MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Wisconsin Congressional District 1

Total Population
721,691

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**

43,192
Veterans
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."

2,076
Military Members
0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

14,052
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,847
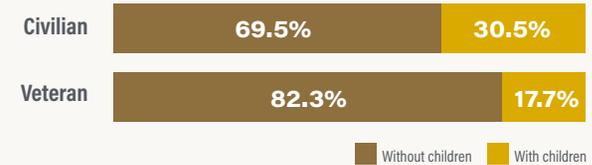### Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).
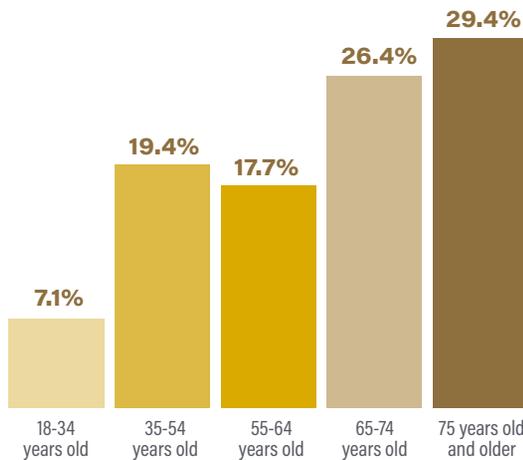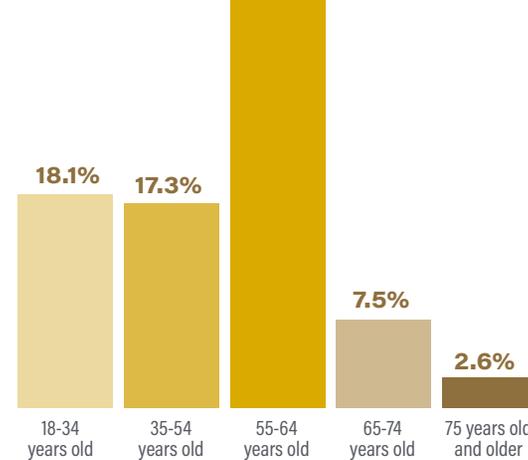
Veteran Population by Gender

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

Disability

Civilians	12.1%	
Veterans	22.6%	
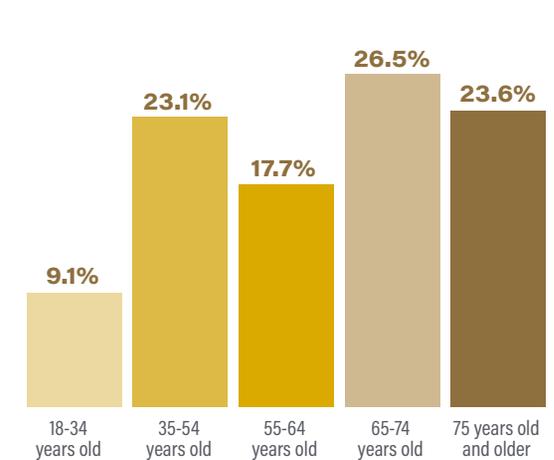
Congressional District 1 has **280,777** total households, **41,057** or **14.6%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	69.5%	30.5%
Veteran	82.3%	17.7%

■ 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
7.1%	19.4%	17.7%	26.4%	29.4%

State

18-34 years old	35-54 years old	55-64 years old	65-74 years old	75 years old and older
18.1%	17.3%	36.8%	7.5%	2.6%

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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PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development

Wisconsin Congressional District 1
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.7%	10.4%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.0%	7.2%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	12.9%	14.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.5%	2.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.4%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	12.5%	12.1%	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.
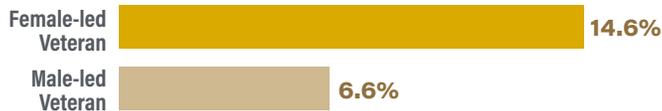
Households on SNAP benefits

Civilian **12.1%**

Veteran **7.2%**

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	31.0%	221,580

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran **14.6%**

Male-led Veteran **6.6%**

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, Walworth County in Congressional District 1 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
10.78-17.50	9.65-37.18

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
52-59	44-65

In Congressional District 1, the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, Walworth, and Waukesha 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/**
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MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Wisconsin Congressional District 2

Total Population
773,663

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**

36,963
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."

