



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Indiana Congressional District 1

Total Population
714,756

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

39,150

Veterans

7.1% of total population

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

2,148

Military Members

0.30% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	93.0%	93.0%	91.0%
Female	7.0%	7.0%	9.0%



Congressional District 1 has **272,531** total households, **39,363** or **14.4%** of those are veteran households.

14,214

Veteran Dependents

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

1,522

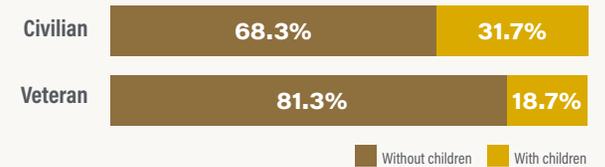
Military Dependents

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

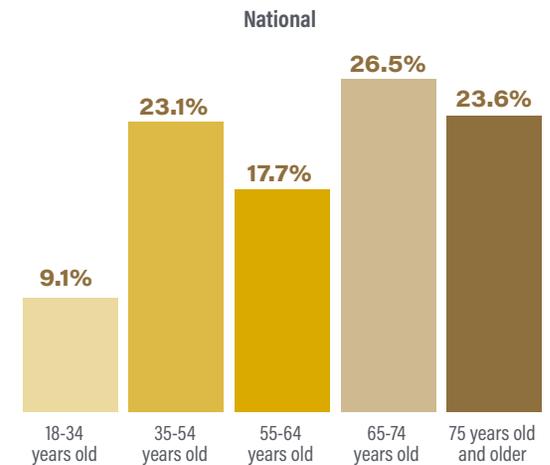
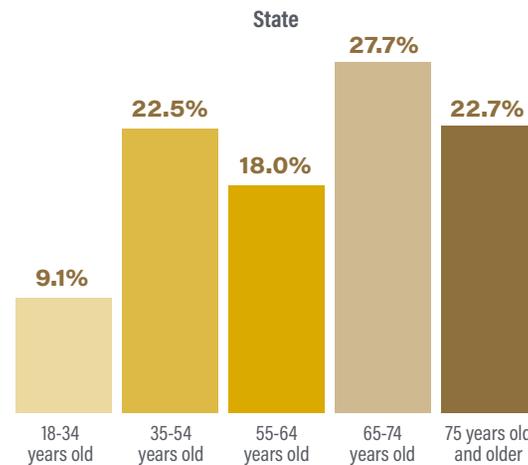
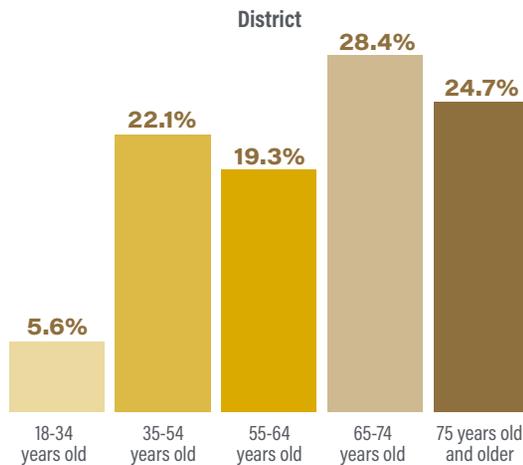
Disability

Civilians	12.8%
Veterans	16.9%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Indiana Congressional District 1 Health and Well-Being

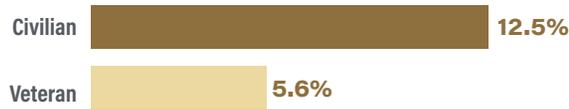
Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	13.8%	13.1%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	9.3%	7.4%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	21.9%	18.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.9%	3.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.9%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	15.5%	12.3%	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	34.5%	247,803

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, no counties are defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
12.4-19.3	9.8-41.7

In Congressional District 1, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
44-50	40-59

In Congressional District 1, the counties of Lake and LaPorte 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

Indiana Congressional District 2

Total Population

723,483

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

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

37,862

Veterans

6.9% of total population

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

2,002

Military Members

0.28% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	92.7%	93.0%	91.0%
Female	7.3%	7.0%	9.0%



Congressional District 2 has **271,194** total households, **37,636** or **13.9%** of those are veteran households.

