



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 1

Total Population

726,094

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

42,800

Veterans

5.9% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

1,845

Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	92.9%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	7.1%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 1 has **254,463** total households, **38,705** or **15.2%** of those are veteran households.

14,558

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,727

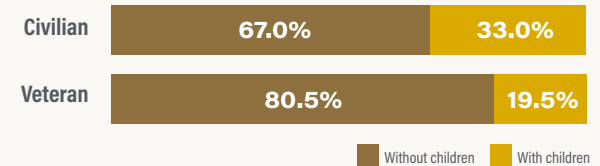
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

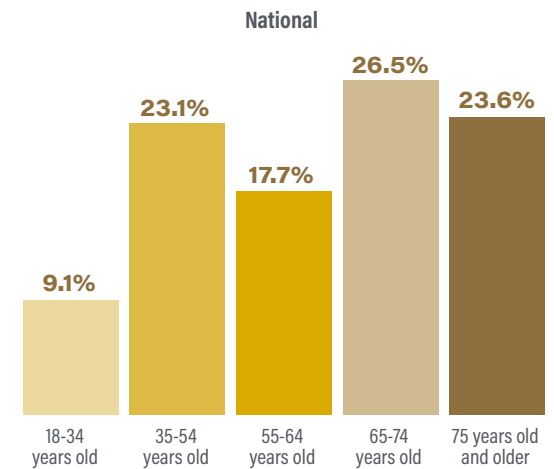
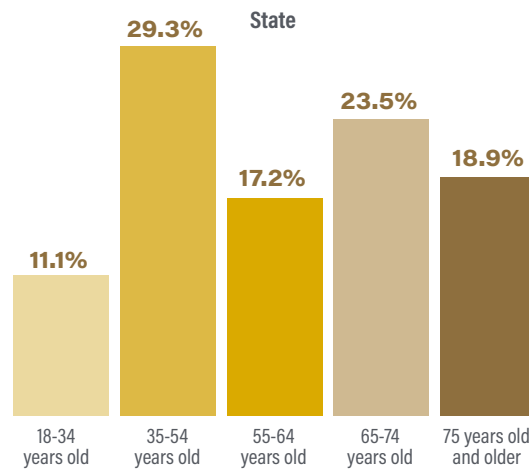
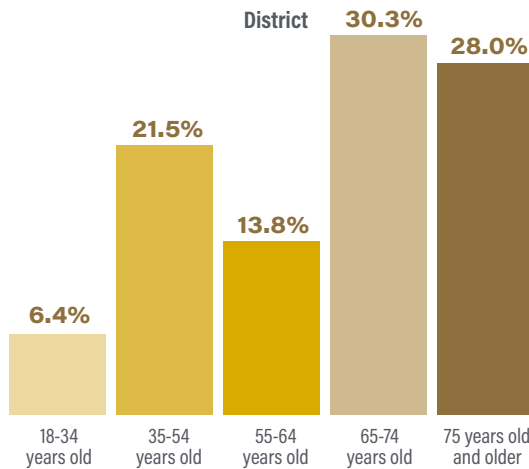
Disability

Civilians	18.8%
Veterans	35.4%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 1 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	16.7%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.9%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	21.9%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	6.6%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.6%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	20.6%	146,440

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

- AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
- Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>
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- USDA ERS - Food Access Research Atlas. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/>
- USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Angelina, Harrison, Nacogdoches, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, and Wood in Congressional District 1 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
20.50-53.74	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 1, areas of concern include the counties of Gregg, Harrison, Panola, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, and Wood. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
37-52	26-59

In Congressional District 1, the counties of Angelina, Harrison, Nacogdoches, Panola, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Upshur, and Wood have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 2

Total Population
787,271

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

34,238

Veterans

4.3% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

1,845

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	93.1%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	6.9%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 2 has **285,817** total households, **30,330** or **10.6%** of those are veteran households.

14,710

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,555

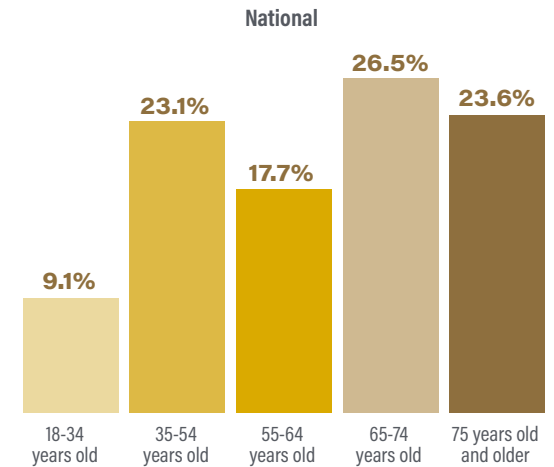
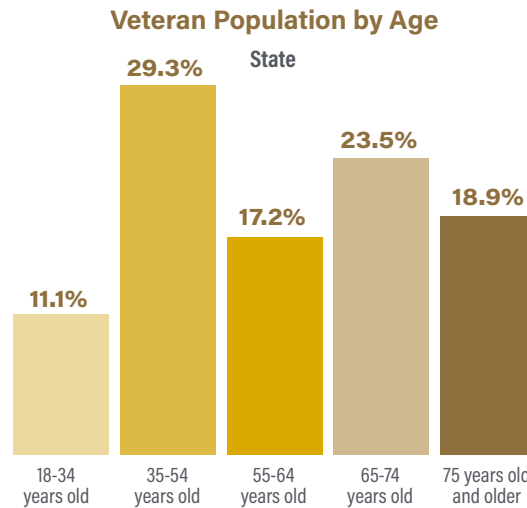
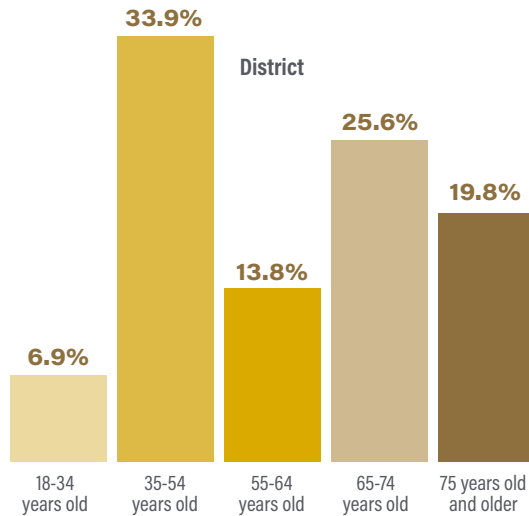
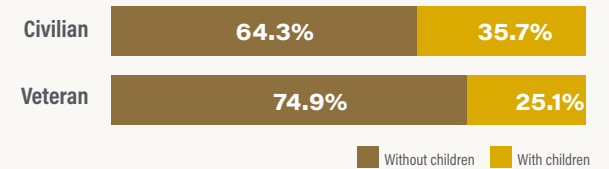
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	12.3%
Veterans	26.2%

Households and Children



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 2 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	10.1%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.3%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	18.7%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.9%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	14.3%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	23.3%	173,534

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

References

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, Harris County in Congressional District 2 is not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.38	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 2, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
48	26-59

In Congressional District 2, Harris County has a livability score that is below average. This indicates that this county has scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 3

Total Population
913,161

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36,503

Veterans

4% of total population

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2,255

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	85.7%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	14.3%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 3 has **298,430** total households, **34,138** or **11.4%** of those are veteran households.

19,327

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,364

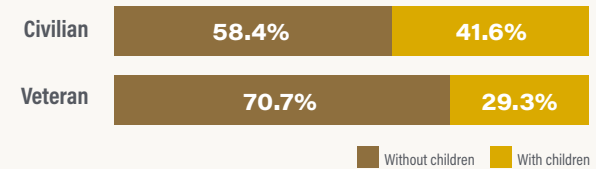
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

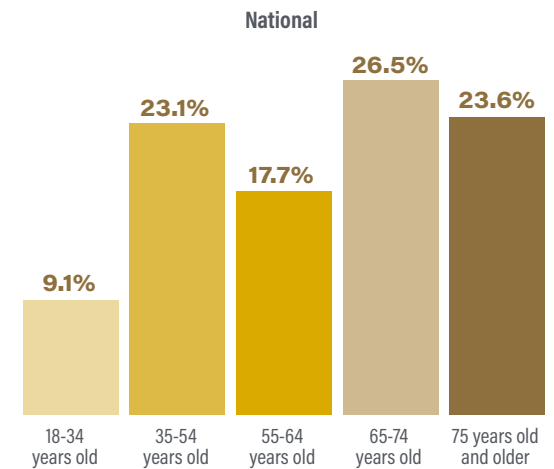
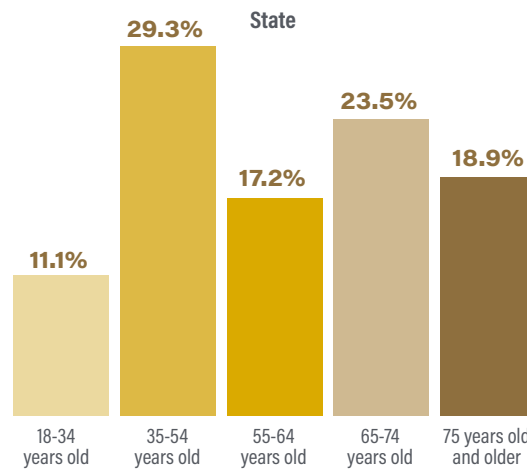
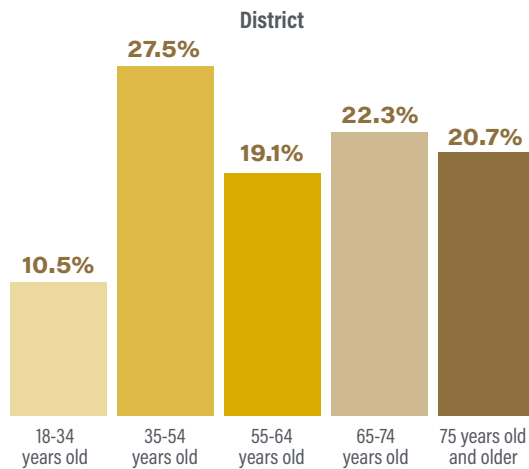
Disability

Civilians	8.3%
Veterans	16.8%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 3 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	6.2%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	3.9%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	7.1%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.4%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.3%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

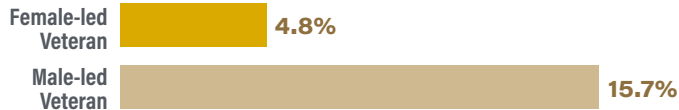
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	20.5%	157,916

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, Collin County in Congressional District 3 is not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
10.01	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 3, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
57	26-59

In Congressional District 3, Collin County has a livability score that is above average. This indicates that this county has scored higher on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 4

Total Population
782,743

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51,640

Veterans

6.6% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,332

Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	92%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	8%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 4 has **266,839** total households, **46,794** or **17.5%** of those are veteran households.

19,672

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,517

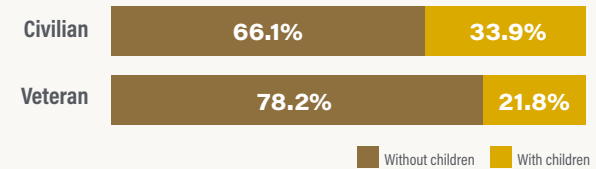
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

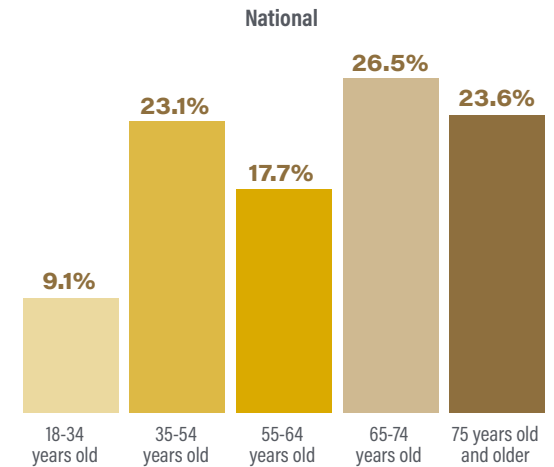
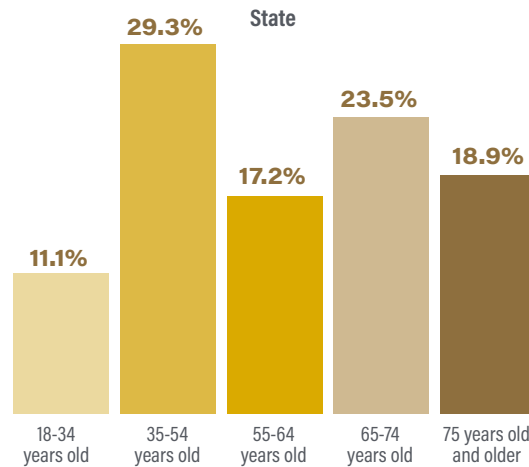
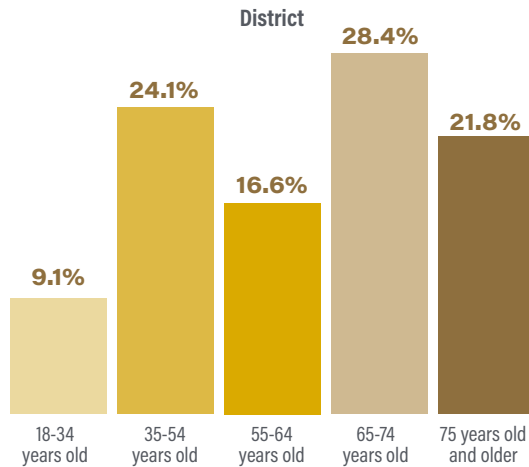
Disability

Civilians	18.2%
Veterans	33.8%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 4 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	13.3%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	8.3%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	16.9%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.5%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.2%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	20.3%	145,076

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Camp, Cass, Fannin, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Rains, Red River, and Titus in Congressional District 4 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
10.01-49.46	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 4, areas of concern include the counties of Camp, Cass, Delta, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Rains, Red River, and Titus. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
37-57	26-59

In Congressional District 4, the counties of Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hopkins, Hunt, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Rains, Red River, and Upshur have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 5

Total Population
759,749

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

39,029

Veterans

5.1% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

1,917

Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	89.6%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	10.4%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 5 has **254,861** total households, **36,251** or **14.2%** of those are veteran households.

14,292

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,901

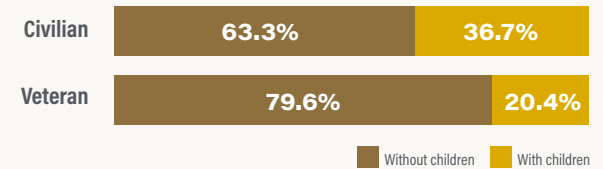
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

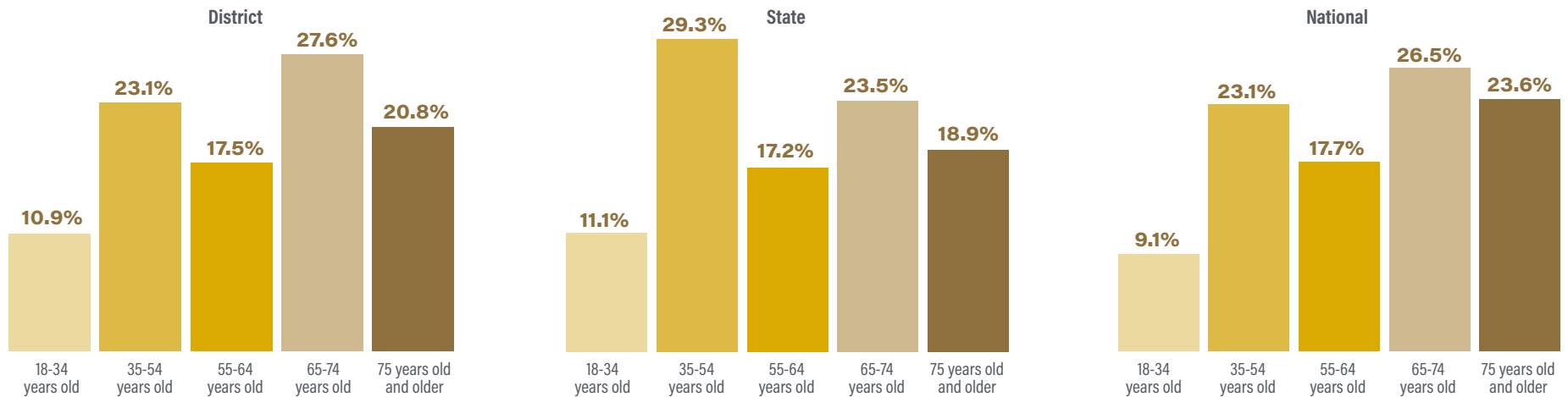
Disability

Civilians	15.5%
Veterans	36%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 5 Health and Well-Being

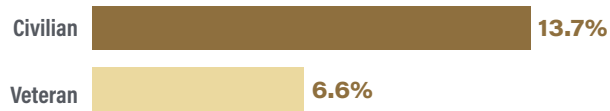
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	13.0%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.9%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	21.0%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	6.3%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.7%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	18.9%	136,943

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Anderson, Cherokee, Henderson, Van Zandt, and Wood in Congressional District 5 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.15-39.25	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 5, areas of concern include the counties of Anderson, Cherokee, Henderson, Van Zandt, and Wood. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
38-54	26-59

In Congressional District 5, the counties of Anderson, Cherokee, Henderson, Van Zandt, and Wood have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 6

Total Population
818,442

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

42,974

Veterans

5.3% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

3,329

Military Members

0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	87.3%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	12.7%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 6 has **261,410** total households, **39,129** or **15%** of those are veteran households.