12,296
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,592
Military Members
0.3% of total population
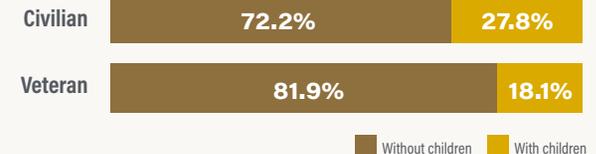Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

2,764
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).
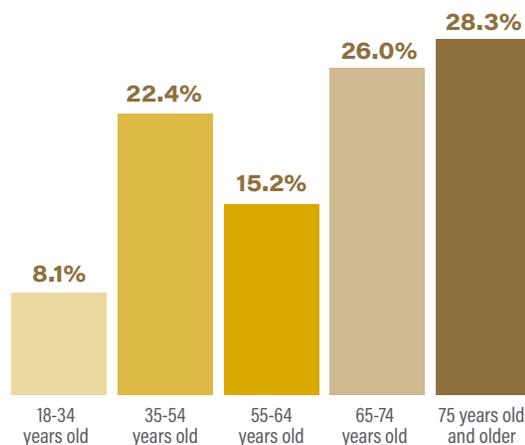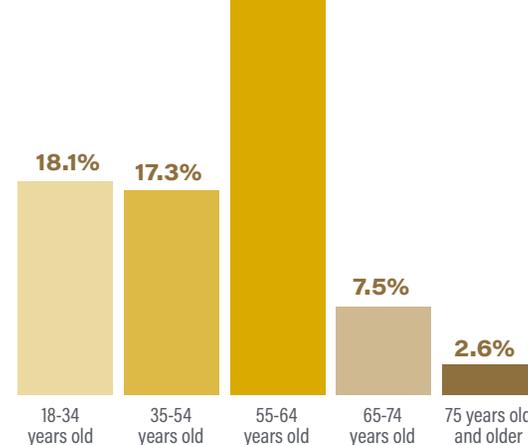
Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	92.8%	92.2%	91.0%
Female	7.2%	7.8%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	9.3%
Veterans	19.3%
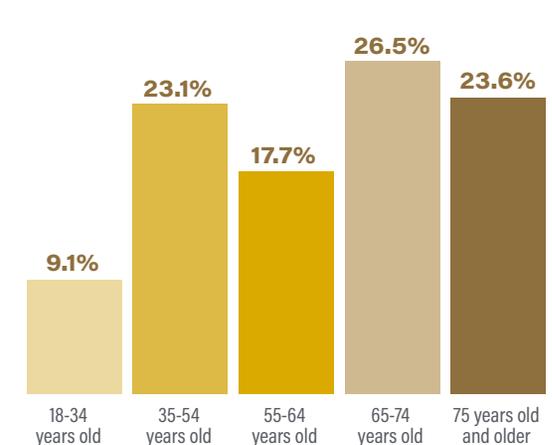
Congressional District 2 has **310,140** total households, **35,129** or **11.3%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	72.2%	27.8%
Veteran	81.9%	18.1%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	%
18-34 years old	8.1%
35-54 years old	22.4%
55-64 years old	15.2%
65-74 years old	26.0%
75 years old and older	28.3%

State

Age	%
18-34 years old	18.1%
35-54 years old	17.3%
55-64 years old	36.8%
65-74 years old	7.5%
75 years old and older	2.6%

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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Center for Regional Development

Wisconsin Congressional District 2
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	10.1%	10.4%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.8%	7.2%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	9.8%	14.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	1.7%	2.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.4%	12.1%	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

- Civilian: 9.3%
- Veteran: 6.0%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

- Female-led Veteran: 9.0%
- Male-led Veteran: 5.8%

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.

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	24.4%	179,349

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 Lafayette, Richland, and Sauk 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
12.21-25.29	9.65-37.18

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
47-65	44-65

In Congressional District 2, Lafayette 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.

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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MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Wisconsin Congressional District 3

Total Population
723,169

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

47,324
Veterans
6.5% 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."

