



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Virginia Congressional District 1

Total Population
824,492

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

80,744

Veterans

9.8% 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."

11,440

Military Members

1.4% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	87.1%	85.8%	91.0%
Female	12.9%	14.2%	9.0%



Congressional District 1 has **274,000** total households, **68,701** or **25.1%** of those are veteran households.

38,588

Veteran Dependents

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

18,601

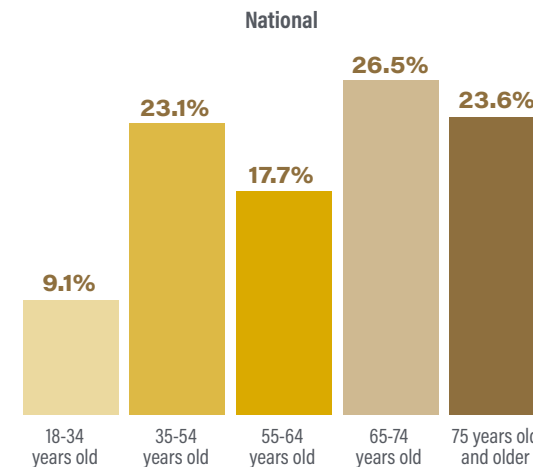
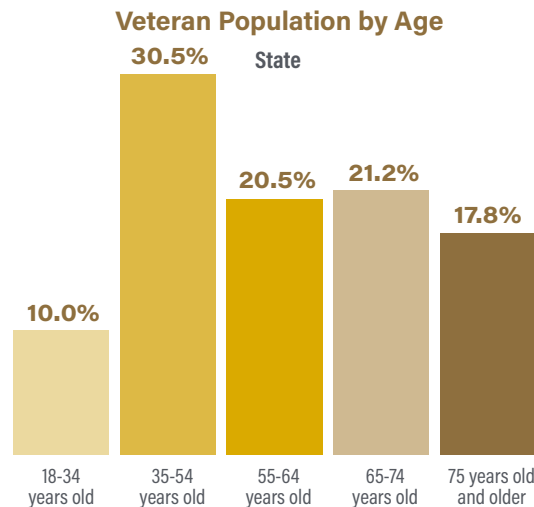
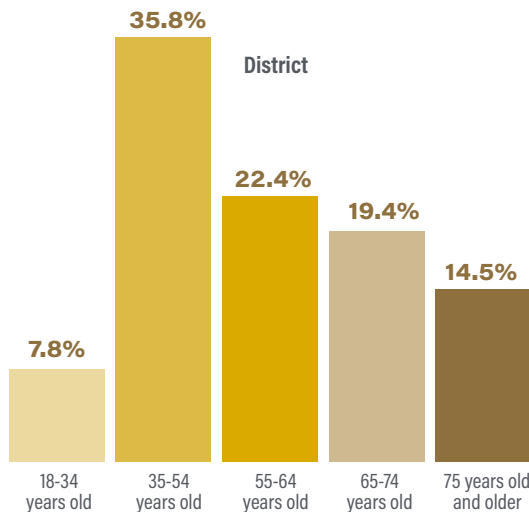
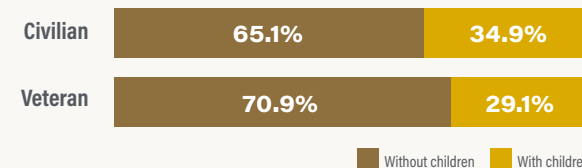
Military Dependents

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	11.3%
Veterans	29.1%

Households and Children



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



[MFRIPurdue](https://twitter.com/MFRIPurdue)



[MFRIPurdue](https://www.facebook.com/MFRIPurdue)



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Virginia Congressional District 1 Health and Well-Being

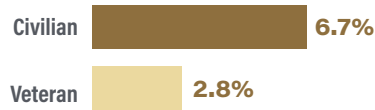
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	7.9%	9.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	2.7%	5.0%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	8.3%	13.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	1.7%	2.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.7%	2.6%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	8.7%	9.4%	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	23.6%	178,939

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/>
- Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
- Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php>
- 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 Essex, King and Queen, King George, Lancaster, Middlesex, Northumberland, Richmond, and Westmoreland 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
6.01-37.76	4.28-50.56

In Congressional District 1, areas of concern include the counties of King and Queen, Lancaster, and Richmond. 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	34-65

In Congressional District 1, the counties of Caroline, Essex, Gloucester, Hanover, King and Queen, King George, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northumberland, Prince William, Richmond, Stafford, and Westmoreland 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

Virginia Congressional District 2

Total Population
723,927

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

91,705

Veterans

12.7% 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."

34,111

Military Members

4.7% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

42,250

Veteran Dependents

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

46,312

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	83.0%	85.8%	91.0%
Female	17.0%	14.2%	9.0%

