



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Colorado Congressional District 1

Total Population
852,816

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

36,902

Veterans

4.3% of total population

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

2,456

Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	89.1%	89.2%	91.0%
Female	10.9%	10.8%	9.0%



Congressional District 1 has **347,016** total households, **34,272** or **9.9%** of those are veteran households.

9,644

Veteran Dependents

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

1,962

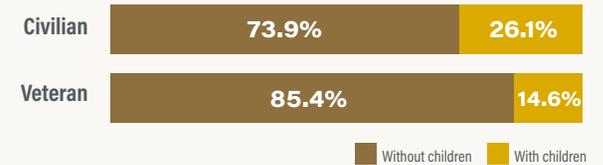
Military Dependents

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

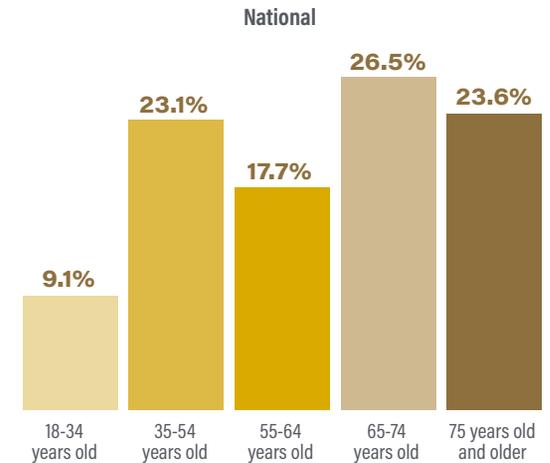
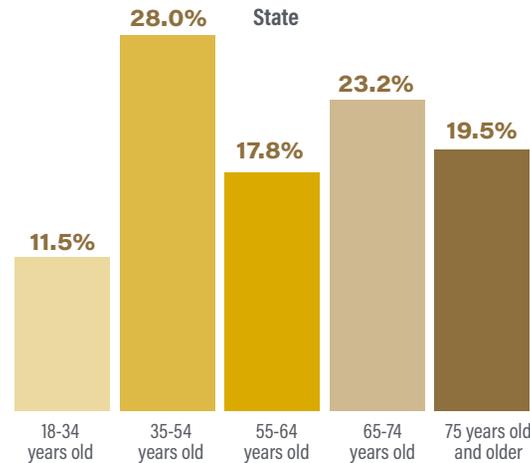
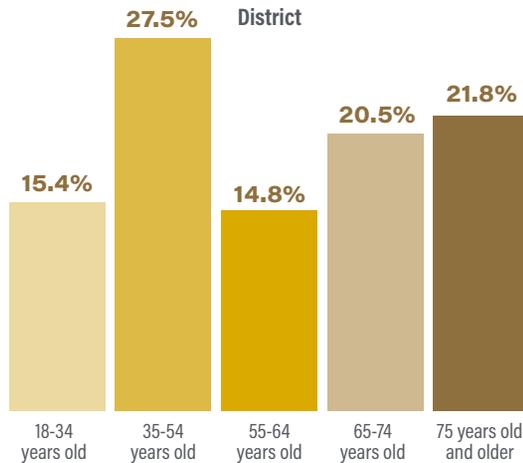
Disability

Civilians	9.3%
Veterans	22.3%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Colorado Congressional District 1 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	10.8%	9.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	8.8%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	15.0%	11.9%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	n/a	3.2%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.8%	2.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.3%	10.2%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	10.1%	77,819

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, there are no counties in Congressional District 1 that 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
9.75-12.49	8.83-53.13

In Congressional District 1, 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
55-60	42-64

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

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



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Colorado Congressional District 2

Total Population
824,050

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

44,308

Veterans

5.4% of total population

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2,060

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.7%	89.2%	91.0%
Female	9.3%	10.8%	9.0%



Congressional District 2 has **312,655** total households, **42,328** or **13.5%** of those are veteran households.