13,807
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,482
Military Members
0.5% of total population
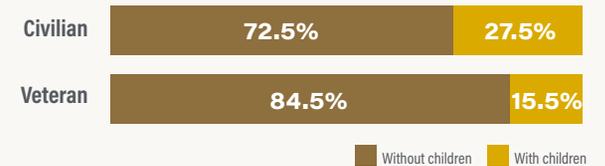Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

3,917
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).
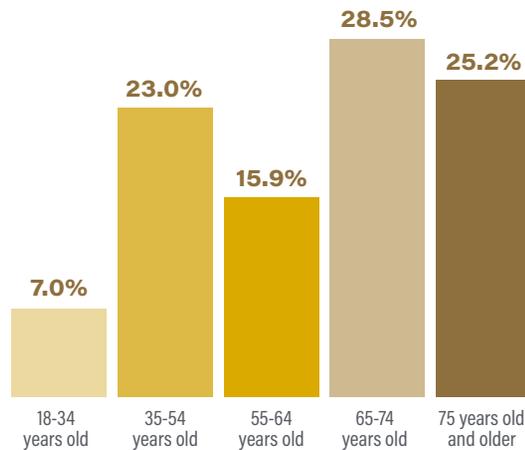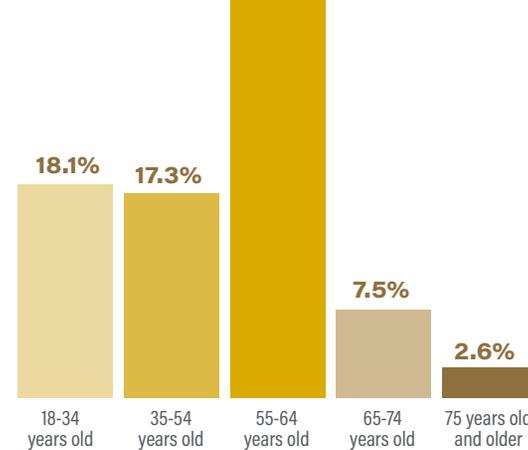
Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	92.4%	92.2%	91.0%
Female	7.6%	7.8%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	12.6%	
Veterans	27.1%	
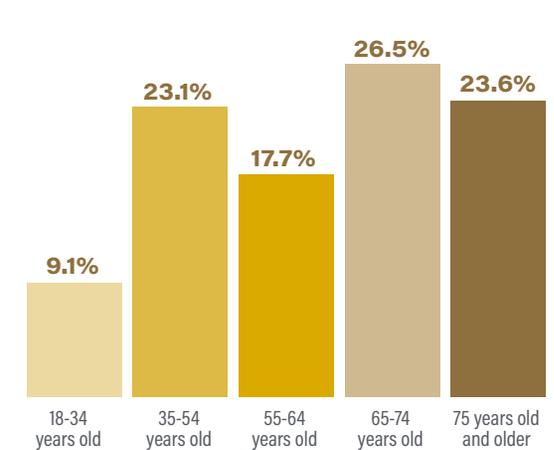
Congressional District 3 has **289,187** total households, **46,252** or **16%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	72.5%	27.5%
Veteran	84.5%	15.5%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

- 18-34 years old: 7.0%
- 35-54 years old: 23.0%
- 55-64 years old: 15.9%
- 65-74 years old: 28.5%
- 75 years old and older: 25.2%

State

- 18-34 years old: 18.1%
- 35-54 years old: 17.3%
- 55-64 years old: 36.8%
- 65-74 years old: 7.5%
- 75 years old and older: 2.6%

National

- 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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Wisconsin Congressional District 3
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	11.4%	10.4%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.4%	7.2%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	12.0%	14.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.2%	2.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.4%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.3%	12.1%	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

Civilian **9.7%**

Veteran **6.0%**

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran **6.4%**

Male-led Veteran **6.0%**

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	20.1%	144,308

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 Adams, Buffalo, Crawford, Dunn, Grant, Jackson, Juneau, Monroe, Pepin, Portage, Richland, Trempealeau, Vernon, and Wood 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
9.65-33.03	9.65-37.18

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

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
44-62	44-65

In Congressional District 3, the counties of Adams, Dunn, and Juneau 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/**

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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

Wisconsin Congressional District 4

Total Population
704,146

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

27,389
Veterans
3.9% 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."

