



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Washington Congressional District 1

Total Population
791,545

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

42,642

Veterans

5.4% of total population

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

1,841

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

| Gender | District | State | National |
|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Male | 93.3% | 89.9% | 91.0% |
| Female | 6.7% | 10.1% | 9.0% |



Congressional District 1 has **280,433** total households, **42,216** or **15.1%** of those are veteran households.

18,026

Veteran Dependents

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

2,082

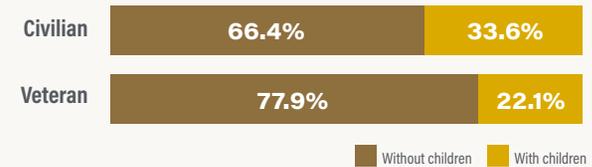
Military Dependents

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

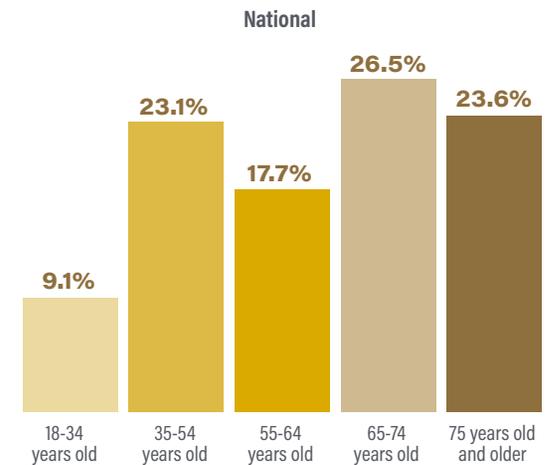
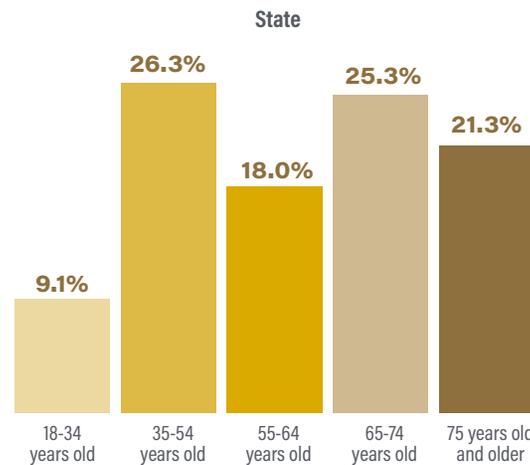
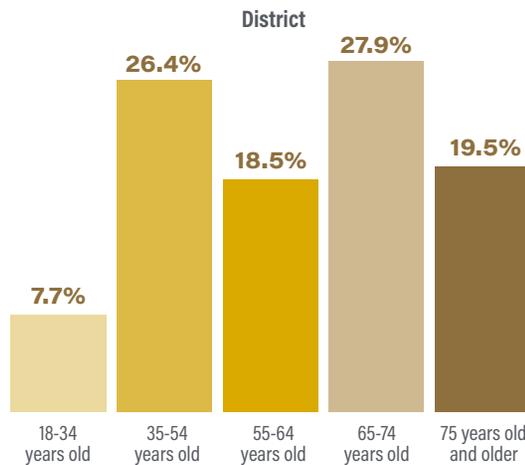
Disability

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Civilians | 10.3% |
| Veterans | 22.2% |

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Washington Congressional District 1 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

| | District | State | National |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Civilian Poverty Rate | 6.3% | 9.8% | 11.8% |
| Veteran Poverty Rate | 4.5% | 6.2% | 6.7% |
| Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger) | 7.5% | 12.5% | 18.0% |
| Veteran Uninsured | 1.8% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Unemployment (Feb. 2020) | 3.1% | 3.8% | 3.5% |
| Unemployment (May 2020) | 15.4% | 15.1% | 13.3% |

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

| | Percentage | Number |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket | 27.0% | 190,856 |

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

- AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
- Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>
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- USDA ERS - 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 King, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom in Congressional District 1 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 |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 12.87-24.71 | 12.87-42.85 |

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 |
|--------------|--------------|
| 51-57 | 43-57 |

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

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



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Washington Congressional District 2

Total Population
760,064

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

56,734

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."

9,906

Military Members

1.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

| Gender | District | State | National |
|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Male | 90.3% | 89.9% | 91.0% |
| Female | 9.7% | 10.1% | 9.0% |



Congressional District 2 has **280,757** total households, **52,398** or **18.7%** of those are veteran households.

