MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Oregon Congressional District 1

Total Population
858,875

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

50,425
Veterans
5.9% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

18,298
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,185
Military Members
0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

2,300
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.3%	91.1%	91.0%
Female	8.7%	8.9%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	11.1%
Veterans	28.0%
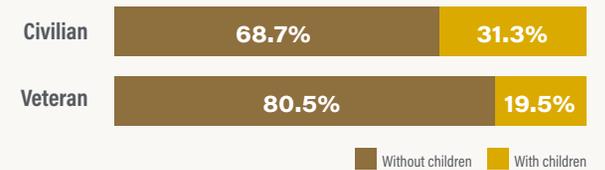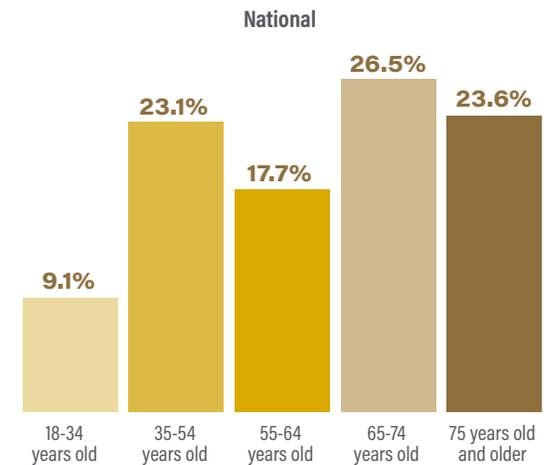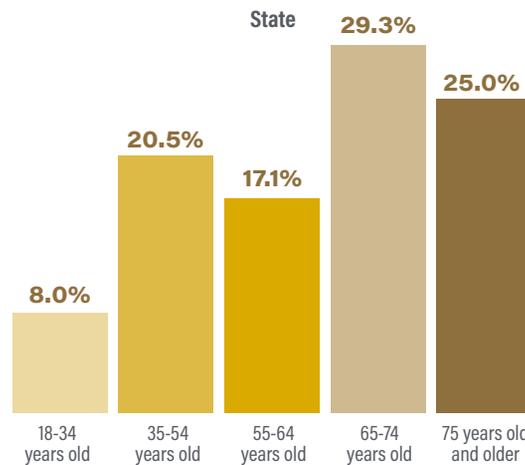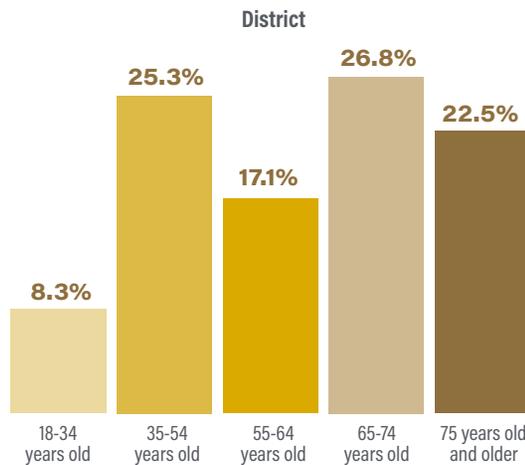
Congressional District 1 has **318,127** total households, **48,713** or **15.3%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	68.7%	31.3%
Veteran	80.5%	19.5%

■ Without children   ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.3%
35-54 years old	25.3%
55-64 years old	17.1%
65-74 years old	26.8%
75 years old and older	22.5%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.0%
35-54 years old	20.5%
55-64 years old	17.1%
65-74 years old	29.3%
75 years old and older	25.0%

National

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

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PURDUE UNIVERSITY | Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development

Oregon Congressional District 1
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.9%	11.4%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.5%	7.7%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	11.3%	15.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.7%	14.2%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits

Civilian **12.3%**

Veteran **9.0%**

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran **14.5%**

Male-led Veteran **8.4%**

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

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	12.7%	100,916

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

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/**

Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://data.census.gov/cedsci/**

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USDA ERS - 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 Continuun, Clatsop County in Congressional District 1 is defiend 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
12.15-23.11	12.15-48.9

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
49-56	40-57

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

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

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Oregon Congressional District 2