12,174

Veteran Dependents

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

1,858

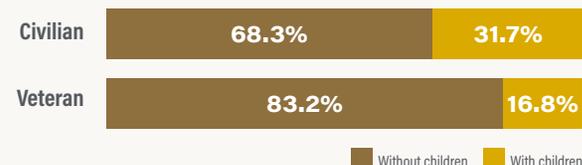
Military Dependents

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

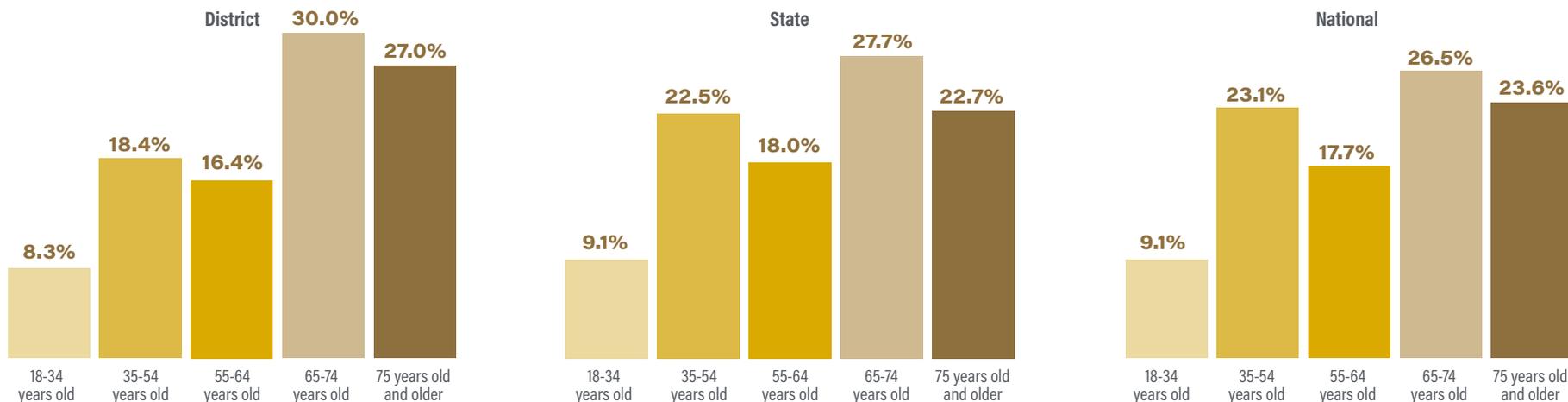
Disability

Civilians	13.8%
Veterans	23.9%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Indiana Congressional District 2 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	13.1%	13.1%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.4%	7.4%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	18.3%	18.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.1%	3.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.4%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.2%	12.3%	13.3%

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

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

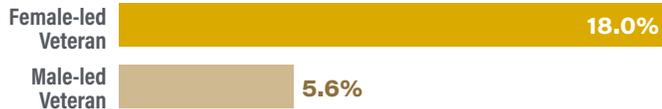
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	25.0%	180,401

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of *Fulton, Kosciusko, Marshall, Miami, Pulaski, Starke, and Wabash* 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
16.91-31.2	9.8-41.7

In Congressional District 2, areas of concern include *Pulaski County*. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
42-51	40-59

In Congressional District 2, the counties of *LaPorte, Kosciusko, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Fulton, Miami, and Starke* have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

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



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Indiana Congressional District 3

Total Population
747,060

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

40,011

Veterans

7.2% of total population

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2,710

Military Members

0.36% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.6%	93.0%	91.0%
Female	8.4%	7.0%	9.0%



Congressional District 3 has **283,856** total households, **38,631** or **13.6%** of those are veteran households.

