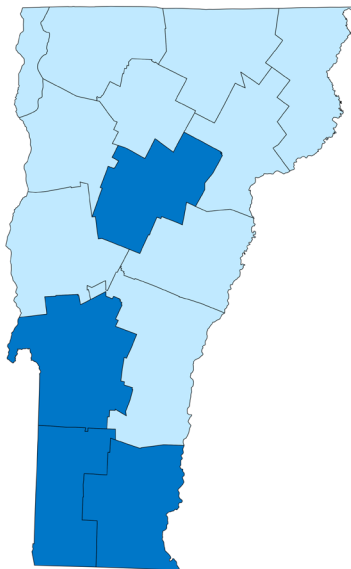
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Vermont

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



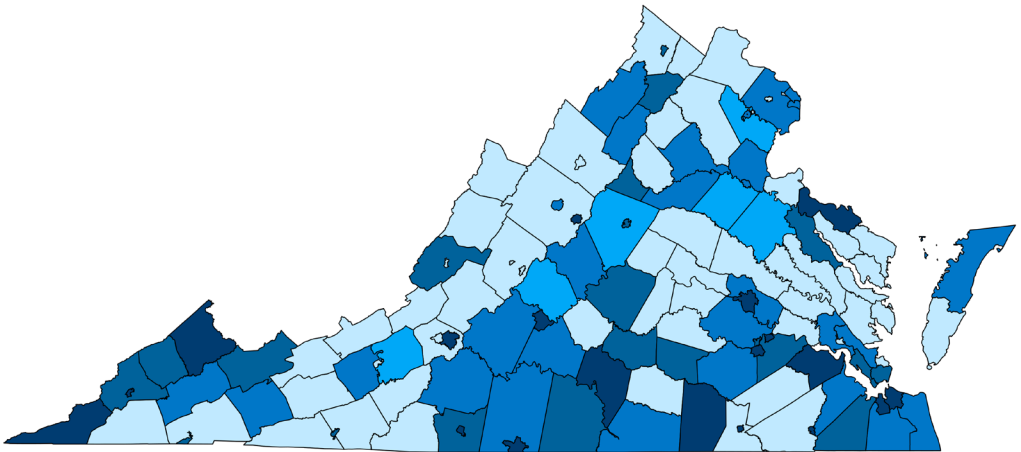
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Virginia

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



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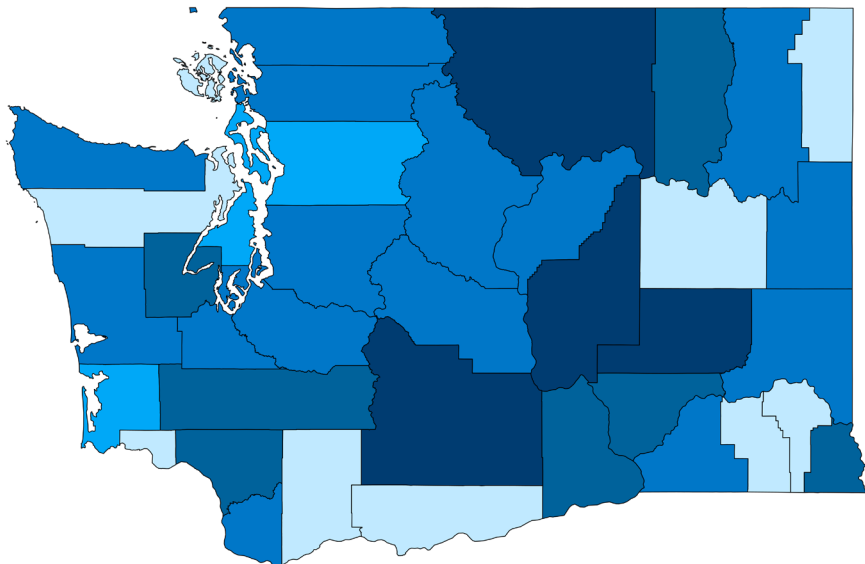
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