Total Population
841,022

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**

66,091
Veterans
7.9% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

3,209
Military Members
0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

19,207
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,636
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	92.2%	91.1%	91.0%
Female	7.8%	8.9%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	16.2%	
Veterans	30.0%	
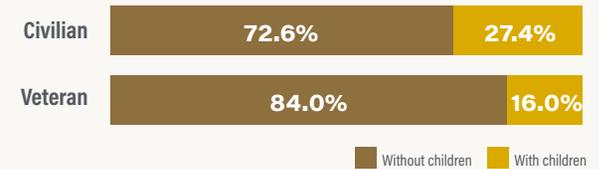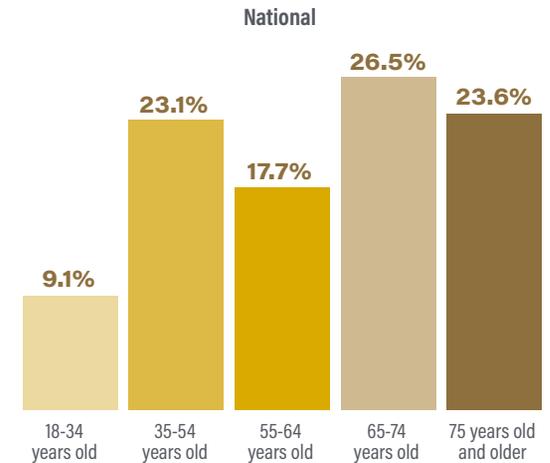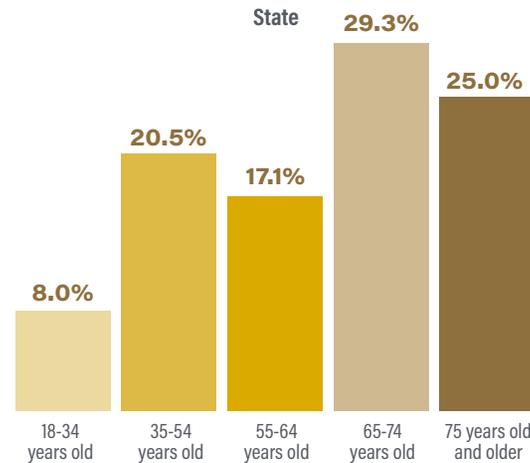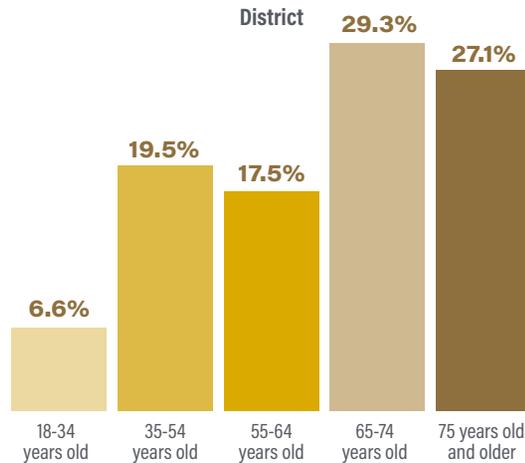
Congressional District 2 has **320,306** total households, **62,310** or **19.5%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	72.6%	27.4%
Veteran	84.0%	16.0%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	6.6%
35-54 years old	19.5%
55-64 years old	17.5%
65-74 years old	29.3%
75 years old and older	27.1%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.0%
35-54 years old	20.5%
55-64 years old	17.1%
65-74 years old	29.3%
75 years old and older	25.0%

National

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

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Oregon Congressional District 2
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	13%	11.4%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	8.3%	7.7%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	20%	15.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.1%	2.8%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.9%	3.3%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	14.1%	14.2%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits

Civilian 19.4%
Veteran 13.1%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 15.6%
Male-led Veteran 12.9%

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

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	24.8%	193,639

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

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/**

Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://data.census.gov/cedsci/**

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural Urban Continuun, the counties of Baker, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler 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
16.21-48.9	12.15-48.9

In Congressional District 2, areas of concern include the counties of Baker, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Lake, Morrow, Sherman, Union, Wallowa, 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
40-56	40-57

In Congressional District 2, the counties of Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, and Wheeler 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.

