Arkansas Congressional District 1

Total Population
719,048

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**

48,158
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."

15,903
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,579
Military Members
.5% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

5,163
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	92.4%	92.1%	91.0%
Female	7.6%	7.9%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	20.2%
Veterans	23.1%
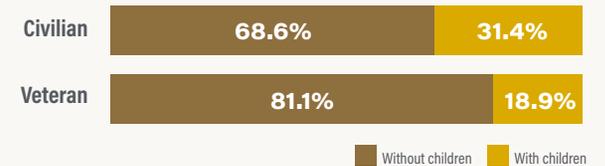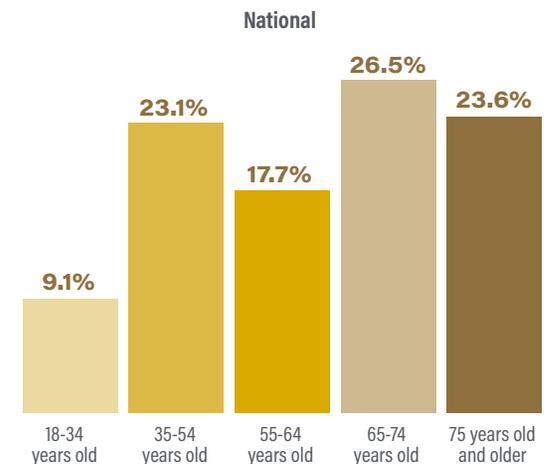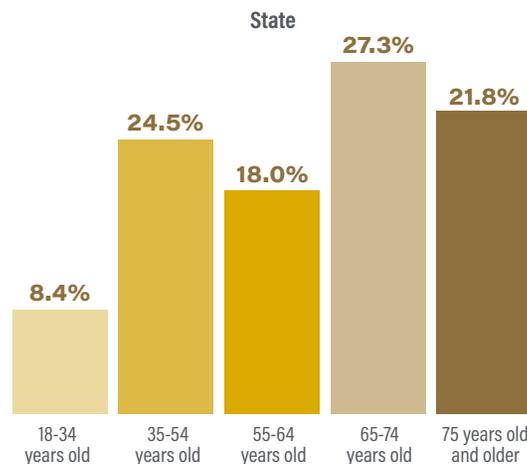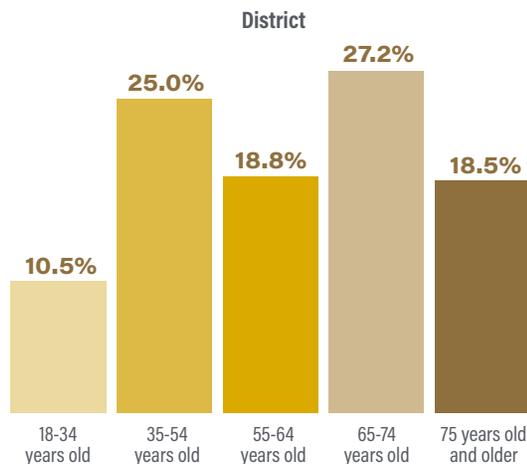
Congressional District 1 has **282,414** total households, **43,638** or **15.4%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	68.6%	31.4%
Veteran	81.1%	18.9%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	10.5%
35-54 years old	25.0%
55-64 years old	18.8%
65-74 years old	27.2%
75 years old and older	18.5%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.4%
35-54 years old	24.5%
55-64 years old	18.0%
65-74 years old	27.3%
75 years old and older	21.8%

National

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	9.1%
35-54 years old	23.1%
55-64 years old	17.7%
65-74 years old	26.5%
75 years old and older	23.6%

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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development

Arkansas Congressional District 1
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	18.3%	16.2%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	9.0%	8.9%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	27.3%	24.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.7%	3.8%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.7%	9.5%	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

Civilian — 16.1%
Veteran — 8.2%

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	23.8%	172,704

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran — 11.8%
Male-led Veteran — 8.0%

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 Arkansas, Baxter, Chicot, Clay, Cleburne, Cross, Desha, Fulton, Greene, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Prarie, Randolph, Searcy, Sharp, St. Francis, Stone, and Woodruff 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
22.27-57.32	11.07-57.32

In Congressional Distrct 1, areas of concern include the counties of Arkansas, Baxter, Chicot, Clay, Cleburne, Cross, Desha, Fulton, Greene, Izard, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Lincoln, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Poinsett, Prarie, Randolph, St. Francis. Searcy, Sharp, Stone, and Woodruff. 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
36-53	36-53

In Congressional District 1, the counties of Baxter, Chicot, Clay, Cleburne, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Desha, Fulton, Greene, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Lincoln, Lonoke, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Poinsett, Prarie, Randolph, St. Francis, Searcy, Sharp, Stone, and Woodruff all 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

Arkansas Congressional District 2

Total Population
767,662

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**

52,980
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."

