MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Missouri Congressional District 1

Total Population
727,772

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

39,972
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."

10,573
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,327
Military Members
0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

2,116
### 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%	92.5%	91.0%
Female	8.9%	7.5%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	15.4%
Veterans	23.4%
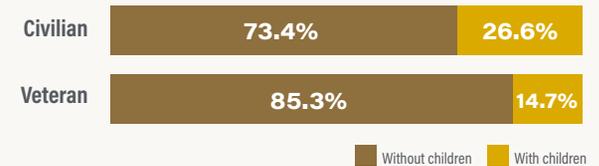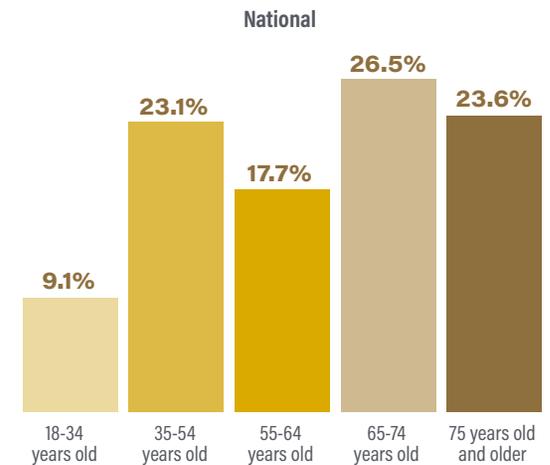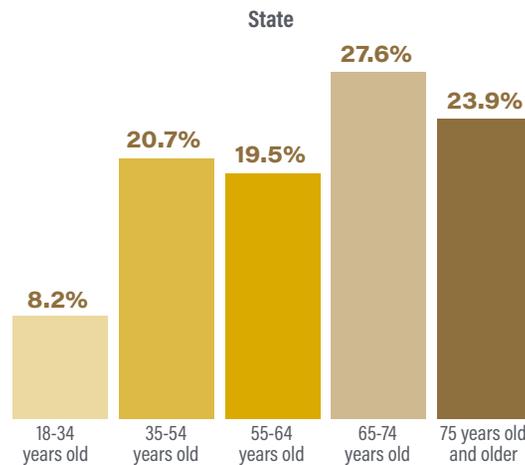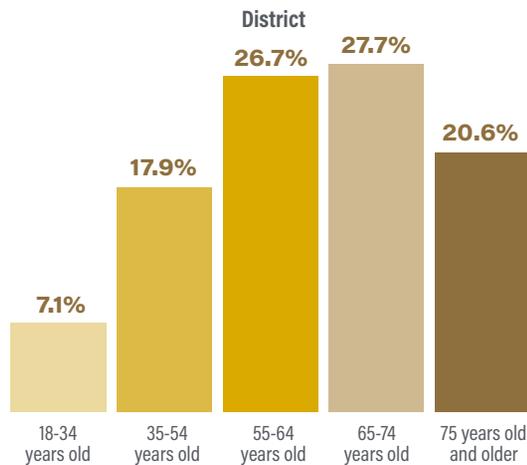
Congressional District 1 has **308,467** total households, **37,371** or **12.1%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	73.4%	26.6%
Veteran	85.3%	14.7%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	7.1%
35-54 years old	17.9%
55-64 years old	26.7%
65-74 years old	27.7%
75 years old and older	20.6%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.2%
35-54 years old	20.7%
55-64 years old	19.5%
65-74 years old	27.6%
75 years old and older	23.9%

National

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

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Center for Regional Development

Missouri Congressional District 1
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	16.4%	12.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	10.5%	7.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	34.2%	18.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.7%	4.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.6%	10.1%	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 — 17.8%
Veteran — 11.9%

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	15.9%	118,240

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran — 24.4%
Male-led Veteran — 10.6%

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.

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, St. Louis County in Congressional District 1 is not defined as rural.

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

Digital Divide Index Range

District	State
13.66	6.78-55.24

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
50	35-56

In Congressional District 1, St. Louis County has a livability score that is above average. This indicates that this county has 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.