13,678

Veteran Dependents

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

1,996

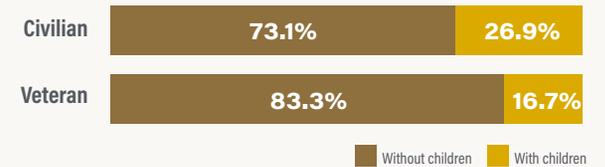
Military Dependents

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

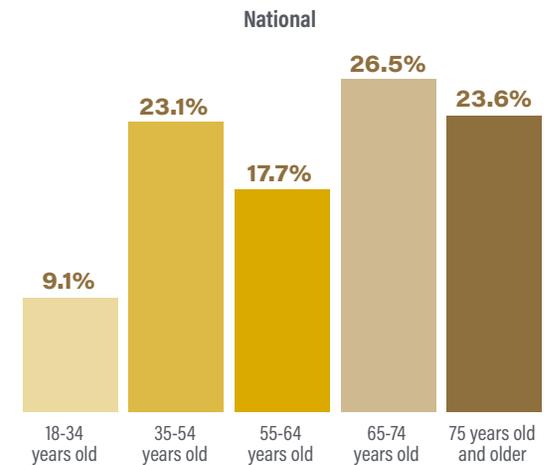
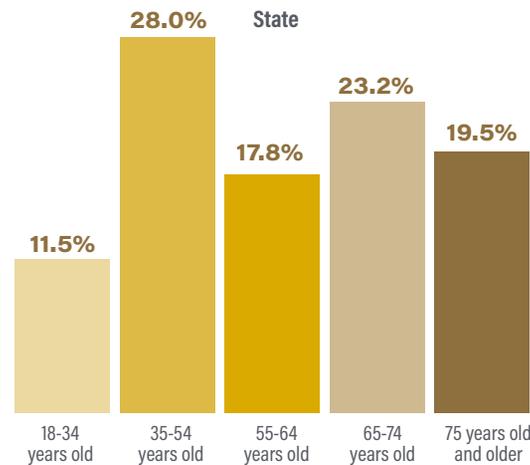
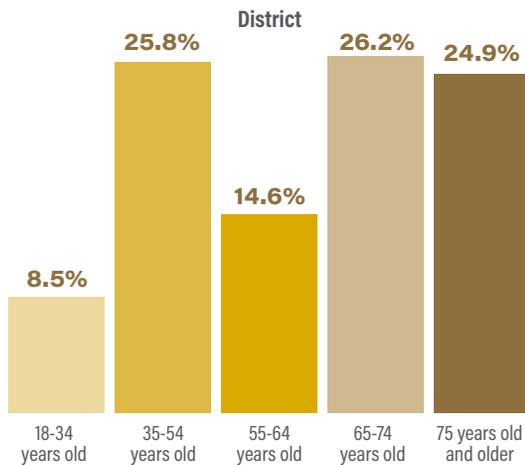
Disability

Civilians	8.4%
Veterans	24%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Colorado Congressional District 2 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	9.8%	9.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	6.8%	11.9%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.4%	3.2%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	n/a	2.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.7%	10.2%	13.3%

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

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

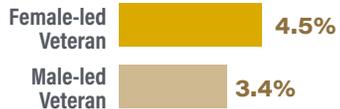
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	20.3%	153,643

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Eagle, Grand, and Summit 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
10.74-26.18	8.83-53.13

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

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
47-62	42-64

In Congressional District 2, the counties of Clear Creek and Park 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

Colorado Congressional District 3

Total Population
756,569

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53,260

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."

1,554

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	92.3%	89.2%	91.0%
Female	7.7%	10.8%	9.0%



Congressional District 3 has **290,518** total households, **48,486** or **16.7%** of those are veteran households.

