



# MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

# Georgia Congressional District 1

Total Population  
**749,949**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**64,302**

## Veterans

8.6% 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."

**22,881**

## Military Members

3.1% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

## Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	82.5%	87.6%	91.0%
Female	17.5%	12.4%	9.0%



Congressional District 1 has **271,328** total households, **56,839** or **20.9%** of those are veteran households.

**28,259**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**35,087**

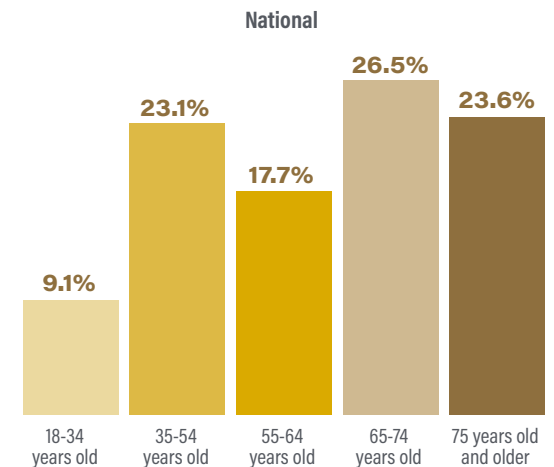
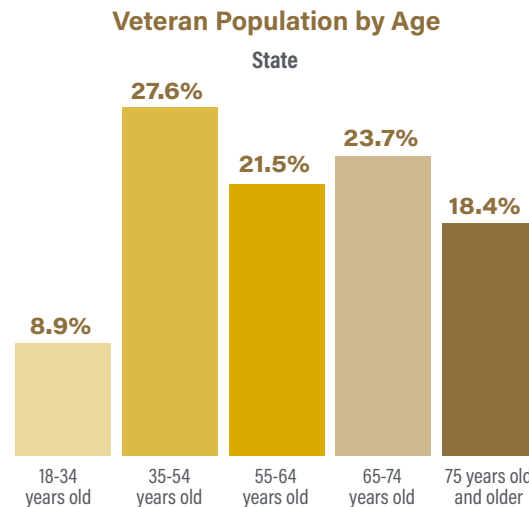
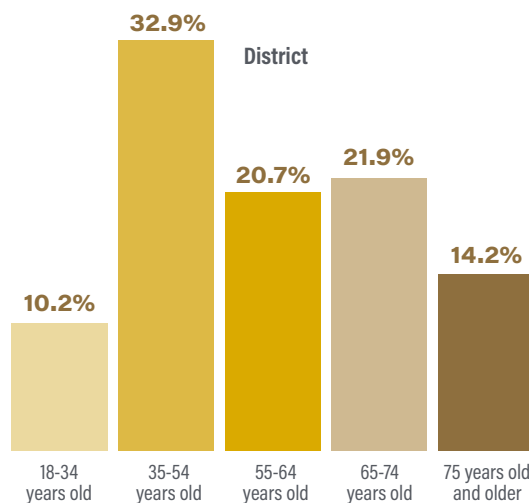
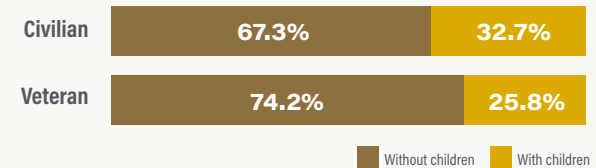
## Military Dependents

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	14.4%
Veterans	39.2%

## Households and Children



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



[www.measuringcommunities.org](http://www.measuringcommunities.org)



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



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



Military Family Research Institute  
Center for Regional Development



# Georgia Congressional District 1 Health and Well-Being

## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
Veteran Poverty Rate	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>7.36%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
Veteran Uninsured	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Unemployment (May 2020)	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>

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.

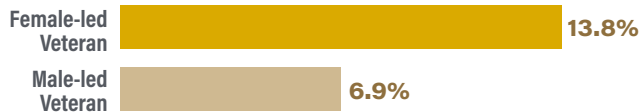
## Households on SNAP benefits



## Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>211,434</b>

## 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 Bacon, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Pierce, Ware, and Wayne 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
<b>9.03-59.41</b>	<b>9.03-92.36</b>

In Congressional District 1, areas of concern include the counties of Bacon, Charlton, Clinch, Echols, Pierce, and Ware. 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
<b>28-48</b>	<b>28-55</b>

In Congressional District 1, the counties of Bacon, Brantley, Bryan, Camden, Charlton, Chatham, Clinch, Echols, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Long, Lowndes, McIntosh, Pierce, Ware, and Wayne 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

# Georgia Congressional District 2

Total Population  
**671,831**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**45,929**

## Veterans

6.8% of total population

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

**9,472**

## Military Members

1.4% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

### Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	87.4%	87.6%	91.0%
Female	12.6%	12.4%	9.0%



Congressional District 2 has **253,301** total households, **44,658** or **17.6%** of those are veteran households.

**19,109**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**13,917**

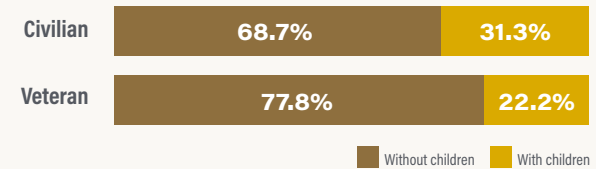
## Military Dependents

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

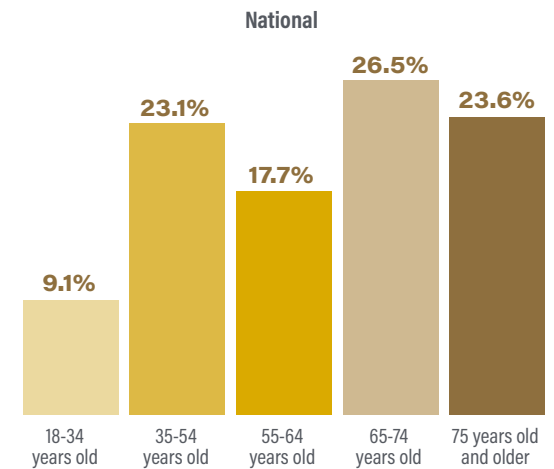
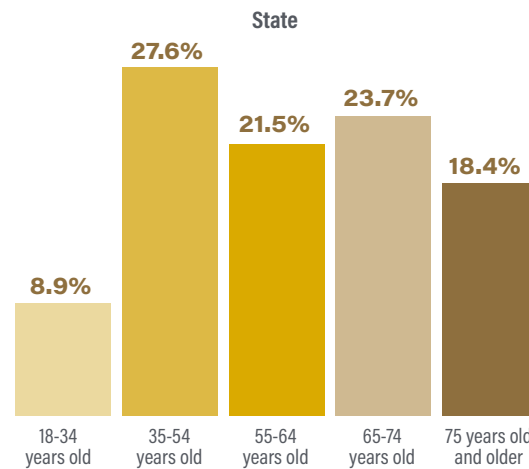
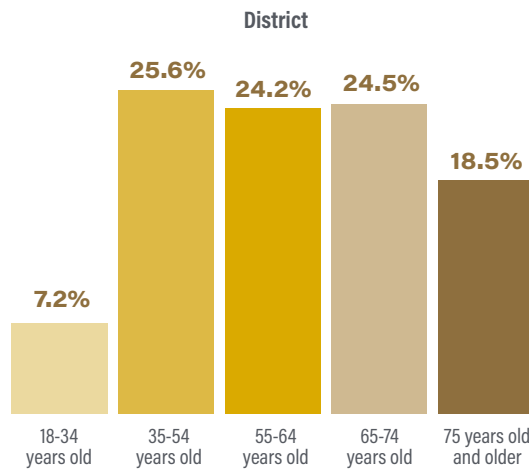
### Disability