19,925

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,959

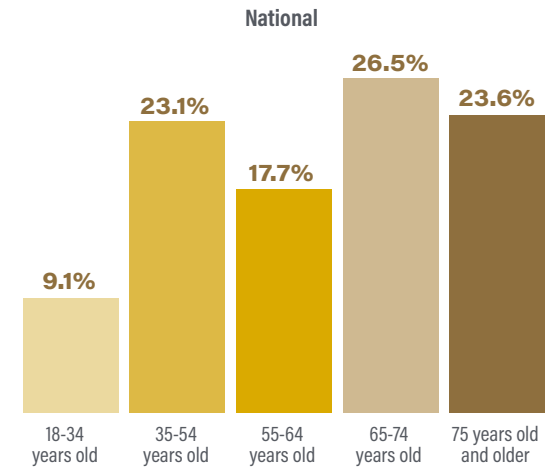
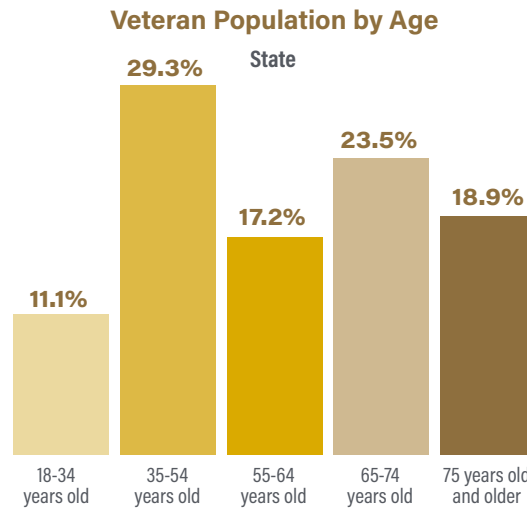
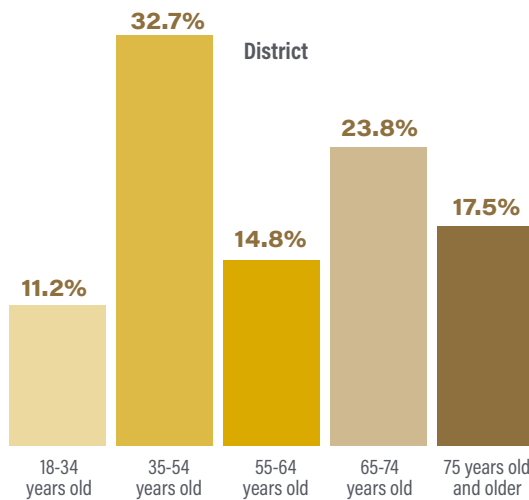
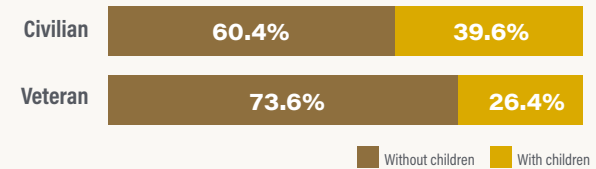
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	14.1%
Veterans	34%

Households and Children



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 6 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.7%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.6%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	13.6%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.7%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.2%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	31.6%	231,423

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, Navarro County in Congressional District 6 is defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
14.17-39.08	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 6, areas of concern include Navarro County. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
45-53	26-59

In Congressional District 6, Navarro County has a livability score that is below average. This indicates that this county has scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 7

Total Population
762,826

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

26,441

Veterans

3.5% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

1,845

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.3%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	9.7%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 7 has **293,194** total households, **24,083** or **8.2%** of those are veteran households.

11,186

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,597

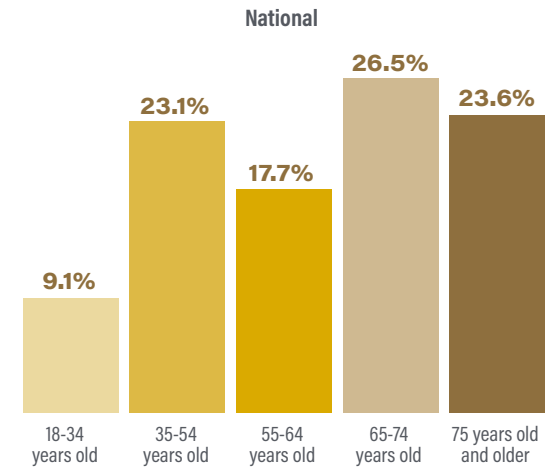
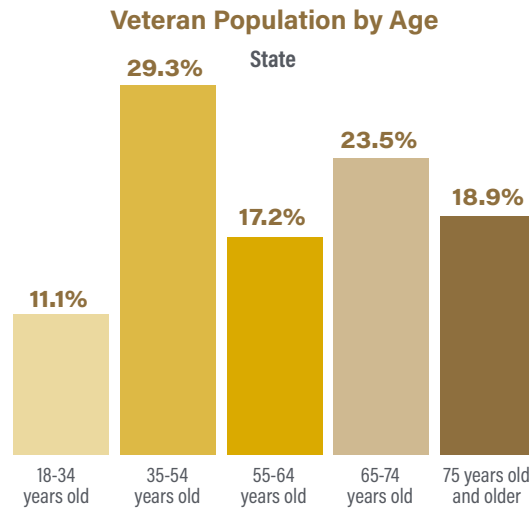
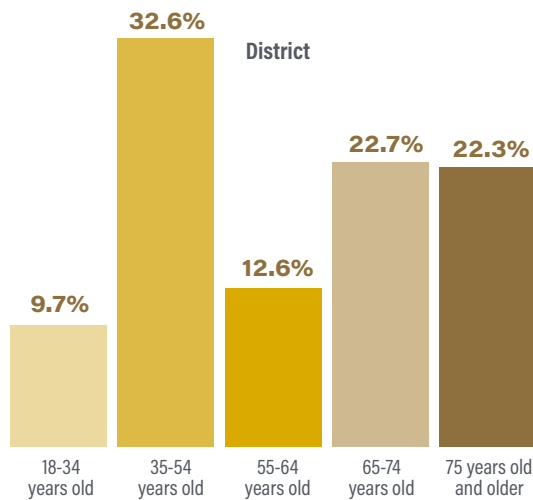
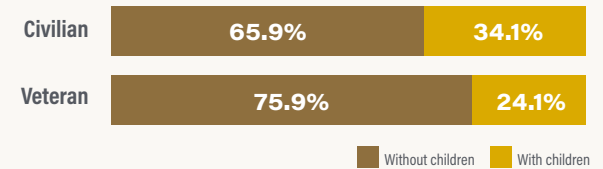
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	9.8%
Veterans	19.8%

Households and Children



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Texas Congressional District 7 Health and Well-Being

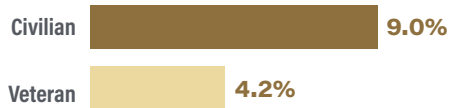
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	10.3%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.4%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	18.2%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.3%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	14.3%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

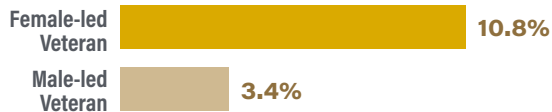
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	10.7%	79,201

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

References

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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, Harris County in Congressional District 7 is not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.38	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 7, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
48	26-59

In Congressional District 7, Harris County has a livability score that is below average. This indicates that this county has scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 8

Total Population
895,861

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

48,214

Veterans

5.4% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,350

Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.7%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	8.3%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 8 has **283,723** total households, **44,450** or **15.7%** of those are veteran households.

21,240

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,405

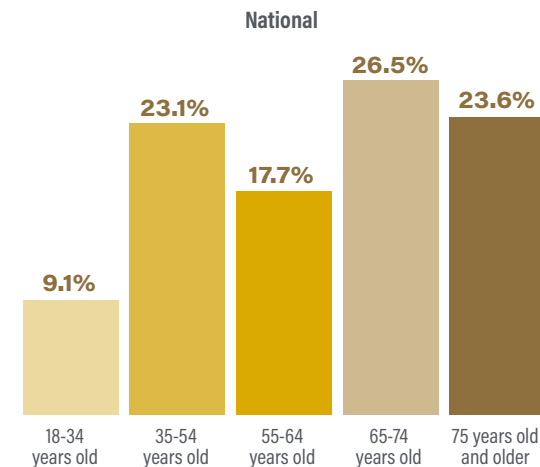
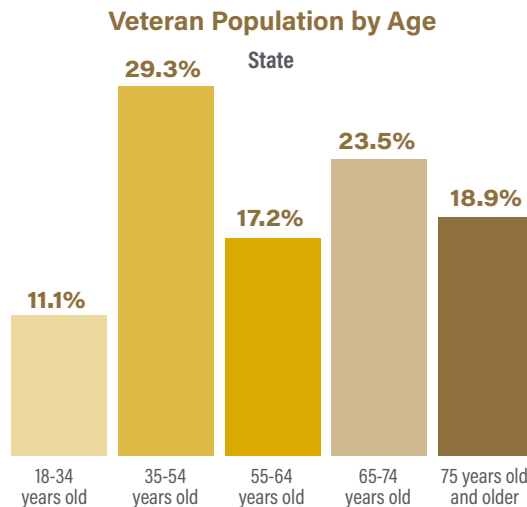
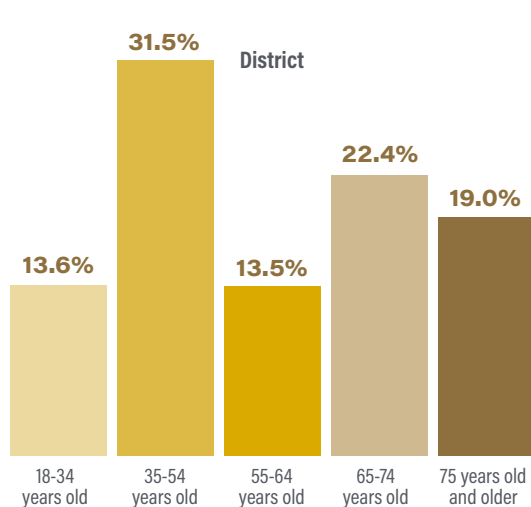
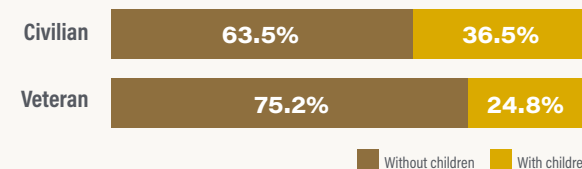
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	13.3%
Veterans	25.4%

Households and Children



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Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 8 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	10.1%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.0%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	14.9%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	7.7%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.3%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	32.4%	245,964

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

References

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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Grimes, Houston, Leon, Madison, San Jacinto, and Trinity in Congressional District 8 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.35-48.49	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 8, areas of concern include the counties of Grimes, Houston, Leon, San Jacinto, and Trinity. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
33-49	26-59

In Congressional District 8, the counties of Grimes, Harris, Houston, Madison, Montgomery, San Jacinto, Trinity, and Walker have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 9

Total Population

769,335

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

23,560

Veterans

3.1% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

1,874

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	85.3%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	14.7%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 9 has **269,664** total households, **20,745** or **7.7%** of those are veteran households.

9,034

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,698

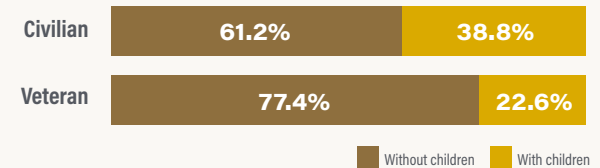
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

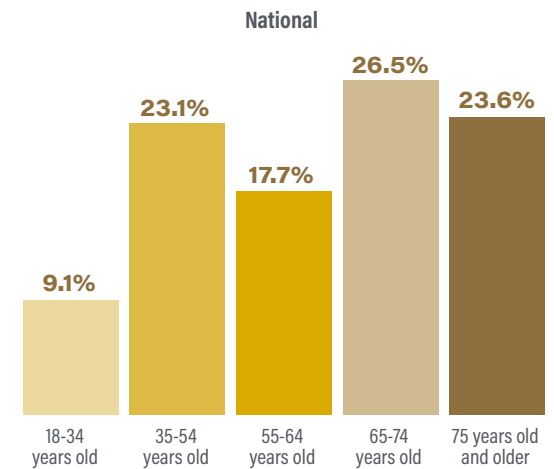
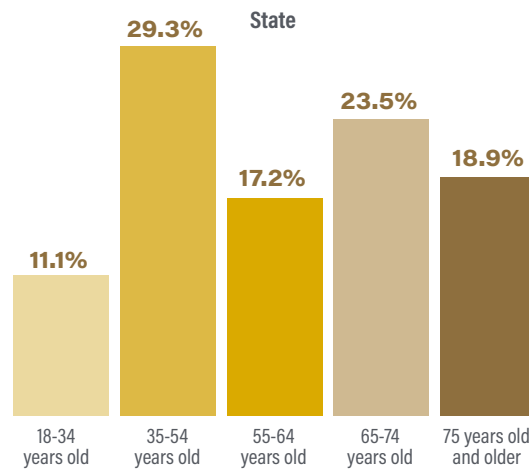
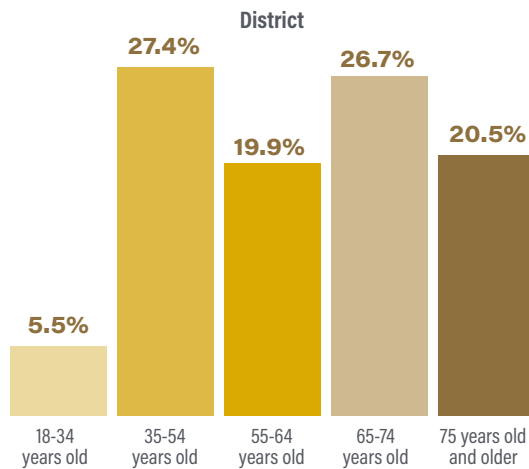
Disability

Civilians	11.8%
Veterans	27.9%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 9 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	20.6%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	8.8%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	31.7%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	5.1%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	14.0%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

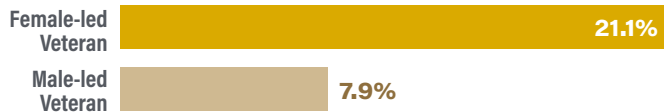
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	18.6%	137,704

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
 Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>
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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Fort Bend and Harris in Congressional District 9 are not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
12.85-15.38	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 9, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
48-50	26-59

In Congressional District 9, Harris County has a livability score that is below average. This indicates that this county has scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 10

Total Population

925,348

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

38,873

Veterans

4.2% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

1,882

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.6%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	9.4%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 10 has **289,346** total households, **35,174** or **12.2%** of those are veteran households.