14,768

Veteran Dependents

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

1,600

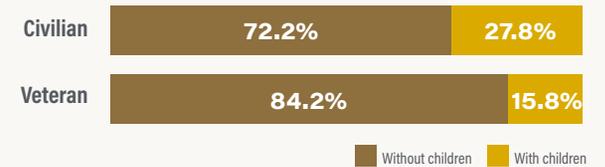
Military Dependents

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

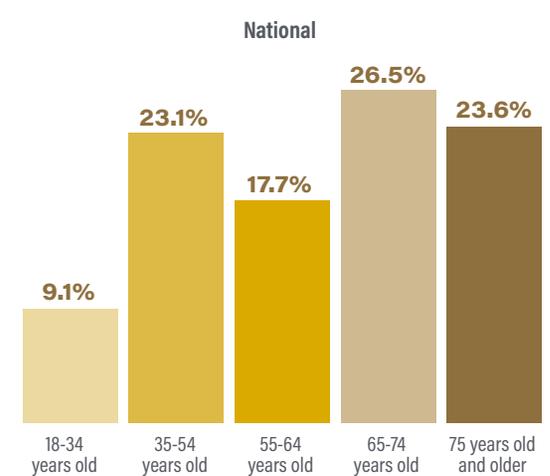
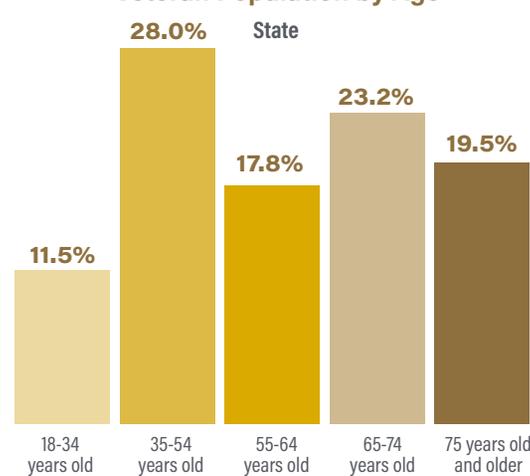
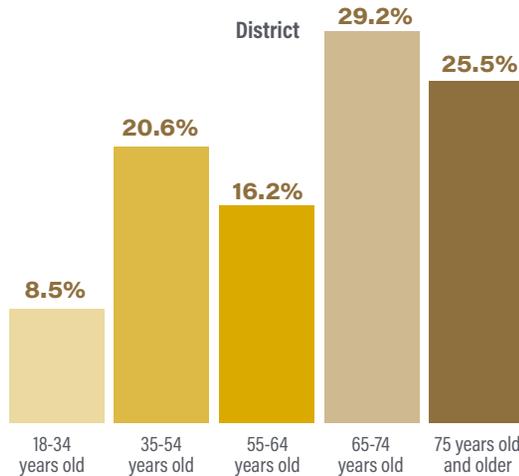
Disability

Civilians	14.1%
Veterans	27.6%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Colorado Congressional District 3 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	13.6%	9.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	9.6%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	17.8%	11.9%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.8%	3.2%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.7%	2.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.7%	10.2%	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	27.8%	201,537

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Alamosa, Archuleta, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, La Plata, Lake, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, and San Miguel 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
9.62-53.13	8.83-53.13

In Congressional District 3, the counties of Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Dolores, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Ouray, Saguache, and San Juan are areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
42-64	42-64

In Congressional District 3, the counties of Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Dolores, Jackson, Mesa, Rio Grande, and Saguache 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.

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MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Colorado Congressional District 4

Total Population
868,302

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48,291

Veterans

5.6% of total population

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

2,675

Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	89.5%	89.2%	91.0%
Female	10.5%	10.8%	9.0%



Congressional District 4 has **288,383** total households, **43,373** or **15%** of those are veteran households.