20,114

Veteran Dependents

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

11,619

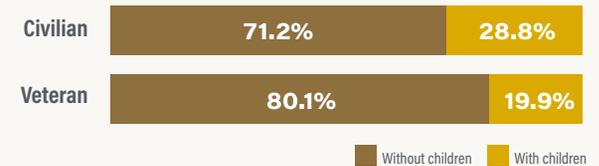
Military Dependents

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

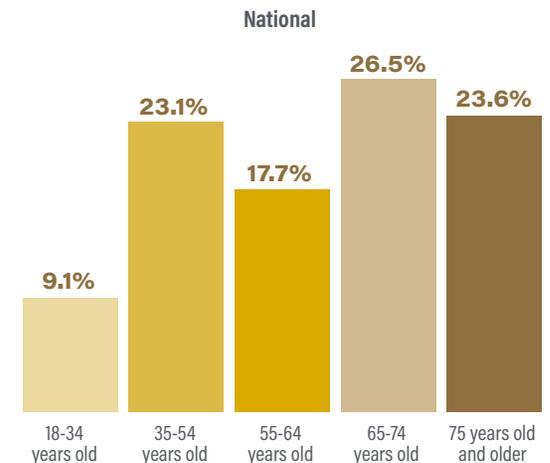
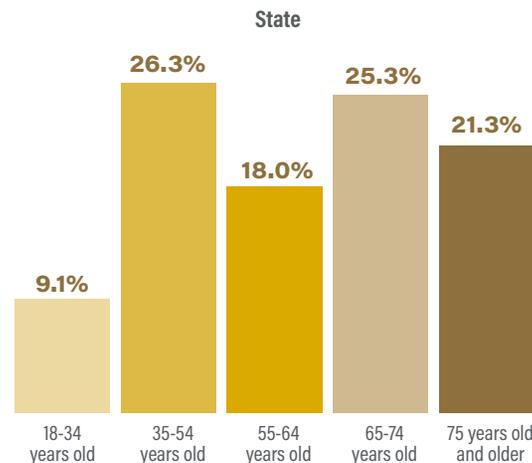
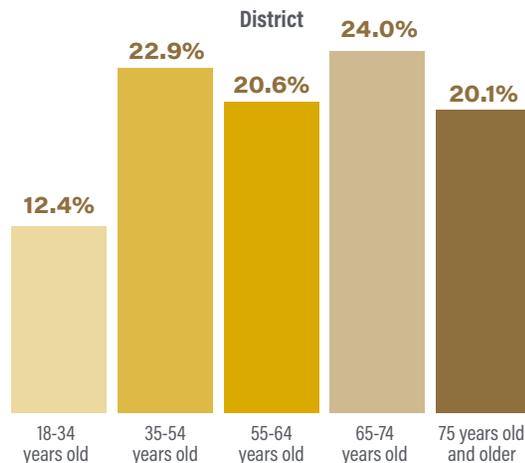
Disability

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Civilians | 13.4% |
| Veterans | 25.0% |

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Center for Regional Development



Washington Congressional District 2 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

| | District | State | National |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| Civilian Poverty Rate | 9.0% | 9.8% | 11.8% |
| Veteran Poverty Rate | 5.3% | 6.2% | 6.7% |
| Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger) | 11.0% | 12.5% | 18.0% |
| Veteran Uninsured | 2.4% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Unemployment (Feb. 2020) | 3.6% | 3.8% | 3.5% |
| Unemployment (May 2020) | 15.9% | 15.1% | 13.3% |

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

| | Percentage | Number |
|---|------------|---------|
| Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket | 18.9% | 131,921 |

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural Urban Continuum, the counties of Island and San Juan 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 |
|-------------|-------------|
| 14.58-25.75 | 12.87-42.85 |

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

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

AARP Livability Index Range

| District | State |
|----------|-------|
| 47-53 | 43-57 |

In Congressional District 2, Island 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

Washington Congressional District 3

Total Population
756,675

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57,791

Veterans

7.6% 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."

2,949

Military Members

0.4% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

| Gender | District | State | National |
|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Male | 90.8% | 89.9% | 91.0% |
| Female | 9.2% | 10.1% | 9.0% |



Congressional District 3 has **272,510** total households, **55,192** or **20.3%** of those are veteran households.

20,632

Veteran Dependents

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

3,852

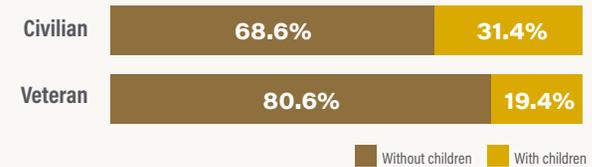
Military Dependents

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

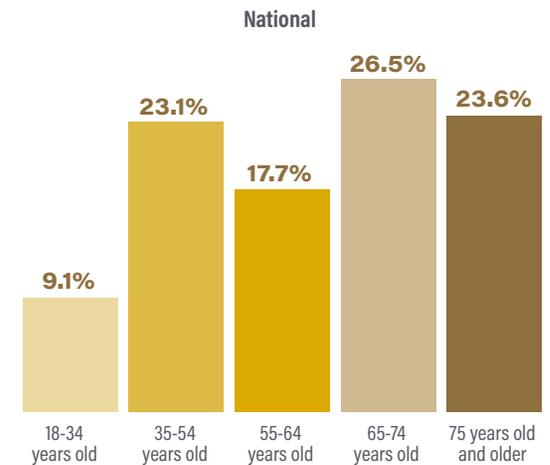
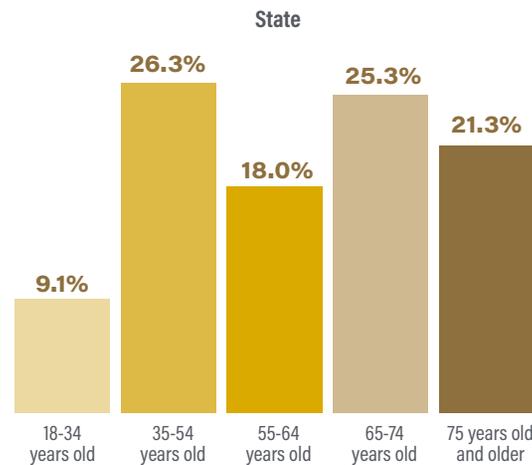
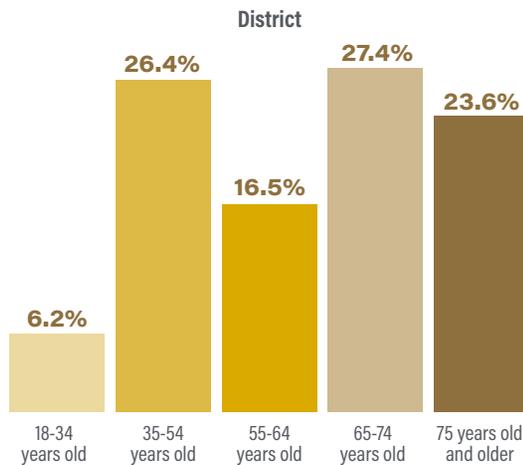
Disability