Missouri Congressional District 2

Total Population
751,926

The Military Family Research Institute (MFRI) at Purdue University collaborated with a Purdue University Masters of Public Health student intern to provide a public health-focused snapshot of the veteran, military and civilian population within each congressional district. Data was collected from multiple sources including MFRI's Measuring Communities online data portal. The provided data will help inform district leaders of the characteristics, health and accessibility of constituents residing in their districts and support legislative initiatives.
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44,486
Veterans
5.9% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

2,093
Military Members
0.3% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

13,124
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,187
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	93.5%	92.5%	91.0%
Female	6.5%	7.5%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	10.1%
Veterans	18.8%
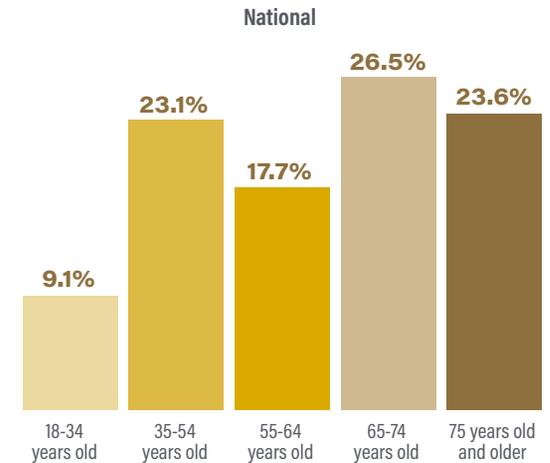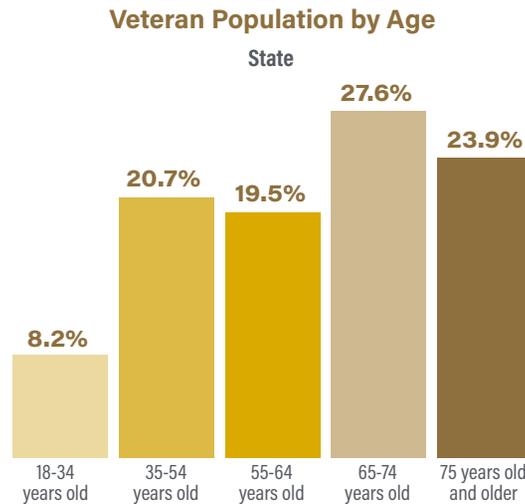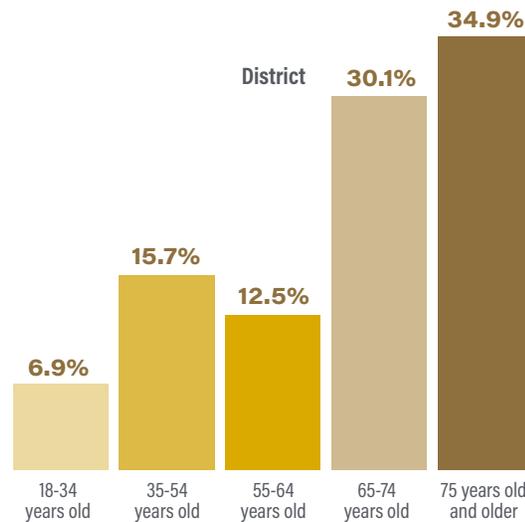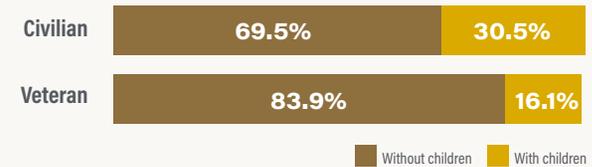
Congressional District 2 has **306,872** total households, **42,358** or **13.8%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	69.5%	30.5%
Veteran	83.9%	16.1%

■ Without children   ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	6.9%
35-54 years old	15.7%
55-64 years old	12.5%
65-74 years old	30.1%
75 years old and older	34.9%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.2%
35-54 years old	20.7%
55-64 years old	19.5%
65-74 years old	27.6%
75 years old and older	23.9%

National

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

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Missouri Congressional District 2
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	5.1%	12.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	3.4%	7.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	5.8%	18.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	2.1%	4.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	10.1%	10.1%	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 4.1%

Veteran 3.1%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 2.4%

Male-led Veteran 3.1%

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	36%	272,976

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 St. Louis, Jefferson, and St. Charles in Congressional District 2 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
11.47-15.04	6.78-55.24

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
50-53	35-56

In Congressional District 2, the counties of St. Louis, Jefferson, and St. Charles 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.