Civilians	18.0%
Veterans	36.4%

### Households and Children



### Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



[www.measuringcommunities.org](http://www.measuringcommunities.org)



[mcinfo@purdue.edu](mailto:mcinfo@purdue.edu)



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



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Military Family Research Institute  
Center for Regional Development



# Georgia Congressional District 2 Health and Well-Being

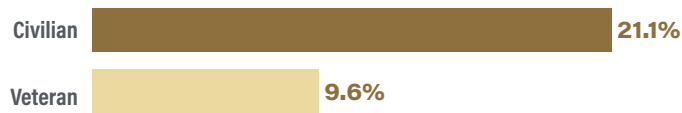
## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
Veteran Poverty Rate	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>7.36%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
Veteran Uninsured	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Unemployment (May 2020)	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>

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	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>185,251</b>

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

## Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Calhoun, Clay, Crisp, Decatur, Dooly, Early, Grady, Macon, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Seminole, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taylor and Webster 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
<b>12.97-64.46</b>	<b>9.03-92.36</b>

In Congressional District 2, areas of concern include the counties of Baker, Calhoun, Clay, Crawford, Crisp, Decatur, Dooly, Early, Grady, Macon, Marion, Miller, Mitchell, Peach, Quitman, Randolph, Seminole, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Terrell, and Webster. 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
<b>34-50</b>	<b>28-55</b>

In Congressional District 2, the counties of Baker, Bibb, Calhoun, Chattahoochee, Clay, Crawford, Crisp, Decatur, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Lee, Macon, Marion, Miller, Mitchell, Peach, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Seminole, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taylor, Terrell, and Webster 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

# Georgia Congressional District 3

Total Population  
**750,998**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**52,331**

## 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."

**4,927**

## Military Members

0.7% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

## Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	87.8%	87.6%	91.0%
Female	12.2%	12.4%	9.0%



Congressional District 3 has **259,411** total households, **45,831** or **17.7%** of those are veteran households.

**20,105**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**6,871**

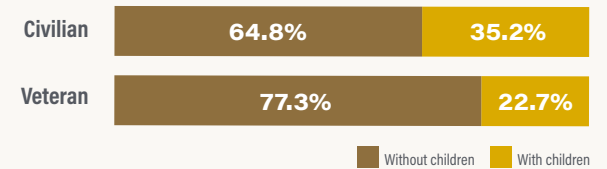
## Military Dependents

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).

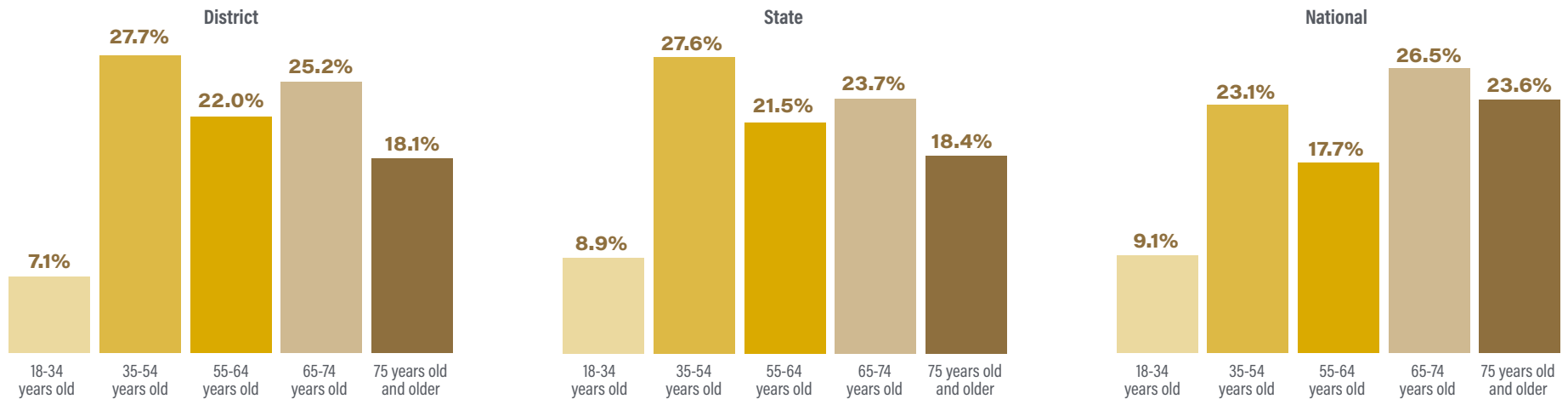
## Disability

Civilians	15.0%
Veterans	31.3%

## Households and Children



## Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



[www.measuringcommunities.org](http://www.measuringcommunities.org)



[mcinfo@purdue.edu](mailto:mcinfo@purdue.edu)



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



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Center for Regional Development



# Georgia Congressional District 3 Health and Well-Being

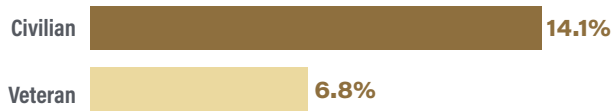
## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
Veteran Poverty Rate	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>7.36%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
Veteran Uninsured	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Unemployment (May 2020)	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>

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	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>219,024</b>

## Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

## References

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

## Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Troup and Upson 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
<b>12.14-40.71</b>	<b>9.03-92.36</b>

In Congressional District 3, Meriwether County is an area 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
<b>41-51</b>	<b>28-55</b>

In Congressional District 3, the counties of Carroll, Harris, Heard, Lamar, Meriwether, Spalding, Troup, and Upson 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

# Georgia Congressional District 4

Total Population  
**782,142**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**42,192**

## Veterans

5.4% of total population

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

**2,411**

## Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

## Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	82.6%	87.6%	91.0%
Female	17.4%	12.4%	9.0%



Congressional District 4 has **258,194** total households, **37,649** or **14.6%** of those are veteran households.

**17,831**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**1,973**

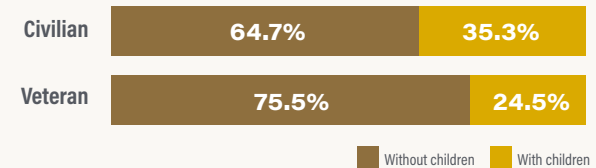
## Military Dependents

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).