13,788

Veteran Dependents

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

3,241

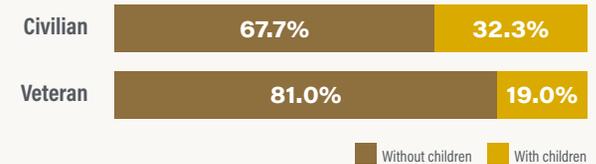
Military Dependents

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

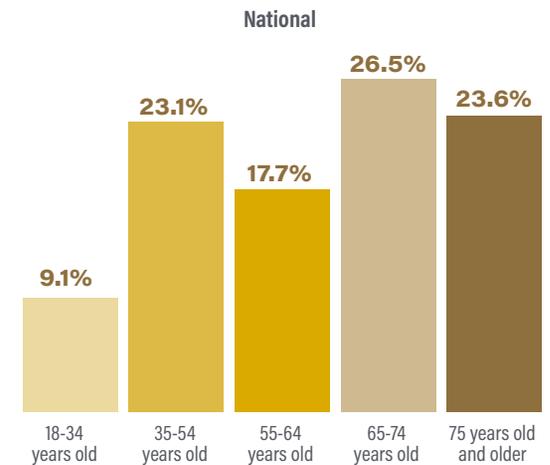
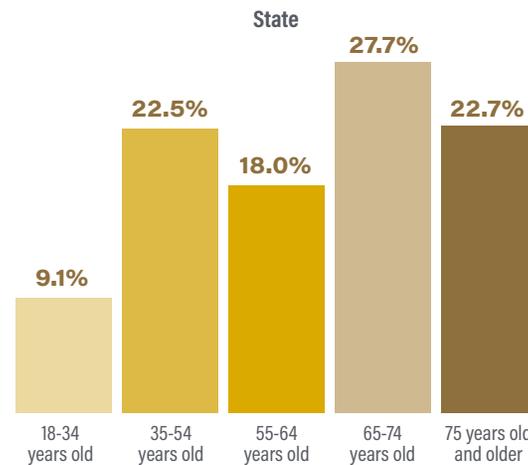
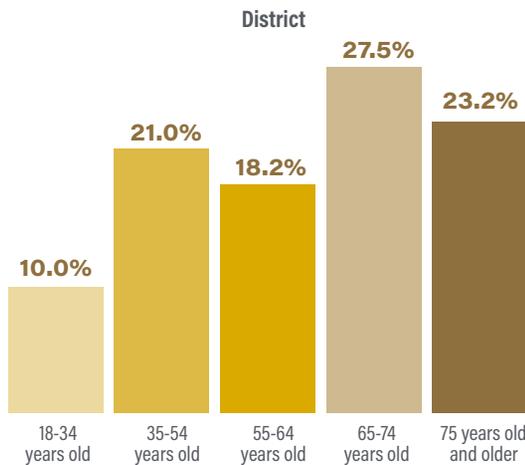
Disability

Civilians	13.3%
Veterans	22.6%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Indiana Congressional District 3 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	12.0%	13.1%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	3.7%	7.4%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	16.9%	18.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.9%	3.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.2%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	13.0%	12.3%	13.3%

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

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

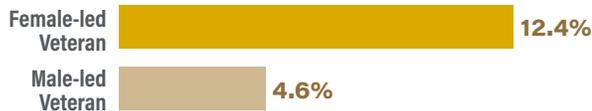
Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	25.7%	187,560

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, according to the Rural Urban Continuum Codes, the counties of Adams, Blackford, DeKalb, Huntington, Jay, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Noble, and Steuben are defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.47-37.1	9.8-41.7

In Congressional District 3, areas of concern include LaGrange County. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
45-55	40-59

In Congressional District 3, the counties of Kosciusko, Blackford, Steuben, DeKalb, Noble, and LaGrange 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

Indiana Congressional District 4

Total Population
768,025

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44,015

Veterans

7.4% 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."

3,090

Military Members

0.40% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	93.10%	93.0%	91.0%
Female	6.9%	7.0%	9.0%



Congressional District 4 has **284,914** total households, **41,354** or **14.5%** of those are veteran households.