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Civilians | 14.4% |
| Veterans | 24.1% |

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Washington Congressional District 3 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

| | District | State | National |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| Civilian Poverty Rate | 10.1% | 9.8% | 11.8% |
| Veteran Poverty Rate | 6.4% | 6.2% | 6.7% |
| Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger) | 11.7% | 12.5% | 18.0% |
| Veteran Uninsured | 1.9% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Unemployment (Feb. 2020) | 5.0% | 3.8% | 3.5% |
| Unemployment (May 2020) | 14.6% | 15.1% | 13.3% |

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

| | Percentage | Number |
|---|------------|---------|
| Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket | 23.0% | 159,700 |

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural Urban Continuum, the counties of Klickitat, Lewis, Pacific, and Wahkiakum 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 |
|-------------|-------------|
| 15.63-40.71 | 12.87-42.85 |

In Congressional District 3, areas of concern include the counties of Klickitat, Lewis, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum. 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 |
|----------|-------|
| 47-56 | 43-57 |

In Congressional District 3, Wahkiakum 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

Washington Congressional District 4

Total Population
735,797

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

38,916

Veterans

5.3% 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."

1,663

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

| Gender | District | State | National |
|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Male | 93.5% | 89.9% | 91.0% |
| Female | 6.5% | 10.1% | 9.0% |



Congressional District 4 has **247,832** total households, **38,726** or **15.6%** of those are veteran households.

14,921

Veteran Dependents

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

1,736

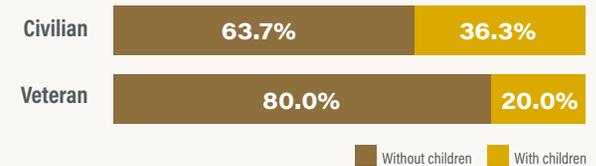
Military Dependents

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

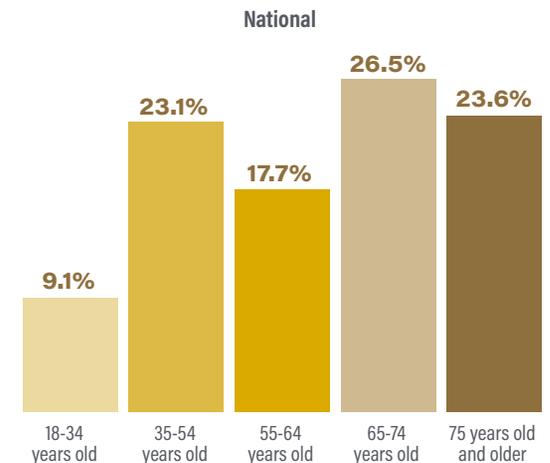
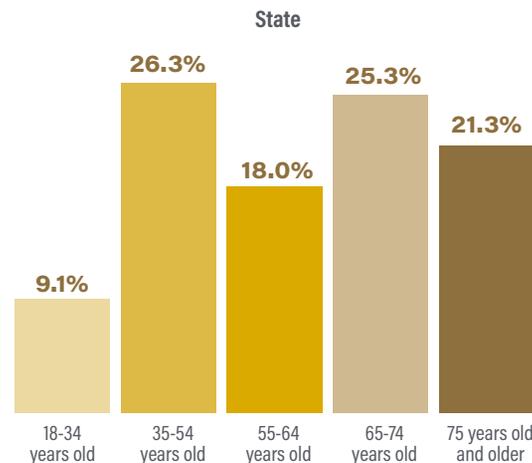
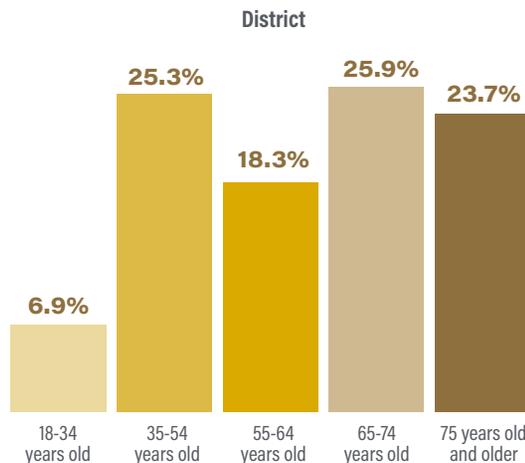
Disability

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Civilians | 13.7% |
| Veterans | 22.2% |