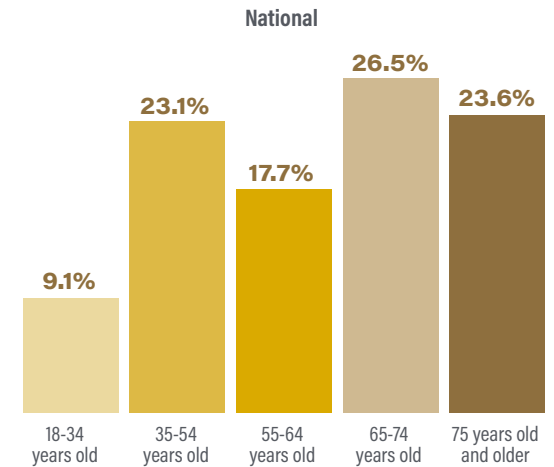
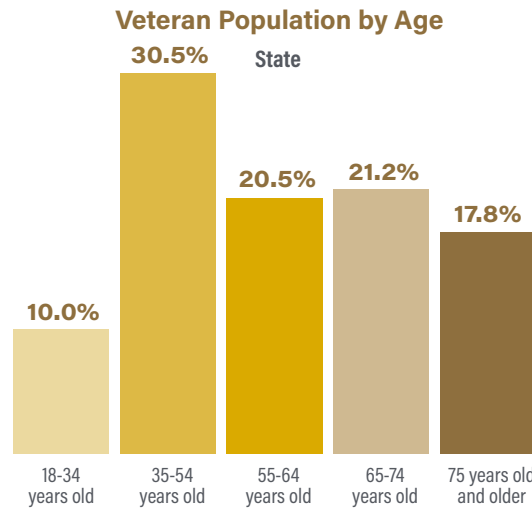
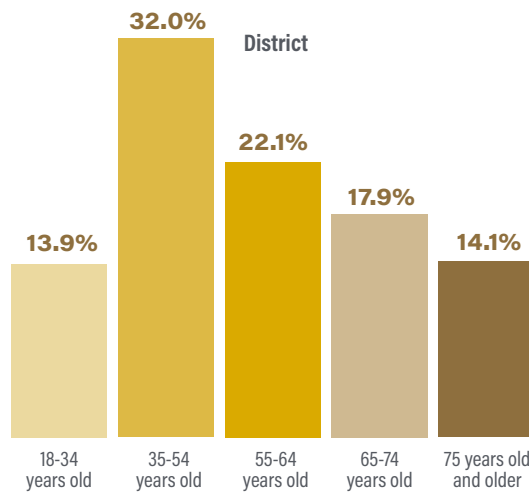
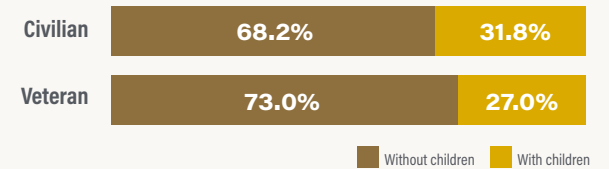


Congressional District 2 has **276,057** total households, **81,031** or **29.4%** of those are veteran households.

Disability

Civilians	12.3%
Veterans	35.7%

Households and Children



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



[MFRIPurdue](https://twitter.com/MFRIPurdue)



[MFRIPurdue](https://www.facebook.com/MFRIPurdue)



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Virginia Congressional District 2 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.5%	9.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.7%	5.0%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	12.4%	13.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.1%	2.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.9%	2.6%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.0%	9.4%	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	20.8%	153,130

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/>
 Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
 Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php>
 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 Accomack and Northampton in Congressional District 2 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
11.21-31.08	4.28-50.56

In Congressional District 2, areas of concern include the counties of Accomack and Northampton. 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
41-58	34-65

In Congressional District 2, the counties of Accomack, Northampton, and Virginia Beach 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

Virginia Congressional District 3

Total Population
760,127

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

84,639

Veterans

11.1% 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."

26,286

Military Members

3.5% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	81.1%	85.8%	91.0%
Female	18.9%	14.2%	9.0%



Congressional District 3 has **283,185** total households, **74,507** or **26.3%** of those are veteran households.

39,538

Veteran Dependents

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

35,045

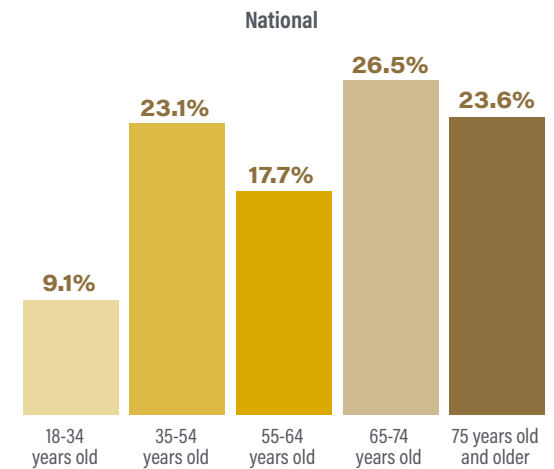
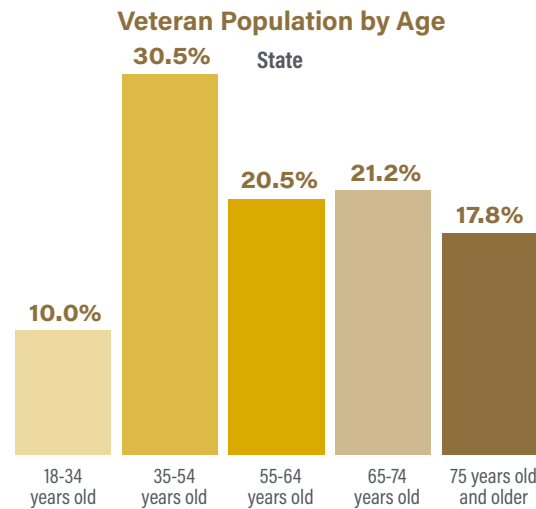
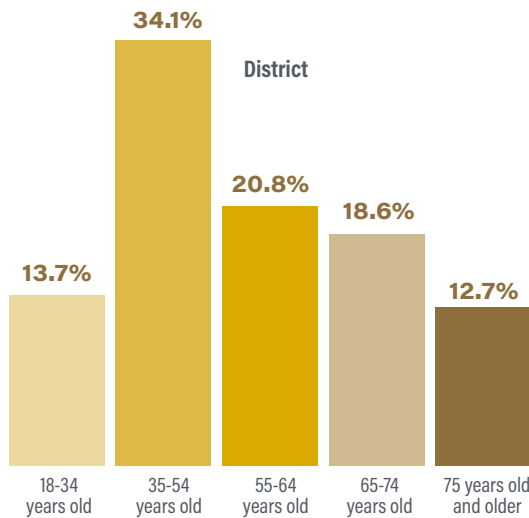
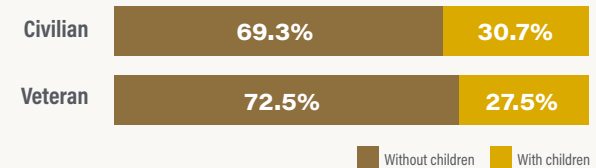
Military Dependents