16,183

Veteran Dependents

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

3,516

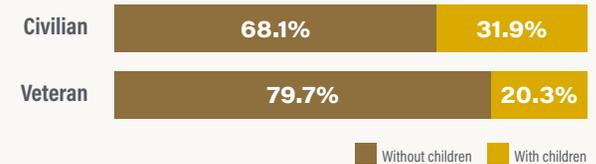
Military Dependents

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

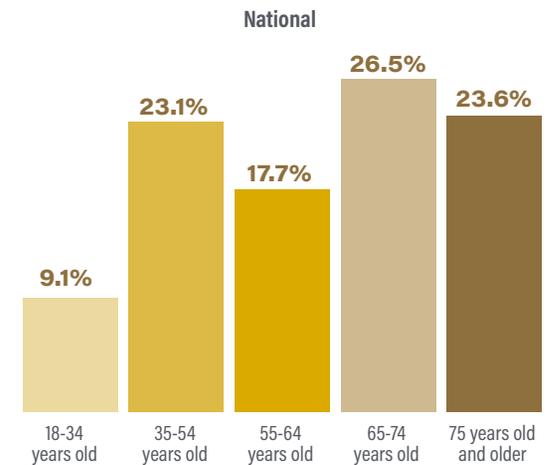
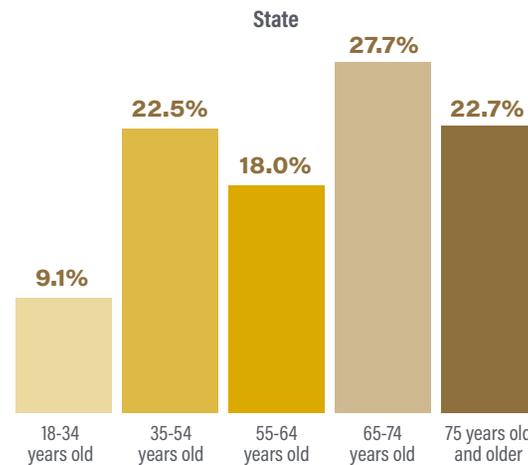
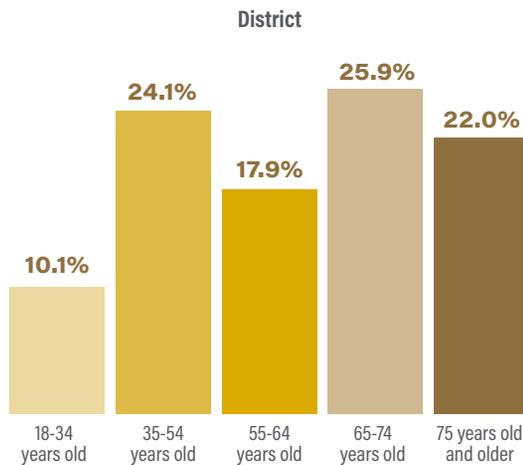
Disability

Civilians	12.7%
Veterans	20.6%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Indiana Congressional District 4 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	11.7%	13.1%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.1%	7.4%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	12.8%	18.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.3%	3.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.4%	12.3%	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	22.0%	161,728

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Cass, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Warren, and White are defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
11.82-33.6	9.8-41.7

In Congressional District 4, areas of concern include the counties of Benton and Fountain. 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	40-59

In Congressional District 4, the counties of Morgan, White, Cass, Fountain, Putnam, Clinton, Warren and Newton have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have lower scores 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

Indiana Congressional District 5

Total Population
784,462

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

40,048

Veterans

6.7% of total population

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

2,831

Military Members

0.36% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.90%	93.0%	91.0%
Female	8.1%	7.0%	9.0%



Congressional District 5 has **298,115** total households, **37,978** or **12.7%** of those are veteran households.