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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MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Missouri Congressional District 3

Total Population
802,919

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53,729
Veterans
6.7% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

17,741
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,121
Military Members
0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

3,799
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	94.0%	92.5%	91.0%
Female	6.0%	7.5%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	13.3%
Veterans	27.3%
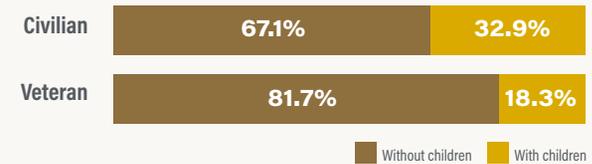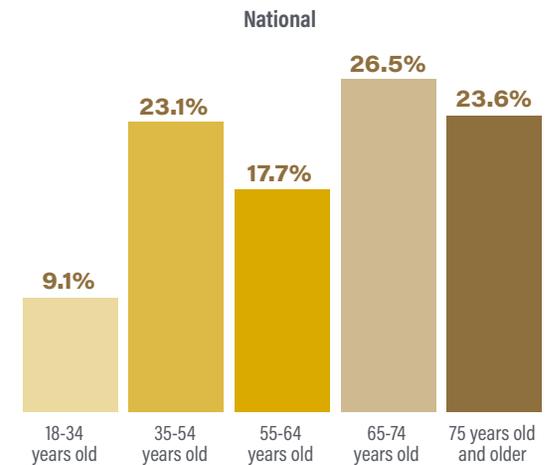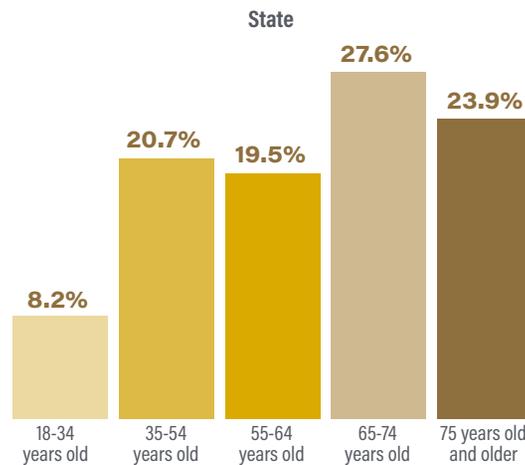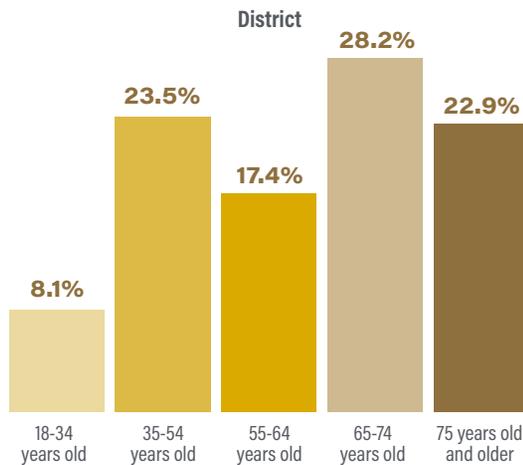
Congressional District 3 has **288,414** total households, **50,206** or **17.4%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	67.1%	32.9%
Veteran	81.7%	18.3%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.1%
35-54 years old	23.5%
55-64 years old	17.4%
65-74 years old	28.2%
75 years old and older	22.9%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.2%
35-54 years old	20.7%
55-64 years old	19.5%
65-74 years old	27.6%
75 years old and older	23.9%

National

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

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Missouri Congressional District 3
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	8.2%	12.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	4.6%	7.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	13.8%	18.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	5.1%	4.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.3%	10.1%	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 5.2%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 6.9%

Male-led Veteran 5.1%

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	26.4%	201,604

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 Camden, Gasconade, Maries, Miller, and Montgomery 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
11.47-40.39	6.78-55.24

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

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
42-56	35-56

In Congressional District 3, the counties of Camden, Gasconade, Lincoln, Maries, Miller, Montgomery, and Warren have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

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

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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Missouri Congressional District 4

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Total Population
775,664

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60,240
Veterans
7.8% 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."

13,531
Military Members
1.7% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