Oregon Congressional District 3

Total Population
853,116

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.
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41,833
Veterans
4.9% 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."

1,764
Military Members
0.2% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

12,242
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,837
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	89.1%	91.1%	91.0%
Female	10.9%	8.9%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	11.5%
Veterans	20.3%
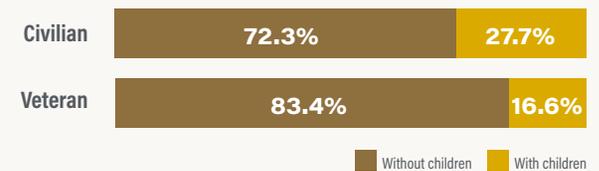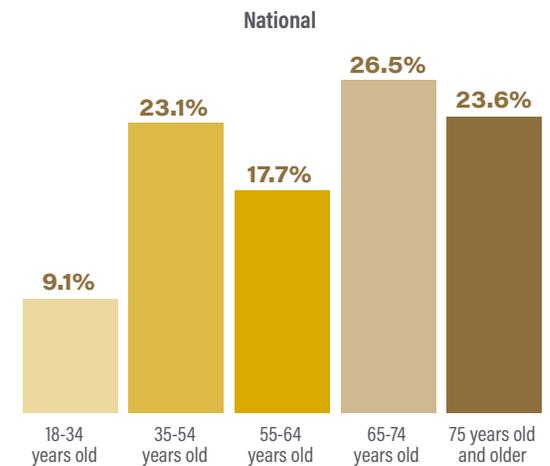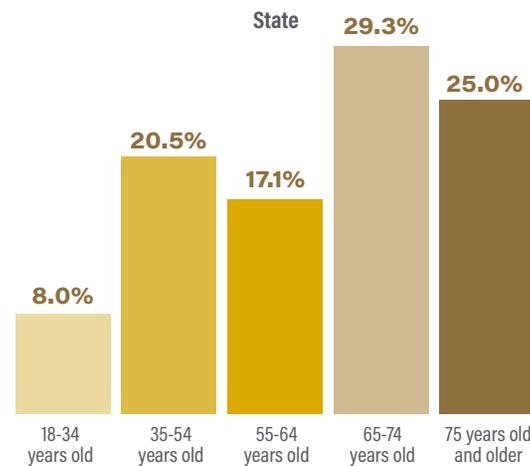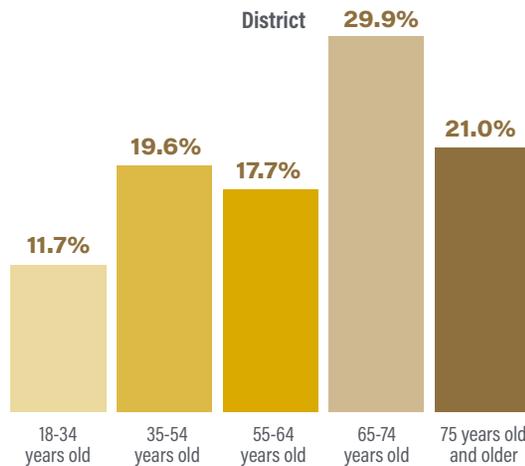
Congressional District 3 has **325,697** total households, **38,277** or **11.8%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	72.3%	27.7%
Veteran	83.4%	16.6%

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	%
18-34 years old	11.7%
35-54 years old	19.6%
55-64 years old	17.7%
65-74 years old	29.9%
75 years old and older	21.0%

State

Age	%
18-34 years old	8.0%
35-54 years old	20.5%
55-64 years old	17.1%
65-74 years old	29.3%
75 years old and older	25.0%

National

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

Oregon Congressional District 3
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	**11.6%**	**11.4%**	**11.8%**
Veteran Poverty Rate	**8%**	**7.7%**	**6.7%**
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	**12.6%**	**15.7%**	**18.0%**
Veteran Uninsured	**2.5%**	**2.8%**	**3.2%**
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	**3.2%**	**3.3%**	**3.5%**
Unemployment (May 2020)	**15.1%**	**14.2%**	**13.3%**

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits

Civilian **17.1%**

Veteran **12.6%**

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	**9.5%**	**75,711**

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran **20.7%**

Male-led Veteran **11.9%**

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

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

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/**

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural Urban Continuum, the counties of Clackamas and Multnomah in Congressional District 3 are not defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
12.15-16.59	**12.15-48.9**

In Congressional District 3, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
56-57	**40-57**

In Congressional District 3, the counties of Clackamas and Multnomah 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.