20,037
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

6,768
Military Members
0.9% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

7,933
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	90.6%	92.1%	91.0%
Female	9.4%	7.9%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	16.6%
Veterans	31.0%
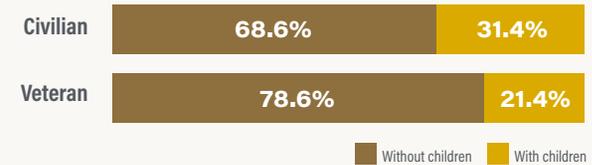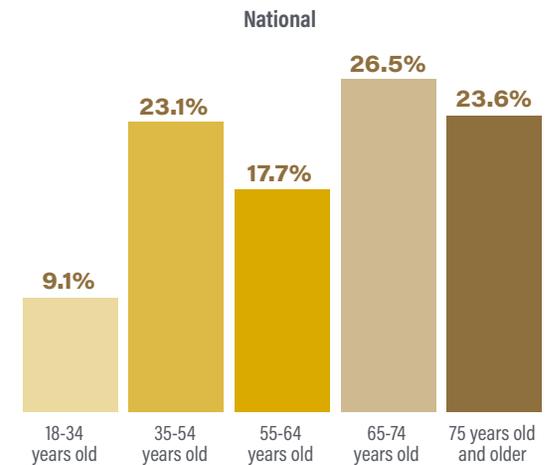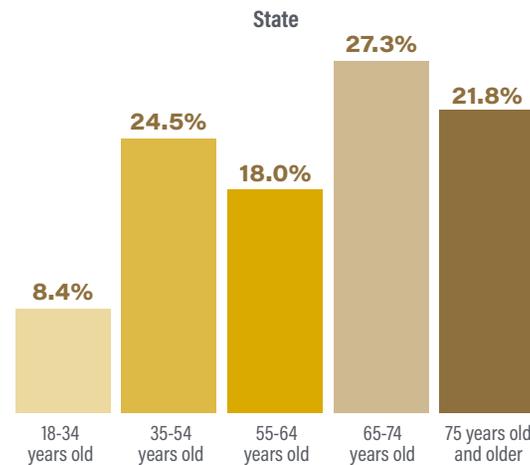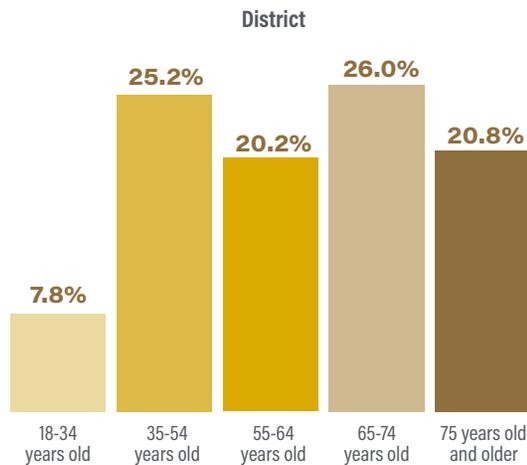
Congressional District 2 has **292,828** total households, **48,543** or **16.6%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	68.6%	31.4%
Veteran	78.6%	21.4%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	7.8%
35-54 years old	25.2%
55-64 years old	20.2%
65-74 years old	26.0%
75 years old and older	20.8%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.4%
35-54 years old	24.5%
55-64 years old	18.0%
65-74 years old	27.3%
75 years old and older	21.8%

National

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	9.1%
35-54 years old	23.1%
55-64 years old	17.7%
65-74 years old	26.5%
75 years old and older	23.6%

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Arkansas Congressional District 2
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	14.6%	16.2%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	8.7%	8.9%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	23.6%	24.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.6%	3.8%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.2%	9.5%	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

Civilian **10.9%**

Veteran **6.3%**

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran **8.1%**

Male-led Veteran **6.1%**

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	26.6%	199,364

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.

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Conway, Van Buren, and White 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
17.76-46.75	11.07-57.32

In Congressional District 2, areas of concern include the counties of Conway, Perry, Vanburen, and White 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
43-50	36-53

In Congressional District 2, the counties of Conway, Faulkner, Perry, Saline, Van Buren, and White 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.