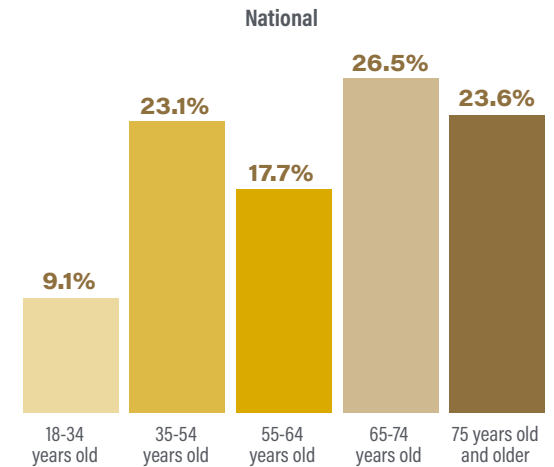
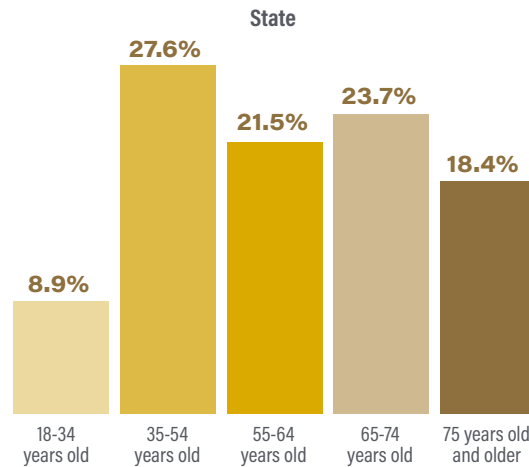
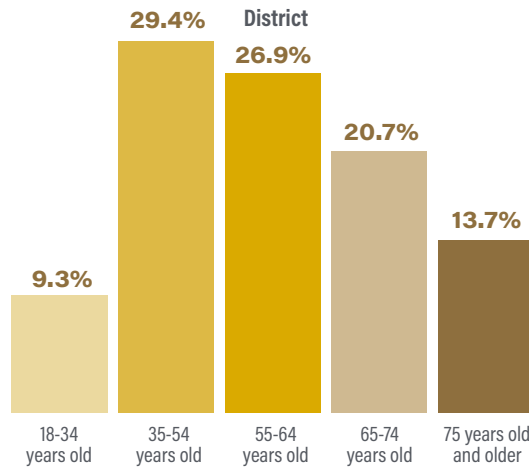
## Disability

Civilians	10.6%
Veterans	24.5%

## Households and Children



## Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



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# Georgia Congressional District 4 Health and Well-Being

## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
Veteran Poverty Rate	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>7.36%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
Veteran Uninsured	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Unemployment (May 2020)	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>

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	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>244,463</b>

### Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

## References

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

## Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Dekalb, Gwinnett, Newton, and Rockdale in Congressional District 4 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
<b>10.92-19.37</b>	<b>9.03-92.36</b>

In Congressional District 4, 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
<b>48-52</b>	<b>28-55</b>

In Congressional District 4, the counties of Dekalb and Newton 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

# Georgia Congressional District 5

Total Population  
**788,996**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**33,241**

## Veterans

4.2% of total population

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

**2,223**

## Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

## Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	88.5%	87.6%	91.0%
Female	11.5%	12.4%	9.0%



Congressional District 5 has **301,500** total households, **29,582** or **9.8%** of those are veteran households.

**9,424**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**1,658**

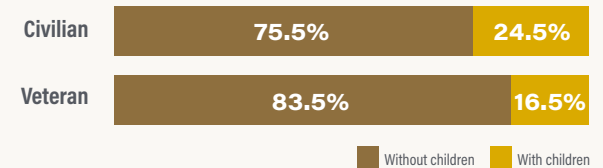
## Military Dependents

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

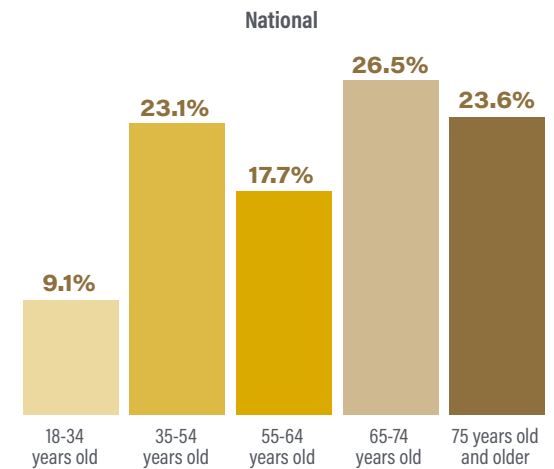
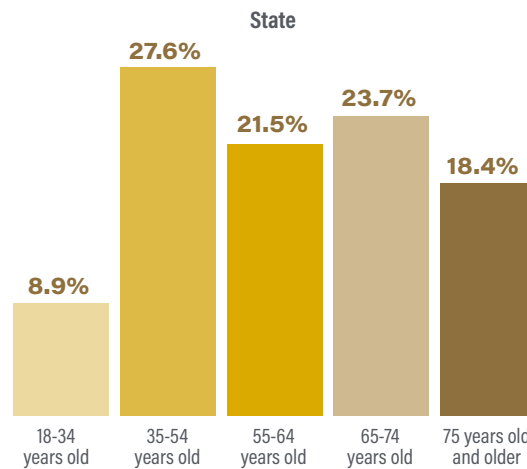
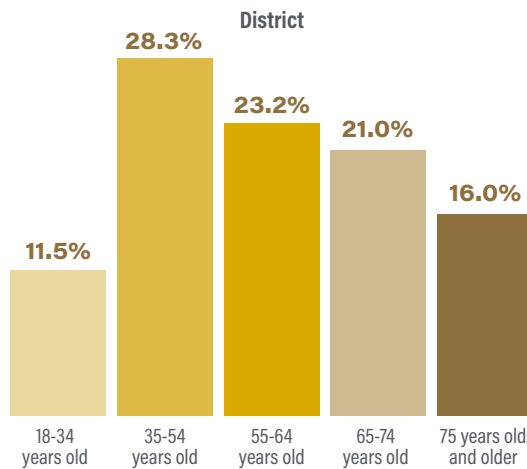
## Disability

Civilians	11.8%
Veterans	26.9%

## Households and Children



## Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



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# Georgia Congressional District 5 Health and Well-Being

## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	18.7%	13.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	12.4%	7.36%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	28.8%	20.5%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	6.2%	4.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.6%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.0%	9.7%	13.3%

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

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

## Households on SNAP benefits



## Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	22.5%	163,166

## Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

## References

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

## Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Clayton, Dekalb, and Fulton in Congressional District 5 are not defined as rural.

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

## Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
11.98-14.55	9.03-92.36

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
44-49	28-55

In Congressional District 5, the counties of Clayton, Dekalb, and Fulton 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

# Georgia Congressional District 6

Total Population  
**742,932**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**30,754**

## Veterans

4.1% 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."

**2,307**

## Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

### Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.4%	87.6%	91.0%
Female	8.6%	12.4%	9.0%



Congressional District 6 has **279,609** total households, **27,991** or **10%** of those are veteran households.

**11,092**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**2,005**

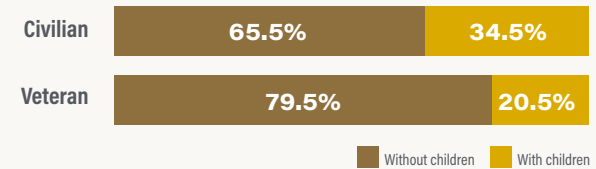
## Military Dependents

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).