17,424

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,722

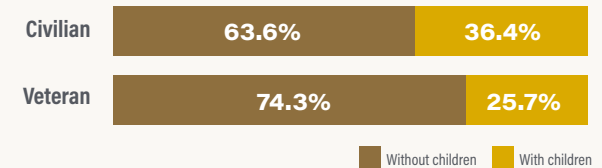
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

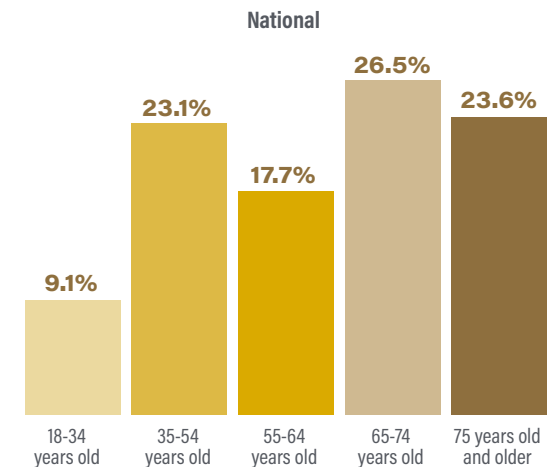
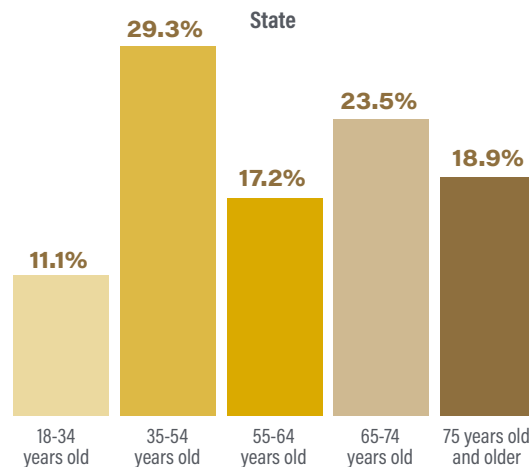
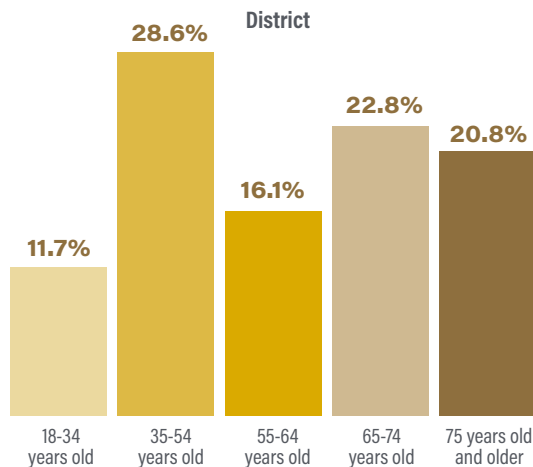
Disability

Civilians	12.3%
Veterans	26.7%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 10 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.1%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.8%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	13.7%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.1%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.0%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	26.5%	201,418

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Fayette, Lee, and Washington in Congressional District 10 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
11.69-36.66	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 10, areas of concern include the counties of Austin, Fayette, Lee, and Washington. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
42-50	26-59

In Congressional District 10, the counties of Bastrop, Colorado, Fayette, Harris, Lee, Travis, Waller, and Washington have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 11

Total Population
790,264

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

45,952

Veterans

5.8% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

5,232

Military Members

0.7% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.6%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	8.4%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 11 has **265,278** total households, **40,637** or **15.3%** of those are veteran households.

17,071

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

4,134

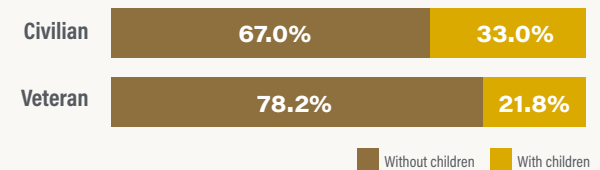
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

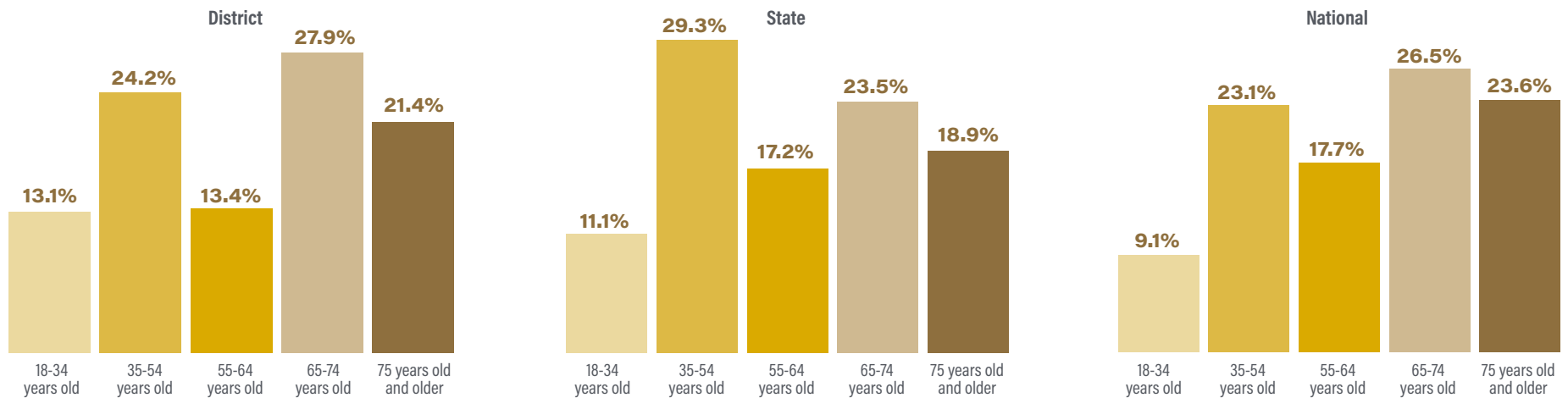
Disability

Civilians	16.8%
Veterans	31.9%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 11 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	11.6%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.5%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	16.9%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	6.7%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.2%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	31.7%	232,528

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

- AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
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- USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Andrews, Brown, Coke, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Dawson, Eastland, Erath, Glasscock, Kimble, Llano, McCulloch, Mason, Menard, Mills, Mitchell, Palo Pinto, Runnels, San Saba, Stephens, and Sterling in Congressional District 11 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
12.24-48.81	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 11, areas of concern include the counties of Brown, Callahan, Coke, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Dawson, Eastland, Erath, Irion, Kimble, Llano, McCulloch, Mason, Menard, Mills, Mitchell, Palo Pinto, Runnels, San Saba, and Stephens. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
34-53	26-59

In Congressional District 11, the counties of Andrews, Brown, Callahan, Coke, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Dawson, Eastland, Ector, Erath, Glasscock, Irion, Kimble, Llano, McCulloch, Mason, Menard, Midland, Mills, Mitchell, Palo Pinto, Runnels, San Saba, Stephens, Sterling, and Tom Green have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 12

Total Population

844,563

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

52,957

Veterans

6.3% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

3,605

Military Members

0.4% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	89.9%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	10.1%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 12 has **279,734** total households, **46,330** or **16.6%** of those are veteran households.

22,930

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

4,586

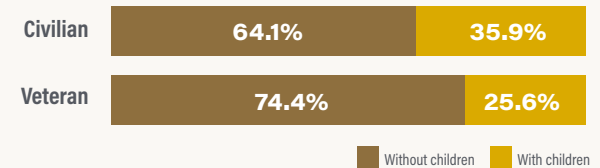
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

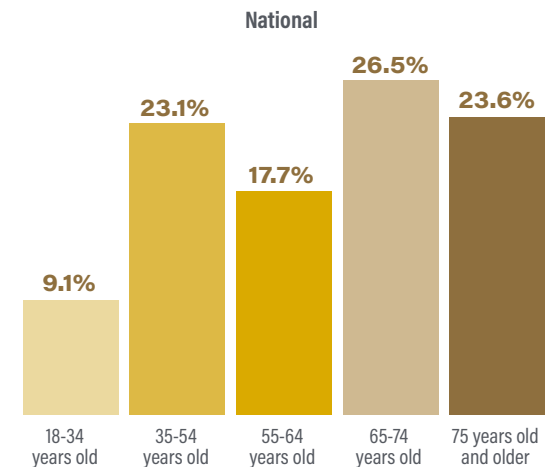
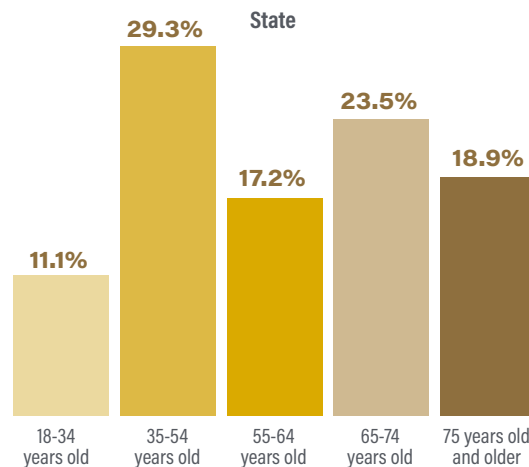
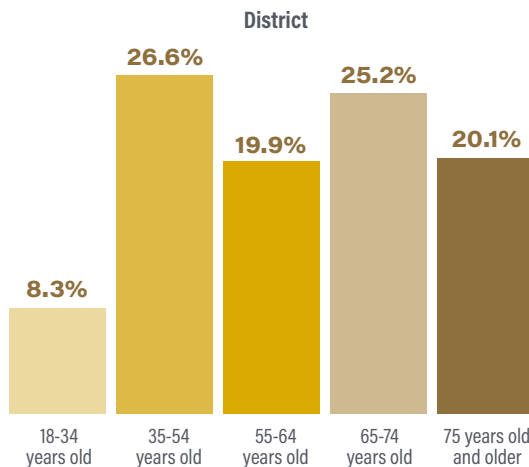
Disability

Civilians	12.9%
Veterans	27.4%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Texas Congressional District 12 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.3%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.7%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	13.3%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.4%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.4%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	28.7%	213,119

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

References

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- USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Parker, Tarrant, and Wise in Congressional District 12 are not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
14.17-33.27	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 12, areas of concern include Wise County. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
47-53	26-59

In Congressional District 12, Wise County has a livability score that is below average. This indicates that this county has scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 13

Total Population

714,733

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

43,359

Veterans

6.1% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

3,621

Military Members

0.5% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.4%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	9.6%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 13 has **256,724** total households, **38,494** or **15%** of those are veteran households.

16,554

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

4,722

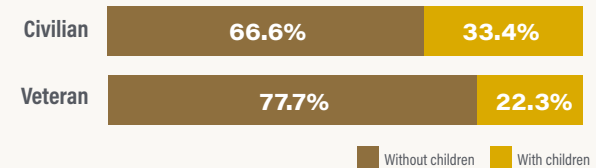
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

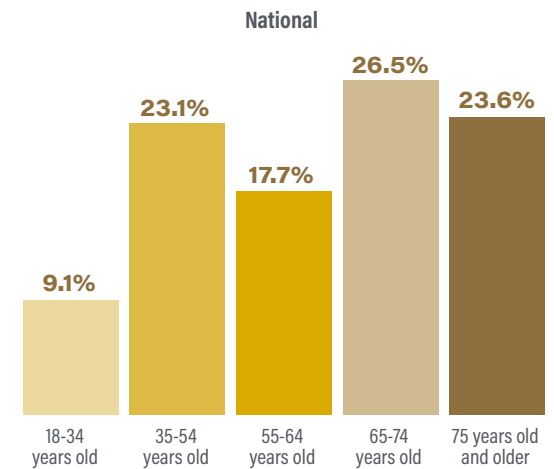
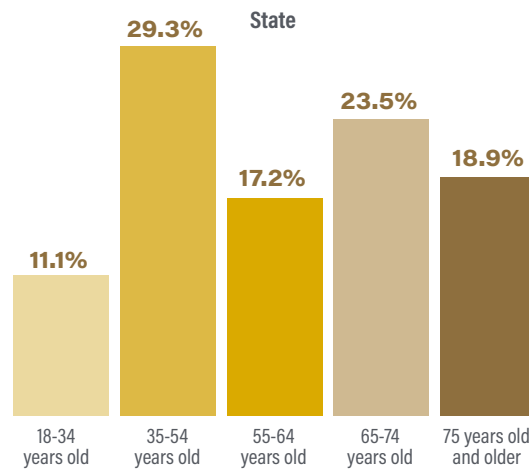
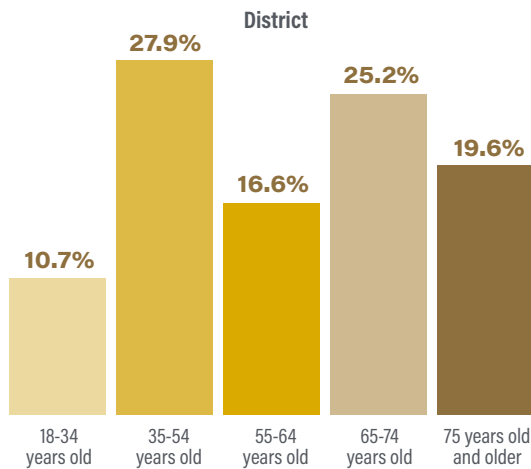
Disability

Civilians	17.7%
Veterans	29.4%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 13 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	13.2%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.7%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	20.8%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	7.6%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	8.9%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	23.3%	164,636

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

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- USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Baylor, Briscoe, Childress, Collingsworth, Crooke, Cottle, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Floyd, Foard, Gray, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Jack, King, Knox, Lipscomb, Montague, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Wheeler, and Wilbarger in Congressional District 13 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
13.75-49.25	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 13, areas of concern include the counties of Baylor, Clay, Collingsworth, Cottle, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Floyd, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Hemphill, Jack, King, Knox, Lipscomb, Montague, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Wheeler, and Wise. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
34-56	26-59

In Congressional District 13, the counties of Archer, Baylor, Briscoe, Carson, Childress, Clay, Collingsworth, Crooke, Cottle, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Floyd, Foard, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Hutchinson, Jack, King, Knox, Lipscomb, Montague, Moore, Motley, Oldham, Roberts, Swisher, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, and Wise have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 14

Total Population

760,530

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

43,826

Veterans

5.8% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,067

Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.4%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	8.6%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 14 has **270,009** total households, **41,035** or **15.2%** of those are veteran households.

18,333

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,357

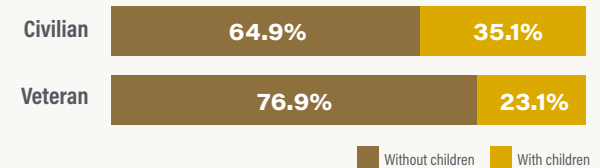
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

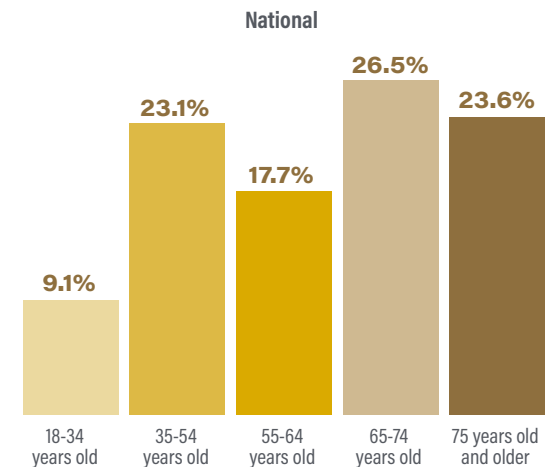
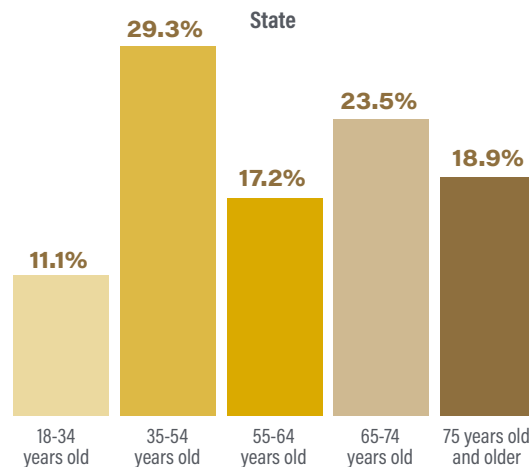
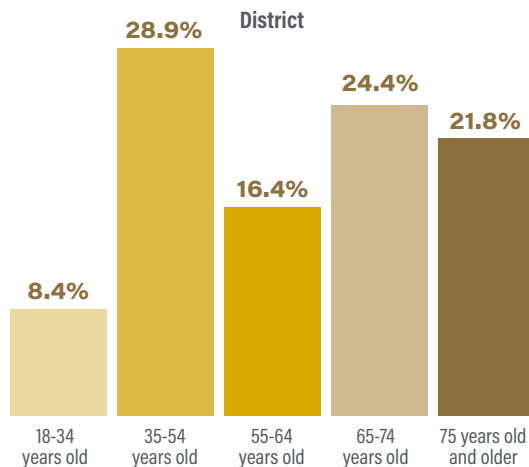
Disability

Civilians	15.3%
Veterans	30.4%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Texas Congressional District 14 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	12.4%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.4%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	19.8%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	8.6%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.6%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	15.5%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	27.7%	198,491

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Brazoria, Chambers, Galveston, and Jefferson in Congressional District 14 are not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
16.16-19.64	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 14, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
40-49	26-59

In Congressional District 14, the counties of Brazoria, Chambers, Galveston, and Jefferson have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 15

Total Population
804,562

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

27,953

Veterans

3.5% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

3,775

Military Members

0.5% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	88.1%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	11.9%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 15 has **226,090** total households, **26,590** or **11.8%** of those are veteran households.