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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MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Arkansas Congressional District 3

Total Population
829,149

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**

48,910
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."

3,535
Military Members
0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

17,632
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

4,049
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	91.4%	92.1%	91.0%
Female	8.6%	7.9%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	13.9%	
Veterans	19.5%	
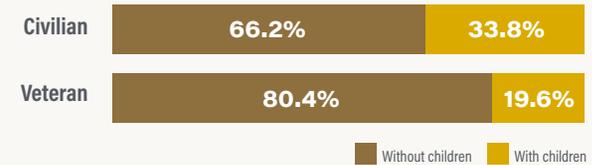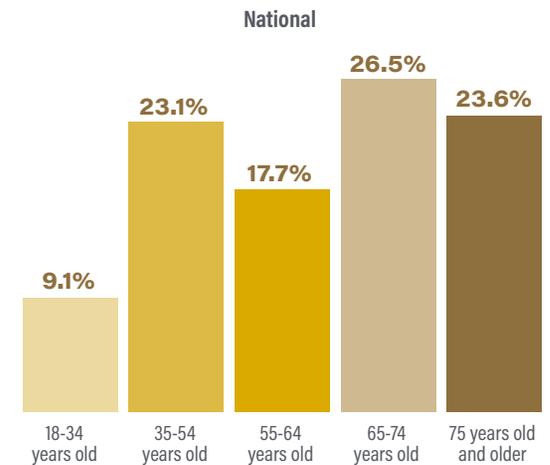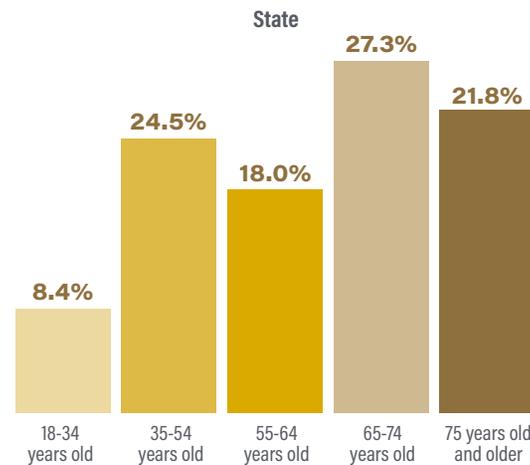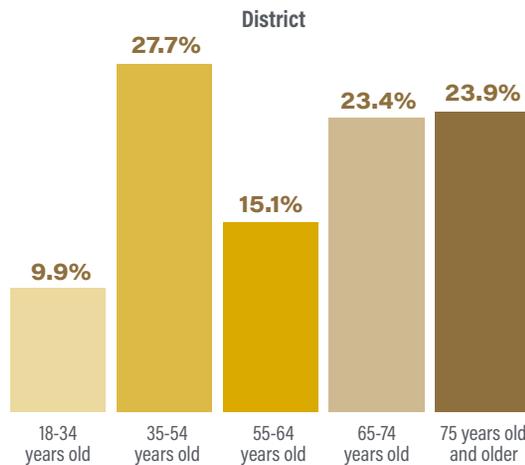
Congressional District 3 has **300,322** total households, **46,594** or **15.5%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	66.2%	33.8%
Veteran	80.4%	19.6%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	9.9%
35-54 years old	27.7%
55-64 years old	15.1%
65-74 years old	23.4%
75 years old and older	23.9%

State

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	8.4%
35-54 years old	24.5%
55-64 years old	18.0%
65-74 years old	27.3%
75 years old and older	21.8%

National

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	9.1%
35-54 years old	23.1%
55-64 years old	17.7%
65-74 years old	26.5%
75 years old and older	23.6%

Arkansas Congressional District 3
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	14.6%	16.2%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.6%	8.9%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	17.5%	24.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.3%	3.8%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.1%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	8.0%	9.5%	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

Civilian 9.4%
Veteran 5.3%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 4.0%
Male-led Veteran 5.4%

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	18.0%	137,040

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.

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Boone, Carroll, Marion, Newton, Pope, and Searcy in Congressional District 3 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
11.07-46.86	11.07-57.32

In Congressional District 3, areas of concern include the counties of Marion and Newton. 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
43-52	36-53

In Congressional District 3, the counties of Boone, Carroll, Crawford, Marion, Newton, Pope, and Sebastian have livability scores that are below averge. 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.

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**

Arkansas Congressional District 4

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Total Population
701,945

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**

48,844
Veterans
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."