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	13.9%
Veterans	33%

Households and Children



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



[MFRIPurdue](https://twitter.com/MFRIPurdue)



[MFRIPurdue](https://www.facebook.com/MFRIPurdue)



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Virginia Congressional District 3 Health and Well-Being

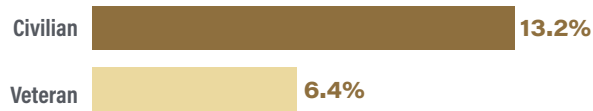
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	14.8%	9.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.2%	5.0%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	21.7%	13.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.3%	2.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.4%	2.6%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.1%	9.4%	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	23.2%	172,435

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/>
 Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
 Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php>
 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 county of Isle of Wright in Congressional District 3 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
14.63	4.28-50.56

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
49	34-65

In Congressional District 3 Isle of Wight 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

Virginia Congressional District 4

Total Population
768,382

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

60,742

Veterans

7.9% 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."

7,988

Military Members

1% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	84.9%	85.8%	91.0%
Female	15.1%	14.2%	9.0%



Congressional District 4 has **289,405** total households, **53,616** or **18.5%** of those are veteran households.

27,950

Veteran Dependents

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

11,206

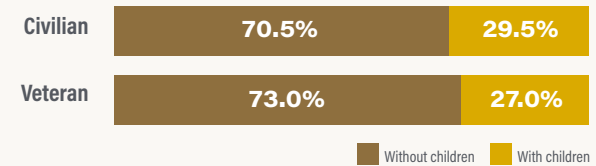
Military Dependents

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).

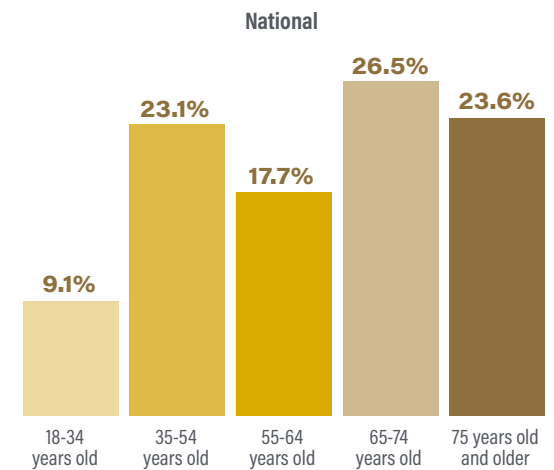
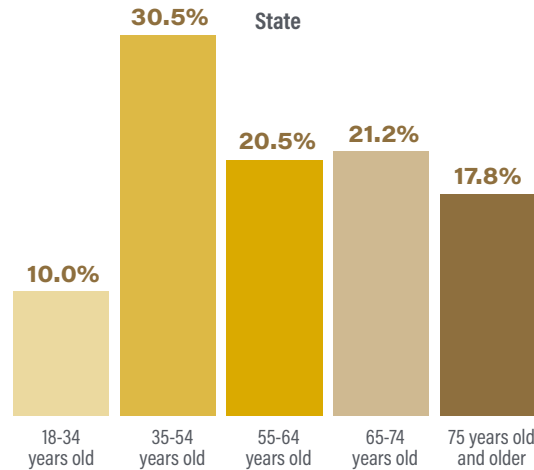
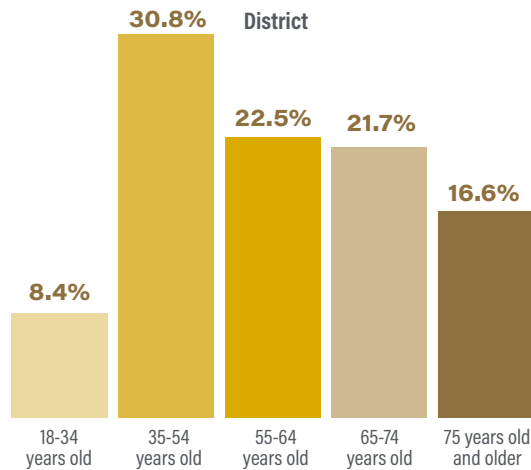
Disability

Civilians	15.2%
Veterans	30.8%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



[MFRIPurdue](https://twitter.com/MFRIPurdue)



[MFRIPurdue](https://www.facebook.com/MFRIPurdue)



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Virginia Congressional District 4 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	12.3%	9.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.2%	5.0%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	23.5%	13.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.0%	2.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.1%	2.6%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.5%	9.4%	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	27.4%	203,890

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/>
 Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
 Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php>
 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 Greenville, Southampton, and Surry 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
9.20-41.84	4.28-50.56

In Congressional District 4, areas of concern include the counties of Charles City, Surry, Sussex, and Greenville. 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
39-52	34-65

In Congressional District 4, the counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddle, Greenville, Prince George, Southampton, Surry, and Sussex 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

Virginia Congressional District 5

Total Population
735,766

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

52,196

Veterans
7.1% 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."

2,502

Military Members
0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90%	85.8%	91.0%
Female	10%	14.2%	9.0%



Congressional District 5 has **286,360** total households, **49,144** or **17.2%** of those are veteran households.