20,871

Veteran Dependents

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

3,459

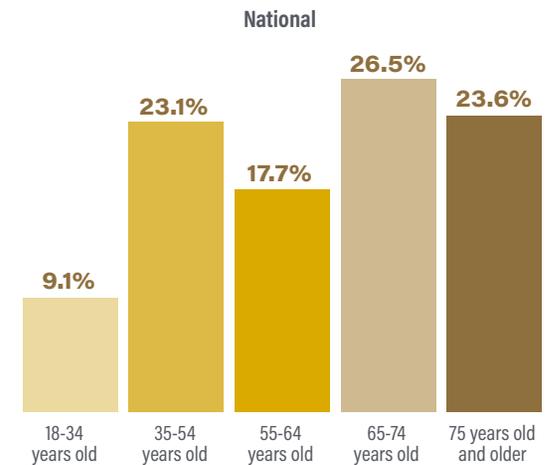
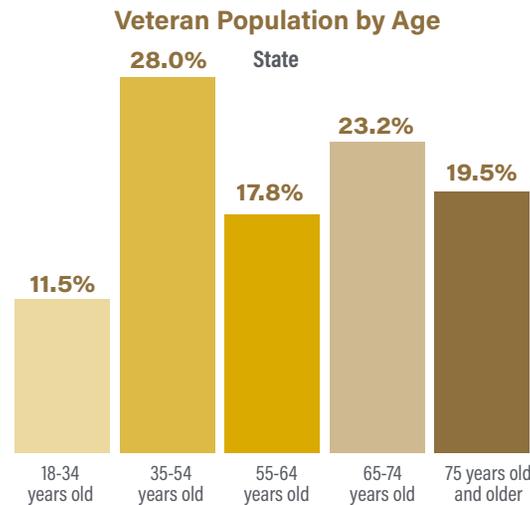
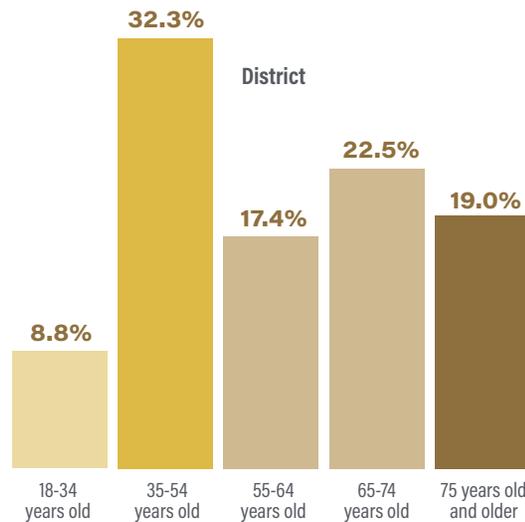
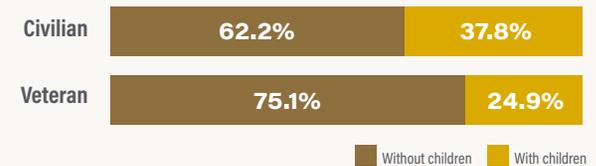
Military Dependents

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

Disability

Civilians	10.7%
Veterans	27%

Households and Children



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Colorado Congressional District 4 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	7.6%	9.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.7%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	10.7%	11.9%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.5%	3.2%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.7%	2.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	7.9%	10.2%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	25.6%	191,957

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma 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
8.83-43.56	8.83-53.13

In Congressional District 4, the counties of Baca, Bent, Crowley, Las Animas, and Lincoln are areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
42-62	42-64

In Congressional District 4, the counties of Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Kit Carson, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Prowers, Washington, and Yuma 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

Colorado Congressional District 5

Total Population
820,255

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

94,067

Veterans
11.5% 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."

27,451

Military Members
3.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	86.8%	89.2%	91.0%
Female	13.2%	10.8%	9.0%



Congressional District 5 has **293,534** total households, **81,838** or **27.9%** of those are veteran households.

43,778

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

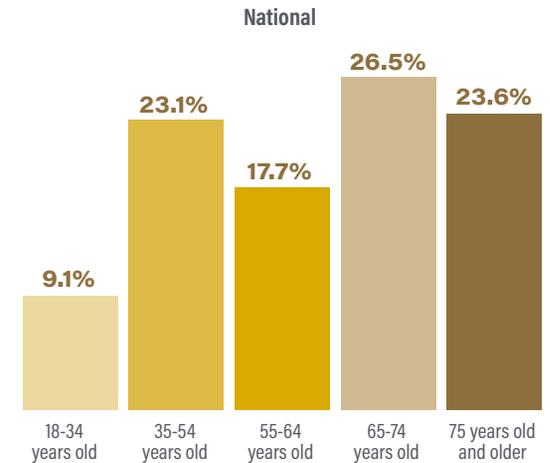
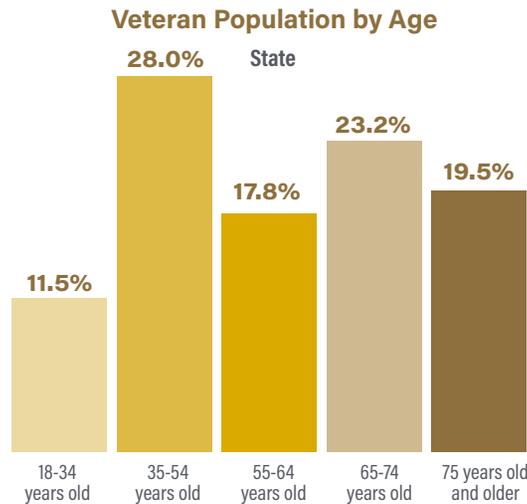
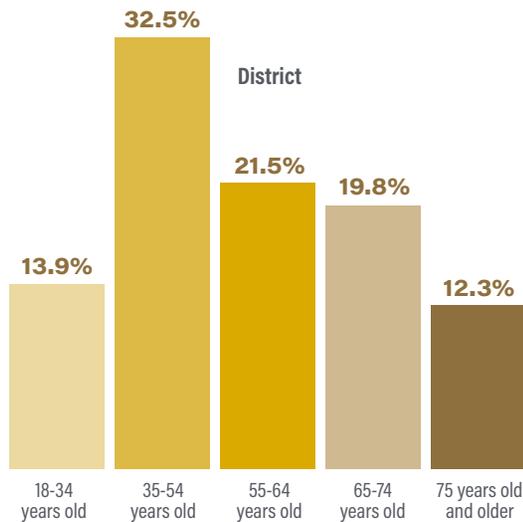
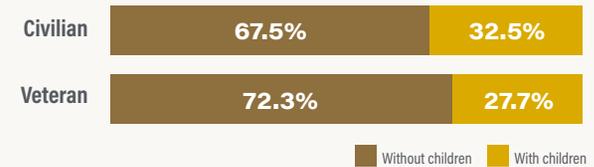
46,248