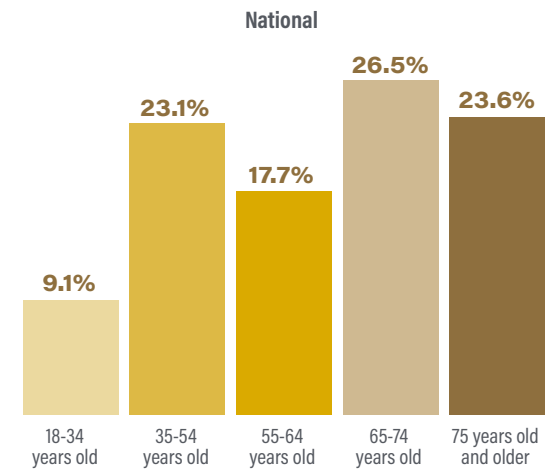
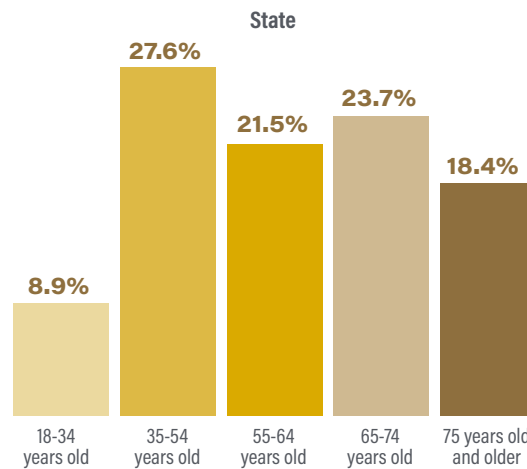
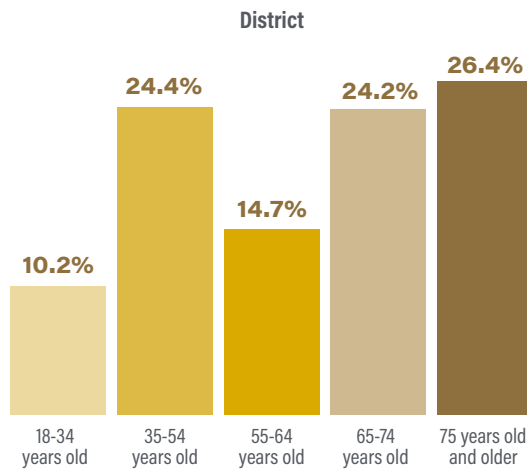
### Disability

Civilians	7.7%
Veterans	19.9%

### Households and Children



### Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



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# Georgia Congressional District 6 Health and Well-Being

## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	6.7%	13.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	3.6%	7.36%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	6.8%	20.5%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.5%	4.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.4%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.9%	9.7%	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.

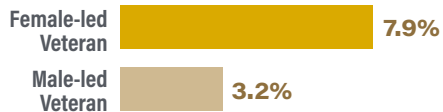
## Households on SNAP benefits



## Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	24.1%	174,858

## 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/>
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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 Cobb, Dekalb, and Fulton in Congressional District 6 are not defined as rural.

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

## Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
11.92-14.07	9.03-92.36

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
47-54	28-55

In Congressional District 6, the counties of Dekalb and Fulton 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

# Georgia Congressional District 7

Total Population  
**844,773**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**31,983**

**Veterans**  
3.8% of total population

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

**2,217**

**Military Members**  
0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

**Veteran Population by Gender**

Gender	District	State	National
Male	<b>86.1%</b>	<b>87.6%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>
Female	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>



Congressional District 7 has **258,079** total households, **30,087** or **11.6%** of those are veteran households.

**17,937**

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

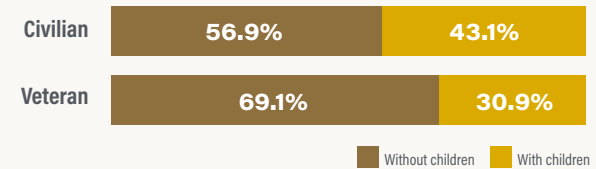
**2,155**

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

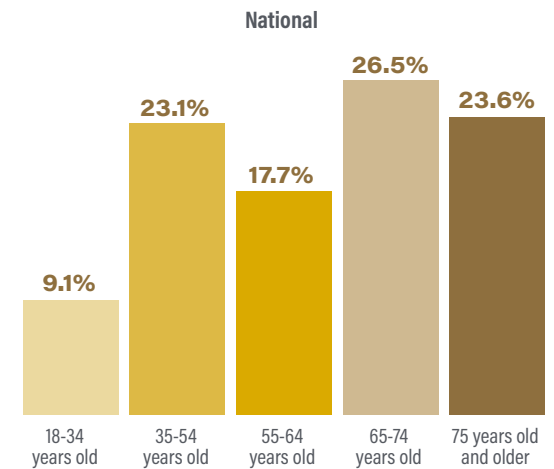
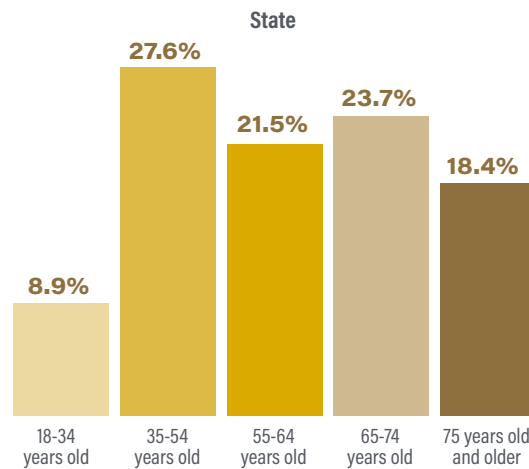
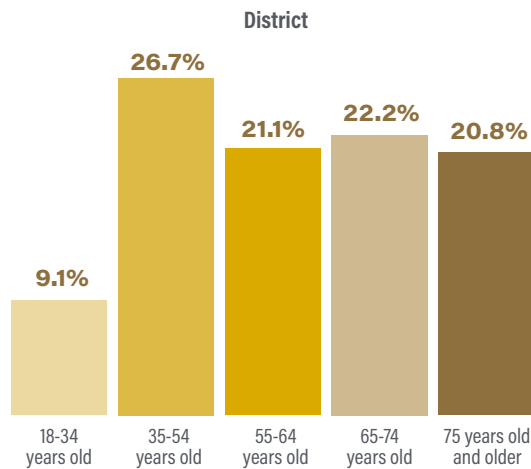
**Disability**

Civilians	<b>6.3%</b>
Veterans	<b>20.8%</b>

**Households and Children**



**Veteran Population by Age**



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# Georgia Congressional District 7 Health and Well-Being

## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.2%	13.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.2%	7.36%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	9.6%	20.5%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.2%	4.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.4%	9.7%	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.

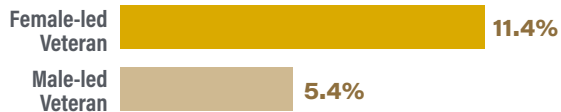
## Households on SNAP benefits



## Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	34.6%	258,284

## 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 Forsyth and Gwinnett in Congressional District 7 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
9.76-10.92	9.03-92.36

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	28-55

In Congressional District 7, the counties of Forsyth and Gwinnett 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

# Georgia Congressional District 8

Total Population  
**706,237**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**51,554**

## Veterans

7.3% of total population

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

**11,410**

## Military Members

1.6% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

## Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	88.3%	87.6%	91.0%
Female	11.7%	12.4%	9.0%



Congressional District 8 has **257,502** total households, **45,634** or **17.7%** of those are veteran households.