8,214
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,663
Military Members
0.2% of total population
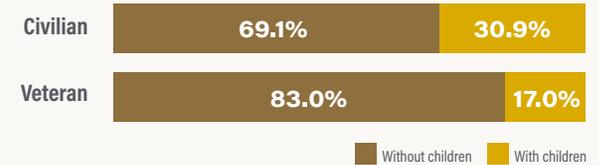Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

1,384
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).
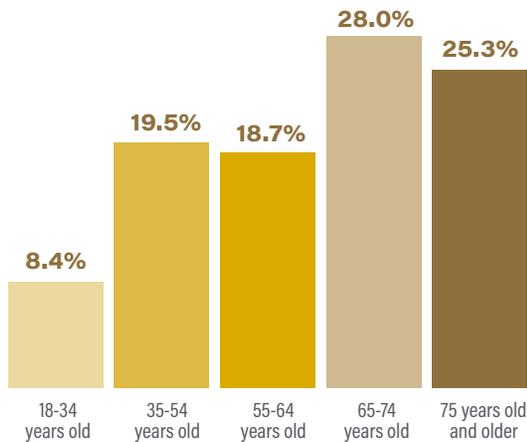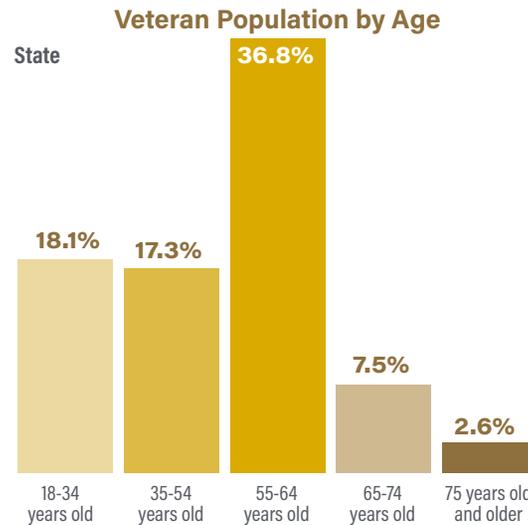
Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	90.6%	92.2%	91.0%
Female	9.4%	7.8%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	11.8%
Veterans	18.0%
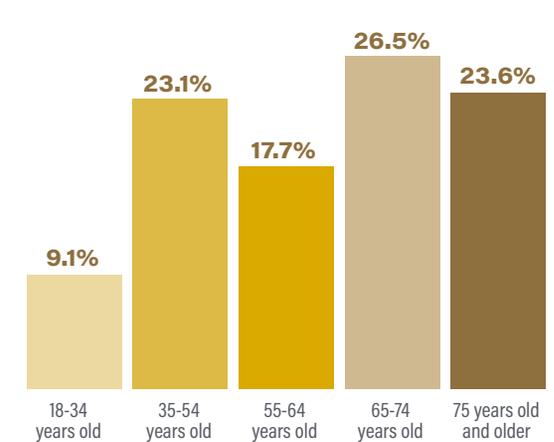
Congressional District 4 has **278,225** total households, **25,063** or **9%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	69.1%	30.9%
Veteran	83.0%	17.0%

■ 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
8.4%	19.5%	18.7%	28.0%	25.3%

State

18-34 years old	35-54 years old	55-64 years old	65-74 years old	75 years old and older
18.1%	17.3%	36.8%	7.5%	2.6%

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%

Wisconsin Congressional District 4
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	20.3%	10.4%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	10.9%	7.2%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	33.1%	14.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.6%	2.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.3%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	14.1%	12.1%	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

Civilian **23.9%**

Veteran **14.2%**

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	7.1%	50,801

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran **14.4%**

Male-led Veteran **14.2%**

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.

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

References

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

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Milwaukee and Waukesha in Congressional District 4 are not defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
10.78-15.79	9.65-37.18

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
57-59	44-65

In Congressional District 4, the counties of Milwaukee and Waukesha 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

Wisconsin Congressional District 5

Total Population
733,314

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

40,386
Veterans
5.5% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

11,659
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,189
Military Members
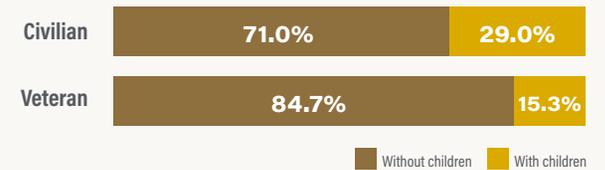**0.3% of total population**
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