2,535
Military Members
0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

14,894
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,460
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	92.4%	92.1%	91.0%
Female	7.6%	7.9%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	20.8%
Veterans	23.6%
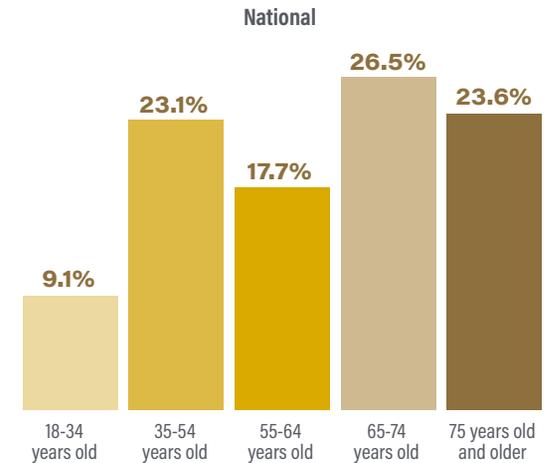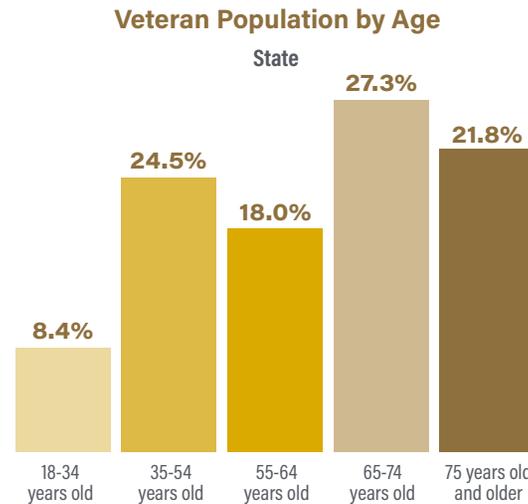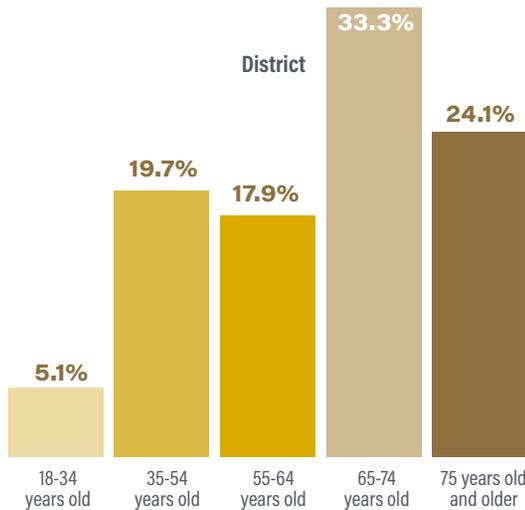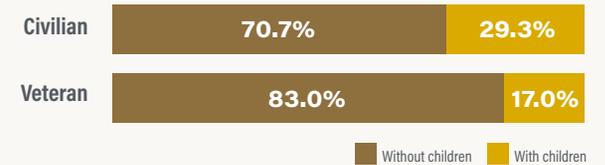
Congressional District 4 has **276,617** total households, **45,317** or **16.4%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	70.7%	29.3%
Veteran	83.0%	17.0%

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	5.1%
35-54 years old	19.7%
55-64 years old	17.9%
65-74 years old	33.3%
75 years old and older	24.1%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.4%
35-54 years old	24.5%
55-64 years old	18.0%
65-74 years old	27.3%
75 years old and older	21.8%

National

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	9.1%
35-54 years old	23.1%
55-64 years old	17.7%
65-74 years old	26.5%
75 years old and older	23.6%

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Arkansas Congressional District 4
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	17.8%	16.2%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	10.3%	8.9%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	32.4%	24.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.6%	3.8%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.7%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.9%	9.5%	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

- Civilian: 15.3%
- Veteran: 8.3%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

- Female-led Veteran: 15.1%
- Male-led Veteran: 7.7%

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	26.3%	189,662

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 - Food Access Research Atlas. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/**

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Clark, Columbia, Dallas, Drew, Franklin, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Howard, Johnson, Lafayette, Logan, Montgomery, Nevada, Newton, Ouachita, Pike, Polk, Scott, Sevier, Union, and Yell 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
23.52-52.93	11.07-57.32

In Congressional District 4, areas of concern include the counties of Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Columbia, Dallas, Drew, Franklin, Garland, Grant, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Little River, Logan, Madison, Montgomery, Nevada, Newton, Ouachita, Pike, Polk, Scott, Seiver, and Union. 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
37-48	36-53

In Congressional District 4, all counties have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures 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.