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Center for Regional Development



Washington Congressional District 4 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

| | District | State | National |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| Civilian Poverty Rate | 15.1% | 9.8% | 11.8% |
| Veteran Poverty Rate | 7.4% | 6.2% | 6.7% |
| Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger) | 18.2% | 12.5% | 18.0% |
| Veteran Uninsured | 2.7% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Unemployment (Feb. 2020) | 7.2% | 3.8% | 3.5% |
| Unemployment (May 2020) | 13.0% | 15.1% | 13.3% |

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

| | Percentage | Number |
|---|------------|---------|
| Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket | 21.4% | 149,708 |

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural Urban Continuum, the counties of Adams, Grant, and Okanogan 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 |
|------------|-------------|
| 16.10-26.7 | 12.87-42.85 |

In Congressional District 4, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

| District | State |
|----------|-------|
| 46-55 | 43-57 |

In Congressional District 4, the counties of Grant and Yakima have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

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



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Washington Congressional District 5

Total Population
734,322

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

59,983

Veterans

8.2% of total population

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

5,573

Military Members

0.8% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

| Gender | District | State | National |
|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Male | 87.0% | 89.9% | 91.0% |
| Female | 13.0% | 10.1% | 9.0% |



Congressional District 5 has **278,464** total households, **53,187** or **19.1%** of those are veteran households.

20,545

Veteran Dependents

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

7,031

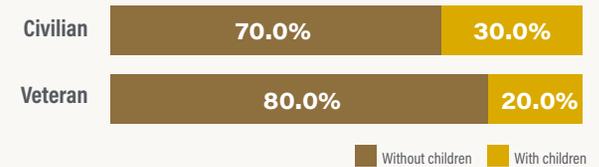
Military Dependents

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

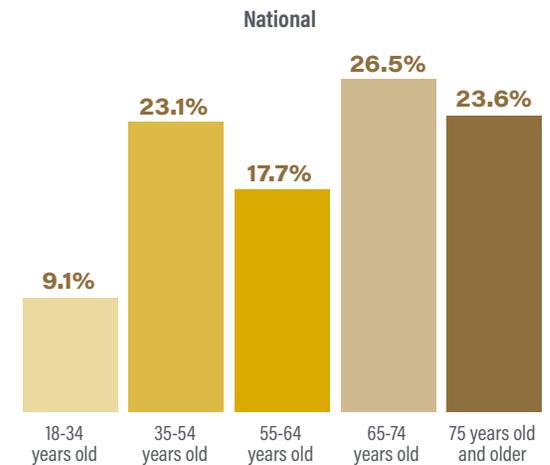
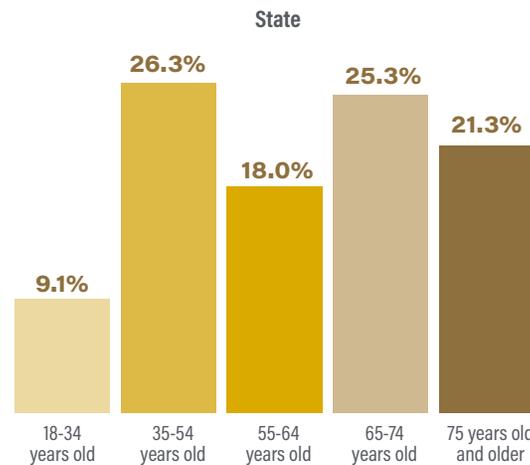
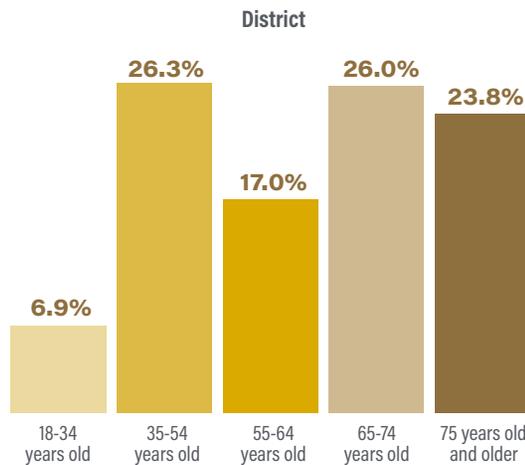
Disability

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Civilians | 15.2% |
| Veterans | 27.0% |

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Center for Regional Development



Washington Congressional District 5 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

| | District | State | National |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| Civilian Poverty Rate | 14.0% | 9.8% | 11.8% |
| Veteran Poverty Rate | 7.4% | 6.2% | 6.7% |
| Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger) | 14.0% | 12.5% | 18.0% |
| Veteran Uninsured | 2.0% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Unemployment (Feb. 2020) | 5.6% | 3.8% | 3.5% |
| Unemployment (May 2020) | 13.9% | 15.1% | 13.3% |

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

| | Percentage | Number |
|---|------------|---------|
| Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket | 20.9% | 143,041 |

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

- AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
- Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>
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- USDA ERS - 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 Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, and Whitman 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 |
|-------------|-------------|
| 17.92-38.85 | 12.87-42.85 |

In Congressional District 5, areas of concern include Lincoln and Garfield counties. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

| District | State |
|----------|-------|
| 43-57 | 43-57 |

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

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



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Washington Congressional District 6

Total Population
726,540

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

78,100

Veterans

10.7% 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."