14,440

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

5,951

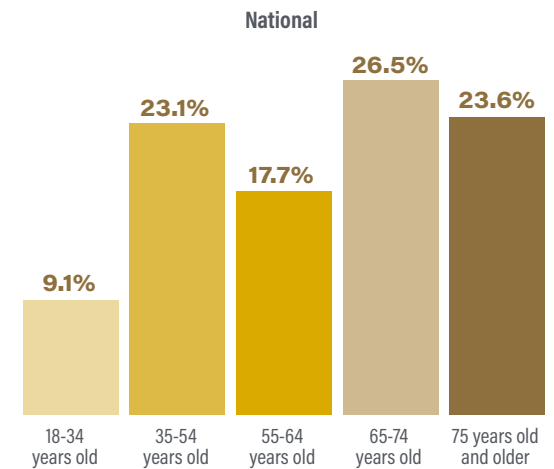
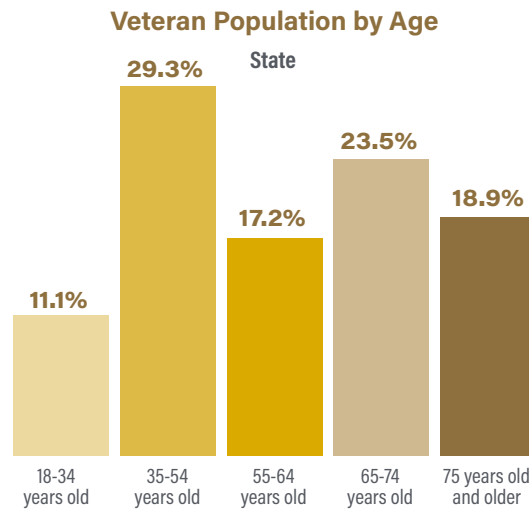
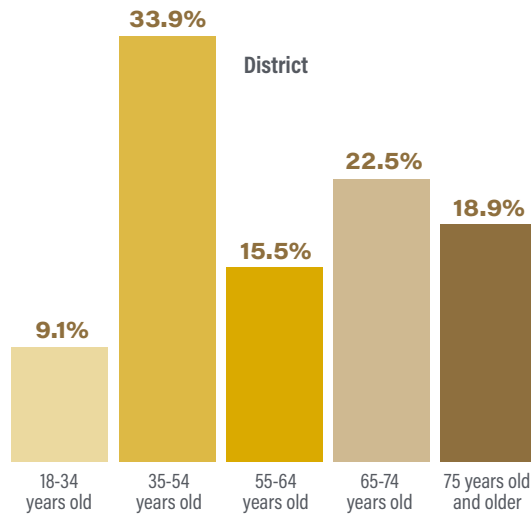
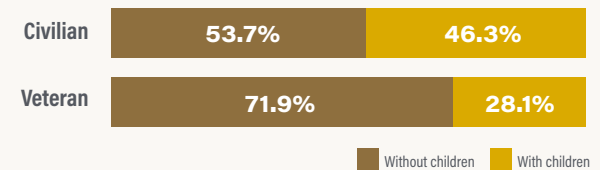
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	15.1%
Veterans	32%

Households and Children



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Texas Congressional District 15 Health and Well-Being

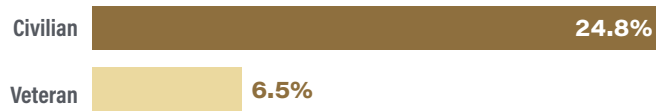
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	22.3%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.5%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	36.0%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.4%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	5.7%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	16.1%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	36.8%	272,715

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Brooks, Duval, Jim Hogg, Karnes, and Live Oak in Congressional District 15 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.78-61.93	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 15, areas of concern include the counties of Brooks, Duval, Jim Hogg, Karnes, and Live Oak. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
35-48	26-59

In Congressional District 15, the counties of Brooks, Duval, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Karnes, Live Oak, and Wilson have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 16

Total Population

747,648

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

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45,259

Veterans

6.1% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

14,169

Military Members

1.9% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	87.6%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	12.4%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 16 has **233,759** total households, **38,024** or **16.3%** of those are veteran households.

23,384

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

24,454

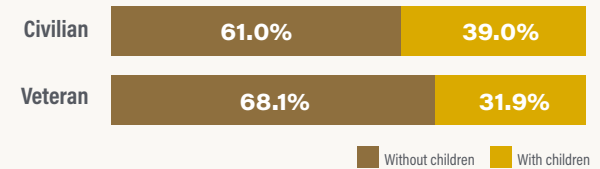
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

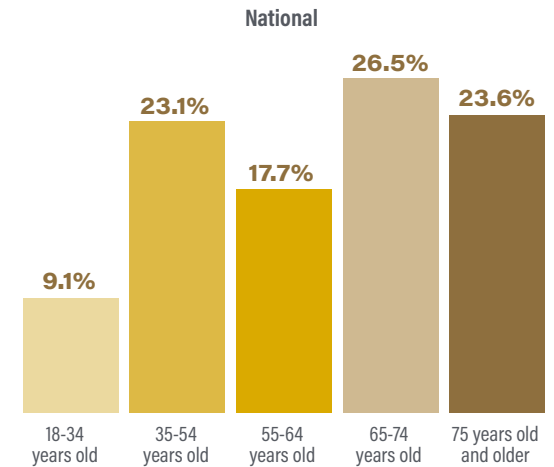
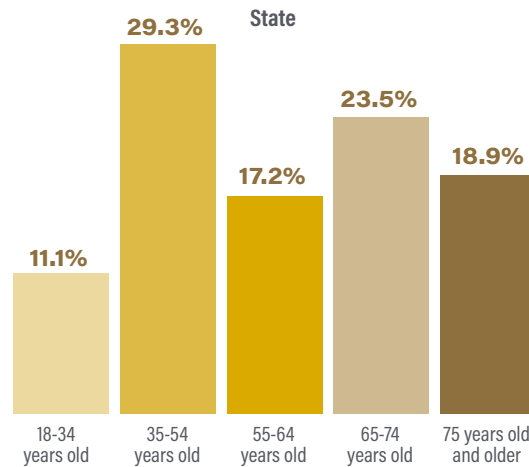
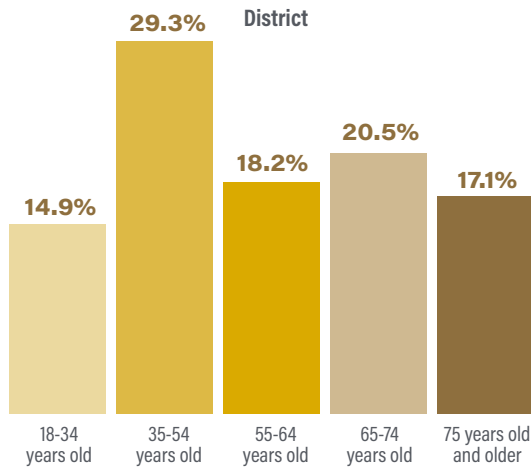
Disability

Civilians	16.8%
Veterans	29.6%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Texas Congressional District 16 Health and Well-Being

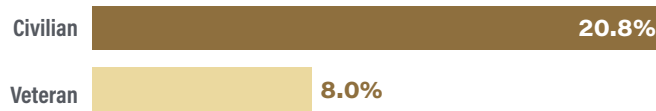
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	18.9%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.3%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	29.9%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	6.7%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	14.5%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	18%	131,149

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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 Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>
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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, El Paso County in Congressional District 16 is not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
20.83	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 16, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
48	26-59

In Congressional District 16, El Paso County has a livability score that is below average. This indicates that this county has scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 17

Total Population
786,023

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

40,968

Veterans

5.2% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,186

Military Members

0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.1%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	9.9%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 17 has **276,157** total households, **37,748** or **13.7%** of those are veteran households.

15,961

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,168

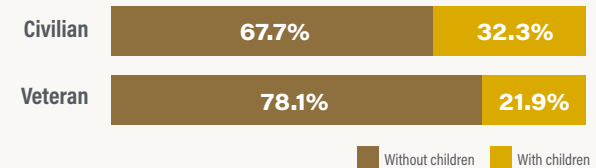
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

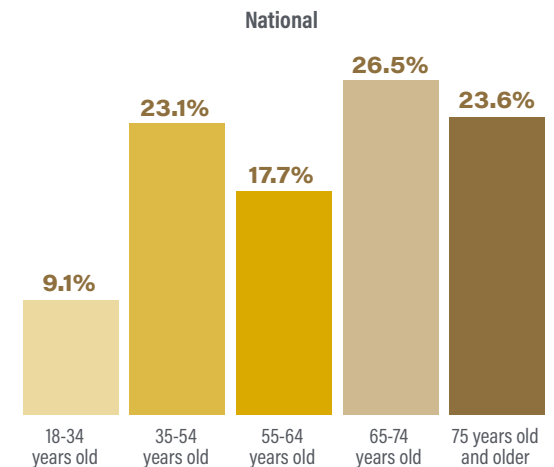
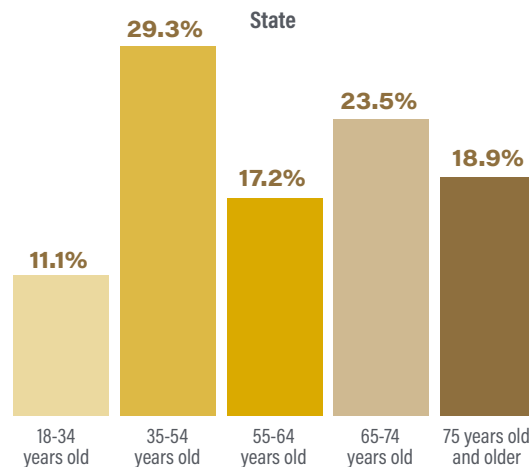
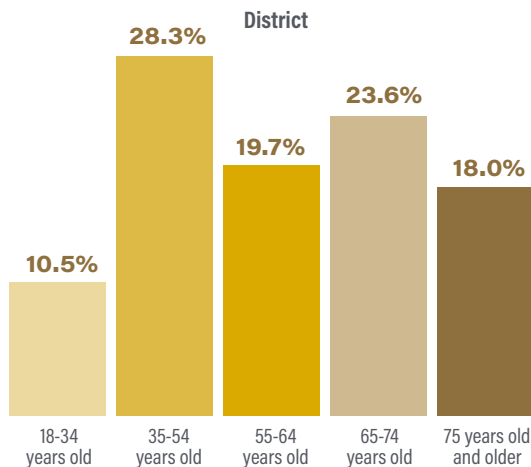
Disability

Civilians	14.3%
Veterans	32.2%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Texas Congressional District 17 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	16.9%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.8%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	18.8%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	5.1%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.9%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	35.6%	258,956

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Freestone, Lee, Leon, Limestone, and Milam in Congressional District 17 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
11.69-48.43	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 17, areas of concern include the counties of Burleson, Falls, Freestone, Lee, Leon, Limestone, Milam, and Roberston. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
40-52	26-59

In Congressional District 17, the counties of Bastrop, Brazos, Burleson, Falls, Freestone, Lee, Leon, Limestone, Milam, Robertson, and Travis have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



Texas Congressional District 18

Total Population
827,015

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

23,305

Veterans
2.8% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

1,845

Military Members
0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	9%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 18 has **265,732** total households, **20,695** or **7.8%** of those are veteran households.

9,077

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,597

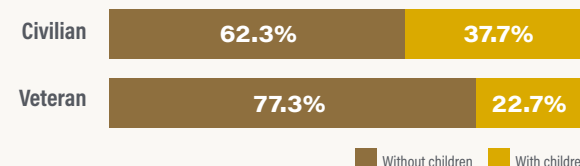
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

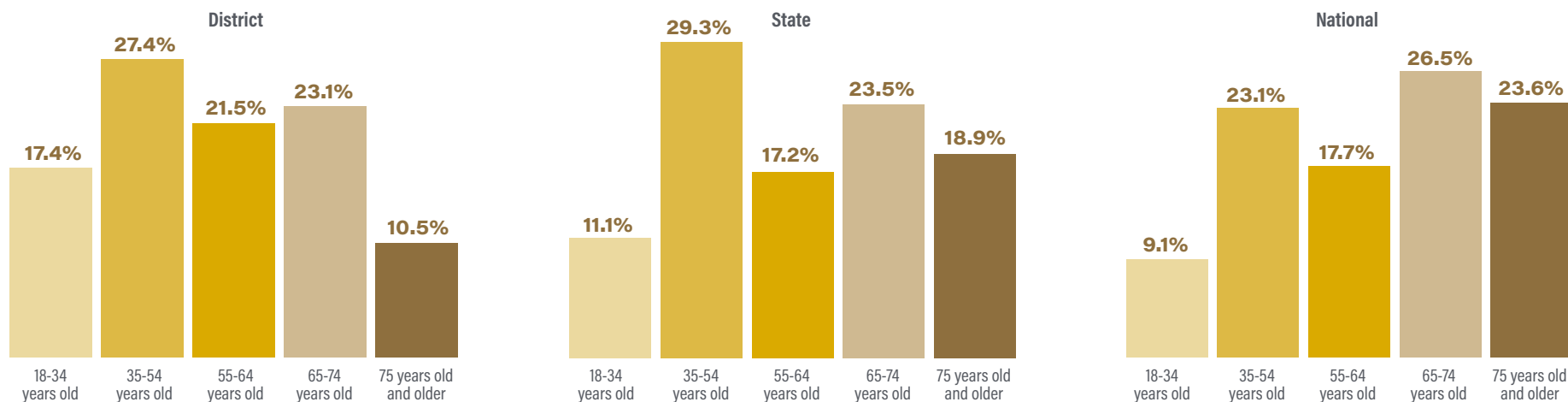
Disability

Civilians	13.2%
Veterans	27.6%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Texas Congressional District 18 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	19.8%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	12.3%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	32.9%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	5.9%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	14.3%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

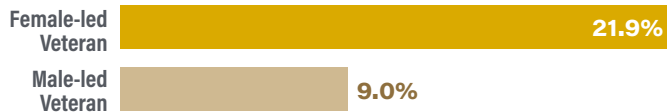
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	22.3%	164,332

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, Harris County in Congressional District 18 is not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.38	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 18, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
48	26-59

In Congressional District 18, Harris County has a livability score that is below average. This indicates that this county has scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 19

Total Population
729,664

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

37,271

Veterans

5.1% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

5,980

Military Members

0.8% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	88.8%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	11.2%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 19 has **259,319** total households, **36,583** or **14.1%** of those are veteran households.