15,747

Veteran Dependents

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

3,305

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

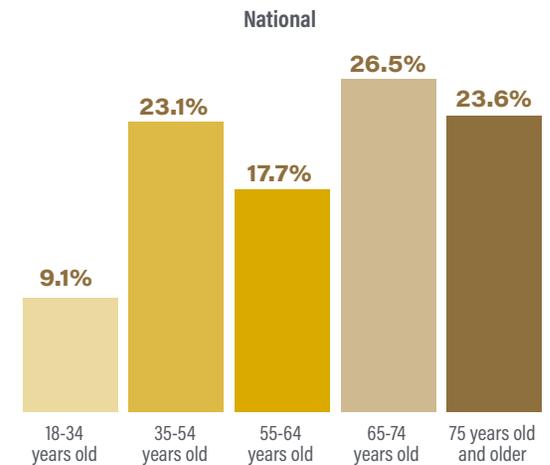
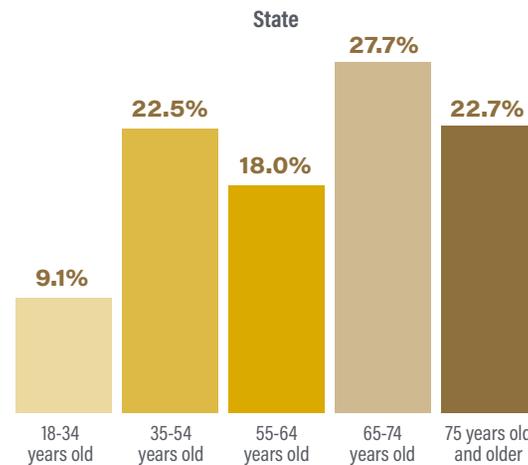
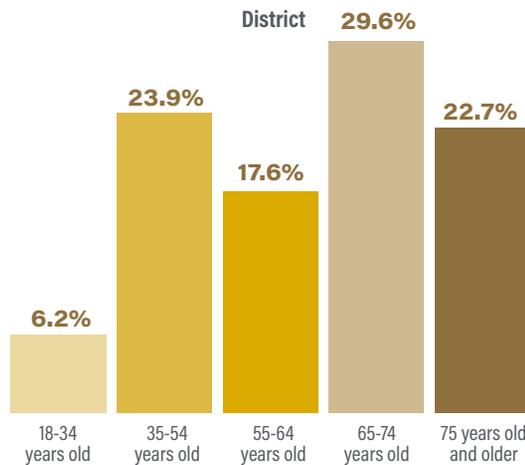
Civilians	11.7%
Veterans	29.4%

Households and Children

Civilian	65.90%	33.70%
Veteran	78.50%	21.50%

Without children With children

Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Indiana Congressional District 5 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	9.5%	13.1%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.8%	7.4%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	13.0%	18.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.8%	3.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.9%	12.3%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	31.9%	237,000

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Blackford, Grant, and Tipton 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
9.8-25.31	9.8-41.7

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
47-57	40-59

In Congressional District 5, the counties of Blackford and Grant 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

Indiana Congressional District 6

Total Population
719,771

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

46,230

Veterans

8.2% of total population

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

2,481

Military Members

0.34% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	95.0%	93.0%	91.0%
Female	5.0%	7.0%	9.0%



Congressional District 6 has **281,731** total households, **43,880** or **15.6%** of those are veteran households.

15,504

Veteran Dependents

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

2,864

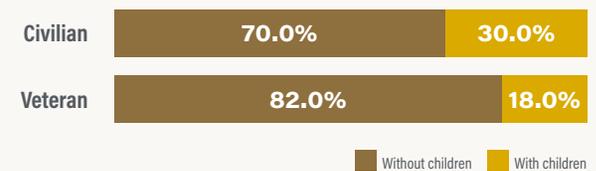
Military Dependents

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

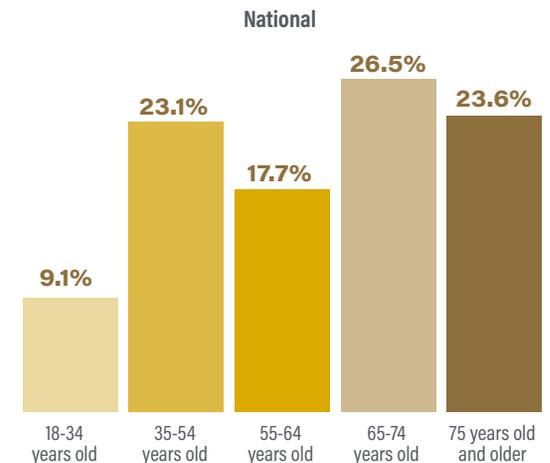
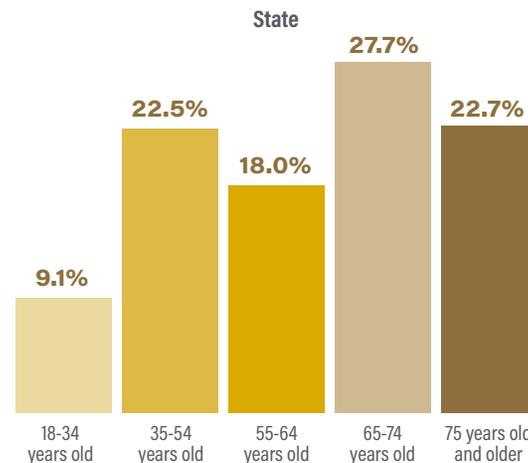
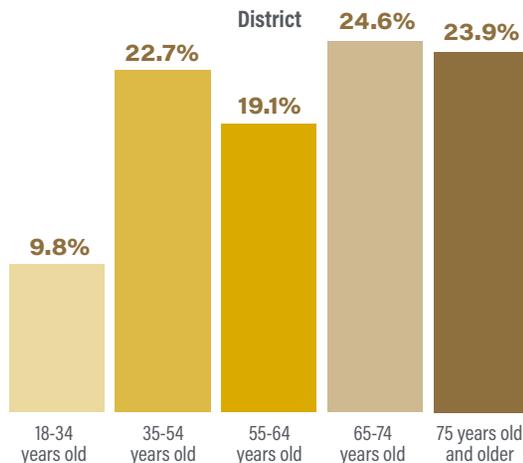
Disability