14,924

Military Members

2.1% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

| Gender | District | State | National |
|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Male | 90.1% | 89.9% | 91.0% |
| Female | 9.9% | 10.1% | 9.0% |



Congressional District 6 has **279,360** total households, **71,722** or **25.7%** of those are veteran households.

27,273

Veteran Dependents

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

18,898

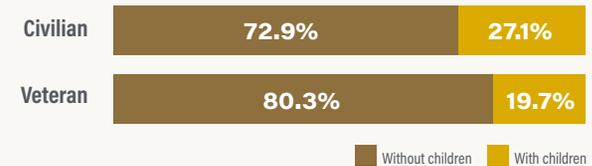
Military Dependents

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

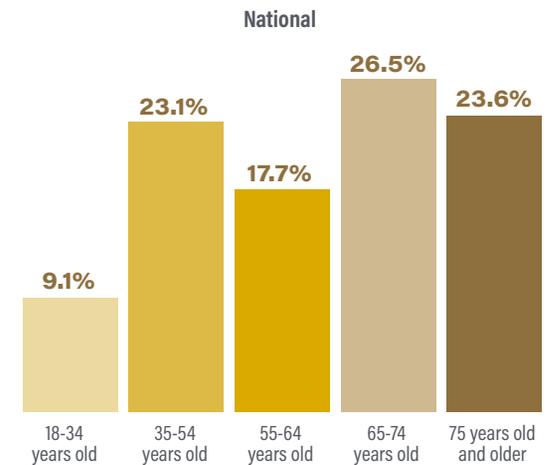
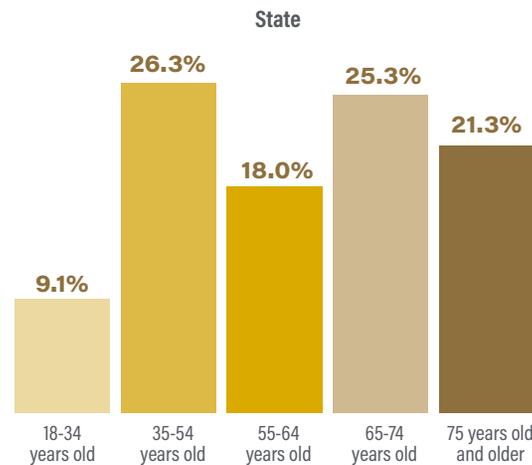
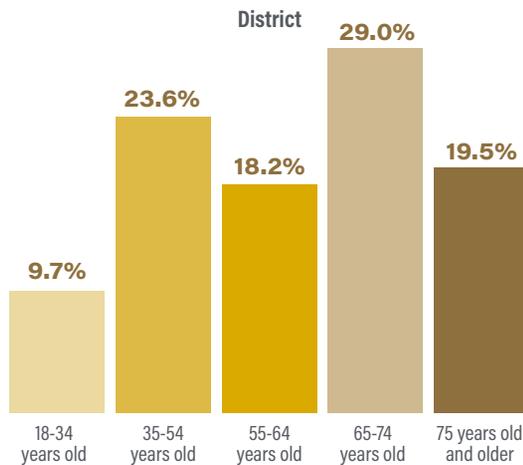
Disability

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Civilians | 15.6% |
| Veterans | 28.4% |

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Washington Congressional District 6 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

| | District | State | National |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Civilian Poverty Rate | 8.9% | 9.8% | 11.8% |
| Veteran Poverty Rate | 6.4% | 6.2% | 6.7% |
| Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger) | 14.8% | 12.5% | 18.0% |
| Veteran Uninsured | 2.1% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Unemployment (Feb. 2020) | 5.1% | 3.8% | 3.5% |
| Unemployment (May 2020) | 15.5% | 15.1% | 13.3% |

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

| | Percentage | Number |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket | 29.5% | 200,916 |

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>
 Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>
 Measuring Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from <https://measuringcommunities.org/>
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 USDA ERS - 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 Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, and Mason 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 |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 14.74-42.85 | 12.87-42.85 |

In Congressional District 6, areas of concern include the counties of Clallam, Jefferson, and Mason. 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 |
|--------------|--------------|
| 47-53 | 43-57 |

In Congressional District 6, Mason 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

Washington Congressional District 7

Total Population

817,787

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

35,678

Veterans

4.4% 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."

1,558

Military Members

0.2% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

| Gender | District | State | National |
|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Male | 91.7% | 89.9% | 91.0% |
| Female | 8.3% | 10.1% | 9.0% |



Congressional District 7 has **337,429** total households, **32,764** or **9.7%** of those are veteran households.