**19,528**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**14,848**

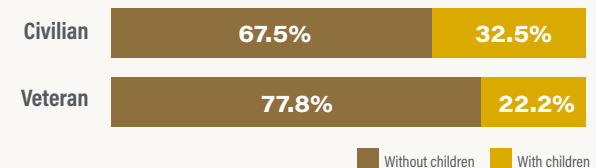
## Military Dependents

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

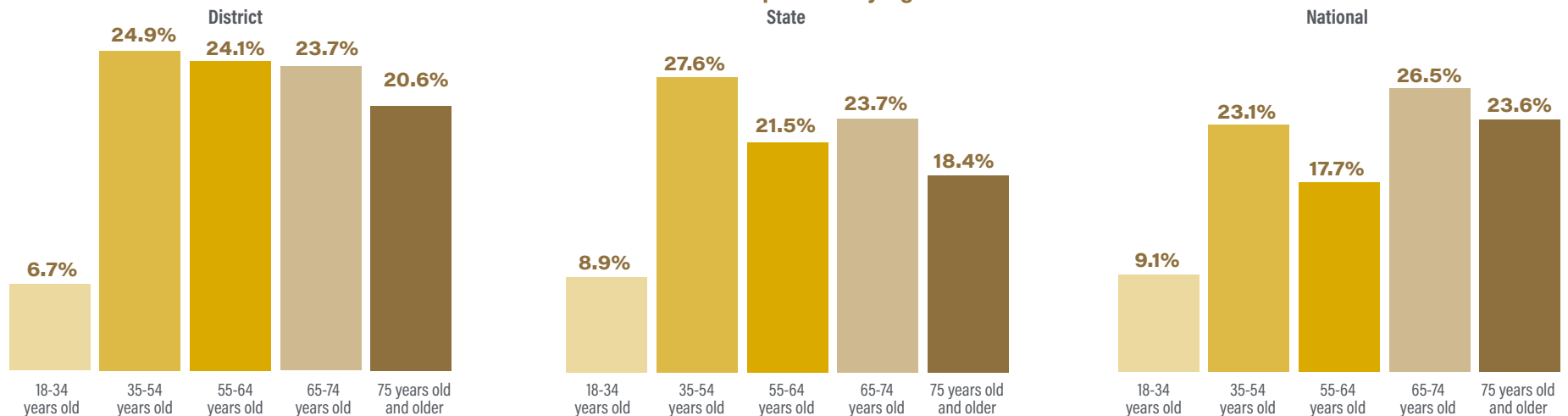
## Disability

Civilians	14.2%
Veterans	28.9%

## Households and Children



## Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



[www.measuringcommunities.org](http://www.measuringcommunities.org)



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Military Family Research Institute  
Center for Regional Development



# Georgia Congressional District 8 Health and Well-Being

## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	17.3%	13.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.4%	7.36%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	29.5%	20.5%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.9%	4.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.8%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	7.1%	9.7%	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	24.4%	171,159

### 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/>  
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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 Atkinson, Ben Hill, Berrien, Bleckley, Colquitt, Cook, Dodge, Irwin, Telfair, Thomas, Tift, Turner, Wilcox, and Wilkinson in Congressional District 8 are defined as rural.

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

## Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
16.93-88.08	9.03-92.36

In Congressional District 8, areas of concern include the counties of Atkinson, Ben Hill, Berrien, Bleckley, Brooks, Colquitt, Cook, Dodge, Irwin, Lanier, Monroe, Pulaski, Telfair, Turner, Twiggs, Wilcox, and Wilkinson. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

## AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
38-50	28-55

In Congressional District 8, the counties of Atkinson, Ben Hill, Berrien, Bibb, Bleckley, Brooks, Colquitt, Cook, Dodge, Houston, Irwin, Jones, Lanier, Lowndes, Monroe, Pulaski, Telfair, Tift, Turner, Twiggs, Wilcox, Wilkinson, and Worth 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

# Georgia Congressional District 9

**Total Population**  
**771,168**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**47,441**

## 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."

**2,058**

## Military Members

**0.3% of total population**  
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

### Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	<b>92.3%</b>	<b>87.6%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>
Female	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>



Congressional District 9 has **263,530** total households, **42,892** or **16.3%** of those are veteran households.

**15,378**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**1,975**

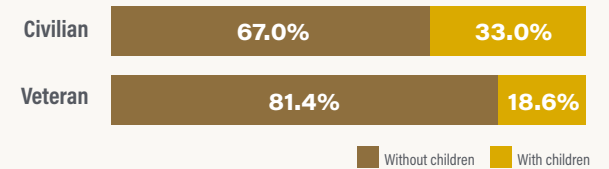
## Military Dependents

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).

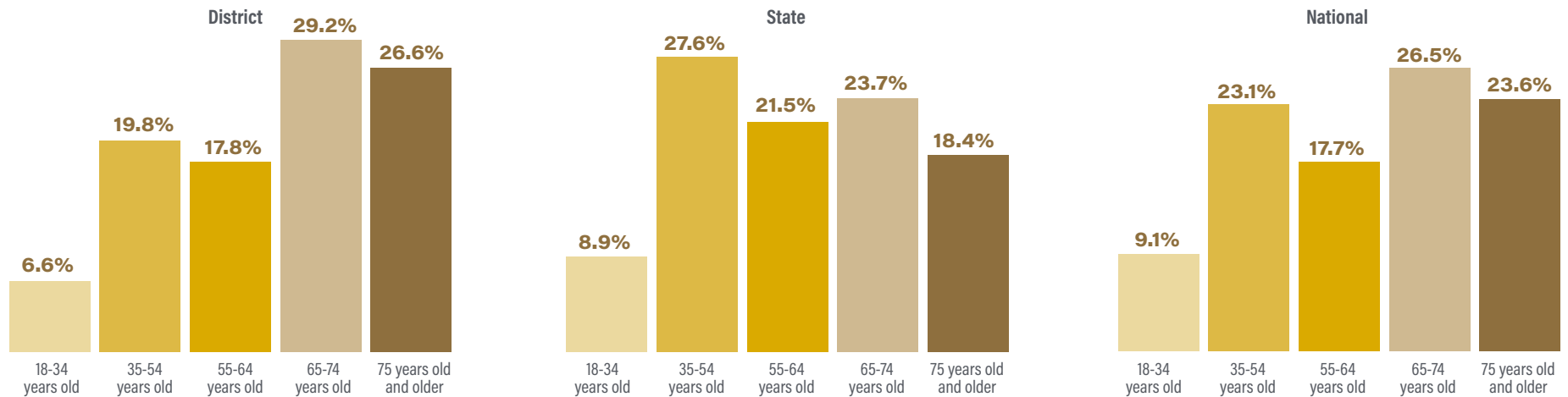
### Disability

Civilians	<b>16.4%</b>
Veterans	<b>24.2%</b>

### Households and Children



### Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



[www.measuringcommunities.org](http://www.measuringcommunities.org)



[mcinfo@purdue.edu](mailto:mcinfo@purdue.edu)



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



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



Military Family Research Institute  
Center for Regional Development



# Georgia Congressional District 9 Health and Well-Being

## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	13.0%	13.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.3%	7.36%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	21.0%	20.5%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.9%	4.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.1%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	7.7%	9.7%	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	19.6%	139,020

### Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

## References

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

## Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Banks, Elbert, Fannin, Franklin, Gilmer, Habersham, Hart, Jackson, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, and White 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
9.76-42.23	9.03-92.36

In Congressional District 9, areas of concern include the counties of Banks, Dawson, Elbert, Fannin, Franklin, Gilmer, Habersham, Hart, Lumpkin, Pickens, Rabun, Towns, Union, 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
40-52	28-55

In Congressional District 9, the counties of Banks, Clarke, Dawson, Elbert, Fannin, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Hart, Jackson, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, 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.



# MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

# Georgia Congressional District 10

**Total Population**  
**757,807**

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

**41,636**

## Veterans

**5.5% of total population**  
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

**3,002**

## Military Members

**0.4% of total population**  
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

### Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	<b>91.2%</b>	<b>87.6%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>
Female	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>



Congressional District 10 has **257,673** total households, **38,738** or **15%** of those are veteran households.

**18,092**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**3,399**

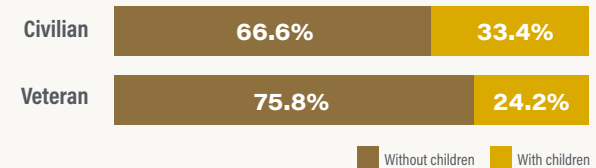
## Military Dependents

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).

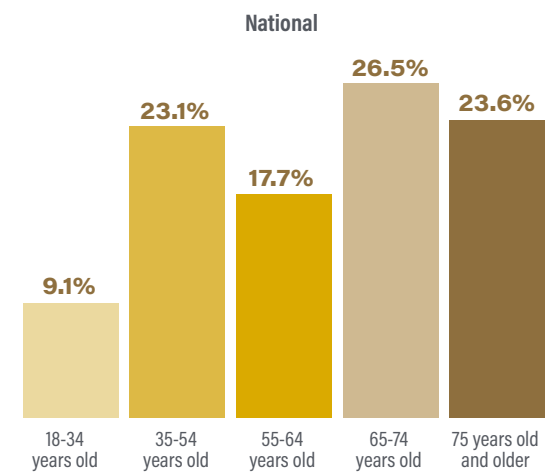
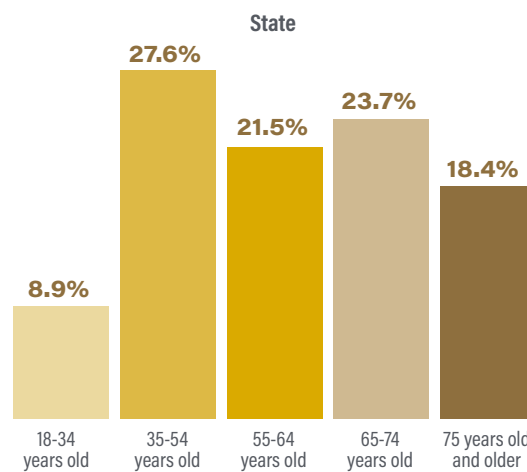
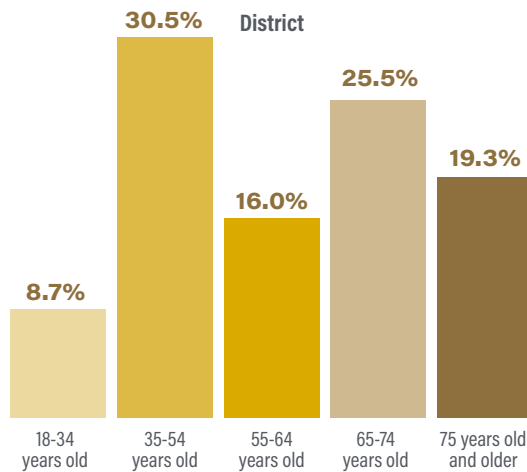
### Disability

Civilians	<b>13.3%</b>
Veterans	<b>26.8%</b>

### Households and Children



### Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



[www.measuringcommunities.org](http://www.measuringcommunities.org)



[mcinfo@purdue.edu](mailto:mcinfo@purdue.edu)



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Military Family Research Institute  
Center for Regional Development



# Georgia Congressional District 10 Health and Well-Being

## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
Veteran Poverty Rate	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>7.36%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
Veteran Uninsured	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Unemployment (May 2020)	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>

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	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>217,668</b>

### 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/>
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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 Baldwin, Glascock, Greene, Hancock, Jefferson, Johnson, Putnam, Talliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Wilkes in Congressional District 10 are defined as rural.

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

## Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
<b>10.92-60.16</b>	<b>9.03-92.36</b>

In Congressional District 10, areas of concern include the counties of Glascock, Greene, Hancock, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Lincoln, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Wilkes. 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
<b>35-55</b>	<b>28-55</b>

In Congressional District 10, the counties of Baldwin, Barrow, Butts, Clarke, Glascock, Greene, Hancock, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Morgan, Newton, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Taliaferro, Walton, Warren, Washington, and Wilkes 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

# Georgia Congressional District 11

Total Population  
**782,704**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**42,713**

## Veterans

**5.5% 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."

**2,888**

## Military Members

**0.4% of total population**  
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

## Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	<b>89.8%</b>	<b>87.6%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>
Female	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>



Congressional District 11 has **280,212** total households, **39,442** or **14.1%** of those are veteran households.

**19,300**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**3,270**

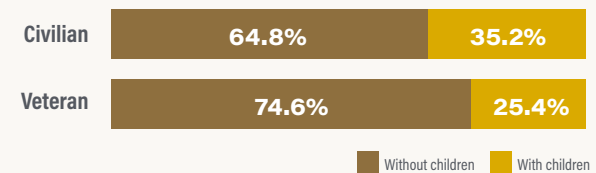
## Military Dependents

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).