16,509

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

7,155

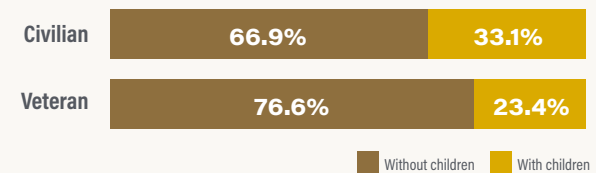
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

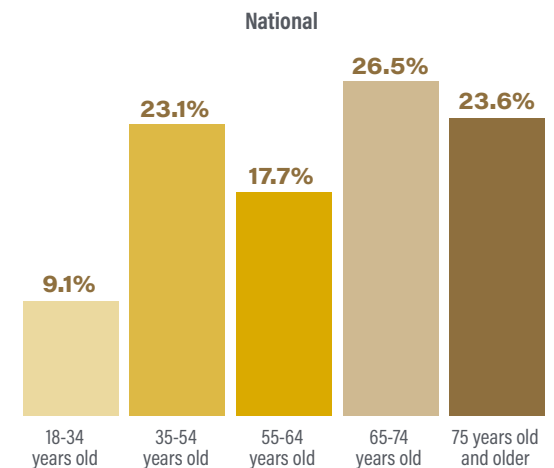
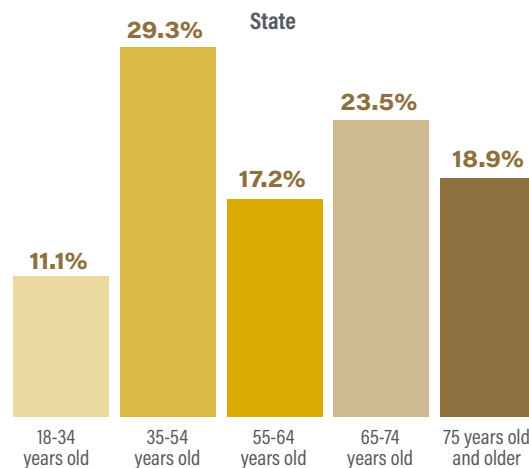
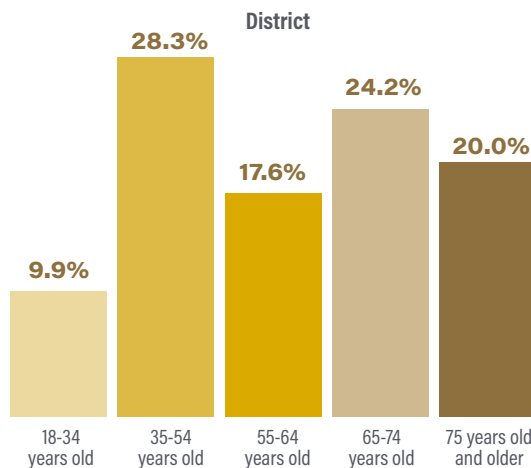
Disability

Civilians	18.1%
Veterans	38%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 19 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	15.6%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.0%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	20.8%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	5.8%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.4%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	24.5%	174,874

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

References

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- USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Bailey, Borden, Castro, Cochran, Fisher, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Hale, Haskell, Hockley, Howard, Kent, Lamb, Nolan, Parmer, Scurry, Shackelford, Stephens, Stonewall, Throckmorton, Yoakum, and Young in Congressional District 19 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
16.72-50.60	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 19, areas of concern include the counties of Borden, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Fisher, Floyd, Haskell, Hockley, Jones, Kent, Lamb, Lynn, Parmer, Shackelford, Stephens, Terry, Throckmorton, and Young. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
31-52	26-59

In Congressional District 19, the counties of Borden, Castro, Cochran, Fisher, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Hale, Haskell, Hockley, Howard, Jones, Kent, Lamb, Lynn, Nolan, Parmer, Scurry, Stephens, Stonewall, Terry, Throckmorton, Yoakum, and Young have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 20

Total Population
832,518

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

55,608

Veterans

6.7% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

12,876

Military Members

1.5% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	86.9%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	13.1%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 20 has **251,270** total households, **47,417** or **18.9%** of those are veteran households.

24,233

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

18,349

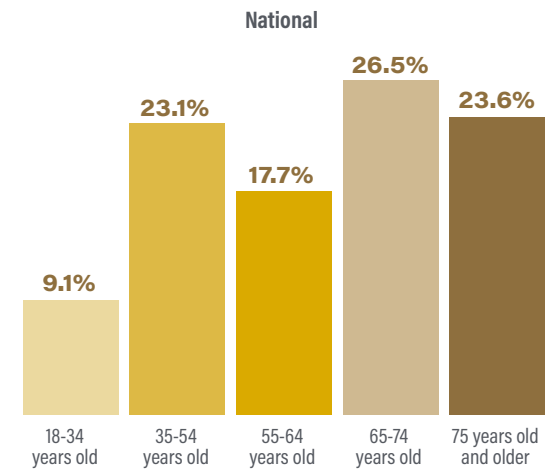
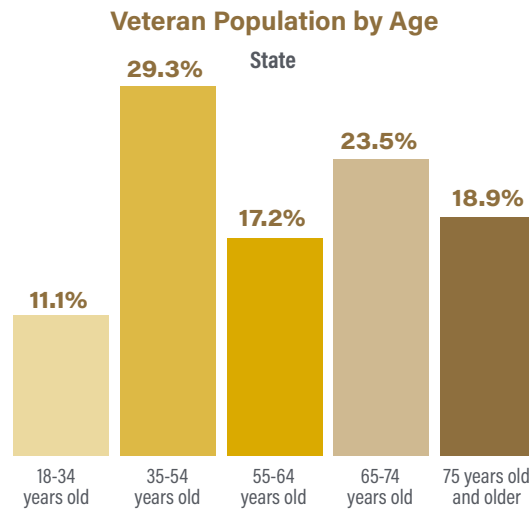
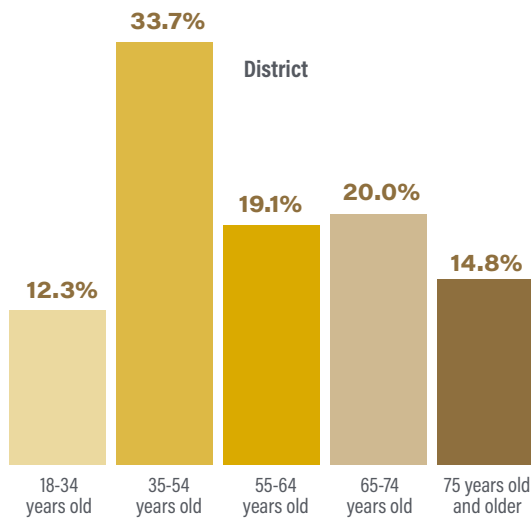
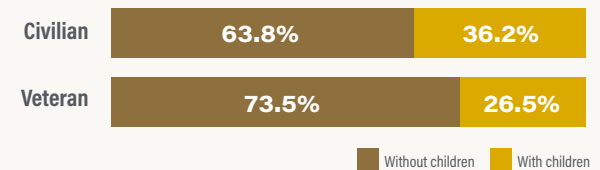
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	17.2%
Veterans	30.1%

Households and Children



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Military Family Research Institute
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Texas Congressional District 20 Health and Well-Being

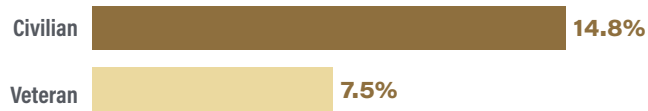
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	16.3%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.5%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	29.1%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.2%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.1%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	13.1%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	25.6%	191,534

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

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 Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>
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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, Bexar County in Congressional District 20 is not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
17.08	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 20, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
50	26-59

In Congressional District 20, Bexar County has a livability score that is average. This indicates that this county has scored higher on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 21

Total Population
829,628

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

60,774

Veterans

7.3% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

6,834

Military Members

0.8% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	86.9%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	13.1%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 21 has **302,688** total households, **52,831** or **17.5%** of those are veteran households.

21,840

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

9,431

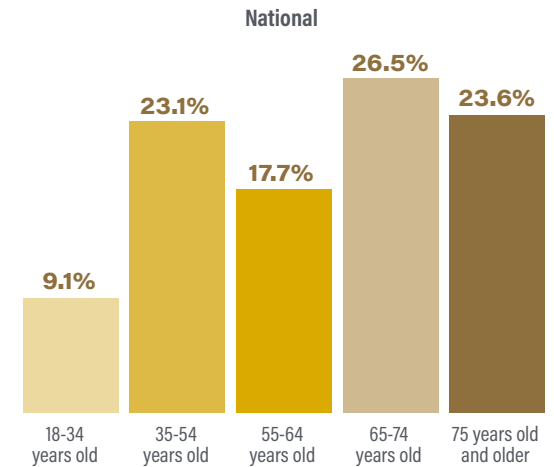
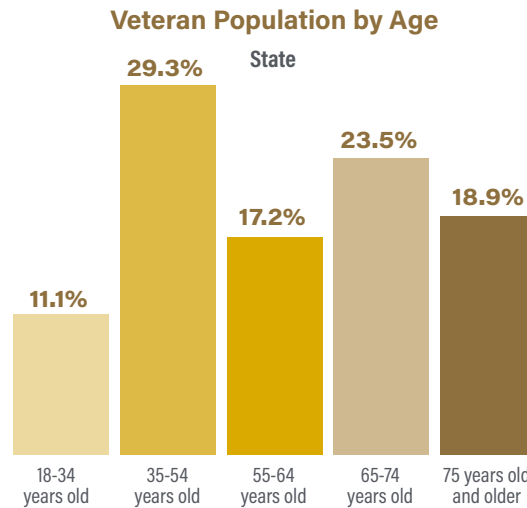
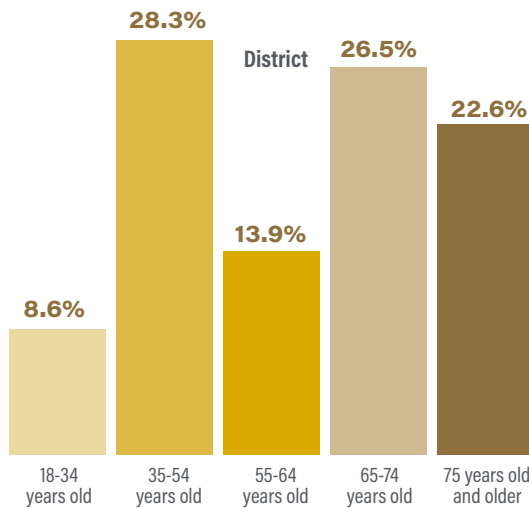
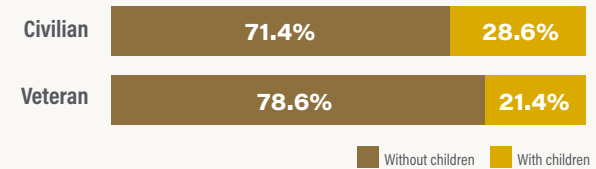
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	13.8%
Veterans	29.5%

Households and Children



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Texas Congressional District 21 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	9.6%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.9%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	13.3%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.1%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.6%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	21.4%	159,943

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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 Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>
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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Blanco, Gillespie, Kerr, and Real in Congressional District 21 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
11.69-48.53	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 21, areas of concern include the counties of Bandera, Blanco, and Real. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
42-51	26-59

In Congressional District 21, the counties of Bandera, Blanco, Hays, Kerr, Real and Travis have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 22

Total Population
960,957

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

34,729

Veterans

3.6% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,090

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	88.8%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	11.2%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 22 has **276,855** total households, **32,011** or **11.6%** of those are veteran households.

21,545

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,176

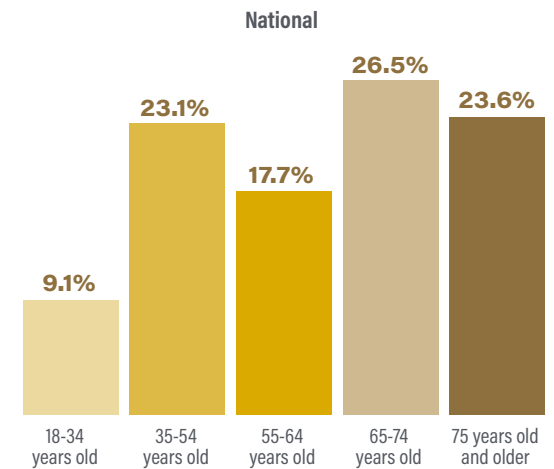
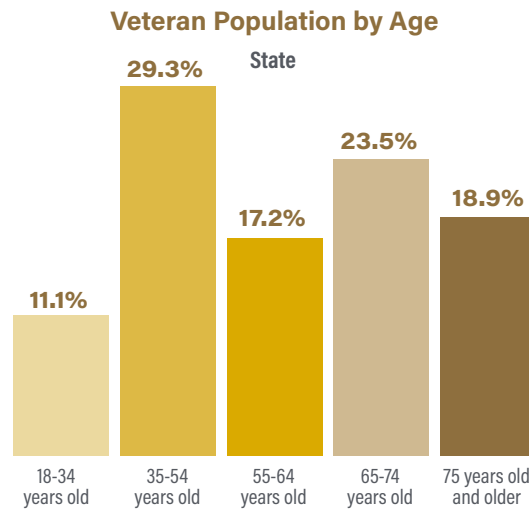
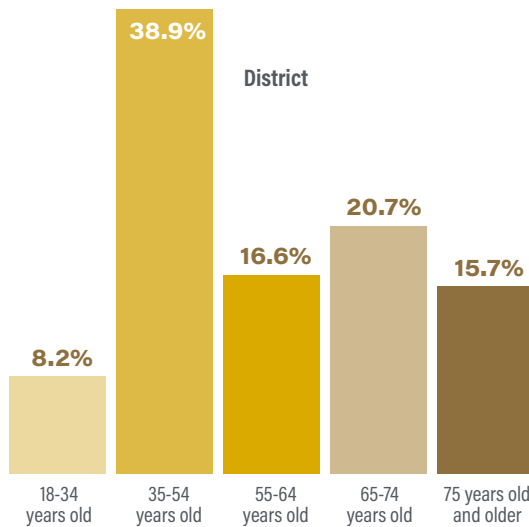
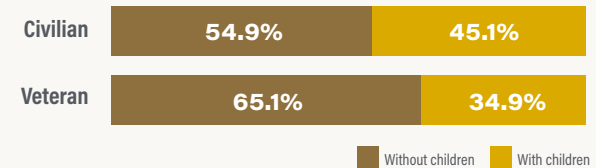
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	8%
Veterans	21.3%

Households and Children



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Texas Congressional District 22 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	5.6%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	3%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	10.8%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.4%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	13.1%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

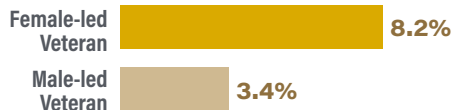
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	33.4%	262,807

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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 Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>
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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the Brazoria, Fort Bend, and Harris in Congressional District 22 are not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
12.85-16.16	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 22, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
48-50	26-59

In Congressional District 22, the counties of Brazoria and Harris have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 23

Total Population

786,712

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

44,198

Veterans

5.6% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

9,216

Military Members

1.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	88.1%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	11.9%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 23 has **238,108** total households, **41,392** or **17.4%** of those are veteran households.