Civilians	16.0%
Veterans	25.9%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Indiana Congressional District 6 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	14.5%	13.1%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	10.4%	7.4%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	20.4%	18.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.5%	3.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.4%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.5%	12.3%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	21.2%	153,082

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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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Decatur, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Jefferson, Jennings, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Switzerland, and Wayne are defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
12.79-35.9	9.8-41.7

In Congressional District 6, areas of concern include Switzerland County.

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

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
43-57	40-59

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

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



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Indiana Congressional District 7

Total Population
760,466

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

39,173

Veterans

6.9% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,793

Military Members

0.37% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.0%	93.0%	91.0%
Female	10.0%	7.0%	9.0%



Congressional District 7 has **290,840** total households, **36,376** or **12.5%** of those are veteran households.

12,877

Veteran Dependents

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

2,620

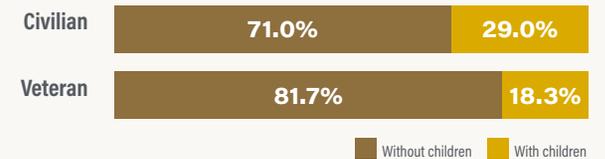
Military Dependents

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

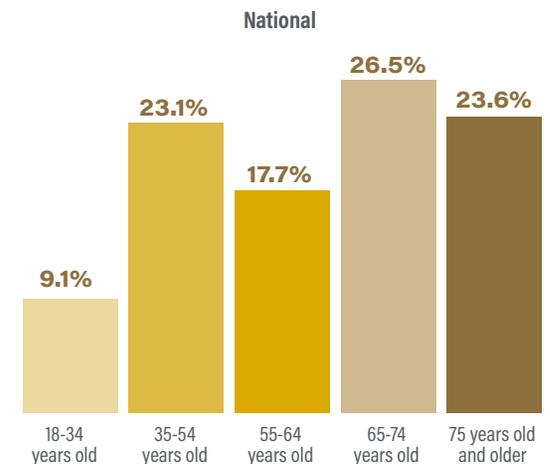
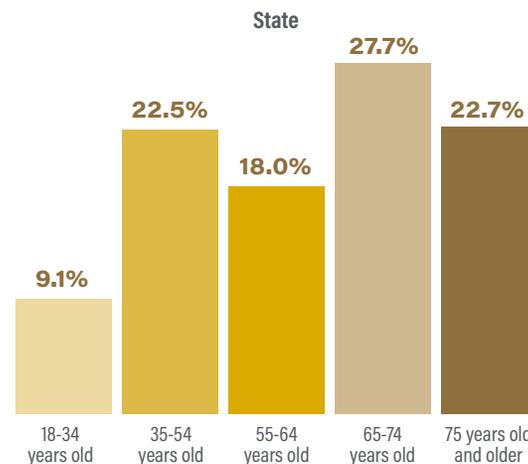
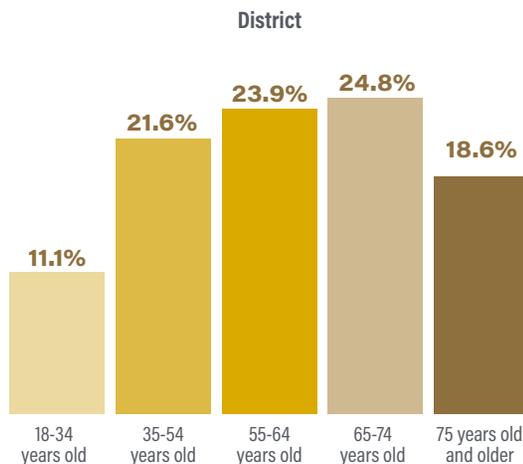
Disability