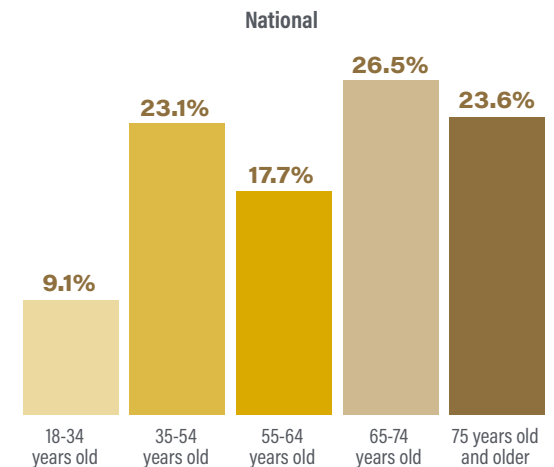
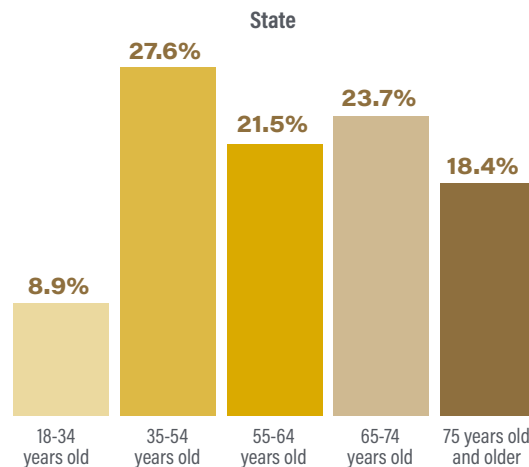
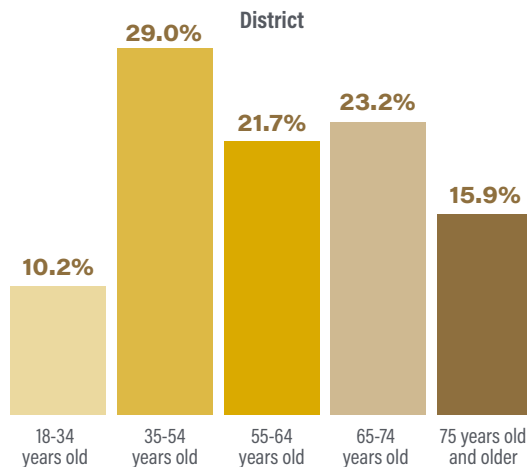
## Disability

Civilians	<b>9.8%</b>
Veterans	<b>26.6%</b>

## Households and Children



## Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



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# Georgia Congressional District 11 Health and Well-Being

## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	9.0%	13.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.7%	7.36%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	10.6%	20.5%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.2%	4.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	8.8%	9.7%	13.3%

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

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

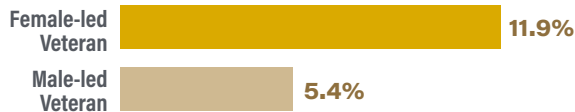
## Households on SNAP benefits



## Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	35.3%	255,535

## 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 Bartow, Cherokee, Cobb, and Fulton 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
11.92-18.45	9.03-92.36

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
43-54	28-55

In Congressional District 11, the counties of Bartow and Fulton 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

# Georgia Congressional District 12

Total Population

**732,810**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**54,710**

## Veterans

7.5% 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."

**11,217**

## Military Members

1.5% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

## Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	83.9%	87.6%	91.0%
Female	16.1%	12.4%	9.0%



Congressional District 12 has **250,564** total households, **49,848** or **19.9%** of those are veteran households.

**22,921**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**16,175**

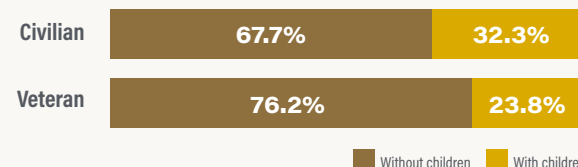
## Military Dependents

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).

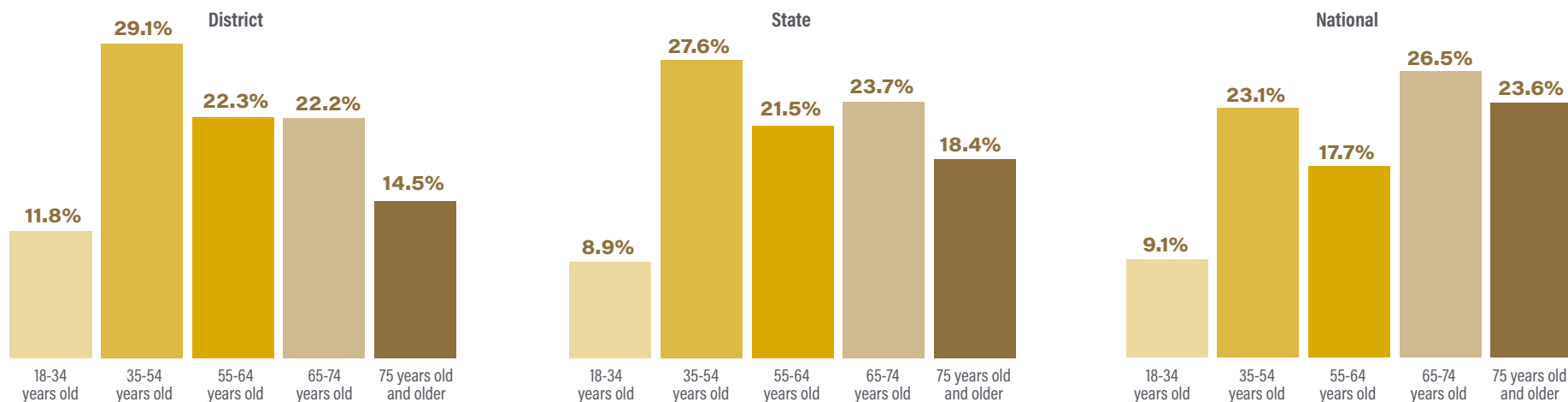
## Disability

Civilians	15.6%
Veterans	41.9%

## Households and Children



## Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



[www.measuringcommunities.org](http://www.measuringcommunities.org)



[mcinfo@purdue.edu](mailto:mcinfo@purdue.edu)



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



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Military Family Research Institute  
Center for Regional Development



# Georgia Congressional District 12 Health and Well-Being

## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
Veteran Poverty Rate	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>7.36%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
Veteran Uninsured	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Unemployment (May 2020)	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>

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	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>182,757</b>

### Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

## References

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

## Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Appling, Bulloch, Candler, Coffee, Emanuel, Evans, Jeff Davis, Jenkins, Laurens, Montgomery, Screven, Tattnall, Toombs, Treutlen, and Wheeler in Congressional District 12 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
<b>10.69-92.36</b>	<b>9.03-92.36</b>

In Congressional District 12, areas of concern include the counties of Appling, Coffee, Evans, Jeff Davis, Jenkins, Laurens, Montgomery, Tattnall, Toombs, Treutlen, and Wheeler. 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
<b>34-50</b>	<b>28-55</b>

In Congressional District 12, the counties of Appling, Bulloch, Burke, Candler, Coffee, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Jeff Davis, Jenkin, Laurens, Montgomery, Richmond, Screven, Tattnall, Toombs, Treutlen, and Wheeler 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

# Georgia Congressional District 13

Total Population  
**802,943**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**49,402**

## 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."

**3,394**

## Military Members

**0.4% of total population**  
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

### Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>87.6%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>
Female	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>



Congressional District 13 has **262,167** total households, **43,625** or **16.6%** of those are veteran households.

**22,425**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**3,332**

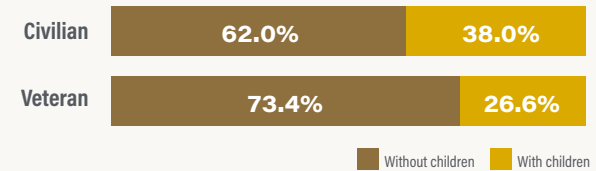
## Military Dependents

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).

