MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Tennessee Congressional District 1

Total Population
725,173

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**

54,450
Veterans
7.5% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,061
Military Members
0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

17,631
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,318
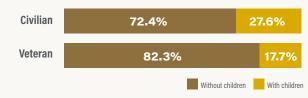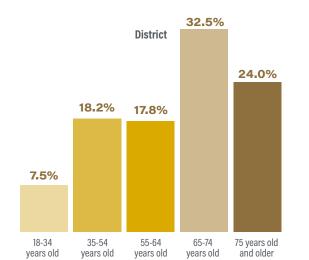### Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).
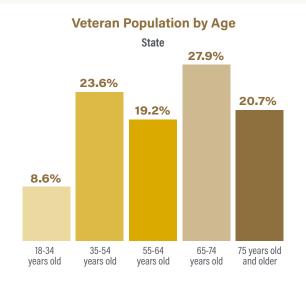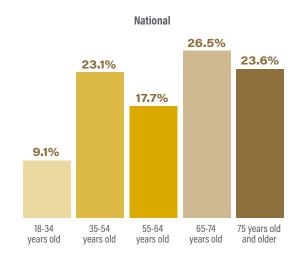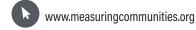
Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.5%	92.0%	91.0%
Female	9.5%	8.0%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	19.8%
Veterans	35.1%

Congressional District 1 has **289,770** total households, **51,490** or **17.8%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	72.4%	27.6%
Veteran	82.3%	17.7%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	7.5%
35-54 years old	18.2%
55-64 years old	17.8%
65-74 years old	32.5%
75 years old and older	24.0%

State

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	8.6%
35-54 years old	23.6%
55-64 years old	19.2%
65-74 years old	27.9%
75 years old and older	20.7%

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%

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Tennessee Congressional District 1
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	16.8%	13.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	9.6%	7.6%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	26.2%	22.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.0%	3.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.8%	3.4%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.9%	11.3%	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

Civilian 17.2%

Veteran 9.5%

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	29.6%	210,034

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 10.6%

Male-led Veteran 9.4%

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.

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Cocke, Greene, Hancock, Johnson, and Servier in Congressional District 1 are defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
20.43-51.41	10.15-58.65

In Congressional District 1, areas of concern include the counties of Carter, Cocke, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, and Unicoi. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
37-51	33-56

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

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

References
AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/**
Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://data.census.gov/cedsci/**
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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**

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Tennessee Congressional District 2

Total Population
758,519

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**

50,191
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."

18,698
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,079
Military Members
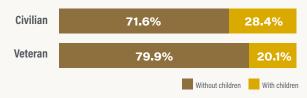**0.4% of total population**
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

3,767
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%	92.0%	91.0%
Female	7.8%	8.0%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	14.3%
Veterans	32.0%

Congressional District 2 has **293,261** total households, **48,184** or **16.4%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	71.6%	28.4%
Veteran	79.9%	20.1%

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	%
18-34 years old	8.0%
35-54 years old	23.6%
55-64 years old	17.1%
65-74 years old	26.4%
75 years old and older	24.9%

State

Age	%
18-34 years old	8.6%
35-54 years old	23.6%
55-64 years old	19.2%
65-74 years old	27.9%
75 years old and older	20.7%

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%

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Tennessee Congressional District 2
Health and Well-Being

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	12.7%	13.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.7%	7.6%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	15.2%	22.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.1%	3.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.1%	11.3%	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

Civilian **13.5%**

Veteran **7.0%**

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	31.8%	229,271

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran **12.7%**

Male-led Veteran **6.5%**

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, Claiborne County in Congressional District 2 is 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
14.74-40.31	10.15-58.65

In Congressional District 2, areas of concern include the counties of Campbell, Claiborne, and Grainger. 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
44-51	33-56

In Congressional District 2, the counties of Blount, Claiborne, Grainger, and Jefferson 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

Tennessee Congressional District 3

Total Population
743,225

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**

50,083
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."