16,523

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

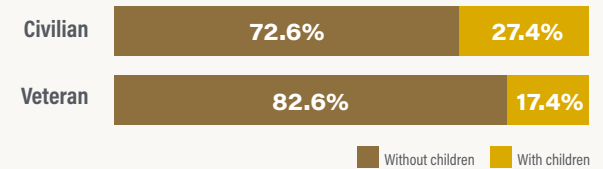
3,101

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).

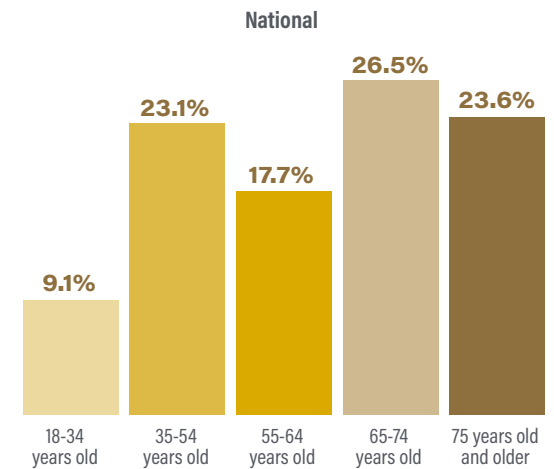
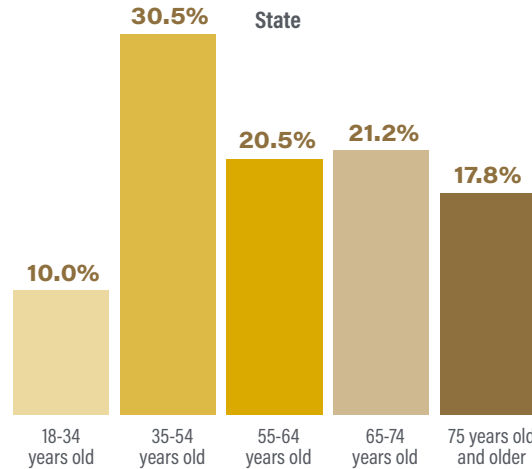
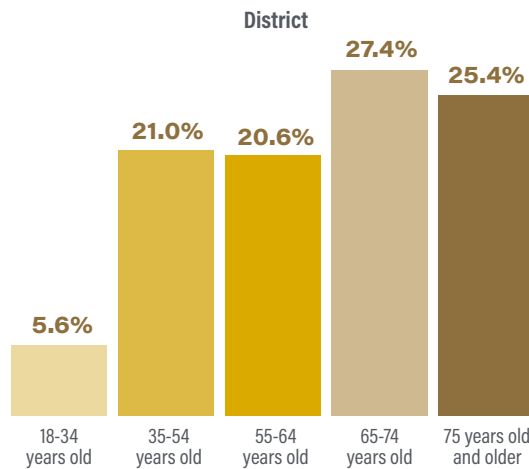
Disability

Civilians	14.5%
Veterans	21.6%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE

- www.measuringcommunities.org
- mcinfo@purdue.edu
- [MFRIPurdue](#) (Twitter)
- [MFRIPurdue](#) (Facebook)



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Virginia Congressional District 5 Health and Well-Being

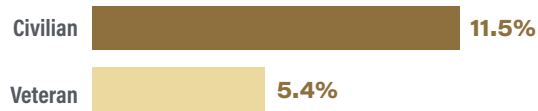
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	12.9%	9.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.3%	5.0%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	20.1%	13.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.4%	2.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.1%	2.6%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	8.5%	9.4%	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	16.4%	119,679

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/>
- Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
- Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php>
- 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 Brunswick, Charlotte, Cumberland, Halifax, Henry, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, and Prince Edward 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
15.24-50.56	4.28-50.56

In Congressional District 5, areas of concern include the counties of Brunswick, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Franklin, Halifax, Henry, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, and Prince Edward. 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
36-65	34-65

In Congressional District 5, the counties of Albemarle, Appomattox, Brunswick, Charlotte, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Franklin, Greene, Lunenburg, Madison, Nelson, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Rappahannock, and Warren 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

Virginia Congressional District 6

Total Population
755,012

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

49,305

Veterans

6.5% 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."

2,124

Military Members

0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.7%	85.8%	91.0%
Female	8.3%	14.2%	9.0%



Congressional District 6 has **292,562** total households, **47,434** or **16.2%** of those are veteran households.

15,936

Veteran Dependents

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

2,121

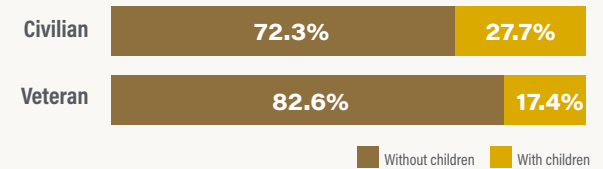
Military Dependents

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).

