Children's development and health are shaped by the neighborhoods where they live, learn and play.

Research shows that neighborhoods affect child health and wellbeing, independently of important child and family factors. Adverse neighborhood conditions can be detrimental, while supportive resources can promote healthy development.

Children experiencing "double jeopardy" neighborhoods are most vulnerable.

The presence of neighborhood resources that support child development (e.g., quality early educational opportunities) may partially offset the risks posed by adverse neighborhood conditions (e.g., high poverty). Children are more vulnerable when they face "double jeopardy," that is adverse neighborhood conditions coupled with a lack of protective resources, for example, high neighborhood poverty and limited availability of quality early educational opportunities.

Data show high prevalence of "double jeopardy" among young black, Hispanic, and American Indian children.

New diversitydatakids.org data on neighborhood poverty and presence of quality early education for the 100 largest U.S. metropolitan areas show young children’s exposure to "double jeopardy" neighborhoods.

Data highlight large inequities and how few children overall live in supportive neighborhoods.

In addition to showing inequities, the data reveal the small share of all children in U.S. metros living in neighborhoods with favorable conditions and resources. The data therefore suggest the need for policies to address child exposure to multiple neighborhood challenges, and reduce racial/ethnic inequities while improving neighborhood environments for all children. Go to diversitydatakids.org to explore “double jeopardy” indicators by race/ethnicity for your metro area.

Across large metros, about 40% of black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native children live in “double jeopardy” neighborhoods.

Across groups, less than 10% live in non-high poverty neighborhoods with at least one quality center.