16,337
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,215
Military Members
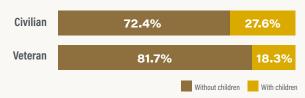**0.3% of total population**
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

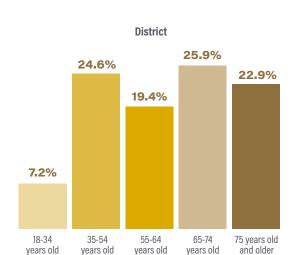## 2,512
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Veteran Population by Gender
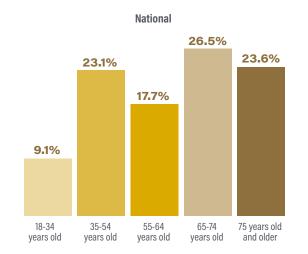
Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.9%	92.0%	91.0%
Female	8.1%	8.0%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	19%
Veterans	29.1%

Congressional District 3 has **287,359** total households, **46,304** or **16.1%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	72.4%	27.6%
Veteran	81.7%	18.3%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

18-34 years old	35-54 years old	55-64 years old	65-74 years old	75 years old and older
7.2%	24.6%	19.4%	25.9%	22.9%

State

18-34 years old	35-54 years old	55-64 years old	65-74 years old	75 years old and older
8.6%	23.6%	19.2%	27.9%	20.7%

National

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

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Tennessee Congressional District 3
Health and Well-Being

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	15.3%	13.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.3%	7.6%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	18.9%	22.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.9%	3.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.9%	3.4%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.3%	11.3%	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

Civilian 15.6%

Veteran 8.8%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 12.0%

Male-led Veteran 8.5%

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	30%	215,029

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

Accordng to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of McMinn, Monroe, and Scott in Congressional District 3 are defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
12.38-40.31	10.15-58.65

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

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
39-54	33-56

In Congressional District 3, the counties of Bradley, Campbell, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Roane, and Scott 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.

Tennessee Congressional District 4

Total Population

812,697

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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47,319
Veterans
5.8% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

3,152
Military Members
0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

20,618
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.
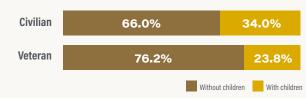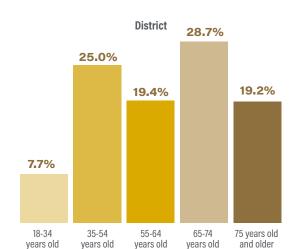
3,639
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).
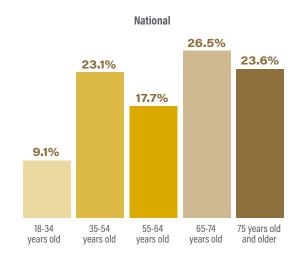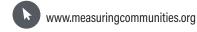
Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.6%	92.0%	91.0%
Female	8.4%	8.0%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	15%
Veterans	29.2%

Congressional District 4 has **286,090** total households, **44,962** or **15.7%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	66.0%	34.0%
Veteran	76.2%	23.8%

■ Without children   ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	7.7%
35-54 years old	25.0%
55-64 years old	19.4%
65-74 years old	28.7%
75 years old and older	19.2%

State

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	8.6%
35-54 years old	23.6%
55-64 years old	19.2%
65-74 years old	27.9%
75 years old and older	20.7%

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%

Tennessee Congressional District 4
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	12.9%	13.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.0%	7.6%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	20.3%	22.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.9%	3.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	13.1%	11.3%	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

Civilian 13.6%

Veteran 7.9%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 9.6%

Male-led Veteran 7.7%

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

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	23.2%	170,426

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

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/**
Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://data.census.gov/cedsci/**
Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://measuringcommunities.org/**
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USDA ERS - Food Access Research Atlas. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/**
USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx**