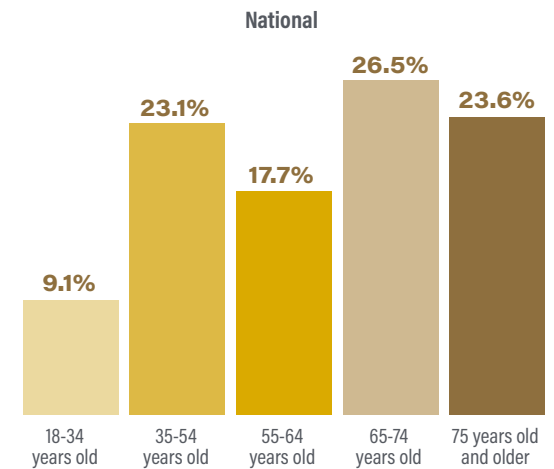
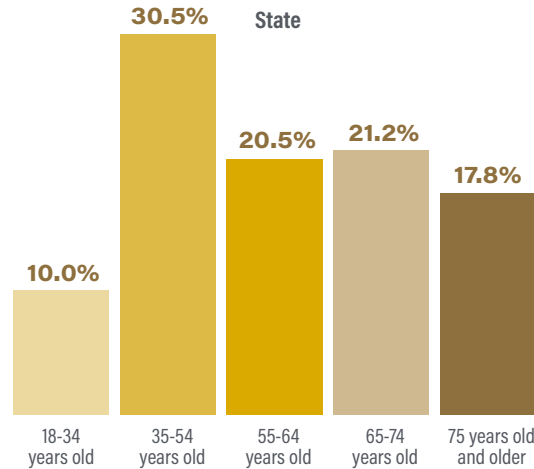
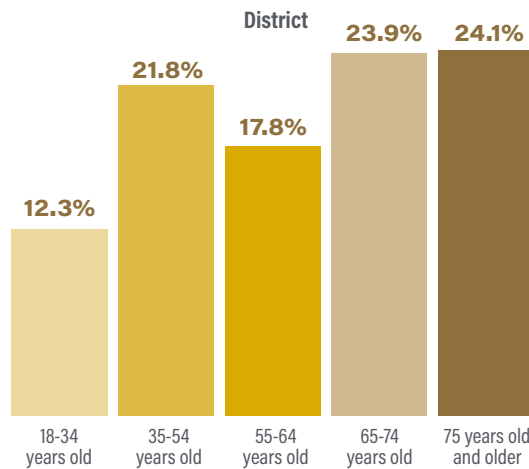
Disability

Civilians	12.9%
Veterans	21.7%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



[MFRIPurdue](https://twitter.com/MFRIPurdue)



[MFRIPurdue](https://www.facebook.com/MFRIPurdue)



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Virginia Congressional District 6 Health and Well-Being

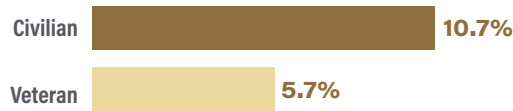
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	12.2%	9.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.9%	5.0%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	15.4%	13.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.0%	2.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.8%	2.6%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.0%	9.4%	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.

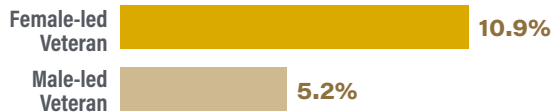
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	17.4%	128,566

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/>
- Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
- Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php>
- 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 Bath, Highland, Page, Rockbridge, and Shenandoah in Congressional District 6 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
16.62-45.66	4.28-50.56

In Congressional District 6, areas of concern include the counties of Highland, Page, and Shenandoah. 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
41-65	34-65

In Congressional District 6, the counties of Amherst, Augusta, Bath, Page, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Warren 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

Virginia Congressional District 7

Total Population
802,921

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

53,720

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."

4,066

Military Members

0.5% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	88.8%	85.8%	91.0%
Female	11.2%	14.2%	9.0%



Congressional District 7 has **284,974** total households, **52,035** or **18.3%** of those are veteran households.

24,756

Veteran Dependents

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

5,831

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

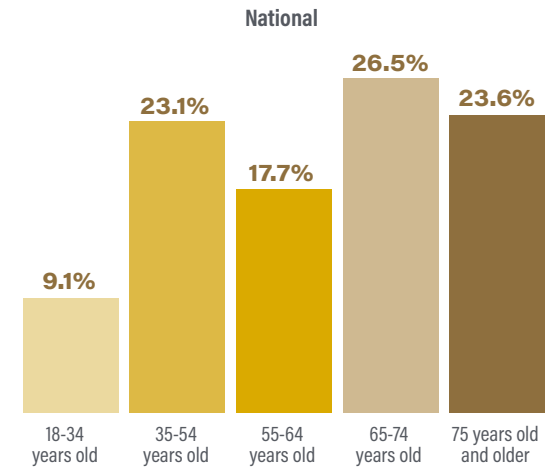
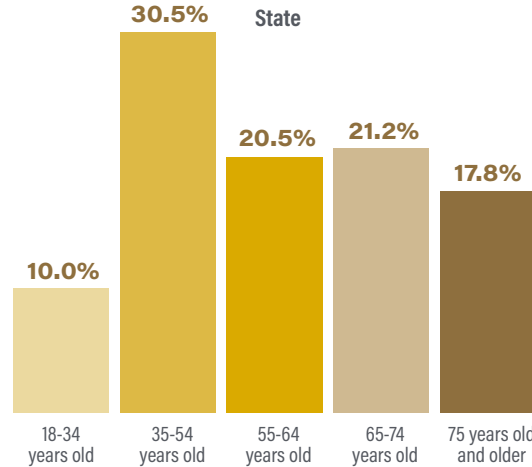
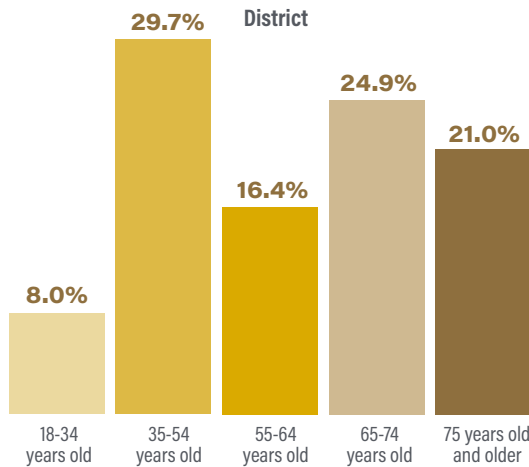
Civilians	12.1%
Veterans	25.8%

Households and Children

Civilian	66.6%	33.4%
Veteran	75.3%	24.7%

Without children (dark brown) | With children (yellow)

Veteran Population by Age



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



[MFRIPurdue](https://twitter.com/MFRIPurdue)



[MFRIPurdue](https://www.facebook.com/MFRIPurdue)



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Virginia Congressional District 7 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	7.9%	9.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.5%	5.0%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	10.7%	13.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.3%	2.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.7%	2.6%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	8.8%	9.4%	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%	203,162

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/>
 Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
 Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php>
 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 Louisa, Nottoway, and Orange in Congressional District 7 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
9.20-44.39	4.28-50.56

In Congressional District 7, areas of concern include the counties of Amelia, Louisa, and Nottoway. 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
37-59	34-65

In Congressional District 7, the counties of Chesterfield, Culpeper, Orange, and Powhatan 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

Virginia Congressional District 8

Total Population

812,568

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

50,608

Veterans

6.2% 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."