Civilians	13.8%
Veterans	21.8%

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Center for Regional Development



Indiana Congressional District 7 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	18.6%	13.1%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.0%	7.4%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	26.9%	18.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.1%	3.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.1%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.3%	12.3%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	26.0%	192,956

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the county is not defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
16.7	9.8-41.7

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	40-59

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

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



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Indiana Congressional District 8

Total Population
718,591

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

47,049

Veterans

8.4% 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."

2,430

Military Members

0.34% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.9%	93.0%	91.0%
Female	8.1%	7.0%	9.0%



Congressional District 8 has **286,532** total households, **43,750** or **15.3%** of those are veteran households.

15,523

Veteran Dependents

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

2,770

Military Dependents

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

Disability

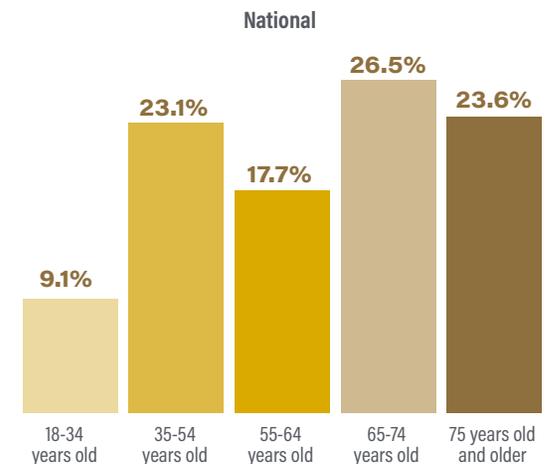
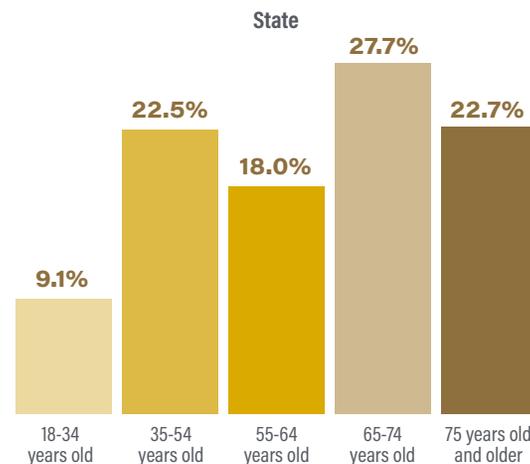
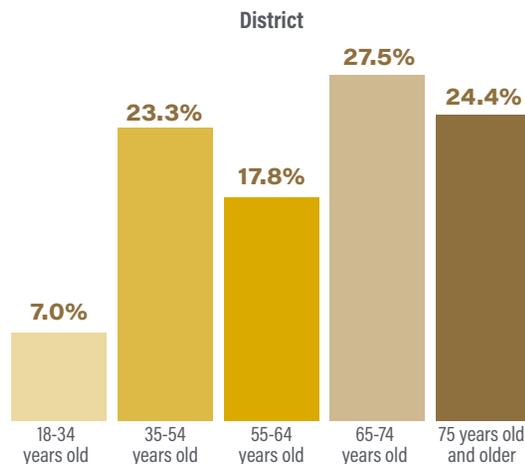
Civilians	15.5%
Veterans	20.5%

Households and Children

Civilian	70.0%	30.0%
Veteran	81.6%	18.4%

Without children With children

Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Indiana Congressional District 8 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	13.4%	13.1%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	9.1%	7.4%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	16.6%	18.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.9%	3.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.4%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.2%	12.3%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	20.9%	150,720

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.