2,158
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).
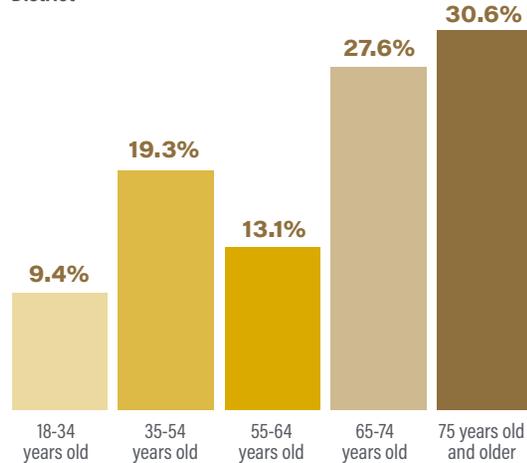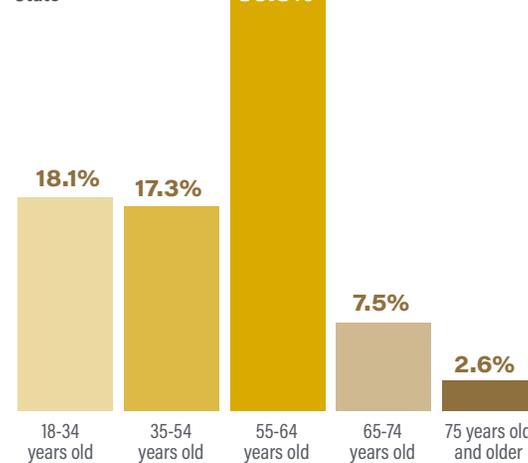
Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	93.6%	92.2%	91.0%
Female	6.4%	7.8%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	10.5%
Veterans	22.5%

Congressional District 5 has **293,621** total households, **39,578** or **13.5%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	71.0%	29.0%
Veteran	84.7%	15.3%

■ Without children   ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	%
18-34 years old	9.4%
35-54 years old	19.3%
55-64 years old	13.1%
65-74 years old	27.6%
75 years old and older	30.6%

State

Age	%
18-34 years old	18.1%
35-54 years old	17.3%
55-64 years old	36.8%
65-74 years old	7.5%
75 years old and older	2.6%

National

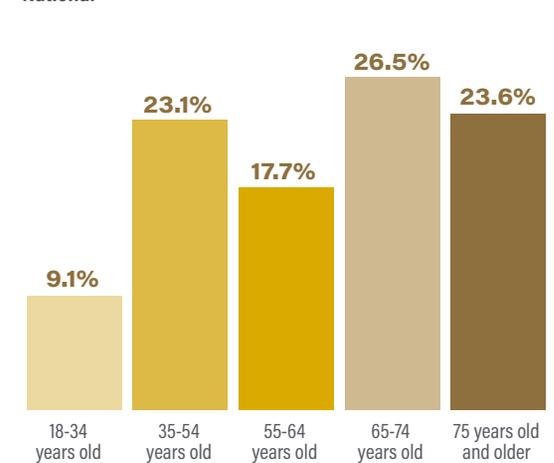| Age	%
18-34 years old	9.1%
35-54 years old	23.1%
55-64 years old	17.7%
65-74 years old	26.5%
75 years old and older	23.6%

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![Measuring Communities — Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families]

Wisconsin Congressional District 5
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	**6.4%**	**10.4%**	**11.8%**
Veteran Poverty Rate	**4.4%**	**7.2%**	**6.7%**
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	**7.7%**	**14.0%**	**18.0%**
Veteran Uninsured	**1.6%**	**2.0%**	**3.2%**
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	**3.5%**	**3.5%**	**3.5%**
Unemployment (May 2020)	**11.1%**	**12.1%**	**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.
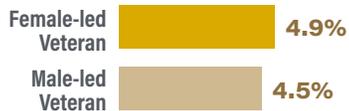
Households on SNAP benefits

Civilian **7.3%**

Veteran **4.5%**

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	**24.4%**	**175,292**

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran **4.9%**

Male-led Veteran **4.5%**

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Dodge, Jefferson, and Walworth 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
10.78-17.50	**9.65-37.18**

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
52-59	**44-65**

In Congressional District 5, the counties of Dodge, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha 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

Wisconsin Congressional District 6

Total Population
715,828

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**

44,459
Veterans
6.2% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,257
Military Members
0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