12,650

Military Members

1.6% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	81.6%	85.8%	91.0%
Female	18.4%	14.2%	9.0%



Congressional District 8 has **315,229** total households, **46,104** or **14.6%** of those are veteran households.

19,491

Veteran Dependents

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

17,221

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).

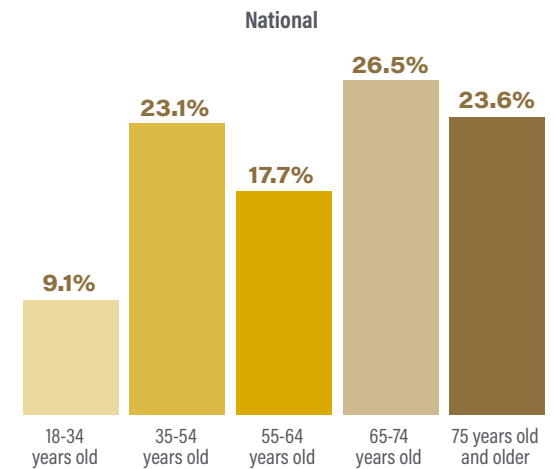
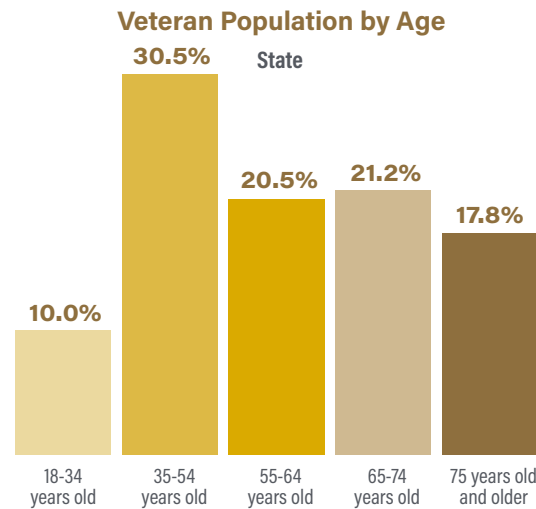
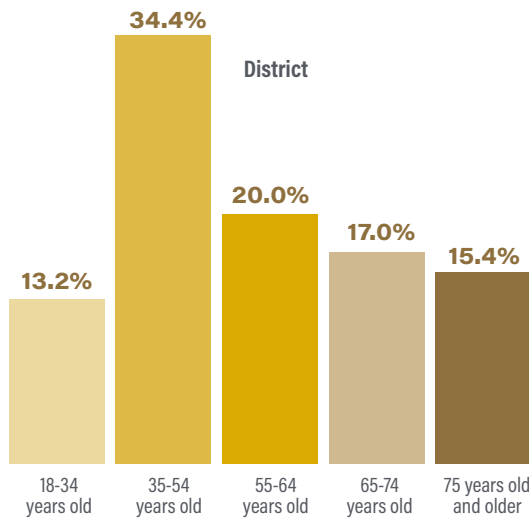
Disability

Civilians	7.6%
Veterans	31.6%

Households and Children

Civilian	71.9%	28.1%
Veteran	78.1%	21.9%

Without children With children



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



MFRIPurdue



MFRIPurdue



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Virginia Congressional District 8 Health and Well-Being

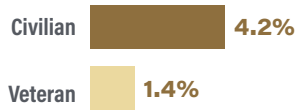
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.4%	9.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	2.6%	5.0%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	10.6%	13.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	1.7%	2.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	7.8%	9.4%	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.

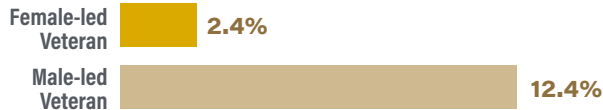
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	7.2%	55,440

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/>
 Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
 Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php>
 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 Arlington and Fairfax in Congressional District 8 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
4.28-10.73	4.28-50.56

In Congressional District 8, 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
48-49	34-65

In Congressional District 8, the counties of Arlington and Fairfax 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

Virginia Congressional District 9

Total Population
704,078

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

42,892

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."

1,731

Military Members

0.2% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	93%	85.8%	91.0%
Female	7%	14.2%	9.0%



Congressional District 9 has **286,361** total households, **40,863** or **14.3%** of those are veteran households.

12,680

Veteran Dependents

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

1,746

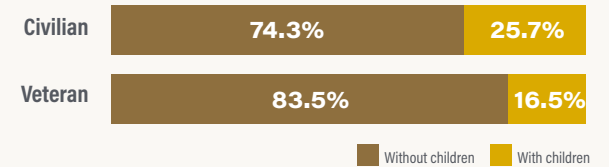
Military Dependents

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).