24,909

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

13,023

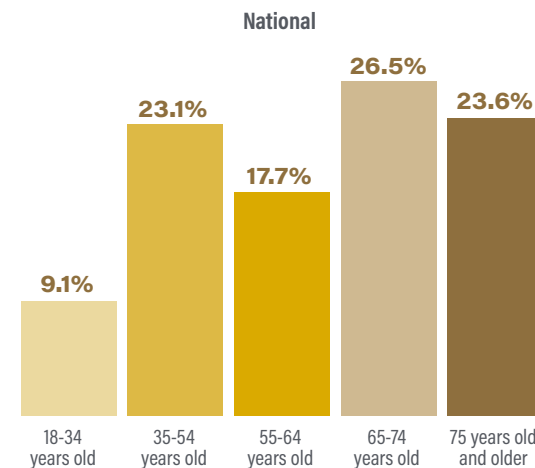
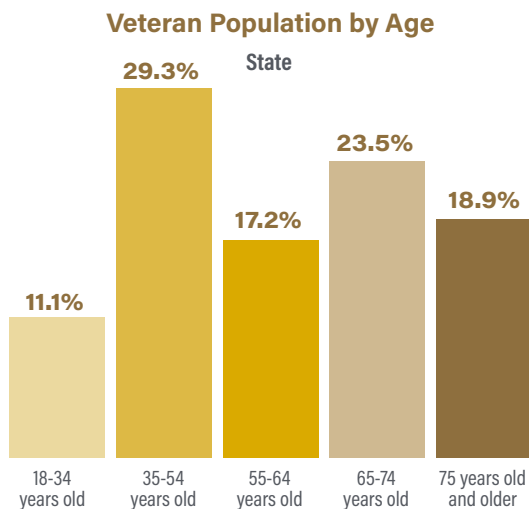
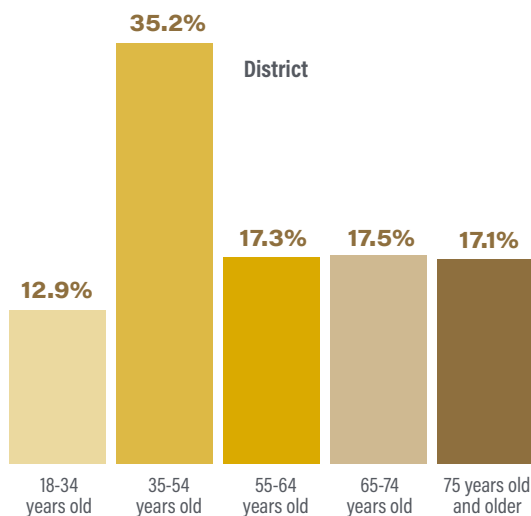
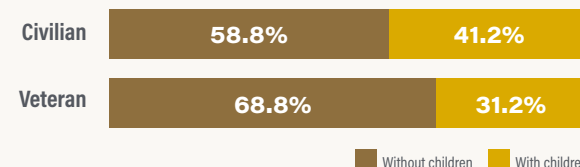
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	17.4%
Veterans	27%

Households and Children



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Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 23 Health and Well-Being

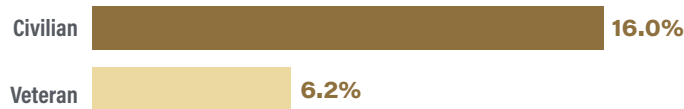
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	15.5%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.4%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	23.5%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.3%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	13.4%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	33.5%	244,790

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Brewster, Crane, Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Edwards, Frio, Jeff Davis, Kinney, La Salle, Loving, Maverick, Pecos, Presidio, Regan, Reeves, Schleicher, Sutton, Terrell, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Ward, Winkler, and Zavala in Congressional District 23 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
17.08-69.77	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 23, areas of concern include the counties of Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Edwards, Frio, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, La Salle, Loving, Maverick, Medina, Presidio, Schleicher, Terrell, Upton, Winkler, and Zavala. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
26-59	26-59

In Congressional District 23, the counties of Crane, Dimmit, Edwards, El Paso, Frio, Hudspeth, Kinney, La Salle, Loving, Maverick, Medina, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Schleicher, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde, Ward, Winkler, and Zavala have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 24

Total Population

832,445

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

34,945

Veterans

4.2% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,588

Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	87.7%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	12.3%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 24 has **310,468** total households, **31,632** or **10.2%** of those are veteran households.

11,839

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,779

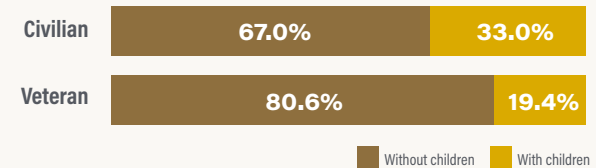
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

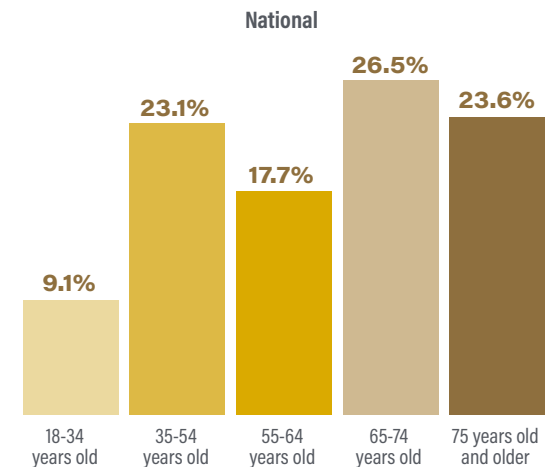
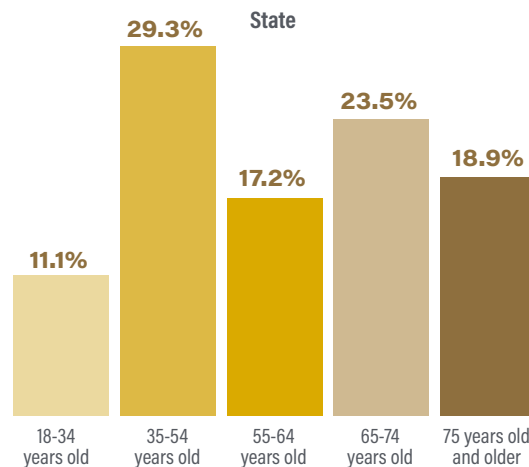
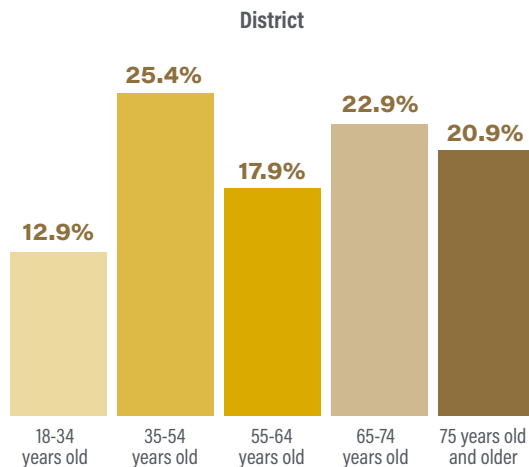
Disability

Civilians	9.5%
Veterans	23.5%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 24 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	7.4%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	2.7%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	10.6%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.6%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.7%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	22.2%	166,250

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

References

- AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
- Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>
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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant in Congressional District 24 are not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
10.98-15.15	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 24, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
53-54	26-59

In Congressional District 24, the counties of Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant have livability scores that are above average. This indicates that these counties have scored higher on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 25

Total Population
818,807

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

54,369

Veterans

6.6% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

6,135

Military Members

0.7% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	85.3%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	14.7%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 25 has **276,380** total households, **47,653** or **17.2%** of those are veteran households.

22,934

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

9,741

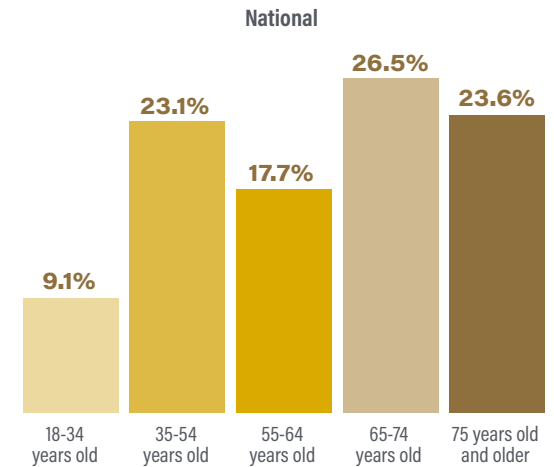
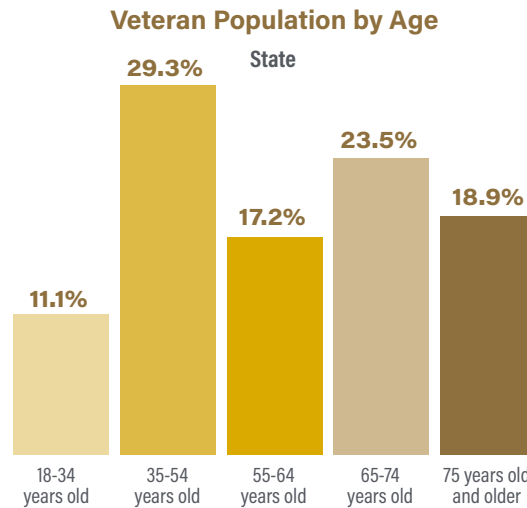
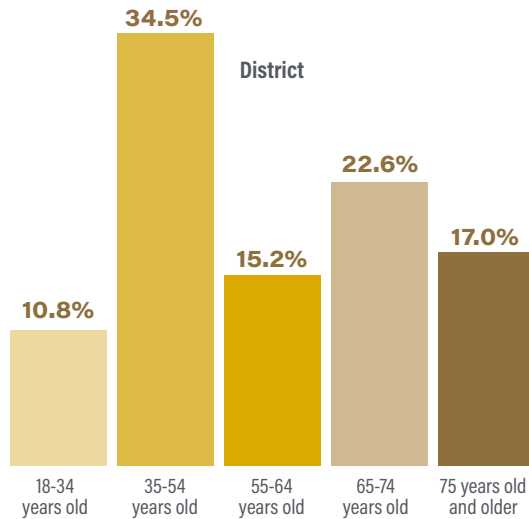
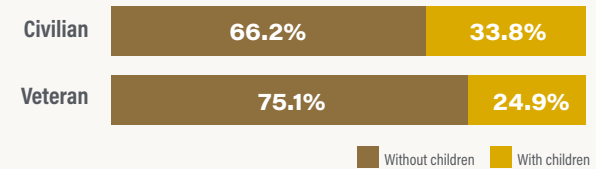
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	13.6%
Veterans	33.5%

Households and Children



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Military Family Research Institute
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Texas Congressional District 25 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	9.7%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.1%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	12.4%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.0%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.9%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	26.4%	194,670

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

References

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Bosque, Burnet, Hamilton, and Hill in Congressional District 25 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
11.69-44.30	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 25, areas of concern include the counties of Bosque, Erath, Hamilton, Hill, and Lampasas. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
41-53	26-59

In Congressional District 25, the counties of Bell, Bosque, Burnet, Coryell, Erath, Hamilton, Hays, Hill, Lampasas, Somervell, and Travis have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 26

Total Population
920,865

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

45,658

Veterans

5% of total population

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2,965

Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.2%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	8.8%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 26 has **285,680** total households, **42,176** or **14.8%** of those are veteran households.

23,388

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,257

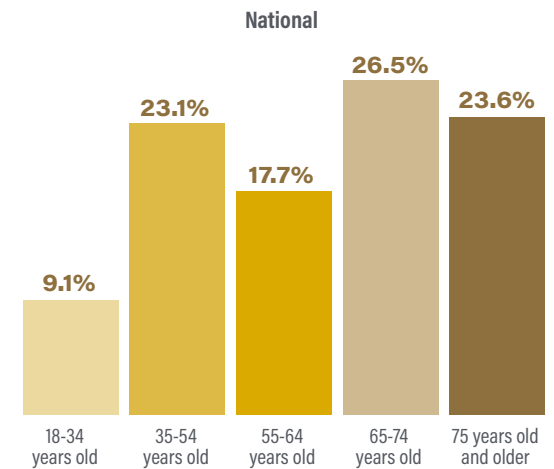
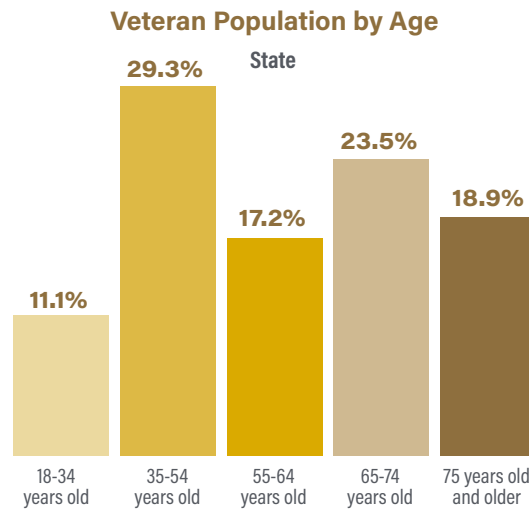
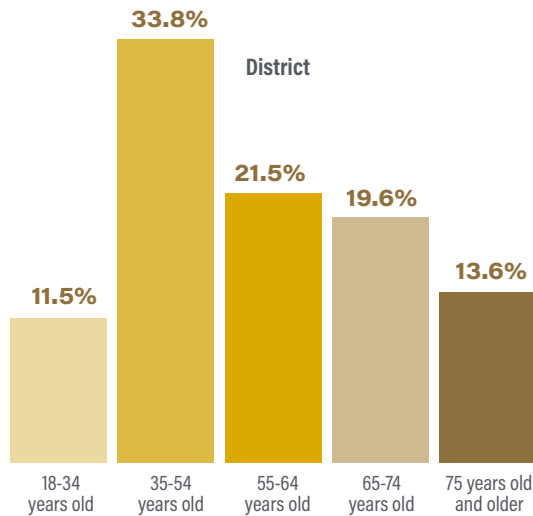
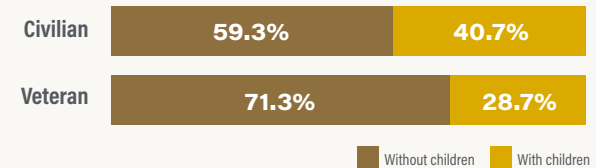
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	10.1%
Veterans	18.8%

Households and Children



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 26 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	6.1%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.2%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	6.6%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.5%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.0%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	26.8%	206,819

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant in Congressional District 26 are not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
10.98-15.15	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 26, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
53-54	26-59

In Congressional District 26, the counties of Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant have livability scores that are above average. This indicates that these counties have scored higher on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 27

Total Population
745,526

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

50,414

Veterans

6.8% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

3,284

Military Members

0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	92%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	8%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 27 has **257,831** total households, **46,298** or **18%** of those are veteran households.

20,564

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,294

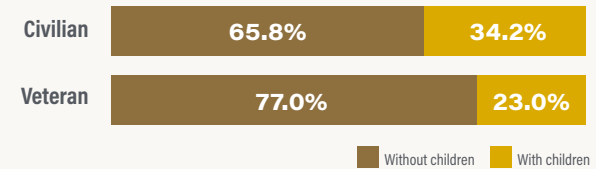
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

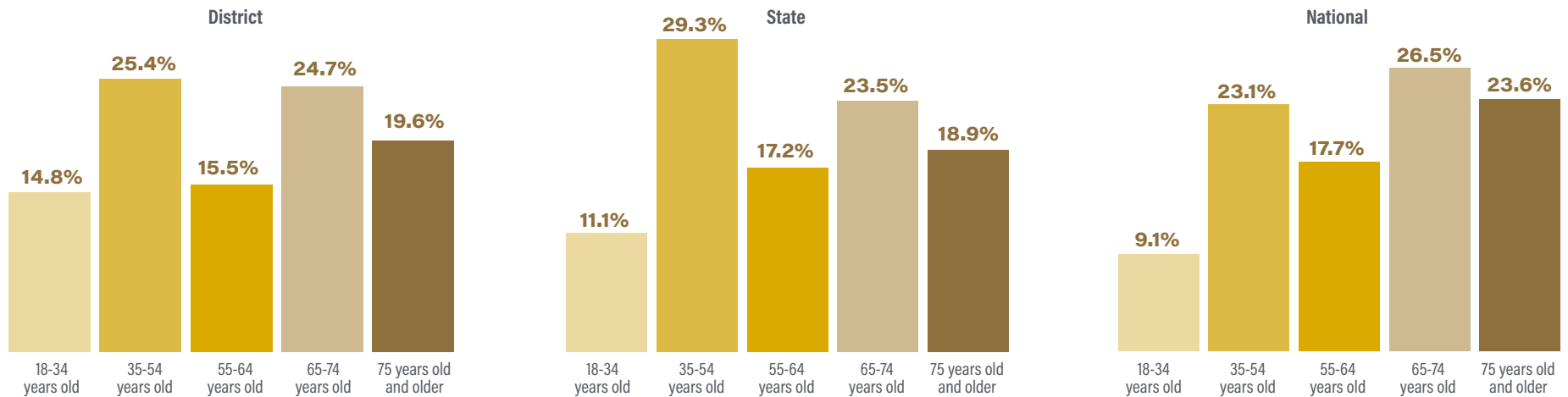
Disability

Civilians	17.2%
Veterans	30.7%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 27 Health and Well-Being

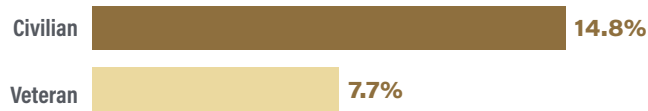
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	16.8%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.8%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	21.1%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	5.9%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.1%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	13.2%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	29.5%	212,223

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Calhoun, Gonzales, Jackson, Lavaca, Matagorda, Refugio, and Wharton in Congressional District 27 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
17.22-37.09	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 27, areas of concern include the counties of Aransas, Gonzales, Jackson, Lavaca, Matagorda, Refugio, and Wharton. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
41-51	26-59

In Congressional District 27, the counties of Bastrop, Caldwell, Gonzales, Jackson, Lavaca, Matagorda, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Victoria, and Wharton have livability scores that are above average. This indicates that these counties have scored higher on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 28

Total Population
772,410

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

35,214

Veterans

4.6% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

4,343

Military Members

0.6% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	86.0%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	14.0%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 28 has **219,866** total households, **30,187** or **13.7%** of those are veteran households.