8,262

Veteran Dependents

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

1,605

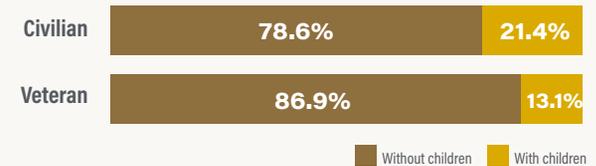
Military Dependents

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

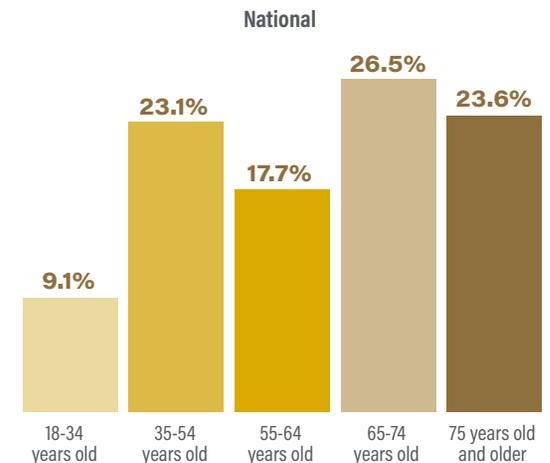
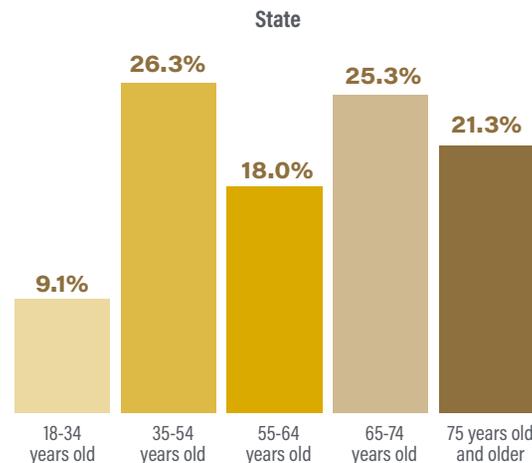
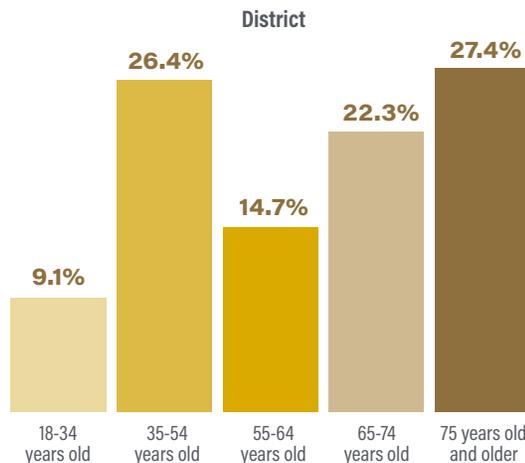
Disability

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Civilians | 9.6% |
| Veterans | 14.5% |

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



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Washington Congressional District 7 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

| | District | State | National |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| Civilian Poverty Rate | 8.6% | 9.8% | 11.8% |
| Veteran Poverty Rate | 8.0% | 6.2% | 6.7% |
| Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger) | 9.4% | 12.5% | 18.0% |
| Veteran Uninsured | 2.1% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Unemployment (Feb. 2020) | 2.5% | 3.8% | 3.5% |
| Unemployment (May 2020) | 14.5% | 15.1% | 13.3% |

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

| | Percentage | Number |
|---|------------|--------|
| Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket | 5.7% | 40,369 |

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural Urban Continuum, the counties of King and Snohomish in Congressional District 7 are not defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

| District | State |
|-------------|-------------|
| 12.87-14.58 | 12.87-42.85 |

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

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

AARP Livability Index Range

| District | State |
|----------|-------|
| 53-57 | 43-57 |

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

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



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Washington Congressional District 8

Total Population
770,177

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

48,090

Veterans

6.2% of total population

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

7,392

Military Members

1% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

| Gender | District | State | National |
|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Male | 90.4% | 89.9% | 91.0% |
| Female | 9.6% | 10.1% | 9.0% |



Congressional District 8 has **263,132** total households, **44,895** or **17.1%** of those are veteran households.

18,976

Veteran Dependents

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

9,010

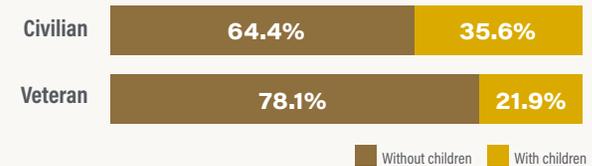
Military Dependents

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

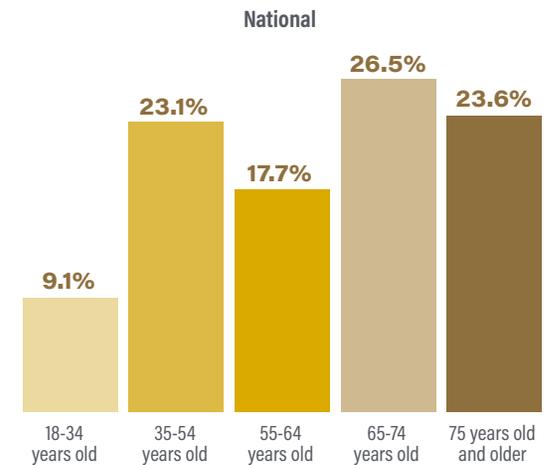
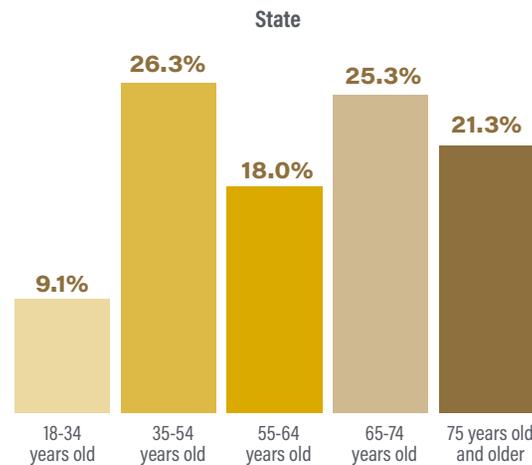
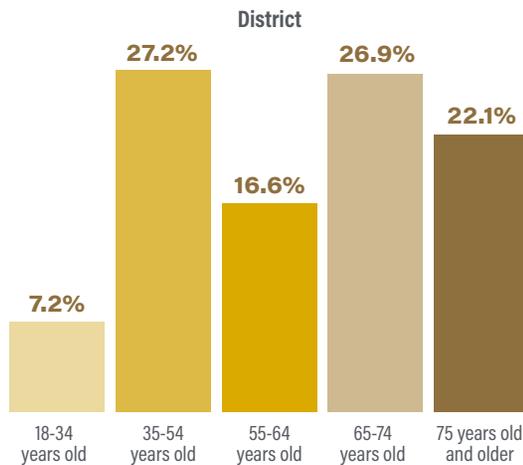
Disability