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Bedford, Bledsoe, Franklin, Grundy, Lincoln, Marshall, Meigs, Moore, Rhea, Van Buren, and Warren 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
12.29-43.13	10.15-58.65

In Congressional District 4, areas of concern include the counties of Bledsoe, Grundy, Meigs, Rhea, Sequatchie, Van Buren, and Warren. 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
33-50	33-56

In Congressional District 4, the counties of Bedford, Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Lincoln, Marion, Marshall, Meigs, Moore, Rhea, Rutherford, Sequatchie, Van Buren, and Warren 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

Tennessee Congressional District 5

Total Population
778,094

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**

35,564
Veterans
4.6% 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."

2,536
Military Members
0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

12,578
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.
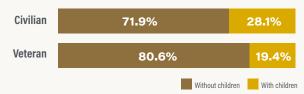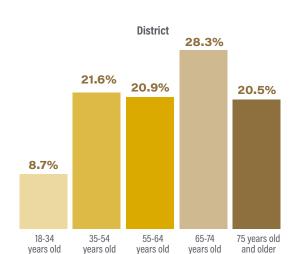
2,459
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).
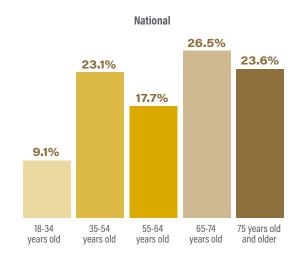
Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.1%	92.0%	91.0%
Female	9.9%	8.0%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	11.8%
Veterans	24.5%

Congressional District 5 has **307,553** total households, **33,548** or **10.9%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	71.9%	28.1%
Veteran	80.6%	19.4%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

18-34 years old	35-54 years old	55-64 years old	65-74 years old	75 years old and older
8.7%	21.6%	20.9%	28.3%	20.5%

State

18-34 years old	35-54 years old	55-64 years old	65-74 years old	75 years old and older
8.6%	23.6%	19.2%	27.9%	20.7%

National

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

Tennessee Congressional District 5
Health and Well-Being

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	11.9%	13.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	8.4%	7.6%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	26.7%	22.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.3%	3.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	2.7%	3.4%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.2%	11.3%	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

Civilian — 12.1%
Veteran — 10.1%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran — 9.0%
Male-led Veteran — 10.2%

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	20.9%	154,125

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Cheatham, Davidson, and Dickson in Congressional District 5 are not defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
14.67-23.54	10.15-58.65

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
41-50	33-56

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

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

References

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

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

Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://measuringcommunities.org/**

Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php**

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

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

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Tennessee Congressional District 6

Total Population
799,365

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**

51,233
Veterans
6.4% 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."

2,986
Military Members
0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

18,267
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.
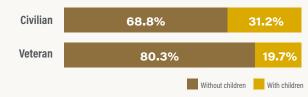
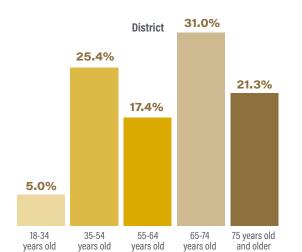## 4,012
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

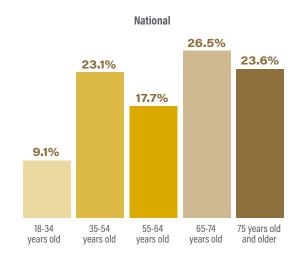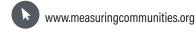### Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.6%	92.0%	91.0%
Female	9.4%	8.0%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	16.8%	
Veterans	28.8%	

Congressional District 6 has **290,211** total households, **47,955** or **16.5%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	68.8%	31.2%
Veteran	80.3%	19.7%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	5.0%
35-54 years old	25.4%
55-64 years old	17.4%
65-74 years old	31.0%
75 years old and older	21.3%

State

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	8.6%
35-54 years old	23.6%
55-64 years old	19.2%
65-74 years old	27.9%
75 years old and older	20.7%