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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 Crawford, Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Greene, Knox, Martin, Parke, Perry, Pike, and Spencer 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
14.31-41.7	9.8-41.7

In Congressional District 8, areas of concern include the counties of Vermillion, Daviess, Parke, Crawford, Pike, Martin, Sullivan, and Clay. 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
40-56	40-59

In Congressional District 8, the counties of Vigo, Perry, Vermillion, Daviess, Parke, Crawford, Greene, Pike, Owen, Martin, Sullivan, and Clay have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one of more of the measures used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

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



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Indiana Congressional District 9

Total Population

755,264

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

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

45,571

Veterans

7.7% 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."

3,248

Military Members

0.43% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	93.0%	93.0%	91.0%
Female	7.0%	7.0%	9.0%



Congressional District 9 has **284,104** total households, **43,195** or **15.2%** of those are veteran households.

17,646

Veteran Dependents

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

4,364

Military Dependents

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

Disability

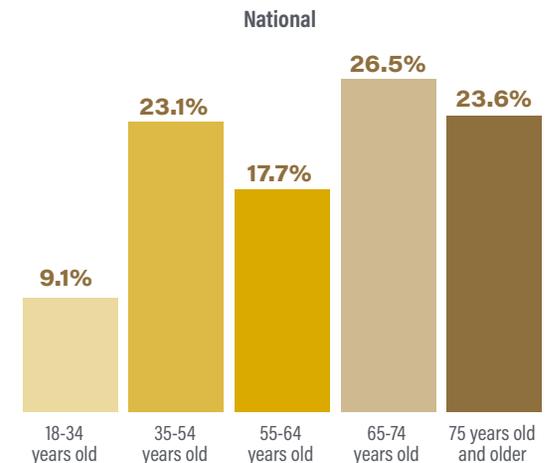
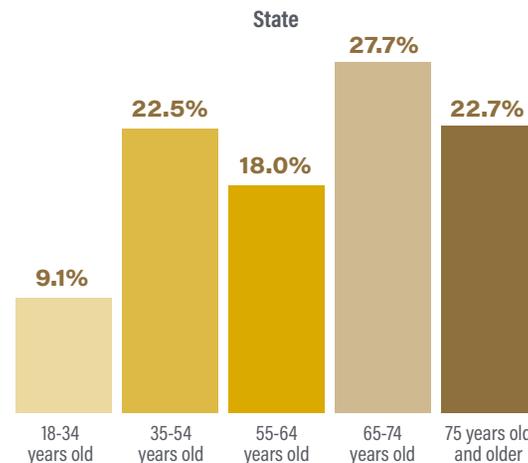
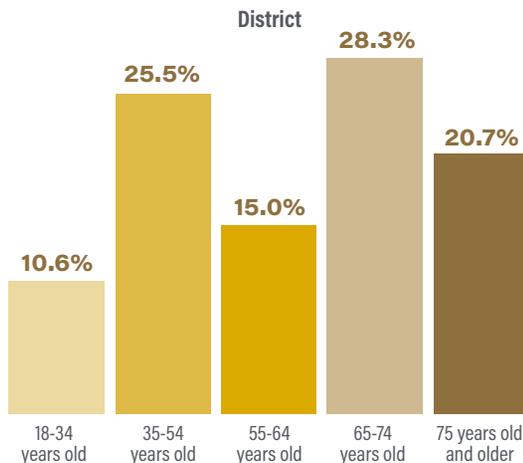
Civilians	13.5%
Veterans	26.5%

Households and Children

Civilian	70.2%	29.8%
Veteran	70.2%	21.0%

Without children | With children

Veteran Population by Age



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



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



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



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Indiana Congressional District 9 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	12.7%	13.1%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.7%	7.4%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	14.9%	18.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.5%	3.5%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.1%	3.1%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.1%	12.3%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	17.7%	129,938

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Crawford, Lawrence, and Jackson are defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
11.96-41.7	9.8-41.7

In Congressional District 9, areas of concern include Crawford County, which has a DDI of 41.7, the highest in both Congressional District 9 and the state.

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	40-59

In Congressional District 9, the counties of Brown, Washington, Harrison, Scott, Clark, Lawrence, Morgan, and Crawford have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower in 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.