Oregon Congressional District 4

Total Population
820,504

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**

70,170
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."

2,056
Military Members
0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

19,034
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,935
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.1%	91.1%	91.0%
Female	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	17.2%	
Veterans	29.6%	
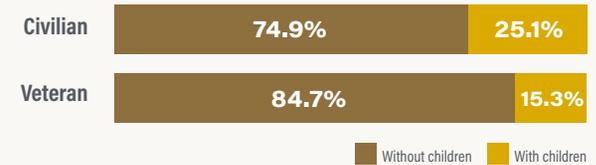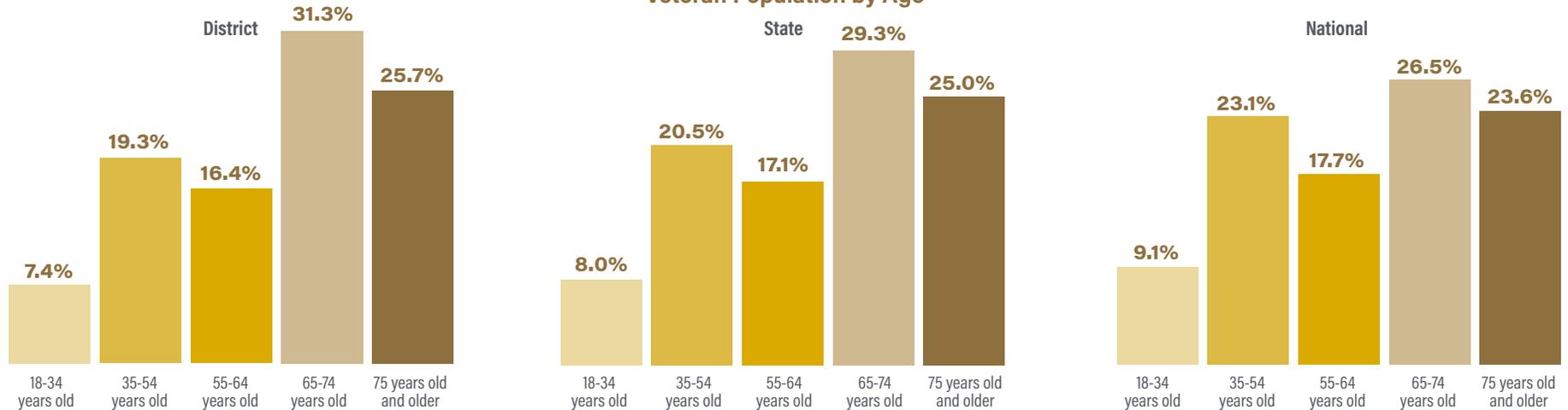
Congressional District 4 has **323,696** total households, **64,572** or **19.9%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	74.9%	25.1%
Veteran	84.7%	15.3%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	7.4%
35-54 years old	19.3%
55-64 years old	16.4%
65-74 years old	31.3%
75 years old and older	25.7%

State

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	8.0%
35-54 years old	20.5%
55-64 years old	17.1%
65-74 years old	29.3%
75 years old and older	25.0%

National

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

Oregon Congressional District 4
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	13.8%	11.4%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	9.2%	7.7%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	21.3%	15.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.5%	2.8%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.1%	3.3%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	n/a	14.2%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits

Civilian 20.0%

Veteran 13.8%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 20.2%

Male-led Veteran 13.2%

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

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	20.4%	157,734

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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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural Urban Continuum, the counties of Coos, Curry, and Douglas in Congressional District 4 are defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
19.42-30.47	12.15-48.9

In Congressional District 4, areas of concern include Curry 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
43-56	40-57

In Congressional District 4, the counties of Coos, Curry, Douglas, Josephine, and Linn 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

Oregon Congressional District 5

Total Population
844,220

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**

55,918
Veterans
6.6% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,631
Military Members
0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