16,378

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

5,480

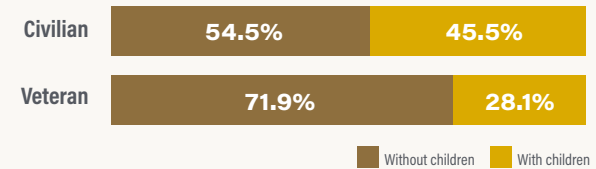
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

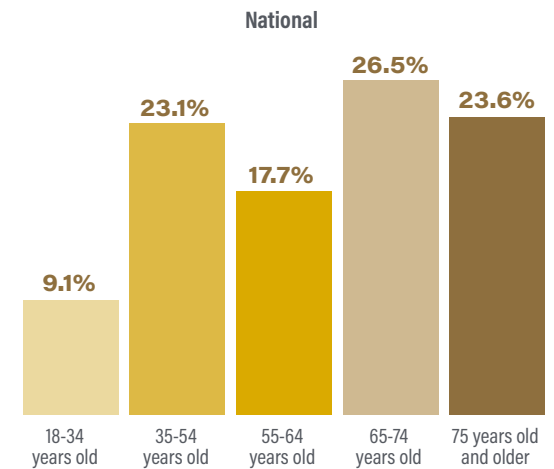
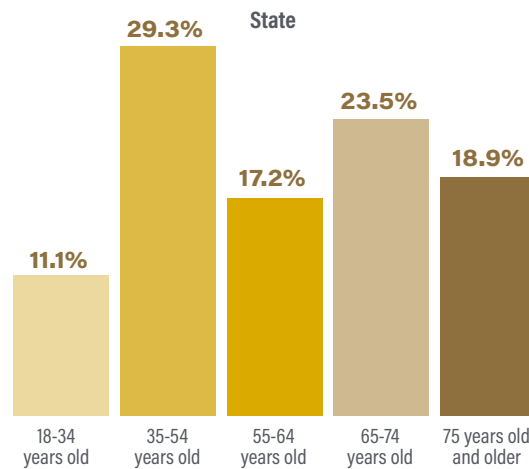
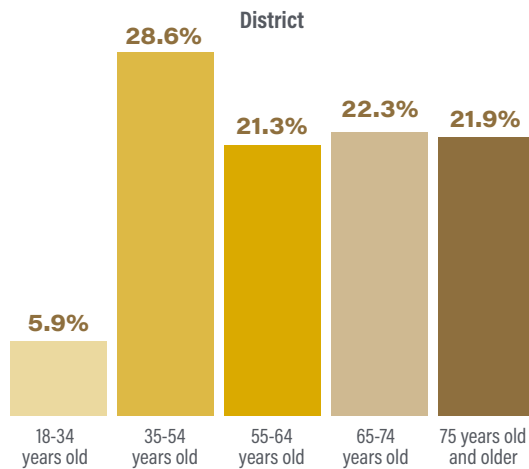
Disability

Civilians	17.1%
Veterans	32.9%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Texas Congressional District 28 Health and Well-Being

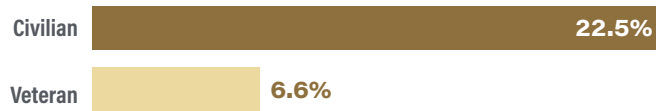
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	21.4%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.5%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	34.2%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.3%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.8%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	15.0%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	30.8%	225,182

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of La Salle, McMullen, Starr, and Zapata in Congressional District 28 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
17.08-41.70	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 28, areas of concern include the counties of Atascosa, La Salle, Starr, and Zapata. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
35-50	26-59

In Congressional District 28, the counties of Atascosa, Hidalgo, La Salle, McMullen, Starr, Webb, Wilson, and Zapata have livability scores that are above average. This indicates that these counties have scored higher on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 29

Total Population
783,915

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

16,381

Veterans

2.1% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

1,845

Military Members

0.2% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

6,400

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,597

Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	94.0%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	6.0%	10.7%	9.0%

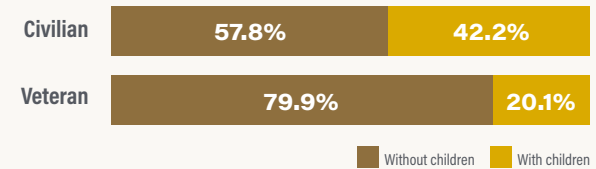


Congressional District 29 has **229,173** total households, **16,496** or **7.2%** of those are veteran households.

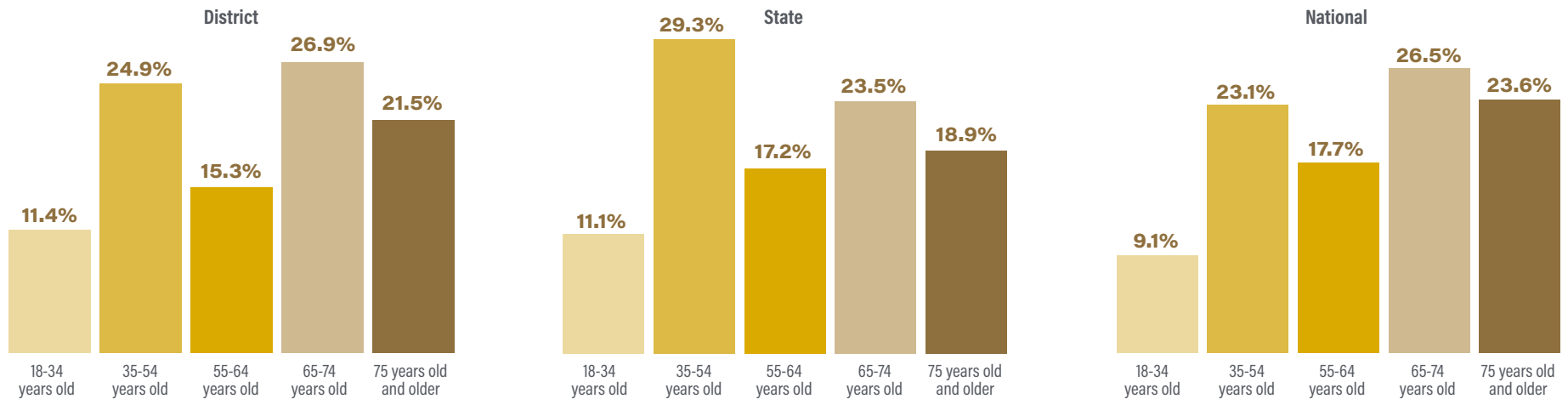
Disability

Civilians	10.9%
Veterans	28.4%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 29 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	22.2%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	12.1%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	35.1%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	6.1%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	14.3%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	11.9%	87,032

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

References

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- USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, Harris County in Congressional District 29 is not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.38	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 29, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
48	26-59

In Congressional District 29, Harris County has a livability score that is below average. This indicates that this county has scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 30

Total Population
792,445

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

29,037

Veterans

3.7% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

1,757

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	89.9%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	10.1%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 30 has **254,490** total households, **25,054** or **9.8%** of those are veteran households.

10,908

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,520

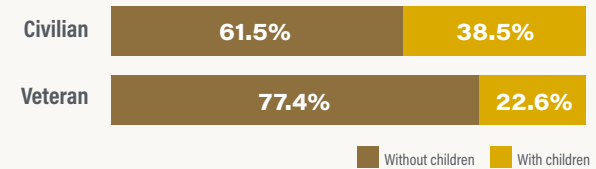
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

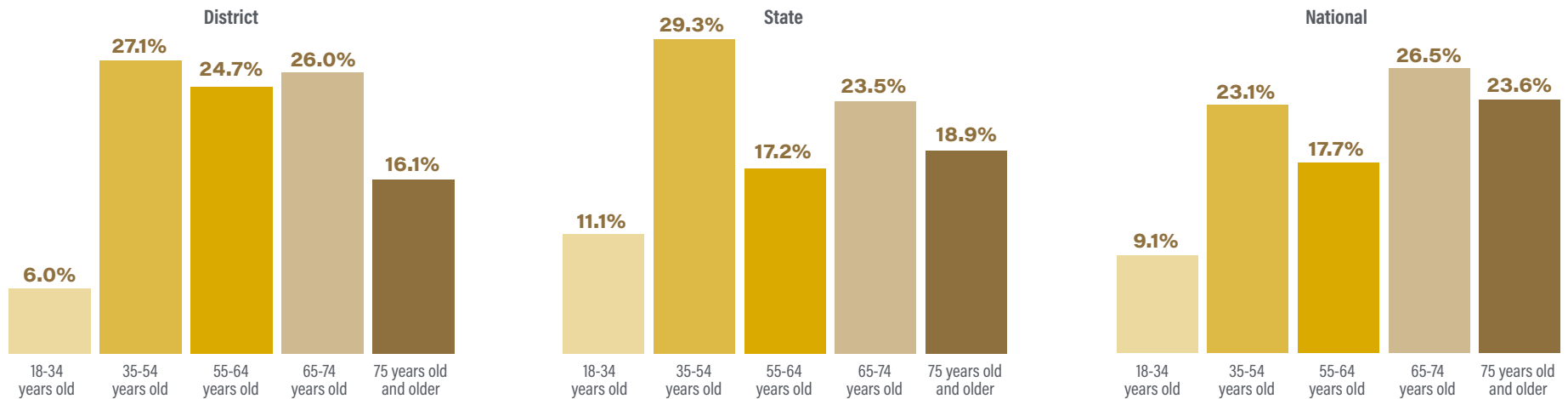
Disability

Civilians	15.7%
Veterans	34.3%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 30 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	18.7%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	11.0%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	28.1%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.9%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.8%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	27.1%	198,622

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, Dallas County in Congressional District 30 is not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.15	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 30, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
54	26-59

In Congressional District 30, Dallas County has a livability score that is above average. This indicates that this county has scored higher on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 31

Total Population
916,064

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

75,484

Veterans

8.2% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

18,034

Military Members

2% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	85.3%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	14.7%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 31 has **281,408** total households, **66,506** or **23.6%** of those are veteran households.

41,875

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

31,232

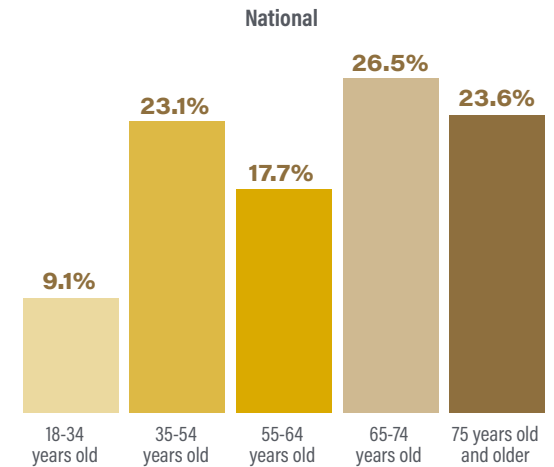
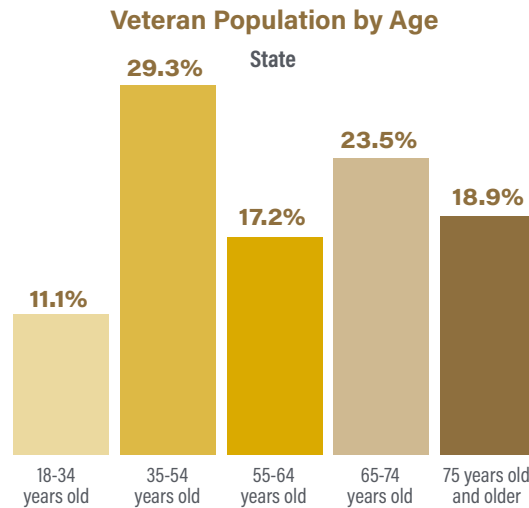
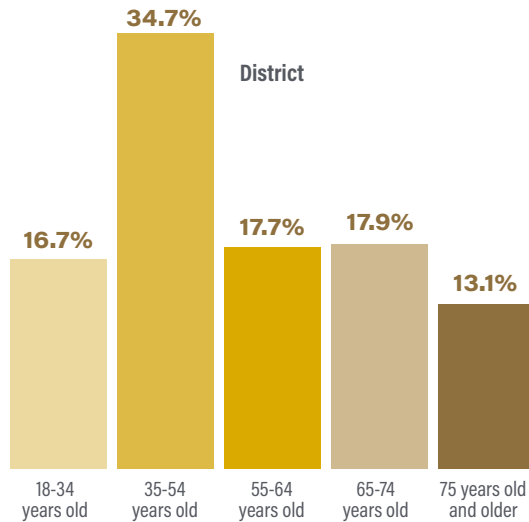
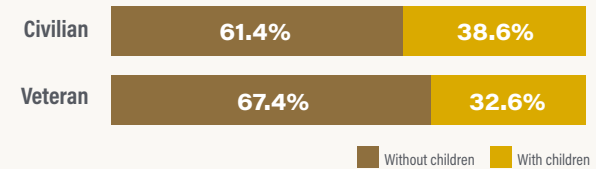
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Disability

Civilians	14.2%
Veterans	26.9%

Households and Children



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Texas Congressional District 31 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.4%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.4%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	12.3%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.2%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.9%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	42.6%	323,204

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
 Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>
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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Bell and Williamson in Congressional District 31 are not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
12.80-15.30	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 31, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
46-53	26-59

In Congressional District 31, Bell County has a livability score that is below average. This indicates that this county has scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 32

Total Population
778,087

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

31,222

Veterans

4% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

1,791

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	89.2%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	10.8%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 32 has **286,265** total households, **27,803** or **9.7%** of those are veteran households.

10,630

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,579

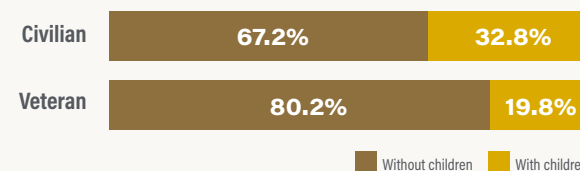
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

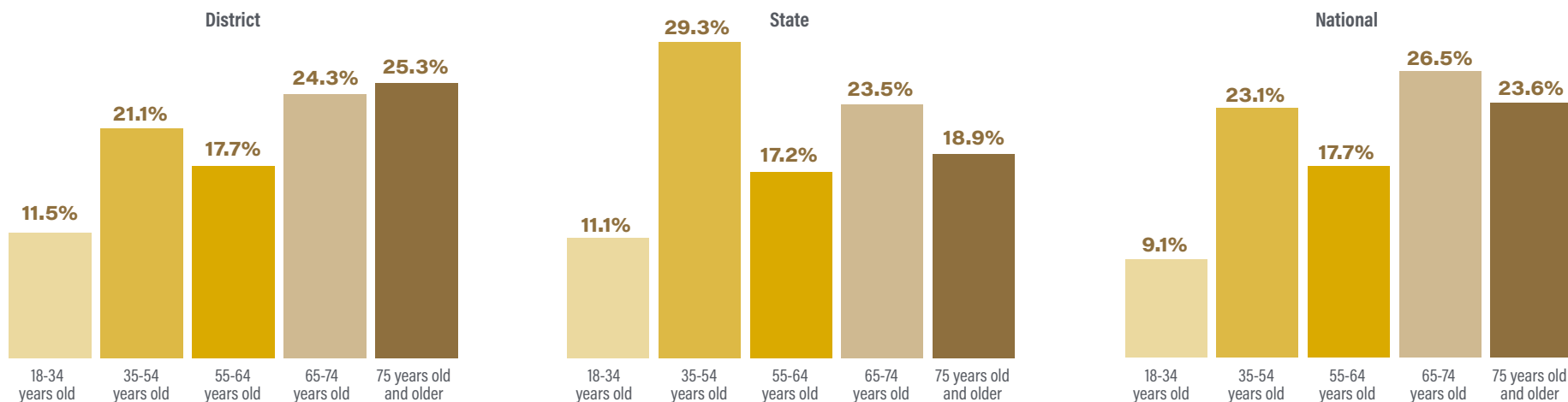
Disability

Civilians	9.9%
Veterans	23.1%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Texas Congressional District 32 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	9.9%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.7%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	15.0%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.2%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.7%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	13.5%	99,012

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
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 USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Collin and Dallas in Congressional District 32 are not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
10.01-15.15	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 32, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
54-57	26-59

In Congressional District 32, the counties of Collin and Dallas have livability scores that are above average. This indicates that these counties have scored higher on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 33

Total Population
751,182

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives. To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

18,219

Veterans

2.4% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,636

Military Members

0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.3%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	8.7%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 33 has **240,521** total households, **22,932** or **9.5%** of those are veteran households.