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%

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Center for Regional Development

Tennessee Congressional District 6
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	12.4%	13.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.8%	7.6%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	15.8%	22.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.2%	3.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.3%	11.3%	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

Civilian — 13.3%
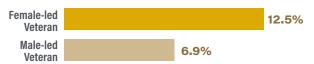Veteran — 7.3%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran — 12.5%
Male-led Veteran — 6.9%

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	23.2%	168,971

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Clay, Coffee, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Van Buren, and White in Congressional District 6 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
14.38-43.13	10.15-58.65

In Congressional District 6, areas of concern include the counties of Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Overton, Pickett, Van Buren, and White. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
36-53	33-56

In Congressional District 6, the counties of Cannon, Clay, Coffee, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Robertson, Smith, Trousdale, Van Buren, and White have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

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

References
AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/**
Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://data.census.gov/cedsci/**
Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://measuringcommunities.org/**
Purdue Center for Regional Development. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/signature-programs/digital-divide-index.php**
USDA ERS - Food Access Research Atlas. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/**
USDA ERS - Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx**

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Tennessee Congressional District 7

Total Population
800,536

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**

58,672
Veterans
7.3% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

30,174
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

12,451
Military Members
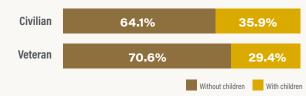**1.6% of total population**
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019
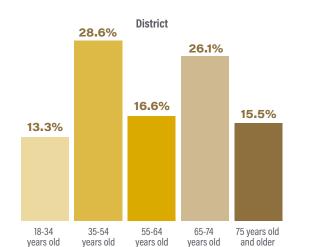
23,108
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).
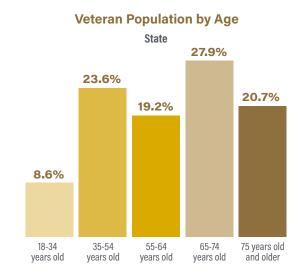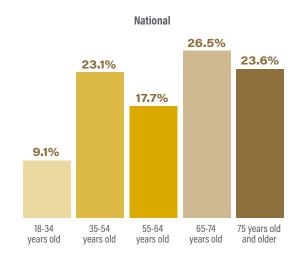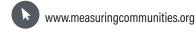
Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	86.7%	92.0%	91.0%
Female	13.3%	8.0%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	14%
Veterans	39.5%

Congressional District 7 has **279,446** total households, **53,244** or **19.1%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	64.1%	35.9%
Veteran	70.6%	29.4%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	%
18-34 years old	13.3%
35-54 years old	28.6%
55-64 years old	16.6%
65-74 years old	26.1%
75 years old and older	15.5%

State

Age	%
18-34 years old	8.6%
35-54 years old	23.6%
55-64 years old	19.2%
65-74 years old	27.9%
75 years old and older	20.7%

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%

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Tennessee Congressional District 7
Health and Well-Being

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	**11.0%**	**13.9%**	**11.8%**
Veteran Poverty Rate	**7.7%**	**7.6%**	**6.7%**
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	**15.0%**	**22.3%**	**18.0%**
Veteran Uninsured	**3.1%**	**3.9%**	**3.2%**
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	**3.8%**	**3.4%**	**3.5%**
Unemployment (May 2020)	**9.7%**	**11.3%**	**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

- **Civilian** — **12.9%**
- **Veteran** — **8.9%**

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

- **Female-led Veteran** — **12.1%**
- **Male-led Veteran** — **8.3%**

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	**29.2%**	**214,276**

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Benton, Decatur, Giles, Hardeman, Lawrence, Lewis, McNairy, Perry, Stewart, and Wayne in Congressional District 7 are defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
10.15-58.65	**10.15-58.65**

In Congressional District 7, areas of concern include the counties of Benton, Decatur, Hardeman, Hardin, Henderson, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lewis, McNairy, Perry, and Wayne. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
38-56	**33-56**

In Congressional District 7, the counties of Benton, Chester, Decatur, Giles, Hardeman, Hardin, Henderson, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, McNairy, Montgomery, Perry, Stewart, and Wayne have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

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

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/**
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MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Tennessee Congressional District 8

Total Population
711,068

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**

46,620
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."