14,006
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.
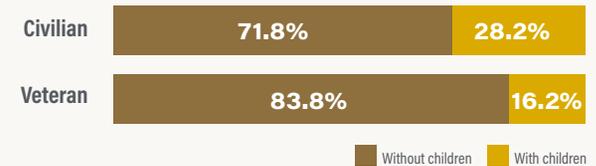
2,121
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).
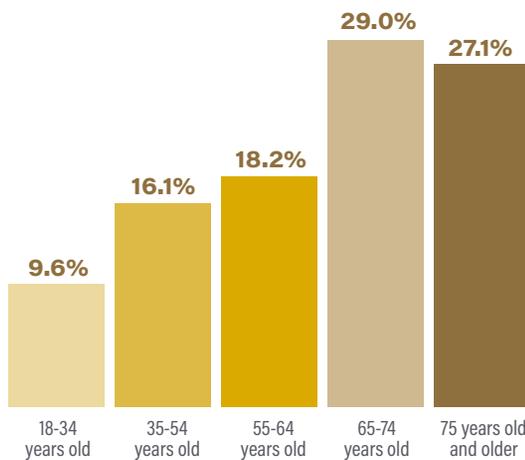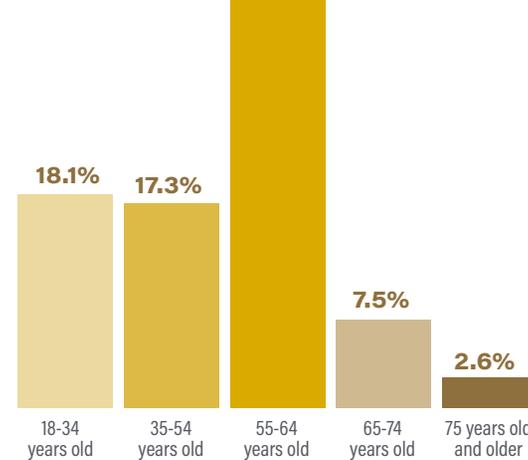
Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	92.5%	92.2%	91.0%
Female	7.5%	7.8%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	12.5%
Veterans	15.4%
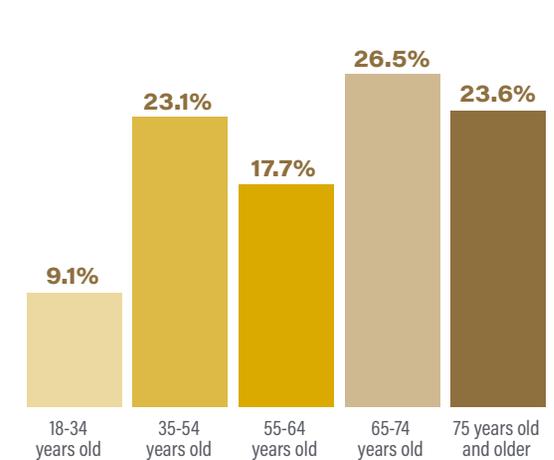
Congressional District 6 has **293,036** total households, **44,682** or **15.2%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	71.8%	28.2%
Veteran	83.8%	16.2%

■ 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
9.6%	16.1%	18.2%	29.0%	27.1%

State

18-34 years old	35-54 years old	55-64 years old	65-74 years old	75 years old and older
18.1%	17.3%	36.8%	7.5%	2.6%

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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Wisconsin Congressional District 6
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.0%	10.4%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.0%	7.2%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	11.4%	14.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	1.6%	2.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.2%	12.1%	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.
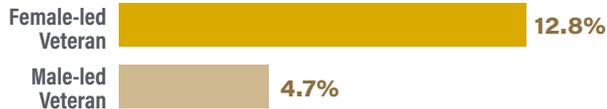
Households on SNAP benefits

Civilian **8.8%**

Veteran **5.3%**

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	21.7%	154,719

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran **12.8%**

Male-led Veteran **4.7%**

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.

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

References

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

Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Dodge, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette, and Waushara 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
10.46-30.52	9.65-37.18

In Congressional District 6, Waushara County is an area of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
44-62	44-65

In Congressional District 6, the counties of Green Lake, Marquette, and Waushara 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

Wisconsin Congressional District 7

Total Population
714,544

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**

50,799
Veterans
7.1% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,550
Military Members
0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