8,587

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,884

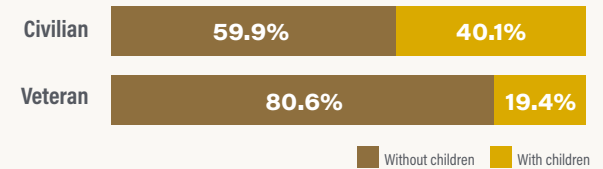
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

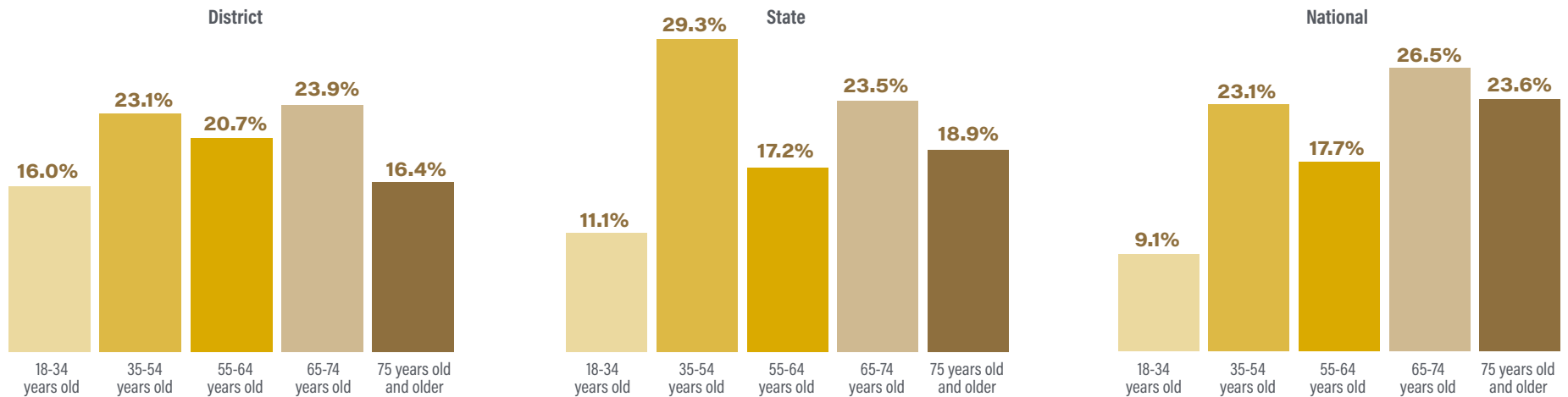
Disability

Civilians	12.5%
Veterans	29.6%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Texas Congressional District 33 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	20.1%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	13.5%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	30.1%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	5.9%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.9%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	16.9%	121,519

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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- USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Dallas and Tarrant in Congressional District 33 are not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
14.17-15.15	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 33, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
53-54	26-59

In Congressional District 33, the counties of Dallas and Tarrant have livability scores that are above average. This indicates that these counties have scored higher on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 34

Total Population

712,596

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

25,542

Veterans

3.6% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,398

Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.7%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	8.3%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 34 has **215,479** total households, **23,322** or **10.8%** of those are veteran households.

10,854

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,140

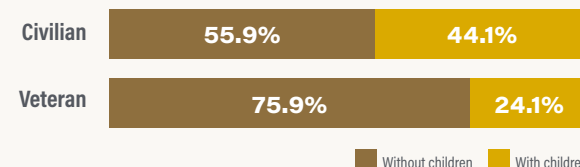
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

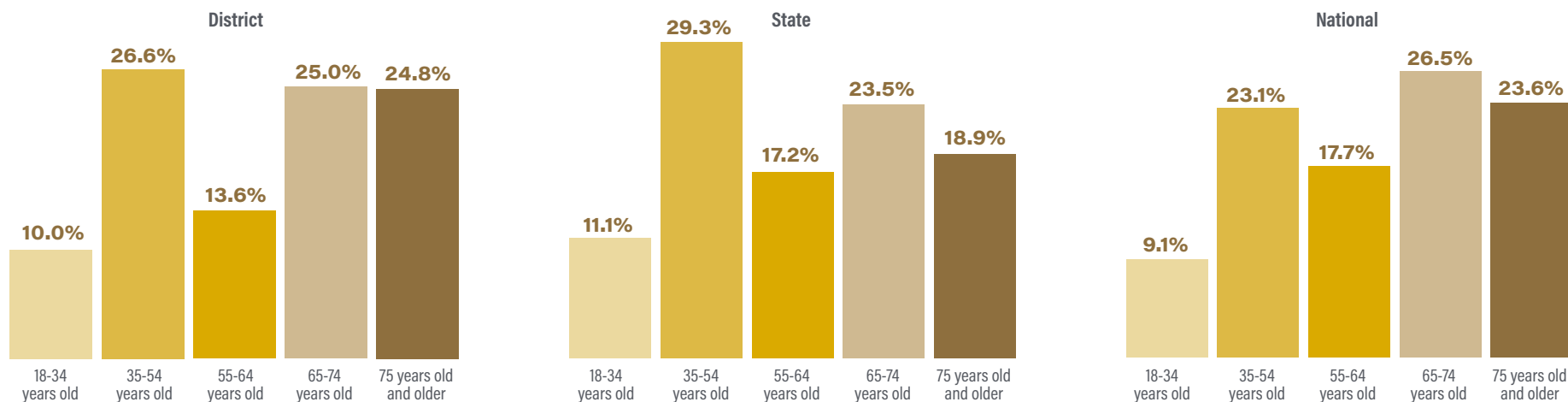
Disability

Civilians	16.5%
Veterans	32%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Texas Congressional District 34 Health and Well-Being

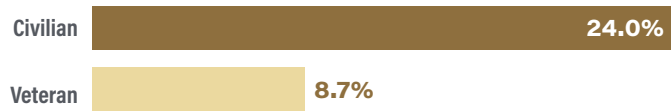
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	24.7%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	9.9%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	37.8%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	7.1%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	5.7%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	15.9%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	32.8%	235,312

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

References

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- USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Bee, DeWitt, Gonzales, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, and Willacy in Congressional District 34 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
20.95-88.65	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 34, areas of concern include the counties of Cameron, DeWitt, Goliad, Gonzales, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, and Willacy. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
35-53	26-59

In Congressional District 34, the counties of Bee, Cameron, Goliad, Gonzales, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, San Patricio, and Willacy have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 35

Total Population

857,654

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

44,050

Veterans

5.1% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

8,109

Military Members

0.9% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	86.0%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	14.0%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 35 has **279,608** total households, **42,277** or **15.1%** of those are veteran households.

18,574

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

11,414

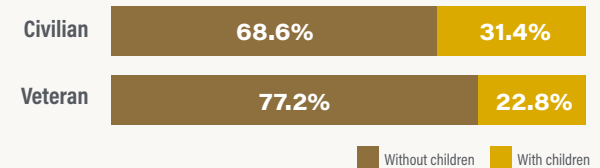
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

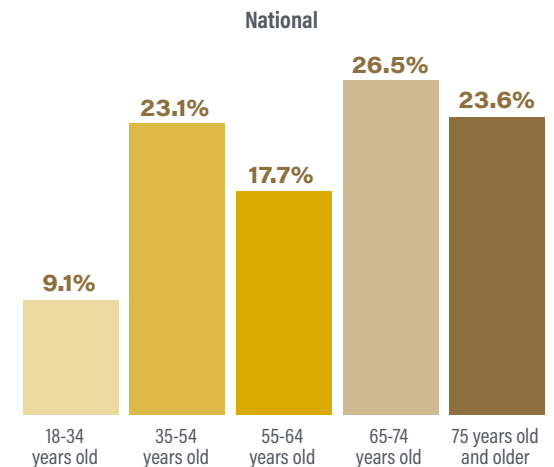
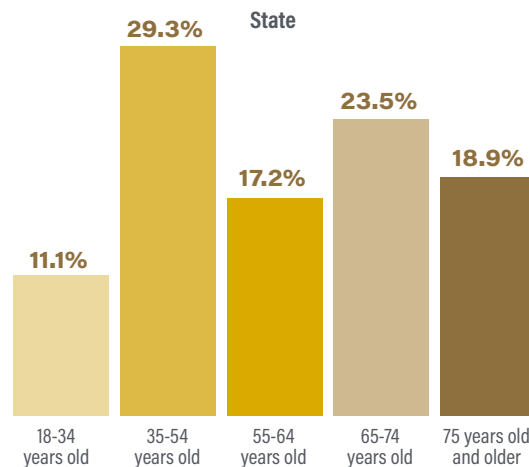
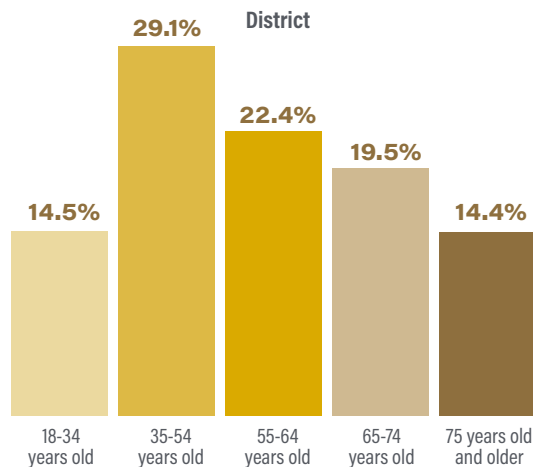
Disability

Civilians	16.6%
Veterans	34.0%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 35 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	18.4%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	9.7%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	27.0%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.9%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.2%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	29.5%	223,686

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Bexar, Caldwell, Comal, Guadalupe, Hays, and Travis in Congressional District 35 are not defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
11.69-24.58	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 35, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
42-50	26-59

In Congressional District 35, the counties of Caldwell, Comal, Guadalupe, Hays, and Travis have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Texas Congressional District 36

Total Population

758,238

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.

To view congressional districts, visit www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map

43,668

Veterans

5.8% of total population

According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

1,637

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	93.3%	89.3%	91.0%
Female	6.7%	10.7%	9.0%



Congressional District 36 has **256,477** total households, **39,323** or **15.3%** of those are veteran households.

16,318

Veteran Dependents

Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,522

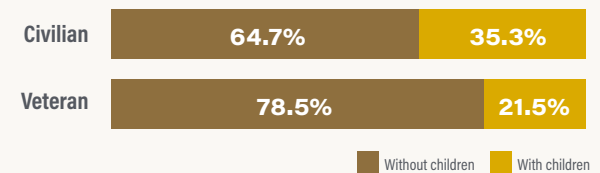
Military Dependents

Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

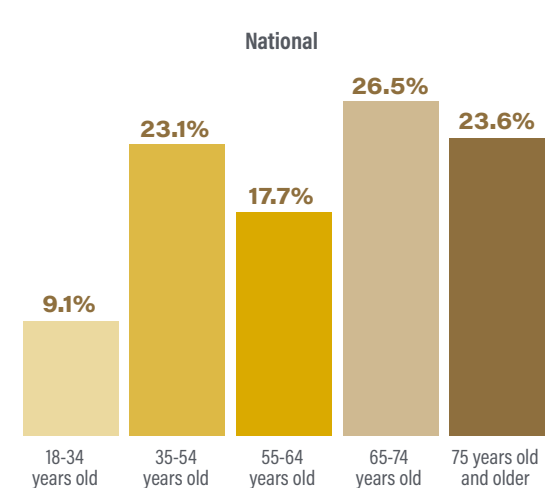
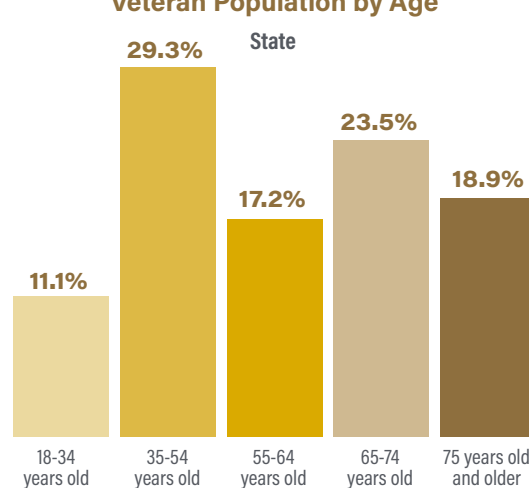
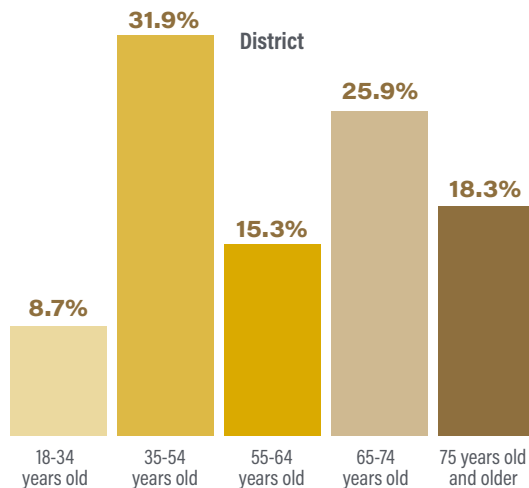
Disability

Civilians	17.3%
Veterans	32.8%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Texas Congressional District 36 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	13.0%	13.6%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.8%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	21.0%	21.1%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	6.2%	5.1%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	14.8%	13.0%	13.3%

Those uninsured face greater barriers to care. In light of COVID-19, those living in poverty and whom are uninsured may be at a greater risk of exposure and complications from the virus.

Due to COVID-19 and the nature of the virus, unemployment rates have sharply increased between February and May of 2020. These rates may continue to be impacted over the coming months, and should be further monitored throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	26.2%	188,675

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



The standard definition of a food desert is defined as a low-income census tract with a substantial share of residents with low levels of access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods. Low-access areas have at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the population lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. Residents with a lack of access to adequate food sources have been shown to have poorer health outcomes. Living in a food desert creates a health disparity among residents that impacts quality-of-life and overall health.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy foods and move towards self-sufficiency.

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Jasper, Polk, and Tyler in Congressional District 36 are defined as rural.

Codes are determined on a 1 to 9 scale, 1 being the least rural and 9 being the most rural. Rural areas often have a higher poverty rate when comparing to their urban counterparts. Poverty in rural areas may contribute to poor housing conditions and health among residents.

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.38-43.43	10.01-88.65

In Congressional District 36, areas of concern include the counties of Jasper, Liberty, Newton, Polk, and Tyler. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

According to the Purdue Center for Regional Development, a digital divide score of 30 and above presents significant socioeconomic, broadband infrastructure, and adoption challenges that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of technology.

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
40-49	26-59

In Congressional District 36, the counties of Chambers, Hardin, Harris, Jasper, Liberty, Newton, Orange, Polk, and Tyler have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

According to the AARP Livability Index, an average community livability score is 50, an above-average score is over 50, and a below-average score is below 50.