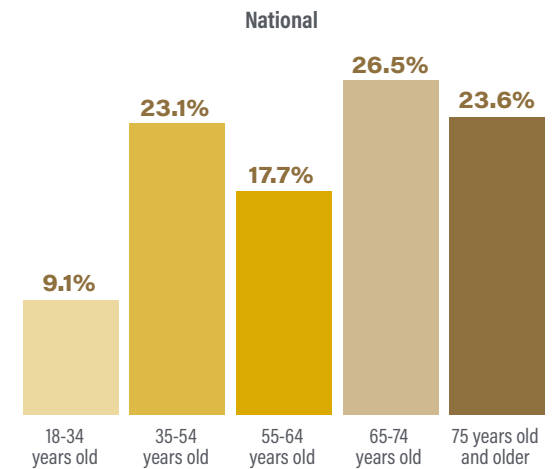
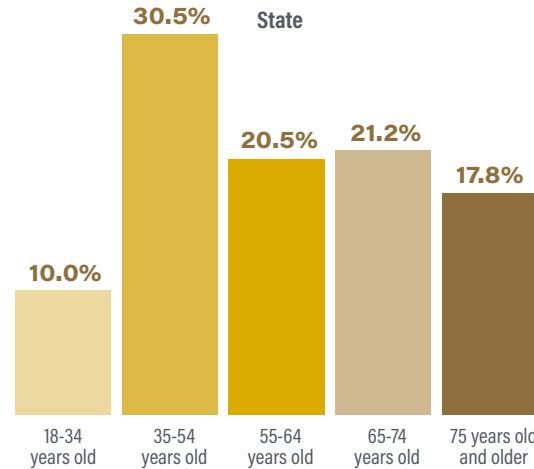
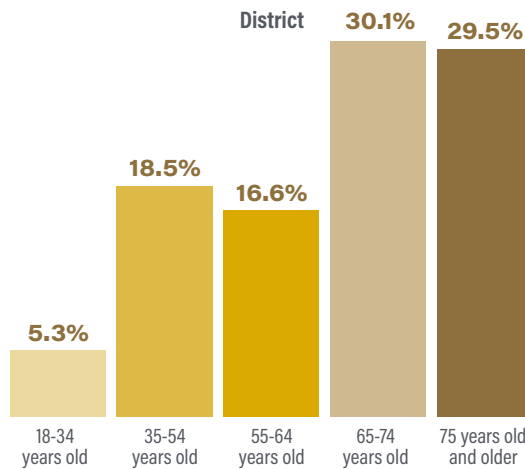
Disability

Civilians	20.8%
Veterans	24.3%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



[MFRIPurdue](https://twitter.com/MFRIPurdue)



[MFRIPurdue](https://www.facebook.com/MFRIPurdue)



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Virginia Congressional District 9 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	17.2%	9.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	9.0%	5.0%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	25%	13.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.0%	2.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.9%	2.6%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.4%	9.4%	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	15.3%	110,357

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/>
 Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
 Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php>
 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 Alleghany, Bland, Buchanan, Carroll, Dickenson, Grayson, Henry, Lee, Patrick, Russell, Smith, Tazewell, Wise, and Wythe in Congressional District 9 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
16.62-45.30	4.28-50.56

In Congressional District 9, areas of concern include the counties of Alleghany, Buchanan, Carroll, Craig, Dickenson, Floyd, Henry, Lee, Patrick, Russell, Scott, Smith, Tazewell, Wise, and Wythe. 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
39-60	34-65

In Congressional District 9, the counties of Bland, Buchanan, Carroll, Craig, Floyd, Giles, Grayson, Lee, Patrick, Pulaski, Roanoke, Russell, Scott, Smith, Tazewell, Wise, and Wythe 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

Virginia Congressional District 10

Total Population
857,693

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

53,240

Veterans

6.2% 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."

7,208

Military Members

0.8% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	86.2%	85.8%	91.0%
Female	13.8%	14.2%	9.0%



Congressional District 10 has **278,385** total households, **46,102** or **16.6%** of those are veteran households.

28,255

Veteran Dependents

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

11,173

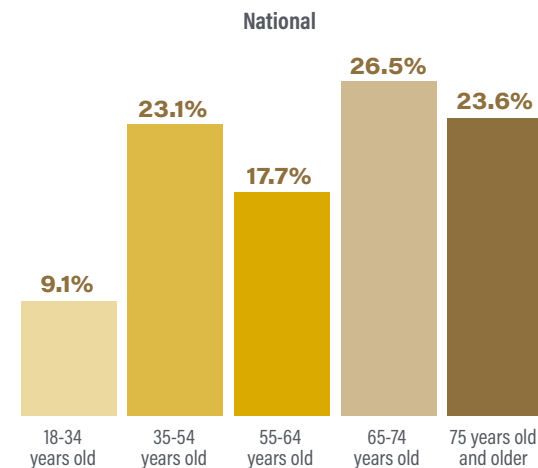
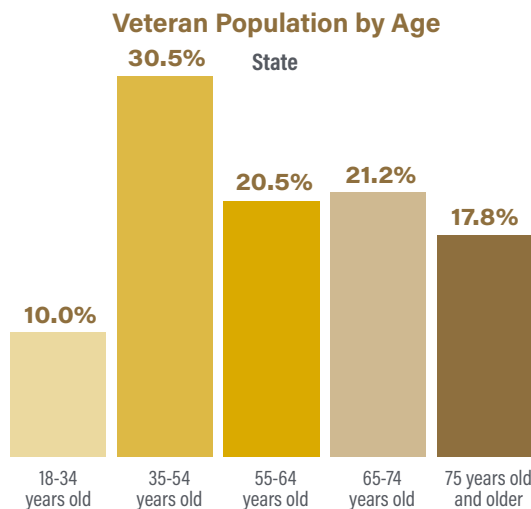
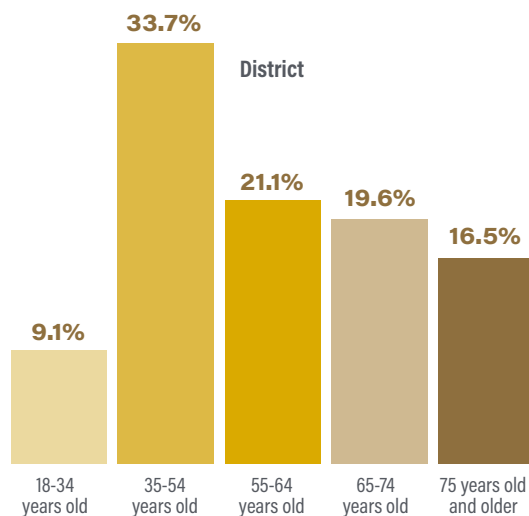
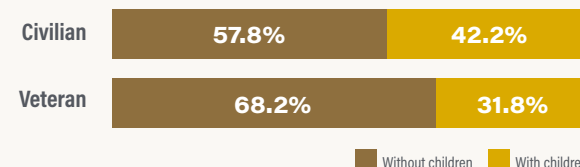
Military Dependents