12,479
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.
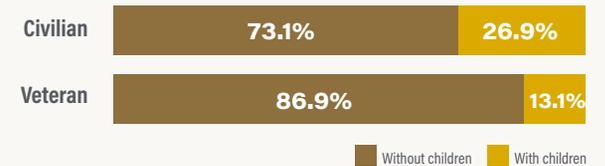
2,399
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).
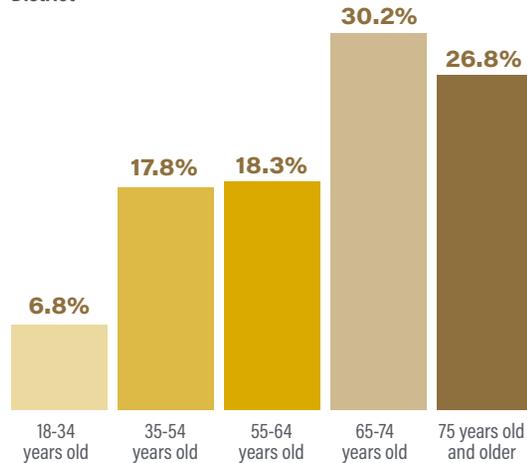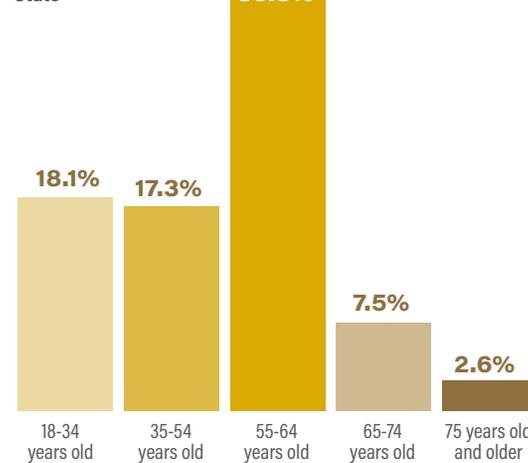
Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.7%	92.2%	91.0%
Female	8.3%	7.8%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	13.9%
Veterans	29.1%
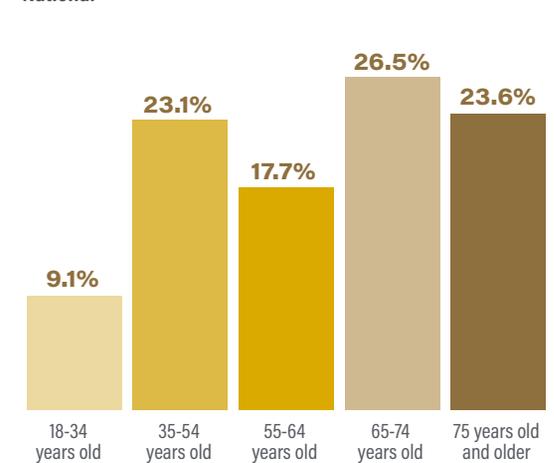
Congressional District 7 has **299,721** total households, **49,293** or **16.4%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	73.1%	26.9%
Veteran	86.9%	13.1%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	6.8%
35-54 years old	17.8%
55-64 years old	18.3%
65-74 years old	30.2%
75 years old and older	26.8%

State

Age	Percentage
18-34 years old	18.1%
35-54 years old	17.3%
55-64 years old	36.8%
65-74 years old	7.5%
75 years old and older	2.6%

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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Wisconsin Congressional District 7
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	9.9%	10.4%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	6.2%	7.2%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	12.0%	14.0%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.1%	2.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	5.3%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	n/a	12.1%	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.
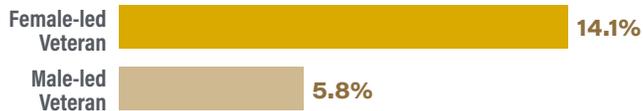
Households on SNAP benefits

Civilian 11.0%

Veteran 6.6%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 14.1%

Male-led Veteran 5.8%

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.

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	18.1%	128,769

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 Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Clark, Florence, Forest, Iron, Jackson, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Monroe, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas, Washburn, and Wood 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
12.34–37.18	9.65–37.18

In Congressional District 7, areas of concern include the counties of Burnett, Forest, Iron, Price, and Rusk. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
45–57	44–65

In Congressional District 7, the counties of Bayfield, Burnett, Clark, Florence, Juneau, Price, Sawyer, and Washburn 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.