20,141
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

18,779
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	90.6%	92.5%	91.0%
Female	9.4%	7.5%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	16.1%
Veterans	35.7%
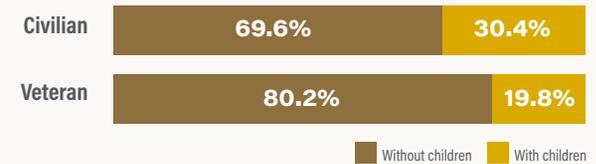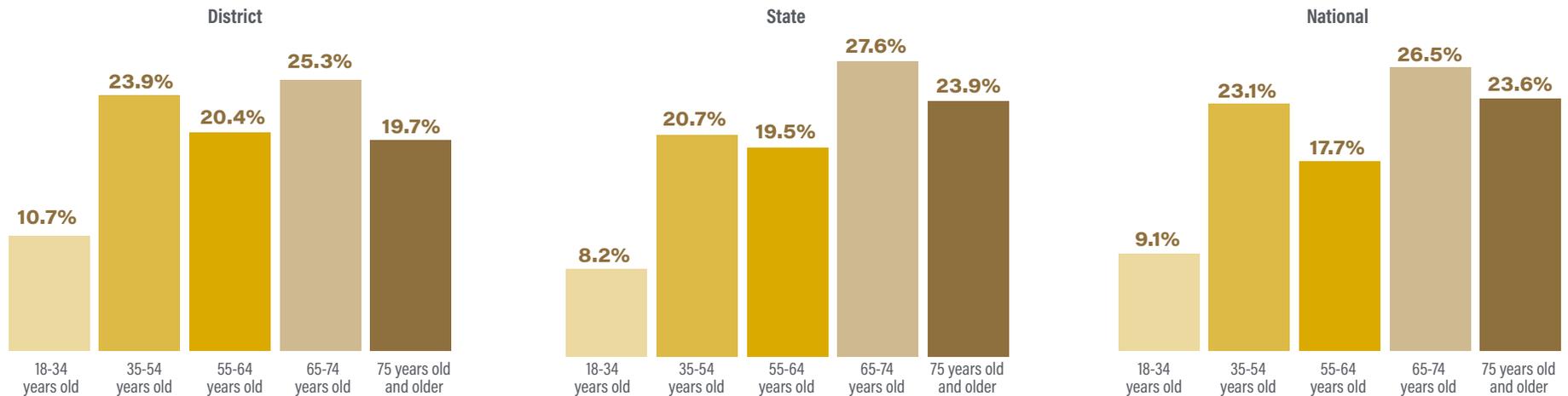
Congressional District 4 has **291,846** total households, **52,784** or **18.1%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	69.6%	30.4%
Veteran	80.2%	19.8%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	10.7%
35-54 years old	23.9%
55-64 years old	20.4%
65-74 years old	25.3%
75 years old and older	19.7%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.2%
35-54 years old	20.7%
55-64 years old	19.5%
65-74 years old	27.6%
75 years old and older	23.9%

National

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

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Missouri Congressional District 4
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	14.8%	12.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	8.4%	7.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	18.1%	18.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.0%	4.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	7.9%	10.1%	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 7.1%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 10.5%
Male-led Veteran 6.8%

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	29.6%	224,810

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 Audrain, Barton, Benton, Camden, Cedar, Cooper, Dade, Henry, Hickory, Howard, Johnson, Laclede, Morgan, Pettis, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Clair, and Vernon 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
6.78-47.04	6.78-55.24

In Congressional District 4, areas of concern include the counties of Benton, Camden, Henry, Hickory, Howard, Laclede, and St. Clair. 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
35-56	35-56

In Congressional District 4, the counties of Audrain, Barton, Bates, Benton, Camden, Cedar, Cooper, Dade, Dallas, Henry, Hickory, Howard, Johnson, Laclede, Morgan, Pulaski, St. Clair, Vernon, and Webster have livabilitiy scores that are below average. This indicates that these counties have scored lower on one or more of the measures that are used to assess community livability. The AARP Livability Index takes a holistic approach measuring housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Each metric is scored on a measure of 0 to 100, 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest. Because health is deeply related to quality of life, higher livability scores are associated with healthier communities due to an increased access to health-related resources and quality healthcare.

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

References

AARP Livability Index - Great Neighborhoods for All Ages. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/**
Explore Census Data. (n.d.). Retrieved July 9, 2020, from **https://data.census.gov/cedsci/**
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Missouri Congressional District 5

MEASURING COMMUNITIES
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Total Population
777,659

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

46,363
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."