Washington

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



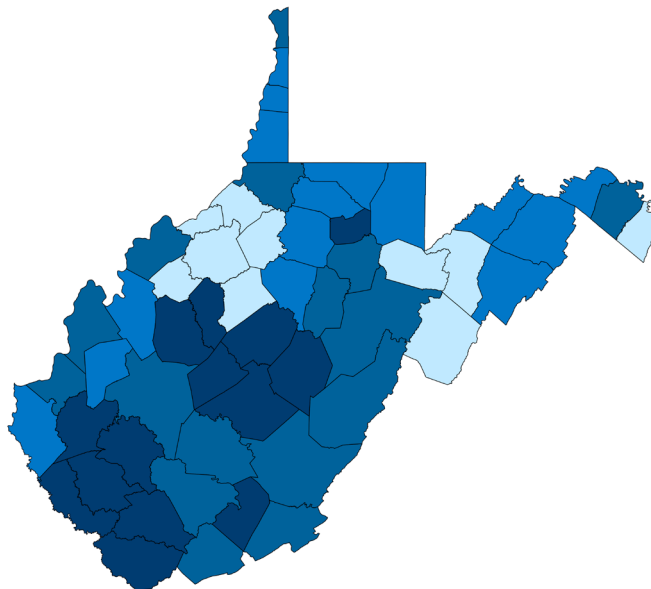
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2016-2020

West Virginia

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



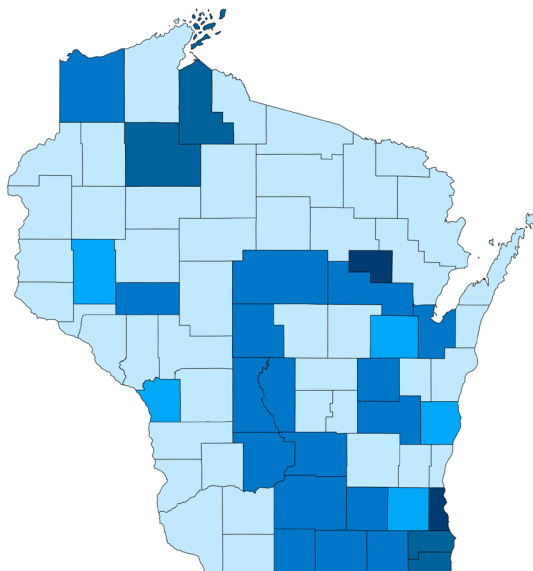
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Wisconsin

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



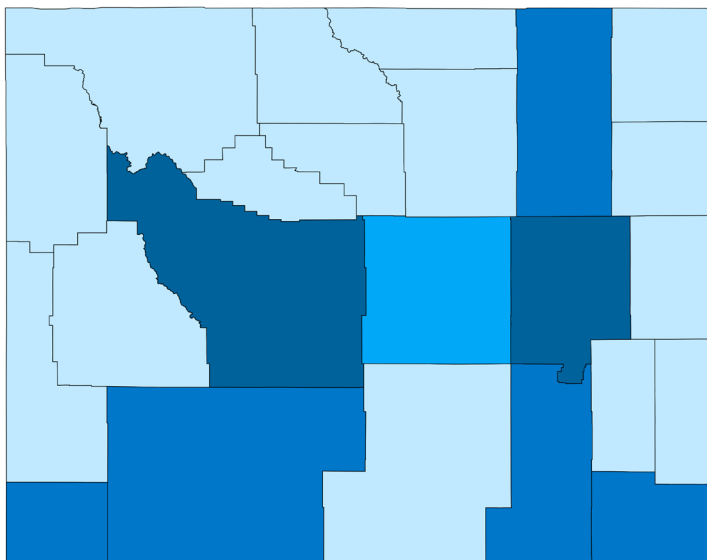
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Wyoming

Concentrated Disadvantage by County



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