17,916
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,120
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.9%	91.1%	91.0%
Female	9.1%	8.9%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	14.3%
Veterans	22.8%
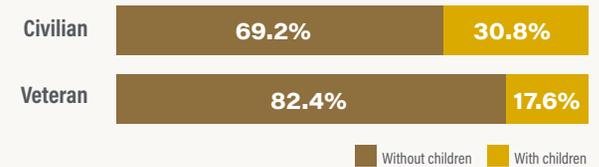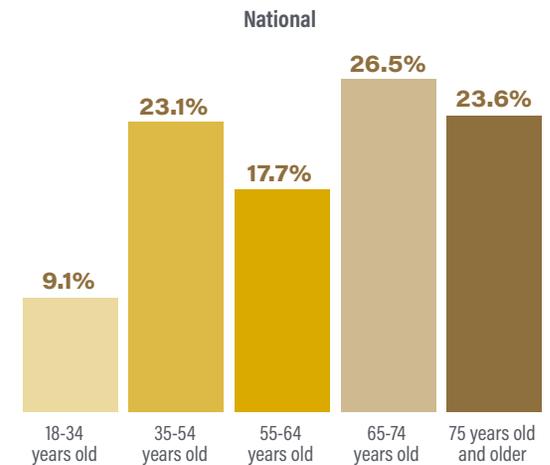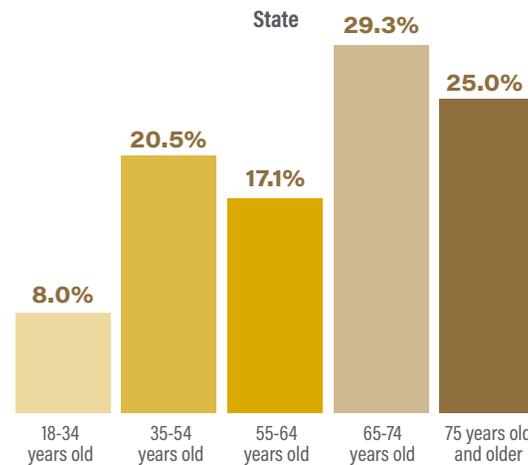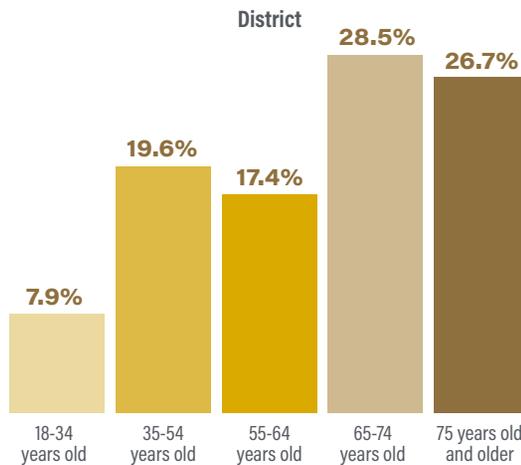
Congressional District 5 has **304,008** total households, **52,719** or **17.3%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	69.2%	30.8%
Veteran	82.4%	17.6%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	7.9%
35-54 years old	19.6%
55-64 years old	17.4%
65-74 years old	28.5%
75 years old and older	26.7%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.0%
35-54 years old	20.5%
55-64 years old	17.1%
65-74 years old	29.3%
75 years old and older	25.0%

National

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

FIND OUT MORE ONLINE

www.measuringcommunities.org
@ mcinfo@purdue.edu
🐦 MFRIPurdue
f MFRIPurdue

PURDUE UNIVERSITY | Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development

Oregon Congressional District 5
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	9.7%	11.4%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.6%	7.7%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	14.5%	15.7%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.7%	3.3%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	13.3%	14.2%	13.3%

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits

Civilian **15.5%**

Veteran **9.9%**

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	16.3%	128,670

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran **9.7%**

Male-led Veteran **9.9%**

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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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural Urban Continuum, the counties of Lincoln and Tillamook in Congressional District 5 are defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
12.15-31.02	12.15-48.9

In Congressional District 5, areas of concern include Lincoln 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
47-57	40-57

In Congressional District 5, Tillamook County has a livability score that is below average. This indicates that this county has scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

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