2,895
Military Members
0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

15,855
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,326
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	93.3%	92.5%	91.0%
Female	6.7%	7.5%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	14%
Veterans	22.1%
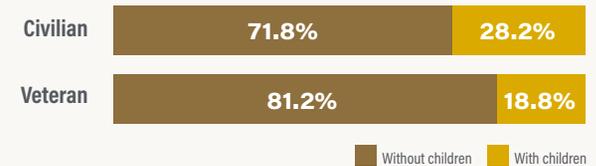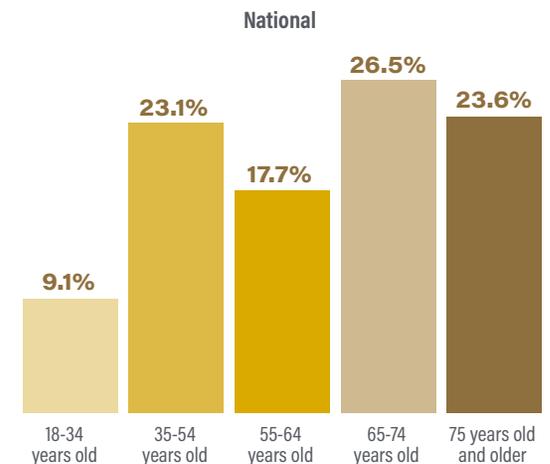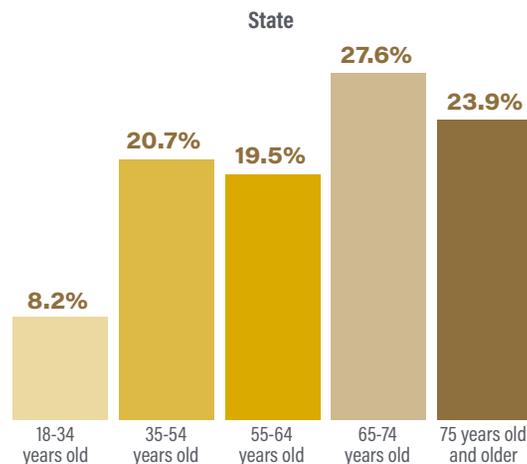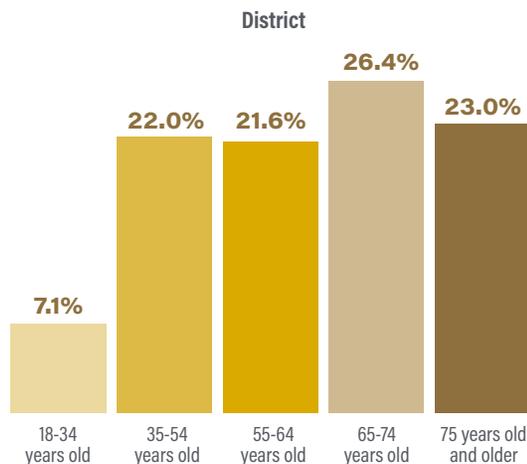
Congressional District 5 has **313,265** total households, **43,604** or **13.9%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	71.8%	28.2%
Veteran	81.2%	18.8%

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	7.1%
35-54 years old	22.0%
55-64 years old	21.6%
65-74 years old	26.4%
75 years old and older	23.0%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.2%
35-54 years old	20.7%
55-64 years old	19.5%
65-74 years old	27.6%
75 years old and older	23.9%

National

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

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Missouri Congressional District 5
Health and Well-Being

Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	14.3%	12.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	7.7%	7.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	19.5%	18.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	3.5%	4.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	11.4%	10.1%	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 11.9%

Veteran 7.7%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 11.8%

Male-led Veteran 7.5%

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

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	22.1%	166,828

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, Saline County in Congressional District 5 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
13.31-27.88	6.78-55.24

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
45-56	35-56

In Congressional District 5, the counties of Lafayette, Ray, and Saline have livability scores that are below average. This indicates that thtese 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