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Civilians | 11.7% |
| Veterans | 24.5% |

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Washington Congressional District 8 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

| | District | State | National |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Civilian Poverty Rate | 7.9% | 9.8% | 11.8% |
| Veteran Poverty Rate | 3.8% | 6.2% | 6.7% |
| Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger) | 10.8% | 12.5% | 18.0% |
| Veteran Uninsured | 1.5% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Unemployment (Feb. 2020) | 3.6% | 3.8% | 3.5% |
| Unemployment (May 2020) | 14.9% | 15.1% | 13.3% |

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

| | Percentage | Number |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket | 29.5% | 208,323 |

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural Urban Continuum, Kittitas County in Congressional District 8 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 |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 12.87-24.31 | 12.87-42.85 |

In Congressional District 8, 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 |
|--------------|--------------|
| 49-57 | 43-57 |

In Congressional District 8, Kittitas 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

Washington Congressional District 9

Total Population

751,595

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

35,918

Veterans

4.8% of total population

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

2,355

Military Members

0.3% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

| Gender | District | State | National |
|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Male | 90.7% | 89.9% | 91.0% |
| Female | 9.3% | 10.1% | 9.0% |



Congressional District 9 has **286,740** total households, **34,454** or **12%** of those are veteran households.

12,815

Veteran Dependents

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

2,599

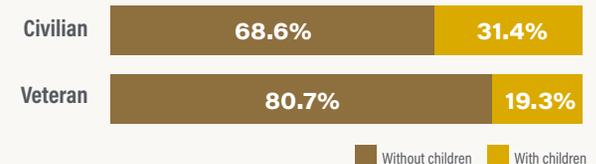
Military Dependents

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

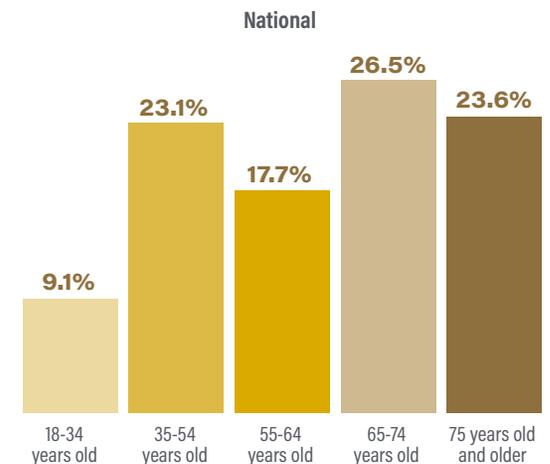
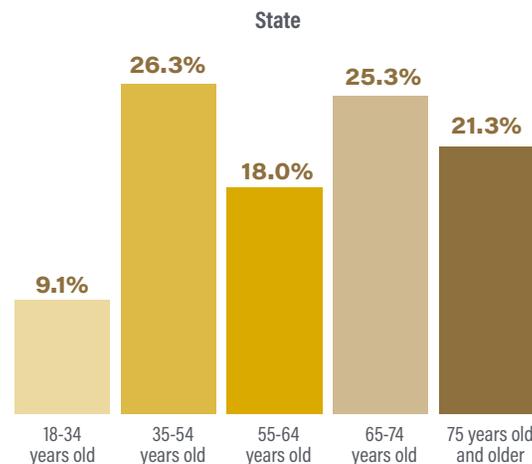
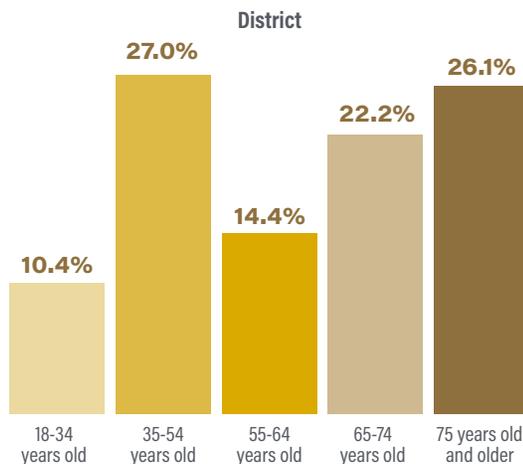
Disability

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Civilians | 10.2% |
| Veterans | 22.5% |