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	12.2%
Veterans	38.7%

Households and Children



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Colorado Congressional District 5 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.9%	9.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.8%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	13.8%	11.9%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.5%	2.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.7%	10.2%	13.3%

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

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

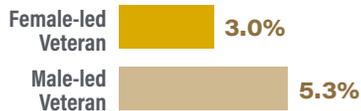
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	30.9%	231,964

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Chaffe and Fremont 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
15.05-26.18	8.83-53.13

In Congressional District 5, 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
49-59	42-64

In Congressional District 5, the counties of Fremont and Park 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

Colorado Congressional District 6

Total Population
828,201

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

47,188

Veterans

5.7% 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."

4,863

Military Members

0.6% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	87.3%	89.2%	91.0%
Female	12.7%	10.8%	9.0%



Congressional District 6 has **286,724** total households, **43,280** or **15.1%** of those are veteran households.

20,678

Veteran Dependents

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

6,032

Military Dependents

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

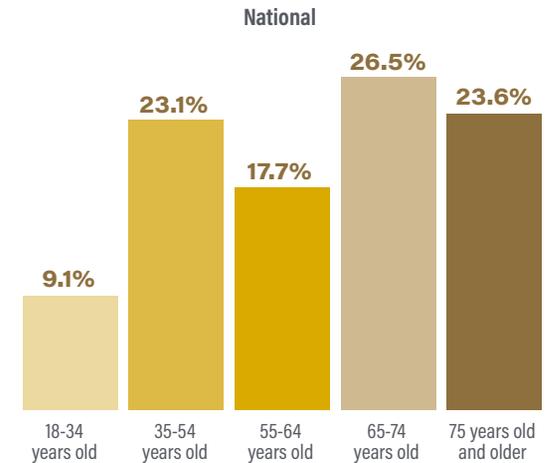
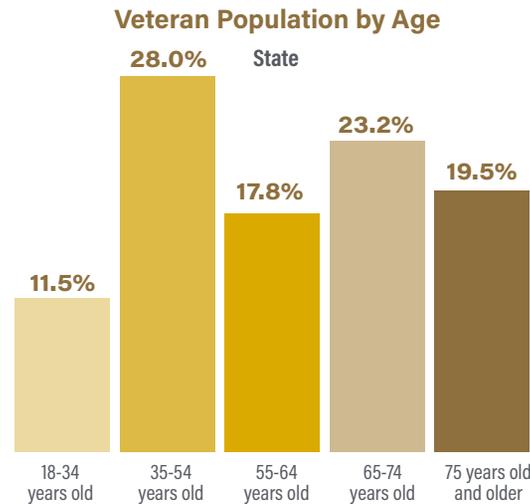
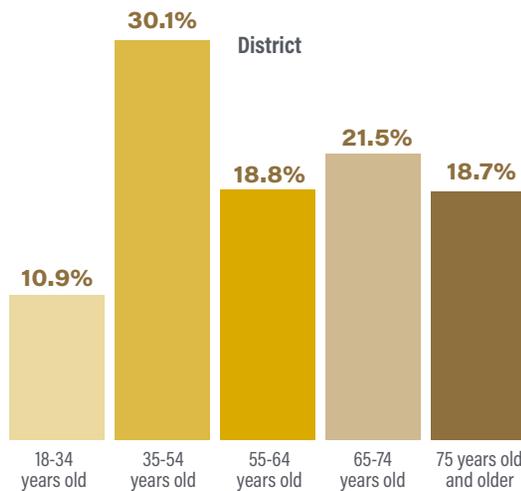
Disability