Missouri Congressional District 6

Total Population
777,104

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**

50,972
Veterans
6.6% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

3,957
Military Members
0.5% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

20,641
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

5,108
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	93.7%	92.5%	91.0%
Female	6.3%	7.5%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	13.5%
Veterans	23.2%
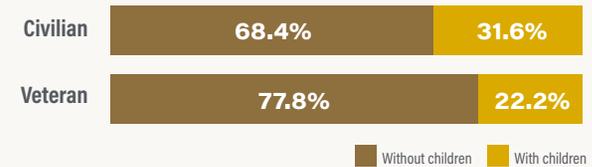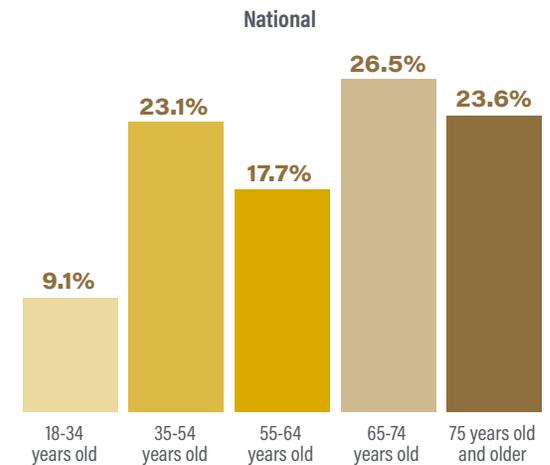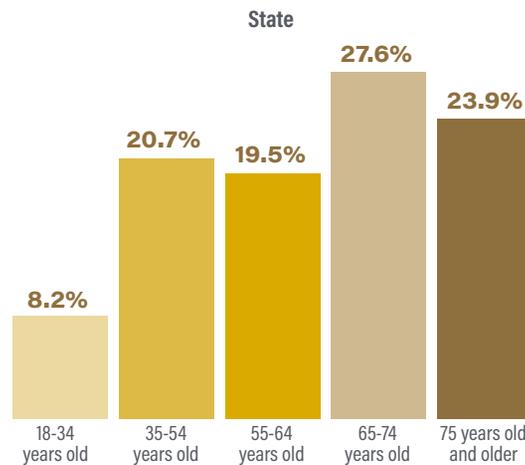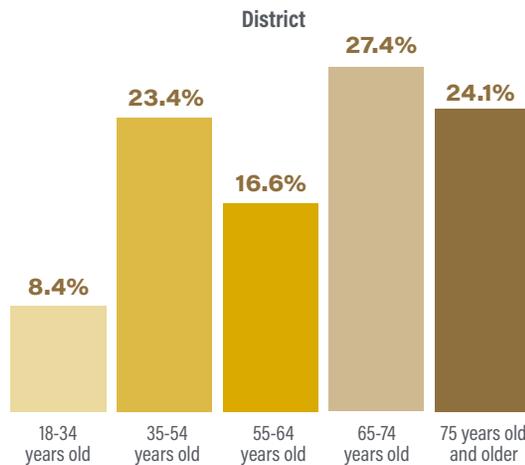
Congressional District 6 has **291,176** total households, **48,071** or **16.5%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	68.4%	31.6%
Veteran	77.8%	22.2%

■ Without children ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.4%
35-54 years old	23.4%
55-64 years old	16.6%
65-74 years old	27.4%
75 years old and older	24.1%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.2%
35-54 years old	20.7%
55-64 years old	19.5%
65-74 years old	27.6%
75 years old and older	23.9%

National

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

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Missouri Congressional District 6
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	11.2%	12.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	5.5%	7.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	12.3%	18.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.3%	4.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	8.9%	10.1%	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 **5.8%**

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

- Female-led Veteran **12.2%**
- Male-led Veteran **5.2%**

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

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	30.7%	232,809

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 Adair, Atchison, Audrain, Carroll, Chariton, Clark, Daviess, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Knox, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Monroe, Pike, Putnam, Ralls, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby, Sullivan, and Worth 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
13.31–41.17	6.78–55.24

In Congressional District 6, areas of concern include the counties of Adair, Atchison, Caldwell, Clark, Daviess, Harrison, Holt, Knox, Lewis, Livingston, Monroe, Pike, Ralls, Schuyler, Sullivan, and Worth. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
42–56	35–56

In Congressional District 6, the counties of Adair, Atchison, Audrain, Caldwell, Carroll, Clark, Daviess, DeKalb, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Nodaway, Pike, Putnam, Ralls, Schuyler, Scotland, Sullivan, and Worth 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