Households and Children



Veteran Population by Age



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



MFRIpurdue



MFRIpurdue



Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Washington Congressional District 9 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

| | District | State | National |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Civilian Poverty Rate | 8.7% | 9.8% | 11.8% |
| Veteran Poverty Rate | 7.6% | 6.2% | 6.7% |
| Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger) | 15.1% | 12.5% | 18.0% |
| Veteran Uninsured | 2.6% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Unemployment (Feb. 2020) | 2.5% | 3.8% | 3.5% |
| Unemployment (May 2020) | 14.4% | 15.1% | 13.3% |

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

| | Percentage | Number |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket | 14.5% | 102,297 |

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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

References

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

According to the Rural Urban Continuum, the counties of King and Pierce in Congressional District 9 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 |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 12.87-14.74 | 12.87-42.85 |

In Congressional District 9, there are no areas of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

| District | State |
|--------------|--------------|
| 52-57 | 43-57 |

In Congressional District 9, the counties of King and Pierce have livability scores that are above average. This indicates that these counties have scored higher on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

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



MEASURING COMMUNITIES

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Washington Congressional District 10

Total Population
770,391

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

77,588

Veterans

10.1% of total population

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

23,907

Military Members

3.1% of total population

Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

Veteran Population by Gender

| Gender | District | State | National |
|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Male | 85.5% | 89.9% | 91.0% |
| Female | 14.5% | 10.1% | 9.0% |



Congressional District 10 has **273,716** total households, **69,571** or **25.4%** of those are veteran households.

35,755

Veteran Dependents

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

34,403

Military Dependents

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

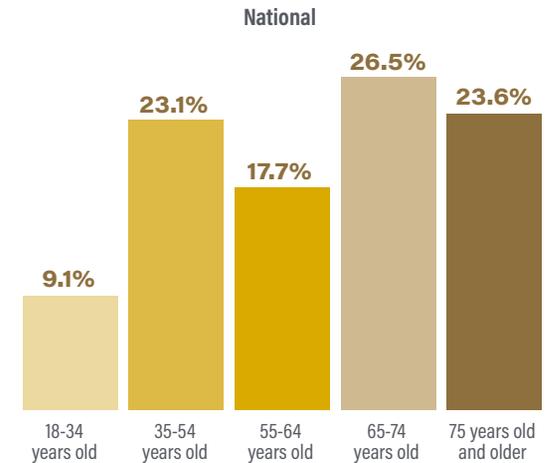
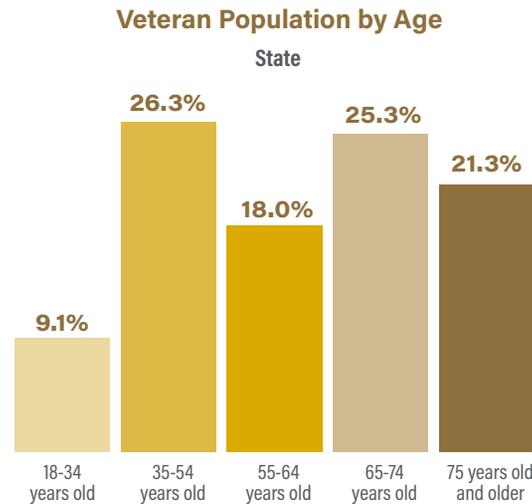
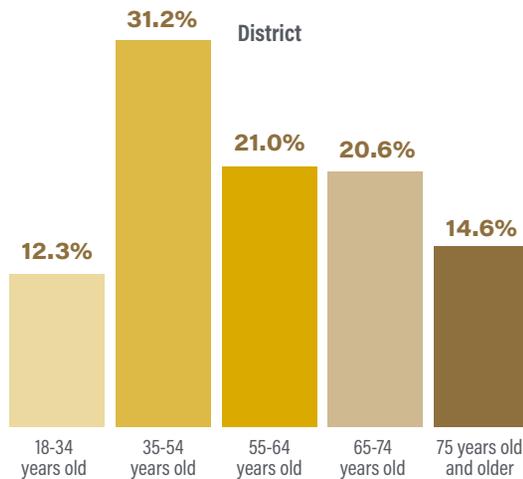
Disability

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Civilians | 13.2% |
| Veterans | 36.5% |

Households and Children

| | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| Civilian | 67.4% | 32.6% |
| Veteran | 73.4% | 26.6% |

Without children With children



FIND OUT MORE ONLINE



www.measuringcommunities.org



mcinfo@purdue.edu



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Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development



Washington Congressional District 10 Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

| | District | State | National |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Civilian Poverty Rate | 9.8% | 9.8% | 11.8% |
| Veteran Poverty Rate | 5.9% | 6.2% | 6.7% |
| Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger) | 11.5% | 12.5% | 18.0% |
| Veteran Uninsured | 2.3% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Unemployment (Feb. 2020) | 4.9% | 3.8% | 3.5% |
| Unemployment (May 2020) | 15.9% | 15.1% | 13.3% |

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

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

Households on SNAP benefits



Food Desert

| | Percentage | Number |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket | 34.6% | 242,585 |

Households with Food Insecurity and Access



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

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural Urban Continuum, Mason County in Congressional District 10 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 |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 14.74-32.82 | 12.87-42.85 |

In Congressional District 10, areas of concern include Mason 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 |
|--------------|--------------|
| 47-54 | 43-57 |

In Congressional District 10, Mason 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.