17,295
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,108
Military Members
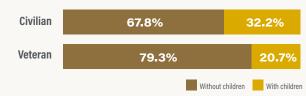**0.4% of total population**
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

3,953
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%	92.0%	91.0%
Female	10%	8.0%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	15.1%
Veterans	24.8%

Congressional District 8 has **265,189** total households, **43,332** or **16.3%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	67.8%	32.2%
Veteran	79.3%	20.7%

Veteran Population by Age

District

18-34 years old	35-54 years old	55-64 years old	65-74 years old	75 years old and older
7.9%	22.9%	21.7%	23.5%	24.0%

State

18-34 years old	35-54 years old	55-64 years old	65-74 years old	75 years old and older
8.6%	23.6%	19.2%	27.9%	20.7%

National

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

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Center for Regional Development

Tennessee Congressional District 8
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	11.9%	13.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.2%	7.6%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	19.7%	22.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.6%	3.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.5%	3.4%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.2%	11.3%	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

Civilian **16.0%**
Veteran **8.5%**

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	27.6%	195,684

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran **15.6%**
Male-led Veteran **7.8%**

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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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Benton, Carroll, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Henry, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, and Weakley in Congressional District 8 are defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.92-46.54	10.15-58.65

In Congressional District 8, areas of concern include the counties of Benton, Carroll, Cockett, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, and Obion. 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
39-55	33-56

In Congressional District 8, the counties of Benton, Carroll, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Haywood, Henry, Lake Lauderdale, Obion, Shelby, Tipton, and Weakley 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.

Tennessee Congressional District 9

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Total Population
700,497

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34,530
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."

3,800
Military Members
0.5% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

12,066
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.
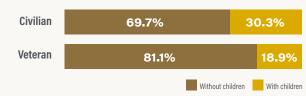
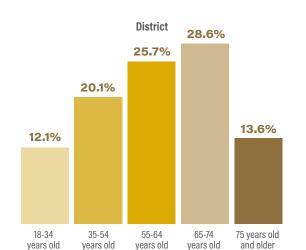## 5,141
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Veteran Population by Gender
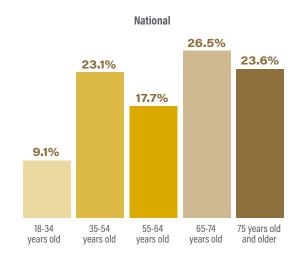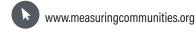
Gender	District	State	National
Male	86.4%	92.0%	91.0%
Female	13.6%	8.0%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	13.8%
Veterans	27.6%

Congressional District 9 has **268,116** total households, **33,042** or **12.3%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	69.7%	30.3%
Veteran	81.1%	18.9%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	12.1%
35-54 years old	20.1%
55-64 years old	25.7%
65-74 years old	28.6%
75 years old and older	13.6%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.6%
35-54 years old	23.6%
55-64 years old	19.2%
65-74 years old	27.9%
75 years old and older	20.7%

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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Tennessee Congressional District 9
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	20.7%	13.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	10.6%	7.6%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	43.5%	22.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.5%	3.9%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.4%	3.4%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.6%	11.3%	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

Civilian 20.9%

Veteran 11.9%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 15.4%

Male-led Veteran 11.5%

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	29.7%	210,686

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, Shelby County in Congressional District 9 is not defined as rural.

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Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
15.92	10.15-58.65

In Congressional District 9, Shelby County is not an area of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
46	33-56

In Congressional District 9, Shelby County has a livability scores 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.

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