Measuring Communities
Mapping Progress for Military & Veteran Families

Missouri Congressional District 7

Total Population
787,917

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**

53,513
Veterans
6.8% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

3,040
Military Members
0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

19,234
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

3,620
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.9%	92.5%	91.0%
Female	8.1%	7.5%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	15.8%
Veterans	23.4%
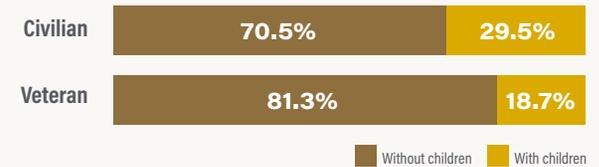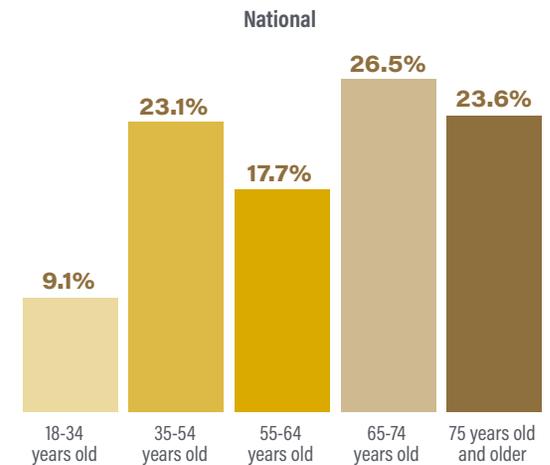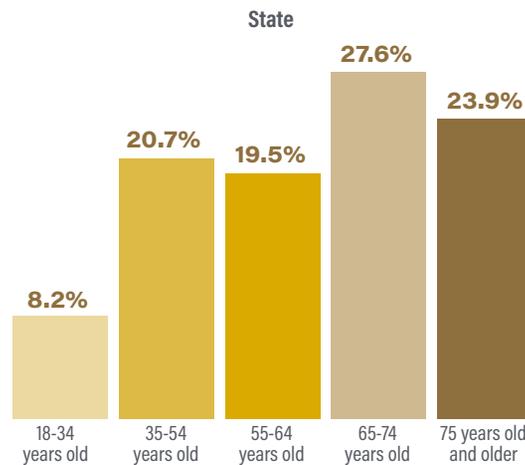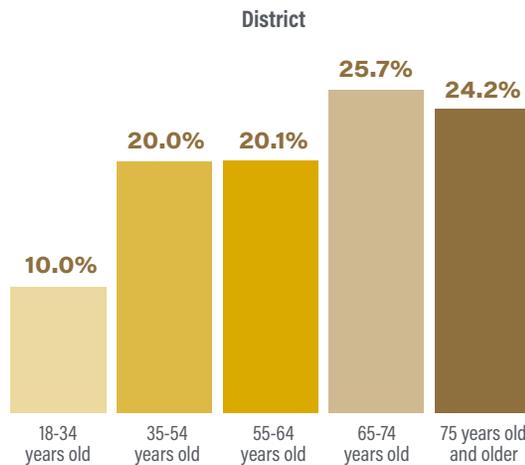
Congressional District 7 has **307,053** total households, **53,165** or **17.3%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	70.5%	29.5%
Veteran	81.3%	18.7%

■ Without children   ■ With children

Veteran Population by Age

District

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	10.0%
35-54 years old	20.0%
55-64 years old	20.1%
65-74 years old	25.7%
75 years old and older	24.2%

State

Age	Percent
18-34 years old	8.2%
35-54 years old	20.7%
55-64 years old	19.5%
65-74 years old	27.6%
75 years old and older	23.9%

National

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

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Missouri Congressional District 7
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	16.0%	12.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	8.1%	7.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	19.0%	18.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.7%	4.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.1%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.8%	10.1%	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 12.2%

Veteran 7.3%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 11.1%

Male-led Veteran 7.0%

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	21.9%	166,974

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 Barry, Lawrence, Stone, and Taney 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
16.69-36.86	6.78-55.24

In Congressional District 7, areas of concern include the counties of Barry, McDonald, and Stone. 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
43-53	35-56

In Congressional District 7, the counties of Barry, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Polk, Stone, and Webster 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

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Missouri Congressional District 8

Total Population
736,467

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

54,646
Veterans
7.4% of total population
According to the Census Bureau, "veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps."

16,675
Veteran Dependents
Number of estimated dependents under 18 years old who rely on the financial support of the veteran in their household.

2,668
Military Members
0.4% of total population
Active Duty and Selected Reserve 2019

**2,979**
Military Dependents
Number of spouses, children under 18, and others who rely on service member for more than half of their financial support (based on DEERS enrollment of Active Duty and Selected Reserve in 2018).