Civilians	8.8%
Veterans	25.2%

Households and Children

Civilian	63.8%	36.2%
Veteran	75.2%	24.8%

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



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Colorado Congressional District 6 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	6.6%	9.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.3%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	8.8%	11.9%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.8%	2.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.4%	10.2%	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	15.9%	121,679

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, and Douglas 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
8.83-13.32	8.83-53.13

In Congressional District 6, 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
52-59	42-64

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

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



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Colorado Congressional District 7

Total Population
808,543

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

45,695

Veterans

5.7% 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."

2,106

Military Members

0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.7%	89.2%	91.0%
Female	9.3%	10.8%	9.0%



Congressional District 7 has **294,511** total households, **44,025** or **14.9%** of those are veteran households.

16,334

Veteran Dependents

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

2,136

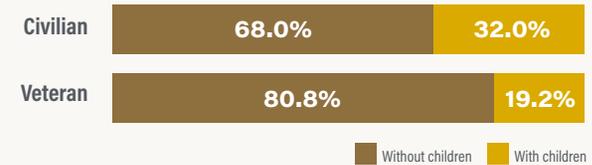
Military Dependents

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).

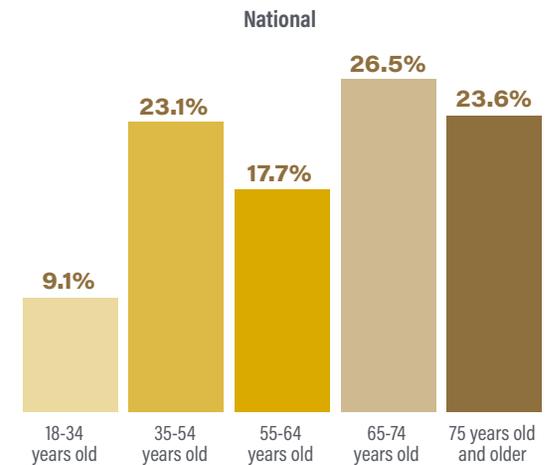
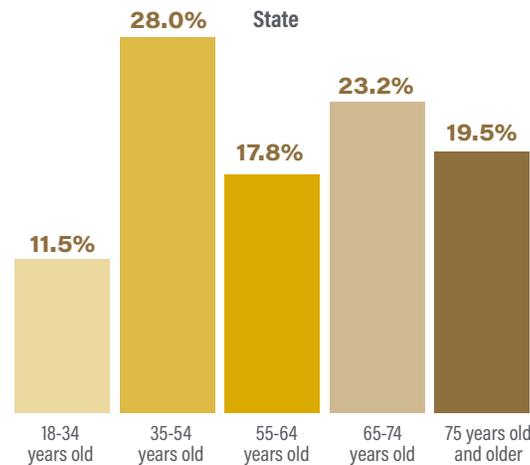
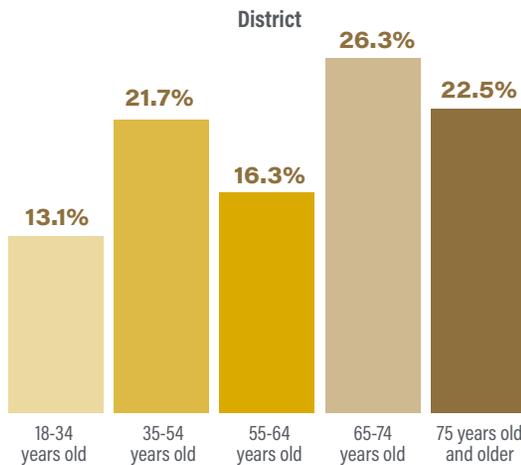
Disability

Civilians	11%
Veterans	22.6%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Colorado Congressional District 7 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.5%	9.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.5%	6.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	11.3%	11.9%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.9%	2.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.4%	10.2%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	21.1%	159,781

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Adams and Jefferson are not defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
12.49-13.32	8.83-53.13

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

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
52-55	42-64

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

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