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MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Wisconsin Congressional District 8

Total Population
736,079

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

45,515
Veterans
6.2% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,089
Military Members
0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

12,703
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

1,779
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

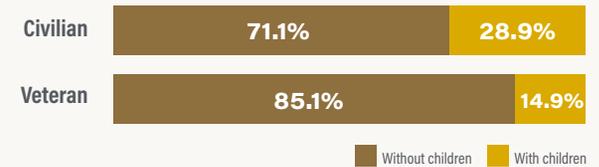| Gender	District	State	National
Male	92.4%	92.2%	91.0%
Female	7.6%	7.8%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	11.7%
Veterans	22.8%
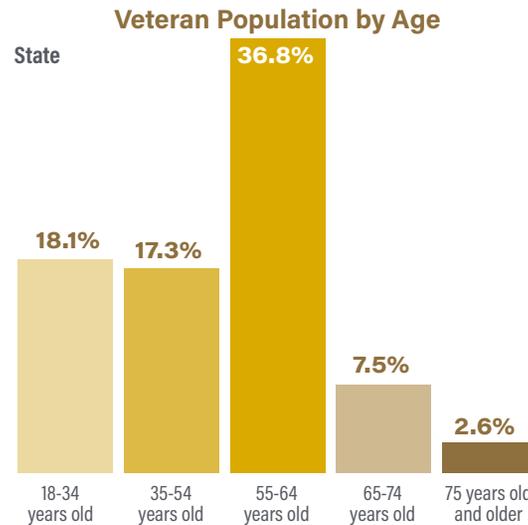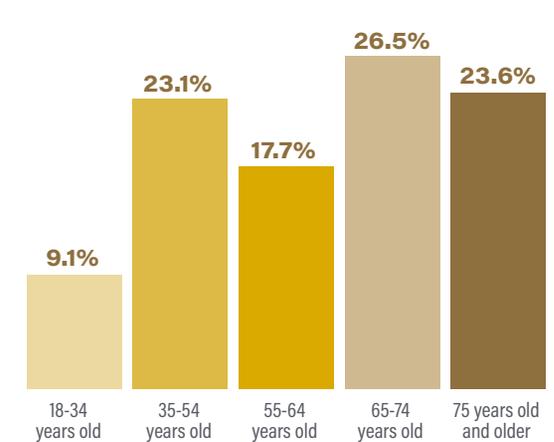
Congressional District 8 has **298,419** total households, **44,313** or **14.8%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children
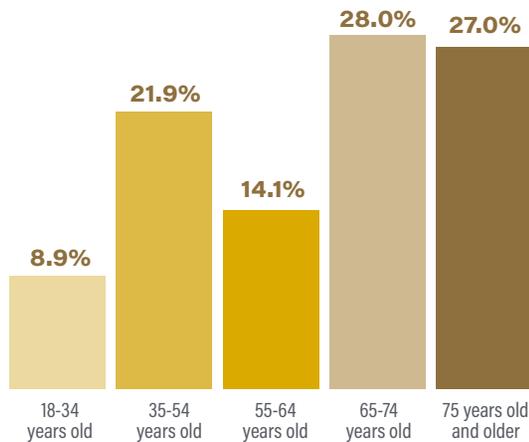
	Without children	With children
Civilian	71.1%	28.9%
Veteran	85.1%	14.9%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District
- 18-34 years old: 8.9%
- 35-54 years old: 21.9%
- 55-64 years old: 14.1%
- 65-74 years old: 28.0%
- 75 years old and older: 27.0%

State
- 18-34 years old: 18.1%
- 35-54 years old: 17.3%
- 55-64 years old: 36.8%
- 65-74 years old: 7.5%
- 75 years old and older: 2.6%

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

FIND OUT MORE ONLINE

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

Wisconsin Congressional District 8
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	**9.0%**	**10.4%**	**11.8%**
Veteran Poverty Rate	**6.6%**	**7.2%**	**6.7%**
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	**10.7%**	**14.0%**	**18.0%**
Veteran Uninsured	**1.6%**	**2.0%**	**3.2%**
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	**3.8%**	**3.5%**	**3.5%**
Unemployment (May 2020)	**11.7%**	**12.1%**	**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.
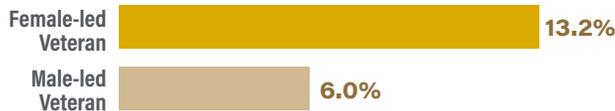
Households on SNAP benefits

Civilian	**9.5%**
Veteran	**6.5%**

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	**20.7%**	**149,160**

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran	**13.2%**
Male-led Veteran	**6.0%**

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

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

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Rural-Urban Continuum

According to the Rural-Urban Continuum, the counties of Door, Marinette, Menominee, Shawano, and Waupaca 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
10.77-30.12	**9.65-37.18**

In Congressional District 8, Menominee County is an area of concern. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
44-59	**44-65**

In Congressional District 8, the counties of Menominee and Shawano 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.

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