## Veteran Population by Gender

Gender	District	State	National
Male	91.9%	92.5%	91.0%
Female	8.1%	7.5%	9.0%

Disability

Civilians	20.1%
Veterans	28.9%
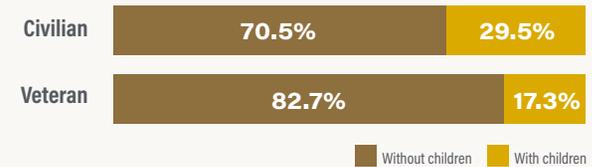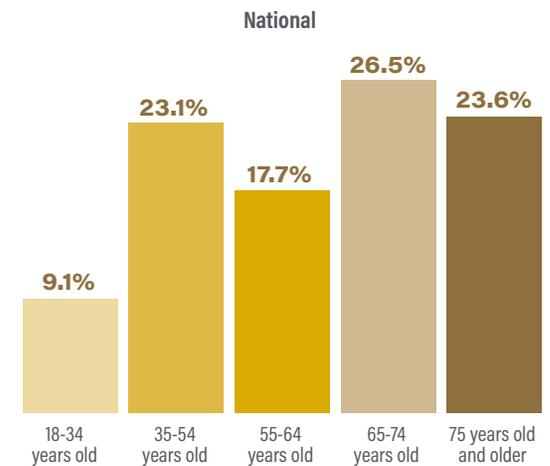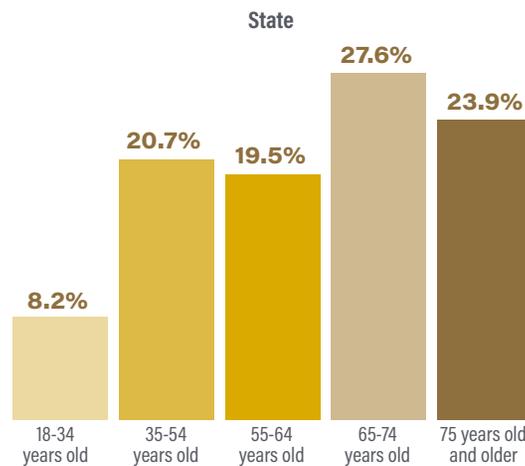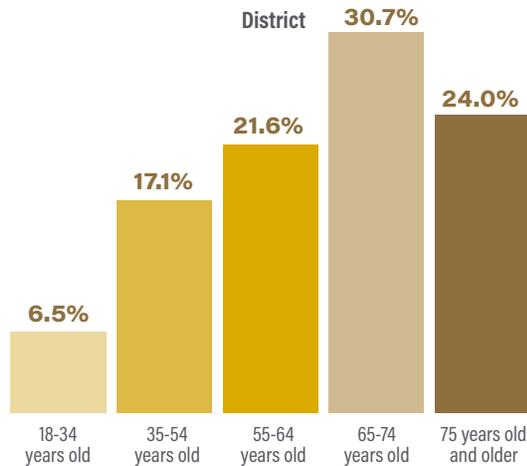
Congressional District 8 has **289,186** total households, **49,870** or **17.2%** of those are veteran households.

Households and Children

	Without children	With children
Civilian	70.5%	29.5%
Veteran	82.7%	17.3%

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
6.5%	17.1%	21.6%	30.7%	24.0%

State

18-34 years old	35-54 years old	55-64 years old	65-74 years old	75 years old and older
8.2%	20.7%	19.5%	27.6%	23.9%

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%

FIND OUT MORE ONLINE

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

PURDUE UNIVERSITY®
Military Family Research Institute
Center for Regional Development

Missouri Congressional District 8
Health and Well-Being

Poverty, Insurance Coverage and Unemployment

	District	State	National
Civilian Poverty Rate	18.0%	12.9%	11.8%
Veteran Poverty Rate	11.2%	7.5%	6.7%
Child Poverty Rate (18 and younger)	26.5%	18.3%	18.0%
Veteran Uninsured	4.6%	4.0%	3.2%
Unemployment (Feb. 2020)	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment (May 2020)	9.0%	10.1%	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 17.9%

Veteran 10.2%

Households with Food Insecurity and Access

Female-led Veteran 19.4%

Male-led Veteran 9.5%

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

Food Desert

	Percentage	Number
Low income civilian population living a mile or more from a supermarket	19.7%	147,136

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 Butler, Carter, Crawford, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Phelps, Reynolds, Ripley, Scott, Shannon, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Stoddard, Texas, Washington, Wayne, and Wright 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
19.29-55.24	6.78-55.24

In Congressional District 8, areas of conern include Bollinger, Butler, Carter, Crawford, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Phelps, Reynolds, Ripley, Shannon, Stoddard, Texas, Washington, Wayne, and Wright. The digital divide index is a value ranging from 0 to 100, 100 indicating the highest digital divide. A higher digital divide score is associated with limited broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and exposure to technology benefits. In areas with higher digital divide scores, individuals may face barriers that limit their ability to obtain health information, stay informed, access online education, or secure employment options.

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

AARP Livability Index Range

District	State
37-50	35-56

In Congressional District 8, the counties of Bollinger, Butler, Carter, Crawford, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Phelps, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Texas, Washington Wayne, and Wright 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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