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	7.6%
Veterans	29.8%

Households and Children



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



[MFRIPurdue](https://twitter.com/MFRIPurdue)



[MFRIPurdue](https://www.facebook.com/MFRIPurdue)



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Virginia Congressional District 10 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	3.5%	9.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	2.5%	5.0%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	4.8%	13.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.1%	2.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.2%	2.6%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	8.6%	9.4%	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	23.7%	185,531

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/>
 Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
 Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php>
 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 Clarke, Fairfax, Frederick, Loudon, and Prince William in Congressional District 10 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
8.61-20.54	4.28-50.56

In Congressional District 10, 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
43-53	34-65

In Congressional District 10, the counties of Clarke, Fairfax, Frederick, and Prince William 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

Virginia Congressional District 11

Total Population

789,553

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

54,567

Veterans

6.9% 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."

11,635

Military Members

1.5% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	82.1%	85.8%	91.0%
Female	17.9%	14.2%	9.0%



Congressional District 11 has **261,833** total households, **51,739** or **19.8%** of those are veteran households.

29,402

Veteran Dependents

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

19,679

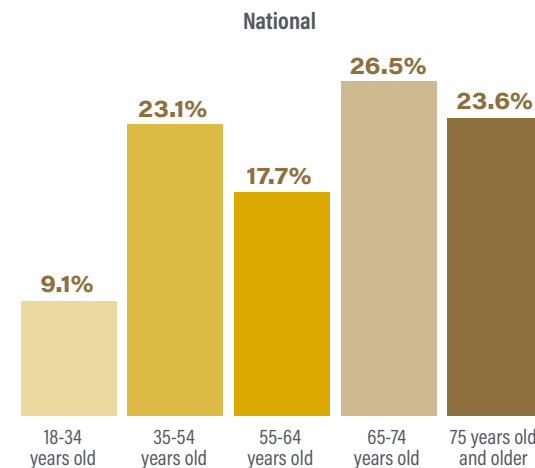
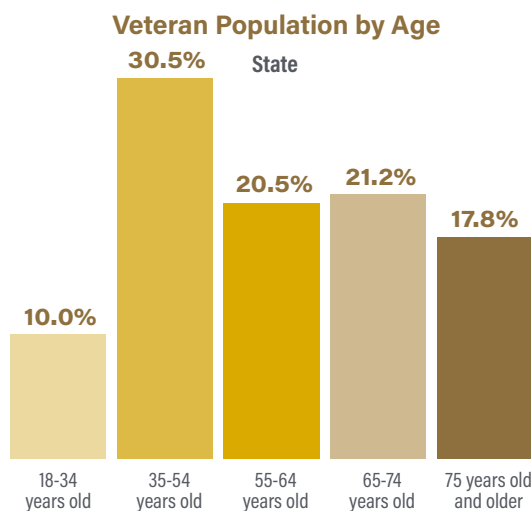
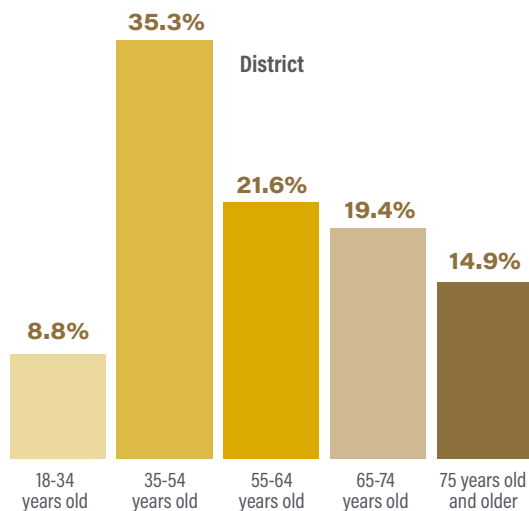
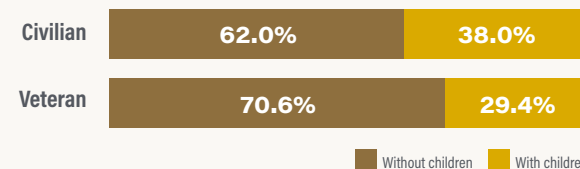
Military Dependents

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	7.7%
Veterans	33.2%

Households and Children



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



MFRIPurdue



MFRIPurdue



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Virginia Congressional District 11 Health and Well-Being

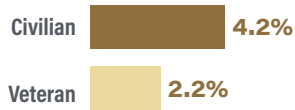
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	6.3%	9.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	2.7%	5.0%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	8.4%	13.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	1.5%	2.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.2%	2.6%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.1%	9.4%	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.

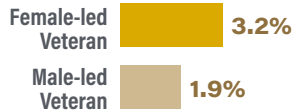
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	16.1%	124,159

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/>
- Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
- Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php>
- 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 Fairfax and Prince William in Congressional District 11 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
8.61-10.73	4.28-50.56

In Congressional District 11, 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
43-48	34-65

In Congressional District 11, the counties of Fairfax and Prince William 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.