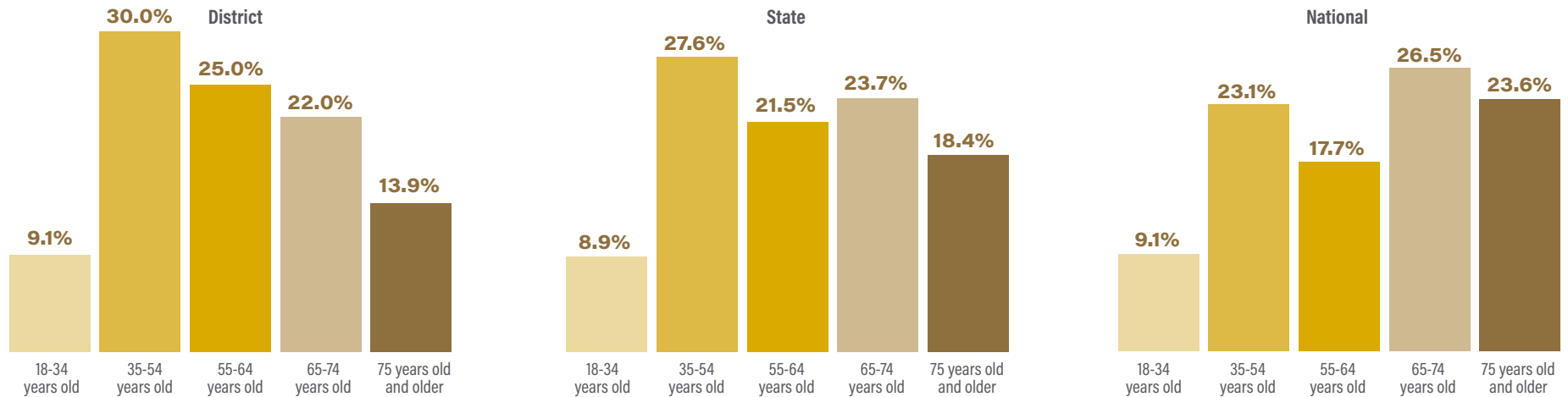
### Disability

Civilians	<b>10.1%</b>
Veterans	<b>32.5%</b>

### Households and Children



### Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



[www.measuringcommunities.org](http://www.measuringcommunities.org)



[mcinfo@purdue.edu](mailto:mcinfo@purdue.edu)



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



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Military Family Research Institute  
Center for Regional Development



# Georgia Congressional District 13 Health and Well-Being

## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	10.5%	13.3%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.9%	7.36%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	21.8%	20.5%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.9%	4.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.6%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.3%	9.7%	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.

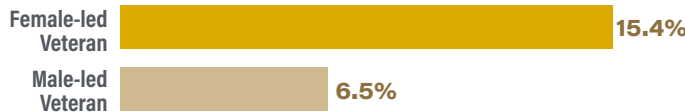
### Households on SNAP benefits



### Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	49.2%	355,477

### 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/>
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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 Clayton, Cobb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, and Henry in Congressional District 13 are not defined as rural.

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

## Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
11.92-14.55	9.03-92.36

In Congressional District 13, 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
44-54	28-55

In Congressional District 13, the counties of Clayton and Fulton 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

# Georgia Congressional District 14

Total Population  
**732,133**

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](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/map)

**39,249**

## Veterans

5.4% of total population

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

**2,226**

## Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

## Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	93.3%	87.6%	91.0%
Female	6.7%	12.4%	9.0%



Congressional District 14 has **256,505** total households, **39,614** or **15.4%** of those are veteran households.

**15,224**

## Veteran Dependents

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

**2,615**

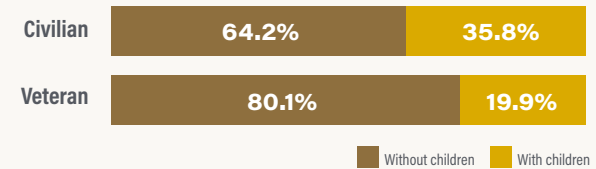
## Military Dependents

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).

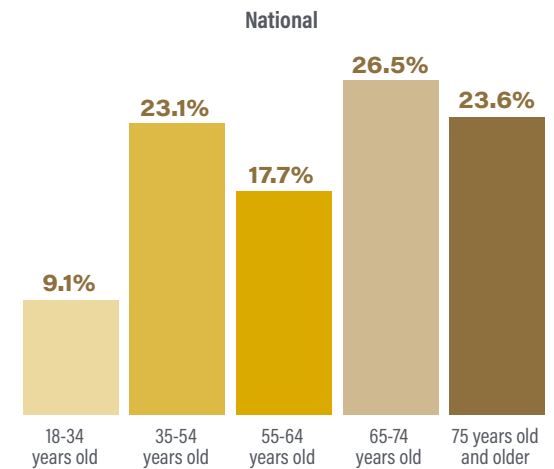
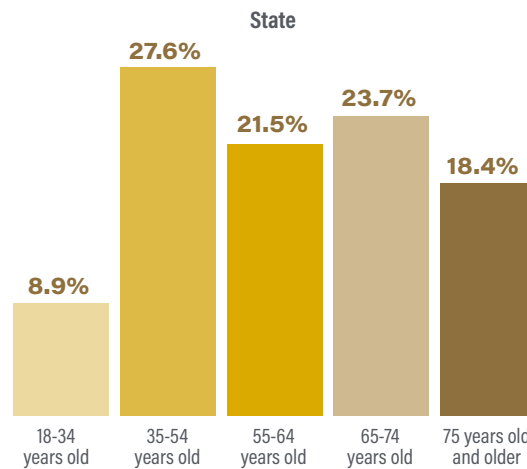
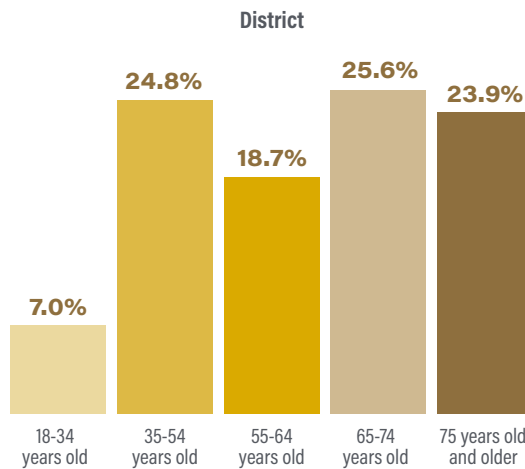
## Disability

Civilians	15.0%
Veterans	19.7%

## Households and Children



## Veteran Population by Age



## FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



[www.measuringcommunities.org](http://www.measuringcommunities.org)



[mcinfo@purdue.edu](mailto:mcinfo@purdue.edu)



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Military Family Research Institute  
Center for Regional Development



# Georgia Congressional District 14 Health and Well-Being

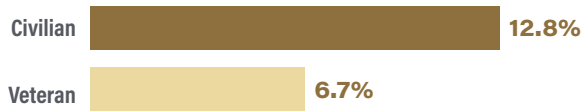
## Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
Veteran Poverty Rate	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>7.36%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
Veteran Uninsured	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Unemployment (May 2020)	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>

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	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>207,314</b>

## Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

## References

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

## Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Chattooga, Gordon, and Polk in Congressional District 14 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
<b>10.85-31.23</b>	<b>9.03-92.36</b>

In Congressional District 14, areas of concern include the counties of Chattooga and Pickens. 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
<b>39-51</b>	<b>28-55</b>

In Congressional District 14, the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Polk, Walker, and Whitefield 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.